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Tesh, genuine, and original medicines. We receive regular shipments from the celebrated and best Homceopathic Druggists and Chemists of Europe

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Just received per SS. Persia a large shipment o
all medicines and their requisites.

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Nonparoil "Assam Eri of Mangalda

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Using as wrapper in winter pre e summer su, 54 inches wide. Price Rs. 2-8 to 6 per Yard, dis-in

guishing quality.

"Assam Tea" Invigorating thick juice and preven tive of Malaria. As, 5 to as 15 per lb.

"All acute fevers" (except in case of incurable) cured in two days and malarial fever spleen, liver cured in a week.

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Boral are of good design and approved of by all.
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EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from Gonorrhoea, Spermatorrhoea, Gleet, Wet Dreams, Nervous and Muscula Debility, Loss of Memory, Energy, and Vitality, Breakdown, Brainfag, Sexual Debility and the one thousand and one cvils due to Dissipated

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M EYORES stands unrivalled and unequalled and

affords prompt relief in all derangements of the Urino-Generative functions, even when the other

costly medicines have falled to produce the slightest effect. IT IS ASTONISHINGLY EFFICACIOUS

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VOL XXXV.

CALCUTTA SUNDAY, JUNE, 19, 1904.

NO.48

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. Beecham's Pills

FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NLRVOUS

DISORDERS:

Cick Headache,

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WIND AND PAINS IN STOMACH Impaired Digestion

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HAVE ICSITIVELY NO EQUAL. In boxes 4 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas and

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> Sweet Scented Rose Scented yasmin Scented

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Presents in a liquid form the sweet and charming cdour of thousands of fresh bloomng flowers. In Sveetness, Delicacy, and Permanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe. A few drops on your handkerchief will fill the atmosphere with a delightful and fascillating perfume which will last for days

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It is a nove and charming preparation omposed of the finest Geruine Musk Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel user will find it a necessity and a luxury indeed

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Telegraphic Alaress

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THE PLAGUE PREVENTIVE BEST SANITARY FLUID

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THE IMPERIAL TRADING AND MANUFACTURING

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purchasing olease dook at the spelling of the word MCBON—our Registered Trade Markand the name of PAUL & SON' n bright pole without which none its genuine.

and upwards. Fric list free on application to the sole Manuacturers.

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Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Cleanse. is the most effective combination of Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

A prompt and powerful alterative and Depurator acting directly upon the blood & Glandular System.

The distressing poison of Syphilis with its primary, secondary or tertiary symptoms is speedily relieved. It is of particular service in syphilitic Rheuma tism, Chronic affections of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia, Scrofulour Diseases, Blotches Experions, Erisipeals, Female complaints, Goitre, Liver complaints and

Pimples.

It has the power of causing the elimination of Mercury from the system nee of Sarsaparilla will renew the arterial blood of putrid humou cowels and impart a tone of health.

One trial will convince you of the utility of this medicine.

CAUTION —Always ask you Druggist for POWELL'S Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla nd be sure you get the genuine which bears our Trade Mark.

Bottle Re. 1-10-0.

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CALCUTTA LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' WATCHES. "Self-Closing" Bracelets. WILL FIT WRIST OF ANY SIZE

MOST COMFORTABLE IN WEAR FROM RE 30 TO RS. 500.

VERY PRETTY LADIES' GOLD WATCHES. EXOUISITELY ENAMELLED AND ENGRAVING CASES. ROM RS. 20 TO RS. 500. Improved Lever" Wrist Watches One Quality only "THE BEST"

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Alosnets of gold silver and jewellery ornament, are kept ready for sale, and also made to order at cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illuscrated catalogue price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free or

cost.

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my danghter' marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. Leannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was compaied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890.

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

Dated 4-2-90.

Sd). Nil Kant Majumde.

fessor, Presidency College,

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Awarded Gold Medal at the Calcutte Industrial Exhibition.

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I. It having appeared that the public are of the dyceived by some unprincipled trader offering WORTHLESS IMITATIONS of the MOHIN FLUTE.

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Price of the Mohin Flutes.

Mohin flute 3 octave 3 steps F to F Rs. 35 Do. ,, C to C
Do. superior millowtone gold mounted best finish
The octave copula 3 octive 3 stops
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Do. Superior Do. Superior
Mohin flute 3 % octave 5 stops
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DURING THIS HOT WEATHER USE OUR KESHRANJAN OIL.

IT IS

OT - a newland untried preparation. only applauded but admired.
only fragrant but medicated.
only cooling to the brain but a | Hair-

other of the state of the state of the grower.

OT—only liked by the Ladies, the Gentry and the Aristocracy, but by all.

NOT—only a Complexion-Elixir, but an Energy-giver to over-worked brain.

NOT—only a boon to sufferers but a household

NOT—only a nice toilet-preparation but a cure

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ANTI-MALARIAL POWDER.

Only one phial can cure more than twenty partients. As a medicine for fever it has no equal in the world. It acts like charm, and is infallible in its effects. The powder will cure intermittent fever by taking three doses on the first day of using it. In fact, give it but a trial, and you will find that the powder is really a blessing and a boon for all who suffer and for all who are in despair of their lives. Its effects are sure and quick. It can save the lives of such patients and can cure such cases as are given up by the Doctors and physicians as hopeless amid the tears of their relations.

Give it but a trial and you will find its effects yourselves. Price is so moderate that a patient can be cured in one anna or less.

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I're best for the Evil effects of youthful excesses, fitful discharges, loss of memory and manhood etc., Re. I per bottle.

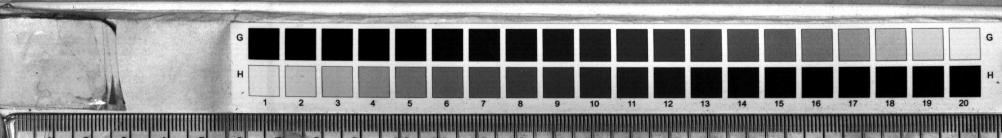
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A reliable remedy (paste) for restoring Vitality lost through excesses It, is a hope to the hopeless. Rs. 2.

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Hean Office:-No. 287 ALBADE ROA



ENQUIRY AT OOTACAMUND.

The inquiry into the murderous assault on Miss Gwendoline Penn, which took place on the 17th of May last, was commenced in the District Magistrate's Court at 12-30 p.m. on 12th on the 11th inst. Mr. Hannyngton, Deputy Collector, presiding. Mr. J. W. Filson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, conducted

in the D.A.A. G.'s Office. On the 17th of last month, he was going with Chinnaswamy, it was about 10 a.m., to his master's house. On their way they saw the accused stabbing a lady near General Whitby's gate. They saw the accused cried aloud, and went near him. Then General Whitby's orderly came out and showed the bayonet to the accused, who immediately let go the knife. Witness said the accused wore a white coat, blue vest and white trousers. Shown khaki coat produced in Court, witness said that was not the coat accused wore. Accused had no questions to ask.

THE ORDERLY'S STORY.

Shaik Farid, affirmed, said he was General Whitby's orderly, and was on duty on the morning of the 17th of last month. Two peons called him, saying "come soon," and he went immediately. He saw a lady near a bush and a man was stabbing her. Shown accused in Court, witness said he identified Shaik Farid, affirmed, said he was General coused in Court, witness said he identified two, years of the farm's existence: him as the same man he saw stabbing the lady on the 17th ultimo. Witness took out his bayonet threatening the accused, and the latter dropped his knate. Shown knife witness said it was the same as that in possession of the accused on the 17th May. Witness said he got hold of the accused and took him to General Whitby's bungalow, while Mrs. Whitby assisted to take Miss Penn home. He could identify the lady if he saw her again.

LYING IN WAIT.

Mr. B. Meyers, the next witness called, said he was Manager of the Chief Engineer's Office, Military Works Services. He lived below General Whitby's house. On the 17th below General Whitby's house. On the 17th of last month he was returning from shandy. It was between 8-30 and 915 a.m., and he noticed in his compound, about three or four yards from the gate, a native lying against the bank. Asked if he could identify the accused, witness said that to the best of his belief he was the same man. He (witness) did not speak to him, as he did not know Tamil. As he did not stand up as witness passed, he asked accused what business he had in his (witness's) compound. The scene of the assault on Miss Penn was near the gate of his compound.

THE CONCEALED KNIFE. Andy, called next, said he was peon to the previous witness. He was with Mr. Meyersome day last month. He could not remember the date, but he recollected it was shandy day. It must have been about 8-30 a.m. He saw the accused in his master's compound near the gate. He was sitting there with one hand inside his coat. When he saw him he got up and he had his hand still in his coat, and he went away holding something. He went by General Whitby's place.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Accused then made a statement in the course of which he said his name was Lazar, and that it was Miss Penn who followed him out of the house, kicked and stabbed him, and then getting enraged, he wrenched the knife out of Miss Penn's hands and stabbed her. He was so angry that he did not say how often he stabbed her.

MISS PENN'S EVIDENCE

will be taken at "Farrington" at noon on Mon-

day.

The accused was again remanded.

The Penn enquiry closed on the 13th, when the accused was committed to the Coimbatore Sessions to take his trial for attempted mur-

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED FROM THE

SAMALKOT FARM.

We take the following extracts from a letter from Mr. C. A. Barber, M.A., F.L.S., Government Botanist, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 30th March and read at a meeting of the Board of Revenue on the 9th April last.

"While touring in Mundapeta in the Goda-SAMALKOT FARM.

It was at this stage that it was first possible to act according to the suggestion made in G. O., No. 60, Kevenue, dated 23th January, 1904, whereby an officer interested in and conversant with the Samalkot farm work should him also. in and conversant with the Samalkot farm work should himself tour among the ryots to explain the experiments. The officer deputed by me to this work on February 13th was unable to take it up because of ill-health. One of the Government Botanist's assistants was instructed to visit the villages in the delta, to hold meetings among the ryots, explaining the meaning of the pamphlet and also to take with him specimens of the canes growing in the Samalkot farm, and he commenced work in the eastern delta on March 11th.

1903. Bhimavaran, Cocanada taluk...One representing delta conditions. ...One represent Undur, Cocanada taluk

ing upland conditions.

In these cases 1,500 sets each of Red Mauri In these cases 1,500 sets each of Red Mauritius were distributed under written agreement that, should any disease appear, they were not to be used for planting. The growth of these plots was kept under observation and a "crop experiment" was taken by the Agricultural Inspector in each place.

1904.

Cocanada taluk

Peddapuram taluk Pithapuram divisio

Amalapuram taluk	1 Usually one
Narasapur taluk	1 variety.
Polavaram taluk	Boward of Wor
Ramachandrapur taluk	19
Also—	
Chingleput (Rev. B. And	rews)12 varieties.
Saidapet	12 ,,
Pusa	3 ,,
Aska Ist edd da tibel	
Mysore	1 variety.

In the great majority of cases the cane dis-tributed was the Red Mauritius as that was

tributed was the Red Mauritius as that was the cane tested last year.

I propose with the Board's permission to work next year on the lines, which have proved successful during the current year.

Government do not know how far results similar to those attained at Samalkot are possible on the Ballary and Kulpattifarms. The Board is requested to submit its report on the subject without further delay."

A DANGEROUS DISEASE .-- Every one as that cholera morbus is one of the mos painful and dangerous disease known to humanity. 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. If often terminates in death before a physician can be summoned or medicine procured. Attacks of cholera morbus come unexpectedly and every family should be prepared. Chamber-lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it to-day. It may save a

life. For sale by
Smith Sanistreet and Co., Wholesale
Agents; B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul
Rahaman and Abdul Kareem Calcutta.

gives an interesting account of the kheddah operations by Mr. Dalrymple Clark about two niles from Bhamo, in the May number of the Collectory practical.

The strong less of the preceding o "Coopers Hill Magazine." In the camp were a party of about sixteen, including ladies. It was situated just outside the "surround," development of the province; it must contribute to the unpopularity of Assam in the districts from which labour is recruited for the trick, and would beat back. They did not, however, but suffied round the "kheddah" with curiosity, and apparently concluded it would be a good hiding place. Then the drive began. Sixty elephants came down the furnel, of whom thirty came right inside, the difficulty and cost of recruitment.

2. In their reply to this letter, the Assam that the gate. A little extra energy on the part of the drivers sent them in the right direction. The rope was cut, the heavy gate came down, and the catch was complete for that day. It was then discovered that about fifteen elephants had missed the funnel, but they were not lost. They were still inside the "surround," and they were captured on a succeeding day. The spectators were now allowed to come down from their high perch, and sit on platforms at the level of the top of the "kheddah" wall. It was then seen that there were one big. The spectators were now allowed to come of the condition of the coolies almost indiscriminates and they were captured on a succeeding day. The spectators were now allowed to come of the coolies almost indiscriminates and they were captured on a succeeding day. The spectators were now allowed to come of the coolies almost indiscriminates and they were captured on a succeeding day. The spectators were now allowed to come of the coolies almost indiscriminates and they were captured on a succeeding day. The spectators were now allowed to come of the difficulty and cost of recrument.

2. In their reply to this letter, the Assam the discussed after the lecture. But the difficulty and cost of recrument.

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2. In their reply to this letter, the Assam the discussed for recrum s males, several females and a lot sters, some quite small and not more month old. One elephant, with a very baby elephant several times charged

as possible from the trunks of the wild ele-phants. In that position the mahouts were able, with the help of spears, to ward off any attempt of the wild ones to get at them. But as a matter of fact the wild elephants did not appear to try to harm the mahouts while they were in that position. The main object now was to get a wild elephant sandwiched between two tame ones, his head being in the direction of their tails, and his hind legs conveniently placed for noosing. It was impor-tant to take the big tusker first. For this job two females were told off, and after much trouble he was got into position, the two tame females fanning him with their ears, and lulling him into a sense of comfort, while the nooser tried his two hind legs together. He was then solved about and hustled backwards was then solved about and hustled backwards until his hind legs were close to the wall. A man on the outside passed his hand through and tied the tusker's hind legs to the wall. The tame females then withdrew and the tusker found he had been tricked. He trumpeted loudly, no doubt in elephant language, something uncomplimentary to the sex, and charged several elephants, tame and wild, that came within his short radius of action. In like manner all the larger elephants were tied to the side of the "kheddah." The next process was to tie the wild elephants The next process was to tie the wild elephants to the tame ones, and in this manner all except a few of the big ones were marched out of the "kheddah" the same evening and

A "kheddah" drive is generally accompanied by some serious accidents. On this occasion one of the mahouts, while engaged

were taken down to the river to drink.

