

Grand Contraction of the state of the state

THE AMRITA BAZAR' PATRIKA, JUN E, 5, 1904.

SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The following confirmations, promotions and appointments in the Subordinate Educa-tional Service are sanctioned:--Confirmed in Class III. Babu Rama Nath Das, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Puri, vice Babu Nanda Lall Das, deceased deceased.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class III.

Class III. Mr. Charles S. Price, Assistant Master, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, vice Babu Rama Nath Das.

Confirmed in Class IV. Babu Khetra Mohon Banerji, B.A., Assistant Master, Hare School, vice Babu Rama Nath Das.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Olass IV.

Class IV. Babu Isan Chandra Sen, B.A., Head Master, Malda Zilla School, vice Babu Khetra Mohan Banerji. Confirmed in Class V. Babu Hira Ial Bhattacharyya, M. A., Head Master, Ranchi Training School, vice Babu, Khatra Mohan Banerji

Head Master, Ranchi Training School, vice Babu Khetra Mohan Banerji. Promoted substantively pre tempore to Class V. Babu Aghore Nath Adhikari, Assistant Head Master, Pabna Zilla School vice. Babu Hira Lal Bhattacharyya. Confirmed in Class VI. Maulvi Ashan Ahmed, Assistant Master (Head Maulvi), Murshidabad Nawab's High School, vice Babu Hira Lal Bhattacharyya. Promoted substantively pro tempore to Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VI.

Babu Kali Prosanna Ganguli, B. A., As-sistant Master, Hindu School, vice Maulvi Ashan Ahmed.

Ashan Ahmed. Confirmed in Class VII. Maulvi Mahammad Muslim, Assistant Mas-ter (Head Maulvi), Arrah Zilla School, vice Maulvi Ashan Ahmed. Babu Syama Charn Gupta, B.A., Assistant Head Master and now Officiating Head Master of the Hoogly Training School is appointed to be Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Backergunge, but he will continue, until further orders, to act as Head Master of the Hooghly Training School.

which had been entrusted to him by the prise which had been entrusted to him by the bealtow-er's relatives, he (the prisoner) would be allow-ed to buy with it any dish he chose for his last meal. This privilege Endo declined with thanks. He had heard from newcomers that

THE JOURNEY OF SRI CHAITANYA. TO ORISSA.

The Judges of our High Courts are usually too busy to devote much time to literary work. Particularly so is the case in Calcutta, and much interest was naturally created by the announcement of a paper in Bengali by the Hon. Mr. Justice Sarada Charan Mitra at e meeting of the Bangiya Sahitya Parisad. The meeting was held on Saturday last at the University Institute Hall and Dr. Gurudas Banerjee presided. The paper dealt with only a part of the journey but was full of interest, the learned writer having taken great pains with his subject. We give below a brief sum-mary of the paper:--Bengal, Orissa and Brindaban were the The asked the Governor therefore to give the money as a contribution to the Patriotic Fund. The Governor was, however, sfraid that a criminal would not be allowed to subs cribe to the Patriotic Fund, for 'n Japan no man under a criminal sentence is allowed even to bear arms for his country. He therefore again urged the man to spend the money in a last treat for himself, but in vain. "If I may not give it to the Patriotic Fund, at least, I will give it to some good purpose", he exclaimed, and begged the Governor that give the money in his name to the distressed family of some man who had gone to the war, and his body to a Medical College for scienti-fie dissection; and when the Governor had promised to carry out his wishes, he walked quietly to the scaffold to meet his fate. It was at the Kokurs Garrison, that some It was at the Kokurs Garrison, that some it was at the Kokurs Garrison, that some

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
 It was at the Kokura Garrison, that some of the Train Corps men were being sent to the north-west of the Bay of Bengal was the form while where were being sent to the north-west of the Bay of Bengal was the control. Some savage hit wills where ware to be left behind, the north-west of the Bay of Bengal was some quick in the half of the intervence of the theorem. Some savage hit wills where were being sent to the output was referred beak to the country the same, and waiting in variety, the same, and waiting in variety for the other work before the Committee was before the Committee has been control. Some savage hit is the they save the count of the country is the the bay in a bachelor, and waiting in variety is the theorem were decipy moved, and so were to cover and up to the country is the decimant of the faintest of the save to be the sole of the intervence. There is reason to believe that meth being in the save to be the faintest of the country when the was the deciper of the faintest of the country when the was the deciper of the faintest of the country is the same out. He wished to make y sould see impossible that the childs and the reason to believe that the source of any strangers was found, however, and not the faintest of the country is the same out. He wished to make y sould see impossible that the child could have transformed to the faintest of the country is the same out. He wished to make y sould see impossible that the child was fait the save to be vere to be the country is the same out. He wished to make y sould see impossible that the child was fait the save the cover of the save the cover of the save the the cover of the save the the cover was the cover of the save the the cover was the cover of the save the save that the save the save the cover of the save the save the save the cover of the save the save the cover of the save the save

annoying any person resorting to the garden. Any person convicted of a breach of any of the above rules, shall be liable to a in-not exceeding Rs. 20. WAR TIME ANECDOTES. We reproduce below the following annec-dotes from the "Russo-Japanese war, fully illustrated, April 1904" received by the last Japanese mail. A BOY-PATRIOT. During the last two or three weeks, a boy named Teisusuke Nakano has selling cakes in the streets after school hours much to the astonishment of the good people of the village of Tanabe, where he lives. The astonishment the motive of it al had been to get some mony to contribute to the War Fund, and that he motive of it al had been to get some mony to contribute to the War Fund, and

Calcutta Corporation.

The third ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday at 4 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Chairman of the Corporation, presided; and there were about thirty-five Commissioners present. BABU NALIN BEHARY SIRCAR'S NOTE. The report of the Special Committee ap-

BABU NALIN BEHARY SIRCAR'S NOTE. The report of the Special Committee ap-pointed to consider Babu Nalin Behary Sir-car's Note and the re-organisation of the Ac-counts Department, together with the report of the General Committee as called for by the Corporation on the 11th May, 1904 was next

Corporation on the 11th May, 1904 was next considered. The Chairman said that they had approached the ends of that discussion. Everybody knew that the discussion was originated upon Babu Nalin Behary Sircar's Note, in which he re-commended the Corporation to revert to the system of the account which was enforced be-fore Mr. Barrow had written has report, and in which the accounts of four main funds were kept separate. In it was involved the ques-tion of the organization of the accounts de-partment. At the last meeting of the Cor-poration the matter was referred back to the General Committee was before the Commis-sioners. In that matter separate functions of the various Municipal authorities had been

charged and it remained for the Chairman to carry the same out. He wished to make a remark upon item No. 74 of the agenda paper, clauses (2) and (3). In that they would see "hat some proposals would be made by Babu Kali Charan Palit. These proposals run to the following effect:— "(2) That the final heads of classification in the accounts of the Corporation, as kep: during the last two years under the system introduced by Mr. Barrow and approved by the General Committee are not in conformity with the provisions of the law, and that they be discarded. (3) That separate accounts be kept and rendered showing the details of re-ceipts and the details of expenditure of the different funds of the Corporation as required by the law, so that the balance under each fund may be struck and ascertained whenever necessary." The Chairman wished to say a word or two about it. There was no doubt that according to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be dong to the methods of the

by the law, so that the balance under each fund may be struck and ascertained whenever necessary." The Chairman wished to say a word or two about it. There was no doubt that according to the methods of the accounts prescribed by the General Committee that could be done but with a certain amount of trouble. As a matter of fact, in the old system, the ac-counts were closed quarterly. "What the General Committee now prescribes is that the accounts should be closed monthly." The Chairman then placed before the Commis-sioners the recommendation of the General Committee which was to the effect that the Corporation should give some money to be spent on the accounts. That was for getting some more men—that had been said by many people. The Chairman thought that proper and quite true. He, however, could not un-dertake any organisation of the accounts de-partment unless he get the sanction to in-crease the number of clerks. What he asked was to allow the Chairman to spend up to the budget limit of Rs. 46,000. He did not think it extravagant. He, in conclusion moved that

requested the commissioner to refer to sec-tions, 104, 105, 106 and 107. There could not have been any objections as regards these two items. As regards the question of keeping separate account books, he said that no rea-sons had been given why there should be only one cash book. All along the Municipality had different cash books of different tunds. Dealing with the question of giving the Chair-man free hands of spending Rs. 46,000 as he liked, the speaker said, that there was no section in the Code by which they could au-thorise the Chairman to do so. Under sec-tion 65 they could do so; but how was that to be done? In order to do that the Chair-man should lay a list before the General Com-mittee to sanction the expenditure. Mr. Bertram said that the General Com-mittee were quite right in recommending one Mr. Bertram said that the General Com-mittee were quite right in recommending one cash book. His experience told him that if they had four cash books they would have to keep separate establishment which would be expensive. The more the number of books, the more the expense and fear of defalcation. The Chairman moved the following resolu-tion: That the Corporation adopts the re-port of the General Committee but would amend the recommendation with regard to amend the recommendation with regard to the increase of the establishment and autho-rise the Chairman to organize the accounts department in the manner provided by the acts within the budget limits. The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

CARRIED OFF BY AN EAGLE.

CHILD SNATCHED FROM A DOORSTEP.

London, May 9.

London, May 9. While a little girl about eighteen months old, the only daugnter of a young Sutherland. shire crofter, living about a mile from Invec-shin Station, on the Highland Railway, was playing at her father 3 cottage door on Satur-day evening, an eagle swooped down, gripped her in its claws, and carried her off to the mountains, where some hours later her dead and mutilated body was found by a game-keeper.

keeper. At first there was no clue to the mystery of her sudden disappearance. The little one had been playing in the sunshine while her mother was baking bread, and her father was still at work in the fields. LONG SEARCH.

LONG SEARCH. Her baking finished, the mother prepared tea, and called the child. As there was no response, she went out to look for her and not seeing her anywhere, became alarmed and went in search of her husband.

Together they searched the country road, the fields, and the hillside, calling the little one's name, and waiting in vain for an

IMPORTANT TO LAWYERS.

TWO CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES.

Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. Two CLAIMANTS FOR THE NOTES. The accounts of the General Committee which was to the effect that the corporation should give some money to be partment unless he get the sanction to in-trease the number of clerks. What he asked was to allow the Chairman to spead up to the budget limit of Rs. 46,000. He did not think it extravagant. He, in conclusion moved that the report of the General Committee be adopted. Two Silk seconded the motion. Babu Nalin Behary Sircar said that so far as the latter portion of the report was con-cerned it could be adopted. As regards the requested the Commissioner to refer to sec-tions, 104, 105, 106 and 107. There could not thave been any objections as regards these two have been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two there are been any objections as regards these two the the beare are the are the are the beare are the there

usiness at 1 Bentinck Street, from whom the police recovered the four G. C. notes, that the notes should be returned to his client. Mr. Hume for the Crown, contended that the notes ought to be paid to Messis. Octavious steel and Co., the original owners---whose durwan missed them on the way going to de-posit them in the Bank of Bengal. Bayn Kali Churn in support of his argument cited several rulings of the different High Courts and also submitted a petition setting forth his claims in which it was stated that the police recovered the notes from his client's shop. That the notes in the ordinary course of shop. That the notes in the ordinary course of business were changed at his shop by the ac-cused Nunua Lall, a trader and owner of three large harness shops. That he knew Nunua Lall personally who had a regular monitary transaction with his firm, month after month for a considerable time. That the petitioner in good faith and not knowing that the said notes were stolen, paid the full value to Nunua Lall which he admitted in the course of his trial. When the police recovered the notes were stolen, paid the full value to Nunua Lall which he admitted in the course of his trial. When the police recovered the notes from him, entries in the "khatta" books were at once produced which corroborated the facts mentioned above. The petitioner bog-ged to submit that a Government Curency Note was cash money and did not stand upon the & so ting of other chattels. That there was no evidence to show that the petitioner came by the said notes either dishonestly or fraudu-lently, but, on the other hand, it was shown that he changed them (notes) for full value. The petitioner accordingly prayed that the sourt would be pleased to direct that the said notes, which were deposited in the office, be mode over to him. Babu Kali Churn then cuted a case of the Madras High Court report-ed in page 253, in which the Colector of Salem was the prosecutor. In that it was shown that a 50-rupee note was changed at the Treasury. It was held that the note being in legal view money, the property in it passed by mere delivery and mothing short of a fraud in taking an instrument payable to bea.s; would engraft an excention used the it passed by mere delivery and nothing short of a fraud in taking an instrument payable to bea.*. would engraft an exception upon the rule. The "vakeel" next cited the case Mitch-ell vs Jogessur Mochee, reported in I.L.R., 3 Cal. page 379 and Queen Empress vs. Ahmad reported in I.L.R. 9 Madras page 448. In this case it was laid down as a general principal that the courts would be bound to restore the property to the possession of those from whom it was taken. The last case cited was Arnopurna Baj's case reported in I.L.R. 1 Bombay.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

ELEPHANT CATCHING OPERATIONS IN COORG.

Elephant catching operations were started in the Goorg forest during the year ending the 31st March 1903, the elephants being re-quired for timber—hauling and lantana extrac-tion. There were, unfortunately, no trained elephants available for securing and enkraaling the captured animals. Forty-six pits were excavated and covered over, with a small staff of pit-watchers to report falls. The "bag" consisted of eleven animals, but, unfortunate-ly, two died from injuries, received in the fall, and one from disease. Four were small calves, three to five feet in height, which will be sold, and may realise five to eight hundred rupees each. Of the remainder, one is a female seven feet high and the rest, young tuskers just of an age to commence, their training. On the whole, the operations were tuskers just of an age to commence, their training. On the whole, the operations were very fortunate in the class of animals

It is rumoured that Mr. Renga Row, Tutor to the late Elaya Raja, has field a suit against the Government to recover a sum of Rs. 12,000 which he is said to have given as a loan to

1 Bombay. After hearing the learned "vakil," the Courte-agreed with the view taken by the "vakil" and ordered that the notes should be returned to the petitioner after disposal of the appeal or after the time of preterring an appeal expired.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, JUNE, 5, 1904. THE

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5, 1904.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE MISFORTUNE TO INDIA."

In his despatch dated January 8, 1903, Lord Curzon clearly enough explained the object of the Thibetan mission. He said, "We think the Coedition should culminate in the ap-pointment of a permanent British representa-tive at Lhassa." The British Government at

home would not agree to this. It declared in its telegraphic despatch, November 6, that it would not allow the occupation or permanent intervention in Thibet affairs in any form. In reply to Mr. Gibson Bowles Mr. Balfour fursaid :--

"My hon. friend who spoke last but one seems to think that circumstances will be too strong for us and that we shall be driven on from cne stage to another until nothing short of permanent annexation is reached. Well, I of permanent annexation is reached. contemplate no such unhappy contingency, and were it to occur I should consider it one of the greatest mistortunes that could possibly happen to the Indian Government or to this country." country." Mr. Balfour's idea was that the expedition

should go to Thibet, pocket the "satisfaction," and come back. This satisfaction must be in the shape of a treaty. But how to enforce the terms of the treaty? That will necessitate the same permanent occupation of Thi-bet to which his Majesty's Government objects, is it not? And if only favourable treaty was wanted, surely, that could have been se-cured from the borders of Thibet without en-

cured from the borders of Thibet without en-tering into the country at all. Now that Thibet has been invaded, the Thi-betans will have to be subjugated. When ut-terly helpless, they will be compelled to agree to anything which their conquerors choose to dictate. If, after securing the terms, the country is evacuated, the Thibetans will try to evade the fulfilment of their engagement to evade the fulfilment of their engagement. So the Government will have to post not only a Resident at Lhassa but also a permanent

garrison for his safety. This garrison, in its turn, will require pro-tection. This means the connection of Thibet with India by railway, and the construction of a fort at every strategical point. In short, the Government will have to do the same thing that they had to do in regard to Afganistan, which means the expenditure of a fabu-

lous sum of money. Where is this money to come from? Of course India will have to find it. Mr. Balfou: was thus quite correct when he said that a "the greatest misfortune that could mean "the greatest misfortune that could possibly happen to India." He no doubt mentions England also in this connection; but we do not see what England will have to do in this buomess, besides furnishing some ambitious English officers, at the cost of India, to take charge of Thibetan affairs. The men and money will be supplied by India. Indeed, if the expedition had meant any-

thing serious to England, the members of jament would have not taken the matter so lightly. The part that Lord Curzon has played in this connection is strange. After setting the ball a-rolling, he has gone to his mother country, leaving Lord Amphthill to do the business for him, coming back when every-thing is accomplished. The financial ruin of India is thus near at hand.

"A LIBERALITY UNEXAMPLED IN THE WORLD."-II.

LORD CURZON emphatically denied the alle-gation in his budget speech that British ad-ministration here "is unduly favourable to the European or grudging to the native element." He further declared with as much emphasis ssians in Central Asia, the Fr onch

senator and two deputies to the National As-sembly." "Each department sends one sena-tor and two deputies to the National Assem-bly" in Paris! There are three departments and a population of less than five millions. If and a population of less than live minious. In India were treated as "liberally" by England as Algeria is by France, and sent from every local Government---(I leave population out of the question)---one member to each of the two legislative Houses in London this would be

legislative Houses in London this mons and India's power in the House of Commons and

Total ... 28 "Lord Curzon can estimate, for he has tested

"Lord Curzon can estimate, for he has tested their quality, what a phalanx of fourteen In-dian representatives, of the mettle of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Mr. Mukherjee and several of their colleagues, might do in the House of Com-mons for India! But, with this mighty legis-lative weapon in her hand, India would only be equal to, in no way superior to, that French possession of Algeria which Lord Curzon—not knowing, nor troubling to ascertain, the facts —is of opinion is so low in the scale of privi-leges enjoyed by her population as not to be

low the Indian Secretary of State's salary to the Magistrate of Burdwan. In the be challenged, has nevertheless, acted towards India with "a liberality unexampled in the hur, however, was convicted by the world"!

