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VOL XXXV.

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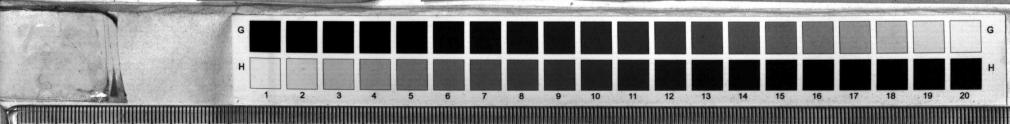
DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my danghter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was compiled with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890.

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

Dated 4-2-90.

Sd). Nil Kunt Majumde.

Professor, Presidency College,



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

MARCHING AND FIGHTING.

Camp Gyantse, May 15. It is not often that a small garrison makes

a sortie for 45 miles. Yet this was the daring venture Colonel Brander, 32nd Pioneers, who has been left in command here, resolved upon when it was reported that the Tibetans were massing on the Karo Ia. His reasons were, I imagine that there was no saying to what dimensions the gathering might not grow if not promptly checked. Besides from the Karo La a road leads direct to Kangma, an important post on our lines of communication,

and, even if the Mission were safe from nttack, the enemy might at any moment cut in behind us. The first reports stated that the Tibetans were 700 strong and were and, even if the Mission were safe from attack, the enemy might at any moment cut in behind us. The first reports stated that the Tibetans were 700 strong and were busily engaged in building a wall a few miles on the other side of the pass. A small party of Mounted Infantry and Pioneers sent to find out the truth of the report discovered nearly 2,000 of the enemy and a strong loopholed wall nearly 600 yards long. When our small column of 400 rifles reached the spot 3,000 Tibetans were discovered in position, 500 more were coming up to reinforce, and the wall had been strengthened by flinking sangars on the hills to the right and left.

Even more remarkable than the victory we have the markable than the victory we have the meighbourhood of Euston-rood.

Hypnotism does it; at least, he says so.

"Last night," for example, "I was in Port Arthur. A few days before I was on the Banks of the Yalu River and heard the thundering of the guns when the Russians fell. How do I manage it? You, of course, know that I am studying hypnotism. All I do is to fling myself down upon a couch, and my marvellous gift does the rest. With every muscle, every limb of my body at ease—the tongue even must be perfectly relaxed—I am able to go whither I will and call into my presence what spirits I choose. So it happens that I am able to travel the world over just

Even more remarkable than the victory we Even more remarkable than the victory we gained was the marching done by the troops. The Karo La is 16,000 feet high, and we climbed up to this wonderful pass, which has a glacier on each side of it, in three marches from here. The first day we did 18 miles, the next 16, and the third 11. This may seem nothing to those accustomed to lower altitudes, but it is a thing to be proud of here, where every step is accompanied by a grasp. The column consisted of three companies of the 32nd Pioneers, one company of Gurkhas, with their two small mountain guns borne on the their two small mountain guns borne on the

their two small mountain guns borne on the shoulders of sturdy Nepalese porters, and that most useful unit the Maxim gun contingent of the Norfolks. The field hospital was in charge of Major Wimberley, I. M. S. Captain Minogue was Staff Officer.

The current impression is that this part of Tibet consists of rolling tableland with, perbaps, a few rounded hills. As a matter of fact, if we except the Phari, Tuna, and Gyantse plains, ever since the force left Silliguri it has been moving amongst tumultuous hills and precipies. Ever and anon we come to a defile or gorge which could be held by a few men against an army. The Gyantse plain is about ten miles by six.

to Ralung also situated between two valleys. From here it was seen that yet another range of snowclad mountains lay between us and Lhassa. The icy outlook, beautiful and impressive as it was, evoked no feelings but those of disgust. We have had enough of snow and ice. On the third day we marched up the pass, and camped on a fairly open spot, about three miles from the point where the Tibetans had built their wall. Almost within a step of throw on either fleak of the camp was

is a horrid thing. The correspondent must take refuge in general or technical terms; speak of the "main advance" and "flanking parties," of the thunder of the Captains and and my book, when they are published, for no publisher will at present give me what I want the shouting. But on the main elements of publisher will at present give me what I want a fight, death and wounds, he dare not dwell. There is a decency to be observed. We had an officer and four men killed, and 14 wounded the The Thetan lesser were at least these the replied vigorously attacking the replied vigorously attacking. ed. The Tibetan losses were at least three hundred. The reticence of the last two paragraphs covers, as with a blanket, a host of painful and awful things. They died for England, the gallant Bethune charging at the head of his men, and the brave Sikhs who followed him "Even the faith endures.

England, my England: Take us and break us: We are yours England, my own!
Life is good, and joy runs high
Between English earth and sky:
Death is death; but we shall die
To the Song on your bugles blown,
England—

To the stars on your bugles blown.'"
And, indeed, on that day men, however, dull, who saw that charge midst those icy solitudes, must have dimly realised that the force which drove us hither, over the terrible barrier of the Himalcha, was not the ambition of this or that man, but some strange instinct of race which must ever drive Englishmen to face

race which must ever drive Englishmen to face death in the waste places of the earth.

And then the spectacle, never to be forgotten, of the Khamba warriors who fled finally from the sangars on right and left! The face of the cliffs on each flank was broken by steep slopes of shale, and across these, like a herd of giants filled with an incomprehending fear, shambled the men who had defied us. Few crossed the slope alive, and of those who did some who reached the edge of the cliff sprang out with widely waving arms to a crushed and mangled death below. The sight unnerved the Tibetans behind the main wall. They also ran in great heaps. Behind them rode the mounted infantry.

We burnt the camp behind the wall, and returned silently in the gathering dusk with faces ashen grey in the chill wind to our own fires.

MORE LIFE FOR THE TURTLE.

Next morning the column started on the weary journey back to Gyantse, three days of hard tramping in which all else was forgotten but that the camp lay still ahead, still ahead. And when, at last, Gyantse was reached, lo! hundreds of Tibetans crawling about the steep

DE ROUGEMONT'S RIDE.

TURTLE FOR THE CHANNEL TRIP.

The greatest war "special" of the age is unloubtedly M. Louis de Rougemont.

Fresh from the din of battle and the wild wastes of Korea, he was at home to me— writes a representative of "The Daily Chroni-cle—" to whom he promised to confide the very latest from the Far East. Being De Rougement, it was naturally quite unnecessary for him to go to the scene of operations. Thousands of miles even do not impede his sight. For him the censor has no terrors. Wireless telegraphy pales in his presence. He is there; he sees everything, and, what is more sees it all from a top back room somewhere in the neighbourhood of Euston-rood.

Hypnotism does it, at least he says so

as I please."
"What, then, did you see at Port Arthur,

M'slieu ?' "Ha! Now you want to know something "Ha! Now you want to know something. Do you remember when the anxious days of Peking stirred the whole nation? Well I saw the whole business from beginning to end. In fact I went to a publisher and offered to supply him with all the latest news, but when he had the impudence to ask me if they were all safe in the Legation, and that before he had arranged any terms, well, I was disgusted. My news was worth handfuls of gold, and—"
"But what about Port Arthur? Has it been bettled up at last! And where are the war

bottled up at last! And where are the war

"Oh, yes!" began the "special," looking un-comfortably wise. H'm Yes. Port Arthur. Did I ever tell you what happened to me two years ago, when I was in South Africa during the

"No, m'sieu. But, really, I'm exceedingly anxious about Port Arthur. Surely you can tell me what you saw."

A CHAT WITH DICKENS.

against an army. The Gyantse plain is about ten miles by six.

The column for the Karo La, which started on the morning of the 3rd, was soon across the plain and entered a valley overtopped by majestic mountains. The halt for the night was at Gobsejong, a dismal spot at the entrance to two gorges. Next day we marched to Ralung also situated between two valleys. From here it was seen that yet another range.

A CHAT WITH DICKENS.

A CHAT WITH DICKENS. friends. He and I had a long conversation a few months ago, and a real good sort he is too. 'Ab, De Rougemont,' he said (he has great sympathy for me, 'they have called you the champion liar, but some day they will extol you as you deserve.'''

"And what did he say about the other side?"

"Well, he assured me that if he had only known the things that he knows now life would have been sweeter and happier. And

would have been sweeter and happier. And

about three miles from the point where the Tibetans had built their wall. Almost within a stone's throw on either flank of the camp was a glacier, white, cold, and menacing. All gifted with imagination in the force must have felt that this adventure in Tibet had indeed brought us to the Roof of the World.

That night a messenger rode hot haste into the camp with the startling news that during our absence a thousand or so Tibetans had come down the Shigatse road and attacked the Mission. They had, however, been beaten off with heavy loss. It was with this intelligence dinning in our ears, and the fear of what might not be happening behind us that we advanced on the morning of the 6th to drive the Tibetans out of their position.

I have already wired the main outlines of the fight that followed. One hesitates to fill in details in describing an action, for a battle is a horrid thing. The correspondent must have already start me known the would have been sweeter and happier. And then in his own graphic way he described the beautiful scenery of the heavens, the lakes, the mountains, and the rivers—it was grand. And would you believe it amongst my friends of the other world is William Shakespeare?"
But never a smile or a frown ruffled the plays.

"Shakespeare wrote them, of course. He told me so. He said, Louis my friend, they may say what they like, but I wrote those plays. Of course. I'm not going to say but that he knew was obtained through shard study I, on the other hand, was inspired. Of myself I did nothing. I simply sat down and wrote.'

I do the same myself, you know. Just now I am writing a book. I don't care what it is psychology, biology, science, nature, De

teresting enough to hear his views.
"Death?" he replied, vigorously attacking a chicken-outlet, "death? There is no death for De Rougement. I shall pass over, and perhaps be for years without knowing that any change has taken place. Life will be much the same as it is here. Flying wombats, of course, there may be, turtle riding too, perhaps, as you suggest and even two penny tube, for I suppose travelling in some form or other for I suppose travelling in some form or other will be possible. And now I must really go and see about those turtles. They are due to arrive this afternoon."

Therefore it was that, down in the depth of a City cellar, I soon afterwards found myself along with De Rougement inspecting thirty along with De Rougement inspecting thirty turties that had just come from Nicaragua. At least m'sieu did the inspecting with a poke here and a kick there, all the time muttering to himstif and shaking his head whilst others were fished out of a big tank and laid helpless on the grounds. "Now this one," he would say, "it has no vitalite. Look at its eyes. It is no good. Shall I ever get something big enough to ride?"

MORE LIFE FOR THE TURTLE.

"More life!" he exclaimed. "It must have more life. How? Very simple. I merely make a few passes, thus? (turning up his sleeves) "and the turtle yields to my influence." Of course, it was not to be expected that the unintiated onlooker could see the passes doing their work. True, the creature's eyes did blink but whether places in the Fort, and our haven of refuge under fire. Then stories of the attack on the Mission. "We fought a good fight on the blink, but whether it was winking one and bth," said the Post Office Babu.—Harry Newman, in the "Englishman." blink, but whether it was winking one and keeping the other open in case anything happened, it was impossible to say. It was sufficient dool Karcem, Calcutta.

cient for us to be told that the spell had had its effect. To-morrow it is to have some more,

"if it wants it." The next question was: given a tank and De Rougement, would the turtule play its

So we had it put back into the tank. There was only a foot of water, but of that we had no official knowledge. "Now we shall see his vitality," said m'sieu. "Allez Allez, mon am!! Go on? And he pushed it to the bottom hanging on to its neck with a great show of bravado to see if it would pull. But even turtles are not to be hustled—this one least of all. Never an inch did it budge. He hammered, implored, pushed and floundered, but 'twas of no use.

The turtle was adament.

Fearfully the "Chronicle" representative ventured to observe that the great day was further off than ever. "A thing like that! who in this world could ride it?" I was quickly

"Now you think I can't do it. But London will yet see that I have spoken true.
"But now? Could m'sieu say......?" "Yees. The turtle. H'm—But what is that I see? Five o'clock? I must go."

A d off he went to his conch.

been committed without detection, and it is now alleged that accused having been found trafficking with the context to of the examina-tion papers set at the Spe al Test Examina-tions last year, has either obtained his know-ledge by theft of the original papers of which he took copies or by abetting unknown persons in dealing criminally with such originals.

From the evidence before me I am unable find that accused has himself been guilty of to find that accused has himself been guilty of theft, but his own admissions when examined, the documents found in his possession, more specially Exhibit S. I. which seems to be a tartiff of prices for the sale of various examination papers adapted to the means of purchasers, coupled with the general tendency of the prosecution evidence all justify me, I think, finding that accust has certainly abetted e frauds which have been perpetrated. The only difficulty which arises in handling this case consists in deciding whether such frauds are of a criminal nature or merely malpractices not within the scope of the criminal law.

It has been argued by Mr. Richmond for the defence that inasmuch as the prosecution has

It has been argued by Mr. Richmond for the defence that inasmuch as the prosecution has failed to prove the special manner of theft, it has alleged, i.e., temporary abstraction or original examination papers whilst in the custody of their guardians, no substantive criminal offence has been established which could have been abetted by accused, and therefore he is entitled to be discharged. On the other hand, Mr. Adam for the prosecution contends that since the copies of the examination papers dealt with by accused must have been surrep titiously ebtained from original papers, a strong presumption arises that such original papers have been dealt with criminally, and points out rightly, I think, that in determining the question as to criminality the Court must be guided by the definition of "proof" given in Section 3 of the Evidence Act and if after considering the matters before it, either believes such criminality to exist or consider its existence so probable that a prudent man ought to act upon the supposition that it exists. Criminality will be sufficiently established for the purposes of this prosecution by making out a "prima facie" case against accused not perhaps sufficient for his conviction if capable of being rebutted, but which will justify the Court in rebutted, but which will justify the Court in framing a charge of abetment against him, and as he has peculiar means of knowledge as to how he acquired copies with which he has dealt, shift the onus of proof on him to show that they were obtained without criminality under Section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act. After carefully considering the arguments of counsel on either side and consulting the authorities quoted by them, and whilst freely admitting the force of Mr. Richmond's contentions, I am of opinion that Mr. Adam has made out the strongest case, and his arguments must prevail. I have arrived at this conclusion with hesitation, but I think it is warranted by the strong impression I have. ranted by the strong impression I have, amounting to an almost moral certainty and little short of absolute conviction that the little short of absolute conviction that the copies sold by accused could not have been obtained unless the original papers, of which they are transcripts, had been either stolen or otherwise dealt by those responsible for their custody as to create the offence of a criminal breach of confidence and betrayal of trust by such guardians. At this stage of the proceedings it is unnecessary for me to give my reasons for arriving at such conclusions. It is sufficient that such is my opinion, formed after deliberation and a careful consideration of all the material before me. Such being my opinion, I decide that a charge of abetment must be framed against accused.

I have next to determine whether I should try this case myself or commit to the High

try this case myself or commit to the High Court, and for many reasons it appears to me it would be better to commit. The case is one of public interest, and the questions of law and fact connected with it will, I think, be more satisfactorily and completely settled by the higher tribunal; but what chiefly actuates me in determining on committal is that if convicted it seems to me my powers would be victed it seems to me my powers would be quite inadequate to sufficiently punish the accused having regard to the gravity of the offence with which he is charged. The accused s called on to furnish a list of any witnesse he may desire to examine. He says he will put in his list through counsel in a fortnight's

SLIGHT INJURIE often disable a man nd cause several days of time and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic iniment. When applied to cute, bruises and burns it causes them to head quickly and without resturation and prevents say danger of blood roison.

THE MYSTERY OF CATCH-WORDS.

I take the following interesting passage from Mr. W. Earl Hodgson's "Trout Fishing," re-cently published by Messrs. A. and C. Black.

Mr. W. Earl Hodgson's "Trout Fishing," recently published by Messrs. A. and C. Black. It is a digression from his main theme, and therefore not to be taken as representative of a book in which the angler's needs and delights are fully and ably expounded:—
Some social phenomena are more puzzling than any to be witnessed among the lower animals. As far as one can make out, these do not habitually do anything without a cause; but men are different. Dogs, for example, never bark merely for the sake of barking; but men frequently speak merely for the sake of speaking. Even as the Eterary style of gentlemen who despise syntax is full of unrelated participles, the colloquial style of others is full of things that have no perceptible connection with reason.

Of this I had a striking and C. Black. Stanley Opera Company, was arraigned at the Singapore Assizes on a charge of murder by causing the death of Frederick Warzburg, in Hylam Street on the 19th April. On the conclusion of the evidence a verdict of guilty of a rash act not amounting to murder, was brought in by the jury, and Somers was sentenced to nine month's simple imprisonsment.

THE JUBBULPUR REFORMATORY
SCHOOL.

The affairs of the Reformatory School at Jubbulpur, during 1903, were very satisfactory, and the institution is doing much towards reforming juvenile offenders and making the death of Frederick Warzburg, in Hylam Street on the 19th April. On the conclusion of the evidence a verdict of guilty of a rash act not amounting to murder, was brought in by the jury, and Somers was sentenced to nine month's simple imprisonsment.

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The affairs of the Reformatory School at Jubbulpur, during 1903, were very satisfactory, and the institution is doing much towards reforming juvenile offenders and to the State generally. There were 140 boys in the institution as against 153 in the previous

of this I had a striking series of illustrations on returning to Town after a long absence in an almost uninhabited land. In St. James' Street, on my way to the Club, I met a mar and he said, "There's air!" "Doubtless," I answered, without understanding. My friend was a And off he went to his conch.

Are W. E. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, passed the following order yesterday morning (Monday) in the case in which M. Iyatambi Mudali stood charged with theft or abetment of theft:—

This case being one of considerable importance and involving as it does serious questions of both law and fact, I have taken time to consider how to deal with it.

The case arises out of a series of examination frauds which have for some years past been committed without detection, and it is now alleged that accused thaving been found trafficking with the contact of the ramination for the ramination of the contact of the examination sisted on. Lord A—O—and his rival in for-eign adventure, Mr. T. C—, positively assured me that there was air; and just as I was turning to the steps of the Club Mr. M—W— thrust his beaming countenance out of a han-som cabriolet, and shouted the tidings that she bumped. "O, Monty, kindly go to the devil!" I implored, entering the stately asy-lum. It turned out to be an asylum in more than one sense. . . In the smoking-room shortly afterwards I narrated to Mr. G—

B—— the strange things I had heard, and asked whether he could explain. His answer did but darken counsel. It was in music. Lifting up his voice, G—B—chaunted: "Some one ought to speak to Mister Hodgson. Some one ought to tell him what to do-oo!" "Evidently there are rogues about," I said to myself, moving off towards a shady corner in which I had espied Dagonet, in an armchair, meditatively flourishing a large cigar. Dagonet is an encyclopædic Briton, and very humane; I dared say he could and would explain the words that had puzzled me on my return

"What's air, Dagonet?" I asked. "Air—the word, that is—comes from the root . . . 'aoor,' Hebrew and Chaldee; which means, 'to shine.' The sense is 'to which means, 'to shine.' The sense is 'to open, to expand;' whence 'clear;' or 'to flow, to shoot, to radiate.' Air—the thing, I mean—is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colourless, elastic, possessed of gravity; easily moved and rarefied and condensed. In short, my boy, air is the fluid which we breathe to live."

"Well; but why do men keep firing the words at you in London?" Dagonet laughed, and unbent.
"Oh! they're a mere catch-phrase of the

Town." "And She who Bumps-what ho?"

A NATURALIST'S PARADISE IN

Animal life, as is usual at this time of the year, is much in evidence, says a correspondent of a Colombo paper, in the wilds of Morowak Korale. Both elk and red dear may be heard barking nightly. The festive "nanderoo" seems more plentiful than even and can be seen and heard daily. Elephants abound on the top of the northern side of the valley. The voice of the toucan is heard

that one European firm in Burma has received a large grant of land and proposes to improve the methods of cotton cultivation and to exect ginning factories; that other firms in Burma are also bestirring themselves, though we know not exactly how; and that the Burma Cotton Growing Association is making inquiries. Briefly that is the whole position and we cannot think that it justifies very expensive hones. To look this matter squarely pansive hopes. To look this matter squarely in the face it is difficult to see how Burma can help the Lancashire market, except in-directly by growing bigger supplies for India and China. Moreover, even if the botanical problem of cultivating longer stapled plants for the higher counts of cotton could be solved, the economic problem of freights arising from the longer distances and the heavy canal dues of Oriental shipping routes, compared with the short and free Translantic voyage, would still seem insurmountable.

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

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co., Abdol Rahaman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

THE RECENT BRAWL IN SINGAPORE.

J. M. Somers, Musical Director of the Stanley Opera Company, was arraigned at the

THE JUBBULPUR REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The affairs of the Reformatory School at Jubbulpur, during 1903, were ver satisfactory, and the institution is doing much towards reforming juvenile offenders and making them useful to themselves and to the State generally. There were 140 boys in the institution as against 153 in the previous year. Several useful trades are being taught to the boys, chief among which is gardening. The license system is working well and has had the good effect of reducing the number of boys untraceable. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at the same time is inclined to think that when a boy decamps it is probably because he wishes to rid himself of the stigma of having come from a Reformatory and in such a case it would be on the whole better to leave him alone.

CONFLICT BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND INDIANS.

Genu Vithu Mali is a fruit-grower of Wanowrie village, where on a fairly large plot of ground he has reared an orchard planted with fruit-trees and hedged round with cactus and thorn bush. On Tuesday morning two soldiers of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders broke through the hedge and plucked some of the ripening fruit on the trees with which they loaded their pockets. Genu the owner getting information of this ran to the spot and on seeing him the soldiers made good their escape through the breach in the hedge and then pretended to saunter in a leisurely fashion. Genu overtook the soldiers when one of the latter departed but the other dropped the fruit he was carrying and attacked Genu Vithu Mali is a fruit-grower of one of the latter departed but the other drop-ped the fruit he was carrying and attacked the fruit-grower with his fists. The latter retaliated with the whip he held in his hand. The soldier then snatched the whip from The soldier then snatched the whip from Genu's hands and felled him. The latter while falling pulled the Highlander's legs and tripped him. The mali got up, retook possession of his whip and beat the soldier severely. The end of the fight was that Tommy had to seek admission to the Station Hospital at Wanowrie, where he is now detained pending the healing of his injuries. This is the fruit-grower's version of the story. On the other hand version of the story. On the other hand the two soldiers Privates Munro and Jack say that they had simply gone for a morning stroll and in their peregrinations entered the fruit garden, when the native made a furious onslaught on them unprovoked. If they had trespassed on his ground it was only a technical offence without any sinister design on the man's property or rights. In this connection it should be noted that the way to the ordhard lay through a ploughed field.—
"Deccan Herald."

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING. Lieged Kidnapping. Alleged Kidnapping. Alleged Kidnapping. The data of four others, two of whom were Mudaliar women, were again placed before Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S., and it is the fluid which we breathe to live."