WILD ELEPHANT-CATCHING IN BURMA. I with one hand in some tying-up operations, proximity to a tied up female elephant. She mr. J. E. Dallas, writing from Mamyo, took it in her mouth and gave it a scrunch. The man's forearm had to be amputated. This was done on the spot just outside the "kheddah" where a doctor was ready with

all necessary appliances.

Mr. Dallas concludes by saying if anyone is given the chance of experiencing the hospitality of Mr. Dalrymyle Clark he will be wise to accept it. There is the "kheddah" while you wait, and the camp where you are done right royally.

lieve that the interest of the tea industry are really served by a system which exposes to the constant risk of mistaken arrest all persons of the coolie class, and settlers descended from such persons, who use the numerous ferries crossed by roads in Assam. It is hardly possible that such a system should not retard the development of the province; it must contribute to the unpopularity of Assam in the districts from which labour is recruited for the tea-gardens, and must thus tend to enhance the difficulty and cost of recruatment.

2. In their reply to this letter, the Assam Brauch of the Indian Tea Association admit the danger of illegal arrest referred to, but struction of hitherto accepted facts. Mr.

against illegal detention. People of the cooling class will seldom appeal to the Court for redress in such cases, and, while ferryment are allowed to exercise the power of arresting baby elephant several times charged the gate. By putting her forelegs half way up the "kheddah" wall she could get her trunk over the top of the wall, but it was too strong for her. The rest of the elephants put their heads down, and moved round and round in a tight Rugger scrummage. The baby elephants moved about in the middle of the mass without coming to any harm.

Nothing more could be done that night and the caught elephants were left alone to think it over. The next morning the tame elephants were mustered in the passage, the gate was lifted, and about twenty tame elephants, each with a mahout on its neck, walked backwards into the enclosure. The wild elephants did not offer any opposition, but huddled together at the far side of the "kheddah." The tame elephants then formed a line across the "kheddah," jamming the wild ones into a tight mass, and themselves facing outwards so as to keep their mahouts as far as possible from the trunks of the wild elephants. In that position the mahouts were with the help of several times crossed in such cases, and, while ferrymen are allowed to exercise the power of arresting deserters without warrant, a criminal prosectution against a ferryman for mistaken arrest if it results in conviction, will not be followed by a deterrent penalty. The arrest or detention of a passenger under a bona fide mistake does not at present afford sufficient ground for cancelling a ferryman's lease. The views of the planting community are by no means unanimously in favour of the present practice, and there is a strong body of influential opinion that is opposed to it and that supports the proposal to prohibit absolutely the arrest of deserters without warrant by ferrymen in the wild ones into a tight Rugger scrummage. The baby addentification of the second in the passage, the gate was lifted, and about twenty tame elephants, each with a mahout on its neck, walked backwards into the enclosure. The wild be proposal to prohibit absolutely the arrest of deserters without warrant, a criminal pros

absolutely all ferrymen in Assam, as well as their servants, from accepting authorisation from any employer to arrest any labourer deserting from his service. Steps will be taken to insert a rule to this effect in the rules under section 12 of The Northern India Ferries Act (XVII of 1878) and a corresponding clause in the form of ferry lease. A warning will then be conveyed to all ferrymen that the detention of any person wishing to cross at a ferry on suspicion of his being a deserter from a tea-garden will render them liable to prosent the surface and a section 23 of the Forma Act. cution under section 23 of the Ferries Act

and also to cancellation of the ferry lease.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, and to all Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers, for information and guidance: also that copies be forwarded for information to the Assam and Surma Valley Branches of the Indian Tea Association. 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 treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoa Remedy and castor oil as directed, with each bottle and a cure is certain. Since this remedy has 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 Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

THE HEAT OF THE EARTH.

CAUSED BY RADIUM. Is the heat of the earth due not to the fact that it is a molten mass which has been slowly cooling for millions of years but to the pre-sence in it of that mysteriously fascinating

element, radium?

Professor Ernest Rutherford, the young but already distinguished pupil of Professor J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, who first measured the mass and velocity of radium's electrons, the mass and velocity of radium's electrons, threw out the latter suggestion in a lecture before the Royal Institution last might. It was a lecture attended by the most eminent scientists, the theatre being packet to suffocation. The Duke of Northumberland was in the chair, and lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Blythswood, Professors J. J. Thomson, Sylvanus Thompson, and Dewar, Mr. Alexander Siemens, and Mr.. Swan were noted as being present.

The extraordinary emanations of radium

which produces air vibrations and consequ sounds. But Mr. Parsons makes the diaphragm act merely as a lever for agitating an air valve, and it is the vibrations of the air valve which are the source of the energy now supplying the sound. The method is not in reality as simple as this description, but the foregoing sentences may indicate the method. They cannot indicate the effect, which must be heard to be appreciated. At is not beautiful; and the defects of a ready tenor, which ordinarily might be ascribed to the mechanical limitations of the gramophone, are brought out with quite disconcerting effect. They are magnified five-fold, and the noise is such that if its dwellers take to supplementing that resolute instrument, the pianola, by Mr. C. A. Parsons' auxetophone new legislation will be loudly called for. Exhibits or more scientifia importance and usefulness were Dr. Fleming's apparatus, which, by discharging electric oscillations over a given length of wire and reflecting them along the same path, showed that the wave length of such oscillations could be accurately measured. This was a most beautiaccurately measured. This was a most beautiful and ingenious piece of apparatus; and the nodes or stationary waves, where the outgoing and incoming waves neutralised one another, were indicated very strikingly by vacum tubes. Professor A. E. Wright showed some pipettes which give a simple and most accurate means of measuring the number of corpuscles in blood, and the amount of agglutination which blood undergoes under the typhoid test. Dr. Alan Green exhibited some photographs which showed that in certain circumstances bacilli, such as the tubercle bacillus become themselves radiative when exposed to the gamma rays of radium.

when exposed to the gamma rays of radium. Professor Garwood's most valuable sounding machine, for taking the depths of mountain lakes to which it is not possible to take a boat, was shown; Mr. Franklin Adams brought his was shown; Mr. Franklin Adams brought his truly remarkable series of photographs of stars of the Southern Hemisphere, photographed at the Cape Town University in pursuance of making the great Star Atlas of the Southern Hemisphere; Professor J. U. Farmer had some slides of cancer nuclei, which displayed the heterotype division that differentiates them from the cells of the ordinary tissues of the body; and the Royal Astronomical Society sent a series of Professor Hale's wonderful views of the sun, which make clear the differing materials of which its outer coverings are composed. A special mention should be made of the micro-photographs, in which the magnification was in some instances as great as 1,500 diameters, shown by Mr. Arthur E. Smith and Mr. Richard Kerr. In these photographs a single human hair has the diameter of a criket ball.

THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19, 1904.

HOW INDIAN MASSES CONNECT GOVERNMENT WITH PLAGUE. THE following paragraph appears in the London "Daily News" of 26th May received by the mail to hand:—
"PLAGUE IN INDIA.

"The doing of the Indian Government." "The doing of the Indian Government."

"The Rev. Thomas Evans, a veteran Welsh Baptist Missionary, of Mussoorie, U.P., India, writes to this week's "Baptist" of an increase in the spread of famine throughout India. He says that the people have taken a strange idea of it, and believe that it is the doing of the Indian Government in order to reduce the population of the country, as they have found population of the country, as they have found by the late census taken that the people of

India are increasing at too rapid a rate.

"Mr. Evans emphasises the fact that this strange idea has been a serious hindrance to Gospel preaching in the bazaars and zenana houses, as the people think that all Europeans are just now agents of the Government to propagate the plague calamity throughout the land.

"According to the details furnished to "The

thousand persons die daily of the plague in that part of the country. "From the "Pioneer Mail" just to hand we quote the following sentences from a plague

catechism which it reproduces:
Q.—(1). What is plague? Is it a disease?
A.—No. It is a new method of poisoning people.
Q.—(2). How does it come to spread all over India?

A .- Because the Government takes great pains to spread it far and wide.
Q.—(3). Why should the Government wish

A.—Because they aim to reduce the number of Hindus and Mahomedans in this country.
Q.—(4). Why should Government wish to decrease the number of its subjects?

A .- Because the census shows that the popu-

A.—Because the census shows that the population is multiplying too rapidly.

"A correspondent of the "Pioneer," referring to the above catechism, says:

"One native gentleman when asked when this teaching above referred to was first heard of in these provinces, answered that he first knew of it the year of the plague riots at Cawnpore (1900), but unless such ideas had been before circulated about Cawnpore, the fanatic fear that showed itself in these riots is quite unintelligible. But given districts where even remote hamlets have been carefully indoctrinated with this catechism and

ing enquiry into the causes that are at work in producing such a horrible conviction in the minds of the people, that the authorities are only monsters in human shape. The conviconly monsters in human shape. The conviction seems to have taken a very deep root; for, although these lies were first spread more than half-a-dozen years, and although the Indian papers as well as the Indian officials have done their best to remove it, it has yet the same firm hold, as it had eight years ago, upon tens of millions. What is most, striking is that, there is not a part of India where the that, there is not a part of India where the foulest of motives are not attributed to the authorities in connection with the out-break

of plague.

To the educated people of India, it is of course quite plain why should such a belief prevail all over the country; but, the authorities are not likely to view the matter from that stand-point. In short, nowhere are the masses in such a deplorable condition as those in India. They exist simply to toil from morning to evening and pay taxes. The British Government to them is the police constable and the tax-gatherer. They cry for drinking water, but no body listens to them. Cholera, fever and plague decimate them by thousands and tens of thousands; but they rarely see the face of a medical man or get

of this country have special grievances against the authorities here, generally speaking. Their complaint is that they would prefer the fell disease to the regulations that are enforced to stamp it out. Indeed plague, when it first broke out and for years afterwards, bad a most parallely first press the highest had a most paralysing effect upon the highes and the lowest of the officials in the country Surely, it is no crime to be under the sway of this malady; yet, when people happened to be overtaken by that calamity, they were treated worse than felons and convicts.

Fancy that wives and husbands, parents and daughters were forcibly separated and carried to plague hospitals amidst heart-rending shrieks, and those who resisted were sent to long terms of imprisonment! British sale

to long terms of imprisonment! British solto long terms of imprisonment! British soldiers were also employed to enforce plague regulations, and they actually violated the sanctity of Hindu and Mussalman homes by entering into their zenana and committing frightful atrocities. Then, plague doctors, armed with irresistible powers, were let loose all over the country, and many of them perpetrated so much oppression that they came to be regarded with peculiar horror by the people, who seemed to fancy that, "a plague-stricken samily is forsaken of God and man."

Nobody questions the good motives of the Nobody questions the good motives of the authorities; but, neither can the people be blamed if, with these horrors before them,—with the spectacle of the whole population of a village in the Punjab being killed by a placus deter through a present and the second land.

"According to the details furnished to "The Baptist," the Punjab suffers most from the calamity, and it is calculated that about four there was some intimate connection between the Government and the plague. That their the Government and the plague. That their conviction is sincere, and not based upon malice, admits of no question. For, there are innumerable instances to show that they would rather sacrifice their own lives than permit the officials to meddle with them in any way, when they were in the midst of plague. Much of this mischief might have been avoided if the authorities were more sympathetic in their dealings with the plaguesympathetic in their dealings with the plague-stricken people, and taken them in their con-fidence. Indeed, if they had sought to en-force the plague rules with the minimum of suffering and the maximum of good, they might have produced a different impression upon the popular mind.

A MAGISTRATE INTERPRETING LAWS

matrix fear that showed itself in these riots is quite unintelligible. But given district, and the calcaims and non can easily see why all the henvelent of forts of the authorities have been carefully indoctrinated with this catechism and non can easily see why all the henvelent of forts of the authorities have been carefully indoctrinated with this catechism and non can easily see why all the henvelent of forts of the authorities have been carefully indoctrinated with this catechism and non can easily see why all the henvelent of forts of the authorities have been carefully indoctrinated with this catechism and non can easily see why all the henvelent of the forts of the authorities have been carefully indoctrinated with this catechism and for interest the forts of the authorities have been carefully indoctrinated with this catechism and no can easily see with a seem of the forts of the authorities have the agreed of the head of the first own to the notice of the High Court would have, in spite of Mr. Poster gross illegalities, nossibly remained its first that one to their forts of the High Court would have just of the High Court would have ju A MAGISTRATE INTERPRETING LAWS
TO THE HONBLE JUDGES.
The strong remarks passed upon Mr. Magistrate Foster of Hazaribagh by the Criminal
Bench of the High Court, a short report of
which is published elsewhere, were not
altogether unexpected by us. Everyone in the Muffasil knows very well that the
Magistrates, generally speaking, are getting
day by day more and more uncontrollable.
It is not many cases, involving Magisterial

millions who are not demoralized by education are grateful and contented, and so enamoured of British rule that they will prefer a European Judge to an Indian when they are tried for a criminal-offence. How is it then that these millions would go so far as to blacken the character of their benefactors in this diabolical manner, simply, because, some unscrupulous mischief-makers took it into their head to circulate certain statements which were absurd on the face of them?

The Indian masses are not savages; neither are they unintelligent creatures. In short, they will not indiscriminately swallow down every statement you put before them. It thus behoves the rulers to institute a searching enquiry into the causes that are at work

bag, to show cause why they should not furnish security to keep the peace were ordered to "hajat" without the option of giving bail pending the enquiry. This Court upon motion by the petitioners, apprehending that the order of the Deputy Commissioner was "ultravires," directed under sec. 498 Cr. P. C. that the petitioner, should be admitted to bail and called on the Deputy Commissioner for an called on the Deputy Commissioner for an explanation of his action. Mr. Foster in his explanation, which plainly shows that he is impatient of control, and resents what he terms the intervention of the High Court, has ventured to assert that this Court has acted without any consideration for "a Dis-trict Magistrate's prestige" and in a manner "likely to open an avenue to future lawless-ness." Mr. Foster who is an officer of only 8½ years' service, should, instead of chafing under the salutary control of the High Court and using improper language, welcome the interposition of higher authority, which is calculated to check the errors of impulse and inexperience and to correct illegal actions, which might otherwise lead to serious consequences. He no doubt occupies a high and respectable position, as he is careful to remind us, but that does not give him license to respectable position, as he is careful to remind us, but that does not give him license to serd men to jail without justification in law, nor do adopt the arrogant tone of one who considers his action beyond criticism and correction. This is a typical case indicating the necessity of a controlling authority to rectify the mistakes and illegalities committed by Magistrates.'