"Verily, when Lord Curzon ets himself to throw dust in the eyes of those whom he ad-dresses he does it with a thoroughness which is amazing. There is no politician living who can introduce so many inaccuracies into a half-hour's speech as the noble lord, the Vice-

which is unconfined to coffee, out of which the Dutch rulers manage to secure a profit. But, even in such a frankly selfish system of government as this, as many Javanese are employed and in precisely similar circumstan-ces as are Indians in India, where the alien rulers are forever prating of their high and noble desire, above everything else, for the good of the Indian people. This is the state of things in Java:--

it actuated by a spirit of justice, would do, is the only comparison Lord Curzon had any right to institute. Where he could have found that comparison, and how greatly it discredits and discomforts British rule in India, I showed in the main paragraph of my Letter last week. But, even then, I told only part of the story. The remainder of that most interesting, and to India most important, story I now propose to tell. I send it to you, Mr. Editor, herewith. You will, however, I am sure, reserve it for to-morrow's issue of the Pat-rika. Your reeders, if they will carefully digest what is given above, will have bad enough for one day's consideration and contemplation. Meanwhile, let me add the emphatic opinion that if Lord Curzon had made one speech where he has made ten since he has been in India, his re-putation in respect to completeness and accuracy of knowledge, and the esteem in which he would be held as a statesman, would be much greater than is now possible. which he would be beld as a statesman, would be much greater than is now possible. No man, however, able he may be, can know everything. Lord Curzon does grievous injury to India by acting as if he really did know Averything. Consequently, the knowledge and acumen which he does possess, become Is it because the various territories included therein possess municipal insututions and also an elective general council? And not only these but the colony is further recognised in that it is represented in Paris by one senator and one deputy whose standing is equal to that of any and every other representative in the Na-tional Assembly of France. When will the 'unex-ampled liberality'' of England in andia rise to the height of permitting India to send from each of her Presidencies, Provinces, and Chief Commons and a peer to the House of Lords? Such a fact as this makes Lord Curzon's plati-tudes concerning India of that unctuous cha-racter which incited the contemptuous wrath of the late Mr. Cecil Rhcdes. Cochin-China, too, sends a deputy to the Chamber of De-"Appointments made in the United States" for Service in the Philippines. "The law provides that preference in appointment shall be given first to 'natives of the Philippine Island,' and second to 'all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and mariners of the United States.' This prefer-ence to be observed whenever applicants of those classes are found upon examination to possess the necessary qualifications to fill vacancies." "From October, 1901, to October 1, 1902, show that, in the Islands themselves, 2,044 examinees became 'eligible to certification. examinees became 'eligible to certification. About 2,000 appointments were made during the twelve months as a result of examinations held in the Philippine Island. 'Including those appointments made by promotion and transfer where the examination status did not require further examination, and those made by reinstatement and reduction, 2,500 appointments, in round numbers, have re-ceived the attestation of this Board during the year covered by this report."

THE ROMANCE OF A MAGISTERIAL

PERSECUTION. Is His Honour the Lacutenant-Govern Is His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor aware how a petty clerk of the Murshidabad Collectorate, named Bibhuti Sekhur Mookher-jee, who fell under the displeasure of Mr. Ma-gistrate Carey, is being persecuted? A hare narration of the facts will show the ferocious nature of the attack. Ten separate cases were instituted against him at Berhampore under the direction of Mr. Carey were instituted against him at Berhampore under the direction of Mr. Carey. The Ma-gistrate would have all these cases tried at Berhampore, so that he might himself super-vise over them. The accused; in alarm, moved the High Court and prayed for their trans-fer. Mr. Carey, of course, opposed; though, it was the duty of every fair-minded District Officer under the above circumstances to It was the duty of every fair-minded District Officer, under the above circumstances, to gladly agree to the transfer of the cases from his jurisdiction. The Honble Judges were convinced that the clerk had no chance of getting justice at Berhampore, and so they transferred them to the file of the Magistrate of Burdwan. Be it stated here that the main reason why the clerk was subjected to this prosecution was simply because he was un-justly suspected of being the Berhampore correspondent of a Calcutta newspaper, the "Bengalee." In the case commonly known as Karama-

leges enjoyed by her population as not to be "Bengalee." comparable with England, a country which, In the case commonly known as Karama-having denied to India any representation in (tualla Choudry's case, which was the first one the Imperial Parliament and will not even al- unstituted, the clerk has been acquitted by the Magistrate of Burdwan. In the two other cases, namely, the stamp cases, Bibhuti Sek-hur, however, was convicted by the same Ma-gistrate under section 409 I.P.O. and sen-tenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 25. The protection of the High Court was then sought, and the Hon'ble Judges ultimately set aside the conviction and sentence, and sent back the records to the District Magistrate of Burdwan for a retrial two oth

amazing. There is no politician living who can introduce so many inaccuracies into a hald-hour's speech as the noble lord, the Vice-roy of India, who is now on leave. The fact is Lord Ourzon has essayed what, nearly thirty years ago, John Bright, in the House of Com-mons, properly declared was an impossible task. The man was not living, said that emin-ent statesman, who could properly perform all the duties appertaining to the Viceroyalty of India, such an one had not then been born and probably never would be born. At the present time the duties of the exalted office to which Mr. Bright referred have greatly in-creased and are far more onerous than they were in the 'Seventies of the nineteenth cen-tury, although even then they seemed to be appailing." As regards the Dutch in Java, our corres-pondent says:— "The Dutch in Java,"—Imprimis, the Dutch of another Magistrate.

of another Magistrate. Now the principles which guide the actions of these Magistrates are simply inexplicable to us. Why should they object to cases be-ing transferred from their files when they parties, and when the parties themselves have no faith m their capacity to deal with the matter in a calm and judicial spirit? We do not know what explanation the District Ma-gistrate of Burdwan will give, and whether or not the Rule will be made absolute; but, it is quite clear that the poor clerk was put to immense expense in availing himself of the services of a Counsel like Mr. Jackson, not to mention other inconveniences to which he was subjected in this connection.

noble desire, above everything else, for the good of the Indian people. This is the state of things in Java:— "The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials." Exactly as in India, where, however, the same procedure is described as "liberality" unexampled in the world." unexampled in the world." Our correspondent concludes thus: — "What Lord Curzon ought, in fairness to have done, if, —forgetting that "comparisons are odi-ous"—he would notwithstanding institute a comparison, is that he should have gone to Anglo-Saxons not to Slavs and Gauls and Teutons. What the Anglo-Saxon race, were it actuated by a spirit of justice, would do, is the only comparison Lord Curzon had any in which his son was involved. It was a wanton outrage, which served no purpose whatever but only humiliated a respectable member of the Hindu society for nothing, and created consternation in Berhampore. Mr. Roe, the District Judge of Burdwan, when disposing of the stamp cases under section 409 of the I.P. C., referred to above, in appeal, makes the following sarcastic, though perfectly just re-marks with reference to this part of Mr. Carav's proceedings, in his judgment:— "Seeing that among other misfortunes the appellant's house was searched under a search warrant issued by Mr. Carey; that his Muk-tear was suspended; and that a police guard has been set upon the appellant's house, I think it fairly certain that the inhabitants would prefer giving evidence for the defence." Four cases have yet been pending before Four cases have yet been pending before the Magistrate of Burdwan for more than eight months without any action being taken in regard to them. The tenth or the last case was instituted on the 4th January last and was considered as a very strong case-indeed a case of sure conviction—by the pro-secution. Special sanction for instituting (this case was obtained from the Commissioner and experienced Deputy Magistrate of Bur-dwan, who has not only acquitted the accused, but characterised the case in his judgment as "a false one," and "without an iota of truth" in it. When such is the fate of the strongest of the cases instituted by Mr. Carey against the clerk, one can easily imagine the nature of the rest. As we said, the poor clerk has yet to de-fend himself against four pending cases. Is it possible for His Honour to interfere and have these cases thdrawn? For, the mat-ter has already ceated a scandal in the country, and a arther posecution of the man will only cause more sympathy for him. Mr. Carey had simply to put the machinery of the Government into motion; and public funds are forthcoming to crush the poor man. funds are forthcoming to crush the poor man. Now what do the cases suggest? It is the Now what do the cases suggest? It that they owe their origin to vindic

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Though a patty clerk, he has to fight with a mighty Government whose resources are limit less. He succeeds in proving his innocence in one case, and he is at once pounced upon and hauled up in another. It is literally a fight between a giant and a dwarf, and no wonder the clerk is already a ruined man. May we, therefore, appeal to Sir Andrew Fraser to step in and put an end to this purposeless prosecution of a poor clerk, and was to close it for a time till the glutted market had been relieved. But, as the main object of the Government was to provide for the surplus youths in England, and not to look after the interest of Ludia, this course did not commend itself at all to the appropriation of the angle of Mr. Carey in this connection should also be taken into consideration. Indeed, he deserves serious punishment for instituting so many frivolous and creating a bad name for Government, and wasting so much public money. It ought to be stated here distinctly that Sir Andrew Fraser had no hand in the institution of these cases. It was during the wile of Mr. Bardillan the area for Government, so much public money. The ought to be stated here distinctly that Sir Andrew Fraser had no hand in the institution of these cases. It was during the wile of Mr. Bardillan the sum of the sub action of the sub and mane for Government set is a low of the sub action of these cases. It was during the wile of Mr. Bardillan the sub a first and the sub a first Andrew Fraser had no had in the institution of these cases. It was the source is to be table the sub a first and the sub a first Andrew Fraser had no had the sub a first Andrew Fraser had no had the sub at the of the sub action of the sub action of the sub at the sub the destitution the sub at the

COLLEGE.

HERE is the history of the Cooper's Hill Col-ege, in two chapters, according to the "Engan : ''-"Chapter I, 1870.

Secretary of State.—"I propose to establish Cooper's Hill College." The Government of India.—"We do not like

the idea."

Secretary of State.—"Oh! don't you? Then consider the College established." Chapter II, 1903.

Secretary of State.—"I propose to disestab-lish Cooper's Hill College." The Government of India.—"Don't do that,

the College has been a great success." Secretary of State.—"Oh has it?Then consider it disestablished."

The Government of India. -- 'Don't do that, the College has been a great success.'' Secretary of State. -- ''Oh has it fThen consi der it disstablished.'' It is of course all the same to us whether the College is preserved or destroyed; for, in the place of the Cooper's Hill College men, we are not going to have aducated Indians, but the same English youths, only trained in var-ious other Colleges of England. The history of the College is preserved or destroyed; for, in ment of India, thirty-five years ago, guarded the interests of India with greater care and sympathy than they do now. When the se-tablishment of the College was first proper the college to be started in England at India's expense, but it was also to be maintained at the core of the people of this country, not for the purpose of giving a training to the Indians but England at India's the cost of the people of this country, not for the purpose of giving a training to the halt they might fit themsleves to hold p rincely-paid appointments in the Public Works Department of the Guese at strong protest against it. The should be noted here that the Indian Scoretary of State was actuated by the same responsible rulers of India entered a strong protest against it. The should be noted here that the Indian for in furne. So don't abolish the Ollege ent and turns out ally a dozen men. Our good very burden upon the students themselves and turns out ally a dozen men. Our good very burden upon the students themselves and turns out ally a dozen men. Our good very burden upon the students the Indian scenser, of India entered a strong protest against it. The should be noted here that the Indian scenser of the was not out of love for the Indian that Mr. Brodrick carried on a heated dis dues in and turns out all over here that the Mr. Brodrick be it said that in the rubic works carried on sheated dis was accutated his successor in abolishing it in 1904. It was not out of love for the Indian that Mr. Brodrick carried on sheated dis dues in an India did net more hint

1904. It was not out of love for the Indians that Mr. Brodrick carried on a heated dis-cussion on this subject with Lord Curzon, who was strongly for the retention of the institu-tion, and ultimately ignored the Viceroy's re-quest altogether. The same motive guided both the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, namely to make an interview. for securing these fat berths for only such English youths as could train themselves in the Cooper's Hill College, but Mr. Brodrick would have them filled up by the passed stu-dents of the other Civil Engineering Colleges of England. The decision of Mr. Brodrick will, however, confer this little good on India that it will save her the cost of maintaining the Cooper's Hill College which she has been doing since the seventies. As we said, there was a time when the Bri-tish Government was more just towards the people of this country. It was then that a Civil Engineering College was established in Calcutta. Indian lads flocked there, and the College turned out brilliant students, many of whom gradually came to hold distinguished positions in the Public Works Department. At about the same time, the Roorkee En-gineering College was established for the bene-fit of the "Poor Whites" in India. The Cal-cutta college interfered with the prospects of the students of the Roorkee Colloge, and the necessary result followed,—the Calcutta col-lege was gradually abolished and its shadow now exists in the Engineering College at Shibpur. As we said, there was a time when the Bri. Shibpur. While matters were being managed thus in India, a cry was raised in England for a more extensive provision for the sons of the middle classes of England. True, all the posts of emolument in India had already been filled up by them, but then there still remained a good many youths hungry and unprovided for. It was for their good that the Cooper's Hill Col-lege was started. Fancy the christian nature of the arrange-ment. The College was established at the cost of helpless and poor India. India was thus required not only to give an education Shibpur.

Though a petty clerk, he has to fight with a from England. They came, but the Govern-

whatever!

hand in the institution of these cases. It was during the rule of Mr. Bourdillon, when Ben-gal was practically without a ruler, and when the District Officers had everything in their own way, that the prosecution of the clerk was sanctioned. ABOLITION OF THE COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE. what ever! But something more is to be told. Lest these generous offers might not prove suffi-ciently tempting in certain cases, a scale of additional pensions was provided for—a con-cession whereby higher officials were allowed an additional pension varying from one to two thousand Rupees! This was in 1884. The College, however, continued to return the usual number of pass-ed students annually and the India Govern-

ed students annually, and the India Governed students annually, and the India Govern-ment gradually came to realize its inability to provide for even a dozen of them. Indeed, from 1883 onwards, the largest number of Engineer appointments ever made in any one year to the Public Works Department was only 16, and in 1892 and 1893 the number was reduced to 12. And, referring to this small number of appointments, Mr. Brodrick, in his despatch to the Government of India very justly remarks: "It, therefore, seems to the Secretary of State in Council doubtful if it be worth the while of the Government to con-tinue to maintain the College at such a heavy tinue to maintain the College at such a heavy cost both to the Government and to the students themselves."

WE are quite willing to admit that it was not vindictiveness that led Mr. Carey of Berhampore to move against a petty clerk like Bebhuti Sekhur Mukherjee and that the cases instituted against him were due to the laudable zeal of the Magistrate, a zeal which was perhaps too warm, but yet nothing but zeal for purging the public service of an alleged disbonest clerk. We are quite pre-

in Algeria, Cochin China, and Tongking, and the Dutch in Java treat their subjects in a the Dutch in Java treat their subjects in a far less liberal way than England does the Indian people. "I have visited the majority of those countries," says Lord Curzon "and I have seen what there prevails, and if any one thinks they show proportions even re-motely comparable with those which I have quoted I can assure him that he is gravely mistaken " mistaken."

Our London correspondent, in his yester-day's letter, pointed out how Russia in this respect is far more liberal than England. Indeed, the Russian subjects have not only the privilege to rise to the highest position in the Empire but several of them have occupied the privilege to rise to the highest position in the Empire, but several of them have occupied almost as high a position as is held by Lord Curzon himself. In the following communi-cation our correspondent shows how the foreign subjects of the French "Government enjoy" rights and privileges which are unknown to the people of British India.

"The French in Algeria, in Cochin China, and in Tongking."---Why, may I ask, are ron-dicherry and French India generally omitted? Is it because the various territories included too, sends a deputy to the Chamber of De-puties in Paris. While, as for Algeria, com-pared with India, it occupies almost an ideal position. Let this paragraph from the "Statesman's Year Book" show the utter untrustworthiness of the loud crowing of Lord Curzon concerning the greater liberality of England to India than that of France to Algeria : ---

"The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. The Governor-General is assisted by a council, whose function is purely con-sultative. A Superior Council meeting once sultative. A surface council meeting one of the stressterion of this heart unting the department of general councils, is charged the stressterion of this report." And further that the Government of discussing and voting the shows "where liberality unexampled" is to be of grossly scandalous nature found, will be published to-morrow.

alleged dishonest clerk. We are quite pre-pared to concede that the suggestion that Mr. Carey took offence because the clerk had attacked him in an Indian newspaper is malicious; yet, the supreme duty of the Government and its high officials is not only to administer the affairs of the country with honesty, but also to make themselves above suspicion. How is it possible to per-suade the outside public to believe that it is not vindictiveness but legitimate zeal for his work that moved Mr. Carey? Who ever heard of a man having ten cases hanging. heard of a man having ten cases hanging over his head in succession? Regarding the over his head in succession? Regarding the tenth case—the strongest of the cases instituted by Mr. Carey against the clerk—the trying Magistrate of Burdwan observes that the alleged offence was committed two years ago, and expresses surprise that cognizance of it should be taken after the lapse of such a long period! The Magistrate ends by characterising the case as "a false one" and that "there is not an iota of truth in it". And pray, why was the Mukteer punished by Mr. Carey who was defending the clerk, and why was the father of the latter humiliated? Lot us reproduce what Mr. Judge Roe of Burdwan says:—

of the latter humilated? Let us reproduce what Mr. Judge Roe of Burdwan says:--"Seeing that among other misfortunes the appellant's house was searched under a search warrant issued by Mr. Carey; that his Muk-tear was suspended; and that a police guard has been set upon the appellant's house, I think it fairly certain that the inhabitants would prefer giving evidence for the prose-cution to giving evidence for the defence." So this outrageous movement on the part of Mr. Carey was carried on in so open and flagrant a manner that a District Judge w obliged to take notice of the scandal all these pranks on the part of how is it possible for the or that it was over-zeal, w

that it was over-zeal that moved him ? wives must be

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there were clear elements of doubt as to how short, he is now a raving maniac. He explains result is likely to be very serious, so serious indeed as the collapse of the machinery of the administration itself.

CONFLICTING telegrams have been reaching

us regarding the election of a delegate, by the Mymensingh District Board, to vote for the Dacca candidate in the local Legislative Council. In our Thursday's issue

animously elected delegate." The next day the following telegram was

placed at our disposal :--"The telegram in the "Patrika" is incorrect.

Rai Bahadoor Sita Nath's delegate Rai Bahadoor Radha Bulhub got 13 votes. Dwarka Babu's delegate Chairman got only 8 Votes.²² Yet another telegram was received which

runs as follows:— "Kumar Manomotho's nominee is elected lelegate by the Mymensingh Board." Is this not a great fun? Of course the real truth will be out in the course of a few days. But, are not these candidates wasting their energies after a phantom? For, as matters stand, the Bengal Legislative Council is abo-lithed. At least it gives no signs of its evist. lished. At least it gives no signs of its exist-ence throughout the year, except on two occasions, namely, when the budget is pre-sented, and when the budget is discussed.