"Quite so; but what does a fellow mean when he says, "There's air!" ?"

"Obscure in origin," said Dagonet, gravely. "Certain philologists hold that the words were uttered by Mr. Gladstone when he first gazed upon the atmospherical amenities of Blackpool, or those of any other holiday resort anxious to have itself made dear to the people."

"Well; but why do men keep firing the words at you in London?" After the examination of two witnesses for the prosecution, the Court examined the girl, Ranganaikamal, who stated that she was 14 years old. She went to Madras in answer to years old. She went to Madras in answer to a summons received from the High Court. She lived with her brother here, and her aunt looked after her. Fourth and fifth accused accompanied her to Madras. She told her brother she was going to Madras. She has no other guardian in Bangalore. She was now staying with fourth and fifth accused, and she wished to continue staying with them. At this stage

Animal life, as is usual at this time of the year, is much in evidence, says a correspondent of a Colombo paper, in the wilds of Morowak Korale. Both elk and red dearmay be heard barking nightly. The festive manderoo'' seems more plentiful than even and can be seen and heard daily. Elephants abound on the top of the northern side of the valley. The voice of the toucan is heard in the land, and other feathered fowl cause the jungle to resound with their blended song. A grand district this for naturalists, especially for those who make bird-life their study.

BURMA AND THE COTTON CRISIS.

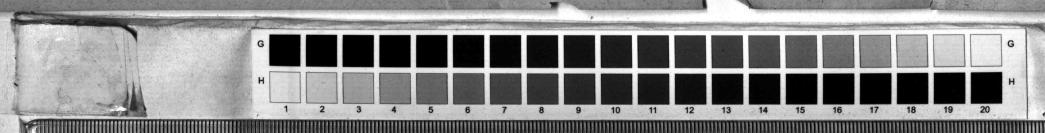
The idea that great things are being or will be done in Burma by the Government to help Lancashire out of her cotton supply difficulties seems to go beyond such facts as are known, observes the "Civil and Military Gazette." The only movements in this direction of which information is available, are that one European firm in Burma has received a large grant of land and proposes to improve the methods of cotton cultivation and to erect ginning factories; that other firms in Burma are also bestirring themselves, though we know not exactly how; and that the Burma Cotton Growing Association is making inquiries. Briefly that is the whole position and to even the methods of cotton cultivation and to erect ginning factories; that other firms in Burma are also bestirring themselves, though we know not exactly how; and that the Burma Cotton Growing Association is making inquiries. Briefly that is the whole position and to erect ginning factories; that the whole position are the remainder of the evidence, under Section 209, Civil Procedure Code."

General Macdonald is halting at Gyangtse and gradually getting reinforcements.

Colonel Hogge, Commanding the line of communications at Tuna, has reached Gyangtse with troops, and it is understood that General Macdonald will be sufficiently strengthened within a fortnight's time to resume the for-

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.-Now is the HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.—Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholers 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. Ne family can afferd to be without it. For sale by

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agen B. K. Paul and Co., Abdol Rahaman an Abdool Kareem, Calcutte.



Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MAY 29, 1904.

INDIANS AND FILIPINOS. THAT India was more prosperous under Mussalman rule than it is under the present Mussalman rule than it is under the present is an undoubted fact. European travellers who visited this country during those days describe Indian cities in a way which now seems to be more a romance than a reality. Yet it is absolutely correct that the present rulers are more enlightened than their Mussalman predecessors were, and that their administration is based upon more scientific principles than was the case when the Mahomedans were in possession of the country. medans were in possession of the country.

And what is the reason of this poverty
of the present population? There is no doubt
that the main reason is that the revenue
raised in India during the Mahomedan rule
was spent in the country, whereas the bulk
of the Indian revenue now raised is expended
in England. The Apprison it are the second of the in England. The Americans, it seems, are determined to save the Filipinos from this dire

"5. Expenditure:
Practically the whole of the revenue raised in the Philippines is spent in the Philippines. The six crores of rupees raised by taxation, so far as the accounts before me show, are all expended in the Philippines save thirty-five lakhs which go to the United States for various purposes, as described yesterday. More than half of India's direct taxation is spent by officials in England every year! No wonder India is so dismally poor! She will be drained to death, all her life blood will be taken from her if the present policy be pursu_ ed for a few decades or generations to come.'

evil. Says our London correspondent:-

Not only are pensions of Anglo-Indian officials, civil and military, expended in England but the bulk of their salaries also. The officials here use England-made, and not Indiamade, articles; they keep their children for education in their mother country; and they themselves take long furloughs every five or ten years, and spend all their earnings outside India during the period of their leave. In this way, more than three-fourths of every rupee that goes into the pocket of an English In this way, more than three-fourths of every rupee that goes into the pocket of an English official in India never find their way to the people who raise the revenue. And it is further proposed that, even the majority of the Police District Superintendents should be recruited from England so that India might be subjected to a new channel of drain, and more money taken out of the country!

profit and with much shamefacedness what I am about to indite. I think when the Patrika reaches England with these paragraphs in its columns, it will give the noble lord a chance to exhibit contrition. When, under his Secretaryship, the wretched people of India were—millions of them—dying from of India were—millions of them—dying from starvation, and vastly more millions were desparately hard put to it to obtain sufficient food because prices were so high and earnings so small, the Secretary of State for India, again and again refused to ask the House of Commons for a grant-in-aid from British revenues, though strongly pressed to do so. He was afraid that, if any help were rendered to the Indian people in this way, they might become pauperised! Lord Curzon, more than to the Indian people in this way, they might become pauperised! Lord Curzon, more than once, has indulged in the same purile cant Last week, I saw in the Charleston News and Last week, I saw in the Charleston News and Courier, (So. Carolina) a quotation from one of Lord Curzon's speeches on despatches in which this silliness appears. The passage was cited in one of a series of letters on India written by Mr. G. W. Curtis, apparently, one of your recent cold-weather visitors, for the Chicago Record Herald. Remember, the returns from indirect taxation in the Philippines showed that the Filipinos were at east six times better off than are the Indians, · A galamity in 1902 befel the islanders. It was not a calamity anything like so dreadful as the famines of recent years in India. What it was is described by the Hon. Elihu Root, recently Secretary of War and President of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Addressing the President, Mr. Root said:—"It seems to me that the conditions resulting from the description. that the conditions resulting from the destruction by rinderpest of 90 per cent of the carabaos, the draft animals of the islands, and the consequent failure of the rice crop, followed by an epidemic of cholera, are so serious and distressing as to call for action by Congress beyond that for which the commission specifically ask." That extract exhibits a strain of sympathy with the suffering Filipinos which no official despatch written by a Secretary of State for India. with which I have become acquainted, has ever contained. Mr. Root does not stop with a pious expression of opinion. He proceeds to make his recommendation very definite. "I think," he goes on to remark. "the occasion for relief in the Philippines is now greater than it was in Cuba when Congress appropriated \$3,000,000 (Rs. 1.20,00,000) for the payment of the Cuban soldiers out of the Treasury of the United States, or than it was in orto Rico when hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed by the people of the United States and more than a million of dollars paid out of the National Treasury for the relief of the sufferers from the hurricane of August, 1899.

"An appropriation of not less than \$3,000,000 (Rs. 1,20,00,000) for the relief of the distress in the Philippine Islands from the causes which I have mentioned would be in harmony which I have mentioned would be in harmony with the course pursued by Congress toward the people of the other Spanish islands and practical evidence of the sincere interest that the people of the United States take in the welfare of the Philippine people and of the kindly and generous treatment which they are to receive. Previous experience indicates that such an appropriation could be madthe most useful by giving the Philippine Gov-

India is being rendered impossible in the Philippines. The islands are,—

a. not being "drained" of the resources which the people need for their sus-

b. the land does not suffer from a ruinous tax which is collected whether there be

any crop or not;
c. In times of distress prompt and effectual aid from the alien treasury is

afforded; the intellectual, agricultural, and me-chanical needs of the country are met by the education of a proportionately large number of students in the United States out of national resources; while (though not mentioned in what is writ-

ten above) arrangements have been completed to give the Filipinos "practical independence" (these are the words of the Hon. Elihu Root) within ten years of American over-rule."

"In face of such a record as this," says our London correspondent, "let it never again be said, as it has, in one form or another, been said a million times at least in the past, that the British rule of India is 'not only one of the purest in intention, but one of the most beneficient in act, ever known among man-kind. If Lord Curzon were to spend his leisure in learning from the people who gave him his wife how to rule over an oriental country, he would return to India the hum-blest-minded individual that ever stepped on to its shores. The haughtiest head in Christen-dom would be bent low in shame and actividom would be bent low in shame and contri-

JUSTICE AS UNDERSTOOD BY THE PEOPLE AND JUSTICE AS UNDERSTOOD BY ALIENS

We have already shown that the enhance-ment of sentence of Jharna Nosya, by the High Court, has not our sympathy; and that if the Hon'ble Judges have committed a mis-

light sentence upon a wife-brander Jharna Nosya, and the Hon'ble Judges enhanced it in a fearful manner, and then ended by observing that the Magistrate had shewn sympathy for crime. No, he had not done that; he had only shewn that he was not devoid of human feelings; that, as a son of the soil, he knows what he is about; and that he has a calm and judicial mind, which

the situation. He said that "the husband would never have acted in that brutal manner but for the grave provocation which his wife had given him and he mentioned what it was; that the husband and wife would have yet been reconciled if the girl, when in a state of passion, would have not been persuaded by some mischief-making relations to bring a criminal case against her husband; and that if she was led away by passion before, she is now more eager to save her husband than even the husband is to save the husband than even the husband is to save her husband than even the husband is to save her husband than even the husband is to save her husband than even the husband is to save her husband than even the husband is to save her husband than even the husband is to save her husband than even the husband is to save her husband than even the husband is to save her husband than even the husband is to save her husband than even the husband is to save her husband than even the husband is to save her husband than even the husband is to save her husband is to save husba before, she is now more eager to save her husband than even the husband is to save himself. If your Honor now punishes the husband severely, reconciliation between husband and wife will be impossible; and when the husband, whom you consider guilty and intend punishing, will marry again, after the expiration of the term of his imprisonment, the wife, whom you consider innocent, will for ever be without a husband; and thus unprotected she may go astray and become a

The Magistrate, who was a European, could not realize the amount of misery he was going to cause to the woman by punishing her husband, and so passed a severe sentence upon him. But Babu Satyendra Nath is a Hindu so he realized that, for the sake of punishing a guilty husband, he had no right to punish an innocent wife more severely, and thus let

the man. Branding a delicate woman! So, in their indignation, they inflicted a fearful sentence. But we have already pointed out that they have done more mischief to the woman by sending her husband to jail with hard labour than the husband did her by branding her.

The branding, according to medical testimony, was of a light character. She suffered only for a few days from the effects of this brutal act and then forgot all about it. But. fancy her position now. The act of the Hon'ble Judges has deprived her of her lifelong partner. She is, in short, without a husband. The Government, with all its irre sistible power, cannot provide her with one sistible power, cannot provide her with one A girl, in her circumstance, may be at last led to sell her body and soul, having no one to protect her. Not only may she fall, but she may be led to destroy the fruits of her shame. Would not those be partially responsible for these dreadful results if she were ever brought down to this horrible pass?

When Lord G. Hamilton was hopelessly cornered by our late illustrious friend, Mr

offence to the latter. In the same manner, police. Is this not atroctous? This question if a piece of beef is thrown into the house of a Hindu, he will consider himself eternally disgraced. Such things a British Judge would never realize fully; and the result was that cow-riots were dealt with as dacoities! It was only Sir A. P. MacDonnell who could realize that these riots owed their origin only the Commission.

The Sub-Divisional Officer held a judicial enquiry into the matter—"Emperor on the commission of the commission. to "momentary religious frenzy," and not to deep-rooted criminal proclivities. A British Judge, when able and honest, will never be able to do more than administer justice as he under-

stands it.

That being the case, it is almost impossible for an alien to administer justice in India and give satisfaction. The British rulers in their zeal for reform destroyed the Panchait system. So long that institution or one like that cannot be revived, justice, as at pre-sent administered, will never give satisfaction to the people of India.

people who raise the revenue. And it is further proposed that, even the majority of the Police District Superintendents should be recruited from England so that India might be subjected to a new channel of drain, and more money taken out of the country!

When the Mussalmans governed India, from the Prime Minister down to the meanest country. The present policy cannot be continued for more than a few decades; but, what we fear, is that it will be abandoned only when the country has been thoroughly pumped out, and the entire population brought to a starvation point.

Here is a way by which the Filipinos are helped by the Americans which is unknown in India. Says our correspondent:—

"6. Prompt and Effectual Aid from Mr. Magistrate Satvendra Nath, sub-divisional Officer of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the scale of the unjust strictures of the High Court. First of all, may we need the unjust strictures of the scale of the unjust strictures of the scale of the scale of the unjust strictures of the sc Is Mr. Magistrate Carey of Berhampore right in the head? We say so not because we have any malice against him, but because 2 some of his actions lead inevitably to the supposition that his mind may not be in a proper state. Is it possible that the excercise of almost irresistible powers has produced its usual disastrous effects upon him? That the exercise of such powers over fellow-

trate in India, is a very dangerous thing. It means danger to millions, and it is for this reason that we have to bring the extraordinary vagaries of Mr. Carey to the notice of his superiors. Sir A. Fraser is a God-fearing We expect from him a fair hearing

ed the Magistrate, "Is he not a brute?" cising judicial powers punishing an accused And then Babu Mano Mohan explained without a trial? Let us suppose the case of another official enjoying the powers of a District Magistrate. What would you think of

> read more like a romance than a reality.
> Where would be the safety of even the biggest of our men if other Magistrates were to act like Mr. Carey? And why should people report thefts to the police if they were harass and threatened with imprisonment in this

Rai Gunpat Sing gave information to the police, through a servant, that a theft had been committed in his house. Who was the thief? Babu Gunpat had no idea; he could name none; he could suspect none; and he left it to the Police and he left it to the Police to find out the culprit. But Mr. Carey commenced prosecution against him on the ground that the theft was false, and the only object of the Babu in giving the in-

formation was to implicate a maid-servant.

What has a man to do if he is robbed? Is off the accused with a fine.

Their Lordships sentenced Jharna Nosya to it not his duty to inform the Police? But one year's rigorous imprisonment. They were the risk of being prosecuted? Will anybody the man. Branding a delicate woman! So. venture or care to give information to the Police if he is robbed? It may be contended that a man, who gives true information, has nothing to fear. But he has—he has to fear the nothing to fear. But he has—he has to fear the risk of being prosecuted and that is enough danger. The Police has only to say that the information is false, and he is brought within the clutches of the law. But, in the case under notice, Mr. Carey had not even that plea to justify his proceedings. It is true the Police doubted the information of Gunput Sing, but a first class Magistrate had, after a judicial enquiry, found that the theft was absolutely true.

What happe was this. As soon as the information of the alleged theft was given to the police, an enquiry was held by the Sub-Inspector. The police reported that, not only had no theft been committed, but that it was to ruin a former maid-servant that the

was to ruin a former maid-servant that the whole thing had been concocted by the Rai Bahadoor. They did not stop here. They brought certain private matters to light with which the case had nothing to do, and there-

had been committed in his house.

Here we shall make one or two remarks en passant. If any case disgusts the police, it is one relating to thefts. The reason is plain. It is very difficult to catch a thief; and, as a rule, the police show their utter incapacity in this respect. On the other hand, the reputation of the police is gone in whose jurisdiction burglaries take place frequently. It is therefore of vital interest to the police that no complaints of thefts are made, and to characterise them as false when such complaints are lodged.

tween justice as they understand, and the real material.

In India a wretch, found guilty of the crime of kissing another's wife, is let off with a fine of Rs. 30. Now, this sort of justice may suit a European, but not an Asiatic. For, in Asia, at least in India, a woman who is kissed by a man not her husband, loses her position, becomes an outcast, and drags down her husband with herself. In Europe, however, the effect of kissing the wife of another would not be so disastrous. That being the case, a British Judge, ignorant of the state of affairs in India, is guided by the knowledge of his own society in administering justice, and thus commits only an unmitigated mischief.

An innocent coquetry of a woman may be the cause of infinite misery to a husband in India. In Europe a woman has more freedom, and the husband has to be more charitable. If a Hindu throws a piece of pork into the house of a Mussalman, this may mean a deadly of fine to the latter. In the same manner, if a piece of beef is thrown into the house of a Mussalman, this may mean a deadly of the crime of the police is gone in whose jurisdiction burglaries take place frequently. It is therefore of vital interest to the police that no complaints of theffs are made, and to characterise take place frequently. It is therefore of vital interest to the police that no complaints of theffs are made, and to characterise take place frequently. It is therefore mostrous to the police when such characterise take place frequently. It is therefore mostrous to the police when such complaints are lodged.

Is it not therefore mostrous to empower the Magistrate to institute proceedings against a party simply because a Police Sub-Inspector, who is vitally interested in suppressing their cases, submitted a report to the effect that, in his opinion, no theft had been committed? It should be remembered that it is not always possible to prove the commission of a theft. One morning you rise to find a number of tensently interested in suppressing the translated in the place

instification whatever to connect certain scandalous private matters with the case in question. He therefore ordered the case to be entered as true under sections 457, 380 I.P.C.

The District Police Superintendent, Mr. Savi, now entered the scene. He forwarded a copy of the judgment of the Sub-Divisional Officer to the District Magistrate with a report saying that in his opinion "the case was not a true one." This "opinion" of the D. S. was gospel truth to Mr. Carey, who, ignoring the judicial finding, at once called upon Rai Gunpat and his servant to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for instituting a false case with intent to injure the mother and sister of one Mangali Bewa.

But Babu Gunpat protested that the theft was true; that he or his servant did not fasten the crime upon Mangali's mother and sister, either in their first information or during investigation; that a first class Magistrate had

vestigation; that a first class Magistrate had vestigation; that a first class Magistrate had judicially found the truth of his complaint; and that Mr. Carey could not re-open the case. But what of that? Mr. Carey was determined to proceed with the case, when Gunpat Sing moved the High Court, which quashed the whole proceedings, and thus saved himself from further prosecution. Of course one may be disposed to think by reading the short summary of the case that we are either exaggerating or drawing upon our either exaggerating or drawing upon our imagination. Nothing of the kind.

appellant before the District Judge. On the der why he had taken it as a ground of appeal.

The pleader said that he took that ground because he thought it fit and reasonable and he was ready to support it. The District Judge then asked the pleader to point out to him the portion of the Munsiff's judgment with reference to which such ground might be urged. The pleader then read a certain be urged. The pleader then read a certain portion from the judgment of the Munsiff, which, in his opinion, supported the ground

District Judge.—Are you serious?
Pleader.—Yes, sir, I can substantiate my

District Judge.—I have not heard any such interpretation outside Lunatic Asylum.

Pleader.—I strongly protest against any such remark from the bench. We are not used to such treatment from the Court. We

do not expect such treatment at the hands of District Judge.—Which portion of my remark you take objection to? Write it down.

Pleader.—Lunatic Asylum.

District Judge.—These are two words and

they convey no meaning. Moreover I have placed you outside Lunatic Asylum and not inside it. What's your name?

Pleader.—The words are certainly quite ob-

ctionable. My name isand it also

appears in the records.

District Judge.—I did not mean to insult you. You have quite misunderstood the meaning of my expression as you misunderstood the judgment of the Munsiff. A pleader

to publish it. But, judging from what our own correspondent says, it will be seen to every body, that the attitude of the Judge was very offensive, and, instead of threatening the pleader in the way he did, he should have the courtesy to apologise to him for his alleged rude and uncalled-for remarks. The position of the Judge is like that of an urchin pelting stones at passers-by in the streets from the high roof of a house, quite secure of his own safety. It is quite true that as a Judge he can treat a pleader in his court in any way he likes with impunity, and the pleader cannot give him in his own coins without com-

chase and distribution or sale of supplies, or through the employment of labour in the construction of government wagon roads, rail-roads, or other public works."

"Here, for to-day at least, I must stay my hand. Emough has been put before the British rule of India and the United States' honestly when the case is between native and native. But what is the sort of justice they captured from the Spaniards, a great they captured from the Spaniards, a great gulf is fixed. The ruli which is overtaking India is being rendered impossible in the Philippines. The islands are,—

Caine, on account of the defects of British rule and other reply by sought to disgrace Babu Gunpat before the public. Mr. Carey, on the receipt of such a report from the police, asked and distribution or sale of supplies, or the authority vested in him for the purpose of Lalbag, a first class Deputy Magistrate, to call upon Babu Gunpat to prove that a theft had been committed in his house.

Here for to-day at least, I must stay my hand. European'. And Lord G. Hamilton had no reply to give.

Yes, British Judges in India try to do justice they administer? It is justice as they understand gulf is fixed. The ruli which is overtaking India is being rendered impossible in the Philippines. The islands are,—

I have not heard," the Judge is familiar with the indiative of Linatio Asylums—nay, he appears to the other hand, the reputation of law, or else how could be real material. speak of interpretations that are heard inside and outside an Asylum? And pray, how would the Judge himself take it if some one, in arguing a question, were to tell him referring to his remarks, "he has not heard any such remarks outside a Lunatic Asylum?" Now, as the pleaders are quite helpless and cannot retailate without incurring serious risks, the retaliate without incurring serious risks, the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court will, we hope, kindly come to their help by directing Mr. McBlain to treat the bar of his court Mr. McBlain to treat the bar of his court with the courtesy and dignity befitting his high position. Luckily his powers do not go beyond reporting to the High Court; for, if he had the power of punishing the offending pleader, he would have no doubt done it then and there. Our correspondent remarks, without comment, that the case, in which the offending pleader was engaged was dismissed! Now though he does not offer any comment, yet the very mention of such a fact carries with it a significant suggestion. A British Judge, however, cannot afford to lose temper; he must be always above passion and prejudice; and, we hope, Mr. McBlain will, in his own interests, adopt a quite different attitude towards the people who approach him, and earn their good wishes, and not provoke needless discontent.

witnesses urged the necessity witnesses urged the necessity this dangerous power from the Magneton power from the Magneton power from the Magneton power from the Magneton power from the Commission.

The Sub-Divisional Officer held a judicial enquiry into the matter—'Emperor on the complaint of Rai Gunpat Sing Bahadoor versus unknown'—and was astonished at the conclusions of the police. He found from the evidence placed before him that not only was the theft true, but that the police had no justification whatever to connect certain scandalous private matters with the case in question. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be to be tion. He therefore ordered the case to be too.