The case is this: The rectitioners were

jail without trial and refused them bail!

In his explanation to the high Court, the Magistrate says that he had only "remanded" them to jail. But the Hon'ble Judges point out in their judgment that there could be no remand, because the petitioners had not at all been in jail and had not come out from there. Thus the Magistrate was apparently not clear as to what "remand" means. The section under which he sent the men to hajut empowers him only to arrest the netitioners. section under which he sent the men to hajut empowers him only to arrest the petitioners upon a report from the Police, but, yet, either deliberately or from his inability to compre-hend the meaning of the section, he not only consigned the men into jail, but contended that his interpretation of the law was correct and that of the High Court wrong! And these officials are entrusted with the lives, Yberties and honour of the people!

The Magistrate is a young official of 8, years' standing. That is quite true. Is that any excuse? Does that fact lessen the sufferings of the men sent so unjustly to just Why ings of the men sent so unjustly to jam? Why are men, who are so young,—ho have only just crossed the kite-flying stage—empowered with such enormous authority, which enables them to make pastime of the liberties of their fellow-beings? The reason is, India is governed, not in the interests of the people exactly,

but of the seriese Mr. Foster betray so much feeling in this case? Nay, he so far forgets himself as to use "arrogant" language towards the High Court. It may be that it is zeal the High Court. It may be that it is zeal in the public service which led him to act in such a manner but the case has an ugly featy e,—the presence of Mr. Christian as a par It will be hard to persuade the outside thic to believe that the Magistrate was new though unconsciously, for he is a young an of susceptible temper, influenced by the full that one of the parties in the case was a European.

influenced by the fact that one of the parties in the case was a European.

One of the stock arguments of Magistrates, in justification of their illegal acts, is that they have a preserve the public peace. Well, if they can be seen their districts quiet without committing illegalities, they should get themselves transferred to the Opium Department. Another argument is that they have a prestage to maintain, and the High Court should think of that! Only nine years are Mr. Foster was consuming gas at midago Mr. Foster was consuming gas at midnight to pass a difficult examination. And now he claims that his prestige requires that he should be permitted to trample the laws of the land under foot!

had to submit to the Hon'ble Judges that they should, now and then, take serious notice of these glaring cases of illegalities, not only for the benefit of good administration, but that of the officials themselves.

We do not pretend to believe that it is our suggestion that led the Criminal Bench to pass the strong remarks upon Mr. Magistrate Foster. The fact seems to be that the Hon'ble As regards the prayer of transfer of the case we are grieved to see that the Hon'ble Judges refused it. They say "We make no order upon the application for transfer as presumably the Deputy Commissioner does not intend to try the case himself." Does it make any difference whether the case is tried by Mr. Foster or his subordinate? Considering the feelings displayed Mr. Foster his subordinate who will try the case oster, his subordinate who will try th will not have the fullest liberty of givi play to his sense of justice.

MALARIA, CHOLERA AND PLAGUE. ONE can see from the sayings and doings of interference of the High Court, and using "arrogant" language, the Judges had no help but to tell him that, though a high official he was yet bound to obey the law. Let us here quote the scathing language used by the Hon'ble Judges:—

"The petitioners, two of whom are landed proprietors, and the third is the manager. having been called upon by Mr. Foster, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribag, to show cause why they should not furnish security to keep the peace were ordered to "hajat" without the option of giving bail pending the enquiry. This Court upon motion by the petitioners, apprehending that the order of the Deputy Commissioner was "ultravires," directed under sec. 498 Cr. P. C. that the pregress or the retrogression of a nation he authorities here that the suppression of

the progress or the retrogression of a nation is to be found in its vital statistics. And yet official information on the subject is of the most meagre kind possible, and one can base most meagre kind possible, and one can base no definite conclusion upon the data supplied by the authorities. Every Province has its princely-paid sanitary Commissioner, with a staff of officers to help him; and Bengal has also one. It should be his duty, not only to collect every information relating to the general mortality, birth-rate, the prevalence of various diseases and similar matters, but also to enlighten the public on the all-important topic of the day, which is producing a most depressing effect upon every thoughtful Indian, whether or not the higher classes are really disappearing. We have sought in vain for any information on this point in the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1903-04, which ary Commissioner's Report for 1903-04, which as just been published.

rarely see the face of a medical man or get any medical treatment. This is the lot of eighty per cent. of the three hundred millions in India. They only see the dark, and not the bright, side of a foreign rule.

Need any body wonder them why they may be easily persuaded to believe that the relation between them and the Sarkar is that of the oppressed and the oppressor, and that the latter is capable of anything, however abominable it may be? The educated Indians, who directly realize the benefits of British rule, will treat such lies with scorn. Let the masses also see the benefits of British rule in a clear and palpable form, and they too will learn to treat these lies with equal scorn.

In that does not give him license to see the militon in law, nor do adopt the arrogant tone of one who considers his action beyond criticism and correction. This is a typical case indicating atthority to rectify the mistakes and illegalities committed by Magistrates. The petitioners were collecting rent in connection with a property which one Mr. Christian contended was his under the terms of the lease granted to him. but which the former claimed as theirs. Mr. bu But, though the authorities are silent on the subject, there is no doubt that cholera,

Talking of plague, the unfortunate people of this country have special grievances against the authorities here, generally speaking. Their complaint is that they would prefer the fell disease to the regulations that are enforced to stamp it out. Indeed plague, when it first broke out and for years afterwards, had a most paralysing effect upon the highest hed and the lowest of the officials in the country. Surely, it is no crime to be under the sway of this malady; yet, when people happened to be overtaken by that calamity, they were the feed of the peace; and Mr. Magistrate Foster immediately sent them to to the majority of them are dead, and their described towns and other parts of the country; but, the majority of them are dead, and their described towns and other parts of the country; but, the majority of them are dead, and their described towns and other parts of the country; but, the majority of them are dead, and their described to the majority of of whose intellectual superiority the members of the ruling classes are so nervous—and it requires the culture of many centuries for a man of the subordinate caste to attain to the status of the superior caste,—no Bengalee, who has a drop of love for his race, can contemplate this process of rapid decay, without being deeply moved. Strangely, enough, even many of our educated men are not aware of this terrible, though too true, tragedy.

We are told by the Sanitary Commissioner. man of the subordinate caste to attain to the status of the superior caste,—no Bengalee, who has a drop of love for his race, can contemplate this process of rapid decay, without being deeply moved. Strangely, enough, even many of our educated men are not aware of this terrible, though too true, tragedy.

We are told by the Sanitary Commissioner that in 1903, 2,481,149 people died in Bengal from various causes. It is a well-known fact that, many deaths are not registered in the interior. This shows that the mortality is higher than what is stated in the Sanitary Commissioner's Report. But taking the figures

higher than what is stated in the Sanitary Commissioner's Report. But taking the figures to be correct, why should there be such heavy mortality in Bengal, that is to say, 32 per mille, when death-rate in England and other countries is, as a rule, below 20 per mille? Why should 12 men more in every thousand die in Bengal than in other lands? The reason is quite plain. It is cholera, fever, and plague that have generally been committing this great havoc. All these diseases are preventible. But, here the people are practically left to themselves. They know not what pure drinking water is. They rarely see the face of a doctor. Medicine or medical treatment is practically unknown to them. Myriads of

tality is of course bad sanitation and want of proper nourishment; for the truth cannot be concealed that struggle for existence among the people is getting keener day by day, and their surroundings more insanitary. The Sanitary Commissioner practically confirms this theory when he says that, 37 per cent. of the deaths among the infants are due to mal-nutrition and seven per cent. to insanitation. It is equally true that, as the Sanitary Commissioner remarks, a large number of deaths among children are also due to diseased parentage.

not what disease was. It was from simp fever that they, as a rule, suffered; and they got rid of it generally by fasting for eight days. The result was that, as a rule, they died between the ages of 65 to 75; now me average life of an Indian is 50 to 55. And this is mainly because sanitary conditions have become worse and the people have not the means of nourishing their systems properly by good and healthy

In his water-supply circular the Lieutenant-Governor has urged upon the educated Bengalees to teach the inhabitants of villages to observe the ordinary rules of sanitation. They, however, know these rules as much as the ordinary people of the West. If key bathe and wash their clothes and utensils in the same tank from which they draw their drinking water, it is not, because, they are ignorant of the most elementary rules of health, but because they have no help in the matter. Previously they had many tanks and could thus reserve some for drinking purposes only; but now hundreds, sometimes thousands, have to resort to a single tank; and as they must bathe and wash as well as drink, it cannot avoid contamination as they must use it for all necessary purposes. In short, they need no lecture on the rules of sanitation, but an ample supply of pure water, good drainage, healthy food, and proper medical help to save themselves from the extinction which has begun and is proceeding

ONE of the Australian colonies, when they found that England was going to give them the shadow of self-government, and not real thing, uttered a protest in a very marked manner. They elected the Colonial Secretary himself as their President! We thank Burrisal for having at last declared, in an emphatic manner, the value that they put upon local self-government as it exists here. They have elected for their delegate Mr. Beatson-Bell, the late Magistrate of that district, to vote for a member in the Bengal Council! We think this practice should be followed aways. vote for a member in the Bengal Council! We think this practice should be followed everywhere. When the electors have no interest in electing a proper man, and when the proper man has no interest in his work, the best thing is to elect Magistrates, Joint-Magistrates, and Sessions Judges as delegates or members. If the Burrisal people had the least faith in local self-government that exists now, they would never have elected or dared to elect not only a European, but an official like Mr. Beatson Bell. It seems, however, our congratulations to the Burrisal people are pre-

WE are requested to announce that, Mr. A. Choudhry, Bar-at-Law, has kindly consented to preside over the deliberations of the Bengal Conference to be held at Burdwan on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant. Districts should lose no time in electing their delegates. It is expected that the Conference will be attended by a large number of people. This is the second time that Burdwan is going to have a meeting of the Provincial Conference.

The promoters are to be congretabled on The promoters are to be congratulated on having secured the presidentship of such a distinguished public man of Bengal as Mr. A.

this great havoc. All these diseases are preventible. But, here the people are practically left to themselves. They know not what pure drinking water is. They rarely see the face of a doctor. Medicine or medical treatment is practically unknown to them. Myriads of them cannot secure two meals a day, and thus get their systems weakened for want of nourishment. Why should not they die like fleas? And, pray, how many of these nearly two and a quarter of a million deaths were among the higher classes? As we said, the Sanitary Commissioner is silent on the point, though the people are most vitally interested in the question.

A long paragraph has been devoted by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the Sanitary Commissioner's Report to the question of infant mortality. Needless to say that death water among the shildren is very high. tion.

A long paragraph has been devoted by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the Sanitary Commissioner's Report to the question of infant mortality. Needless to say that death-rate among the children is very high in the death-rate among the children is very high in the control of the control o his facts and figures establish the reverse of it? We think the mystery can be easily explained. Though Lord Curzon claimed "unexampled liberality" for British rule in India he felt that he must support his allegation by indisputable proofs. And who was to supply these proofs? And, thus, the cleverest man in the service, namely, Mr. Risley, was chosen by His Lordship. Mr. Risley had no help in the matter,—he was bound, under the terms of his service, to do it. It seems, however, that in his heart of hearts he had no faith at all in the so-called "unexampled liberality": equally true that, as the Sanitary Commissioner remarks, a large number of deaths among children are also due to diseased parentage.

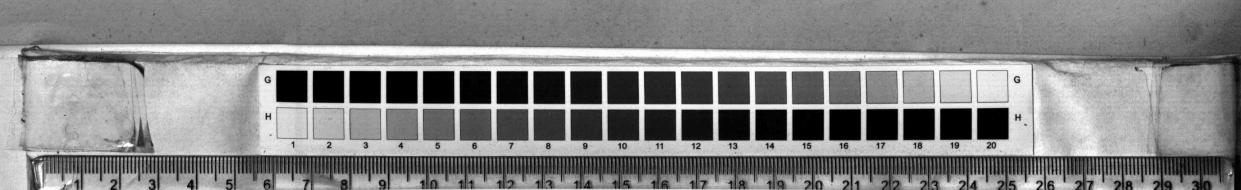
In the United States the death-rate among infants and children under 5 has been greatly reduced. The improvement within that period has been marvellous. According to Dr. Cyrus Edson and other medical authorities of Philadelphia, this result has been obtained by improving the surroundings in every dwelling place and giving opportunities to the people to secture good food. "There is more money in circulation," says Dr. Edson, "people are more prosperous, and they are putting into their stomachs a higher grade of food than was the case twenty-five years ago." In short according to scientific and medical authorities in America, the mortality of children and adults has a very intimate connection with the question of diet, which has received very close attention in the United States, and on all sides, new and nourishing food has been put on the market.

very close attention in the United States, and on all sides, new and nourishing food has been put on the market.

Hot different is the case in India! Here semi-starvation is the order of the day with all classes except the highest; and thus they die much earlier than they used to do before. Seven or eight decades ago, people here knew not what discusse was. It was from simple its expenses are expected to exceed its income by nearly two lakhs. Needless to say that, this vast increase in expenditure has taken place within the last few years, that is to say, since the representative Commissioners were expelled and the Corporation placed in the hands of an irresponsible body. The number of officers, mostly Europeans and Eurasians, have been enormously increased, while the salaries of all the superior officers, the Chairman downwards, have also gone upwards. In this way, nearly one-third revenue of the Corporation is swallowed up by the establishment. And the more the Corporation is showing its incapacity to carry on tion is showing its incapacity to carry on its duties properly, the more men it is em-ploying to look after its affairs!