Is the Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh bound, under the law, to vacate his seat in the Legislative Councils, now that he is going to be appoint-ed a Judge of the High Court? We all know how Sir Barnes Peacock was got rid of. ed a Judge of the High Court? We all know how Sir Barnes Peacock was got rid of. He proved very troublesome and the law was changed for his "abolition." The situation stands thus. Under section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, Statute 24 and 25 Viot. Cap 67, the seat in Council of any non-official member accepting office under the Crown in India is vacated on such acceptance. Under section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, read with section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1860 Figure 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, read with section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, read with section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, read with section 1 of the Indian Councils member accepting once under the Crown in India is vacated on such acceptance. Under section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, read with section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, 53 and 56 Vict. Cap 14, the num ber of Additional members of the Governor General's Council cannot be less than ten nor more than sixteen, and half of such persons at least shall be non-official members; but apparently there is nothing in either of these Acts to prevent the Governor General from nominating a High Court Judge as an official Additional member of Council. What called "the abolition of Sir Barnes Peacock"

has reference to the Legislative, and not to the Executive, Council of the Governor General. Under the Charter Act of 1853, the Council as reconstiunarter Act of 1863, the Council as reconsta-tuted for Legislative purposes was to consist of twelve members of whom one was to be the Chief Justice of Bengal and another, a puisne Judge. Further, the law member was placed upon the same footing as the other ordinary members. It is said that Sir Barnes tutod for Legislative purposes was to consist of twelve members of whom one was to be the Chief Justice of Bengal and another, a puisne Judge. Further, the law member was placed upon the same footing as the other ordinary members. It is said that Sir Barnes Pencock proved himself so troublesome the should continue to be on the Council as Chie Justice, the law was changed and the pro-vision of the Act of 1853 which reserved two reats for the Chief Justice and a puisne Judge have no seats on the Council, but there is nothing to prevent the Governor General Fudge have no seats on the Council, but there is nothing to prevent the Governor General Fudge the the two is and a puisne Judge to the transfer to the two is achief Justice and a puisne Judge have no seats on the Council, but there is nothing to prevent the Governor General Fudge the the two is and a puisne Judge to the the side of the two is achief Justice to the the two is and a puisne Judge have no seats on the Council, but there is nothing to prevent the Governor General Fudge the the two is and a puisne Judge to the the soft and a puisne Judge to the the soft and a puisne Judge have no seats on the Council, but there is nothing to prevent the Governor General Fudge have no seats on the Council. but there is anothing to prevent the Governor General Fudge have no seats on the Council. but there is anothing to prevent the Governor General Fudge have no seats on the Council. Used the soft of the soft and have and fudge the the soft and puisne Judge of their judicial work and placed on special tits temper was nown in the strongest language, them fill as the soft and have and a puisne Judge them fill as the observe the soft and a puisne Judge the the prevent the soft and have and the soft the fill and the begent the council. Nith the fill as and the soft and have an additioned members of the Legislative Council. Nith and the soft and have and the soft the soft and the council. The the fill additione the the soft the the bis and the tore of the soft and the the

WE have already expressed our deep obli-gation to the Hon'ble Chief Justice for his

successful efforts to secure the appointment of a third Indian Judge of the High Court. What the intentions of the Government were What the intentions of the Government were in this connection we do not know; we know this, however, that the Government was not fil-ling up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Amir Ali. This created suspicion and alarm. The conduct of the Government was simply inexplicable. When we had thirteen Judges of the High Court there were three amongst them who were Indians. Now that simply inexplicable. When we had thirteen Judges of the High Court there were three amongst them who were Indians. Now that we have fifteen, we should be satisfied with only two! This attitude of the responsible authorities naturally created uneasiness. The Chief Justice was, however, striving his best to have the usual third Indian Judge appoint-ed as soon as possible. It is a pity that, with the exception of one, no other Indian journal strengthened his Lordship's hands or sought to awaken the sense of justice of the Government. Such is the apathy of the so-called vigorous papers of Bengal that, when we made an ear-nest appeal to the Government to appoint either a Mussalman or a Hindu Vakil as a third Judge, none of them joined his voice with ours; on the other hand, one of them had the good taste to attribute foul motives to us. Of course there was civilian opposi-tion. Sir A. Fraser was possibly approach d by some of the Civilian Judges. At least one of the latter, who expected to secure the job, ing all circumstances into consideration, there cannot be the least doubt that, the Chief Jus-

the vigour of youth and the capacity for fur-ther growth. There is very little doubt mat, in due course, he will make his mark.

IN his beautiful life of the illustrious Brahmin savant, Pundit Prem Chand Tarka-vagis, Roy Bahadoor Ram Akhoy Chatterjee,

there were clear elements of doubt as to how short, he is now a raving maniac. He explains the children came to be poisoned. So, we his position thus: to commit sin is to go to think, the ends of justice would have keen quite satisfied if the man were trans-ported for life, specially when the accused, in the opinion of the Assessors, was not guilty. We have already expressed our deep obli-

cannot be the least doubt that, the Chief Jus-tice has selected the right man in the right place. It is quite true there are some senior Vakils in 'he High Court who are abler and more ex-perienced than Dr. Ashutosh; but their age stands in the way. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that Dr. Ashutosh has the vignur of youth and the canacity for furaccount of his latest performance furnished to us by a K hnaghur correspondent:— "This day (30th May) the District Judge came to Court at about 11 a.m., and after remaining in his private chambers for a few minutes, went away, God knows where. He came back at about 3 p.m., and took up a title appeal. But he comfortably fell asleep as soon as the appellant's pleader opened his mouth. It is much to the credit of the Judge that he wake up towards the close of the

Seraps.

As usual, an industrial exhibition will be held in Bombay in connection with the next In-dian National Congress. The Hon'ble Mr. Vitaldas Thackersey has been elected as the Chairman of the Managing Committee.

go to hell, and he has resolved to lead a sinless life. OF course we have no knowledge how Europeans are feeling. It can be supposed that they are suffering more than the natives of the soil, who are used to it from their birth. If that be so, let them not complain. Who knows it may be only a warning of what is in store for them in after-life? This suffering, besides, is of their own seeking. Who told them to leave their cool homes to come to this hot furnace of India? Who forced them to travel ten thousand miles to reach it? Lucre, is it? Very well. Satisfy lucre, but do not complain if you sweat also. In this world of a righteous God, it is impossible to over-ride

the girl was robbed of her ornaments. The dacoits then coolly walked out of the station and soon disappeared. No trace of them has, yet been found.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

("Specially written for the Patrika.") I have read with great interast the story of a supernatural cure of some obstinate malady related by a medical practitioner in the "Pat-rika" of the 1st June. The writer asks if any body could explain how the cure was effect. et al. It is indeed foolish to attempt to un-ravel the mystery of everythin that happens in nature. On the contrary there are many things that will remain inexplicable in spite of all our progress in the realm of C ence. The following case, the truth of which can be vouchsafed by more than half a dozen practi-tioners of Calcutta, occurred in my own prac-tice not a very long age. Men I first commanced practising at Bara-bazar I began under a very auspicious circum-

there for them in star-there is a divergence of the form of the star When I first communical practising at Bara-bazar I began under a very auspicious circum-stance. A friend of mine who had the reputa-tion of being the first practitioner at Bara-bazar was under the necessity to go for a change and I was quitely ushered in his place. The Marwaries of Calcutta, although so noted for their business habit, are often compared to a flock of sheep for they have not much power of discrimination and what is done by one is followed by a large majority of their com-munity. The midical friend of mine referred to above was indeed very popular among the uniter grain or morphia and went away tell-ing her relatives that sconer or later she would reel some sore or relief. About an hour after and soon disappeared. No trace of them has yet been found. By employing largely the "Poor whites" in the Railway service the authorities have de-prived the Indians employments on the railways. They are further trying to injure the children of the soil by employing soldiers on the different railways. They have and with what result? A large number of soldiers sent for training as station-master. and with what result? A large number of and with what result? A large number of soldners sent for training as station-masters, etc., on the several Indian railways having proved unsatisfactory from various causes, such as misconduct and ill-health, and rever-ing to regimental duty at their own request before the completion of their training. Com-manding officers in the Punjab are now re-quested to take the greatest possible care in the selection of candidates, so that only suit-able men may be detailed to undergo the course of instruction. The ryots of Penukonda has set an example, which cultivators of other place ought to follow tor their benefit. They have established at Agricultural Scotety which takes steps from tune to time to promote the interests of the coal agriculturists. It was recently able to render practical and very valuable service to the cultivators of grape vine, who own about of vine-yards, yielding from 5000 to 10,000 rupees a year. According to a correspondent of the "Hindu" the eron was attached by

both in the Supreme and the Local Legislative Councils, though there is nothing to prevent his being appointed as an official member by the Government.

THERE are three circumstances in the case of Wahed Ali Howa.dar, whose sentence of death, by the Sessions Judge of Khoolna, for having poisoned his two children, one aged seven years and another six months, has just been confirmed by the High Court, which make it remarkable. One is that both the Assessors were for acquittal. The second is that the Sestions Judge is a Hindu namely that the Sessions Judge is a Hindu, namely Mr. B. C. Mittra, and therefore, not likely to be misled by ignorance or hood-winked by the Police. The third is that, a father not likely to poison his children, specially when they are mere infants. Was the father a mad man? Certainly not. For, if he had, been so he would not have been sent to the gallows. What was the motive which led him to poison ins two children? Did he suspect their legitimacy? From the facts of the case reported in these columns, it appears, that the prisoner and his wife were not in good terms. The latter left him and came to hel tather's house. The prisoner went there to fetch the woman, but, she not only refused to return with him but charged him to his tace with cruelty and insuit. Thereupon the prisoner departed holding out the threat, 'you will see the consequences." He again came to the house where his wife was living, with a few oranges, some of which he gave to his elder child to eat, while he squeezed the juice of an orange into the mouth of the by. Shortly after, both the children began to take leave of him. As a matter of fact, news came two days after her death, that indicated by her husband, but with the same dress on with which she was seen by him. So the dead live after so-called death, and with a did ding the course A port

it, and died in due course. A post mination was held and from the mical examiner it appeared due to aconite. This is tue to aconite. tion. On the other guilty. His

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village and feed him, before partaking of food himself. The lady cooked for all, and food himself. The lady cooked for all, and never took a drop of water until every one in the house, including the meanest servants, had been fed. Such was Hindu life only a few decades ago. Even in the wealthiest of Hindu families, the mistress of the house would not touch her meal before the male members and the dependants had broken their fast. The good lady, who is now in heaven, we mean, the wife of Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, never took a morsel of food before she had fed all others, including the menial servants of the house.

THE good father of Pundit Prem Chand The good father of Pundit Prem Chand had a strange experience. His wife, Prem Chand's mother, was brought to Calcutta, not only for treatment, but also to be cremated on the bank of the Ganges, if she died. Her husband remained in their native village and could not come. One day, early in the morning, the old man told his daughter-in-law, that is to say, to Prem Chand's wife, that his wife had died last night, and that that his wife had died last hight, and that preparation for her sradh ceremony should be made at once. How could he know this? He explained that during the small hours of the morning, his wife had appeared before him to give the intimation that she was no more in this world, and that she had come to take leave of him. As a matter of fact, news came two days after her death, that with men below.

WHEN we first heard from our teacher in when we first heard from our teacher in school that the Europeans had invented a method by which they could measure heat, we were unable to conceive, how an imponder-able substance like heat, could be measured at all. One who has felt the heat of the last three or four days in Calcutta must have realised that it is not an imponderable sub-realised that it is not an imponderable subsomething very real. We don't affecting the Europeans, but

vesterday at 2 p.m. form. Another

in it was

does not in his private capacity; but, as public officer, entrusted with powers of life and death over millions of souls, surely he cannot be allowed to indulge in these pranks. we believe that, he labours under some specific disability which led the High Court to ask the Government of Mr. Bourdillon to take serious notice of his conduct. Whether he is cured of this defect or not we do not know; but, it seems, some screw is loss somewhere, otherwise he would have not be-haved in this eccentric way so frequently. The matter, we understand, has attracted the no-tice of the Hon'ble Chief Justice; and we the of the Hon ble Chief Justice, and we think, Mr. MacBlaine has already been asked to explain his vagaries. We are glad to learn that, he seems to be gradually subsiding into a normal state of temper, since we noticed his doings.

WE are deeply grieved to hear of the death of Babu Bireswar Chatterjee, late Professor of the Sanskrit College, which melancholy incident took place at Bally last Sunday. For sometime he officiated as Principal of the Sanskrit College; and he would have been confirm ed in the post, if he were a pushing man and had influential friends to back him. He was a distinguished graduate and a brilliant scho lar; and some of his contributions in English during the Age of Consent Bill controversy elicited the admiration of Sir A. Scoble him-self. Babu Bireshwar was known very little to the general public. He had, however, a large circle of personal friends, and he was passionately loved by them for his sweet tem-per, high intellectual powers, and ardent piety. He was a typical Hindu of the ancient order, and his thoughts were always directed to-wards Heaven. If there was a man who had no enemy it was he. His character was absolar; and some of his contributions in English no enemy it was he. His character was abso utely pure, while his heart over-flowers with ove for his fellows. He was a devotee of Sri Krishna and Sri Gauranga; and he oftentime fell into an ecstatic state when he heard the sacred songs of the Vaishnavas. There is no doubt that he is now in the enjoyment of celestial happiness in higher world of which mortal man has no coption.

In the Central Provinces and Berar, there were 245 dispensaries open at the end of last year in comparison with 239 in the year pre-vious yet strange to say the attendance at them has fallen off considerably. The admin-tive Medical Officer gives it as his opinion is falling off was due to the more or prevalence of plague during

upees a year. According to a corresponden of the "Hindu," the crop was attacked by milldew, and a good deal of damage was done The Society sent out a few of the diseased bunches to Mr. C. Benson, Dy. Director of Agriculture, Board of Revenue, for invest.gation and advice. There was, according to the correspondent, immediate response from that officer, who advised the use of Bordeaux Max-ture (which is a combination of copper sulphate and lime solutions) to be sprayed over the diseased vine. The mixture was prepared in the presence of Messrs. P. Sreenivasa Charlu. G. Venkatasubbiah, Committee members, and the nieghbouring gardeners, and the experi-ment was tried upon the vine of that poor ment was tried upon the vine of that poor widow Venkatamma who got a present of Rs. 10 for her figs from His Excellency Lord Ampthill. Last week Mr. G. Rajagopal Naidu, Agricultural Inspector, was deputed to Penu-konda to study the disease on the spot and apply the remedies. A few of the Com-mittee members having accompanied him to the grape gardens detailed instructions were given to the assembled ryots in the matter of making the Bordeaux Mixture which was acc making the Bordeaux Mixture which was ac-tually prepared and demonstrated. Mr Naidu ound upon careful examination that Venkaamma's garden looked better for the treatment applied 2 weeks before compared with the other adjoining vines. Even the garden-ers themselves found the effect of the remedy. The Inspector has left written ins-tructions as to the disease and treatment with the Society's Secretary for future use.

A decision has been arrived at by the authorities for the closure of the following stations on the Dudwa Branch, on account of indifferent traffic conditions :---(1) Chandan, Chauki, (3) Sonaripur Depot, (4) Dudwa,
 Sohela, (6) Padia-Kalan, (7) Sarda, (8) South barrack, (9) Bhira-Kheri.

The following is final memorandum of the wheat crop in the N. W. Frontier Province for the last year :-The area sown comes to 994,000 acres as against 822,900 acres last year and 796,,500 acres in 1901-02. There are no figures for years previous to 1901-02. 796,,500 acres in 1901-02. There are no figures for years previous to 1901-02. There are no figures for years previous to 1901-02 but this year's area is believed to exceed all records. The total outturn is estimated to be 302,100 tons (658lb per acre) in 1902-03 and 159,300 tons in 1901-02. Seeing that 70 per cent of the crop is unirrigated, this outturn is decided-ly good, and the yield all round is said to be the best within living memory. Prices have already fallen to a very low level, and a fur-ther fall is expected.

time two other doctors one in charge of the Elen Hospital and another in charge of the Chandni hospital were also called in. When Chandm hospital were also called in. When all six of us were collected in one spot the general concensus of opinion was that the case was one of hysteric fit brought on by the irri-tation of the hypodarmic needle. But what-ever means were employed to bring round the patient proved futile. Then two European specialists were called in but the woman did not recover. It is needless to say that I was not further called in to see the rationt. About not recover. It is needless to say that I was not further called in to see the patient. About four months later I was asked to pay, a visit at the house by the father-in-law who came to me in a supplicating gasture and craved my pardon for the wrong they had done me in thinking me to be the author of their untold misery. 1 was taken aback and very naturally question-d the old man about his daughter-in-law when he related me the following story.

was taken aback and very naturally question-d the old man about his daughter-in-law when he related me the following story: "Since the day you last saw my daughter-in-law, there is not a singla medical practi-tioner of note whom we did not consult and for this purpose we have spent something like Rs. 3000-4000 but in spite of the best efforts of all medical mem, my daughter-in-law con-tinued to be in swoon for four months. Des-paired of her recovery we thought of consult-ing a sorcerer by the name of Abinash who lives somewhere in Chitpur and no sconer the man saw my daughter-in-law than he pronoun-ced her as possessed of devil. He took to drive away the evil spirit and strange to say by chanting some Mantra he cured my daughter-m-law the very next day. We are indeed sorry for altributing to you what was really the work of some evil spirit and to make re-paration to you as far as it lies in my power, I have decided to place myself under your treat-ment only for unbilical hernia." Now the question is what was really the monter with the recease 2 for the second s

Now the question is what was really the matter with the woman? If she was really attacked with a hysteric fit why did all sorts of medical aid fail and Mantra succeed to bring her round? On the contrary if it was really an instance of possession by evil spirit how did the hypodermic injection facilitated its entrance into the body of the woman? J. N. MITTRA.

The Government of India has sanctioned The Government of India has sanctioned the free issue to all native officers and to very non-commissioned officer of and above the rank of Duffadax or Havild.r of a verna-cular translation of the drill-books. General Macdonald reports, under date 1st instant, that Mounted, gantry reconnaissances sent out in all directions between Phari, Tuna and Kolatso, show that the country is clear of any force of the enemy of the line of com-munications. munications.

2 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 3 Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, JUNE, 5, 1904.

THE DACCA SENSATION.

(From our own correspondent.) Dacca, June 1. ABINASH CHANDRA ROY VS. LAL-MOHAN SAHA. (Judgment.) The case for the prosecution is that the

complainant's wife went to visit the ladies of accused's household, and that while she was there accused entered the room and stared at her, thereby insulting and disgracing her. It is alleged that complainant's wife is a "pure nasin" lady; and if she were, then the accused's conduct might perhaps amount to an offence under Sec. 504 or at any rate Sec. 509 I.P.O. But if she is not a "pardanashin" lady there was no harm in accused's entering a room where she was, and if his conduct was not graced on that occasion by the courtesy not graced on that occasion by the courtesy one might expect from a gentleman, the lady might be annoyed but that would be no ground for a charge under either of the sections mentioned now. From the statements of complainant and his wife I am satisfied that complainant and his wife I am satisfied that the latter is not "purdanasin." She was taught in a Brahma girl's school where there were male teachers. She thought nothing of sitting in the Brahmo Church among the men, and she was brought from Narayangunj to Dacca by a . . . man she had never seen before, while she had remained alone in a Narayangunj Dak Bungalow for some considerable time : she man she had never seen before, while she had remained alone in a Narayangunj Dak Bungalow for some considerable time : she appears before her husband's friends, talks, as she says, with those who are his particular friends and presents sweets to those who are not. A lady who does all this can not oe "purdanasin." Granting, then, that Lal Mohan entered where she was sit ing and looked at her, that alone could not annoy her. She might be annoyed or even angry at some want of courtesy on his part but that could failse from nothing but ignorance. There evidently was no intention to insult or annoy; nor was there any intrusion into the lady's privacy such as is contemplated by Sec. 509 LP.C. It is a common occurrence for men to be present when a non-purda lady visits the females of their house.
It is very significant that complainant trok no action at first, he put down the affait to coursed's bad manners and told his wife to think no more about it. His excuse now is that he did not understand what hid happened, this I do not believe. The lady is highly untelligent and could not have failed to desoribe the occurrence during the saveral conversions she and her busined had about it.

oribe the occurrence during the several con-versations she and her husband had about it. and specially if she had felt insulted she must have made him understand that.