A The Sub-Divisional and the concrete making alarmist, relates another incident relating to Mr. McBlain which shows that he is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to make things lively in that the is going to mak as a Judge of that district. In return the pleaders had a portrait of his prepared at their cost and hung in the court-room, with the sanction of Mr. Cargyll, the successor of Kumar Gopendra Krishna, and of the Hon'ble Justice Pratt of the High Court. But the new Judge, Mr. McBlain, would have it removed to the bar room. Why? The portrait was doing no harm to any body. If the Judge, thus honoured, were a European, and Mr. McBlair had it removed, no one would have taken any serious notice of it; but the Kumar, in spite of his belonging to one of the foremost houses in Bengal, is a "native", and Mr. McBlain's action naturally led the people to attribute race-feeling to the Judge. We think, however, Mr. Judge McBlain has no reason to feel unkindly towards the natives of India. His name indicates that he is a Scotch, and, therefore, he is as much subject to the "mighty Englishman" as the natives of India are. As a Scotch he is a brother of the Indians; and, as such, he ought to entertain a brotherly feeling for the people of this country.

Some high district officials, we are afraid, require medical examination. We say this, because, some of their acts are not explainable on rational grounds. One of them is Mr. Carey, Magistrate of Murshidabad. Of him We trust, "A scene in Court", reported by our Krishnagore correspondent and published in these columns will attract the serious notice of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court. For, it is very desirable that there should not only be perfect harmony between the bar and the bench, but that the presiding Judge should behave in a dignified manner when hearing the arguments of a pleader or a Vakil. For ready reference we reproduce the "scene" below:

"Yesterday (May 18) a pleader of the local bar was arguing an appeal on behalf of the bar was arguing an appeal on behalf of the which no body present in court could under-

which no body present in court could unde stand. The jurors, witnesses and the pleaders engaged in the case waited in court till 6 p.m. not knowing whether the Judge would come back or not, as they received no intimation about the intentions of the Judge. In this very case, the court (Mr. McBlain) retired for tiffin one day, telling the jurors to come back within 5 minutes. One of the jurors, a

back within 5 minutes. One of the jurors, a Hindu, had to go to a shop at some distance from the court house for a drink. He was late by some ten minutes. Proceedings were drawn up against him for contempt of court. "Yesterday (25th instant) Mr. BcBlain came to court at the usual hour and entered into his private chambers, from which he did not come out during the day. As no intimation was given to the parties and the pleaders, that the Judge would not come out of his chamber and take his seat on the bench, every one, who had any business, had to wait chamber and take his seat on the bench, every one, who had any business, had to wait till 6 p.m. when the Judge, issuing out of his "camera" stepped into his cab and drove down to his "kooty." The poor suitors and the pleaders here are obliged to wait for the descend of Lord Jupiter from the clouds, as no one dares approach him lest the thunderbolt falls on his head and rends him asunder. The Hen'ble High Court in their General Let-The Hon'ble High Court in their General Letter No. 2 dated 20th April 1904, says: 'The Judge of every court shall take his seat on the bench punctually at 11 a.m. and the High Court desire to point out that it must be strictly observed."

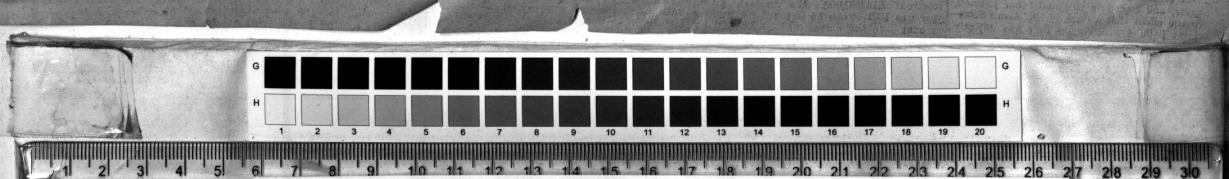
It was Sir John Gorst, we believe, who was credited with the observation that the British stood the judgment of the Munsiff. A pleader of this court ought to have better knowledge of English. I shall report to the High Court against you for such unnecessary protests.

Pleader.—As your honour pleases.

After this the Judge silently beard the argument of the appellant and dismissed the appeal."

The name of the Judge is Mr. F. McBlair. It is quite possible that the Judge has a version of his own; if so, we shall be glad to publish it. But, judging from what our own correspondent says, it will be seen to every Government was not in need of geniuses but

AMERICA is more civilized than England, and therefore the state of society is worse there than in the latter country. That appears to be the effect of the so-called modern civilization of the West. In India the population is decreasing because of their abject poverty. This is understandable. How is it that the birth-rate is going down in England, though it is the richest country in the world, and though Englishmen are taking away the bread from the mouths of the three-fourths of the from the mouths of the three-fourths of the



is made a mockery; the marriage tie is merely one for the indulgence of unbridled lust, and its origin is not pure affectionate regard. The result is the decline of the birth-rate. But it is not the Bishop alone who is denouncing this loose marriage system in England. The Rev. J. Cartmel Robinson, Vicar of Holy Trinity, speaks in the same strain. His views on this subject are published in another column, over the heading of "Luxury and the birth-rate—a National Menace." Like the Bishop of Ripon, the reverend gentleman also thinks that, "in the decline of tleman also thinks that, "in the decline of our birth-rate, we are witnessing an ominous repetition of the signs of national decay repetition of the signs of national decay which preceded the downfall of Greece and Rome." Two eminent Doctors are also predicting the same thing. Dr. Taylor, Professor of Gynaecology in the University of Birmingham, asserts that crime and insanity increase because of the output of possible parin confounding the innocent with the guilty." rents is limited. The Doctor, after a careful enquiry, has come to the conclusion that the lauthority that the clerk has not been "disproportion of young criminals is higher in England than in any other country where the statistics are obtainable. And this is, says he, owing to the fall in the birth-rate. The lunacy statistics point the same disquieting Dr. Taylor shows that the number of lunatics in England has risen from 24 per thousand in 1869 to 34 in 1903, and that the increase has been specially rapid in recent years, when the birth-rate has been falling. The statistics of alcoholism also corroborate his grim conclusions. But what of these terrible facts? Though domestic England has been horrified by the blood-curdling disclosures of the clergymen and the Doctors, those who are responsible for the welfare of the Bri tish nation are as indifferent as ever. Only one thought now occupies their minds—it is to increase the Navy and the Army and make the English nation as imperial as possible. America is more advanced than England, and we shall see, in a future issue, how the state of society there is even more deplorable.

to the necessity of technical and scientific knowledge. For, public meetings in furtherance of this object, have been and are being held in many districts of the Province. Of course the province of the prov moters have something practical in view. Their first work is to raise money; this done,

Just now Bengal seems to have awakened

When we say we have no hope, no future, as a nation, we have good grounds for it. How stupidly apathetic we are can be seen at once from the fact that, though a most valued privilege in the shape of a third Judge of the High Court is about to slip out of our hands, we are all comfortably sleeping over the matter. A new Judge is going to be created. So the Government cannot say that there is no vacancy. There is also no dearth of men. At least one Vakil, Hindu or Mussalman, is available for the post. So what we have got to do is to bring the question pointedly to the notice of the Government. For, the Government is not likely to move in a matter like this of its own accord. The sugmatter like this of its own accord. The suggestion which our correspondent made day before yesterday was good. It was to the effect that, the principal Hindu and Mussalman Associations should submit a joint representation to Government praying that an Indian (either a Hindu or a Mussalman) should be allowed to hold the remember them. be allowed to hold the new appointment. No vacancy is likely to take place within the next twelve months; and by that time, our claims to a third Judgeship may be totally denied by the Government.

A STATEMENT was published to the Assam press, and copied in this and other journals, to the effect that a clerk of the Assam Secreariat Babu Aswini Kumar Bose was unjustly

people of the globe? The Bishop of Ripon, the other day, made the point clear. In short, we are told, that, in fashionable marriages, the fruits of married life are shirked; marriage ceived, sometime ago, the following communiceived, sometime ago, the following communi-cation from an Assam gentleman, showing that the clerk was absolutely innocent:— "The clerk, Babu Aswini Kumar Bose, was

unjustly punished, for I have reasons to be-lieve that he is still ignorant as to how the letter found its way to the press. It was by a mere chance that an outsider got at the letter and got it published which he would never have done, had he been able to foresee the consequences to the Secretariat clerks. I am positively sure of my facts, hence I write to you in this confident strain to inform the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller through you that for once at lest the Administration was on a wrong scent. I hope this unravelling of the mystery, though for safety's sake it cannot be made more explicit or precise, will have the effect of convincing the present ruler that he is liable to error and that in some re-cent cases he has evidently committed error missed but simply reduced two places on the Secretariat Establishment list—a reduction which involved no loss of pay." Of course this is altogether a different thing from dismissal; but the point is, whether the clerk is guilty or not. Our correspondent a portion of whee or not. Our correspondent, a portion of whose letter is published above, and who can speak on the subject with authority, assures us positively that the clerk does not know even now how the "secret" found its way to the columns of a newspaper. From this point of view, the clerk does not deserve any numishpositively that the clerk does not know even now how the "secret" found its way to the columns of a newspaper. From this point of view, the clerk does not deserve any punishment at all, and he may justly complain of the degradation to which he has been subjected, though without loss of pay. The Assam Administration, on the other hand, it would seem, had doubts as to the innocence of the man, and hence thought it necessary to meteout some sort of punishment to him. In our humble opinion, in punishing a public servant, the authorities should be absolutely sure of the limperialism they love so well!

Shainkage ... £12,000,000

A rise of nearly £4,000,000 has since taken place, but, in all probability, that will be lost during the coming few months in consequence of the heavy addi on which Mr. Austen Chamberlain has recently made to the already high duty. A pretty price this for the Imperialism they love so well!

An Unselfish Worker.

Mr. W. R. Cremer, M.P., who for more than thirty years has been the Secretary of humble opinion, in punishing a public servant, the authorities should be absolutely sure of their facts; and, in the present case, we submit, the man has been punished, though far less severely than was originally reported, more on suspicion than on the establishment of his guilt upon unassailable grounds.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

The Cost of Administering London.

It costs as much every year to administer the affairs of the single city of London as is produced from all the Presidencies and Provinces of the mighty Empire of London.

The total land revenue of India in 1900 was £17,210,000. London's estimated expenditure

6,400,000 6,600,000 5,800,000 9,000,000 7,600,000 12,000,000 9,500,000 21,500,000 18,800,000 0.10063 19,000,000 £122,200,000 50,000,000 Total Small bequests

£172,200,000 Grand Total It is asserted, with some measure of truth, I believe, that in spite of the nearly thirty crores of rupees which he has given away, Mr. Andrew Carnegie is as wealthy now as he was ten years ago. As his yearly income is countable in millions, this is not at all incompanies blocks.

Millions Lost Through the Enhanced Tea Duty During the past seven years, and especially in 1902, when the first of the recent two ncreases of duty on tea was made, the shrinkage in value of tea properties in India and Ceylon has been enormous. The following figures show the highest and the lowest values: ... £24,000,000 July 1,1897 May 1,1904 ... 12,000,000

Mr. W. R. Cremer, M.P., who for more than thirty years has been the Secretary of the International Arbitration League, has just done a very noble deed. Six months ago he received, in recognition of his services in the promotion of world-wide peace, the Nobel prize of £8,000. Mr. Cremer is a poor man, has never been anything else. What has he done with the money? At the present time—being a widower—Cremer is, as the ugly phrase goes, "without incumbrances." He has only himself to think of. Some of his friends, he says, have advised him not to part with the money, but to rest and enjoy himself for the remainder of his days. But, as he pertimently remarked, rest means rot. He intended to enjoy the pleasure of doing some

An interesting zoological collection was recently to be seen on board the Franz Ferdinand, which, flies the Austrian Lloyd's house flag. The vessel only recently arrived in Rangoon. There were tiger cubs, monkeys, plathers, wild cats, bears, squirrels, birds, and snakes galore en route to Trieste from whence they will be conveyed to some continental menageries or museums. nenageries or museums.

they will be conveyed to some continental first things and they will be conveyed to some continental for this year is £40,000 more. This huge and almost unthinkable total is made up thus:

London County Council ... £8,500,000 Police and contribution to common poor fund of London ... 1,500,000 City Corporation ... 1,000,000 Borough Councils ... 3,250,000 Guardians ... 3,250,000 Guardians ... 3,000,000

America's Charitable Contributions in Ten Years.

The American "Review of Reviews" tells a wonderful story concerning the unrivalled charity of the citizens of the great Republic. Not only have the millionaires given large sums but the less wealthy people have assodone their part. In 1903, bequests ranging from £1,000 to £5,000 reached a total of nearly half-a-million. In ten years the huge sum of £172,200,000 (Rs. 258,30,00,000) was distributed in charity by the money lords of the United States. The largest individual subscriber to this amazing total has been, of course, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has altogether given to the public nearly £19,000,000, of which the United States has received £14,000,000. His greatest giving year was 1901, when he lessened his banking year was 1901, when he lessened his banking account to the extent of £6,000,000 for

High Court.—May 27.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pratt and Handley.)

IN THE MATTER OF A VAKIL. A case of a rather sensational character came on before their Lordships to-day. A few minutes before 11 o'clock a large number of vakils and legal practitioners took their seats in the court room to know the result of

in the court room to know the result of this sensational case. After the arrival of their Lordships, Mr. Jaskson, who with Mr. Donough, Babus Atulya Charan Bose, Sarat Chundra Roy Chowdhury, Tarini Charan Banerjee, Dwarka Nath Mittra, Nagendra Nath Ghose and Bindhu Bhusan Ganguli appeared for the petitioner, rose and narrated the following facts to their Lordships:

Babu Prokash Chundra Sarkar, the petitioner in this case is a vakil of this Hon'ble court now practising in the District of Gaya. He was engaged as a pleader on behalf of the Decree-holder, one Narendra Nath Dass, in an execution case in the court of the Munsiff (1st court), Gaya. In that case process was issued by the Munsiff for the attachment of the moveables of the judgment debtor, Kishen the moveables of the judgment debtor, Kishen Lal Khadgoka, which as the identifier, Kiswar Singh, alleged could not be attached, owing to the laches and miconduct on the part of the attaching peons, Buldeo Sahi and Buldeo Sing, though they went to the house of the judgment debtor on the same day. On the 26th September 1902, the identifier accompanied by the said two peons came to the petitioner's house and the above fact having been brought to his notice by the identifier, been brought to his notice by the identifier, the petitioner on that very evening saw Babu Nalini Nath Mattra (then Saddar Munsiff of Gaya) and informed him every thing. On the 27th September, a formal petition supported by an affidavit of the identifier was presented by the decree-holder before the Munsiff complaining of the aforesaid conduct of the peons. The petitioner who had information of a similar act on the part of another peon addressed to the District Judge of Gaya as the Head of the Judiciary in that District stating all the facts reported to him in connection with the said attachment and prayed therein that an enquiry might be made. Mr. C. E. Pitter, the District Judge, directed the Nalini Nath Mattra (then Saddar Mussiff of Gaya) and informed him every thing. On the 27th September, a formal petition supported by an affidavit of the identifier was presented by the decree-holder before the Mussiff complaining of the aforesaid conduct of the peons. The petitioner who had information of a similar act on the part of another peon addressed to the District Judge of Gaya as the Head of the Judiciary in that District stating all the facts reported to him in connection with the said attachment and prayed therein that an enquiry might be made. Mr. C. E. Pitter, the District Judge, directed the list and 3rd Mussiffs of Gaya to enquire information. The petitioner having no instructions from the degree-holder did not appear to have taken any active part in the fight between the parties, besides No. 5 was not named by Tamizuddin; besides they were not charged by the complainant himself in his first tructions from the degree-holder did not appear to have taken any active part in the fight between the parties, besides they were not charged by the complainant himself in his first that gays against the accused at 2 p.m. Thus The control of the co for to the matter. When the matter came on he for disposal, the petitioner having no instructions from the decree-holder did not appear tructions from the decree-holder did not appear and the case was dismissed for default. On the 10th November, 1902 the munsiff, Babu Promotho Nath Chatterjee, drew up proceedings against the petitioner under Sec. 13 of the Legal Practitioners' Act and issued a notice upon him to show cause why he should not be reported against to the Hon'ble High Court for gross professional miscondet in encouraging the lodging of a complaint which he knew or had reason to believe to be entirely false. The petitioner showed cause and contended "inter alia." After few adjournments the Munsiff drew up proceedings under Sec. 174 TPC for non-appearance and sent ments the Munsiff drew up proceedings under Sec. 174 I.P.C. for non-appearance, and sent the same to the District Magistrate of Gaya the same to the District Magistrate of Gaya for taking cognizance of the offence. Against that order the petitioner moved this Hon'ble Court; a rule was issued, and it was afterwards made absolute. On the transmission of the records to the lower court the Munsiff directed the prosecution of the identifier Kishwar Sing under Sections 193 and 195 I.P.C. and sent the matter to the District Magistrate of Gaya for trial. Against that order, Kishwar Sing preferred an appeal to the Sessions Judge, which was rejected. Kishwar Sing then moved this Hon'ble court; but his application was rejected with the but his application was rejected with the following remarks: "It is open to the petitioner to present a petition to that officer remain at Satara until the night of June explaining the reasons of the petitioner's, Sth. tioner to present a petition to that officer explaining the reasons of the petitioner's, Kishwar Sing's, absence on the day appointed for hearing and we have no doubt the Munsif will consider the matter." Ultimately Kishwar Sing was put on his trial before a Deputy Magistrate and was convicted under Sec. 193 I.P.C. and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal was preferred to the Sessions Judge but with no effect. Thereafter the Sessions Judge reported against the patitioner to the Hor'ble. no effect. Thereafter the Sessions Judge reported against the petitioner to the Hon'ble High Court. But no steps were taken on the said report. Thereupon the learned Sessions Judge by his own motion served a notice upon the petitioner calling upon him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under Sec. 193 I.P.C. The petitioner showed cause; but the learned Judge directed the prosecution of the petitioner under Sec. the prosecution of the petitioner under Sec. 193 I.P.C. and made over the case to the file of Moulvi Shamsuddin Hyder, Deputy

Magistrate of Gaya, for trial.

Their Lordships after hearing the contentions of the learned Counsel issued the following rule :- Let the records be sent for and let a rule issue calling upon the District Magistrate to show cause why the order of the Sessions Judge of Gaya, dated the 30th April, directing the presecution of the petitioner for an offence under Sec. 193 I.P.C. should not be set aside on the ground that according to the previously expressed opinion of the Sessions Judge himself and from what appears upon the proceedings, the evidence available against the petitioner is not of such a nature as to satisfy the court that the petitioner did not act in bonafide belief that the statements he made were true. In the meantime, pending the disposal of the rule, let all the proceedings in the case

APPLICATION AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

Their Lordships delivered the judgment in the case of Imdad Ali Khan vs. Abdul Gun and seven others. This is a petition by the complainant against an order of acquittal. Their Lordships delivered the following judg-

In this case dight persons, who were placed on their trial on charges under Sections 147 and 325 I. P. code, were acquitted by Moulvi Bazlal Karim, Presidency Magistrate. The complainant Imdad Ali Khan obtained a rule from this court calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate and upon the accused to show cause why further enquiry should not be held in this case. We have heard Mr. Gauth for the petitioner and Mr. Sinha for accused persons. Mr. Sinha has drawn attention to the fact that it is eived practice of this court not to in-

terfere in revision with orders of acquittal in cases where a private prosecution moved the court and established that the points involved are all questions of fact and he contends that there are no exceptional circumstances in this case which should induce this court to depart from that practice. We think this contention should prevail. The arguments of counsel for the petitioner are based principally upon the fact that the Press ency Magistrate used in evidence for the defence the testimony of these witnesses who had been examined in a cross-case but not in this ope and who for reasons which we need this one and who for reasons which we need not now consider had not been cross-examined. What the Presidency Magistrate says on that point is 'the story for the defence is that accused Afazuddin and his brother. were in possession of the premises 107 including the room in question and that they carried on book binding business in the room and in the adjoining room of the premises in the name of their father Alimuddin and Co and to prove this they have examined nearly six independent witnesses in the cross-case. So that all uses which the court made on these depositions was to show that the accus-ed Afazuddin and his brothers were in possesed Afazuddin and his brothers were in possession of the premises and carried on book binding business there. That is the extent of the use which the court made of these depositions. He has acquitted the accused on the grounds which are quite independent of that circumstances. Four of the accused were acquitted because they had established an alibi of very satisfactory evidences. The fifth accused, named Afazuddin, was acquitted on the following ground stated by the Presidency Magistrate: "There remains Afazuddin only out of the first batch of three named by Imdad before the police at 2 p.m. and he is said only to have passed orders at the time of the occurrence. The manner in which Afazuddin was found standmanner in which Afazuddin was found standng on the ledge of the room by the Sergeant charge against the accused at 2 p.m. Thus

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has arrived in Simla for the season.

Plague has reappeared at Kalka. Major Ronaldson Clark and a staff of assistants are prompt and busy on the spot.

We understand that H. E. the Governor of Bombay proposes to visit Satara next month on his way to Ganeshkhind. His Excellency leaves Mahableshwar on June 7th, and will

It is understood that a limited number of levies will be maintained in Somaliland, but special care will be taken to keep only picked men, as the behaviour of the Somalis on several occasions has not been satisfactory in

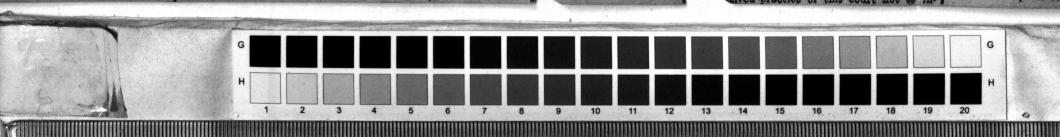
The Maharaja of Patiala has recently shown his interest in the Dufferin Fund by contributing Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the Punjab Branch. In virtue of this gift His Highness becomes, as his father was before him, a life councillor.

A Calicut correspondent writes.—A mischievous elephant, the property of M. Alikaya, a rich merchant of Calicut, is reported to have caused a lot of trouble at Puthuppadi the other day. The brute pulled down some 20 or 25 huts and trampled to death a Cheruma woman. Its owner is being prosecuted for failing to take proper care of it. for failing to take proper care of it.

It is officially announced that Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, c. ... E., at present employed on special duty under the Foreign Department, will officiate as Resident in Mysore in July will officiate as Resident in Mysore in July next, during Sir James Bourdillon's absence on privilege leave. From this it would ap-pear that Colonel Ravenshaw will remain in Nepaul, and in view of the Tibet campaign this will probably be rendered necessary.

A Mhow correspondent writes :- I fancy a panther shooting experience of Mr. Martin Young of the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, a week or two back, must be rather out of the ordinary run. He was out 'on his own," some dozen miles or so from Mhow, and sitting up in his machan one night had the good fortune to see no less than five panthers visit the kill out of which he suceeded in bagging two.