There was a time when a few Road Overseers practically looked after all the streets and lanes and by-lanes of Calcutta. In their place we have got four District Engineers each drawing Rs. 600-750 per month, with a number of Supervisors and Overseers to help them. In this way, we have got the establishments of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the Secretary as well as the Accounts, the Printing, the Assessment, the Collector's, the License, the Hackney Carriage, the Office Building, the Chief Engineer's, the District Engineers', the Building Surveyor's, the Road Maintenance, the Municipal Market, the Conservancy, the Slaughter House, the Water Supply, the Drainage, the Health, and the Railway working departments. In a future issue we hope to show how lakhs and lakhs are devoured every year by these departments and their establishments, and how the rate-payers are being pumped dry departments and their establishments, and how the rate-payers are being pumped dry for their maintenance. Of course the Corporation cannot exist or do its duties properly unless the rate-payers contribute, their quota to the Municipal fund; but the point is, whether or not, more money is paid by them than what is absolutely needed.

A very small incident will show how care-less the Municipal Commissioners generally are with regard to the expenditure of the are with regard to the expenditure of the rate-payers' money. It may be remembered that the townspeople, specially in the northern quarter, suffered terribly sometime ago from the non-supply of both filtered and unfiltered water. One Mr. Jordan, a Superintendent of the Mullick's Ghat Pumping Station, was found to be responsible for this state of things. He was therefore very properly removed. The man, however, applied



for gratuity. And who it was that supported his claim which was discussed at the meeting ms claim which was discussed at the meeting of the Corporation held last Wednesday? Mr. Tremearne, the great champion of the rate-payers! He was seconded by Mr. Bertram; and would it be believed only two Commissioners—Kumar Dinendra Nath Roy and Babu Sita Nath Roy—all honour to them—opposed the motion? All, others either voted with Mr. Tremearne or remained silent. His motion was thus carried; and Mr. Jordan His motion was thus carried; and Mr. Jordan. through whose, neglect tens of thousands of rate-payers were put to immense trouble, was allowed to pocket his gratuity at the cost of the same suffering rate-payers! Is this not very funny? Of course the amount involved in this matter is a trifle, but it is in this way that the rate-payers' money is guarded by the new race of Commissioners. We are very much gratified to find that, Mr. Allen strongly opposed the motion of Mr. Tremearne. The other day the pay of a slaughter-house Superintendent,—of course a European or a Eurasian,—was also, at the motion of Mr. Bertram, sought to be increased; but, thanks to the strong opposithrough whose, neglect tens of thousands creased; but, thanks to the strong opposi-tion of the Hon'ble Moulvi Serajul Islam, the proposition was withdrawn.

Or course Mr. Chairman Allen of the Calcutta Corporation will do his best to extricate the institution under his charge from its almost hopeless position. But will he succeed? The first thing what the present Lieutenant-Governor did, after taking charge of his office, was to make inquiry about the administration of the Calcutta Municipality. His Honour had realized fully that the Corporation had not only proved a failure, but an engine of oppression; and he earnestly wanted to improve its condition. For this he consulted Indians and Europeans interested in the questions. tion. His Honour showed such earnestness in the matter that we expected a beginning in a few weeks, but His Honour is silent. We have, however, got Mr. Allen at the head of the Corporation. He is not only able, but also sympathetic. If he begins the work of reform, we have not the least doubt he will find in the Lieutenant-Governor,—not an obstructionist, but a friend. The Corporation was in the hands of the real representatives of the rate-payers. They were ousted; the number and powers of the elected Com-missioners were reduced; and the result was anarchy where there was order previously. The Eurasians and "Poor Whites" sought and got appointments by scores,—many of them simply by virtue of their colour. It however became necessary to control and help the latter, and in this way, others were admitted. But who were to control these others? So A monastery has been established in Keon laster, and in this way, others were admitted. But who were to control these others? So another batch of controllers were appointed to control the previous controllers! The establishment charges thus increased enormously. The cost swelled in another way. Those already in service wanted an increase of their pay and they got it; for, the Municipality was practically without a mo hap. And the Corporation is now an institution which exists mainly to maintain a huge number of salaries. The rate-payers are taxed and taxed till almost the uthout the uthout limits of taxation have earliered by the veier of the Palghat, Ear-indeed, each of the proposes of keeping up this princely and huge establishment. The Municipality of the Palghat, Ear-indeed, each of the Palghat (Last), Cashier of the Palghat (Last), Cashier of the Palghat (Last), Cashier of the Corporation have a laready appoint the original proposes of the Palghat (Last), Cashier of the Palghat (Last), Cashier of the Corporation have a laready phone of the propose of the Palghat (Last), Cashier of the Corporation have a laready phone of the Corporation have a laready and the corporation have a laready been driven in the last person have been possible if they were the corporation have a laready and the corporation hav

In seems that, Mr. McBlaine, Judge of Krishnuggur, has now considerably quieted down. A correspondent at Krishnuggur informs us that, our paragraph regarding the removal of the portrait of Kumar Gopendra Krishna Bahadoor from the court room to the bar library having attracted the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour was pleased through his constituted attorney, Mr. Randle, to ask an explanation from Mr. McBlaine. Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, What the latter said in justification of his action is not known to the public. It is, however, surmised that Sir Andrew Fraser was passed in favour of the plaintiff as was not satisfied with Mr. McBlaine's explana action is not known to the public. It is, however, surmised that Sir Andrew Fraser was not satisfied with Mr. McBlaine's explana-At the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Accordingly, on the oits original place. Accordingly, on the oth instant, the Judge privately asked the Nazir to take back the portrait from the bar library and hang it up where it was previously placed. So the portrait incident has ended exactly in the way it was expected to terminate. In other words, the portrait is in the same place where it was before. Indeed, the present head of the Bengal Government or the present Chief of the High Court is the last the present to the present Chief of the High Court is the last to the present exactly in the way it was expected to terminate. In other words, the portrait is in the same place where it was before. Indeed, the present head of the Bengal Government or the present Chief of the High Court is the last person, to teleproceasings on the person to tolerate such proceedings on the part of a responsible officer like the Judge of a District, the inevitable effect of which would be the revival of racial feeling which happily no longer exists in an offensive form in Bengal. The Acting the process of the process of

BABU Baroda Charan Mittra, Sessions Judge, Jessore and Khulna, in passing the sentence of transportation for life upon

Shakhina Bibee remarks:-'In fact, I would have awarded a lessel punishment than transportation for life had

he law allowed it."

So here the man is better than the law. Here we find a bloody law framed by a Christian nation which does not permit a Judge to do justice and give full play to his humane feelings. Here we see a provision of the law which has the effect of brutalizing a man by compelling him to do violence to his innate sense of justice. Here we find a Ses-sions Judge mournfully declaring that he was disposed to deal with the woman justly, but he had no help in the matter; he must punish her more than she deserves, for the law, made

AFTER the above was in type, we term that the unfortunate women, Sakhina Bibi, has just submitted a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor for elemency. The case is so pitiful that we have no doubt that His Honour will that we have no doubt that His Honour will be deeply moved on going through the petition; and we sincerely trust, Sir A. Fraser will be pleased to exercise his prerogative of mercy in this case. According to medical testimony, the woman was quite insane and thus incapable of realizing the nature of her act when she committed it. No good purpose whatever will be served by transporting a helpless creature like her for life, who deserves pity and tender care, and not ferocious punishment. The recommendation of the Sessions Judge should also appeal to the kind heart of the Lieutenant-Governor. Says Mr. serves pity and tender care, and not ferocious punishment. The recommendation of the Sessions Judge should also appeal to the kind heart of the Lieutenant-Governor. Says Mr. Mittra, in the concluding portion of his judgment: "In fact I would have awarded a lesser sentence than transportation, had the law allowed it." His Honour is, however, not fettered by any provision of the law or consideration of justice in disposing of the matter: indeed, Sir Andrew has only to exercise the divine function of mercy, vested in him as the ruler of the Province, in a case like this. In England, a woman, under the above circumstant of the kind in the light of Indian the introduced in the experience. Regarded in the said to be, but which decidedly are not, the root principles of British-Indian rule, they are simply what one would have a right to expect. Three years and a few months ago the Governor of Albra, in Northern Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, made up a small expedition consisting of sixteen persons, to go among the head-hunters who lived in the fact. matter: indeed, b...

to exercise the divine function of mercy, ed in him as the ruler of the Province, in a case like this. In England, a woman, under the above circumstances, would not have been convicted. We trust, His Honour will see his way to grant the prayer of the woman, which is either to remit the whole sentence or reduce it to a nominal punishment.

The expedition, says Governor Bowen, "included Colonel Juan Villamor, provincial secretary, who, with his brother Blas, was the head and front of the insurrectors until the surrender in the preceding April. He became my sucpreceding April.

numerous observations and experiments, he has come to the conclusion that generally the has come to the conclusion that generally the direction of air flowing over the upper regions in Bengal had so long been north-westerly. The Himalayan range being only 400 miles distant from Calcutta, the cooled wind from that region flowing at a rate of 20 miles could retain a low and refreshing temperature many hours. But of late, a change has taken place in the direction of winds. Instead of flowing from the north-west the wind now comes from

have been possible if they were all "natives." Indeed, a good many "native" employees of the Corporation have already been driven away. This is the real condition of the Calcutta Corporation. Reform can only be possible by reducing the number and pay of the establishement in every department by half. But who will care to do it?

To committing criminal breach of thirst in respect of the sum, of rupees thirty thousand, by Mr. Harris, First Class Magistrate, with special and enhanced powers under Section 30. Criminal Procedure Code. An appeal has been filed on behalf of Sirdar Labh Singh in the Court of Sessions Judge, Lahore. Lalas Shadi Lal and Balwant Rai have been engaged for the accused. for the accused.

On the Original Side of the Bombay Light Court, the suit instituted b yMr. william Brock Keen, official Trustee in Bankruptcy of Mrssrs. William Watson and Co., against Mr. George Grant Craig for Rs. 1,986 with interests and costs on current account was disposed of the other day. Mr. Keen sued prayed for.

fendant who had transferred in favour of the firm certain policies, the premia of which was paid by the firm. A decree was passed as

The Acting Chief Justice of Ceylon has been giving his views on some juries. One Ikemis Appu, an old jail bird, was tried at the Sessions Court on the 30th ultimo for the theft of a fowl. He was acquitted by a jury consisting of Messrs. W. Mitchell, Geo. Denton Moir, Jas, Watt, Barday Leechman, S. Thambaiyab, A. R. Bartholomeusz and E. A. Thorpe. The Hon. F. C. Mancrieff addressing the accused told him he had been acquitted by the jury, though he entirely disagreed with the verdict. He could not understand how any jury could come to such a verdict in the face of the evidence. If there were many more of such vendicts there would be many more of such vendicts there would be very great difficulty in meeting out justice to criminals. Later His Lordship again addressing the Crown Counsel present in a voice which rang with indignation, said that he had heard cases in the planting districts and had conducted trials in the low-country. As a rule, he had found the jurors intelligent and fair-minded, and, though he had had occasion to disagree with some verdicts, still those were cases in which there might have by his Christian masters, will not allow him to do otherwise. In the Philippines the American Congress is going to pass an Act, one of the provisions of which is:—

"That excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual nunishments inflicted."

In India, alas! the case, oftentimes, is the reverse of what is stated in the above. Here usual nunishments inflicted."

In India, alas! the case, oftentimes, is the reverse of what is stated in the above. Here ferocious and cruel sentence is rather the rule than the excention. Now, why should a Judge, under any circumstance whatever, be compelled by law to against his honest conviction? Why should the Christian rulers permit such unnatural state of things to exist in with pencil and paper to take notes of the evidence.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

London, May 27.

A MARVELLOUS INCIDENT. That is to say the incident to which I am about to draw attention is marvellous only when regarded in the light of Indian fastnesses of the Cordilleras. With the success which attended his purely moral suasion mission I have nothing to do with in this paragraph. This, taken from Governor Bowen's own narrative, published in New York less than a fortnight ago, is what I want to be exceeding.

surrectors until the surrender in the preceding April. He became my successor as Govern'r of Abra."

Note the story told in the italicised passages: Colonel Juan Villamor, he was the head and front of the rebels bed me successor to the American Governor of Ab. Nine months before he is here treated as all ost on an equality with the American Governor, Juan Villamor was the leading rebel in the province of Abra! Within a few months of his surreder he is Chief Secretary to the province of Abra! within a few months of his surreder he is Chief Secretary to the province of Abra! I less than eighteen months from his being the head and front of a rebellious province. Colonel Villamor was appointed Governor of in the direction of winds. Instead of flowing from the north-west the wind now comes from line less than eighteen months from his being the head and front of a rebellious province. It is as the wind does not pass over any snowled amountain but on the contrary is heated by the convection currents from the deserts and the plain, it gives rise to exceptional heat in Bengal. The point now is, why should there be a change in the direction of the wind, and Bengal punished with a blazing fire for days together? into positions of authority. In so doing they act wisely. They do actually do the Christian, the Christ-like things which we boast of

cuss and draw attention to their grievances. But instead of meeting with contumely and contempt from the English officials, instead of being ignored by the executive, the Lieutenant-Governor himself invites the discontented delegates to the Legislative Council and there frankly discusses with them the matters on which they feel so keenly; and which is the better plan—the South African or the Anglo-Indian? I do not think there can be two minds as to the answer. For twenty years these rabid Indophobes, who disfigure Anglo-Indian society have been deriding the aims of the Congress-wallahs and explaining how impossible it is, not merely to grant their repossible it is, not merely to grant their requests but even to reason with them temperately d without condescension. Yet all the obje in raised by the Anglo-Indians could be with yet greater force by Englishmen in Africa. It is hardly five years ago that the Boers were ruling themselves and according to some people—were dreaming dreams of a Boer South Africa when the English roise health

nglish raj should have been driven first to Cape Town and then across the sea. It is not vited to meet the Lieutenant-Governor in the Legislative Chamber to talk over their grievances. This is surely the better plan: indeed Sir Arthur Lawley thinks it is. After dealing with the detailed complaints of the Boer leaders, he made a few remarks on the desirability. ability of the conference. I quote his words for they are good sense and good statesman-

"It is better that we should meet thus face to face and talk straight upon public matters, in the hope that the meeting will remove some of the misunderstandwill remove some of the misunderstandings which prevail. I hope you will never hesitate to bring your complaints to me if you suffer from the action of any officials. Do not bottle up your grievances, but ask the Government to remedy them?"