In these circumstances I find that accused has committed no offence and discharge him under section 253 of Cr. P. C.

(Sd.) J. T. RANKIN. Magistrate 21-5-04.

DISPUTE OVER A DOG.

great force at Shinnock, striking him violently in the face and randering him unconscious for some time. Shinnock has received frightful injuries to his face, and, had the blow happen-ed to fall an inch higher, he would in all probability have lost his eyesight, if the injuries did not prove fatal. As the occurrence took place in the company's premises, the matter has been reported to the Locomotive Superintendent at Lonauli for disposal.

DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN TREASURE AT SHOLAPUR.

Persistent current rumours have it that : larga amount of hidden treasure has just been discovered in a piece of land recently purchased by Government outside Sholapur Orty Gate, for the purposes of building a new or buildin

in Government of India treasuries on 31st May was Rs. 10,28,87,947, and of gold coin and bullion Rs. 17,00,24,,807.

the total being made up of 390 Europeans and of 18,297 Natives of India. The daily average during the 12 days on which the Institution was open to the general public was 1.557.

Writters' Buildings, Calcutta.—The new office block that has been begun on the north side of Writers' Buildings is now well in hand, albeit the weather has not been ideal for putting in foundations. This new block will, we hear, accommodate the Board of Revenue Department, which is now in Bank-shall Street.—"I. E."

Jamalpur Workshops, E. I. R.—Improve-ments are developing apace. We hear that sanction has been accorded to the execution sanction has been accorded to the execution of certain alterations to the south-west cor-ner of the erecting shop which are necessary for improving the curves of the lines of rail in the workshops to be finished during the current financial year.—"I. E." Bukhtiarpur Station, E. I. R.—It is in contemplation of the railway automics to sanction the early construction of a miner-al transhipment what f and a shed over the existing transhipment what f as a joint work

existing transhipment what and a shed over the existing transhipment what as a joint work with the Bukhtiarpur-Behar Light Railway at Bukhtiarpur, and a turn-out for the X-clusive use of the East Indian Railway at at Bukhtiarpur, and a turn and a start and darty tanns are being filled in. The Gardens present a very untidy appearance at present owing to these operations, but by the middle of June it is expected that the work will have been completed, and the tidying up process taken in hand. Next September all signs of the work that has been done will have disappeared.—"Indian Engineering."

A Police Constable Convicted.-Our Tangail

The following facts have just come to hand of a most extraordinary termination to a dis-pute over a dog between two young European lads, named Shinnock and Buxton, working as firemen on the railway at Dhond. It would appear that Buxton got into such a frenzy of rage, that he picked up a large stone quite unexpectedly, and fung it with great force at Shinnock, striking him violently in the face and rendering him unconscious for

court that sometime ago, this court was pleased to issue a warrant against the wife of one Fouzdar, on the complaint of the husband that she had been enticed away by Sewdar. The pleader said that the fact of

maintain the woman who was living at Gya and according to the custom of the

in Government of India treasuries on 31st May was Rs. 10,28,87,947, and of gold coin and bullion Rs. 17,00,24,807. Passenger Engines, E. I. R.—A big order is likely to be placed by this Company for bogie passenger engines and tenders—but not necessarily with British firms.—'I. E.'' Indian Museum.—I8,687 persons visited the Indian Museum during the month of May, the total being made up of 390 Europeans and of 18,297 Natives of India. The daily average during the 12 days on which the Institution was open to the general public to take possession of the garden. The charge having satisfactorily been proved against the accused, he was sentenced to two years' ri-

accused, he was sentenced to two years ri-gorous imprisonment. All About Singing Songs.—On Friday be-fore Mr. D. Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which a woman of the town named Golap Moni charged another woman of the town named "Shaheb" Pooti and two other male defendants with having caused hurt to the complainant in her house aused hurt to the complainant in her hous in Sonagachee, the facts of which appeared under the heading "all about singing songs" was called on for hearing Mr. Abdur Rahim, instructed by Babu Kali Churn Palit "vakil" appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Manuel, Babus Gopal Lall Seal, N. L. Dey, Sukumar Chatterjee for the defence. As the case was called, it was transferred to the file of the second Magistrate where it was adjourned

h ins .nt. Murderous assault on a Sister-in-law.—On Murderous Cascalit on a Sister-in-law.—On Friday before Babu Rajendro Chander Ghose, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore one Huri Cha-ranBasack, a young man of Madlabpore was charged with having murderously assaulted his widowed sister-in-law. The widow used to live in the house of the accused and was sus-ported of studies

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

near a tank he was robbed by a town constable Bepani Sheikh. The accused constable has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months. Much credit is due to Baba Sital Ch. Sen, Sub-Inspector of Police, for his prompt enquiry and action. "She was not Entited away but Married..." On Friday betore Mr. D. Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu, on behalf of one Sawdar informed the cust that sometone ago, this court was or line under construction or sanctioned for commencement. The total capital expenditure at the end of the calendar year on open lines ounted to 11.65 crores. As might be ex-

pected from the improved prosperity of the country generally, as evinced by the Finan-cial Statement presented to the Viceroy's Council in March last, a marked development in traffic has taken place. With an addition of only 3.68 per cent. to open mileage the gross earnings exceeded those of the previous year by 208 lakhs of rupees or by 6.15 per ent. This additional sum was earned at an additional cost of only 2.43 per cent. with the result that the net earnings were greater than in 1902 by 1,672 lakhs of rupees or by 9.72 per cent. The percentage of working expen-ses fell from 49.24 to 47.52 per cent. and the ses ten from 49.24 to 47.52 per cent. and the percentage on capital outlay rose from 4.92 per cent. Wo 5.52 per cent. The increase in passenger traffic was very marked, the numper or passengers carried having increased rom 196.5 millions to 210 millions during the year. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 45.5 millions to 47.6 millions tons. Of the large increase of 208 lakhs in gross earnings 73.7 lakhs were realized from the N.-W. Raulway, 35 lakhs from the G. I. P. Ry., 22 akhs from the E. I. Ry., 18 lakhs from the South Indian Ry., 17 lakhs from the Bengal and North-Western Ry., 13 lakhs from the Bengal-Nagpur Ry., and 12 lakhs from the B. B. and C. I. Ry. The only line on which there was a heavy decline was the Rajputana Malwa Railway on which the gross earnings rell by 31 lakhs. Of the principal common-cles cartied, grain and puise head the list with earnings amounting to 527.7 lakhs. Cotton raw and manufactured, follows next with earnings of 249 lakhs; coal earned 230 akhs; oil seeds 196 lakhs; sugar 108 lakhs; and salt 99 lakhs. The earnings from these the entire gross earnings derived from traffic carried for the public. The tornage of coal carried amounted to 81 million tons or an increase of half a million tons during the year. The railways consumed 2.2 million tons of Indian coal, being an increase of 111,897 tons, while the consumption of foreign coal fell to 17,696 tons. In addition to this 497,000 tons of wood fuel was consumed. The financial re-sults to the State of the working of all lines for the colendar more those a pot more of sults to the State of the working of all lines for the calendar year show a net gain of 137⁴ lakhs of rupees compared with 20 lakhs in 1902 and 115 lakhs in 1901. This is the largest surplus yet ob yined, and the fourth year in succession in thich there has been a net gain to the State. These results are arrived at after metang, in addition to the expenses of working, all charges for interest on capital outlay, on state construction and on capital raised by companies, and also the ancapital raised by companies, and also the an nuity payments for railways purchased by the State, including both interest and the portion of the annuity that represent-ion of capital. Excluding this latt net gain to the State during 199 to 232 lakks of rupper F



a) elem of belownb London, May 31. The Linoshutun mentioned in yesterday's telegram as captured and occupied by Japa

telegram as captured and occupied by Japa-nese is otherwise known as Talienwan. Two hundred and sixty-eight Japanese pri-soners have arrived at Tomsk. They are targely naval men captured from Port Arthur blocking steamers. The officers receive an allowance of 50 to 75 roubles per month, and the men 16 kopecks per day. Russian visi-tors to their camp express surprise at the men's cleanliness and neatness. General Oku reports that the Japanese occupied Dainy on the 30th, and found the docks and piers uninjured, except the great

occupied Dainy on the 30th, and found the docks and piers uninjured, except the great pier which was destroyed. Reuter's correspondent at Tokio states that the Russians destroyed the gunboat "Boler" used at Talienwan against the Japanese during the battle of Nanshan. The Japanese found much valuable pro-

Dalny is practically uninjured.

Arthur. London, May 13 An officer at Port Arthur asserts that the position is impregnable, and that a siege will be welcome. He states that there is a triple row of forts, fronted by a moat and barbed-wire entanglements, and that bomb-proof shelters have been provided behind the batter-ies. According to the same authority, General Stoessel has declined reinforcements, fearing an epidemic might result from overcrowding. Supplies are said to be abundant. Reuter's correspondent at Tokio reports that the Japanese torpedo-boat No. 48 was destroyed on Thursday, in Keir Bay, north of Talienwan. The loss occurred while the torpedo-boat was removing submarine mines. Seven men were killed and seven were wound-ed. This is the first Japanese warship lost

Two Russian regiments still remain at THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR Neuchwarg. The rest have gone towards Mukden.

The retreating Russians are burning the rail-way stations "en route," and also all the food-stuffs they are unable to carry. General Kuroki's army is advancing towards

Liao-Yang. Skirmishing by the way, it has turned one

The Russians are retreating. Admiral Katooki's third squadron of the Japanese Navy, including the new cruiser "Nissin," shelled the Russian batteries at

Talienwan Bay on which Dalny stands. His torpedo-boats also searched the neigh-bourhood for several days for mines. Three

TELEGRAMS. -:-0-:-REUTERS TELEGRAMS. THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

annihilated one squadron. The enemy's left then assailed our infantry, but retired under fire of their machine guns. Our battery checked and inflicted considerable loss on the infantry attempting a flanking movement. Our losses have not been ascertained but are de-finitely known to be 22 wounded and 25 horses

Prince Dolgaruki violently assaulted Count Lamsdorff, Foreign Minister, while walking in the street of St. Petersburg to-day. He was immediately arrested.

General Kuropatkin's report of the Diyano-pienmen fight shows that the Russians withpienmen fight shows that the Russians with-drew from position after position with the Japanese pursuing till they reached Siamatse. They lost two officers and seven Cossacks. The fight began at 10-30 p.m. at night on the 2/th, the Japanese using field searchlights, and it was suspended at 2-30 in morning, and resumed at eleven and continued at two. A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from St. Petersburg states that the fighting at Siamatse lasted from the 27th to 30th ultimo, and that both sides suffered considerably. London, June 2. General Kuropatkin reports that after the

Dalny is practically uninjured. Admiral Togo reports that a flotilla of gunboats and torpedo-boat-destroyers re-connoitred Port Arthur yesterday morning, facing a heavy fire, and discovered two new forts on the Liaotishan promontary. The belief gains ground at St. Petersburg that General Kuroki's movement towards Lioayang is a mere feint to distract General Kuropatkin's attention from the peninsula, while the Japanese were landing at Takushan and elsewhere preparatory to attacking Port Arthur. London, May 13 London, May 13

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the Russian losses at Kinchau were 800 killed and wounded.

Ind wounded. London, June 3. It is stated at Niuchwang chat General Stakelberg with 12,000 troops is moving from Kaiping in the direction of Wafangtien, and another brigade is following. There is daily skirmishing at Wafangtien. Sixty Russians wounded have arrived at Tachichao. Reuter from Tokio wires that reports have been received of sharp skirmish nine miles north of Pulantian on Monday, the Japanese losing 63. The Russians retreated north-wards.

A This is the first Japanese warship lost during the campaign. Owing to the presence in the vicinty of Japanese warships, the Russian Squadron at Vladivostok is imprisoned in the harbour. Two-thirds of General Oku's army of 70,000 Inded at Takushan, 50 miles west of the Inded at Takushan, 50 miles west of the Valu, with the utmost secrecy. The Japanese are strengthening and vigi-lantly watching their base in Northern Korea The Russians admit that Port Arthur is Neuchwang. The rest to still secret with the still secret wit

JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

.O BOMBAY, JUNE 4 Our total casualties in battles at Kidchow and Nanshan on the 26th May are 4304, wherof 749 were dead including 33 Officers, 3455 were woun-deds including 100 Officers-There were no casual-ties of General.

Mymensingh, June 3.

The telegrams published "re" the District 0.100

the matter was that Fouzdar neglected to

public market. While digging the plac-that for building purposes, it appears that a huge amount of silver and brass idols, temple ornaments of soler and gold coins, nearly 500 years old, and dating back to the time of the reign of the Mognul Emperors in India, have been unearthed. It is impossible India, have been uncarthed. It is impossible to state accurately the precise nature and quantity of the find without committing one-self, as there are several exaggerated versions current, but the sact that a large treasure-rove has been accidentally struck is neverthe-less quite true. The Native gentleman who sold the ground intends, I believe, to sue Government for the recovery of the treasure, when it will be possible to have the exact nature of the find divulged.

FIGHT WITH A LION.

Details of a terrible encounter the a lich in Mashonaland are to hand by the last mail in Mashonaland are to hand by the last man from South Adrica. An Englishman namea Nicholson, accompanied by his Zulu servant, sighted the animal lying on top of a stony ridge. With a visw to testing the theory hat a lion will, if boldly approa-ched, turn tail and run, Mr. Nicholson advanced until he was about ten yards from the ridge, while his Zulu made a flank move-ment. As the lion was about to spring Mr. Nicholson sent a bullet from his Snider rifle into the lion's shoulder, and right through its body. With an angry roar of pain, the beast sprang, and a blow from the pad of its paw sent Mr. Nicholson rolling down the slope for some 20 feet. On rising he witnessed a dis-play of extraordinary pluck on the part of Job, his Zulu servant. Wihout the least hesi-Job, his Zulu servant. Wihout the least hesi-tation the native, carrying a shield and two assegais, made straight for the great brute, and when it sprang at him received it on the shield and thurst an assegai into its chest. But Job fell, though fortunately under his shield. Mr. Nicholson then jumped to the rescue. Drawing out his clasp knife, he sever ed the tendons of one of the beast's hind legs, and once more the lion attacked him, and threw him clean over its head. Then it turn threw him clean over its head. Then it turned upon the Zulu, but Mr. Nicholson succest-in cutting the tendons of the other hind, leg. This completely disabled the brute, which raved and roared till Job(who had been rough-ly mauled and was covered with blood, gave it the "coup de grace" with 'boo thrusts et his assegai. The plucky Zulu had to undergo repairs; Mr. Nicholson was only slightly damaged.

The troops to be detained in Somaliland will probably remain there until the autumn, by which time it should be apparent whether a permanent garrison of any strength in and phout Berbera is ured.

belonged to, Sewcar married her. So she was not enticed away but marvied. The court after nearing the facts, tolu the pleader to remind aim of the matter when the further enquiry would be held on Saturday.

would be held on Saturday. A Strange Plea.—On Friday before Mr. D. Weston, the Chief Presidancy Magistrate, babu Kali Churn Palit, Vakil, on behaif of one Ganendra Nath Roy Chowdhry, applied for a process against one Mo.ali Sing, on a charge of criminal misappropriation, under the fol-towing circumstances. The allegations were that the applicant had kept a horse under the charge of the defendant for a short time. When he demanded back the horse, the man said in reply that the feeding charge was Rs When he demanded back the horse, the man said in reply that the feeding charge was Rs. 250 and unless the sum was paid, he would not port with the animal. The Vakil also submitted that the master of the detendant had a Lking for the animal. He wanted to buy it but the applicant rejected the offer. The court after hearing the facts, ordered a police enquiry at the first instance. Lunatic Asylums in Bengal.—The average cost during the vace 1903 of a lunatic in

cost during the year 1903 of a lunatic in detention in Bengal was Rs. 129-12-6, as com-pared with Rs. 125-10-8 in 1902. The average pared with Rs. 125-10-8 in 1902. The average cost per head in the native asylums of the province was Rs. 101-12-4, One rather cutious fact disclosed in the recently publish-ed Report is that the profits on manufac-tures in the asylums show a considerable de-crease as compared with the returns of the previous year. In 1902 the total sum re-alised was Rs. 6,688; last year it fell to Rs. 4,934. The drop is accounted for by depre-ciation in the value of plant and machinery, depreciation in the value of and deaths among depreciation in the value of and deaths among the cows in the asylum dairies, and a dimi-nution in the receipts from the sale of vege-tables in all the asylums. The enterprises conducted by the authorities of the Patna asylum realised only Rs. 16-10 during the

year. Alleged Cheating By A Woman.—It will, be remembered by the readers of the "Patrika" that only the other day a case was reported in which a woman broker named Atur Moni was the defendant who is said to have de-frauded several respectable families. On Fri-day a similar case cropped up in which an-other woman of the same name was charged with the same offence. This Atur Moni was proscuted by the police and placed on her trial before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, the second Magistrate, on a charge of having de-frauded one Goberdhone Sett out of gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 700. It was ornaments to the value of Rs. 700. It was lleged, that the ornaments were entrusted to alleged, that the ornaments were entrusted to her by the complainant but since then she was never heard of. Babu Suresh Chander to 232 la inter appeared for the defence and cross-examined some of the witnesses including the complainant after which the case was reduce lines the ga mines were destroyed. A fourth exploded prematurely, sinking torpedo-boat No. 48. The vessel foundered within seven minutes of the explosion.

According to advices received in Paris from St. Petersburg, General Kuropatkin has in-formed the Ozar that he ordered the destruction of all landing places at Dalny, in order to prevent the Japanese from disembarking heavy iege guns.

The Russians estimate that there are 190,000 Japanese in Southern Manchuria,

besides 20,000 in the Lnao-Tung Peninsula. The correspondent of the Unicago "Daily News" aboard the "Fawn" (?) states that 40,000 Japanese have landed at Pi-tsz-wo, on News" the east side of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, above Port Arthur, and have met with little resistance inland.