H. H. Tengkoo Abdulkader, the ex-Raja of Patani, who was taken prisoner to Siam about 27 months ago, returned to Patani on April 27, by the steamer Chakrabhongs. All his late officials including his late Secretary, Inche Md. Ghazaly, who had come from Kelantan on leave, and a large number of leading inhabitants of the State had been waiting at the Kwala, which was thronged by a large multitude of rayats to welcome back their late Rajah. After the usual salutations and greetings practised by Malays, H. H. got into his late Secretary's English boat, amid thunders of heers from the numerous accompanying pi ius, pulled up stream to the Town of Patani where the ex-Raja was received with the gre 'est enthusiasm by his subjects, who had com from all parts of the State. Almost every man and woman in Patani came to part every man and woman in Patnai came to pay his or her respects to H. H.



ing of the line to the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities in the beginning of 1905.

"I. Engineering."

Outraging Female Modesty.—A Mahomedan Outraging Female Modesty.—A Mahomedan married girl of sweet sixteen, the other day lodged a complaint at the Chandpur Criminal Court against a Mahomedan of the locality for outraging her modesty. It is alleged that while the girl was alone in her hut the accused forced her entrance into it and attempted to ravish her. The trial is proceeding.

Murshidabad Branch Extension, E. B. S. R.—The Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made for an extension of the Murshidabad Branch of the Eastern of the Murshidabad Branen of the Bastern
Bengal State Railway from Lalgola to the
mouth of the Bhagirathi river near Gheria,
a distance of about 16 miles. The Survey
has been placed under the control of the
Director of Railway Construction.—"I En-

"How Did the Crocodile Find its Way into the Pond"?—Such is the heading of a letter sent to us by a Faridpur correspondent in reference to a crocodile, which was lately discovered in a pond in village Kagjitola. On the 30th Baisak last, a man, while bathing therein, found the monster floating on the other side. He raised a hue and cry. A large number of people at once assembled on the spot and killed the crocodile. What is striking is, that there being no river within several miles round about this pond, how did the crocodile find its way into the pond?

Mysterious Murders.—Two very mysterious

A few days before this a Zemindar's Naib was murdered at Boaliar, in thana Galachipa. In that case too the murderer is enjoying

pure open air outside a prison room.

Yet Another Shooting Case.—This time, not a Tommy Atkins but a reverend a adre is the hero. The scene of occurrence is the Jaintia hill in Assam and the poor man shot is a Khasia. The reverend gentleman's version is that his victim is the ringleader of a gang of dacoits, that he attacked him and that it was in the exercise of the power of self-defence that he was forced to pull the trigger of his gun and aim at him. The complainant, however, tells a quite different tale. He says that he begged alms from the meek and mild disciple of Jesus; but instead of bread he received, not stone, but a red hot bullet. The case is prostone, but a red hot bullet. The ca ceeding.

A Problem for the Naturalists to Solve.— On opening the "Madras Times" of the 23rd instant, received on Thursday, we discovered to our great surprise that in the inner folds of the paper hun-dreds of live red ants had found a colony. Surely, their number was too many to suppose that they could find their way in a body inside the cover without being detected by the to suppose that they could find their way in a body inside the cover without being detected by the "duftries". Neither had they any chance of entering therein in the course of transit after the paper was folded, sealed and despatched. What we therefore, think on the subject is that one or two of the ants, somehow or other, got enmeshed in the folds of the "Times" and those multiplied their number by thousands in the course of three days.

Alleged Assault by Europeans.—A Purnea correspondent writes to say that a case had occurred lately at the local railway station in which a civil court peon was alleged to have been assaulted by two Europeans. It is said that the peon went to serve a civil court process upon one of the Sahibs, who is a Zemindari officer. The peon returned to the railway station and when he was about to enter a railway compartment, two Sahibs—the Zemindari officer and a Railway guard—are alleged to have most cowardly assaulted

whom he says he has married was at Bombay in October last; Mrinalini who also calls herself a married wife (Rani) of Chhatrapat ran away from Dum-Dum with some gold ornaments. After a delay of nearly two months a petition of complaint was lodged in the court of the Sub-divisional Officer of Barasat. The Magistrate of Barasat after recording the evidence of eight witnesses dismissed the case and discharged the accused. The learned Vakil moved that the court below would have confined its attention to the ownership of the Vakil moved that the court below would have confined its attention to the ownership of the stolen ornaments. Babu Chander Bhusan Banerjee, pleader for Mrinalini Debi deal on the delay in lodging the petition of complaint and suspicious nature of the same. The judge accepting the latter view, dismissed the

Calcutta and Mofussil

Plague Diary.—There were 14 fatal cases of plague in Calcutta on the 26th instant, the total morality being 58.

Bank Rate.—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their last meeting made no change in the rate of interest or discount.

The Bengal Central Railway.—We understand that the Board of Directors will shortly address the Government, in view of settling the preliminaries to the transfer of the working of the line to the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities in the beginning of 1905.

A Case Withdrawn.—On Thursday, before Moulvi Bazlal Karim, the case in which Rai Kumar Kissen, on behalf of Rai Budree Das Mookim Bahadoors of Harrison Road, charged two Europeans named Mr. P. M. Counsel and Mr. E. E. Michael, with having cheated the complainant firm out of jewellery to the value of Rs. 6000 was concluded. Mr. Manuel and Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Zorab, instructed by Mr. Fox, attorney, and Babu Suresh Chander Mitter for the defence. The case having been amicably settled, permission was applied for and obtained for the withdrawal of the case. The court allowed the case to be withdrawn but before doing so, it enquired of the case. The court allowed the case to be withdrawn but before doing so, it enquired if any one of the accused was the son of the late Mr. Counsel, Registrar of Bengal Secretariat (Appointment Department). Babu Tarak Nath replied in the affirmative. His Worship then remarked as follows:—"It reflects great discredit on his father who was much respected by both Europeans and Indians."

while the gill was alone into it and attempted to ravish her. The trial is proceeding.

Ranaghat-Murshidabad Branch, E. B. S.
R.—Judging by the rate of progress of the construction of this line, it is doubtful where the line will be ready for opening for public traffic in January next, or even by the beginning of the financial year. Whenever ready it will be amalgamated with the working of the E. B. S. R.—'Indian Engineering.'

Murshidabad Branch Extension, E. B. S.
R.—The Government of India have sance. Inow aged 8 years. All along the couple lived happily together. Recently a neighbouring "panwalla" surreptitiously contracted friendship with the wife of the old man and he knew nothing about their clandestine visits. The son, if ever, happened to see the "panwalla" inside the room of his mother, was promptly sent away by putting a few pice in his hand and he used to take no more notice of their conduct. Thus a few days rolled open their situated outside his house and often passed the nights there. Day before yesterday the old man missed his wife and on a search being made, found that his wife had ran away with his savings which were kept in a box. He court after hearing the facts, ordered the issue of a warrant against the wife.

A Successful Appeal On Thursday Mr.

A Successful Appeal.—On Thursday Mr. Staley, the District and Sessions Judge of Alipore, delivered Judgment in a curious criminal appeal preferred by one Sukhea, a woman of the town, who was convicted and contended to the contende striking is, that there being no river within several miles round about this pond, how did the crocodile find its way into the pond?

Mysterious Murders.—Two very mysterious murder cases are reported to have occurred in that notorious district of Barisal. A Mahomedan youth was one night sleeping on the verandah of his house with his wife. Sometime after midnight the woman awoke and felt the bed wet. She thereupon tried to wake her husband, but to her utter dismay found that a lifeless corpse cut in two was lying by her side. The Police were informed, but the midnight murderer is still at large. A few days before this a Zemindar's Naib was murdered at Boaliar, in thana Galachiro. years ago Khua.

pitiful condition and she ga.

ind food and cured her of her disease.

then asked the girl to leave her house unless the could earn something to pay for her food and clothes. Since then she lived there as a prostitute and gave the whole of her court of the Sub-divisional Officer of Barrackpore. The Magratrate seeing the girl to be below sixteen years ordered a police enquiry which resulted in the sending up of the accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Babu Basanto Kumar Charter jee who appeared for the prisoner contended that the facts, admitted or proved did not accused. Bab

pean Assistant of a Tea garden and some labourers attached to the garden were the parties. It appears that Mr. Witham, the Assistant Manager of the "Kharjan" Tea garden found fault with a labourer, by name Mahesh, for unlawful absence from work. The latter replied that he had obtained sick leave from the garden doctor. On enquiries being made, however, it turned out that Mahesh had not obtained any leave, and annoyed at the false statement made by him, Mr. Witham is said to have struck the coolie twice with a "lathi" Mohes submitted to the assault quietly enough at the time but later on he with his brother, Jayat Ram, met Mr. Witham on his way to the bungalow and they both took him to task for the assault committed on Mahesh and an altercation soon ensued during the course of altercation soon ensued during the course of which the two brothers are said to have made which the two brothers are said to have made in attack on the Assistant Manager who was very roughly handled. Major Cole found the Assistant Manager guilty of assault under Sec. 352 in connection with the earlier incident and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 15. In the other case the two brothers were convicted under Sec. 323 I. P. C., Mohes being contented to a month's rigorous imprisonment. sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment and his brother Jayat Ram to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

enter a milway compartment, two Sahibs—
the Zemindari officer and a Railway guard—
are alleged to have most cowardly assaulted the peon. The peon lodged a complaint to the above effect and processes have been issued. Naturally the incident has created the greatest sensation and the case is being keenly watched by the general public.

A Raja Charged his Rani With Thett.—
On Wednesday, before Mr. Staley, the District and Sessions Judge of Alipore, Babu Ashutosh Biswas applied on behalf of Raja Chartapat Singh, residing at Charu Villa Dum-Dum for further enquiry in the complaint lodged by a servant of the Raja against one Mrinalini Debi for theft of some gold valuable ornaments. The facts of the case were that Chhatrapat Singh who lives at Dum-Dum with several women of various castes whom he says he has married was at Bombay in October last; Mrinalini who also calls herself a married wife (Rani) of Chhatrapat ranaway from Dum-Dum with some gold ornaments. After a delay of nearly two months ments. After a delay of nearly two months ments. After a delay of nearly two months are greater part of the Bay. Temperature is largely a below the normal at Madras stations and is in excess in Burma only. Humidity has infinite complaint, was lodged in the created in Sentence. in excess in Burma only. Humidity has increased in South Bihar but elsewhere changes are slight. Skies are densely clouded at Madras stations and also in North Bengal. Rain has fallen in North and East Bengal and Rain has fallen in North and East Bengal and at Madras stations and scattered showers have also received over the province. Negapatam and Muslipatam have received over 3, Vizagapatam 2.8; Noakhali 2 and Sirajganj about 2. The depression which is shewn on the Madras coast may move out to sea in the course of the day, in which case the stormy weather in that quarter will intensify over the province weather remains

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

General Kuroki reports that the Japanese infantry have routed two hundred Cossacks at Tontokou beyond Kuangtien, which shows that General Kuroki is considerably advancing his right wing north-eastward.

his right wing north-eastward.

A Daily Telegraph despatch from Niuchwang says that the land operations against Port Arthur are being attended with but little success. The Russians are opposing the advance by well directed and desperate sorties and the Japanese are fighting stubbornly. Several hundreds have been killed in the past few days.

A telegram received at St. Petersburg from General Kuropatkin reports that the outposts on Sunday and Monday discovered the emplacements of part of the enemy westwards along the Haicheng road on the 21st. Some Sotnias occupying the heights a few lies north of Fengchuangcheng repulsed the attack on their position. Ten Cossacks were wounded.

considerable scale is developing. Meanwhile junks report daily landing at Pitsewo and Takushan. Barracks are being built on the Elliott Islands, which is generally the rendez-

Elliott Islands, which is generally the rendezvous of transports.

Reuter's despatches from Niuchwang and Chifu, dated 25th instant, say nothing about the Russian sorties, but heavy land firing was heard yesterday at Port Arthur.

Reuter's correspondent at Chifu says that eight Japanese warships bombarded Port Arthur for an hour yesterday morning.

Reuter, wiring from the head-quarters at Mukden, says that the Japanese have resumed their advance. Several columns are moving northward, though the bulk remain near Fenghuang-cheng. Small bodies of Japanese have been seen north-east of Mukden, but no important body is located there.

Russia used smokeless powder on the Yalu with excellent effect.

The Vladivostock squadron is imprisoned in the harbour by Japanese warships.

The Japanese are stirring rapidly to secure strategic positions in Manchuria prior to the rainy season, which becomes at the end of June.

Yaun Shikai repor' hat Russia has twelve cavalry regiments, 1 J,000 infantry and 224 guns in Manchuria, and 500 cavalry 20,000 Infantry and 32 guns in eastern Siberia.

Russia has abandoned her intention of sending the Baltic fleet.

a well informed Russian correspondent, no date being given:—It is rumoured that after the recent disturbances at Warsaw six hundred were hanged by administrative order without trial, and that there have been executions at Kronstadt, while at Moscow eighty coffins were seen leaving the city in the dead of night escorted by troops. The correspondent gives the gloomiest account of the effects of the war on companying and acricultural life. war on commercial and agricultural life. Moreover the forecasts indicate poor crops

hitherto. The Japanese have captured Kinchow.-

Beyond minor skirmishes there is a com-plete lull in the Far East. Various sensation-

plete lull in the Far East. Various sensational reports are current including the Japanese storming and capture of Kinchow to-day but hitherto they are unconfirmed.

Reuter at Chifu says that the Japanese army has reached Sanshilipu, north of Kinchow, the Russians stubbornly resisting the advance. A battle was proceeding on the 22nd but the result is as yet unknown.

Sir Charles Hardinge presenting his credentials to the Tsar, handed the Tsar a private letter from King Edward and also expressed the latter's desire to maintain the best possible relations between Britain and Russia. sible relations between Britain and Russia London, May 27.

Admiral Alexeiff reports that the Japanese have lost a steamer and two torpedo boats in attempting to block Port Arthur.— "Englishman."

Admiral Witgert reports on the 25th that a fresh attempt was made to block Port Arthur by means of mines on the night of the 19th. It is believed that two Japanese torpedo boats and a launch were sunk between the 18th and 21st. The Russians removed eleven Japanese

mines.

The Standard and "Daily Telegraph" Sanghai correspondents state that after a furious artillery attack on the main body of the Russians at Nankwaulin, the narrowest pairt of the Isthmus, on Wednesday, the Japanese stormed Kinch at noon yesterday. The Russians with a to the hills attacking when the message left. The above requires confirmation as, though the reports that Kinchau has been captured are also current at Tokio, The consensus of opinion is that a general Russian retreat upon Harbin would count as a reverse, General Kuropatkin having to me has been captured are also current at Tokio, no details are available there and possibly they simply reecho the Sanghai reports.

CENERAL.

Kema Pacha, son-in-law and Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan, was arrested on the 21st instant with other high officials, the result of a discovery of secret correspondence with Princess Khadidji, daughter of ex-Sultan Murad.

TELEGRAMS. 1 TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS TELECRAMS.

GENERAL.

Golonel Swayne has started for Somaliland to take up his appointment as Consul-General

The steamer "Tweeddale" has left Hong-Kong with the first batch of Chinese for the Trans-

A fire has taken place on the "Clan Macarthur" at Havre, in which thirty bales of cotton and a quantity of oilseeds were destroyed. The damage is estimated at twelve hundred

their interests.

Middlesex has beaten Somerset by an in-

The following matches have been drawn:
Lancastrice vs. Yorkshire; Essex vs. Kent;
Sussex vs. Gloucestershire; Hampshire vs.
Derbyshire; and Warrickshire vs. Worcester-

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

WAR ITEMS.

WAR ITEMS.

London, May 17.

The general Russian retreat on Mukden is credited. Supplies of food are scarce in Mukden. Continental military experts are hopelessly amazed at the rapidity of General Okus' operations.

Russia used smokeless powder on the Yalu with excellent effect.

minor..

It is declared that Germany aims at directing Russian activity against India.

Count Von Bulow's censure of the German

London, May 27.

The following is the result of the Manchest-

Palmy Days
The following is the latest Derby Betting:-

INDIAN TELECRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Reuter declares that a small army might hold against a greatly superior force on the mountain posts whence the Russians were

his forces, the train being reserved for support of food to Mukden, which are already scarce, the soldiers eating bean-cakes.

It is reported that he kussians have 12,000 Cavalry, 150,000 Infantry, and 224 guns at Mancharia; and 5,000 Cavalry, 22,000 Infantry and 32 guns in Eastern Siberia.

The news of the Russian reverse has been received with avultation in Turkey, the

received with exultation in Turkey, the officials assuming a bellicose tone towards Russia. During the Tokio celebration of the

... deed heat

Press of licentipusness over the war

Cup: - Slcuion and Rose O'Neil

INDIAN TELECRAMS.

a life property of the little of the state of the

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

The Japanese censors are mutilating messages and have spoilt £2,000 worth from the Yalu to London and New York.

Russia has ordered 200,000 Lebel rifles at

Russia has ordered 200,000 Lebel rifes at St. Etienne.

General Kuroki has issued an Army Order exhorting the troops to treat the Chinese kindly and to remember that the enemy is in a friend's country.

Fifty-five thousand reinforcements are being arranged at Kharkov.

The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce states that if Manchuria is wrested from Russia it will be a severe blow to German trade.

Baron Suyematsu, in an interview, stated

The International Cotton Spinners Congress at Zurich have resolved to take steps to establish a permanent organisation of the cotton trade throughout the world to protect nings and 119 runs.

North has beaten Surrey by nine wickets.

Leicester has beaten London County by 106

Wi'l be a severe blow to German trade.

Baron Suyematsu, in an interview, stated that Korea will be a sort of Japanese Egypt or Cuba; Manchuria being restored to Chins or possibly constituted a buffer state with guarantees rendering impossible a reversion to the conditions obtaining before the war.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the railway to Port Arthur has been repaired under Colonel Spiridonoff who took a train from Liaoyang to Port Arthur, full of ammunition, which was arranged to explode if necessary to prevent its capture. Colonel Spiridonoff returned safely.

off returned safely.

An officer at Port Arthur asserts that the place is impregnable and a siege would be welcomed. There is a triple row of pits fronted by a moat of barbed wire entanglements, with bomb-proof shelters behind the batteries. St. Petersburg advices from Paris state that General Kuropatkin has informed the Tsar that he had ordered the destruction of landing places at Dalny to prevent the debar-kation of siege guns.

A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

Allahabad, May 27.

It is intended to erect a telegraph line over the Natha Pass on the borders of over the Nathra Pass on the borders of Sikkhim, thus furnishing an alternative route for messages to and from the Chumbi valley. A gap of only sixteen miles has to be filled, for the line from Guntok already stretches to Changu on the Chumbi side. There is a station at Champi Thang at the foot of the Nathula as the force of the reinforcements move up. The telegraph will be laid from Kangmaon to Gyantse, a distance of twenty two miles.

The death is reported of the Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Rewah and some mystery is said to attach to it. He was found burned to death in his bead. His brother died a short time ago.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Simla, May 27.

Restrictions on pilgrimage to the ensuing new moon festival at Tiruvallur, Mysore, are

Mr. C. H. Hill, C.S., is reported to Bombay, and Mr. A. E. Staley, C.S., to Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. E. Holland is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Cen-

Major R. S. F. Bayley has been granted eighteen months' leave from 10th proximo.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fernandez, Conservator of Forests,

Berar, is gazetted fifty-two days' leave from the 20th proximo.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The statement published in The Gazette shows that there is now six and half million sterling in gold reserve fund.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

severely criticised by the Lonlon press.

The Times bitterly says that three years of obscene vituperation of England had failed to wring a protest from the German Chancellor. The Secretary of State has sanctioned estimates amounting to one crore twenty-nine lakhs for the construction of the Azikhal Bangalore extension of the Madras Railway.

The Bombay Government has sanctioned a line from Jakhal on the Southern Punjah Railway to Hansi on the Rajputana Malwa

Railway.

Mr. E. S. Bell, officiates Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works vice Mr. Couchman on privilege leave, Mr. B. Seven to 4 Gouvernant, 4 to 1 Henry, 9 to 2 St. Amant, 11 to 2 John O'Gaunt, 100 to 8 Andover, 20 to 1 Jupiter and Pluvius, 25 to 1 Vladimir, 33 to 1 Mensqueton, 33 to 1 Bobrinski, 40 to 1 Montem, 40 to St. Denis, 50 to 1 Orme and Shore.

The death is announced of General Sir John McNeill. Shapleton officiating as Assistant Secretary.

The Tibet Mission.

PATHANS ORDERED FOR SERVICE.

The second wing of the 40th Pathans have been ordered to move at once to Siliguri for service in Tibet. The second half of the 7th Fusiliers at Darjeeling have received no orders at present Colombo, May 26.

Australian telegrams from London, dated the 9th instant, state that belated messages of the Wiju fighting report that the Japanese frontal attack involved enormous losses to the Japanese while crossing a shelter-less sand plain, wearing conspicuous dark uniforms. at present.

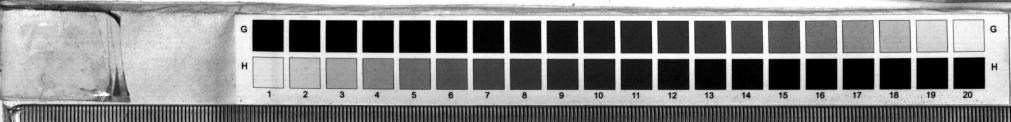
NO NEWS.

No news of the Tibet Mission has been received at Simla from Gyantse for three days. It is understood that the postal and telepra service has been discontinued for a be perfectly. The mission on owing sare, and this course arriers. until the arrival of fresh troops has been taken owing on the postal courses to t

h a view to improving the milk supply combo, the Municipal Health Officer has mangurated a scheme by means of which he hopes to arrive at a standard for milk, and any milkman supplying a fluid which does not come up to it will be punished. It has been suggested that the English standard schuld be accepted, but climatic and local conditions would make the English test too high, and as a fairer means of arriving at a proper standard the Health Officer has begun experiments on the buffaloes, cows, and goats of Colombo, Each animal is examined and milked before a Milk Inspector and a Veterinary Surgeon, and the distinguishing marks and the milk yield are registered. The milk is also analysed; and by means of striking an average amongst the supplies and the analyses of the different milkings, a fair standard will be arrived at. Russia. During the Tokio celebration of the Japanese victories, forty-one persons were killed and forty injured, chiefly boys, who were crushed against the Palace walls.

Forty-five thousand Russian reinforcements leave Moscow within the month.

The capture of Dalny will seriously interfere with Port Arthur's electrical supply.



A MODERN INVENTION.

EXPERIMENTS ON CHILDREN. Scientists and physicians in Philadelphia are discussing with much interest a remarkable exhibition of modern miracles at the Franklin Institute, when several young deaf mutes were made to hear the sounds of the human voice made to hear the sounds of the human voice and of music for the first time in their lives. Institute, when several young deaf mutes were made to hear the sounds of the human voice and of music for the first time in their lives. The exhibition, which was as pathetic as it was interesting, was given by Mr. Miller Reese, Hutchison, of New York, a young electrician and inventor, who, through his acousticon and massacon, has opened up a new world for those to whom nature has denied the blessed gift of hearing.

hearing.