I would ask Lord Curzon, Lord Ampthill, Lord Lamington, Sir Andrew Fraser, Sir James La Touche, and other members: Is not this the better way? Here is a fair talk as between the man in power and the men with grievances. There is no suspicion; no com-plaint of sulkiness, ingratitude, or treason. There is no exhibition of that limitless conthe opinions and aspirations of educated Indians are wantonly ignored or despised, so long will the good and easy government of India be delayed. I would ask Lord Curzon if he returns to India: Can he learn no lesson from Sir Arthur Lawley and the Boer Congress at Pretoria?

INDIA'S UNITY: A PROFOUND FACT, We can see to-day that India is an organic, and no mere mechanical, unity. The North, it has been said, 'produces prophets, the South priests.' prophets, the South priests. And it is true that her intellectual and dis And it is true that her intellectual and discriminating faculty, her power of recognition and formulation, lies in the South; that Mahratta, Mussalman, and Sikh form her executive; while to Bengal, the country that has fought no battle for her boundaries, falls the office of the heart, which will yet suffuse all the rest with the realisation of the vast industries of mention of the great word. In clusiveness of meaning of the great word, India.' Historically the Indian unity is obvious,' --- Sister Nivedata, in "The Web of Indian Life."

A WISER MAN THAN LORD CURZON. Lord Curzon, late Viceroy of India, and probably the next Viceroy for a brief period, would do well to go to school to some of the members of the American Congress. There is the Hon. John F. Shafroth, of Colorado, member of the House of Representatives, for example. He would make an admirable example. He would have a father schoolmaster, a really excellent guru in respect to the particular knowledge which Lord Curzon most needs. If your late Viceroy does intend to return to India, it is to be hoped, before doing so, he will spend some time at the feet of the Colorado Gamaliel and learn of him. Lord Curzon is still in the A B C class so far as acquaintance with the possibilities of human nature is concerned. The immaturity, the elementary character of the knowledge of human nature, of the capa-city of the human mind to expand and develop in appropriate circumstances and under favourable conditions, which your late Vice-roy exhibited in his speech on the recent Budget, is several times indicated, but in nothing perhaps so much as in the following

thing perhaps so much as in the following long and somewhat involved sentence:

"The highest rank of civil employment to in India, those in the Imperial Civil Service, though open to such Indians as can proceed to England and pass the requisite tests, must nevertheless as a general rule, be held by Englishmen, for the reason that they possess partly by hereditary, partly by up-Englishmen, for the reason that they possess, partly by hereditary, partly by upbringing, and partly by education, the knowledge of the principles of Government, the habits of mind, and the vigour of character, which are essential for the task and that the rule of India being a British rule and any other rule being in the circumstances of the case impossible, the tone and standard should be set by those who have created and are responsible for it."

more insults.

I am, however, keeping Lord Curzon from their teacher in the American House of Representatives, from whom he may learn much. As it is unlikely his Excellency will go to Colorado to the teacher I will bring the teacher to him. Two and a half years ago, the House being in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill temporarily to provide for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, Mr. Shafroth made a speech. That speech contains the knowledge which Lord Curzon would be a wise man for passessing and Invented to the contains the knowledge which Lord Curzon would be a wise man for passessing and Inwould be a wise man for possessing and Inwould be a wise man for possessing dia a better country than it now is if he possessed it. Here are the lessons which Mr. Shafroth teaches not only to the late (and possibly coming) Vicercy, but also to every Anglo-Indian administrator; all should join

the honourable Congressman's class.

Lesson 1: This legislation is one of the clearest instances that can be conceived of

"No man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent. When the white man governs himself, that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also another man, that is more than self-government, that is despotism."

The despotism of this measure, therecore, is in the exercise of a power in govern-

ing another people without their consent. Our forefathers said that taxation without representation was tyranny, and I believe as much tyranny to-day as it was in 1776. Lesson 2: These principles—tre inherent right of men to liberty and equality—are declared to be self-evident truths. They form the ethics of the establishment of order in society called government. They are principles of right as binding on the conscience as the commandment "Thou shalt not steal." They

We can not justify the government of another people without their consent unless we justify the doctrine that might is right, and justify the doctrine that might is right, and that is anarchy. When we sanction that doctrine in affairs of government we are teaching each inhabitant to apply it in individual affairs. A nation is but an aggregation of individuals, and a violation of the principles of justice is even more reprehensible in it than in the individual. When as a nation we trample under foot the rights of—men, how can we expect different action among those who compose that nation? who compose that nation?

Lesson 3: It was Lincoln who said: "What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements and our bristling seacoasts, the

pins of our war steamers, or the strength of our gallant and disciplined army. These are not our reliance against a resumption of tyranny in our fair land. . . All of them may he turned against our liberties without making us stronger or weaker for the struggle. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in our bosoms. Our defence is in the preservation of the spirit which priis in the preservation of the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere. Destroy this spirit, and you have planted the seeds of despotism round your own doors. Familiarize yourselves with the chains of bondage, and you are preparing your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of those around, u, you have lest the genius of our own independence have lost the genius of our own independence and become the fit subjects of the first coming

and become the fit subjects of the first coming tyrant who rises among you."

James Russell Lowell was once asked by the historican Guizot how long the Republic would endure. He replied, "So long as the ideas of its founders continue dom nant."

Buckle, in his History of Civilization in England, has in these words shown why it was best for Great Britain beself that she lost the Revolutionary war.—"Such were the fruits of the policy of George III, but the mischief did not stop there. The opinions which it was necessary to advocate in order to justify this barbarous war recoiled upon ourselves. In order to defend the attempt to destroy the liberties of America, principles destroy the liberties of America, principles were laid down which, if carried into effect, would have subverted the liberties of Eng-

land."

The historian Froude has said:—"If there be one lesson which Listory clearly teaches, it is this—that free nations can not govern subject provinces. If they are unable or unwilling to admit their dependencies to share their own constitution, the constitution itself will fall in pieces from mere incompetence for its duties."

duties."

Lesson 4:—It is useless to say that satisfactory government will be given by such power [i.e., the power exerted by alien rulers.] No government would be satisfactory to us which prevented our people from having a voice in the same, even if the men who governed us were the best on earth and of our own nationality, and how can we expect satisfaction from the people of an alien race as to government imposed by us?

imposed by us?

Daniel Webster expressed this sentiment most forcibly when he said: "We may talk of it as we please, but there is nothing that satisfies mankind in an enlightened age, unsatisfies mankind in a contract of the contract o less man is governed by his own country and institutions of his own government. No matter how easy may be the yoke of a foreign power, no matter how lightly it sits upon the shoulders, if it be not imposed by the voice of his own nation and his own country he will not, he can not, and he means not to be happy under its burdens."

pinos were given self-government anarchy would ensue-that they would proceed to cut each others throats—is the boldest and most unfounded assumption. But, even if true, it would not have wrought such destruction as have inflicted upon them.

During the existence of their government

During the existence of their government the Philippine forces captured the city of Uoilo, the second largest city in the islands. Although that city has a large percentage of Spaniards and foreign residents, yet no massacre occurred, no looting took place. Life and property were protected, and both toreign and native inhabitants admitted that the city had rever been better governed. city had never been better governed.
"As a tribute to the efficiency of Aguinaldo"

government and to the lawabiding character of his subjects, I offer the fact that Mr. Wilcox and I pursued our journey throughout in perfect security and returned to Manila with perfect, security and returned to Manila with only the most pleasing recollections of the quiet and orderly life which we found the natives to be leading under their new regime.

.. We travelled first across the province of Nueva Ecija, by far the province of Nueva Ecija, by far the provinces and least interesting of all the provinces we visited. And yet even here we were greatly surprised by the intelligence and refinement of the inhabitants."

Lesson 7 is Mr. Cheirman let accompliate the second of the second of the inhabitants."

Lesson 7: --- Mr. Chairman, let us see whether

the Philippine people are not capable of estab-lishing and maintaining a government of their own, not as perfect as ours, but far better and more satisfactory than any we can impose upon

them.

If the intelligence of the Americans, be taken as the standard by which the capacity for self-government is to be determined, then it is very doubtful whether any other people are capable of establishing and maintaining a republican form of government. Every country has peoples of high and low order of intelligence, and if we are to assume that the men of lowest order of civilization are to rule we might exclude from self-government every of right as binding on the conscience as the commandment "Thou shalt not steal." They should be more binding, because they relate to a human right, while the commandment relates to a property right.

A violation of this moral law brings a punishment as certain and as severe as a violation of the commandment itself. It was Abraham Lincoln who said:

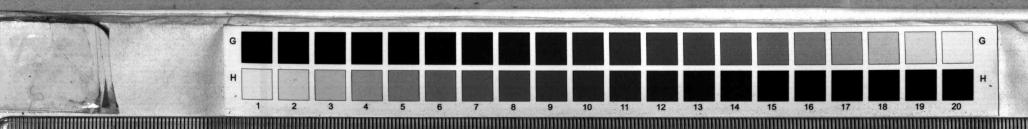
"Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves, and under a just God can not long retain it."

We can not justify the government of another people without their consent unless we justify the doctrine that might, is right, and

think the Spaniards are not fit for freedom. I believe that no people are fit for anything

Lesson 8:—How must such a laries appear to the Filipino labourer who, furnishing his own food and lodging, earns but 25 cents in gold a day? It must be remembered that wealth is nothing but stored labour, and that in the last analysis labour in one form or another pays all taxes. Can such be satisfactory government to him, or would it be satisfactory to you, if you were in his place?

It may be so id that although Filipinos from patriotic motives might be willing to serve their country for \$3,000 per annum, that we can not obtain good and capable Americans to Lesson 8:-How must such a laries appear



go to these tropical islands and discharge the thuties for less than the salaries named. If that is true, it only demonstrates the impossibility of one people giving good government

There are a score more of lessons in this most

admirable speech, but I must content myself with one more only. I cite the concluding passage of this splendid.

Object Lesson for Anglo-Indian Civilians because it so admirably fits the Indian conditions. Not yet can it be said of India as, three years were can it be said of India as, three years ago even, it could be said of the Philippines, nearly all the governor of provin-ces are Filipinos, as also is the solicitor-general

ces are Filipinos, as also is the solicitor-general and many other officers.

Lesson?—The best evidences of the ability of the Philippine eople to govern themselves is that they possess a large intelligent class, thoroughly identified in interest with the islands, and capable of a ministering good government. The Civil Commission has recognized this ability by recently adding three native members to that governing body; by appointing three Filipinos judges of the supreme court; by selecting about half of the judges of the first instance and nearly altered the governors of the provinces from that race, and by appointing a solicitor-general and many other officers from the natives. Are these officials not in the governing business, and do they not perform their work as well: the Americans? Is it possible that they are capable of governing because they were appointed by the representatives of a distant; ation? Would they lose that ability if elected or chosen by properly constituted authority of their own? In the latter event they would make far better officers, because they would consult only the interests of their own people instead of

the interests of their own people instead of that of a nation 7,000 miles away.

It was Abraham Lincoln who said:—"Let us discard all this quibbling about this man or the other man, this race, and that race, and the other race being inferior and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position, discarding the standard which has been left and the st

people are far more capable of governing themselves than we are capable of governing them, and that when we impose upon them a government by force we transgress the moral law itself.

Finally, "History records no instance of a people being prepared for self-government by the rule of another. You might as well expect a person to learn how to swim without going into the water."

going into the water."

How many people in India will learn these nine lessons? In how many towns and communities will classes be formed to master the problems which the lessons contain? I say towns and communities, for, alas! it is the fact that a great many Indians, of whom better things might be expected, as badly need to go to school to Mr. Shafroth as do Lord Curzon and Anglo-Indians generally

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Stuart, Director of the Central Criminal Investigation Department at Simla, shortly proceeds on tour through India in connection with organising the provincial branches of the department and appointing officers

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Simla, June 16. During the week ending 11th June the plague mortality showed a steady decline all over India, and the total fell from 13,770 to 7,762 against 3,707 for the corresponding period last year. The following were the principal figures:—Bombay 82 against 74; Bombay Presidency 416 against 547; Karachi 18 against 33; Calcutta 36 against 70; Bengal 133 against 129; United Provinces 229 against 420; Punjab 6,491 against 12,219 and Madras 71 against 66. Saran and Patna During the week ending 11th June the were reported as the worst places in Bengal. REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Allahabad, June 17. Allahabad, June 17.

The London correspondent wires on the 16th June:—Lord Kitchener's scheme of reorganization contemplated the concentration of the army on the frontier which will be divided into districts, each having a self contained field force as garrison. Several cantonments will be vacated. The cost of the redistribution is estimated at a question of redistribution is estimated at a quarter of a million sterling which will spread over a number of years.

LORD CURZON'S EXPECTED ARRIVAL.

Letters received from England state that Lord Curzon will arrive in Bombay on the 23rd or 24th September.

CHARGE AGAINST A SOLDIER.

Madras, June 17. Private Davies, of the Leicester Regiment, was to-day placed before the Magistrate charged with an attempt to murder. He deserted his regiment, which is staioned in the fort, and went to Villivakum, a railway station just outside Madras, where he was staying with his regiment, which is stationed in the fort, arrest him, when he fired on them with a revolver. The men withdrew and called upor the civil police to make the arrest. This was done. The accused was remanded pending further inquiries.

THE LATE MR. GARTH. THE FUNERAL.

Dacca, June 17th.

The funeral of the late Mr. Garth took lace at 8 o'clock this morning. His brother Mr. W. Garth, and his nephew, Mr. Arther Mr. W. Garth, and his nephew, Mr. Arther Garth, were the chief mourners. Precisely at 7-30 the funeral cortege started from his residence, Wise House, Mr. Lambert, the Nawab Bahadur's Stable Superintendent leading. The hearse was followed by all the Europeans, the Nawab Bahadur with his family members, and whole staff, and all Dacca united, to pay respect to the deceased at his funeral, and the streets were crowded. As soon as the hearse streets were crowded. As soon as the hearse entered the Church, the Nawab's band struck up some funeral notes, and after the service was over the whole cortege passed in solemn silence to the cemetery, where the coffin was lowered. Mr. W. Garth, the Nawab Bahadur nowered. Mr. W. Garth, the Nawab Bahadur and his officers and servants were deeply moved. The scene was most pathetic. All Dacca mourns this sad and irreparable loss for the deceased possessed a very kind heart and did much good for the public and was most popular. The Rev. Shore conducted the Service.