The new Japanese loan of £10,000,000 has een covered thirty-fold in London and fivetold in New York.

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

Bandits are raiding the country in the vicinity of Yin-how, the port of Neuchwang. Several wealthy residents of Neuchwang have been kidnapped and subsequently ranmed.

The correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News" reports that the Japanese cruiser "Yakumo," with four other cruisers, one battleship, and a gunboat, cleared the channel and entered Dalny harbour at daybreak on Saturday.

A heavy bombardment followed until noon The land batteries were speedily silenced and the Russians driven from their positions. Japanese troops landed under cover of the ships' fire and co-operated with 20,000 ships' fire and co-operated with 20,000 Japanese who were investing Dalny, which, apparently, has since been captured. A St. Petersburg report states that the Dalny garrison has joined the Port Arthur garrison, after destroying every thing that would facilitate a Japanese landing Lond

The Japanese advance is General Kurok There was

nominate a member for the Bengal Council are quite misleading. Roy Banadur Rachaballav and Babu Syamacharan were proposed but the real contest lay between Roybahadur Sitanath and Babu Dwarkanath, Babu Syama-charan who was a nominee of Dwarka Babu's party got only eight votes against thirteen for the Roybahadur.

Simla, June 3.

To-day's crop telegrams show mutie material change in the agricultural situation which continues almost uniformity tayourable through out India. The North-West Fronties Frevince reports that the outturn of the spring harvest is much above the average. Delhi and Nagpur are almost alone in complaining of a scarcity of fodder. Some damage has been done in the United rivinces by hai and in parts of Bengal by unseasonable rains but this does not appear to be very extensive.

Bombay, June 3. The past epidemic has two distinguishing characteristics. The first is the slowness with which the plague developed its gip upon the people. Nor did the plague even in the neight of the epidemic reach the proportions to which we have become accustomed in the years since 1896. These well marked features of a slower rise and milder incidence and equally speedy decline in the hot months, have had an enormous influence upon the gross results for the plague season. In the cur-year the mortanty is nearly ten thou-than it was last year which is er than it was last year which is en

The number by eight

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THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, JUNE, 5, 1904.

the accused Aslat Shaik had a quarrel with the father of one Montaz a boy of five years. One day the accused gave Montaz and his sister Ferjan some treacle, the effect of which was that both of them died. Post mortem examinations were held and the chemical ex-ammer found that arsenic was present in the viscera. On these facts Aslat was placed on his trial before the Sessions Judge of Murshi-dabad. The trial was held with the aid of a pipe who maximum accused. jury who unanimously acquitted the accused. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with their verdict referred the case to this Court under section 307 Cr. P. C.

Their Lordships convicted the accused un-der section 302 I.P.C. and sentenced the accused to death.

OFFSHOOT OF THE SANGRAMGAR SHOOTING CASE.

RULE DISCHARGED.

Their Lordships delivered judgment to-day in the petition of Rajani Kanta Chatterjee and others. Mr. S. P. Sinha with Babus Dasarathi Sany-

Mr. S. P. Sinha with Babus Dasarathi Sany-al and Dwarka Nath Mittra appeared for the petitioners. Mr. Donough and Babu Hemen-dra Nath Mittra appeared for the prosecution. The following is the full text of the judg-ment delivered by their Lordships:--"This rule was issued under the following circum-stances: Mr. Martin having shot a man dead was charged with culpable homicide, and he himself lodged with the police a countercharge of rioting against Rajani Kanto Chatterjee, Hari Podo Samanta and others, whom he did not name. The more serious case was taken Harl Podo Samanta and others, whom he did not name. The more serious case was taken up while the other was held in abeyance pend-ing its disposal. Ultimately Martin was con-victed under section 304 I.P.C. and on Novem-ber last, his appeal was disposed of by the High Court, his sentence being reduced. This Court enimedynated on the conduct of the Court animadverted on the conduct of the opposite party, describing them as aggressors On the 10th December Mr. Stanton, Sub-divi opposite party, describing their as aggresson. On the 10th December Mr. Stanton, Sub-divi-sional Magistrate of Ranigunge, ordered the two persons, named in Martin's first informa-tion, to be sent up with an "A" form. Sub-sequently on the 14th April last, the Court I Sub-Inspector applied in writing to Mr. Ber-thand, successor of Mr. Stanton, setting out that several other accused persons besides the two above named had been identified during the Police investigation and that there was sufficient evidence against five of them, named in the application, and asking that warrants might be issued against them. The Court Sub-Inspector stated that he made his prayer after consulting the pleader for the Crown and complainant. After perusing the Police dia-ries and satisfying himself that there was evidence against the said five men Mr. Ber-thand ordered warrants to issue for their arthand ordered warrants to issue for their ar-rest. Mr. Pugh obtained a rule to set aside the proceedings of Mr. Stanton and Mr. Berthe proceedings of Mr. Stanton and Mr. Ber-thand as not coming within the purview of section 190 Cr. P. C. and in the alternative for a transfer of the case if it should be held that cognizance was taken under clause (c) of section 190 Cr. P. C. We have heard Mr. section 190 Cr. P. C. We have heard Mr. Sinha for the petitioners and Mr. Donough for the opposite party. It seems to us that Mr. Stanton acted upon the first information re-port submitted by the police and which em-bodied the allegation of facts made by Mr. Martin. That report would come within cl. (b) of section 190. Mr. Berthand had before him that report supplemented (1) by the Po-

High Court. — June 3. CRIMINAL BENCH. (Before Justices Pratt and Handley.) The father of one Montaz a boy of five years. One day the accused gave Montaz and his effect of which was that both of them died. Post mortem

(Before the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mitter.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL. Ram Sahai Sahu-appellant

VS. Secretary of State for India in Council-Res-

Mr. Jackson and Babu Dwarka Nath Mittra appeared for the appellant and Babu Ram Chun-dna Mittra and the Junior Government Plead-er on behalf of the Government. The appeal was from the decision of the Schedingter Judge of Saran allowing inside

Subordinate Judge of Saran allowing inade-quate compensation to the claimants for 13 bighas of zeerait land taken for the Manjhi extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The Sub-Judge allowed Rs. 10,257 while the claimant claimed Rs. 6,838 more

Railway. The Sub-Judge allowed Rs. 10,257
while the claimant claimed Rs. 6,838 more and appealed with regard to the same and asked also for the statutary allowance of 15 per cent. on the sum disallowed. There was a claim of Rs. 5,000 and odd rupees for "kankar" found underneath the zeerait lands. The witnesses for the Secretary of State stated that the net profit of it from produce of one bigha was Rs. 174 to Rs. 184 per annum The Sub-Judge only allowed Rs. 75 per year taking, the minimum of the outturn and maximum of cost. The claimant claimed at the rate of Rs. 125 per bigha per annum.
This Lordship the Chief Justice in delivering the judgment said that the Sub-Judge of what the annual profit and would have found that it exceeds the amount claimed. His Lordship accordingly allowed at the rate of Rs. 125 per bigha and allowed the claim with regard to zeerait amounting to Rs. 6,838-2-0 in addition to the statutary allowance of IS per cent.
SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.

POLICE OFFICER.

(From Our Own Coursespondent.)

Malda, June 2.

One Darpan Mandal of Ganair Mirjapur, P. S. Nawabgunj, gave information to the said Police station in the month of November last about his wife Matu Dassi, aged about last about his wife Matu Dassi, aged about 17 years, being enticed away by one Fadil Sheik, a co-villager of his. The Head-cons-table Osman Khan accordingly came to the village to investigate the case. He set on two dafadars, Salim and Himant-Ila by name, to trace out the woman and the accused. The dafadars in compliance with the said order produced the woman only before the in-vestigating officer, but not the accused. It was alleged by the prosecution that the woman Matu Dassi was living with the said accused in the house of one Chandra Sheik in village Aiho. No sconer the woman was produced A Aiho. No sooner the woman was produced Aiho. No sconer the woman was produced And lo! before it was nightfall there were before the investigating officer who was sit-ting there in the Baitak of Nilkanta Mandal, he was beckened by the dafadars to a little dis-tance. The Head Constable Osman Khan, it was alleged, after a few minutes' consul-tation with the said dafadars and one Sabir tation with the said dafadars and one Sabir bodied the allegation of nots made by Mr. Martin. That report would come within al. (b) of section 190. Mr. Berthand had before im that report supplemented (1) by the Po-bie diacies which are invariably secomparity sub-Inspector indicating what other persons were implicated according to the evidence taken by the investigating officer. We think that Mr. Berthand took cognizance under un-the words gi cl. (c) beyond their matural meaning to say that he took cognizance under un-the accused are regular and that there is no ground for ordering a transfer. We discharge the accused are regular and that there is no ground for ordering a transfer. We discharge the accused are regular and that there is no ground for ordering a transfer. We discharge the accused are regular and that there is no ground for ordering a transfer. We discharge the accused are regular and that there is no ground for ordering a transfer. We discharge the accused has negligation of the protocolump again and the accused for a rule on the Crief President Mondal, who came and paid Re. 35 to the sumplement of the solution of the protocolump again to his own house, but the Head-constable. Then the sublement was released. He head-constable the accused has during add to send a man for his Mahajan Doulu to his the seconstable of a during bin to his own house, but the Head-constable way his lawfully married with hard for sometime and knew that the person the subace his request, detained here for the subace his request, detained here accused has during and the to hororary Magistrate was bound to frame a charge and to call upon the accused the accused has accused the redue to a shere was no evidence to rebuit the Honorary Magistrate was bound to frame the data sethere bare acconsed he orighere here here ano

follows:-No. 1287 of 1903. This is a serious complaint against Osman Khan, Head-constable of Nawabgunj thanna and two dafadars. This petition is forwarded to D. S. Police for favour of getting the matter enquired into either by himself or by his Inspector. The report may be fur-nished on or before the 22nd inst. (Sd). Majibar Rabaman, Dy. Magistrate in Charge. 7-1-03. Tannat Hossain, Khan Baha-

Jannat Hossain, Khan Baha-da, held an enquiry into the the case to be false and t Darpan Mandal the report of the 22nd

of her own accord embraced the divine Boar, in the period of his incarnation. The demon was named Narakasur. At the extinction of the line of rulers, during the period of the history under report, Narakasur usurped the throne of Assam. Narakasur was vice person-fied—a wretch to offer as sacrifice to the temple of his senses, procured sixteen thousand beauti-ful women and kept them concealed huddled

engineer set himself to work immediately to save himself from the ire of the vicious demon. But here the goddess found herself in an awkward position—the works were being pushed through vigorously. And she be-thought should the demon succeed in his endeavour, the world will be no place for the virtuous to live in. She became alarmed, and became concerting measures to thwart the dewirtuous to live in. She became alarmed, and began concerting measures to thwart the de-mon. She plainly perceived, the works will be completed before it is late at night, and then the vicious demon will reign supreme and the world will be the stage of corruption and vice for ever. In her dilemma, she summoned all the songstets of the wood, whose ministrelsy ushers in the peep of sweet dawn, and explain-ed to the feathered race,—the purest of crea-tures under the sun,—what a calamity will befall the pure world, if the works under-taken by the demon, were to be completed before mouning and asked their help and to begin with their ministrelsy with vigour. And lot before it was nightfall there were indications of the approach of the dawn, and

NOTES ON THE RUSCO-JAPANESE WAR

("Japan Times," May 4.)

BATTLE OF KIU-LIEN-CHENG. In connection with the battle at Kiu-lien-cheng, the following report under date of May 2, 12 noon, was received at the Imperial Military Head-quarters at 12.08 on the Brd instant. Brd instant :-

The temple of Kamakhsya, in Assam-one of the fifty-one holy repositories of the remains of the goddes Durga or Bhagabati, the more faithful and devoted consort of the great God Siva-bears a most curious legend, which I hope will entertain your readers: A demon was born to the Dame Earth, who fo her own accord embraced the divine Boar, in the period of his incarnation. The demon was named Narakasur. At the extinction of the since since tax makesur was vice person, in the period of his incarnation. The demon was born to the Dame Earth, who fo her own accord embraced the divine Boar, in the period of his incarnation. The demon was named Narakasur. At the extinction of he istory under report, Narakasur usurped the throne of Assam. Narakasur usurped the throne of Assam. Narakasur usurped the the wretch to offer as ascrifice to the temple of his senses, procured sixteen thousand beauti.
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A demon was bare the was abour to the the mene ane was a maned Narakasur was vice person.
A demo On the afternoon of the 1st instant th or wounded.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO GENERAL KUROKI.

On Monday H.I.M. the Crown Prince was

message t follows : ---

follows: — "I gannot help rejoicing over the pleasant report, just received, of your crossing the Yalu, which the enemy has relied upon as the first line of defence, and of the occupation of Kiu-lien-cheng. I wish herewith to express my warmest congratulations on the great victory won at the beginning of the march in Manchuria, and wish that your Army will continue in health."

The following reply was reheived from General Baron Kuroki on Tuesday:— "T am almost abashed at receiving your message of undeserved congratulations on the small success achieved in occupying Kiu-lien-cheng. My thanks are due to the naval de tachment under Rear-Admiral Hosoya, which gave us valuable assistance."

CASUALTIES ON OUR SIDE. The following is the list of our officers and men either killed or wounded in the Yalu engagement, received up to yesterday by the War Office from the Chief of the Medical

War Office from the Chief of the Medical Section belonging to the First Army: — Imperial Body Guards: killed, one officer (Lieutenant Tsuneyoshi Matsudaira of In-fantry) and 17 non-commissioned officers and privates; wounded, four officers and 110 non-commissioned officers and privates. Total

Second Division: killed, one officer (Sub-Lieutenant Chozaemon Kato of Infantry) and

newspaper correspondents during the fighting. Three men of the "Novosti" are missing, and are believed to have been killed, while the 'Russ' has also lost one of its representatives. The other journals are wiring to ascertain if their correspondents are alive.

JAPANESE MINES.

Captain Tuju and Lieutenant Toki of the Japanese navy, have arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, on their way from Japan to England to supervise the completion of two new battleships now building. They look for the capture or destruction of the remaining Rus-sian warships in Port Arthur, as well as the Vladivostok squadron, during the ensuing few weeks. They say that the Petropavlovsk was sunk by a mine invented by Commander Oda, of the Japanese navy. Captain Tuju explain-ed that whereas the ordinary torpedo cannot be counted upon to accomplish more than the flooding of one water-tight compartment of a battleship, this Oda mine operates with such destructive force that any battleship struck is doomed. The Oda mine is merely dropped overboard, and can be absolutely trusted to adjust itself in the desired position and remain there. Such facility is plainly of the highest importance where the laying of mines has to be undertaken within the field of an enemy's searchlight and within the effective range of his guns. Captain Tuju and Lieutenant Toki of the

SOLDIER-PRIEST'S HEROISM.

SOLDIER-PRIEST'S HEROISM. Further particulars are reaching St. Peters-burg of the fighting on the Yalu. A Liao-yang correspondent telegraphs that the wounded are arriving there daily, and their bravery in their suffering excites the admira-tion of all, especially of the foreign military attaches. Whenever General Kuropatkin visits the hospitals he is met by entreaties from the wounded men to be allowed to re-turn to the fighting line. The chaplain of On Monday H.I.M. the Crown Prince was pleased to grant the following Message to General Baron Kuroki, Commandar-in-Chief of the First Army:— I warmly appreciate the valiant deeds of our Army in routing the enemy, due to the elaborate plans and the manner in which they were carried out." were carried out." With regard to the great victory won by the Japanese forces in the fight on the Yalu, Vice-Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, on May 2, sent a congratulatory message to General Baron Kuroki, as follows: bettlefield I gave the Benediction to the men, and then rushed forward in front of the colours. My church attendant, Joseph Perch, followed me. The bullets whistled through the air, and fragments of rock and splinters of shell fell around us. I was wounded, but in the excitement of the battle felt no pain. A second wound in the shoulder-blade caused me to fall to the ground senseless. When I opened my eyes my attendant was solbing over me, taking me for dead. When he saw, I was alive he carried me in his arms from the battlefield to the ambulance at Stahori. He is a hero." He is a hero."

THE PORT ARTHUR GARRISON.

A telegram, dated May 6 from Port Arthur,

A telegram, dated May of from Fort Archar, sent off at 3 p.m., says that General Stossel has issued the following order of the day:— "On April 30 and May 1 the enemy crossed the Yalu in great force, and our troops fell back on positions which had been previously related elected

"Yesterday the enemy effected an important landing on the Liau-tung Peninsula, south of Pi-tsu-wo, and in the vicinity of Kinchau

Bay. "Now our work is beginning. "Naturally the enemy will destroy railway communication, and endeavour to drive our troops back to Port Arthur and besiege this fortress, Russia's bulwark in the Far East. "Defend it until the arrival of the troops bick here mainted to relieve up of the troops

which are coming to relieve us.

URTHER ENQUIRY ORDERED.

of April last one Nibaran Chund a complaint before the strate alleging that two his house etc. He tness, and the 26th of The popular belief in Assam, is that the lower part of the present temple was raised by Biswakarma, and the whole structure had been raised by the large hearted founder of the Cooch Behar Raj. The temple is situated on a hill and is reached by four different ways, which confer as many boons to the pilgrims who pass by them. Those who reach the temple by the south way, obtain Nirvan or annihilation. Those who do so, by the west, the east, and the north, respectively obtain overeignty, riches and death. It is for this 'that the north way is not resorted to by pil-grims but by Sanyasis and Sadhus. BEJOY CHANDRA GANGOOLI. Tangail.

Tangail.

A DACOITY CASE.

VERDICT OF THE JURY UPHELD.

The following is the full text of the judg-ment delivered by their Lordships Justices Pratt and Handley on Friday last on the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Hooghly in the case of Emperor vs. Hiru

Bagdi: Hiru Bagdi and his two brothers were placed Hiru Bagdi and his two brothers of dacoity, the on their trial upon a charge of dacoity, the result being two of the jurors out of five, were result being two of the jurors out of hve, were for convicting Hiru Bagdi, whilst the jury unanimously acquitted his two brothers. The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict of the jury as regards the brothers, Gour and Rakhal and has referred the case against Hiru to this court under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as he thinks that the jury ought to have accepted the evidence of the Criminal Procedure as he thinks that the jury ought to have accepted the evidence of the identification of Hiru, Hiru being the man, who he says struck him on the head when he pocked his head out of the door to see who the people were in his court-yard. But a difficulty arises, because it does not appear to us that the evidence against Hiru is stronger than that of against Gour and Rakhal. Moreover it would appear that when the latter told him that the Bagdies of Jigeer have loted hic house. At that time he men-tioned no name. The Chovkidar went to arise some of the Sonthals in order to chase the dacoits and it was that after his return the complainant mentioned any names to him. the complainant mentioned any names to him. Under these circumstances we think that the

these circumstances we think that the gainst Hiru is by no means conclusive majority of the jury did not act per-acquitting him. In this view of direct that the verdict of the sted and that

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Killed: Sub-Lieutenant Chozaemon Kato; wounded: Major Shichiro Tamura and Subwounded: Major Shichiro Tamura and Sub-Lieutenant Jiro Takuma belonging to the 29th Infantry Regiment of the Second Army Division; Captain Nobunao Horiuchi, of the Fourth Infantry Regiment of the same Division; Lieutenants Shin-Ichiro Igarashi and Hajime Onozaki, and Sub-Lieutenant Ichiro Hiruma, of the 16th Infantry Regiment of the same Division; Lieutenant Shitoshi Tsuchiya and Sub-Lieutenant Shosuke Yoshitomi, of the Second Infantry Regiment of the Im-perial Body Guards.