The hall was crowded with an audience representing the best intelligence of the city, some of those present being not a little sceptisome of those present being not a little sceptisome of the two electrical inspections. cal about the value of the two electrical instruments invented by Mr. Hutchison. Perhaps the most interested of all present were half-a-dozen children from the State Institution for the Deaf, at Mount Airy, brought there by Mr. Crouter, superintendent of the

While Mr. Hutchison, preliminary to his de monstration, was giving an interesting talk on sound, explaining just how, it was received by the ear and conveyed to the brain, the childthe ear and conveyed to the brain, the children ren—two of them girls—waited with a look of anticipation upon their young faces. They did not hear a sound, of course, but they had been told by the sign language that they were to hear like other more fortunate persons later, which is one of Mr. Hutchison's most valued possessions bears the profile portraits of the King and Queen, and on the rim is a suitable inscription. Mr. Hutchison is now a St. Louis to superinten the instalation of the wireless telegraph invented by him. not hear a sound, of course, but they had been told by the sign language that they were to hear like other more fortunate persons later, and all were fairly bubbling over with enthu-

Finally a deep silence fell over the audience as a bright looking boy, thirteen years old, who from the day of his birth had been totally deaf, was led up on the platform and placed in a chair beside a table. He was naturally neryous before so many staring persons, and because he was about to experience a sensation, the great value of which most persons take as a matter of course, never realizing what it means to them until they lose it.

To demonstrate that the lad could not hear

a sound. Mr. Hutchison walked behind him and yelled at the top of his voice. Not the slightest expression did the boy show that he had heard. Mr. Hutchison then adjusted to the boy's heard what looked like an ordinary telephone earpiece.

THE ACOUSTICON.

The Acousticon is a device involving all the important principles of the telephone plus additions including Mr. Hutchison's inventions; the effect of which is to give such intensity to sound waves that they will penetrate ears that have never before heard a sound. The device consists of three pieces which may be carried

in the pocket. That called the receiver which in the tele phone would be called the transmitter -is a vulcanized rubber disk about three inches in diameter. To its back is attached a hook by which it may be suspended from a waistcoat pocket. The reverse face of the disk is hollowed, and in the hollow certain gases, the composition being known only to Mr. Hutchison, are hermetically seal-

The other two pieces are the earpiece which corresponds to the receiver of a telephone and the battery. The latter is about three inches long, two inches wide and half an inch thick. It contains several cells which supply the elec-tric current. Wires connect the three pieces

When Mr. Hutchison is operating his invention he stows the battery away in his waist-coat pocket. The sound that is to be transferred, whether it be the voice or some other und, is caught by the receiver and intensified

before it passes to the ears of the subject.

It was with an instrument of this type that the boy sat, with a puzzled look on his face, as Mr. Hutchison repeated two simple words sacred in every home blessed by children.

The words were "papa" and "mama." upon the him. changed instantly, he had heard. show Simple that baby that he was so far as the meaning of sounds went, the lad had no idea of their meaning and could give no expression or the sen-sations he experienced. But Mr. Hutchison was patient, and in a short time, just as one instructs a child learning to talk, he taught the young mute the meaning of the words.

Several persons suggested that the boy had in reality read the words from ...r. Hutchison' lips and only thought he had heard them. Mr Autchison confident that these sceptics were wrong then walked to the end of the room and standing behind a pillar repeated the words. It made no difference. Ine acoustion had carried the round waves into the deaf cars and the boy heard.

When Mr. Hutchison, who is a musician a well as a scientist played on the cornet guitar and Banjo a smile appeared upon the lad's face. He did not know what music was, except that it was pleasing and he afterwards said the sensation was the most delightful he said the sensation had ever experienced.

GENERATIONS OF MUTES.

The next experiment was even more inter esting, and brought out appreciative applaus from the audience, for this subject, a young girl, was not only a mute herself, lout the daughter and grand daughter of mutes. She represented three generations of eternal silence and was about to hear a few of the sounds. ah go so far in making for happiness and content acut in this world.

She heard 'papa' and "mama," and the music as well. At first she seemed almost dazed, but finally when the realization came to her that her deaf ears had actually heard. She became greatly excited. The sensation of the evening came when Mr. Hutchison invited the audience to sing "Rock of Ages"

played the accompaniment on the corner.

There were tears in many eyes as the little girl sate immovable by the table and heard the music of the song which filled the room with its harmony. Several per sons said afterwards they had never before feet the full solemnity of the song which has brought cheer and comfort to countless thouse ands of persons all over the world.

One woman said afterwards, as she congratulated Mr. Hutchison, that it seemed as if the "Rock" could be applied to his invention which had anchored the deaf mutes who have ears, though they bear not, in the same happy harbour with their more fortunate brothers and sixters. d sisters, od but

The girl, however, did not share the sentiment of audience, for when she was asked what she liked the better—the music with singing or the music alone—she replied much to the amusement of those present, that the music alone was more pleasing to her. Besides the music and the talking, the children were made

The trouble with this instrument was that it increased the force but ruined the value of articulation as only noise could be heard, no distinct words being audible. In his acousticon articulation is perfectly distinguished by

deaf mates.

The massacon, which was perfected about a year ago, is used for the treatment of deafness. Both the massacon and acovsticon are now in practical use in the Washington Heights School for the Deaf and the Wright Oral School in New York; the McCowan Oral School for Young Deaf Children, in

Chicago, the San Francisco school for the Dealf and other institutions.

When Mr. Hutchison gave an exhibition of his instruments in the Deaf and Dumb institution at Derby. England, before the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, the Queen became so much interested that she had a gold medal struck off for the young inventor. The medal, which is one of Mr. Hutchison's most

THE DACCA SENSATION.

w Book on the Anglo-French An

(From our own correspondent.)

Dacoa, May 25.

Both the cases against Lal Mohan Sha Shankhyanidi came on for hearing on the 21st May. The court was crowded to suffocation. All awaited in anxious suspense the Magistrate's entry into the court room from the "Khas-camra." He came and took up the section 500 case. Babu Gtrish Chandra Datta, Deputy Magistrate, deposed and explained the terms, which formed the subject of the complaint and the insinuations they conveyed. A charge was framed against Babu Lal Mohan under

otion 504 instead of section 500. On the last hearing day (17th May), Mrs. Roy had finished her deposition, and her husband his cross-examination. The next witbeen issued but who did not come to the court to give their deposition. They were alter the depositions of Mr. and Mrs Roy were recorded. They being absent, Babu Mohendra Nath Roy for the prosecution moved the court to issue process against them. The court said that there was already an order for their attendance, that he would resume the case on the 21st, on which day, if they did not come, he would see to the consequences, ("consequences" was the word uttered by the Magistrate). On the 21st, on the consequences of the latter have been discovered and shot on the spot, their bodies being left to rot where they fell.

Since the failure of the Vladivostock forts to return the fire of the Japanese fleet at the recent bombardment has been ascribed to faulty ammunition—the shells being several sizes too big for the guns—the troops are not likely to be too sure of the weapons and ammunition with which they are supplied and there is just a possibility that the accounts for the Magistrate). On the 21st, or which they seem to be a likely to be too sure of the weapons and ammunition with which they are supplied and there is just a possibility that the accounts for the Magistrate). On the 21st, or which they seem to be a latter have been discovered and shot on the spot, their bodies being left to rot where they fell.

Since the failure of the Vladivostock forts to return the fire of the Vladivostock forts to rot where they fell.

Since the failure of the Vladivostock forts to rot where they fell. quences, ("consequences" was the word uttered by the Magistrate). On the 21st, the Magis-trate took up the 500 section case and, after framing charge in that case under section 504 I.P.C. instead of 500, said "as for the other case, I have gone through the record. I discharge the accused." Immediately he rose and went to the Khas-camra. The last day's order was that he would hear further evidence. He did not even ask the pleaders to argue the case. These certainly appear somewhat strange. We wonder why the Magistrate did not take the evidence before discharging the accused, while his previous orders were that he would do so on the last hearing day.

BAGGING A TIGRESS.

Says the Coimbatore correspondent of the "Madras Mail": -The Rev. L. Michel, of St. "Madras Mail":—The Rev. L. Michel, of St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, is enjoying a holiday on a shikar trip in these parts, together with a "shikari" and two students of the College. Last Friday the party shot a big deer in the Bolampatti jungles, near Coimbatore, and soon afterwards noticed the carcase of a bull and some footprints like those of a tiger. They followed these, and suddenly came upon a tigress at close quarters. The "shikari" fired and hit the tigress in the forehead. Then the youngest of the party, a plucky lad of barely 16, shot the animal in the right temple, and so killed it. The tigress was a fine specimen and her skin measured 6 ft. The villagers state that during the last month they have lost as many as 16 head of cattle.

LOVE AND A PAWNSHOP.

Among petty swindlers a young man named James Hayward, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at West Ham Police Court yesterday, takes high rank.

He not only obtained £3 10s. in cash from

He not only obtained £3 10s. in cash from Matilda Rumsey, who lives in Oakhurstroad, Forest Gate, but induced the young woman to pawn her clothes and give him the money. This went on, she declares, until she had not got a change of clothing left. In all he received thirty-six sums of money obtained in this sequently he postponed the wedding, and it was now that the young woman began to pawn way.

Hayward first made the acquaintance of Miss Rumsey in March 1903 at Westminster. He told her he was an American jocky and rode under the name of "Nat Watts" on the flat and "Percy Woodland" in steeplechases. Later he wrote that he was to receive a legacy of £1,000 and five horses from his father.

He proposed marriage, and in February 1904 banns were put up. In the following month he borrowed £3 10s. on the pretence that he had to ride at Leicester and had lost a pocket-book containing £135.

The same night in returned with his head

book containing £135.

The same night is returned with his head bandaged and looking very ill. He explained that he had been thrown from his horse. Go where clothes for her sweetheart.

Eventually Hayward went away, and Miss Ramsey communicated with the police.

When he was arrested he said: "The money I expected I was coming into was for jumping into the Thames and saving a boy from drowning. The friends promised to give me something."

STATE OF PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. W. H. Donald, the special war correspondent of the "China Mail" writes another of his interesting letters from Tokio on the 12th April. The following extracts from it will be ead with interest :-

PORT ARTHUR.

Frantic endeavours have been made to re-Retvisan, Pallada, forlorn has been conducted under the supervision of an Englishman, who receives \$300 per day for his services. All three vessels have been patched up so as to be moved about under their own steam, but it is very doubtful if they will be fit for active service again until they have own steam, but it is very doubtful if they will be fit for active service again until they have been docked and thoroughly overhauled. At present, the calculation is to plug them up sufficiently so as to be able to utilise them for harbour defence they are all badly crippled and literally shot to pieces. The soldiers and sailors are working like Trojans, for they realise that it is a question of life or death to them, and no efforts are being spared to repel them, and no efforts are being spared to repel a land attack, which it is confidently expected will be made in the near future. Many of the big guns from the ships have been landed and placed in the forts, the shore batteries having so far failed lamentably to come up to expectations. Every man available is working night and day outside the city, helping to throw up and day outside the city, helping to throw up earthworks and to place the guns brought from the ships in position thereabouts. There is plenty of food, but it is carefully husbanded, plenty of food, but it is carefully husbanded, for a long siege is anticipated, and already prices are high enough to cause great suffering among the poor peasantry. A cargo of cattle was successfully landed a few days ago, and three more cattleships are expected during the next week. The weather is bitterly cold and the population as a whole is completely demoralised. The reverses sustained have driven more than one well-known man out of his mind, and several suicides among military and naval officers have he requent, and already forty soldiers have been shot for this reason. I should say that there are ten thousand Russian soldiers in the place to-day. There is enough ammunition here to last a There is enough ammunition here to last a year, even if there were a bombardment every day. The feeling against the Japanese is frantically intense, and it would have been well for them could they have all got away before hestilities. fore hostilities commenced. They are all con-slightest protext. As an illustration of this, lightes protext. As an illustration of will mention that companies of soldiers have been told off and instructed to seize every Chinese they cold lay their hands on and twist his cue to find out if it were real or if

to spread amongst soldiers in Port Arthur and elsewhere, for they have been reluctant witnesses of the ineptitude displayed by the fleet, and man possibly come to the conclusion that their own offices and rifles art not to be relied upon in time of stress. Should such a feeling spread, there is not likely to be an a fighting when a fight comes and the Japanese will secure victories less costly than if fana-

tics were fighting against them. WAR CORRESPONDENT'S TRIALS.

The correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Mail" endeavoured to get close to the Russian fleet, but his steamer was captured, and he and the crew on board were arrested and taken to Port Arthur, whither the steamer durance vile, and it is said that his interpre ters are being taken to Mukden, where they will be shot as spies. The Times steamer did not escape scot free of her next expedition of the kind either, for the Russian cruiser "Bayan" set out after her, and stopped her. She was overhauled, but since nothing suspicious was found on board she was allowed to go. At least, such is the story, and if it is true it can be taken for granted that the worthy commander will not venture in so close next time test he be served in the same manner as his American friend. The Russians have a dead set inon correspondents and recently bunted a set upon correspondents and recently hunted a number from Neu-chwang, which caused the pressmen to make a futile protest to the American Consul at Chefu. A Muscovite eye American Consul at Chefu. A Muscovite eye is also being kept open, it is said, for Mr. Frank Mocullough, who as the editor of the notorious "Novi Krai," was present in Port Arthur when the first bombardment took place. On the first opportunity, he cleared over to Chefu, and sent the first full account of the engagement to the "New York Herald," and for that the Russians have decided to deal with him if they get a chance. The correspondent has heard that he is being looked for, and now views the war from other points of view than those afforded by Port Arthur.

PRISONERS.

PRISONERS.

The Russians have several prisoners in their The Russians have several prisoners in their possession, but they are mostly Japanese. Major Togo, whom they captured with several men at Wiju committed suicide whilst being taken to Mukden, and his men were executed, which shows that the treatment being meted out by the Russians to the Japanese is in marked contrast to that being tendered the Russians in the Japanese hospitals.

LAND OPERATIONS.

No doubt, as has been pointed out already by different correspondents, one reason why the land operations of the Japanese forces in Manchuria are now delayed is that the state of the roads seriously interferes with the movements of their artillery and transport. As summer comes round the frost-bound country feels the effect the sun, and the rapid thawing 6 the gound is all against freedom of movement, especially where armies are concerned. The unmetalled roads break up and become tracks of mud after any considerable traffic, while the cultivated areas on either side are almost impassable. In the hills the conditions are nearly as bad, as the narrow paths can scarcely be used. Similar conditions were found to obtain in North-Eastern China when the Allies were operating against Peking in the last campaign, and it was then No doubt, as has been pointed out already

stated that the winter was the best time for campaigning, in spite of the cold. Both the Russians and the Japanese are unquestion-ably finding themselves greatly hampered at this moment by the want of good roads, and matters will not improve in the next few months. This, however, is not likely to prevent the fighting of pitched battles, but the collision of the opposing forces will be delayed again and again as the manceuvring of large bodies of men will be a comparatively slow affair.—"Pioneer."

PRANKS OF A DY. COMMISSIONER.

The officiating Deputy Commissioner of the newly-created district of Attock is apparently bent on making himself ridiculous in the eyes of the people. Our previous allusion to his trict, but otherwise there is nothing to record the people. doing has not, we, fear, made him see him-self as others see him. The reports we are receiving as to his treatment of his subordinates and others who have the misfortune to nates and others who have the misfortune to unconsciously annoy him, or against whom he conceives a dislike, would be regarded as incredible by us did they not come from a source reliable and trustworthy in every way. We do not know how to characterise the doings of Mr. B. Smith. They resemble more the siming schemes of payable schools to doings of Mr. B. Smith. They resemble more the simian schemes of naughty schoolboys to cause pain to their victims, or the weird ingenuity of some mad, old-world pedagogue to cause the utmost possible humiliation to his little charges, than the original devices of an eccentric officer to indelibly impress his power and authority on the minds of erring individuals. His own Deputy Superintendent and Reader, it is alleged, are called names by him—in full-flavoured native style—in open Court! Howsoever erratic an English official may be in other respects, he takes good care to keep up the prestige of his respects. But Mr. Bosworth Smith seems to think that he would appear all the mightier to the rude people under his rule for humbling to the dust ministerial officials who are held in the Depart of the recombles. n awe by the populace.

Mr. Bosworth Smith resembles Peter the

Great in imparting what might be called an element of grim comicality to the cruelest indignities he inflicts by way of slight correc-tion. Here are two instances. One Basheshar Nath, who is descended of a very respectable family of Fatteh Jang allied to that of the renowned Misser Beli Ram of Maharaja Runjeet Singh's Court, was employed as a "mohurrir" (vernacular clerk) in the Huzro Municipality. He had an appeal before the Commissioner which was remanded for some enquiry to Mr. Bosworth Smith. The case was taken up by the latter at Hathian the other day. Now as evil fate would have it poor Basheshar was addicted to the courtierlike habit of introducing every sentence with poor Basheshar was addicted to the courtier-like habit of introducing every sentence with the supplicatory vocative "Gharib-un-nivaz" when addressing a superior. The innocent phrase for some inexplicable reason had an exasperating effect on Mr. Smith's nerves. While the appeal was being heard he asked Basheshar Nath some questions. The young man, as usual, began his reply with "Gharib-un-nivaz." Then something like the following dialogue occurred:—Mr. B. S. (using a native swearword).—"Gharib-un-nivaz mut bolo" (don't say Garib-navaz). B. N.—"Bahut Achha Garib Nivaz!" Mr. B. S.—Orderly, "Is ka kan pakro" (pull him by the ear). The orderly of course promptly obeyed and held him by the ear all through the hearing, i. e., about a couple of hours. There was a diversion from the monotony of ear-pulling in the sape from the monotony of ear-pulling in the shap of "Utho-baittho" whenever the guilty word escaped him. "Utho-baittho," it need not be explained, is an old method of torture much explained, is an old method of torture much in favour with rustic pedagogues, and consists, in making the victim stand up and sit down Russian and be ted and steamer now in the favour with rustic pedagogues, and consists, in favour with rustic pedagogues, and consists, Basheshar, "I belong to a family which enjoyed "Jagirs" in days gone by, and which is still held in great respect throughout the country. My uncle is serving Government as a Tahsidar." Mr. Smith satisfied himself as to the truth of the words wrung out of the youth, but his inhuman treatment was continued all the same. Only the other day a clerk in the District Board named Bishen Lall, who had the audacity to return to Mr. Bosworth Smith's room for offening some trivial explanation after he had been told to go away, had to stand in a corner and ask the Officiating Deputy Commissioner's pardon ten times by

An Elava has established a weaving establishment on an improved basis at Trivandrum. Fibre fabrics being manufactured and plantain fibre will also be added to the fibres dealt with by the establishment. The Dewan, who recently visited the factory, has ordered some goods to encourage the fibre- weaving inductor.

Deputy Commissioner's pardon ten times by each time bowing his head and placing his hand to it and uttering the formula—"Sahib, bhul gya."—"Tribune."

The Privy Council having admitted the appeal of Mr. H. Lubeck against the decision of the British Resident in Mysore in the late Basappa Chetty Case, and against certain strictures which were passed on Mr. Lubeck's conduct at the time, the London Solicitors of onduct at the time, the London Solicitors of Mr. Lubeck have forwarded a copy of the order in the case to the British Resident, asking him whether he wishes to reply to the points in the appeal petition, and directing the Registrar to transmit as early as possible all printed documents connected with the

During his stay at Lucknow, one morning Sir James LaTouche happened to pay a visit to the Sarai Aga Mir. There he was surto the Sarai Aga Mir. There he was surrounded by Bhatrias and the more forward Bhatyarans, who bitterly complained against the Nazul lease-holder of the Sarai to the effect that he demanded rent of the land lying opposite to their houses. His Honour promised enquiry. Next morning a large number of the fraternity waited upon His Honour at the Government House, who directed them to apply to the Commissioner. The Commissioner through the Nazul officer has informed the inn-keepers that the claim of the Nazul over the land remained unquestioned but since no rent was charged, the inn-keepers would be allowed to occupy the land without paying rent, an order which has given them much satisfaction. Commercial Notes.

A recent mineral "find" reported from the Central Provinces is that of a marble quarry at Bhaghaspur in the Narshingpur district.

The Punjab University have received a grant from Government of Rs. 50,000 for the building of its new Convocation and Examination

In the jails of the North West Frontier Province the most profitable indus ries are paper-making, oil-pressing and lithographic

Jute sowing in Bengal have been damaged against the progress of the crop. Another Colonial importation from India is

of varieties of the Indian pine-apple, which planters in Jamaica are trying against the local product, which, we should fancy, ought to be far superior to ours. New South Wales is trying the introduction of Indian pulses as a food product for the Colony. A large consignment of seeds of different varieties have lately been sent there from India for experimental cultivation.

The annual examination for the Subordi-Public Works Department of the Bombay Public Works Department is to be held this year on the 18th July, the centres being Kara-chi, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Bombay and

Poona,

The Mysore State Forest Department is expected to bring in a revenue of Rs. 16,58,000 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,49,000 during the current official year. It is one of the best managed of Native States' Forest Departments

The Punjab Government have prescribed rules to regulate the import of timber and other forest produce into Simla, the increase in the trade having necessitated the prescription of certain routes, so that the octroi duty can be levied on the imports.

Another fibre-yielding plant, which has been successfully introduced at Saharanpur, is the Ban Rhea ("Villebrunea integrifolia"), and it is anticipated that its progress this year will be still more marked and that good fibre-yielding shoots may be available for distribu-

Experiments in wheat cultivation in the Nilgiris have revealed the fact that wheat of excellent quality can be produced on those hills, if good varieties are sown and proper attention paid to cultivation. Neapolitan and Algerian wheat grown at Kalhatty in the Nil. giris have given excellent results.

Considerable attention is being given to rubber cultivation in Southern India this year, there being large demands from planters and others for seed. The Government gardens in the Nilgiris will, it is understood, have a large stock for distribution during this year, the Ourator having been very successful in his experiments for raising seed.

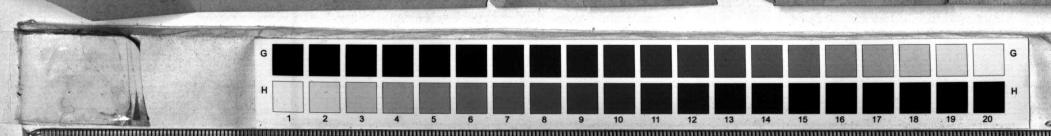
An Egyptian variety of cotton known as "abassi," lately tried at the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Lahore, gave an average outturn of 193 lbs. of cotton and 386 lbs. of seed per acre. Garo Hills cotton from Assam—believed to be a prolific variety—gave, on the other hand, the small average outturn per acre of 51²/₂ lbs. of cotton and 130 lbs. of seed.