High Court .- June 15.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pratt and Handley.) A HAZARIBAG SENSATION. "PRESTIGE OF A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE."

MR., FOSTER SENDS A MAN TO JAIL WITHOUT

THEIR LORdships delivered judgment in the case of Raghu Nandam Proshad and others. The judgment deals with the facts and the circumstances out of which the case

explanation, which plainly shows that he is impatient of control, and resents what he terms the intervention of the High Court, has ventured to assert that this Court has acted without any consideration for "a District Magistrate's prestige" and in a manner discarding the standard which has been left to us. Let us discard all these things and unite as one people throughout this land until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal. I leave you hoping that the lamp of literty will burn in your bosoms until there shall be no longer a doubt that all men are created equal."

I therefore contend that the Philippine people are far more capable of governing themselves than we are capable of governing them, and that when we impose upon them a government by force we transgress the moral law itself.

under the salutary control of the High Court and using improper lainguage, welcome the interposition of higher authority, which is calculated to check the errors of impulse and inexperience and to correct illegal actions, which might otherwise lead to serious consequences. He no doubt occupies a high and respectable position, as he is careful to remind us, but that does not give him license to serious considers that does not give him license to send men to jail without justification in law, nor do adopt the errogant tone of one who considers his action beyond criticism and correction. This is a typical case indicating the necessity of a controlling authority to the necessity of a controlling authority to rectify the mistakes and illegalities committed by Magistrates.,

The admitted facts are briefly follows: Mr. Christian holds Gadi Masnadi under a lease from the Heswa Babus including two of the petitioners. Some of the share-holders have disputed the validation of the share-holders have disputed the validation of the School of the dity of the lease and in 1902 the Subordinate Judge of Gaya declared the Zamindary portion of the leases void so far 93 annas is concerned. This decree has not been put into execution and an appeal is now pending in the High Court. On the 27th March 1904 the Sub-Inspector of Police sent March 1904 the Sub-Inspector of Police sent up a formal report against the petitioners and others saying that with no legal justifica-tion they were making preparations to for-cibly eject Mr. Christian from their lease hold property. The Deputy Commissioner then called on both Mr. Christian and the then called on both Mr. Christian and the opposite party to show cause why they should not give security to keep the peace under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. The 23rd April was fixed for hearing. There was some delay in the service of notices and the warrants were issued on the opposite party. The three petitioners appeared before the Deputy Commissioner and were by him enlarged on their own recognizances. At the same time the Cr. P. C. and for prosecution under section 110 (e) Cr. P. C for prosecution under section 110 (e) Cr. P. C. They arrived at head-quarters on the evening of the 15th May, and were next day enlarged on bail. On the 17th May they were rearrested and sent to hajat by a telegraphic order of the Deputy Commissioner (who was then in camp), communicated to the Deputy Magistrate in charge at head-quarters. Mr. Foster states that he had decided to keep to tre proceedings under section 107 Cr. P. C. rather than resort to section 110. He adds: "but as the D.S.P. had impounded "hukumbut as the D.S.P. had impounded "hukumnamas" from the Heswa zamindars empowering Raghunandan Prosad and Domi Sing to collect ground rents in Mr. Christian's proamount so deposited was forfeited by the order of the Court. The making collections I decided that it would not be safe, with a view to the public peace te release them; so I acted under section 114 Cr. P. C. and sent them to hajat without bail I telegraphed this order from camp on receipt of the D.S.P.'s report." The D.S.P.'s very careful report after local investigation ends as follows: "I must put on record that in my opinion if these three men are released on bail prior to the trial of the case and if they visit to Masnadi Gadi and attempt to collect rents or do any other acts there will be a serious riot." The Deputy Commissioner in his explanation confidently asserts that the petitioners have been treated quite legally and in a judicious spirit and justifies his action by reference to section 114 Cr. P. C., which is in these terms: "If such person is not present in Court the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring him to appear or when such person is in custody a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is to bring him before the Court provided that whenever it appears to such Magistrate upon the refine of Rs. 25 and the remaining three to one months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and the remaining three to one months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each. summons requiring him to appear or when such person is in custody a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is to bring him before the Court provided that whenever it appears to such Magistrate upon the report of a Police Officer or upon other information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate) that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace and that such breach of a breach of the peace and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person, the

had power to arrest, it is very clear that he was not authorised to send the petitioners to was not authorised to send the petitioners to hajut. He speaks of remanding them to hajut as if they had come out of jail which was not the case. Manifestly the Deputy Commissioner has misapplied the section which cannot possibly have the meaning he now seeks to give it. Only in the special circumstances referred to in cl. (3) and (4) of section 167 and which are admitted not applicable here does the law empower a Manifest of the special circumstances. (4) of section 167 and which are admitted not applicable here, does the law empower a Magistrate to obtain the person in custody until the completion of the enquiry. Section 496 of the Code is imperative and under its provision the Deputy Commissioner was bound to release the petitioners on bail or recognizances. We make no order upon the application for transfer as presumably the Deputy Commissioner does not intend to try the case himself,"

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Bank Rate.—The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remains at 4 per cent.

Survey and Settlement .- The Bengal Government have directed the carrying out of a survey of a large number of estates in the Nadia District.

Plague Diary.—Four cases and the same number of deaths from plague were reported in the city on the 16th instant, the total mor-tality being 44 against a quinquennial average

Causing Hurt to a Girl.—On Friday before Moulvi Bazlal Karim, the third Magistrate, one Shaik Budhoo was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for causing hurt to a girl 7 years ald with intent to

tructing for the accommodation of the heavy ute traffic which is dealt with there, will, it is understood, be ready before the next busy season commences.

The Jute Crop .-- It is unsatisfactory that the Jute crop should continue to suffer from excessive rain in parts of h Bengal and Assam. The latest reports are to the affect that in Mymensingh and Goalpara the young crops have been damaged by the heavy rains, which have been pretty continuous for the last three or four weeks in both Provinces.

The Moheshtalla Murder Case.—The case in which one Chinibass Koyal and Nilmoney in which one Chinibass Koyal and Nilmoney Mondal of Moheshtolla were charged with having murdered one of their neighbours, Kader Nath Mondal, by striking him with blunt weapons under circumstances already-reported was on Friday concluded before Syed Mahomed Khan Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. The court after recording the evidence found that a "primafacie" case was made out against both the accused and accordingly committed them to the court of Sessions.

A Mother Sent to Jail.—On Fiday before Babu G. N. Paul, Deputy Magistrate of Ali-pore, a low class Mahomedan woman of Tally-gunge was charged with grievous hurt. The gunge was charged with grievous hurt. The accused's son was playing with another boy mentioning that the Japanese brought up large of the same locality when they quarrelled and began to fight. The accused took the part of her son, struck the other boy with a heavy club on the head, causing fracture of his skull. The accused pleaded not guilty and stated in her defence that the boy broke his certain whether this refers to the fight on the head by stumbling down while quarrelling. head by stumbling down while quarrelling. 14th or 15th.

The court however found the accused guilty and sentenced her to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Coiners Committed to the Session case in which Pama Lowher, Biswaser and Service has been killed and fifty villages destroyed since 25th April last.

Later details of the calamity in New York harbour state that

case in which Pama Lowher, Biswaser and Mohamed Jan were charged with kept a regular place at Tardah where the stematically making counterfiet coins, systematically making counternet coins, 1 or circumstances already reported, was concluded on Friday before Syed Mohamea Khan Baha (door Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. The second accused, a well-to-do Marwari Bania of Burabazar deposited Rs. 1,000 os security for attendance at court during the enquiry; but he did not appear on the day. The asset but he did not appear on the day. The case was committed to the Sessions Court. The amount so deposited was forfeited by the order of the Court. The

months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 4th June was 435 agianst 438 and 645 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 76. There were 24 deaths from cholera against 51 and 111 in the two preceding weeks, and the state of the state by the immediate arrest of such person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest." The Deputy Commissioner says "the section in its latter part empowers a Magistrate to effect an arrest on emergency; in its former part it empowers a Magistrate to remand to hajat. I acted under those powers which were evidently intended for the prevention of disturbances of the public peace." Having regard to the terms of section 115 and to the fact that the petitioners had already appeared and been admitted to bail it may be doubted whether the proviso of section 114 applies to such a case as this. But conceding that the Deputy Commissioner

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS TELECRAIMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, June 15. General Stackeiberg reports a battle on the 14th in which the Japanese repeatedly assaulted the Russian position south of Wafangkau and claims that the Russians retained their position but admits that their losses were severe and that a regimental Commander was killed and General Gerngross wounded.

General Kurepatkin mentions that the strength of the advancing Japanese is two divisions. Kuropatkin also reports that 3,000 Japanese are advancing on Huajenhsien, north-east of Feng-huancheng on the Mukden

road. Reuter wires from Tokio that the Russian warship Novik vesterday emerged from Port Arthur and attacked the blockading squadron. News has arrived that Skrydloff's squadron has swooped down southwards and is engaging the Japanese in the Korean Straits.

the Japanese in the Korean Straits.

Despatches from Generals Kuropatkin, Kharkevitch and Stackelberg have been received at St. Petersburg which confirm the reports of severe fighting north of Port Adams and appear to indicate a general advance of the Japanese northwards from Kwantung. General Kharkevitch reports all night fighting between the 11th and 12th to the south of Wafangtie resulting apparently in the

sance of the army by bombarding Shaoping-tao. The Japanese retired enticingly, but at three in the afternoon the enemy withdrew. The firing was sharp, but the Japanese ships

were not damaged.

The Vladivostok fleet has escaped and a naval battle is progressing near Tsusrima Island.—"Englisrman."

London, June 16.
Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanes at midnight on Monday succeeded unobserved in planting some mines off Port Arthur. It is stated at Tokio that the Russians

at Wafengkau numbered seven thousand, and lost a thousand in killed and wounded, also many guns, and retreated in disorder.

A telegram from Liaoyang states that light-

ing was continued yesterday.

It is rumoured at Tokio that the Vladivostok quadron has escaped eastward.

Reuter from Tokio says the transport which

escaped Skrydloff's squadron, saw her two con-sorts surrounded by the Russians, and it is feared the loss of life was heavy. Despatches from General Kuropatkin repeat

the outlines of the battle cabled , esterday morning, and add that after a quiet night the battle was resumed at Wafengkau on 15th, and continued vigorously until yesterday evening. The despatch breaks off suddenly after mentioning that the Japanese brought up large (4). In the case of foreign message only the extension of letter cipher to private the

here were sixteen hundred passengers on oard the General Slocum. 447 bodies have een recovered and there are one thousand lead and missing. The fire originated in the cook's galley and swept along the decks, which collapsed, precipitating hundreds into the fiery furnace below, already chocked up with burning women and children. Hundreds leapt into the sea and were drowned. The steamer burnt

to the water's edge in half an hour.

Five hundred and fifty survivors from the two transports have reached the land. The fate of the rest is unknown.

It is stated at Tokio that 1,400 troops were on board the lost transports. The survivors say that the Russians fired and stopped them and then torpedoed them near Tsushima. The survivors escaped in boats, the others were

mostly made prisoners.

The Japanese have occupied Huaijenhsien, about thirty miles south-east of Shing-king. London, June 17.

Earl Percy replying to a question in the Commons said the transfer of Zanzibar and Pemba to the Colonial office is not yet decided.

The Japanese Admiral Komimuras with a fleet started on the 15th in pursuit of Skrydloff's squadron.

General Bobrikoff, Governor of Finland, has died from his wounds

The survivors of the Japanese transports The survivors of the Japanese transports say that one attempted to escape and thereupon the Russians opened fire, and one shell-killed two hundred men, and the deck were a wash with blood. Many escaped in the boats. Captain Campbell, an Englishman in command, was drowned and the commander of the troops committed suicide.

A despatch from General Stackelberg timed early on the morning of the 15th describing

early on the morning of the 15th describing the fighting at Wafangkau says that a superior the fighting at Wafangkau says that a superior force of Japanese on the 15th turned his right flank and compelled him to retreat northwards by three roads with heavy losses. The Japanese fire, the despatch says, wiped out two Russian batteries, and thirteen of the sixteen guns were destroyed and abandoned.

A rumour is current at St. Petersburgh that General Stackelberg's retreat as been cut off.

A rumour is current at St. Petersburgh that General Stackelberg's retreat as been cut off.

Advices from Ottawa state that an Order of Council has been promulgated dismissing Lord Dundonald, for grave indiscretion and insubordination. The order deeply regrets that an officer of his rank has so regrettably failed to appreciate the principles of constitutional Governments.

The transport difficulties are very great indeed, and despite the excellent organization, supplies get to the front slowly. The ekka trasport is working to Gantok, after which mules and coolies are only possible.

Base hospitals have been established at Gantok, and a new hospital is in course of construction at Lebong for 750 beds. The difficulty in sending down the wounded will be appreciate the principles of constitutional Governments.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIANTELEGRAMS.

THE RUS SO-JAPAVESE WAR.

Bombay, June 17. On the morning of the 15th instant the Vladivostock squadron "Russia," "Grombei" and "Rurki" appeared near Genkaisea and attacked the transports. The "Hitochimaru" sunk with but little survivors, the "Sadomaru" was torpedoed but not sunk. The majority of men escaped and were sweed. The factors of men escaped and were saved. The fate of "Idzumimaru" is unknown. A squadron was sighted off Oki island on the 16th instant. General Kuroki reports that a detachment of ours occupied on the 12th Kuaijen, 65 miles north-east of Kuantien. The enemy consisted of 300 Russians and 300 Hunghsutze. There were no Japanese casualties. The enemy's casualties were unknown. One prisoner's epaulette shows 15th East Siberia Regiment. Admiral Kamimura's fleet started on the morning of 15th pursuing the Vladivostock

Bombay, June 17. Reports the commander of our army in Baatung: On the 14th instant our main-body advanced northward in two columns along the railway expelling the enemy from the east of Wafangtien. The enemy made a stand till 5 p. m., on the line from Lung-wangmiao to Tafanshen. After two hours' cannonade we occupied at nighfall the line from Pangchiaton to Yuhoton. Another outrage her modesty.