OUR CASUALTIES AND RUSSIAN

PRISONERS. According to later information from the front, the casualties on our side seem to have been larger than at first reported. The number thus far ascertained already exceeds 900, and it is expected, when the investigation is completed, to reach nearly 1,000. The Guards Division suffered most.

The number of the Russian prisoners in our hands is reported to be about 1,000, who are believed to belong mostly to the Artillery

whose strength was much relied upon by the enemy. The task that lies before Our officers and men demands still greater efforts on their part, and it is Our wish and trust that they will prove themselves equal to it."

CORRESPONDENTS KILLED. The absence of Press messages regarding the Russian defeat on the Yalu is partially explained by the heavy mortality among the

I consider it my duty to call upon you to display unceasing vigilance and caution, and you must be ready at all times to demean yourselves towards your general with the dignity and order beseeming the glori us troops of Russia.

of Russia. "No matter what happens, you must not lose your heads, but remember that every-thing is possible in war, and that we shall be able, with the help of God, to cope with the arduous task imposed upon us." A further telegram from Port Arthur, dated May 6, sawe the

A further telegram from Port Arthur, dated May 6, says:--"An enemy's squadron composed of six cruisers is continually in sight off Port Arthur, "A parade of the garrison was held here to-day in honour of the Tsaritsa's name day, General Stossel, in a speech to the troops, alluded to the new phase the war had now taken whereby Port Arthur was threatened on the land side, and expressed firm confidence in th endurance of the defenders of Kwan-tung. Soldiers and sailors answered with cheers. Admiral Vitgert, temporary com-mander of the fleet, was present." mander of the fleet, was present.

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDMENT. A PATHETIC STORY.

The majority of persons, writes the "Shang-hai Times," do not fully realise the horrors of war by the reading of bare reports of engage-ments between conflicting Powers. The su-fferings of non-combatants are seldom brought ferings of non-combatants are seldom brought to notice, and, as a consequence the public learn little or nothing of the actualities of war. From the lips of Mr. Geering, who was for a long time in the employ of Messrs. Mondon and Co., comes a most pathetic story. During the bombardment of Port Arthur, on the 10th of February, Mr. Geering was seated with Mr. Barwitz, a Port Arthur merchant, in a room of the latter's residence. While the bombardment was at its height and occa-sional shells were bursting over the resident section of the city, Mr. Geering left the room to secure some papers which were in his house, across the street. During his absence a shell from one of the Japanese men-of-war strucg the hose which

Japanese men-of-war strucg the hose which he had just vacated. Upon his return, a most appalling sight met his gaze. Mr. Barwitz, his wife and amah were blown to atoms, and his wife and amah were blown to atoms, and their little four-year-old girl was sitting on the floor among the fragments of the bodies of her dead father and mother. Mr. Barwitz', body, not so badly mutilated as the others, lay in the corner of the room, death having been caused by a small fragment of shell which carried away his brains. His wife was blown to pieces, and only portions of her corpse were found, among which was her scalp, her long hair having become ent fixture. Of the amah, the of clothing were found,

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE TIBET EXPEDITION.



(Morning Leader.) On 13 April Mr. Balfour was not able which

to imagine a contingency which would compel the Government to abandon the policy which has been so clearly ex-pressed in the dispatch of 6 Nov. That policy was that as soon as "satisfac-tion" had been obtained by Lord Curzon's "peaceful mission" there should be a with-draw of British forces from Tibet. The other and university of being draw of British forces from fiber. The other and unimaginable contingency of being obliged to use force was, in Mr. Balfour's opinion, one of the greatest misfortunes that could possibly happen to the Indian Government or to this country.

It is not strange—on the contrary it was predestined—that this policy should be aban-doned. The plan of invading a friendly terridoned. The plan of invading a friendly terri-tory with nebulous intentions for no reason at all never has succeeded. What failed at Khambajong was pretty certain not to be turned into a success at Gyantse by the ele-mentary process of massacring a herd of prac-tical unarmed Tibetans. That the Government should now deem it "inevitable" to proceed to Lhassa is nothing wonderful. That it should deckare its determination to do so and at the same time "not in any way to depart from the declare its determination to do so and at the same time "not in any way to depart from the policy" of the telegram of 6 Nov. is remark-able, even in the most sophistical of adminis-trations. Inconstancy to its professions is the only consistency in its record. The truth is that the Government is once more at the mercy of one of those "strong men" whom it is the province of sober men to keep within bounds. "My honorable friend," said Mr. Balfour, in the last debate, seems to think that circumstances will be too strong for us, and that we shall be

too strong for us, and that we shall be driven on from one stage to another until nothing short of permanent annexation is reached.

The penultimate stage of this prediction has been precisely verified. Lord Curzon is coming home to press his policy. We have no doubt that so far as the Government is concerned he will carry it. It is only to Parliament that the country can look to save it from being involved in an enterprise of doubtful advant-age and of unquestionable impropriety.

ON THE ROAD TO LHASSA.

(Daily Chronicle.) We are now embarked upon a little war in the Tibet, and Mr. Brodrick announced in Parliament yesterday that Lhassa is to be the objective. He could not state as yet what further forces would be necessary. That con-siderable reinforcements will be required may siderable reinforcements will be required may be taken for granted. There is rather an ominous phrase in the latest message from Reuter's special correspondent. "It would hardly be correct to say," he observes, "that the Mission is besieged, for our communica-tions in the rear still remain open." This seems to indicate an intelligent anticipation of the future and to mean that the Mission correct to be besieged vary shortly. It is expects to be besieged very shortly. It i possible that there will have to be a relief ex pedition before an advance to Lhassa is made The Tibetan authorities are to be given notice The Tibetan authorities are to be given notice meanwhile that unless a competent negotiator is sent to Gyantse within a fixed time the Government of India will take steps to nego-tiate at Lhassa itself. This intimation may produce an effect, but it is not likely. If it fails, then the further entanglement becomes inevitable. We are not alone in regarding the methods of the sensor His Mainstrie Minis prospect with concern. His Majesty's Ministers themselves "regard with grave misgiving an advance far into the interior" despatch of September 20). But to that they are now committed; and though the war in itself may be a little one, its consequences in other respects may be serious.

which are the eternal buffer between the Russian and the British Empires in Asia. It is a lamentable reflection upon our Parlia-mentary procedure that the discussion of so

mentary procedure that the discussion of so serious a question as this, opening up the widest and most far-reaching issues, involv-ing, indeed, a revolution in our Asiatic policy, should be burked by a motion put down to prevent real inquiry. When, foiled in this way, Mr. Lambert asked for an early oppor-tunity of discussing the matter, the Premier made no reply. In the face of the Blue Book and of his anti-Forward speech of a month ago, his desire to escape discussion is natural. But this is too profoundly serious a question to be burked. No moment must be lost in stopping this mad adventure which is "carry-ing us on from stage to stage until nothing ing us on from stage to stage until nothin short of permanent annexation is reached."

> INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 9. Thibet.—Lord Reay asked the Under-Secre-tary of State for India whether he had any information te give the House with regard to the engagement in the Karo Pass. The Earl of Hardwicke said the Secretary of State for India had received a short tele-gram, announcing the defeat of the Thibetans, which had been communicated to the Press. Wednesday, May 11. The Thibetan Mission.—Mr. Bryce asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether any communications regarding the

Whether any communications regarding the expedition, or "mission," now in Thibet, have passed between his Majesty's Government and the Russian Government since Nov. 17,1903; and, if so, what has been the nature or purport of the papers of those communications and when the papers containing them will be presented to ment.

ment. Earl Percy: Such communications as have passed between the representatives of the two Governments have been of an informal and private character, and there are at present no papers which could be laid upon the table. British Interests at Neu-chwang.—Mr. Charles M'Arthur asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the British consul at Neu-chwang has requested the despatch of a gunboat to that port for the protection of British interests, in view of the danger of pillage by brigands upon or imuc-diately subsequent to the reported Russian retirement; and can he say what steps are

tioned. Earl Percy: The answer to the first question is in the negative. Neu-chwang being in the theatre of war, his Majesty's Government took some time ago the only course open to them by addressing representations to the belligerents requesting to take such measures as circumstances might permit to safeguard the interests of British subjects at Neu-chw-ang. A reply was received from the Russian Government stating that all precautions would be taken for the protection of the lives and property of British subjects. Mr. O. M'Arthur asked what would be the position of British subjects and property if

Mr. O. M'Arthur asked what would be the position of British subjects and property if there were an interval between the retirement of the Russians and the coming of the Japanese, supposing brigands arrived, and who would be responsible. Earl Percy was understood to say that if there was such an interval he did not believe there would be any protection at all. Mr. Gibson Bowles asked if it would not be the case that Neu-chwang would revert to its own proper Sovereign, the Chinese Government and would not they be responsible. Earl Percy said he was not aware that there were any Chinese officials in the place. Postage of Parcels to Japan,—Lord Stanley informs Mr. Toulmin that "no opportunity of reducing the rates on parcels sent from this

ADVANCE TO LHASA GRAVE STATEMENT BY MR. BRODRICK.

BRITISH CAMP BOMBARDED.

MISSION PRACTICALLY BESIEGED.

(Daily News.) "Recent events in Tibet make it inevitable," says Mr. Brodrick, that unless the Tibetans consent to negotate at Gyangtse the mission must advance to Lhasa." As the Tibetans are determined not to ne-gotiate, and are now bombarding the Briten mission, it is plain that we are in for another costly little war, with the prospect of compli-cations with Russia and China. Trom Gyangtse to Lhasa by way of the Kharo La and Kamba La passes in a distance of about 130 miles. The Kharo La, the scene of the fighting the other day, is about forty miles from Gyangtse, and is 16,600 feet in height. The Kamba La is under 15,000. Gyangtse, May 10. The Tibetans occupying the fort which is about six furlongs distant from the British camp have mounted several guns and have been bombarding us for some hours with can-non halls which carry the full distance. Another large gathering of Tibetans is re-morted in the Bong Valley

non balls which carry the full distance. Another large gathering of Tibetans is re-ported in the Rong Valley. It would be hardly correct to say that the Mission is besieged, for our communications in the rear still remain open.—Reuter. QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS. Mr. Brodrick (Secretary for India) made an important statement in the House of Com-mons yesterday, announcing that the expedi-tion in Tibet would be advanced to Lhasa. This came out in the course of a long series of questions and answers, of which the follow-ing is a full report:

or questions and answers, of which the follow-ing is a full report: Mr. Flynn asked whether, in view of the fact that a telegraphic despatch was sent from the Ind². Office to the Viceroy on 20th Sep-tem. 93. string that the proposal to advance far into the interior of Tibet was re-

advance far into the interior of Tibet was re-garded with grave misgiving by the Govern-ment, he would state what explanation could be given for the advance so far on the route to Lhasa, and for continuance of military operations involving loss of the lives of Bri-tish soldiers and Tibetan natives. Mr. Brodrick—The Viceroy was informed by telegram of the 1st Oct. that his Majesty's Government were prepared to authorise the British consul at Neu-chwang has requested the despatch of a gunboat to that port for the danger of pillage by brigands upon or imua-diately subsequent to the reported Russian retirement; and can he say what steps are being taken for the safeguarding of British life and property in the contingency men-tioned. Earl Percy: The answer to the first question is in the negative. Neu-chwang being in the theatre of war, his Majesty's Government took some time ago the only course open to them by addressing representations to the

of 6th Nov. last. FORWARD MOVE INEVITABLE.

Mr. Flynn-Is it a fact that on Monday or Tuesday the Chinese Amban said he had no orders to assist the English in any way? Is the expedition going forward without the as-sent of the Suzerain Power-China?

sent of the Suzerain Power-China? Mr. Brodrick-No, Sir, the consent of the Suzerain Power was first obtained to our con-ducting the negotiations in Tibet and in en-deavouring to bring these negotiations to a conclusion. The Chinese Amban has been obs-tructed by the Tibetan people. Mr. Flynn-But has the Chinese Govern-ment sanctioned this aggressive expedition? Mr. Brodrick-It sanctioned our conduct ing the negotiations in Tibet. Mr. Gibson Bowles-Do the Government in tend to prohibit the advance of the mission to

tend to prohibit the advance of the mission to sa P

Mr. Lambert, on that point, asked what was the present position of the expedition in Tibet; whether negotiations had further pro-gressed since the expedition started; and whe-ther it was proposed that it should advance or remain at Gyangtse; and what precautions had been taken to guard the lines of communica-Mr. Brodrick—His Majesty's Government have arrived at the conclusion that recent events in Tibet make it idevitable that unless the Tibetans consent to negotiate at Gyangtso the mission must advance to Lhasa. The Go vernment of India have been authorised to give the Chinese Amban notice that if no comgive the Chinese Amban notice that if no com-petant Tibetan negotiator appears in conjunc-tion with him at Gyangtse within a period to be fixed by the Government of India, we shall take steps to negotiate at Lhasa itself. The Government of India have at the same time been informed that his Majesty's Government do not intend in any way to depart from the policy laid down in the telegram to the Vice-roy of the 6th November last. As to the lines of communication, the necessary measures are being taken by the Government of India. Mr. Lambert—But what precautions are taken to defend the lines of communication? Suppose the Tibetans cut those lines, what

(By the Mail.)

A St. Petersburg telegram asserts that the Port Arthur garrison number 20,000 soldiers and 10,000 sailors. It adds that under no circumstances will the warships be allowed to fall into the hands of the Japanese.

The "Petit Parisien" announces that the Russian Government have given an order to the Manufacture Nationale d'Armes of Saint Eti-enne for 200,000 Lebel rifles. It is added that the order is to be completed at the rate 500 (rifles a week.

The Russian correspondent of "The Times' says the spectre which haunts the minds of the Russians is that at some critical moment Ohina will suddenly declare openly for Japan. The victory on the Yalu has naturally increased this dread, and the "Novoe Vicenya," in a re-cent leader, only thinly disguises its anxietp by ining a violently minatory tone.

A St. Petersburg telegram to the Paris "Ealair" says that the officers at Port Arthur fully expect a seige. Engineers are engaged in blowing up obstacles in the wap of guns or positions which shelter assailants. It was these explosions which led Admiral Togo to believe that the Russians were destroying warshine. warships.

A despatch dated from Japanese head-quarters at Antung on the 6th says that the Russian munitions of war captured in the battle of the Yalu have been brought there. They include twenty field and ten machine guns, much small arm ammunition and many

while General Kuroki has followed up his victory by occupying Fenghwancheng on Fri-day without resistance. The Russian res-guard have made a stubborn stand at Hok-matung, but finally broke in disorder afte: spiking the guns. Four hundred men surren-dered.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Paris Journal says General Kuropatkin has sent a Journal says General Kuropatkin has sent a long telegram to the Czar in which he pro-tests against the attitude of Admiral Alexcieff, who wishes to impose his own plan of opera-tions which are diametrically opposed to that of the General. The latter declares it im-possible to assume the responsibility unless he is granted full powers. The London corres-pondent of the Liverpool Post says a re-port has reached London from a high quarter in St. Petersburg that the Czar desires to abdicate. He is said to be in a state of great-mental depression. nental depression.

The following telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation from Tokin Since

After passing through a period of very so-vere depression the Bombay mill industry has turned the corner again. The prices of cotton have weakened, the China exchange is steady, and values of yarn have recovered. There is now, consequently, a margin of profit for spinners, and it is expected that full time will be resumed when the monsoon arrives. The weaving industry is flourishing, and 5,000 ad-ditional looms will be put down during the next six months. next six months.



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THE RAIDERS IN TIBET.

(Daily News.) My hon, friend (Mr. Bowles) seems to think that circumstances will be too strong for us, and that we shall be driven on from one stage to another-(Opposition cheers)-until nothing short of permanent annexation is reached. contemplate no such unhappy contingency. ... Let the Tibetans manage their own affairs; let them keep themselves to them-selves.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, April 13th. That was what the House of Commons was

told a month ago, and, accepting the Premier's emphatic assurances, the Liberals rejoiced in the check given to the "Forward School," who the check given to the "Forward School," who have captured Lord Curzon, and who have been straining every nerve to force the hand of the Government. What is the position now? Mr. Brodrick yesterday made the lamentable statement that the "peace" mission, whose path has been strewn with dead, has been authorised to proceed to Lhasa itself! Thus we see how the very fear that Mr. Balfour affected to scorn is being justified. We have been "drawn on from one stage to We have been "drawn on from one stage to another," as we were drawn on in South Africa. Let us recount the later steps.

On September 20th Lord Curzon was in-formed that the proposal to advance far in Tibet was regarded with grave misgiving by the Government. On October 1st Lord Curzon was inform-

to Lhasa, and that more troops are to be des-

to Lhasa, and that more troops are to be des-patched. The end of this tragic conflict between vacillation at home and resolute aggression at Calcutta can be dimly foreseen. We are being drawn on from stage to stage, each step com-mitting us more deeply to the designs of the little group of intriguing officials whose objects are written large on every page of the Blue Book. This raid was conceived and mercineered as a part of the Forward policy the Blue Book. This raid was conceived and engineered as a part of the Forward policy which has always been the peril of India and of the Empire. It has been based upon the most trivial and factitious excuses ever in-vented by designing bureaucrats. The squab-bles about the grazing rights on the Sikkim-Tibetan frontier, and the pretended breach of trade agreements, are as unreal as the obscure suggestion that Russia-Russia which has such a terrible handful further East-has some dark design upon these bleak highlands

reducing the rates on parcels sent from this country to places abroad is neglected; and negotiations for a reduction of the rates to Japan are now in progress. The question of a reduction is, however not one which rests solely, or even primarily, within my discre-tion, as the rates on such parcels are, roughly, the aggregate of the amounts required by the several administrations through whose hands

several administrations through whose hands the parcels have to pass." Chinese Railways.—Mr. Yerburgh asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: In what position the negotiations with the Chinese Government concerning the railways of the Pekin syndicate now stand.