The Assam Government lately sent one of their officials to Southern India and Ceylon to study the process of cultivation of certain tropical products, which it is proposed to introduce into certain parts of the Province where it is believed their cultivation would succeed and prove profitable. We believe that experiments are now being made with selected products.

A representative consignment of indigenous cotton seed has been sent Home from India for experiments in delinting, hulling and pressing to be carried out at one of the numerous mills at Hull. Bombay, Punjab, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Madras, and the United Provinces are all represented in the collection, and the results of the trials ought to be of considerable interest to this country where they may lead to other development. they may lead to other developments.

India rubber was exported last year from the French colony of Guinea to the amount of 1,467 tons, representing a value of more than 14,500,00 fr. (£580,000). Only half this sum was realised in 1900 with nearly the same quantity; and the increase in value is explained by the improved quality due to more careful collection and preparation. These figures are given by Famechon, director of customs at Conakry, in a communication which mentions the following circumstances that favour the India rubber industry in Guinea:—1. Half the vegetation in some districts of great extent in Fouta-Djalon consists of India rubber plants, only ten per cent. of which have been tapped. 2. The bleeding of a plant, no matter to what extent, does not kill it. 3. While vegetation generally is arrested by bush fires, caoutchout plants for the most part survive owing to the moisture they contain.

Tht traffic return of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for the week ending on the knand Kallway for the week enting on the 30th April gives the total earning for that period as Rs. 3,71,400, as against Rs. 3,18,401 for the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings for the half year, seventeen weeks, were Rs. 50,73,172, os against Rs. 50,66,199 for 1903. A similar statement for the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company gives the total Kumaon Railway Company gives the total earnings for tse weew as Rs. 11.970, and those for the half-year as Rs. 1,58,268; the corresponding figures for last year were Rs. 9,973, and Rs. 181,939, respectively. The total earnings of the Lucknow Bareilly Railway for the week were Rs. 24,462 the week were Rs. 34,483, as against Rs. 5,22,696 for last year; those for the half-year were Rs. 5,22,696, as against Rs. 5,07,397,



THE CHINESE TAX. The Chinese are perhaps the most lightly taxed people in the world. In China all the land belongs to the State, and a trifling sum per acre is paid as rent. This is only tax in the country, and it amounts to about 2s. 6d. per head yearly.

ENGINE WORKED BY SUNSHINE. A co lession has been granted to Knute C. Wideen, St. Louis, for the exhibition at the St. Louis Fair of a scientific arrangement for St. Louis Fair of a scientific arrangement for generating heat by reflection of the sun's rays. He will use 40,000 plain mirrors, 4ft. square, in his apparatus. The rays converge in the interior of a furnace, where heat is generated for running the "solar engine." Mr. Wideen claims that heat of 10,000 deg. Fahrenheit can be generated in this way.

BETROTHED AT BIRTH.

In some parts of West Africa the girls have long engagements. On the day of their birth they are betrothed to a baby boy a trifle older than themselves, and at the age of twenty they are married. The girls know of no other way of getting a husband and so they are quite happy and satisfied. As wives they are patterns of obedience, and the marriages usually turn out a success.

WEATHERWISE BIRDS AND FISH.

The seagull makes a splendid living barometer. If a covey of seagulis fly seawards early in the morning sailors and fishermen know that the day will be fine and the wind tair, but if the birds keep inland—though there be no haze hanging out towards the sea to denote unpleasant weather—interested folk know that the elements will be unfavourable. Of all weatherwise fish the dolphin is the most remarkable. During a fierce gale or a storm at sea the mariner knows that the end of it is near if he can see a delphin, or a number is near if he can see a dolphin, or a number of that fish, sporting on the high sea waves.

THE EVIL OF SHAKING HANDS.

A Belgian expert has just published a treatise on shaking hands, which he states is most dangerous, a mutual pressure of the hand being nothing more than an exchange of undesirable microbes, 80,000 of which inhabit every half-inch of the hand. The most dangerevery half-inch of the hand. The most danger-ous people to shake hands with, it seems, are doctors, surgeons, nurses, hairdressers, butchers sausage-makers, tripe merchants, tanners, and leather dressers, while the least dangerous person seems to be a worker in metal, because the metal sets up an oxidation which acts as an antiseptic. The only safe course left to us is to salute only with our heads and our hats, or always wear gloves.

BROOKS'S COMET.

Further observations of the recently-discovered comet show that the position obtained for it by its discoverer, Professor Brooks, was only rough, and that its change of rate of motion is less than had been inferred from a comparison between the places obtained on the first three nights. The daily rate of mo-tion appears to be westward about two-andthree-quarter minutes of time in Right Ascension, and northward about thirty-five minutes of arc in Declination. It is probable from this slow movement that the comet is still at a great distance from us. It may, therefore, increase in brightness very considerably, but as yet no satisfactory orbit has been published for it. It passes close by the small star 42 Herculis.

JAUNDICE INFECTIOUS.

A French physician, Dr. S. Costa, believes A French physician, Dr. S. Costa, believes that jaundice is infectious, and quotes a very strong case in support of his contention. A battalion of infantry, comprising six companies, was maneuvring in a hilly country, and it was observed that when one company approached another company already infected, it, too, was attacked with the illness. Another important point was the fact that during the first part of the maneuvres the recruits were not working in conjunction with the older not working in conjunction with the older soldiers, and were consequently not troubled with the disease, but when they did mix with the older men they also became victims. Dr. Costa considers the facts mentioned prove that jaundtce is a contagious disease, though not hitherto looked upon as such by the pro-

THE PHONE A HUT LARGE SUNSPOTS.

Groups of spots upon the sun continue to be both large and frequent. On Tuesday, April 19, a large group was passing off the sun's disc in the south-west. Two smaller groups were then on the sun, and two new ones appeared on the east limb on Thursday, April 21. These seem to be of special interest, since both are now sufficiently large to be seen by the naked eye, or rather by the eye protected by a suitable dark glass. The groups are very similar in general character, both being long streams of spots from eighty to a hundred thousand miles in total length, and in both cases the head or leading spot is much the largest member of the group. The two groups are placed symmetrically with regard to the sun's equator, being some 13deg. distant from it, north and south, respectively.

steamer is ten miles east of Wei-hai-wei. A bamboo mast 180 feet long is reared by the same of the sun's feet long is reared by the same of the operator's hut, and the antennae are attached in similar fashion to those on the Hai-mun.

When sending a message the operator sits in his cabin on the Morse key in front of him. As his electric battery begins to work sparks appear at the gap in the circuit. These sparks cause the vibrations of the ether which are eaught up by the antennae and carried out into the lattice waves caused on the surface of a pond when a stone is thrown in.

The receiving station at Wei-hai-wei. A bamboo mast 180 feet long is reared by the side of the operator's hut, and the antennae are attached in similar fashion to those on the Hai-mun.

When sending a message the operator sits in his cabin on the steamer and clicks word after word off on the Morse key in front of him. As his electric battery begins to work sparks appear at the gap in the circuit. These sparks cause the vibrations of the ether which are eaught up by the antennae and carried out in the surface of a pond when a stone is thrown in.

The receiving station at Wei-hai-wei. A bamboo mast 180 feet long is reared by the side of the operator's hut. be both large and frequent. On Tuesday,

PRESERVING MEAT BY STEAM.

Australian meat exporters seem to have solved the problem of preserving meat fresh for a lengthy period. They were baffled for a long time, and tried experiment after experiment, but all without avail, until some periment, but all without avail, until some one thought of using steam to volatilise the gases which caused what is known as bone odour and mould. A steam pipe was placed in a wooden duct at the botton of a refrigerator chamber stored with meat; the gases of this kind are low lying, and the duct led directly to the brine tanks. This experiment was made at Sydney, and for 89 days the refrigerator compartment was kept closed, at the end of which time the meat was taken out and every piece thoroughly tested. It was as fresh and pure, without the slightest suggestion of bone odour or mould, as on the day it was packed. day it was packed.

HUGE LOCOMOTIVES.

As usual America leads the way in respect of size in locomotives. The Baldwin Company of Philadelphia have recently constructed a huge freight engine, weighing nearly 100,000 lbs., more than the largest one previously built. It has a total weight of 450,000 lbs., and is so heavy that extra heavy rails are to be laid by its owners over lines on which it is to run. It has 10 driving and four truck wheels, two forward and two in rear of drivers. The total length of engine is 35 ft. drivers. The total length of engine is 35 ft. 11in, and with tender 66 ft.; at its highest point it measures 12 ft.

STRANGE MARRIAGE OFFER.

The "Vossische Zeitung" relates the story of a strange offer of marriage lately received by the aged King of Denmark, who celebrated his 86th birthday a few weeks ago. His Majesty devotes one morning weekly to the Majesty devotes one morning weekly to the reception of any one who desires to present any kind of petition to him, and one morning the visitors included a well dressed lady of considerable personal charms, and obviously of good birth. When she entered into the atdience chamber the King asked:—"What can I do for you, madame;" The fair stranger replied:—"Your Majesty, I desired to ask you if you would like to marry me?" The King, who was naturally astonished at the stranger request replied:—"I fear I am strange request replied:—"I fear I am

EXPLOITATION OF DEAD SEA.

It is believed that before very long the Dead Sea will be exploited for industrial purposes. French Engineers are at work on three different projects with this purpose in view. The level of the Dead Sea being more than 1,300 ft., below that of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, it is thought by connecting either of these two seas by means of a canal with the Red Sea a stream of water and flow with a velocity calculated to produce flow with a velocity calculated to produce some 25,000 horse-power. There is no danger it is asserted, of an over flowing of the Dead Sea, for the waters there evaporate at so great a rate (6,000,000 tons a day) that the proposition of the control of the contro incoming waters would make no appreciable difference in the level. One project, the "Daily News" learns, is to start the canal from the Bay of Acre, lead it southward past Mount Tabor, and let it join, at Baisan, the waters of the Jordan. Another plan is to be build the canal along the railway line from build the canal along the railway line from Jaffa to Jerusalem. But this would mean blasting a tunnel of some 37 miles through the mountains of Old Judea. The third project, the cheapest, proposes to start at Akaba, in the Red Sea, and pass through the desert of Wadyel-Jebel. Having obtained power in this manner, it is thought many industrial works would be carried on.

DR. DE FOREST AND HIS WONDERFUL SYSTEM OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

It is some years since wireless telegraphy first extended popular imagination to the utmost and found it lamentably deficient in powers of comprehension; but the vagaries and accomplishments of the mysterious Hertzian waves do not fail to fascinate us as they did in the days of their novelty. There is an

sored accounts of the operations both on land

Dr. De Forest is a graduate of Yale Uni versity. His rise to fame has been as rapid as it is well deserved. Ten years ago he was pushing a bath chair at the Chicago Exhibition in order to get money to finish his college education; at the forthcoming St. Louis Ex-position his exhibition will be one of its chie features, and will comprise a tower 300ft. high, and four wireless stations throughout the grounds.

The best testimonial to the De Forest sys tem is its own success on the Hai-mun. Thi teamer was chartered at Shanghai at the out break of the war, and the wireless apparatu was installed by a De Forest operator. A top mast was rigged up to the height of 75 feet and a gaff was attached from which the wire or antennae ran down to the operator's cabin The station which receives messages from the steamer is ten miles east of Wei-hai-wei. A bamboo mast 180 feet long is reared by the side of the operator's hut, and the antennae are attached in similar fashion to those on the

The receiving station at Wei-hai-wei is in "sympathy" with the transmitting station on the Hai-mun. Without this mutual "sym-

on the Hai-mun. Without this mutual "sympathy" there could be no possibility of the messages reaching their intended destination. As it is, however, the antennae at the receiving station are struck by the other waves set in motion by the electrical disturbance on board the Hai-mun, and convey the vibration down to the "responder" before which sits the operator ready to receive the message.

It is in the use of this "responder" that the De Forest system differs so much from other systems. Previously a "coherer" was used as the chief instrument in receiving a message.

This "coherer" in principle is a break in the receiving circuit, which is bridged over by metallic filings. When an electric wave falls on the filings they arrange themselves so as to the filings they arrange themselves so as to complete the circuit and set the usual Morse recording apparatus in motion. After each signal has been received a little hammer taps the filings into their first position, and thus breaks up the current. This process is

so slow that only about eight words a minute can be registered, and the slightest mechanical hitch is sufficient to set the whole apparatus

at a standstill.

The "responder" of De Forest is a great improvement on this. A solution of caustic potash is introduced into the receiving circuit, and when the electric wave from the transmitting station falls on it the solution is chemically decomposed, the resistance reduced and the circuit bridged. Thus the signal is

and the circuit bridged. Thus the signal is recorded, and the moment the wave has passed the liquid returns to its normal condition.

In receiving a message, Dr. De Forest does not rely upon the clumsy printing of the Morse apparatus. His "responder" is so sensitive that the operator is enabled to use an ordinary telephone receiver to catch the click click of the incoming message.

The speed at which messages can be sent rests on the ability of the operators alone. The usual rate at which the "I'mes" reports are transmitted is thirty-five words a minute, but

usual rate at which the "Times" reports are transmitted is thirty-five words a minute, but as much as sixty words have been recorded in this time. Messages are also being sent to the receiving station at Wei-hai-wei when the Hai-mun is 150 sea miles distant, while the "Times" correspondent reports that transmitters and receivers have "spoken" each other when as much as 170 sea miles apart.

Another clever invention of Dr. De Forest is his wireless automobile. This will be or great use for conveying messages in time or war, and it has already been utilised to send instantaneously Stock Exchange quotations from the street direct to the brokers offices. The principle upon which it works is similar to that used on board the Hai-mun.

instance of Mr. G. K. Durnford, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, with doing a rash act and thereby endangering human life.

In reiterating the grounds of complaint, the Magistrate said: The point for determination in this case is: Did the accused do any act so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others? I find in the negative on this point.

REASONS.

The reverse which lead me to this conclusion.

REASONS.

The reasons which lead me to this conclusion are the following:—Culpable rashness is acting with the conso mess that mischievous and illegal consequences may follow, but with the hope that they may not, and often with the belief that the actor has taken suffiwith the belief that the actor has taken sufficient precautions to prevent their happening. The imputability arises from acting despite the consciousness. Similarly, negligence is something more than carelessness. It involves some act or omission which is a breach of the duty which the person charged owes to somebody who may suffer an injury in consequence, and culpable negligence is acting without the consciousness that the illegal or mischievous effect will follow, but in circumstances which show that the actor has not exercised the caution incumbent upon him, the imputability arising from the neglect of the civil duty of circumspection.

Instrually followed suit.

When Mr. Ulinger says that he passed them or they passed him very close, it is more than certain that if any one is responsible at all for any rash or negligent act it is Mr. Ulinger, who made his way through the middle of the road and passed it for the string of carriages following him.

Mr. Durnford says that when he first saw when he reached it Mr. Ulinger's cart was within 500 yards of his; that he did not know what the two of the cyclists were then doing, whether they were on or off their madoing, whether they were on or off their madoing, whether they were on or off their madoing, whether they were on or off their madoing.

which prove beyond doubt that the act of the accused in riding their cycles as well as holding the horse of the complainant by the the accused in riding their cycles as well as holding the horse of the complainant by the bridle, was not culpably rash or culpably negligent. The circumstances brought to light warrant the course the accused were obliged to adopt. Had it not been for the insulting language used by Mr. Peachey on that occasion there would have been no existence for even the very material for this case. There would have been no necessity for a notice from the accused Viccaji to Mr. Peachey and for a reply from the latter to the former.

It is an admitted fact that Messrs. Durnford and Peachey were driving in the same carriage, and that even though Mr. Durnford was the driver of it his name was not supplied to the accused and was studiously suppressed, so much so that no reference to it was even made in the reply by Mr. Peahey to one of the accused.

Mr. Peacheys story, as mentioned in his reply, dated 28th April, 1904, is there, in which he states as facts that while being driven by a friend from the station to Pali Hill there were one or more carriages in front of and others behind him all market in the

Hill there were one or more carriages in front of and others behind him all going in the same direction; that when he passed accused No. 1 he was standing on the road with his bicycle across the road, looking after a carriage which had just passed him going in the same direction and which had nearly run that Mr. Pacches had a light in the same direction and which had nearly run the same direction and which had near the same direction and which had nearly run over him; that Mr. Peachey had called him "fool," etc., on the spur of the moment as he was standing in a position which rendered him liable to run over by any one of the carriages following Mr. Peachey.

While expressing his regret for using the insulting language, Mr. Peachey also express es his surprise that accused No. I should take the matter so seriously.

the matter so seriously.

The solicitors for Mr. Peachey conclude by aying 'If after this explanation your client,

saying 'If after this explanation your client, (accused No. 1) chooses to take proceedings as threatened in your letter, Mr. Peachey will be quite prepared to defend them.' There are thus grounds to believe that all this sufficiently shows that until the receipt of the letter to which the above was the reply Mr. Peach or his friend Mr. Durnford lid not think any matter very serious, and that Mr. Durnford, whose letter to the District Superintendent of Police bears date 27th April, 1904, was roused to action only by the letter dated 26th April written on be half of the accused Viccaji.

As Mr. Binning, counsel for the prosecution, puts it, I also feel no hesitation in saying that the European gentlemen, including the complainant, are respectable persons, and that they did not come to the Court to perjure themselves. But, looking to Mr.

Chamat's axiom that witnesses may lie, but the circumstances admitted on both sides cannot, and on a very close consideration of all the evidence and after hearing the arguments and taking a comprehensive view of the case as a whole, and of the probabilities on either side the inevitable conclusion to be drawn is that it would be agreete and bad be drawn is that it would be unsate and bad in law to convict the accused under the cir-

in law to convict the accused under the circumstances brought to light.

It may now be seen how far the witnesses for the prosecution bear out the companit. Out of the four witnesses cited by the complainant, Messrs. Remmel and Ulinger and the syce have no knowledge whatever as to the alleged rearing of the complainant's pony at the time the accused seized it by the bridle. Mr. Remmel, the gentleman driving the whole way from the station immediately behind the complainant, testifies only to the fact that the complainant was driving rather slowly and not recklessly or furiously, and that a cyclist jumped down and seized complainant's pony and that he heard him shouting "sepoy, sepoy."

ing "sepoy, sepoy."

Mr. Remmel lives at Pali Hill, and instead of following Mr. Durnford, when the latter turned round the Convent corner, he said he drove straight in the direction of Bandora drove straight in the direction of Bandora Hill. He was naturally asked to explain what made him change his direction, and his reply, that he had been to Dara Brothers to buv a tin of biscuits, worth Rs. 1-12 was so curious, that it evoked laughter even from those in the Court who knew him. Further, Mr. Remmel says that it took him about twelve minutes to return to the corner, and yet he The principle upon which it works is similar to that used on board the Hai-mun.

SCENE AT BANDORA.

THE PARSI-EUROPEAN SQUABBLE.

Magistrate's Judgment.

Mr. G. R. Dabbolker, Resident First Class Magistra a of B dora, has delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Viccaji Sorab and his younger brother were charged at the instance of Mr. G. K. Durnford, of the B.

B. and C. I. Railway, with doing a rash act and thereby endangering burners.

The principle upon which it works is similar took him about twelve minutes to return to the corner, and yet he says he saw one of the cyclists standing with his foot on the footstep of the complainant's carriage and writing something, while the other two cyclists were only standing in front of the dynamics.

The court who knew him. Further, Mr.

Remmel says that it took him about twelve minutes to return to the corner, and yet he says he saw one of the cyclists carriage and writing something, while the other two cyclists were only standing in front of the dynamics.

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Remmel says that it took him about twelve minutes to return to the cyclists standing with his foot on the footstep of the complainant's carriage and writing something, while the other two cyclists were only standing in front of the dynamics.

The court who knew him. Further, Mr.

Remmel says that it took him about twelve minutes to return to the cyclists standing with his foot on the footstep of the complainant's carriage and writing something, while the other two cyclists were only standing in front of the dynamics to return to the cyclists wash the course of the complainant's pony.

Messrs. Durnford and Peachey have stated that the carriage was stopped there only for about four minutes.

The circumstance of the cyclists were only standing in front other two cyclists were only standing in f

saw three cyclists coming in an opposite thection and riding abreest at the time when he massed a ticea gharry driving in the same direction as himself. At that time the cyclists were alone. He passed them driving in the middle of the road or they passed him very close. Shortly afterwards he heard a yell, "stop, sepoy, sepoy," He stopped immediately, his impression being that the cyclists who had passed him so very close wished to have an explamation or a row with him.

This clearly shows that the beginning of the rash and negligent act was first made by the first of the string of drivers on that occasion, namely Mr. Ulinger when he passed the ticea gharry and drove in the middle of the road, and it is almost likely that the string of the remaining carriages must have naturally followed suit.

naturally followed suit.

naturally followed suit.

When Mr. Ulinger says that he passed them or they passed him very close, it is more than certain that if any one is responsible at all for any rash or negligent act it is Mr. Ulinger, who made his way through the middle of the road and passed it for the string of carriages following him.

Mr. Durnford says that when he first saw the three cycles his cart was within 500 yards of Dr. Dordi's dispensary, and that

exercised the caution incumbent upon him, the imputability arising from the neglect of the cyclists were then tops, playing round chimney-pots, and passing through brick walls as though they did not exist.

Such a possibility seemed to most unscientific people a very remote one; but the recent accomplishments of the De Forest system on board the "Times" steamer Hai-mum in the Far East lead us to believe that the date is not so far off as has been imagined.

The success of the De Forest system of the greatest feats of the war. The inventor is one of the first men to make wireless telegraphy consistently successful for commercial purposes, and by its aid the "Times" are able to receive from the seat of war long uncentific prove beyond doubt that the act of the caution incumbent upon him, the magnet of the exciting from the neglect of the meglect of the meglect of the civil duty of circumspection.

In the light of this aspect of the law on the point the whole question resolves itself into whether or no the accused rode so rashly or negligently as to endanger the lives or the prosonal safety of Messrs. Durnford and Peachey of the other occupants of the occupants of and bring the carriage to a stop with the object of obtaining their names. There is abundant proof to show that this extreme step was resorted to only when all the other are arbayated.

"I have used it in many cases of

step was resorted to only when all the other remedies in their power were exhausted.

The accident which the complainant appeared to be so much afraid of was that the moment accused No. 1 held his pony back by the bridle the pony reared up before the syce jumped down and went to the pony's head, and that, there being open ditches on both sides of the road, there was every chance of the animal getting injured or the carriage being smashed and the occupants hurt. There is no clear evidence to show that the animal did rear up. On the contrary there is eviis no clear evidence to show that the animal did rear up. On the contrary there is evidence that carriages were passing steadily at an easy trot. The reason stated by Mr. Binning as to why Mr. Durnford did not take immediate steps to report the facts to the local police, namely, that he did not know the language is not satisfactory.