Howrah Vital Statices.—263 births and 461 deaths were record in Howrah in the month of May, 1904. The birth rate was 20.2 per 1,000 per annum and the death rate 35.7. There were 86 deaths from cholera, nil from pague.

Commerce Department.—The formal sanction of the control of the co estimated under 1,000 so far known. We captured colours fourteen quickfirers and about 300 of the enemy, including the commander of the fourth regiment infantry, sharpshooters. Over 500, killed and wounded of the enemy were left on the field. Our scouts saw the enemy march with the Japanese flag in this engagement, whereupon our artillery were misled and suspended fire.

INDIAN INLAND AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Simla, June 17. A number of useful concessions to the pub-lic in connection with Indian Inland and Foreign Telegrams are announced to take effect from the 1st proximo. Among the more

(1). Abolition of the maximum limit hitherto enforced in amount, which can be prepaid for a reply to a telegram.

(2). Reduction to Rs. 5 annually in charge

for registering an abbreviated address.

(3). Allowing a number of specified groups of letters representing such recognised expression as V. P. P. and R. S. V. P., erc., to count (4). In the case of foreign message only (a) the extension of letter cipher to private telegrams and (b) the charging at plain language rates for registered abbreviated addresses.

The Tibet Expedition.

TIBETANS SURPRISED.

Gyantse, June 13.

Last night the Gurkhas surprised a party of Tibetans building a wall 500 yeards from the outposts. The Gurkhas fired and the enethe outposts. The Gurkhas fired and the enemy fled; but the firing awoke the Tibetans in the Fort into most amazing activity. They thought we were attacking the jong and a hail of bullets was directed into the space between us and the jong. The whole rock was illuminated in flashes of fire. The Tibetans, also occupied the villages below the rock, the line of fire extending for nearly two miles. The Tibetans continued, firing for nearly two hours. This morning drums and gongs were beaten and horns blown, evidently as signs of rejoicing. As the Tibetans fired on the ground immediately, in front of them we had no casualties but during the firing a party of the enemy stole to our rear, and let a flood of water into the Palla covered way from the irrigation channel. The troops worked hard to-day draining, the water off.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE LAMAS.

The Mounted Infantry have captured a Lama, who says he has just arrived from Lhassa and declares that the Tibetans will fight to the death if we approach the capital. But he adds that the Dalai Lama has made

But he adds that the Dalai Lama has made every preparation for his flight to China.

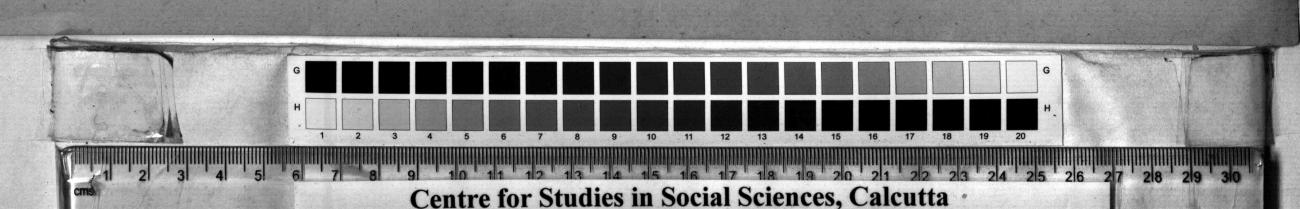
Last night the Gurkhas cut off a Tibetan convoy killing nine and taking four prisoners. The wall in front of the Gurkhas' outpost has been loopholed and the enemy have placed brass cannon there. During this afternoon the wall was lined by men, who kept up a hot on the outpost, both from rifles and jingals.

A RUSSIAN LAMA.

Chumbi, June 16. General Macdonald expects to arrive at yantse on the 24th. The last reinforcements eff this on the 14th. The enemy's position t Gyantse is supposed to be very strong, and very heavy fighting is anticipated. The Tiletan entrenchments are built most

scientifically, and it is rumoured that a Russian Lama is with the enemy. Sangars are bulit with traverses and upon an excellent modern pattern.

The transport difficulties are very great



matches. The yearly output requires 600,000 cubic feet of wood, 250,000 pounds of paper, and 40,000 pounds of rye flour for pasting the boxes. Three hundred of the most complete and ingenious pieces of machinery, all of Swedish invention, are used in this factory.

CURIOUS EYES OF ANIMALS. Many animals possess more than two eyes, which do not act together. A leech, for example, has ten eyes on the top of its head which do not work in concert, and a kind of marine worm has two eyes on the head and a row down each side of the body. Some lizards have an extra eye on the top of the head which does not act with the other two. A bee or wasp has two large compound eyes A bee or wasp has two large compound eyes which possibly help each other and are used for near vision, and also three little simple eyes on the top of the head which are employed for seeing things a long way off.

RUSSIAN WARS. The war now begun is the fourth upon which Russia has entered within the last three-quarters of a century. Her first was with Turkey. It involved an expenditure of £20,000,000, and a loss of 120,000 men. That was in 1828. Twenty-six years later came the a hand. It was spread over 1854-6 and cost £305,000,000 and 485,000 men. Then in 1877 collowed a further fight with Turkey, in which £190,000,000 was expended and 180,000 men disposed of. Russia is said to have an avail able war fund of £100,000,000.

FAMOUS SALT MINES.

The salt mines of Wieliczka, seven miles south-east of Cracow, Poland, have been worked since the early part of the eleventh century. They extend over a space of about two miles in length by nearly one mile in width, and are about one thousand feet in depth. The kings of Poland drew considerable revenue from these mines, and depended upon them for the downess of their queens and the endowment of their convents. One of the chambers in these mines is fitted up as a chapel dedicated to Saint Anthony, in which the alter, statues, columns, pulpit, etc., are all of salt. In these mines from eight-hundred to a thousand persons are constantly employed, many of whom live permanently under ground At the lower levels are streets and houses, nearly all occupied, and constituting a com

CURIOUS FISH.

There are fish that are quite as happy on the land as in the sea there are fish that may be killed by drowning, like a human being; there are fish that build nests, fish that fly, fish that climb trees. This last feat is ty, fish that climb trees. Thus last attributed to the climbing perch of India, which, it is certain, accomplishes much over-land travelling. Besides ordinary gills, it pos-sesses a species of lung by which it can brethe air without the medium of water. It is the matter of breathing that renders a creature amphibious or otherwise. Man's powers are limited by the fact that, though he can swim excellently, he cannot under any circumstances breathe under water. With fish the contrary law has many exceptions. Nature has provided an amphibious gift in the case of fish whose water sometimes deserts them, as in marshes and swamps, and who are thus in marshes and swamps, and who are thus compelled to be migratory. When instinct tells them that it would be useless to migrate they simply bury themselves in the mud when their swamps are dried up by the summer heat, and lie torpid till the rainy season. Natives of Ceylon actually dig for fish in the clay, a curious method of fishing. The eye is a singular feature in many fish. When first born flatfish swim like others, with the back born flatfish swim like others, with the back uppermost, but within about a week they are no longer able to maintain that position, but fall on their side; and at once the eye of the side which is undermost begins to travel round

Secretary.

Owing to the heavy rains and abnormal floods, the gemming industry in the Ratnapura District has been affected to a considerable extent. A leading gem merchant of Colombo till it arrives on the same surface as its com panion. Sometimes this migrating eye, instead of travelling round on the outside, bores its way through the fish's head till it reaches the opposite side, after which the deserted socket gradually closes over. Some gobies have the power of thrusting their eyes a considerable way out of their heads for purposes of observation. Fish that live in dark places are blind, though they usually have the germ of the eye to develop if needed.

MYSTERIES OF THE OCEAN.

For thousands of years men have navigated the ocean, but their knowledge has stopped near its surface. It is only within the last half century that scientific investigators have been busily at work sounding, dredging, and recording the history of a territory far greater than all the land on the surface of the globe.

Mr. W. E. Meehan, writing in an American journal, says that the Pacific has been most attractive to scientists, and the United States Fish Commission has prosecuted discoveries in this ocean which have aroused universal interest. By the voyages of the United States steamship "Albatross' the ocean depths around the Hawaiian Islands have for the first time been sounded with thoroughness, All the marvels and all the interesting incidents of the South Sea Islands expedition sink into insignificance before the supendous mineral finds on the floor of the Pacific. In making soundings and dredgings on the red clay enormous deposits of manganese were discover ed at depths of two thousand fathoms and over. On land manganese is almost invariab-ly found in small quantities, and there is a ready sale for every ton put upon the market.

Many new types of fishes possessing large or rudimentary eyes were met with, and others with phosphorescent organs, and some that were partially transparent. One way, while the net was being hauled over the surface near the net was being hauled over the surface near Honolulu, it captured a strange creature a pound in weight which, if those on board had not been well-balanced men, might have led them to think they had lost their reason. It was unlike anything they had ever seen before, and there was at once a warm debate whether the creature was a molluse or fish. The creature, is lobster-like in form, with protruding eyes, or eyes placed on a stem, like the stalk-eyed crustaceans, to which the lobster, the crab, and some other forms belong. It is in fact more than a new species. It is a new genus, a new family, and perhaps a new tribe.— "Family Herald."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of interest to 3 per cent.

The scheme of reorganisation in the Indian Ordnance Department is not likely to be given effect to util next April.

On Tuesday last Jacobabad again recorded the highest temperature, viz., 120 degrees.

Mr. S. J. Douglas will shortly resign the In-

We learn from Allahabad that Mr. Harrison, Accountant-General of the United Provinces, has been accorded special permission to sum-

General Macdonald is now moving up the line of communications in Tibet with two companies of Infantry. No further attacks on minor posts are expected.

The Indus has steadily risen during the last few weeks, but no danger seems to threaten Dera Ghazi Khan this summer. Proposals for more protective works may, however, possibly

Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, a contractor, has obtained a concession to construct a tramway from Neroi Station to the top of Matheran, the Bombay Government giving the requisite

The area of the cotton crop of 1903-04 of the Central India States is returned at 771,870 acres against 591,006 acres in 1902-03, and the estimated yield at 129,323 bales of 400 lb. each as against 115,878 bales in 1902-03.

The Madras Government have not yet sent in their views regarding the portions of territory on the East Coast which would be affected by the proposal to form a new North-Eastern Province. The question is one not likely to be finally settled for some months to come.

A ballast or material train was, we hear, derailed on the Kalka-Simla Railway on Sunday afternoon, which delayed the up passenger train into Simla an hour and a half. The derailment was doubtless due to the greasy state of the rails after the heavy rain last

The mortality in Bombay from all causes for the week ended 14th June was 512 and the deaths recorded from plague 62; a decrease of 16 in the latter and 12 in the total. The total in the corresponding week in the preceding year was 681 and that of cases of plague re-

Abdulla Sahib of Srinivasapur and seven

and Shipping Companies at Indian port towns might perhaps find the new paddle worth their attention and enquiry.

tor, is conducted at a loss of Rs. 1,200 a year. The income has risen to Rs. 1,400 a year, yet the College funds have to contribute Rs. 1,200 a year.

The Committe which will assemble forthwith Chief Engineer to the Punjab Government; Mr. C. E. V. Goumeut, Sanitary Engineer, Punjab; Mr. J. Meares, Electrical Expert; with Mr. E. G. Stanley, P. W. D. Secretary as Secretary.

extent. A leading gem merchant of Colombo says that Ratnapura gems are very scarce just now. Since last month no gems have been received in Colombo, owing to the pits being unworkable, and it is reported that gemming will not be resumed for another month or so. At ordinary times the monthly output of gems about Rs. 6,000.

The "Dabdaha Asfai" of Hyderabad, monthly magazine, dealing with literary and scientific subjects, has made quite a new departure. The journal is ably edited under the direct supervision of Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad. His Excellency contributes the first article in every number. The "Mahbub-ul-kalum" has the first poem from the pen of His Highness the Nizam. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Nizam and his Minister should both have literary taste.—"Advocate."

The manufacture of chrome leather is officially reported to have been successfully carried out at one Madras School of Arts, where a considerable number of hides have been tanned and converted into chrome leather. The Madras Government have contributed funds towards the cost of the experiments. So far the Madras experiments, have been on a small scale, but they have successfully demonstrated the possibility of chrome-tanning hides there and are to be continued for the present. It is hoped, however, that the tanners of the Fre sidency will soon take the matter up and relieve the authorities of the necessity of entering into extensive manufacturing operations ing into extensive manufacturing operations to demonstrate, on a commercial scale, the possibilities of a new process.

B. Raj Chandra, Pleader, appeared with Mr. Nicholson, Under-Manager of the Raja Hotel before Mr. Oppenheim, C.S., Jt. Magte. Allahabad, last Thursday, and preferred a fresh charge against Mr. Cummings and Mr. Johnson for having entered the Hotel on Wednesday evening and threatened to assault the Manager for having had the said Cummings convicted and fined. As the result of the trespass a great disturbance took place, and it was not until the arrival of Messrs. Blunt and McReddy of the District Police, place, and it was not until the arrival of Messrs. Blunt and McReddy of the District Police, that they were ejected. The Magistrate is sued summonses against both the accused, and the heaving of the case has been fixed for the 11th instant. Mr. Nicholson had reason to believe that Mr. Cummings would not appear in Court and therefore applied for a warrant, which was granted. Mr. Cummings, on being presented before the Joint Magistrate was allowed on bail.

She had likewise not been on the best of terms with her daughter prior to the latter's death. The girl wished to reside with Bala. The Judge accordingly gave Bala the guardianship of the mind No order was passed with regard to costs.

SOUTH AFRICA. ATTACKS BY LIONS

dodo, apparently does not apply to A parts of the Cape. Mr. Basil Too. he ent to the "St. James Gazette," the following verbatim extract from an official report just received from the managing director of a mining synticate which operates not far from Pretoria.

'Terrible things have Happened here," the report begins, "and I can now only submit

them to you in a condensed form. "About five o'clock on Sunday morning at least seven lions (counting the incoming spoors) attacked our goats, killed five and mauled Abdulla Sahib of Srinivasapur and seven others, on whom the sentence of death has been pronounced by Mr. S. R. Subbaroya Iyer, the District and Sessions Judge of Nandidroog Divisions, have appealed to the Chief Court, Mysore, praying that the death sentence pronounced by the Sessions Judge be cancelled.