Earl Percy: The only railway with regard to which the Pekin Syndicate is negotiating is the Tookow Tsechow Railway. The nego-tiations at Shanghali between the agent of the syndicate and the director-general of railways

are still proceeding. Indian Councils Bill.—The second reading of this Bill was deferred till Monday, May 16.

There is every probability of a further re duction in telegraphic rates between India and England, six pence being struck off the new tariff of half-a-crown per word.

The Budget Estimate, amounting to Rs. 24,238, submitted by the Superintendent, Archeeological Survey, Madras, for archeeolo-gical works during 1904-1905, has been com-municated by Government to the officers con-cerned, and the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, is directed to submit a full report on the ruined front tower of Gangaikondasho-On October 1st Lord Curzon was inform-ed that the mission might advance to Gyantse if a complete rupture of negotiations took place at Khambajong. On the 6th November Gyantse was declared to be the utmost limit of the raiders. On April 13th the Premier and Mr. Brodrick declared that all was going well, that they had no designs against Tibet, and no fear of being drawn on step by step. On May 12th Mr. Brodrick announces that the mission has been authorised to advance to Lhasa, and that more troops are to be des-

A fatal accident occurred during the manœu t vres at Chakrata. Lieutenant Sunderland, of the Norfolk Regiment, rode out on his pony with his men on Wednesday morning and was last seen on the top of a hill about four miles away. The troops bivouacked out on Wednesday and Thursday nights, the weather being very bad on the former night. The body of Lieutenant.Sunderland was found at mid-day on Sunday near Tadi at the bottom of a precipice, five hundred feet high, over which the deceased appears to have fallen. It now appears that Lieutenant Sunderland was with-d out a pony. He and nine men of the regi-ment attempted to climb a precipitous hill. The majority succeeded but Mr. Sunderland and two others remained behind. In retrac-ing their steps the party got separated and vres at Chakrata. Lieutenant Sunderland, of ing their steps the party got separated and not finding Mr. Sunderland at the foot the men supposed he had gone back. Deceased was shortly to have joined the Indian Army and had been in India about six months.

been marked

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Suppose the Tibetans cut those lines, what steps have been taken to secure the safety

steps have been taken to secure the safety of the expedition? Mr. Brodrick—I can hardly be expected to answer that question. Of course, the atten-tion of the Indian Government is being care-

tion of the Indian Government is being care fully directed to this matter. Mr. Trevelyon—Who is to be the judge as to whether the Tibetan envoy is competent and authorised?

Mr. Lough—Has the Government considered how it is possible—at Lhasa or any other place —to make a Power negotiate when it does

No answer was returned. Subsequently Mr. Flynn asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the intent of advance to Lhasa as a matter of urgent av i definite to public im-portance.

The Deputy-Speaker said the matter was covered by a notice of motion already on the paper in the name of the hon. member for Hampstead, to the effect that it was not de-sirable to send an armed Mission into a friend ly State in order to secure the fulfilmer reation

Mr. Flynn suggested that the

at the Japanese Legation from Tokin ... Since the commencement of the hostilities between Japan and Russia the Japanese Government have constantly been watching the attitude of the Chinese Government with regard to the war. Although there is no reason to enter-tain, on the part of the Imperial Government, any apprehension as to China's breaking her neutrality, yet, in view of persistent rumours giving colour to such apprehension, they have thought it advisable to instruct their repre-sentative in Pekin to advise the Chinese Go-vernment to continue to observe an attitude of strict neutrality, and to devote all her en-deavours to the maintenance of peace and or-der throughout the empire.

With regard to the charge that on May 6 apanese soldiers fired upon a train proceed-ing north from Port Arthur and flying the ing north from Port Arthur and flying the Red Oross flag, an official telegram received at the Japanese Legation from the Foreign Office, Tokio, states: —According to the re-port received by our military authorities, when on the 6th, inst. our detachment appro-ached Pu-lan-tien a train with no special marks as required by the Red Oross regulations was sighted running northward from Port Arthur. Russian soldiers in the train immediately fired upon our detachment and we responded. The train halted suddenly and hoisted a Red Oross flag, whereupon our detachment stopped firing and proceeded to examine the fact. Mean-while, the train resumed running at full speed while, the train resumed running at full speed and escaped. Mint.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Express" telegraphing on Sunday says the frank publication of despatches from the seat of war despite their careful wording has at last roused Russia to a complete understand-ing of the seriousness of the situation. The Government is aware of this and in order to divert structure senewhet is making worlike the Amban. NO ANSWER. Mr. Samuel—What number of troops will be necessary—to what extent is it proposed to increase the force? No answer was returned. Subsequently Mr. Flynn asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to call of private firms' goods. The correspondent

adds that this move may be p as a colossal bluff, for it.

one that the present

Russian resourc feeling is exwho

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& S. etc, says:-"... I used Healing Balm for Gonorrhom in nal eminence will be published hereafter and my be had

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Police Rule At Tangail.

HEAD-CONSTABLE CONVICTED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Tangail, June 1. The case in which a Town Head-constable was charged with having snatched away an armlet from the person of a Goala and wrongfully detaining and assaulting him has been concluded. The judgment of the trying been concluded. The judgment of the trying Magistrate is an important one and discloses how su prior Police Officers try to save their subordinates whenever the latter are in trouble. Without commenting on the case I give the judgment below of the case:— Harrangi Goala vs. Khedaram Singh. Sections 379 and 341 I. P. O.

JUDGMENT.

The facts of the case as stated by the prose-cution are that on the night of the 17th December last at about 10 p. m., while the complainant was returning to his house after attending a Puja at Jadu Thacur's hotel, the accused Khedaram, Town Head-constable, accused Khedaram, Town Head-constable, caught him by the arm and charging him with having committed an offence under Act V of 1861, demanded Rs. 5 as a price for his release. On the complainant saying that he had no money the accused dragged him to-wards the Thanna, pushed and slapped him and then throwing him down on the ground snatched away a silver armlet worth Rs. 7 he had on his person. Then he led him to he had on his person. Then he led him to the Thanna where the complainant was de-tained inside the sleeping room of the Head-constable for about an hour and then let off. constable for about an hour and then let off.
The accused denies the charge and pleads enmity. He contends further that a few days before this he sent up Chaitanya Krishna Mondal, a Muktear of the local bar under Act V, and that it was at his instigation that this false case has been brought.
Complainant has examined seven witnesses to prove his case. The first two Rahamali and Ramdhari depose to have witnessed the

to prove his case. The first two Rahamali and Ramdhari depose to have witnessed the occurrence. To the others the complainant is said to have related the occurrence the next morning. Hridoy Shaha, P.W. 4, one of the latter, however, speaks of having heard a row near his shop on the night of the occurrence, and of having recognised the voices of the complainant and the accused. The case was referred to the police for in-vestigation, although the accused is a police Head-constable. The Inspector investigated the case and submitted a false "C Form." The Sub-divisional Magistrate then, after making a preliminary enquiry, dismissed the

sons to discredit these statements of the Inspector. First, it is difficult to understand why Rahamali and Ramdhari should state before the Inspector that they did not see the taking off of the armlet. The complainant in his initial examination before the S.D.O. on the 22nd December last named the above two persons as eye-witnesses to the occurrence. The Inspector investigated the case on the 24th and 27th December. If the case is a con-cocted one, as suggested, it seems to me all the more probable that these witnesses would be properly tutored to corroborate before the Inspector the first statement of the complain-ant on solemn affirmation before the Magis-trate on the 22nd. There appears further no reason why they should turn round again to 24th and 24th December 1, if seems to me all cocted one, as suggested, it seems to me all the more probable that these witnesses would be properly tutored to corroborate before the Inspector the first statement of the complain-ant on solemn affirmation before the Magis-trate on the 22nd. There appears further no reason why they should turn round again to depose in this before the S.D.O. and me. Secondly, the Inspector is the official sup-erior of the Head-constable and I am not

condly, the Inspector is the official sup-r of the Head-constable and I am not erior of ed to view his evidence as that of a

to him that the "Tarkari Bazar" was the place to him that the "Tarkari Bazar" was the place of occurrence. His explanation of the dis-crepancy is absurd and can not be reasonably accepted. This attempt to throw discredit upon the story for the prosecution indicates his strong bias in favour of the accused. I am therefore unable to place any reliance on "eourplas s, 1020edsul equ Leaving aside the evidence of the Inspector, I now turn to that of the witnesses to see whether the accused is guilty under the

whether the accused is guilty under the charges framed. The witnesses for the prose-cution appear to me to have substantially

ly true. But the other portion, viz., that which speaks of the forcible taking off of the armlet from the person of the complainant after he was thrown on the ground by the Head-constable and slapped by him seem to here here a little argument of the same

s evidence as that of a has been very satisfactorily proved. It is capitalist and to general economic progress the investigation and to general economic progress in this country.

HAND-LOOM WEAVING.

the power-loom in India which I have been trying to expose for several years past in your columns and elsewhere. If he had kept strictly within his subject and confined his remarks to cotton ginning, I should find little to object to in his conclusions, but Sir George Watt's references to weaving are likely to retard what I believe to be a most important. charges framed. The witnesses for the prose-cution appear to me to have substantially, spoken the truth. They are not related to the complainant nor have they been shewn to have any grudge against the accused, and I see no reason to disbelieve them. It appears that a Puja was performed that night at Jadu Thakur's hotel where 20 or 25 men had assembled. This hotel is about a Rasi (one Rasi being 80 cubits) off from Poltu's shop where Harrangi was first seized by the accused, and divided by a bund in the road. I have satisfied myself by a local inquiry that this distance is about a Rasi and not 10 cubits as said by P. W. 2, which is only a honest mis-calculation of the distance made by an illi-terate man. The accused pleads that this case is the outcome of spite. But he has wholly failed to make out this plea. In the absence there-fore of such enmity it is difficult to see why complainant's story which relates to his being dragged towards the Police station is absolute-ly true. But the other portion, viz., that which speaks of the forcible taking off of the armlet from the person of the complainant of the best of the speaks of the forcible taking off of the armlet from the person of the complainant's story which set at the complainant's story which such a false case against him.

a the constable and slapped by him seem to have been a little exaggerated. It seems somewhat unlikely that the accused being a Head-constable of Police would act like a com-mon robber, plunder complainant of his a sector and for that end push him down on earth. Or course, this is not impossible for him. Only a few days before this, he sent up a Muktear of the local bar falsely accusing him of being drunk and disorderly. That case was adjudged to be false and the cross case under section 342 I.P.C. which the Muktear brought against this man was compromised at the solicitation latter, however, speaks of having heard a row near his shop on the night of the occurrence, and of having recognised the voices of the occurrence, and of having recognised the voices of the occurrence. The case was referred to the police for investigated the accused. From all this it is clear that solution all that the arcused is a oblice the accused. From all this it is clear that the solucitation of the accused is a careful consideration of all the the case and submitted a false "C Form."
The case and submitted a false "C Form."
The Sub-divisional Magistrate then, after making a preliminary enquiry, dismissed the case under Section 203 C. P. C., but the case and submitted a false come up lainant rather under pressure to the accused.
For the defence the Inspector of Police the states that Rahamal and Ramdhari never spoke to him of having seen the states that Rahamal and Ramdhari never spoke to him of having seen the states that Rahamal and Ramdhari never spoke to him of having seen the place of occurrence. I have good reasons to discredit these statements of the Inspector.
Tirst, it is difficult to understand why this. The accused most probably seized hold of this opportunity to charge him falsely of having commited a nuisance, demanded Rs. 5 from him as the price of his release and on complainant's inability to forthwith pay up the money, slapped and dragged him at least for some distance if not to the Police station. The complainant very probably was rather too glad to escape the detention at the Thanna for the whole of the night by parting with the armlet as security for the money to be paid afterwards. This seems to be the pro-bable story which the complainant has ex-aggerated. This is no doubt an offence under Section 384 I.P.C. and although the accused was not charged with it, he could be con-victed of an offence under it under Section 237 C. P. C. But as the complainant has suppressed this fact and as there is no clear evidence directly bearing upon the charge under this section (384 I. P. C.) I do not think it safe to convict the accused under it the refere find him not guilty under section 379 I. P. C. and acquit him of that charge under section 258 C. P. C. But the charge under section 341 I. P. C. bas heen very satisfactorily proved. It is

MATTERS INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL.

TASSAR SILK INDUSTRY.

Endeavours continue to be made to stimul-Endeavours continue to be made to stimul-ate and revive the tassar silk industry in the Central Provinces by devoting suitable areas of Government forest to the production of the coccons the shortage of which is ham-pering the industry. The Indian method of reeling in the Central Provinces are extremely primitive. So far the introduction of im-proved French and Italian methods of reeling in other parts of India is believed not to have in other parts of India is believed not to have been attended with success, but Mr. Hewett says he has information that attempts have recently been made elsewhere to introduce Japanese atificers and methods. The matter is to be inquired into.

SEEDLESS LIMES.

SEEDLESS LIMES. The "Bulletin of the Botanical Department, Trinidad," records the occurrence of a lime tree bearing seedless fruits. The following note is of interest:---This has been brought to the notice of the Department by Mr. T. J. Potter, Warden of La Brea, and bud-wood was handed to Mr. Leslie, Senior Agricultural Instructor. Buds have been taken and placed upon suitable stocks, and it is hoped soon to secure perman-ently this interesting addition to the fruits of Trinidad. Fruits from the tree were examined and found to be of the ordinary size, character and flavour, but entirely seedless. Mr. Potter reports, however, that in one instance he found a single seed in a fruit. The tree appears to be of vigorous growth, and likely to be well suited for cultivation in Trinidad. It has the habit and growth of an ordinary It has the habit and growth of an ordinary lime.

CULUMBIAN CASSAVAS IN INDIA.

CULUMBIAN CASSAVAS IN INDIA. The following is a letter addressed by the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India to the editor of "Indian Planting and Garden-ing" on the subject of the cultivation of varieties of Columbian cassava obtained from Mr. Robert Thomson, of Jamaica:— The cuttings sent by Mr. Robert Thomson to the Punjab Government either failed to germinate or the week plants which grew from some of them subsequently died. The im-portation into Bombay proved to be more successful. Some of the cuttings were dead when they arrived. A proportion of the re-mainder germinated satisfactorily. A good many varieties are represented. Some varie-ties grew excellently, and all did fairly well. The tubers from a single plant weighed in some cases over 30lbs. These varieties appear to be easy to grow and are propagated from cuttings got from the main stems and matu-rer parts of branches. Consequently a well mature a plant weighed in the main stems and matu-rer parts of branches. Consequently a well motorice and the young American the source set at liberty. BOM MEN HAVE MISSED MAKING FORTUNES. It is astounding how many men may every-where be found who are discontented—who ree instinctavely that they were born for better things; who in some way, they scarce know some cases over 30lbs. These varieties appear to be easy to grow and are propagated from cuttings got from the main stems and matu-rer parts of branches. Consequently a well matured plant yields a considerable number The cultivation will now be carried from the experimental plot to the field. Arrangements have been made to compare these imported varieties with varie-ties which have long been cultivated in various parts of India. The drought-resisting capa-oity claimed for the imported varieties will be tested; also their comparative values for the production of tubers to be used as vegetables. It is possible that fully matured plants yield tubers best suited for the former purpose, whilst tubers fit for use as vegetables can be dug about six months after the sets are plantcity claimed for the imported varieties will be tested; also their comparative values for the production of tapicca flour and for the production of tubers to be used as vegetables. It is possible that fully matured plants yield tubers best suited for the former purpose, whilst tubers fit for use as vegetables can be to dug about six months after the sets are planted. These points have not yet been fully worked out. An inquiry into the poisonous characters of some varieties has been begun. I can promise that if the Columbian varieties are proved to be an introduction of agricul-tural and commercial value, every effort will be made to spread the cultivation.

KIDNAPPED IN A MOTOR.

Paris, Tuesday, May 10.

An extraordinary adventure has befallen a young American lady who recently arrived in Paris. She is about twenty-five years of age, prepossessing in appearance, and hails from the State of Georgia.

from the State of Georgia. She came to Paris from London about a fortnight ago in search of an engagement on the lynic stage. Shortly after her arrival she met a wealthy gentleman whom she had known in London, and who after paying her attentions for several days made her a pro-posal of marriage. The young lady refused to entertain his suit, and informed him that she intended to return to London. Before the date fixed for her departure her admirer induced her to join him in an excur-sion to the country in his motorcar. They

silles, and when the young lady wished to leave she found she was a prisoner. Her room door was locked and all her appeals

for release were unanswered. For three days she remained there under lock and key, but on the evening of the third day she escaped through the window and field, as she thought, in the direction of Paris.

HIDDEN MONEY.

Her persecutor had taken everything of value from her, but the young lady had for-tunately been able to conceal about her a certain amount of money, and this stood her in good stead. She was on the road for several days, putting up at wayside inns when nught fall. night fell.

But her resources gave out when she reached Dreux (Eure-et-Loir), about twenty-five miles away from her original starting point. A stranger, penniless and hungry, she ap-pealed to a passer-by, who took her to the mayor. He in his turn referred her to the

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

food? No; unfortunately the case is not so simple as that. The food that he eats must do its work properly; must make rich, pure blood, and repair the waste which is continually ta-king place in his system. Food can only do this when the digestive organs are in perfect working orper. In gersons whose bigestion

inclined to view his evidence as that of a disinterested person. His evidence is incorroport of the service of the investigation appresses to have taken before a number of persons, none has been produced to support it. If urther appears that the Inspector conducted the investigation in a careless manner. I called for the diary of the case, as also the notes said to have been made during the investigation of December, about five hours after sun set, when every one must have gone to bed. Moreover, the route by which complainant was led appears to be less populous and frequence to the diary of the case, as also the notes to the District Superintendent of Police. The comparison of the diary (Ex. C. and D.) with its copy (Ex. F.) has confirmed me in my opinion this evidence. The explanation he gives of the existing and notes in red ink to favour his evidence. The explanation he gives of the existing the incesse heard it. It is said that the accused could not have to the diary was made, and which are not to be found in the cory for the diary from the Court admits having taken the diary from the Court admits having returned it to the C.S.I. instead of the subscient of the diary af one daw to the subscient of the subscient of the top of the diary from the Court admits having taken the diary from the Court admits having returned it to the C.S.I. instead of the subscient of the diary af one daw for the subscient of the subs Sub-Inspector, after I called for it on the 9th May, on my suspicion being aroused, and having returned it to the C.S.I. instead of to me. On receipt of the diary I found the marginal notes in red ink to be quite fresh. On the 16th May, that is, just a week after. the Inspector says that he does not remember having written anything on the diary after he took it from the C.S.I. This is strange and indicates, to my mind, that the Inspector has no regard for truth. Further the Inspec-tor says before me that the complainant tor says before me that the complainant showed him the main roads as the place of showed him the main roads as the place of occurrence. No such statement appears to have been made by him either in his evidence before the S.D.O. or in his report in the "C. Form." This statement seems to have made to contradict the story for the prosecution, according to which the place of occurrence is the "Tarkari Bazar," a place at some distance from the main road. From the diary (Ex. C.) it clearly appears that the complainant stated

CHOLERA INFANTUM .- This has long CHOLERA INFANTUM.—This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treat-ed. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Odic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil as directed, with each bottle, and a cure is certain. Since this remedy has oome into such general use; there are very few deaths from cholera infantum, and none whatever when it is given. For sale by * * Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents; B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abool Kareem, Calcutta.