Mrs. Viccaji, though she is the wife of thaccused No. 1, appears to have given her evidence in a very straightforward manner, and there was nothing in her evidence to discredit her.

For all these reasons I find that the accused are not guilty of the offence with which they are charged, and I acquit them under section 245 C. P. C.

His Majesty's approval of the appointment of Mr. Sarada Charan Mitra to be a judge of the High Court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the place of Mr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee, who has resigned that office, is signified in the "Gazette."

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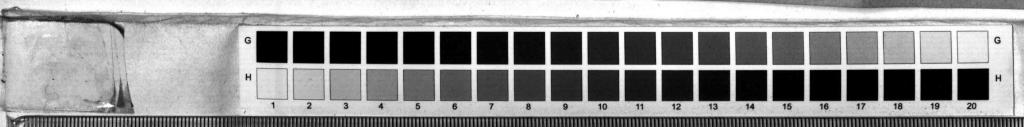
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writes:—"I have tried your 'Phthisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption and, I am glad to say, the results have been highly satisfactory in the first stage of the disease. I always recommend it to my patients. Please supply a bottle of your 'Inhalation' to the bearer whose brother has been suffering from consumption for the last five months and oblige."

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fluid,—recuperates the wasted trame—sharpen; the memory—purifies the blood—wonderfully increases the power of retention—arrests the decay of age—

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3. R. Newgent, L. R. C. P. R. S. (Edin.), says:)—"R. Lagin's Healing Balm, for obstinate Gonorrhoea, has been proved to be only medicine that will effectively cure the patients and fulfil which is claimed for it.

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

4. Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major, M. Dr. I. M. S., etc., say:—"I have tried Healing Balm is

4. Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., say:-" I have tried Healing Balm in

cases of acute Gonorrhoea with success."

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

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Urinary tract and it acts like charm."

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number of my patients and doctors of equal eminence will be published hereafter and my be had on application

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uaune

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from, various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well-read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable condition,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous efforts and energetic researches of a distinguished America, medical man after ontinued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OF ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and cher ed wit electity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:

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IT relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and raipidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

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IN rebuilding the disorderd nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing geourobnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged unrivalled and unequalled.

IT thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

IF your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment heaves feited every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and sessimilation to the decay of the treatment heaves

of food.

IF your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and bes alternative. Modern method and modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible,—facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankinds greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regular taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

ises for them.

PATENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home

in any climate and season.

Many medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing

Many medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of VITALINE in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testmonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottles (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8 bottles, Rs. 16, 1 dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, annas 8, 2 Rs. 1-4 and 1-8 respectively. All correspondence kept strictly confidential.

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By its regular use the face becomes free from all rts of eruptions, pimples, and other black spots sorts of eruptions, pimples, and other black spots and makes the face smooth and glossy. It is a quite new article. If it be used twice daily, within a very short time black spots on the face disappear for ever. It beautifies the face and hair.

Large pot 4 annus. Small pot 2 annus. From one to twelve pots postage, packing and V. P. P. As. 6

Not less than 6 pots will be sent by V. P. P.
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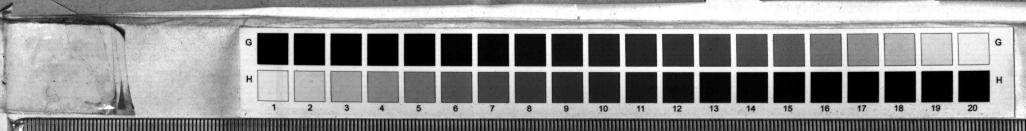
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UPENDRA LAL DAS, 43-1; Upper Circular Road Harrison Road, P. O. Calcutta,



Bhagalpur, May 23.

MUNICIPALITY. Judgment has been delivered in the case Anandram Marwaree vs. the of Anandram Marwaree vs. the Municipality referred to in my last letter. The plaintiff, Babu Anandram Marwaree, has had his claim decreed with costs. Marwaree, has had his claim decreed with costs. The judgment has given satisfaction to the public—the Municiplity has managed a make itself so unpopular by its inefficiency and the arbitrary nature of some of its proceedings. This is the more to be regretted as the Municipality has at present at its head such an able Chairman as Babu Woopendra Nath Bagchi. I also regret to have to notice again the unsatisfactory workhave to notice again the unsatisfactory working of the Water-Works. Mr. Silk was lately have to notice again the unsatisfactory working of the Water-Works. Mr. Silk was lately here in this connection and we hope his last visit will bear more fruit than its predecessors. It is a pity there is no Rate-payer's Association here to deliberate upon and find suitable remedies for the many grievances, the nate-payers have to groan under. A well-organised and efficient Association like the one suggested above will further operate as a wholesome check on the mal-administration of the Municipality. As it is, no one takes any interest about these affairs and a man's attention is turned to the Municipality only when he suffers personally, and his individual complaint becomes no more effective than a cry in the wilderness. Every one thinks the Municipality will redress this grietic to not the suffers and complaint becomes and complaint becomes no more effective than a cry in the wilderness. Every one thinks the Municipality will redress this grietic to not the suffers and complaint becomes no more effective than a cry in the wilderness. Every one thinks the Municipality will redress this grietic to not the suffers and complaint becomes no more effective than a cry in the wilderness. Every one thinks the Municipality will redress this grietic to not the suffers and complaint becomes no more effective than a cry in the wilderness. Every one thinks the Municipality will redress this grietic to not the suffers and complaint becomes no more effective than a cry in the wilderness. and a man's attention is turned to the Municipality only when he suffers personally, and his individual complaint becomes no more effective than a cry in the wilderness. Every one thinks the Municipality will redress this grievance and that, and chafes and complains when his expectations are not realised—like the worthless master who does not know how to make his servant work and yet complains ever and anon of the latter's inactivity and indolence. We should remember that we are the masters and that the Municipality is the servant, and that if it does not work well, we have only to thank does not work well, we have only to thank ourselves for it. In this respect our town may well take lesson from much less important towns where such Associations as those referred to above do lots of useful work.

RAILWAY.

ed Intermediate is the only accommodation available for the unfortunate creatures menavailable for the unfortunate creatures mental social injustice tends towards slavery, unheeded by the Company, I venture hereby to bring it to their notice and the root of this problem. For instance, it is hope they will give us our money's return by in the textile manufacturing districts that the hope they will give us our money's return by providing latrined Inter-class compartments in the train in question. This request, I dare say, is by no means unreasonable or for the matter of that difficult to comply with.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION. The results of the last F.A. and B.A. examinations are out. Our local college has come off with flying colors as regards the F.A. examination-3 having come out successful in the first division, of whom one has stood eighth and another fifteenth in order of merit. 1 think this is the first time that this college can boast of a competition scholar in the F.A. As regards the B.A. examination, how-ver, it has fared rather badly. Only six have come out successful—4 Beharies and 2 Bengalis —all in the pass course.

THE WEATHER.

We had some smart welcome showers of late which have cooled down the atmosphere a good deal. The strong easterly winds and cloudy sky give hopes of more rains and a prolonged cool weather.

SALT IN BENGAL.

The following report on the state of the salt market for the fourth quarter of the year 1903-1904, comprising the months of January, February and March 1904, has been submit-

The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 27,84,257 maunds, as compared with 28,77,591 maunds in the previous quarter, and 28,78,654 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 52, 84,047, as against Rs. 55,61,795 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 64,05,061 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, there was an increase in the importations of salt, but a decrease in the quantity cleared; in comparison with the same quarter of 1901-1902, there was a decrease in the quantity imported, but an increase in the quantity cleared.

Stocks at the close of the quarter were less than those of the previous two quarters and

than those of the previous two quarters and of the corresponding quarter of the previous

The quantity of salt despatched during the quarter by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar was nil, as against 405 tions beyond Ruxar was nil, as against 405 maunds in the previous quarter and 1,620 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the

The quantity of saltpetre salt excised in the refineries of the Lower Provinces during the quarter amounted to 8,250 maunds, as compared with 2,844 maunds in the previous quarters and 7,320 maunds in the correspond-

quarters and 7,320 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The shipments of Liverpool salt during the quarter for the port of Calcutta, according to the published market reports, amounted to 46,039 tons. It is reported that the vessel "Tannenfels" is afloat for Calcutta with an approximate quantity of 3,300 tons of salt from Hamburg.

During the quarter the prices of all kinds of salt except the price of Bombay "karkatch" showed a tendency to fall. The increase in the price of Bombay "karkatch" during the fortnight ending 15th March 1904 is attributed to insufficient stocks. The average price per 100 maunds of Madras salt was Rs. 52-8-6.

As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, there was an increase both in the quantity admitted into bond and

A NATIONAL MENACE.

LUXURY AND THE BIRTH RATE. The Bishop of Ripon is not alone in denounc-The Bishop of Ripon is not alone in denouncing those mock marriages where husband and wife shirk the trouble and responsibility of parenthood, and prefer luxury and ease to the bringing up of a happy and healthy family.

"This subject seems to be in the air at present," said the Rev. J. Cartmel Robinson, Visual to the property of th

car of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, to a member of our staff. "Wherever you go you find people discussing it. In the decline of our birth-rate discussing it. In the decline of our birth-rate we are witnessing an ominous repetition of the signs of national decay which preceded the downfall of Greece and Rome. Polybius, speaking of marriage among the Greeks, tells how the comforts of life had greatly increased, yet the cities were becoming desolate and cultivation in the rural parts was falling off, because men from love of case would only bring up one or two children, in order to

hood, and bringing neurotic diseases on her-self, for the sake of ease. Native-born Ameri-cans are actually failing to reproduce them-selves, and the population is only kept up by

"Is the decrease of births universal?"

"It is extremely widespread. In the United Kingdom the rate went down between 1876 and 1901 from 34.8 to 28 per thouse in Hungary from 46.3 to 37.8; in Germany from 40.9 to 35.7; in France from 26.2 to 22. That means that France has reached the stage of a declining population."

SLAVERY AND THE DIAGONAL TARIEST Commission, stirred the House of Commons to its depths yesterday.

The House had resumed the consideration of the Budget resolutions, and in criticising the new tobacco duties Mr. Robson professed to see in the man oulations which they involve the han of P Acction.

Connecting heir spirit with what he called the policy of the Tariff Commission, stirred the House of Commons to its depths yesterday.

The House had resumed the consideration of the Budget resolutions, and in criticising the new tobacco duties Mr. Robson professed to see in the man oulations which they involve the han of P Acction.

Of the railway grievances that we ordinarily have to put up with—the one now uppermost in my mind is the inadequacy of accommodition in the 20 Down passenger train. Any one having the least experience of travelling by Railway from this station well knows that this is the most important train to those—and they are by no means few—travelling towards Calcutta. This is the train which the bulk of Calcutta generally avails of and one would naturally think that the Railway Company would have the grace and courtesy to provide suitable accommodation in this train, if not in others. But the fact is just the other way. Generally only half a third-class carriage painted Intermediate is the only representative of the tobacco trade on the Commission was Mr. Gallaher, a manufacturer of Irish roll tobacco in which the stalk is utilised, and consequently one who stood to win on the tax.

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Mr. Gallaher, a manufacturer of Irish roll tobacco in which the stalk is utilised, and consequently one who stood to win on the tax.

Mr. Gallaher, of the Exchequer shout administer a rebuke countries which were always being raided for the excitation in this train, if not in others. But the fact is just the other way. Generally only half a third-class carriage painted in the says, depleted the rural estates, and the countries which were always being raided for captives, thus diminishing population both in town and country. You do not claim that there is an analogy there with our own conditions. They had sought without much success on previous occasions to pick fiscal "You have said that a decline in births was ditions"?

"Slavery is a matter of degree. Every decline of births is most pronounced. In Bradford the decline in the period I have taken has been from 39.2 per thousand to 23.0; in Halifax from 39.4 to 22.4. At the textile town of Crefeld, in the Rhine, the rate is 28.8,

against 35.7 in Germany as a whole.

"It is clear, therefore, that a large clement in the cause of the decline is the industrial system, which presses down the standard of subsistence to such a point that women as well as men have to work away from home to earn.

a living.
"There are other illustrations. The enforced houses is decelibacy in many large business houses is designed to get smarter and more showy assistants at a lower wage. It is exactly the same in principle as the action of your Roman nobleman who could not afford to let his town slaves have families, and recruited their ranks from his country estates. In the case of Rome the celibacy in many large business houses is designed to get smarter and more showy assistants at a lower wage. It is exactly the same in principle as the action of your Roman nobleman who could not afford to let his town slaves evil grew so much that bonuses had to be offered for marriage, and a tax levied on celibates, but nothing could arrest the decay that had

NO "INCUMBRANCES." "Then the economic pressure comes from the landlord as well as the wage-paying employer," went on Mr. Robinson. "One always feels a little shocked at the advertisements in the papers for coachman, gardner, or some other married servant with 'no incumbrances.' Bu this polite prohibition of children is to be found everywhere now in the letting of dwellings to the workers. In this crowded district landlords will almost always refuse to take a man and wife with anything like a large family. A man with a lot of children finds it almost impossible to get house-room. He knows when he has got three or four that any addition may he at the possible of heiner driven any addition may he as got three peril of being driven out of the district, and, perhaps, losing his employment."
"Surely the better class of landlords do not impose such unnatural terms?"

"I have reason to know that even in dwellings provided by the municipal authorities there is a quiet winnowing out of the larger families. Preference is given to those with fewer children, so that the man with the large family, even if he has good wages and can afford to pay, is in danger of finding himself practically a homeless outcast."

"But that is a very scandalous condition of the larger of the larger

"The exclusion is never avowed, but superin "The exclusion is never avowed, but superintendents of dwellings have to keep them occupied, and they know that tenants will not stay in a place with a lot of children racing about the stairs. They are afraid that the property will suffer and lettings go down if many children are taken in, and they naturally take the offer of the man with fewer little ones. You

dren are taken in, and they naturally take the offer of the man with fewer little ones. You cannot blame them, the whole thing results inevitably from a condition of crowding which does not provide space for the development and recreation of the town child.

"Enforced celibacy, women's labour, and dearth of house-room are all factors in the social injustice by which the poor are made to feel large families an insupportable burden, while at the other end of the scale, in the West-end, which enjoys the wealth secured by these unnatural deprivations, luxury steps in, and we find the wealthy society lady too much taken up with the pleasures of life to take up the burden of maternity. Even among the poor themselves the example of luxury spreads. You find domestic servants and factory girls going to the theatre every week at an expense of several shillings, and spending a fortnight at the seaside with their young men, in a boarding-house, at a cost equal to their whole year's savings."

A FOOLISH REMEDY.

"I have heard even intelligent young men of the working class agrue that limited families of the working class agrue that limited families mean fewer workers and better wages," continued the Vicar. "They actually hope to retort on the sweating employer by reducing the population! Could anything be more foolish? Why, at a pinch the emp oyer could bring in the Chinese! If the workers want good pay and conditions they must fight for them like men, use their votes and their unions and not heat a cowardly retreat out of unions, and not beat a cowardly retreat out of

rate their responsibilities as citizens.

n of "Small families mean less demand for goods "Small families mean less demand for goods. Every child begins life as a consumer and long before it comes into the labour market its absence would mean less demand, less employment, and worse times. This is the most fatuous of all ways of seeking escape from capitalist thralldom. Without children the wife becomes morbid and neurotic, the man loses the great tonic stimulus of something to strive for. As the Bible says, our little ones are as arrows in the hand of the giant, blessed is he that hath his quiver full of them!"

BUDGET SENSATION.

CHARGES AGAINST THE CHANCELLOR.

London, May 4.

An exciting and heated debate, in which two Liberal members—Mr. W. S. Robson, K. C., and Mr. R. McKenna-made vague charge and levelled unfounded insinuations against the honour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and also against that of a member of the Tariff Commission, stirred the House of Com-

regard to his Budget. He noticed, he said, that the only representative of the tobacco trade on the Commission was Mr. Gallaher, a manufacturer of Irish roll tobacco in which

opportunity to score a party point had arrived.

MR. MCKENNA'S CHARGES.

Mr. McKenna's speech was somewhat more

precise in its obvious intention to besmirch the fair political fame of an opponent.

He had noticed, he said, that the imports of unstripped tobacco in March 1904 were twice as large as in the corresponding month of 1903, and much larger than in any previous

"Who," Mr. McKenna asked, "has advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this matter? There is no suggestion that he has been in complicity with anybody, but some one appears to have got wind of the proposal.

this tax to the Chancellor, I am entitled to know it."

For the first time Mr. Austen Chamberlain interposed to ask Mr. McKenna to formulate his charge in express terms. "I shall then," he added, "be able to answer him. Does he conceive that I have given information—" (Cries of "No, no.")

Mr. McKenna persisted in saying that there was no question of the guilt or innocence of Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the matter.

ANGRY CRIES. "I do not," he continued, amid angry cries from the Unionist benches, "insinuate any, thing. I state the facts as they are to be found on the public records. The import of unstripped tobacco in March 1903 was 2,063,000 lbs., and for March 1904 it was 4,622,000lbs." "What conclusion does the hon, member draw?" asked Mr. A. Chamberlain, in a final effort to obtain a definite statement from his

Mr. McKenna said he knew this: that Mr. Gallaher was the largest holder of unstripped tobacco, that he was a member of the Tariff

Commission, and that Mr. Joseph Chamber-lain had said in his opening address to the Commission that, though they would not be law-givers, they would have done a great ser-vice to the law-givers.

He wanted to know whether a great service had been done to the law-givers by the Tariff Commission, and in particular by Mr. Gallaher, and if not by Mr. Gallaher himself, who had been the advisers of the Chancellor, in order that they might judge if there had been any connection between the Chancellor and the Tariff Commission. "I show a prima facie case," added Mr. Mc

Kenna, "that some one anticipated correctly what the Budget proposals were going to be. As to who anticipated it I do not know, but Mr. Gallaher says that the Commission has accepted his views, and that he approves the Budget."

AN AMERICAN EDITOR, Mr. John E. Cook, publisher the "Banner-Stockman," of Clarendon, Texas, JU. S. A., in a letter regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "On one occasion I am sure it saved my life, curing me of a very bad attack of cramp colic." This remedy master with the same success in the country as in America and never fails to give relief. For sale by

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents
B. K. Paul and Co., Abdol Rahman and Abdool Karcen Calcutta.

OHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH the mother's favourite. It is intended specially for coughs, colds, oroup and whooping cough, and is the best decine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious faug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adulf. For sale by

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents
B. K. Paul and Co., Abdol Rahman and Abdool Karcen Calcutta.

At this point Mr. Joseph Chamberlain rose amid loud cheers to put some very pointed questions to Mr. McKenna.

"As the hon. member," said Mr. Chamber-lain, "refuses to give the Chancellor of the Exechequer the satisfaction to which I think he is entitled, I wish to ask whether he will explain a little more fully his insinuations

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S QUESTION.
"Does he insinuate that I suggested to the members of the Tariff Commission that they

should improperly use their position in order to advise the Chancellor the the Exchequer to alter the taxation of the country for their Mr. McKenna said, Mr. Chamberlain's intel-

lect was far too subtle for him. Mr. Cham-berlain had very little to do with this matter. "Then why," asked Mr. Chamberlain, "drag

me in?"
As the sequel proved, Mr. McKenna was destined to find himself akin to that Minister who, in Sheridan's epigram, was "indebted to his imagination for his facts and to his memory for his wit."
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the indulgence of the House, replied, and disposed of both Mr. Robson and Mr. McKenna with the utmost ease. In a word, he brought the

the utmost ease. In a word, he brought the "Gallaher myth" to an untimely end.
"We have just heard a speech," said Mr.
Austen Chamberlain, "of a kind that we are not often accustomed to listen to, and one which, if it reflects discredit upon any one

does so on its maker.

"He has thought fit to insinuate, repeatedly and persistently, charges of what would be dishonest conduct, if not absolute fraud, against certain persons, and he has refused to make clear what he has not hesitated to in-

"With regard to the taxation of stripped to bacco I made, prior to my Budget statement, no inquiries from any member of the tobacco trade; I relied wholly on the information in the possession of the Revenue Department and the Treasury.

"The last speaker has suggested that Mr. Gallaher obtained information, directly or indirectly, from me, or from those who advised me, as to the imposition of the tax, or that the gentleman himself actually advised such imposition, and had some ground for believing that it would be acted upon, and that he then took advantage of what he knew was going to happen, to import a large quantity of tobac-

"I never said that!" retorted Mr. McKenna THE ONLY LETTER.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that if Mr. Robson suggested that the Chancellor of the Exchequer shou administer a rebuke to Mr. Gallaher, or, if that was impossible because his influence had actually been exercised should advise him not to "give the game away" so completely in future.

All this was gleefully welcomed by the excited Opposition. They had sought without much success on previous occasions to pick fiscal holes in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plans, and they imagined that at last their opportunity to score a natural retorted Mr. McKenna THE ONLY LETTER.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that if Mr. McKenna did not say that he said nothing practically, and if he did not mean that he meant nothing.

"As a matter of fact," continued Mr. A. Chamberlain, "I had no direct communication whatever from Mr. Gallaher, and the only even indirect one was in the form of a letter addressed to the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue since the introduction of the Budget—a letter expressing the opinion that that he meant nothing.

"As a matter of fact," continued Mr. A. Chamberlain, "I had no direct communication whatever from Mr. Gallaher, and the only even indirect one was in the form of a letter addressed to the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue since the introduction of the Budget—a letter expressing the opinion that a mistake had been made in regard to the tobacco proposals, and that they would probably never have been submitted if Mr. Gallaher's evidence before the Commission, to which reference has been made, had been read by me.

FORTUNES.

It is astounding how many men may everywhere be found who are discontented—who feel instinctively that they were born for better things; who in some way, they scarce know how, have allowed life's golden opportunities to pass them by, failing to achieve what they believe might have been, nay should have been, them yet they have failed.

Why have they failed?

Why have they failed?

never have been submitted if Mr. Gallaher's evidence before the Commission, to which reference has been made, had been read by me. "I have to apologise for quoting that letter, but, in view of the insinuations of bad faith which have been made, it is necessary, in justice both to Mr. Gallaher and myself, to state what is the nature of the only communication between us."

Mr. A. Chamberlain, having successfully disposed of Mr. McKenna, added that the tax might possibly have some slight protective effect, but that he had imposed it simply for

public attention to it in the first instance, but to write to the Chancellor of the Exchequer who would naturally have the chief interest in

investigating the matter. APPARATUS OF CALUMNY.

"Public reference in matters of this sort," continued Lord Hugh, "no matter what discolaimers are made as to the honour of statesmen, puts into the hands of people outside the House the apparatus of calumny.

"Personally I do not think the duty of a politician is exhausted when he has refrained

from calumniating his political opponents; he should also refrain from making it easy for other people to calumniate them."

Mr. McKenna, properly snubbed and appearing very crestfallen, left the House a sadder and most of his fellow-members hoped, a wiser

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 26,07,526, for the construction of a line of railway on the standard 5 ft. 6 in, gauge, as an integral part of the East Indian Railway system, from Khurja Station on that line to Hapur Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, a distance of 39 miles. The new line will give the traffic of the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway, the trend of which is towards Bengal and Calcutta, a shorter route than by the existing circuitous one via Delhi. It will also, in conjunction with the recently-opened Meerut-Hapur branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, form a chord route between Meerut City and Cantonment and Khurja Station, and thereby prevent a diversion of some of the trade of Upper India from Calcutta to Bombay. The new line will further tap a large local traffic, as it traverses a fertile and populous district, and is certain to prove a remunerative undertaking directly in itself and indirectly to the main line.

That the traffic that the time I had taken five bottles I was restored to health and energy, stored to health and energy.

Just so. That is precisely the effect that the world that is precisely the effect that the mive bottles I was restored to health and energy.

Just so. That is precisely the effect that the world that medicine are adicate disease; it promotes health and energy, those absolutely indispensable qualities in all who are called upon to fight life's battle. It is a purely natural tonic, composed of fruits, roots, and heres, containing no mineral substance whatever, or thirty-five years it has occupied the place among all medicines whatsoever evidence as to its curative power of the world.

Indigestion and billiousness are what some is to say if those complaints are neglected, wellow into others even more serious. 26,07,526, for the construction of a line of

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH

NOTES FROM PUBNA.

(From our own com/sepondent.)
Pubna, May 24.

A GUN-SHOT MURDER CASE.

A sensational case was recently on trial before our Sessions Judge, in which one Basanta Kumar, a moneyed man, was charged with murder. The prosecution story is, that the accused was ploughing, through his men, a certain piece of land, which was claimed by the Roy Zemindars of Potazia as theira. A school boy with some of his companions came to the spot at the time and protested. An altercation followed, when the accused fired three shots at one of the boys, who escaped being shot-dead, through the intervention of one of the Roy Zemindar's servants, who himself was shot. The trial lasted for over 12 days. The learned Sessions Judge delivered judgment acquitting the accused, and observing that the case was the off-shoot of the party dispute between the Roy Zemindars and the Kundus.

A PUBLIC GRIEVANCE.

Kundus.

A PUBLIC GRIEVANCE.

The Pubna people have serious complaints against the present steamer service. River Gorai being very shallow, the Pubna Knostea service was suspended and in its stead Pubna-Damukdia service was substituted. But the latter service is not convenient to the people. If this arrangement was unavoidable in the dry season owing to the shallow water of the river, it is no longer so, we think. If the steamer company could see their way to look to the inconveniences of the travelling public, the public would be very thankful to them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A local weekly paper named "Pubna Hitalshi" was started a few months ago. We sincerely wish its permanence and prosperity.

—Our best thanks are due to Babu Hriday Gobinda Chowdhury, a Zemindar, for his laudable attempt to introduce articles of Indian manufacture into this town. He has established "The Swadashi Silpa Vander" which supplies the town, for a small margin of pro-fit, all sorts of articles of Indian manufacture,

The following notice appears in the Assam Gazette:—Notice is hereby given that per-mission is given for the destruction of two rogue elephants of the following descriptions:

—(a) One Makhana elephant, about 9 feet high, (b) One tusker, about 8 feet high, with rather small tusks. They frequent Gelehating garden in Sotea, and have been doing injuries to crops and houses.

HOW MEN HAVE MISSED MAKING FORTUNES.

To the expert observer the cause is very ob-

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?

effect, but that he had imposed it simply for revenue purposes.

Both Lord Hugh Cecil and Major Jameson (a Nationalist member) deprecated the charges made against the Chancellor and Mr. Gallahar, Lord Hugh Cecil said the Chanceller of the Exchequer was above suspicion, but if Mr. McKenna thought there might have been a leakage through some official at the Treasury his proper course would have been not to draw public attention to it in the first instance but

sons the system.

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

may be regarded as an unrivalled source to energy.

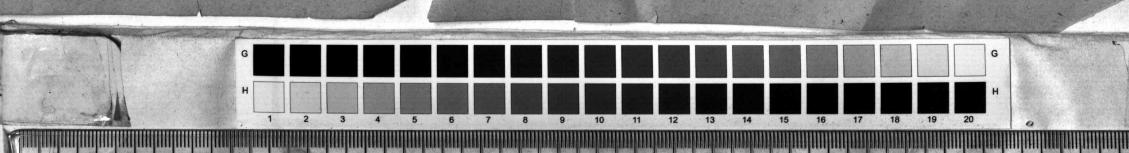
"When in Tasmania four years ago I was ettacked by a serious illness," says Mr. Bowden, of 23, Pring Street, Wolloomoolo, Sydney, N. S. W, "I could neither eat, sleep, nor rest. A doctor whom I consulted said I was suffering from dyspepsia, and gave me some medicine, which patched me up for awhile; but I was soon as bad as ever again. Another 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 Seigel's Syrup, these troubles soon disappeared. After a few doses, I felt better than I had done for months past. By the time I had taken five bottles I was restored to health and energy."

constantly

Indigestion and medical authorities term "root diseases;" that it is to see it is t time's these are persevered with for considerable periods, resulting in loss of time and needless suffering, besides rendering the subsequent cure by Mother Selge'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

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

.42 COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND'S DESPATCHES.

Bes des dealing with several matters of serious interest the latest batch of official papers on the Tibetan Expedition issued from the India Office in the beginning of the month contain some reading of a very entertaining nature. Much of the correspondence, which is for the most part elegraphic, has already been given to the Press, direct or imparted through the medium of Parliamentary answers and debates. The kernal of the col lection is a series of malled despatches written by Colonel Younghusband in January and February last, before the little affair at Guru had taught the Lamas that a Bratish officer very frequently means what he says, and is not a person to be trifled with too long. "Back to Yatung" was then the constant refrain of the emissaries from the sacred city. All their arguments opened and closed with that admonition, and it was exceedingly difficult to get any other answer from them. On the 11th January the British Commissioner reported a conversation with Major Li, who had been deputed by the Chanese Ambassador to take Colonel Chap's place on the commission. The new Chinese delegate, like his predecessor, declared that the Lhassa officials were "most obstinate people," and paid no regard to their suzerain at Peking, "as they were so fully relying on Russian support." Colone Younghusband continues: --"The worst feature of the situation is,

though, that the local people, and even the Chinese, think that in advancing into Tibet we are advancing to our distruction. They are not impressed by our troops; they know how few they are; they know of thousands of Tibetan troops on this side of the pass; and they believe that these new Lhassa-made rifles and the new drill will prevent them from incurring the loss they did in the last campaign against us. Numbers of our camp followers deserted and least man in

he could not consistently with a due observance of the proprieties, visit them at Guru, and accordingly invited them to wait upon him, which they promptly did. Colonel Younghusband, by the way, struck up quite a close friendship with this Bhutan official, who is the Jongpon of Timpuk, and whom he describes as 'the first sensible man I have met on this frontier.' He expresses the hope that the acquaintance may lead to more intimate relations between India and the subsideed State etween India and the subsidesed State When the British Commissioner was at Luna he made many efforts to get into touch with the delegates at Guru, but the insurmountable wall of punctillo stood between the two camps. The Lamas' agents demanded as a condition of a conference, that the colonel should meet them at least half-way. This claim could not be complied with, and in an official capacity, than 200 men, who are marching up from the neither party made a move. Colonel Young-husband, however, greatly daring, rode over to Guru in a quite friendly and informal way, accompanied only by Captain O'Connor and Captain Sawyer. He was received by a Lhassa and a Shiga se general, and by three monks from the capital. The so diers were all control to the capital. ality and politeness, but the ecclosiastics, who were "as surly and evil-looking as men well could be," preserved a frigid demeanour, bor-dering on insolence. "Back to Yatung" was their consistent cry when any mention was made of negotiations or treaties. They protested that they had nothing up do with the Russians; that there was no Russian near Lhassa at the present time; and that Dorjieff was a Mongolian, and custom of Mongolians was to make large presents to the monasteries and they asked me not to be so suspicious.' At one period the discussion became somewhat acrimonious, and the position of the British officers unquestionably

"So far, the conversation, in spite of occasional bursts from the monks, had been maintained with perfect good humour, but when I made sign of going, and said that I hoped they would come and see me at Tuna, their tone suddenly changed and they said we must go back to Yatung. One of the generals said—though with perfect politeness of manner though with perfect politeness of manner—methat we had broken the rule of the road in coming into their country, and that we were nothing but thieves and brigands in occupying Phari tort. The monks, using forms of speech jogenerally addressed to inferiors, loudly clamoured for me to name a date for our retirement from Tuna before I left the room; the beatmosphere became electric, the faces of all became set; a general left the room; trumespets outside were sounded and attendants reclosed round us. It was necessary to keep exmely cool under these circumstances. I said I would have to obey whatever orders I refrom theirs; that I would ask their Government what I

The defendant did not conserved. The companies for some year of the judicial of the companies for some year. They speak in the highest terms of the Japanese, and more than bear out which Colonel Younghusband account which Colonel Younghusband with the Lhassan General to the Court then referred Captain Craster for this expenses to the Commissioner of Following him at Tuna in the third week of January him

down ide dadiff) without hindrance, travelled there, and as they liked, traded there, resided there, and saw their sacred places duly respected and protected by us, not a single Englishman or native of India was allowed into Tibet. This d.d not appear to the protected by the pr me either a very hospitable or a very fair arrangement. What was the reason of it? The general said the reason was the difference in

religion. I told him I could accept that, for I had carefully studied their religion, and found that it inculcated the brotherhood of man and hospitality and generosity to strangers—not exclusiveness. The general then said that the Tibetans were the "inner" people implying that they were above the rules applicable to the rest of the world. I asked him if he would do me the favour to have their sacred books searched and send me any text sanctioning inhospitality to strangers. He replied that there was no text sanctioning exclusion, but that there was no agreement or covenant of the whole people that strangers should not be admitted to Tibet. I said in that case the matter was very simple. If there was no Divine command that strangers should be excluded, but merely an agreement should be excluded, but merely an agreement of the people, all that had to be done now was for the people to make a fresh agreement more in accordance with the spirit of their religion and admitting instead of excluding strangers. The general laughed at this, but said that the agreement once having been made could not be altered. I told him I could understand a disagreeable people wishing to keep to them-selves. What was so aggravating was that a pleasant and genial people like the Tibetans wished to debar the rest of the world from the pleasure of their society.

THE SITUATION IN TIBET.

THE STUATION IN THEFT.

The present position in Tibed cannot be few they are; they know few they are; they know for thousands of Thetan troops on this side of the present position in Tibed cannot be few they are; they know for thousands of Thetan troops on this side of the present position in Tibed cannot be few they are; they know for thousands of Thetan troops on this side of the present position in Tibed cannot be sent they have been files and then we fill will prevent them from incurring the loss they do not camp olive them. The present position in Tibed cannot be supported to the proper of the side of the present position in Tibed cannot be controlled to attack early a principle with the present position in Tibed cannot be controlled to attack the present position in Tibed cannot be controlled to attack they have been being the relation to the principle collector's littled cannot be reported to the principle collector's littled and the principle collector's littled cannot be reported to the principle collector's littled to reflect the same part of the same Mission back, if they can, and the efforts in this direction are now more pronounced than at any previous period. As to the military situation, its unexpected developments are distinctly scrious. Not that there seems any danger of the advanced camp being "rushed," for it is strongly entrenched and the 500 men holding it are well equipped with supplies and ammunition. But there is the risk, as we have more than once pointed out, of convoys being intercepted and of the posts on the line of communications being persistently attacked. Already the postal service, upon which so much depends, has become a dangerous business, and the last convoy which reached Gyantse had to beat off some assailants. The immediate reinforcements available are less than 200 men, who are marching up from the

ALLEGED DEFRAUDING THE ADMINIS-TRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

A SHARPER IN THE GUISE OF AN HEIR. On Tuesday afternoon, before Mr. D. Weston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, William Smalley was re-arraigned with having defrauded the office of Administrator-General of Bengal, out of Rs. 45,000, which it was alleged, the defendant had drawn from the Estate of the late Mr. Edmund Craster Craster.

Mr. Sinha, Standing Counsel, instructed by Mr. Manuel appeared for the prosecution. As the case was called on, Mr. Sinha, submitted

He continued that originally the charge was against Smalley for cheating Mr. Cowie. Now that the High Court had ordered the prosecution of both Smalley ond Mr. Cowie, he would ask the court to take the case as a fresh one and examine the witnesses "de novo". (Here the Standing Counsel put in the order of the High Court)

their Government what I them to report to my Government thad said, and I would report to a was all that they had told method onks continuously be done at present. The mount and the secution is an interest of the secution by several relieved the situation by several relieved to apply to adher the executors had authority to apply to adher the

writes from Yokohama under date April 19:—
Russia being as far as we can judge, absolutely helpless at sea, when are land operations going to commence in earnest? On the Yalu things are much as they were. The Russians are said to have destroyed the boat bridges constructed by themselves across the river, which points to a retirement or to a purely defensive attitude. At the same time would seem as if they aimed at delaying the Japanese advance as long as possible, with the object no doubt of gaining time to effect a large concentration of troops to cover Muk-den. The force on the Yalu is estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand men, mostly massed at or near Antung. Below Wiju, at Sanhatsu, 3,000 men with ten guns are said to be posted, whilst Suku-chin, above Wiju, where the river is fordable, and where the Japanese crossed in 1894, is strongly guarded. Some 3,000 men are reported to be concentrated at Feng-huan-cheng and 2,000 with thirty guns at Kiu-lien. Thus in case the Russians are forced back from the Yalu or decide to make no stubborn stand there their retirement to the strong position of Mo-tienretirement to the strong position of Mo-tienling, and thence, if necessary, to Lio-yang, is practically assured. Of the movements of the Japanese army south of the Yalu we have no further information. They are keeping their dispositions a profound secret, and though supposed to be massing their forces to attack or threaten to attack the enemy at his position at an near Antung they are to attack or threaten to attack at his position at or near Antung, they are at his position at or near to turn it; for

aggregate of some 70,000 men.

The force which is at and north of Liao-yang

ice must cause great temporary traffic.

Now with regard to the Japanese army. I hear on good authority that the force which has already gone forward is about 125,000 men. The majority of these have been landed at Chemulpo and Chimanpo, and are either being pushed on to the Yalu, or being held in reserve, probably near Ping-yang. Another I large force of 80,000 to 100,000 men is, I understand, concentrated at and near Hirosef shima on the inland sea. The trasports to do convey this large force are all assembled at an onear Kure. They are some eighty in and near Kure. They are some eighty in and near Kure. They are some eighty in and near Kure. They are some eighty in a sonly with the destruction of the remainder of the Port Arthur Fleet can the national as only with the destruction of the remainder of the Port Arthur Fleet can the national of the property of the property of the property in the property of the pro Mr. Manuel appeared for the prosecution. As the case was called on, Mr. Sinha, submitted that the High Court had passed orders sanctioning the prosecution of Messrs. Smalley and Ernest Hardwick Cowie under sections 193, 196, 199, 200, 205, 407, 403 and 471

I. P. Code.

Start at the shortest notice, I am told that the guns of the batteries going forward are already on board. All that is required is the order to embark the men and horses. This, however, will probably not be given till about the end of the month. The Japanese are anxious to secure Port Arthur before the move is commenced, and I anticipate that is commenced, and I anticipate that a great effort will be made to accomplish this end in the course of the next few days. If this can be done the fleet will escort the huge transport flotila and cover the disembarkation, and the real land campaign will commence. I hear that the shallowness of the water at Niu-chwang is against that place leng selected as the point of disembarkation. Moreover, High Court).

The following witnesses were then examined. Captain E. H. B. Craster examined said:—
My father was in the Civil Service. He retired in 1874. He died in August 1898. He left two sons besides myself and two daughters. He left a Will. Three of my uncles were Executors of the Will. Thomas Henry Craster and R. C. Dabbs, took out probate. They have been administering my father's estate. I don't know the accused He is no relation of mine. I have no knowledge of an application made to the High Court sometime in 1892 for grant of administration

WAR.

Companies, but they are not to take any part of his shares without dividend or interest after in it, though they receive their full pay and board expenses. One of my friends told me that the ships used by the Japanese, in their efforts to block the entrance to Port Arthur, were old boats of these lines fitted with blocks.

The special correspondent of the "Pioneer" of stone lowered into them by cranes at Osake. of stone lowered into them by cranes at Osake.

THE NAVAL OUTLOOK.

Upon the present position at Port Arthur the sinking of the Hatsuse will have no material effect. When war broke out Japan had six battleships and eight armoured cruisers; Russian seven battleships and four armoured cruisers. But the Russian Fleet has sustained and its sustained and sustained and its sustained and sustaine

said (Feb. 8. Under Repair.

a mine on April 13.

Poltava.—Damaged on February 9, and repaired. Subsequently rammed in the roadstead by the Sevastopol. Damaged un known.

Sevastopol and Peresviet.—Believed to undamaged.

Armoured Cruisers. Bayan.—Injured by gunfire on April 13.
Protected Cruisers.
Varyag.—Sunk at Chemulpho on Feb 8.

Pallada.—Torpedoed at Port Arthur Feb 8. Condition unknown.

Askold.—Damaged by gunfire on Feb.

and April 13.

of communications, casualties, etc., I still adhere to my opinion that the Russians will find it difficult to put more than 100,000 men into the fighting line at any one point. I have seen it stated that careful calculations prove that a single line, such as the Siberian Railway, will find it impossible to supply an army of more than 175,000 men. If this is the case the force already in the field is as large as can be kept thoroughly efficient, though no doubt a much larger force will eventually be pushed forward. Statements as to the efficiency of the railway and of the difficulties in his rear. There will be the Vladivostok squadron of four cruisers ready to ports. The communications, casculations prove that a single line, such as the Siberian Railway, will find it impossible to supply the deficiency by selling subsidised liners over whose movements his Government exercise direct control. Once the ships are assembled in the Mediterranean, or whatever rendezvous may be selected, there is no practical difficulty in the way of their voyage to the Far East; it will be a slow and laborious process, but it can be done. Admiral Togo then has to keep constantly in mind the probability of finding a battle fleet nearly considerably, but in any case the melting of the ready to pounce upon any unprotested.

THE PLAGUE PREVENTIVE

BEST SANITARY FLUID

APPLY TO MANAGER

THE IMPERIAL TRADING AND MANUFACTURENG CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SEALING WAN & WAX CLOTH the Vladivostok squadron of four cruisers ready to process, but it can be done. Admiral Togo then has to keep constantly in mind the probability of finding a battle fleet nearly considerably be the voyage to the Far East; it will be a slow and laborious process, but it can be done. Admiral Togo then has to keep constantly in mind the probability of finding a battle fleet nearly considerably be at least two, probably three or four beautiful to such the selected, there is no practical difficulty in the way of their voyage to the Far East; it will be a slow and laborious proc encountered in crossing Lake Baikal vary considerably, but in any case the melting of the lice must cause great temporary congestion of traffic.

Now with regard to the Japanese army. I hear on good authority that the force which has already gone forward is about 125,000 thing for which they are fighting. Big issues, the fortress with a view to systematic opera-tions for its capture and the smoking out of the warships which still lie under the protec-

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

tion of its guns.

Simla, May 21. Simla, May 21.

A general meeting of the new Co-operative Credit Society of Simla was held in the Public Works Secretariat building yesterday, Sir Edward Law presiding. This Society was formed provisionally last September, its initial capital being laid down as Rs. 10,000 to be raised by 400 shares of Rs. 25 each, the subscribers being required to pay up the full value of the shares held by them within two years of joining on periodical calls. years of joining on periodical calls, the first of which was made on the 1st March, 1904. Up to date 129 members have been enrolled, and 369 shares have been registered for four shares have been allotted representing money to the value of Rs. 9,225, and three more apledge of an application made to the High Court synthad lask what I had lask what I nment that continuate the executors had authority to apply to administer my father's estate. At the time of my father's estate to the accused. I first heard of it in November 1903. Nobody except the executors had authority to apply to administer my father's estate. At the time of mow lying at Kure, ready to start. They say that the organisation and discipline of the minister my father's estate. At the time of my father's death I had no knowledge that he had assets outstanding at Messrs. D. L. Cowie & Co. of Calcutta: I subsequently the most marvellous order prevails, and that the most marvellous order prevails, and that the prevent hopeless indebtedness by enabling members to obtain advances on reasonable terms and rates of interest. The election to members to obtain advances on reasonable terms and rates of interest. The election to members to obtain advances on reasonable terms and rates of interest. The election to members the contract of the most marvellous order prevails, and the value of Rs. 9,225, and three more applicants have been registered for four shares. The entrance fee is one rupe. The society that the organisation and discipline of the minister my father's estate. At the time of the most marvellous order prevails, and the objects are stated to be to encourage thrift, affording may be reckoned in the way of interest; and to prevent hopeless indebtedness by enabling members to obtain advances on reasonable to the course of the most mar terms and rates of interest. The election to membership is by the Committee of the Society. No member is allowed to hold more than ten shares, and ten per cent of the value must be paid up on allotment. Loans can be granted to a member up to ten times the amount actually paid in, but subject always to a maximum limit of Rs. 300. The Committee can refuse applications for loans at their discretion, and can expect members for being discretion, and can expect members for being discretion, and can expect members for being discretion. discretion, and can expel members for being in default after due notice has been given.

An expelled member shall bave the right to receive within six months the subscribed value

THE AMRITSAR SENSATION.

ed an endless succession of casualties, and its efficiency has been impaired by the following yet far from finished, Monday and Tuesday follosses:

ORIGINAL FLEET.
Battleships.
Tsarevitch and Retvisan.—Torpedoed on Feb. 8. Under Repair.

The distribution by a mine of the rest in the whole country of unstions. Pobieda.—Struck amidships by a mine on April 13. Regained Harbour with difficulty of wide and far-reaching importance being in-Petropavlovsk.—Sunk off Port Artbur by volved in it. The case has attracted attention even in England.

> Some days ago, some Mutwal fisherman, fishing just outside the harbour, brought up in their nets a large number of old rifles. Eight of them, which the Fisher Mudaliyar was able to get hold of, were brought to the Principal Collector of Customs and are still in his custody. A report will shortly be submitted on them. Some 25 others of that first find are said to be in the possession of the fishermen, but have not yet been given up. Last week some fishers brought up a se lot of rifles in the same part of the sea. There were five in all, and the Fisher Mudaliyar has added them to the Principal Collector's little

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