I therefore hold that the accused Khedaram forcibly dragged and thereby wrongfully res-trained Harrangi Goala. I find Khedaram Singh guilty under section 341 I. P. C. and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in default to undergo two weeks' simple imprisonment. (Sd.) JATINDRA MOHAN BANERJEE. Tangail. 18-5-04.

Magistrate, 2nd class

TAMBUL BIHAR .-- This is the only TAMBUL BIHAR.—This is the only cheapest article of luxur every invented. It cheapest article of luxury ever invented. It usefulness is manifold. It at once removes the bad smell from the mouths and strength-ens the gums of the teeth; in short, such an article of luxury and necessity and at the same time cheap, is not to be found in India. Price small pot As. 4, large pot as. 8, V. P. P. extra. Orders per V. P. P. for packet con-taining less than 9 are not attended to. **KESHORI LAL KHETRY**, 89, (Z), Beadon Streef, Calcutta. Streef, Calcutta.

INFANT MARRIAGE PREVENTION IN MYSORE.

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore lately reported that about the middle of the year 1902, Mayi, an infant girl, aged about 6¹/₂ years, was married to Sidda, a boy about 14 years old, both of Vokkaligar caste at Bommanahali in the Nagamangala Taluk of the Mysore District and recommended the presention of the partice accounted in the the Mysore District and recommended the prosecution of the parties concerned in the case. Thereupon Government have passed the following order on the 9th instant: — The prosecution of the individuals 1 Kempi-mother of the bride, 2 Mayi—mother of the bridgegroom, 3 Subba Sastry—Purohit, is sanctioned as recommended. The conduct of Chennegaude, Patel of Bom-manahali, in attending the marriage and his omission to take any action to prevent it or

been very easy for the complainant to fix the date of occurrence the accused was negotiating for a compromise through a constable. This fact, is my opinion, sufficiently explains the insignition to the prosecution. I therefore hold that the accused Khedaram forcibly dragged and thereby wrongfully restrained Harrangi Goala. I find Khedaram Sinch wailt a made section 341 L P C and

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THE DATE-PALM IN THE PUNJAB.

THE DATE-PAIM IN THE PUNJAB. To twenty years the authorities in the Punjab have been trying to introduce a superior kind of dates in that province. To this end seeds of dates from Arabia and else-where have been regularly distributed among cultivators, and off-sets have also been im ported and distributed. Groves of Arabian date-palms have been planted by the Canal Department. In spite of these efforts the result, though it can hardly be described as a failure, has certainly mot been a successi-take fittle trouble beyond keeping away bird while the furit is ripening. In Arabia, on the potted once or twice daily and manured the secret of the success of the Arabian outifi watered once or twice daily and manured to the palm. It has been proved that the proves of Arabian the Arabian methods. In the market Arabian outifi the action and bis shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent mali shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent mali shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent mali shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent mali shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent mali shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent mali shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent mali shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent wali shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent wali shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent wali shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent wali shou'd he sent to the Pursian Gulf to learn by personal observation an intelligent wali shou'd he sent to the Pursian furthe date on the Arabiana methods provide had the alt superiorit Once cultivators were properly impressed by the profit that lies in systematic carefulness and shown the best methods of cultivation a valuable export trade in dates should be established,

is impaired food stagnates, creates gases in the stomach, and not only fails to properly sustain them but aggravates their complaint

taken five bottles 1 was restored to health and energy." Just so. That is precisely the effect tmat Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup produces. Not only does that medicine eradinate 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 natu-ral tonic, composed of! fruits, roots, and herbs, containing no mineral substance minat-ever. For thirty-five years it has occur the first place among all medicin-even; and evidence as to its co-constantly forthcoming

is to

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.—Every ong principal countries of the most painful and medical authors. knows one dangerous disease known to humanity. THAT UNIVERSAL FAVOWRITE The fact that it is so swift and so often fatal in its results makes it more to be feared than almost any other malady. It often termi-ates in death before a physician and TAMBU BIHAR moned or medicine proc cholera morbus come u family should be Colic, Cholere KISORY LALL JOYNEE reliabl

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 **Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta**

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THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA JUNE, 5 1904

INVESTIGATION OF THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES

The London Royal Society publishes the re-port of Dr. W. A. Herdman to the Govern-ment of Ceylon on the pearl oyster fisheries of the Guil of Maaner. He says that a re-markable feature of the fisheries has been their uncertainty and intermittent character. Only thirty-six fisheries took place during the nineteenth century, or, in other words, for just half a century the fishery banks lay barren. These blank years sometimes followed one another in dreary succession, as may be seen from the fact that for seventeen years—from 1837 to 1854—and again for nine years—from 1864 to 1873—practically no fish-ing was done. For a decade prior to Dr. Herdman's investigations, the beds lay tenant-less, and occasional breaks of five years or less account for the rest of these years of famine. But this state of affairs is by no means of modern date; for centuries these fat and be in seasons have been the despair of those inter-ested in the collection of these gems. All kinds of theories, or rather speculations, have been promulgated, but the mystery remained, until, now as impenetrable as ever. Undoubt-ly, then, the immense importance and value of these fisheries called for some effort on the part of the Government, not only to attempt a solution, but also to find a remedy for these The London Royal Society publishes the report of Dr. W. A. Herdman to the Governpart of the Government, not only to attempt a solution, but also to find a remedy for these years of failure. To this end the Colonial years of failure. To this end the Colonial Office, acting on the advice of Prof. E. Ray Lankester, invited Professor Herdman to examine the records on this subject, and to report to them. As a result of this report Professor Herdman was induced by the Go-vernment to make a personal inspection of the pearl banks. Taking with him Mr. Hornell as his scientific assistant, he accordingly set out for Ceylon and instituted a thorough examination of the whole question, the results of which are set out in part in Dr. Herdman's report.

of which are set out in part in Dr. Herdman's report. A complete survey of the whole sea bottom of the pearl fisheries area has now been made, partly by sounding and dredging and partly by the aid of divers. In some cases even, Mr. Hornell himself descended in a European diving dress. By this survey a thorough knowledge has been gained, not only of the growth of the pearl oyster, but also of the growth of the pearl oyster, but also of the dangers by which this animal is beset. Flour-ishing beds may be depleted by the ravages of boring sponges, boring mollusks, starfishes, internal parasites, and flashes, though destruc-tion wrought by these is generally slight com-pared with the wholesale destruction caused by shifting sands due to currents or churned up by the southwest monsoon. By way of illustrating the vast scale of catastrophes of this kind, an instance—one of several—may be selected. One bed examined in March, ex this kind, an instance—one of several—may be selected. One bed examined in March, exbe selected. One bed examined in March, ex-tending over an area of sixteen square miles, was covered with enormous quantities of young oysters, "so closely packed that the bank must have held not less than about a hundred thousand million." Early in Nov-ember of the same year this spot was revisit-ed, when this vast host was found to have vanished, having been buried in the sand or swept down the deep declivity outside the bad

The loss which results from overcrowding is, on some beds, almost as wholesale. It however, Professor Herdman's suggestions are carried out, this enormous waste will in future be prevented by the simple expedient of transplanting to sheltered spots affording suitable conditions for growth and infection. Nature has often to be assisted in the pro-paration of these spots by the process known as "culching," that is, scattering the floor of as "culching," that is, scattering the floor of the bed with rock, loose coral, and so on to afford the necessary anchorage for the bys-sus of the young oyster. What havoc may be caused by starhshes can be gathered from the fact that a bank examined in March, 1902, lodged a crop of oysters estimated at five and three-quarters millions; by March, 1903, they had nearly gone! Over-fishing is another ing worms cause the formation of pearls or pearly excressences on the inner surface of the shell by the irritation which they set up. Pearls of a peculiar kind are found in the muscular tissues, usually the levators of the foot. These also have no organic nuclei, but seem to start as minute calcareous concretions, and may be extraordinarily abundant. Thus, at the insertion of one of the levator muscles twenty-three small pearls were detected with twenty-three small pearls were detected with the maked eye, while under the microscope 170 more tiny spherules were found. But the best "Orient" or "cyst" pearls are those which occur in the mantle "or in the thick white lateral part over the stormade and list occur in the mantle "or in the thick white lateral part over the stomach and liver, or even secondarily, free in a cavity of the body." Caused by the secretion of concentric layers of nacre around the dead body of a parasite-generally that of a platyhelminthean larva-these pearls attain their greatest size in oysters of from three and a half to five years of age.

CANDID LOVER. END OF A LONG COURTSHIP.

END OF A LONG COURTSHIP. The reading of extracts from three hundred love-letters kept the London Sheriff's Court keenly interested yesterday (May 7). A certain anonymous letter also figured promi-nently in the case—an action for breach of pro-mise brought by Miss Miriam Vale Bain, a saleswoman, of Clapton, against Mr. George William Palmer, a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Richard Dickinson and Co., army contractors.

contractors. The couple became engaged in April 1901, but the plaintiff did not receive the custom-ary ring until the following August. The en-gagement continued for nearly three years, Mr. Palmer several times postponing the pro-jected wedding on the ground that he was in monetary difficulties. Things went on happily until October 1903, when Miss Bain received the following aponymous letter

happily until October 1903, when Miss Bain received the following anonymous letter: — Dear Miss, —Your young man is making a fool of you by misleading you. He is keeping company with a girl at New Brighton and if I believe rightly, she was with him in Wales. I think it my duty to tell you.—A Friend Who Knew You

Who Knew You, MAY HAVE BEEN INDISCREET. This letter Miss Bain sent to Mr. Palmer,

ho replied :--

The kettle wasn't boiling, suppose?--Well, now, there wasn't even time to boil the kettle for a cup of tea. In addressing the jury, counsel for the de-fence said that each of the parties was per-plexed to know what were their relations to one another. It was like a puzzle in a comic paper. What relation is he to his deceased wife's sister now that he has married his mother-in-law? And what relation is his de-eased wife's mother to his stepdaughter now

THE MANDLA DACOITY CASE. POLICE OFFICERS CENSURED.

Jubbulpur, May 27.

A dacoity took place on the night of 4th July 1903 at Gurkamatta, a remote village among the hills of Dindori Tehsil of the Mand-A dacoity took place on the night of 4th place it there were their relations to the souther. It was like a puzzle in a comic apper. What reation is het to his decrease to the norther in-law? Is is het to his decrease the hile of Dindori Tehail of the Mand-acceleration, believing that there was no impediment to his mortage with Amelia Tuly 1903 at Gurkamatta one in the paint of the south of the souther in-law his wife. The jury found that the prisoner made and here Jaihford Railway Station on the B. N. R. line. In the village Gurkamatta one insection of the interview of the south of the mark of the south of th

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> his avoidance of direct answers, etc., I have not least doubt in giving full credit to approver's statement." Can there be a greater demnation of the Inspector's conduct? condemnation of the Inspector's conduct? There are also serious reflections against the conduct of Head Constable and Sub-Inspector of Pendra Road station, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge. They are to the following effect:—"Head Constable Sarup Sing of Pendra station is practically proved to have done his best to burk enquiry and to shield 2 accused probably with a view to blackmail and against Sub-Inspector of Pendra Road and Sub-Inspector of Murwada there are grave suspicions as they Pendra Road and Sub-Inspector of Murwada there are grave suspicions as they were worse than careless and inactive. These officers are not on trial and their conduct can only be discussed so far as it bears to the innocence or the guilt of the accused." It is useless to offer further comment on the con-duct of police. I only wish to impress on the Government the necessity of a thorough enquiry into the conduct of the police officers concerned as the public confidence has been shaken to the root by the above exposure.

former experiences of level crossings, and not ing but a ton of radium would now tempt i owner to part with it.

ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM JAILS.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam in a Re-solution on the administration of jails in Assam points out an unsatisfactory feature in the number of prisoners who had escaped dur-ing the year. Twenty-six prisoners escaped last year against 12 in 1902, and eighteen of these escapes are put down to direct negli-gence on the part of warders. Only 23 pri-soners all told escaped from the prisons of Bengal, the United Provinces and the As-sam jails. Last year a considerable increase was made in the staff and pay of the jails to raise their efficiency, and under these cir-cumstances the Chief Commissioner sees no excuse for the abnormal number of escapes. The general health of the prisoners was good, especially among those who had the good for-time to be lodged in the Sylhet jail, where the death-rate was only 21 per thousand. At Texpur on the other hand the mortality rose to 66.71 per 1,000, and dysentery seems to have proved particularly fata. The Chief Commissioner of Assam in a Re-

. LAGUE RETURNS.

The latest plague returns are remarkable as showing that while the disease has died these as showing that while the disease has died that down as usual in May in most parts of India, 1903 the mortality in the Punjab is still terribly Of high. Of the 28,200 deaths nearly 25,000 are nade shown as occurring in that Province in the and week ending the 21st May, but it is explained trial that over 8,000 of these were from the previous the week, the full reports apparently not having sion. been received in time. There were thus some t on 17,000 deaths in the seven days, or about and as many again as in the corresponding week npr- of last year. This shows how widespread is the infection and how there is a tendency for plague to prokong itself into the summer. Outside the Punjab the only serious mortality now is in the United Provinces and the Bom-pally bay districts, each returning about 1,000

should observe perfect secrecy and silence in matters of political importance is but just and proper and hardly to be blamed, but that they should try to throw a veil of secrecy on each and every business, whether sufficiently impor-tant or not is at once unreasonable and not the less offending. This policy of secrecy has been carried on to such an annoying extent that the newspaperwalas have had very often to resort to the Agent to the Governor for per-mission to enable them to secure such unim-portant information as the proposed program-me of a high officer's tour through his dis-tricts, the proposed changes in the Railway time-tables, the plague returns in the affeca-ted parts, the amount of rainfall in the various districts, &c.

of age. This parasite has an interesting history. parasite has an interesting history, noting life as a free-swimming embryo, tavorable circumstances, finds an en-even the open valves of the oyster wawn in by inhalent currents. I the next step is to bore host, and here it its growth. If eaten, and

aten, and I from

cond

"Cheer up and take things staadily," said Mr. Palmer in another letter, "and I will soon come and run away with you. Don't think I am humbugging about, because I am not, for I intend to remain straight and frue." true.

In yet another letter he said, "No one actually knows or can even know my love and respect for the girl I ask to share my exist-ence. Min, my only love, I bless the day I came across you. I am not romancing." On one occasion Miss Bain sent her sweet-heart a pair of socks, and this was his ac-knowledgment :--

heart a pair of socks, and this was his ac-knowledgment:— My own darling Min,—The socks you sent me are lovely, and, although a trifle large, they answer the purpose admirably. Of course, I don't mean to say that I have only one pair of socks, but they are just the ones for this weather up in the North of England. . . . It is good of you to be so thought-ful over a brute like me. Mr. Palmer put in no defente, and the jury assessed the damages against him at £100.

MOTHER-IN-LAW AS WIFE.

Conundrums entered largely into a case y enday in Dublin, where James lor, was charged with having in-law, Amelia Tully, the to he had made a

strar.

"The third extended journey, led by Lieutenant Barne and Sub-Lieutenant Mul-och, left the ship on October 6 with four men and a supporting party of six, to examine the strait in 80 degree S. In the face of con-tinuous bad weather, they reached the strait, and found that it was filled by a large glacier formed from the inland ice. Detailed infor-mation was obtained respecting the exact point of junction between the barrier ice and the land. The party was absent 68 days. Several shorter journeys were made by other officers, with valuable results."

BRAIN OF MAN AND APES.

For many years (we read in "Knowledge") Professor G. Elliot Smith, of the Egypatian Government School of Medicine, has been de-voting his attention to the study of the brain in man and other mammals. Recently, in the "Anatomischer Anzeiger" (Iena), he has in man and other mammals. Recently, in the "Anatomischer Anzeiger" (Iena), he has published a preliminary account of what ap-pears to be an exceedingly important discovery. The human brain, as known by European speci-mens has been supposed to differ from that of apes and monkeys by the absence of the so-called simian fold ("Affenspalte") on the posterio portion of the main hemispheres. On studying a large series of Egyptian and Sudau-brains. Professor Smith finds, however, that this simian fold, or sulcus, can be distinctly recognised. "It is easy," he writes, "to select examples from the series of Egyptian and Sudanese brains in my possession in which the pattern formed by the occipital sulci on the lateral surface of the hemisphere in individual anthropoid ape is so exactly reproduced that the identity of every sulcus is placed beyond reasonable doubt. . . . And if we take individual examples of gorilla brains it be-comes still easier to match the occipital pat-tern of each of them to numerous human brains. . . . It is easy to uppreciate the difficulties which have beset investigators of European types of buin and to understand the reasons for the comon belief in the ab-sence of the supposed "stinctly simian sulei in the lateral aspect of two occupital region of the human brain." Thus disappears one more of the supposed structural distinctions tetween man and his nearest relatives.

Sara-Damukdia Ferry Service of the ugal State Railway is to be supple-s addition of two cargo flats.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

SAVED BY HIS HORSE.

A physician had an adventure some time ago, which he does not care to repeat, al-chough it gave him a much higher appreciation of the intelligence of his pet-driving horse than he had previously entertained. He was returnin company with a clergyman, when the house stopped short at one of the neighbour-hood. Absorbed in lively conversation with hood. Absorbed in lively conversation with nis clerical friend, and seeing no gate down, he mechanically touched the horse with the whip, and urged it by his voice to go forward. But the spirited animal, for once, would not respond, and instead of obeying, stepped briskly aside, and turned his head as far as possible from the train, which just then whizzed by at the rate of forty miles an hour. It was a close call for the occupants of the car-riage, who sat breathless through the moments of terrible suspense, but the horse maintained its attitude of a half-circle until the danger was passed. It seems that the gatekeeper was ts attitude of a half-circle until the danger was passed. It seems that the gatekeeper was usleep at his post, and had neglected his duty, but the deficate ears of the horse had detected the sound of the coming train, and had rightly interpreted it as the signal of danger to be avoided. Both men were firmly convinced that they owed their lives under Province to the intelligent use the animal made of its

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