Another recent Indian invention is "a hand power paddle wheel for propelling boats at a rate of about 20 miles per hour," the inventor being Narayana Bullulaya of the Southern Canara district in Southern India. Landing and Shipping Companies at Indian port towns might perhaps find the new paddle worth their attention and enquiry.

The condition of the Vernacular Press in the United Provinces is precarious.

About 2 p.m. a boy turned up badly scratched, saying that a lion was eating his companion, so we all turned out, for of us, following by about a hundred Kaffirs. My three companions stirred up a lion about 200 yards north-west of the camp. They fired several shots, but missed, so we followed the spoor. . . Suddenly a huge lioness jumped up about sixty feet ahead of us. . . I fired and hit her in the chest. She turned on her hind legs away from me and made a jump for L. When she reached L. a shot went off somewhere and L. went down with the lioness on top of him. . . I did not fire, for fear of hitting L. . . Two more shots went off, and the lioness left L. and I gave her another shot as she jumped a short distance in the bush. The affair lasted only a few minutes. L. got up and ran a short distance to the rear, and I hurried to attend to him. minutes. L. got up and ran a short distance to the rear, and I hurried to attend to him. The lioness had torn his clothes and mauled his left arm. We carried him into camp, where he died a few minutes after our arrival, about 4 p.m. We buried him on Monday

"On Monday night we were again attacked by lions. I had put the remaining goats in the wagon shed, and had thorn bushes piled up all round, seven feet high, and had two lamps burning in the stable and the shed, but lions jumped over the thorn bushes, broke in the door, killed several goats, and stampeded the root. We had to shoot mostly in the air for We had to shoot mostly in the air, for fear of killing the horses and mules in the stable. . . Great panic among the boys now, and they refuse to work on the night shift.

as we had set an armed guard in wen is lious here on Sunday morning. . . . I all curing the safety of the camp as well as possible. . . Boys cutting brush and working day shift on mine, but won't work at night. . . Lions have been trying to dig under the stable again.

"We had another attack last night (two night laten)

nights later) at about ten o'clock. One lion was killed by the stable guard. I paid the boys the premium of one pound each. . . . The lioness we shot is dead also, but there are at present too many lione in the bush for us to be able to get her aking there the legs three present too many lions in the bush for us to be able to get her skin. For the last three days and nights I had scarcely six hours sleep, but we hope soon to thin all these lions down. I have no food for the boys now except some bran. The entire camp and workings we have surrounded by a thorn-bush hedge. Lions come near the camp even in the daytime, judging from the peculiar howl and bark of the

"Last night a single lion got into the camp.
He kept very quiet. This morning we traced his spoor. He came in near my hut, walked down the row of huts, and went out near the dining-room hut. . . I have learned more about lions in the last few days than I ever heard or read about them before. Sixty-one boys left us this morning. The stable boys won't go for water unless two armed men accompany them. . . . The two mauled boys are

"Please have the authorities informed of this shall again be able to communicate with the outer world, the boys are so much afraid. I should not have got mail boys at all if Mr. W., who is armed, had not agreed to go along. "Believe me that I will do all I can to present the property of the property

serve human life and animal life on your property, and destroy the enemy.

The small committee which will shortly si and consider the question of all further improving the water supply of Saala will probably include as members Mr. Ducane Smithe, Chief Engineer of the Punjab Government, and General Beresford Lovett, who have both made a careful study of the subject.

WANNTED AT ONCE

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adies change their wet clothes there.)

Iddies change their wet clothes there.)

Witness continued:—"I was taken to the "Chota Shaheb." I know one Pasupati."

Cross-examined by the Court Inspector he said:—"I went straight into water. I did not stop. The accused was arrested at the edge of the water. I was bathing 4 or 5 cubits off from the edge of the water. Many people were bathing, as it was the "Poornamashi" day. I did not go up to see what the crowd. The statement made recently by a well-known big-game shooter that in Africa lions would before long become as extinct as the dada apparently does not apply to all parts of place on the bank I did not notice. I did not go the last witness at the bathing ghat. see the last witness at the bathing ghat.

To the Court:—"I don't know who is Hari
Churn."

To the Court Inspector:—"I did not notice him there. I told all about this to Pasupati

two days after." Court : Did you give your name and address to Pasupati?
Witness:—No. He knows my name and

I don't know whether the accused is an acquaintance of Pasupati. I don't know the accused. I don't know his house. If I did

Witness:—No.
Court:—Did you hear on that occasion about the misbehaviour of the accused at the

Witness:-I did not hear of the charge of misbehaviour at that time or at any time. This is the first time I hear from the Court. The Court repeated the question more clear-

The Court repeated the question more clearly to the witness and he answered:—"To-day, for the first time, I hear from the Court that the accused had misbehaved at the ghat."

Here Mr. J. N. Banerjee informed the Court that the witness could not understand the last question put by the Court and asked the permission of the Court to put the same question to the witness in lucid Bengalee. The Court at first objected to it but after some discussion Mr. Banerjee was allowed to put that question.

poena," on him. He must have heard from that man about the charge.

The witness was then told to alight from the box and go away.

Mr. Banerjee then rose to address the Court. He commenced.—"Your Honour doesn't know much about bathing ghats."

Court (interrupted) I do. I am longer in the country than you are Mr. Banerjee.

Counsel continued:—"Your Honor, if a Hindu woman had been outraged in the presence of Hindus the man would have torn to pieces then and there. Though some of the witnesses have deposed stupidly for the defence, it has not strengthened the case for the prosecution, it rather shows that they were truthful witnesses. Hindu ladies, particularly respectable Hindu ladies would not go to bathe without a durwan or a relation with Hindu woman had been outraged in the presence of Hindus the man would have torn to pieces then and there. Though some of the witnesses have deposed stupidly for the defence, it has not strengthened the case for the prosecution, it rather shows that they were truthful witnesses. Hindu ladies, particularly respectable Hindu ladies would not go to bathe without a durwan or a relation with them. They go to bathe at 4 or 5 a.m. in the morning or at almost at 6 a.m. morning or at almost at 6 a.m.

morning or at almost at 6 a.m.

Court here again interrupted Mr. Banerjee and said:—"Then you say that no body is respectable without an attendant with her? I know or at least I hear good many respectable ladies go to bathe without any one with them. Are not poor women respectable? Do you say that without riches no body can be called respectable?"

Counsel:—"No Sir, I did not mean that. If meant that no respectable ladar would not be called respectable."

Resuming the thread of his argument the Coun-Resuming the thread of his argument the Counsel continued:—"No independant witness has been examined excepting a book-seller and the Court should cautiously believe them. The story for the prosecution is absurd on the face of it. The man molested the women and the later than molested the later than molested the later than molested the men who were bathig there did ot say anything to him nor did they come forward to give evidence excepting a book-seller of Burtolah!

After then dilating on the facts of the case at length the Counsel concluded by saying that the Court should give the accused at least the enefit of a doubt.

Mr. Mahapatra replied briefly and said that the only point he would urge was that the four witnesses who had been examined for the prosecution, were perfect strangers to the ac-cused and bore no grudge against him. The only improbability pointed out by the learned Counsel, was that the people there did not take the law in their own hands and the accused was allowed to come out of the water alive instead of dead. The accused was not amongst the males and that he was arrested

its rate

Indian

Indi last "Poornima." I went to bathe as usual. I knew the defendant by sight only. I saw him there bathing, when the defendant was coming out of the water, I went into the water. I saw a "garawan" and two ghat durwans there. The "garawan" pointed out the accused. One of the durwans caught hold of him by the hand in his wet state."

(Here Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu drew the attention of the Court that only women of Sonagachee and Machua Bazar Change their wet clothes at the ghat and no respectable ladies change their wet clothes there.) house for two months but was illtreated and went back to her parent's house. An arrangement was come to and she again came to her husband's house, but was again beaten by accused No. 1 and went away to her parent's house. The three accused then went to her house, and accused No. 1 demanded his wife, but her father, Habajee, refused to give her up as the day was an inauspicious one, it being the day of the new moon. A quarrel ensued, in the course of which No. 1 struck Babajee with a wooden scimitar on the head, causing an injury which resulted in Babajee's death in the hospital nine days later. On these facts, the Sessions Judge convicted No. 1, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous, imprisonment. Nos. 2 and 3 were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months each. Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the evi-Lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, summarily dismissed the appeal of ac-cused No. 1. The others did not appeal.—

HOW MEN HAVE MISSED MAKING

acquaintance of Pasupati. I don't know the accused. I don't know his house. If I did not see the accused—I would not have told Pasupati all this.

Court:—When did you get the "subpoena?" witness:—I received the "subpoena" on the life's golden opportunities to pass them by, failing 18th instant.

Court:—Did you hear any "gariwalla" askign for fare from the accused?

Witness:—No

Why have they feiled? To the expert observer the cause in very obvious. Success is achieved only by energy and energy is what they lack.

Now, energy, whether of the hand or the head, s produced by food. A starved man can neither hig the ground properly nor think out a mattern

early.
Has a man, therefore, in order to becom energe-

Has a man, therefore, in order to become nergetic, merely to be supplied with good 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 taking place in his system Food ean only do this when the digestive organs are in perfect working orper. In qersons whose bigestion is impaired food stagnates, creates gases in the stomach, and not only fairs to properly sustain them but aggravates their complaint and polsons the system.

discussion Mr. Banerjee was allowed to put that question.

In reply to Mr. Banerjee the witness said in them but aggravates their complaint and polsons the system.

It it just here where Mothner Seigel's Curative Syrup comes in. It is the one thing that cunes indigestion, and all the numerous maladies of which it is the paent, and in that way may be regaded as an unrivalled source to energy.

To Banerjee witness said:—"I did not read the "subpoena" nor did I hear what charge was preferred against him."

Mr. Banerjee addressing the Court said of that the witness was a fool. He must have efuse to work on the night shift.

Mr. Banerjee addressing the Court said light [two nights later] we were once that the witness was a fool. He must have cked, but the lions could do no saw had set an armed guard in with the serving officer to serve the "sub-poena," on him. He must have heard from no benefit from his treatment, nor at the hospital ways to be a poen a poen a poen a poen to be addressing the Court said I was suffering from dyspepsia, and gave me some medicine, which patched me up for amhife; but I was soon as bad ever again. Another doctor attended me for two months; but I received poena," on him. He must have heard from no benefit from his treatment, nor at the hospital ways of the specific poena, and gave me some medicine, which patched me up for amhife; but I was soon as bad ever again. Another doctor attended me for two months; but I received poena, and gave me some medicine, which patched me up for amhife; but I was soon as bad ever again. Another doctor attended me for two months; but I received poena, and gave me some medicine, which patched me up for amhife; but I was soon as bad ever again. Another doctor attended to the following the court is a poen and the properties of the court said I was suffering from dyspepsia, and gave me some medicine, which patched me for two months; but I received poena, and gave me some medicine, which patched me for two months; but I was soon as bad ever again. Another doctor attended me for two months; but I was soon as bad ever again.

Indigestion and biliousness are what some medical outhorities term "root diseases;" that is to say, if those complaints are neglected, they develop into others even more serious. More often than not, medicines supposed to be remedies are at first restored to. Some I know or at least I hear good many respectable ladies go to bathe without any one with them. Are not poor women respectable? Do you say that without riches no body can be called respectable?"

Counsel:—"No Sir, I did not mean that. If meant that no respectable lady would go to bathe at 8 or 8-30 a.m."

Resuming the three deficiers. Syrup, and upon the happy result of his use of it.

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A THEOSOPHIST'S EXPERIENCES AMONG THE SPIRITS.—II.

I had much food for thought and determined to investigate further, I therefore, on my return to London, made inquiry of a well-known and much respected lady, Miss S. L. McCreadie, a trance lecturer, and she gave me Mr. Cecil Husk's address. She told me she had never herself been to see materialisations because she did not require to have spirits materialised to see them. She saw them at all times. This was on the Sunday evening after she had finished lecturing. At the close of the Inspirational lecture she described a beautiful fem e form exactly as Mrs. Peters had done, as hovering near me. This was before I spoke to her

done, as hovering near me. This was before I spoke to her.

On the following morning I went to a Mr. Boursnell, a photographer, living at 15, Richmond Road, Uxbridge Road, London. I was told by two persons who had been to him that he took genuine spirit photographs. That they recognised the forms that had appeared on their photos. I was a complete stranger to Mr. Boursnell and I told him I wished to remain incomito main incognito.

I will summarize the proceedings. I was given my choice of many unopened boxes of Imperial Rapid-dry plates. I held this packet in my hand five minutes. After examining the camera and double dark slides carefully, never letting the plates go out of my hand, I went up to the dark room, opened the packet, put in the plates and brought them down to the room (an ordinary front room), placed the slide where I could keep my eye on it, sat down and was focussed. Mr. Boursnell put the slide in and gave it, I should think 30 seconds exposure. After sitting three times, I was asked to develop the pictures, but preferred to watch Mr. Boursnell doing so. The first negative showed the form of a man. The second, that of a woman, and the third seemed to be fogged but in the centre of the fogging I thought I could detect a face. I could not in the negatives recognise any of these forms. I thought the female form was that of an old person, but it turned out that what I had thought gray hair was drapery.

cannot recognise the forms, that is your and their misfortune. We make it a rule now never to give names."

The face again came.

"Is that you Lottie?" I asked, more aston-face of a once loved woman, dead now for 22 years, and from whom I had parted in anger deep and bitter. The face smiled and bowed.

"Do you forgive me?" I asked. But the slate had dropped on the table with a clatter. At the instant, however, I felt a soft little hand caress my brow with an unmistakable action, and the strong voice of John King said:

gray hair was drapery.

On the following Thursday at 3-30 p.m., I presented myself at Mr. Cecil Husk's house, 29, South Grove, Peckham Rye. I was admitted and waited for some minutes amid a silent crowd of some 8 or 9 strangers. I sat silent, as only a few words passed, between three friends who discussed the probability of results, and evidently they had never before been to a materialising seance.

Mr. Husk then came in and asked us to

come into the other room. This was an apartment about 16 ft. by 20, plastered and papered, and the walls were all sound. I had the opportunity of examining the place thoroughly and did so. Fourteen sat down round the table. I was on the right-hand side of the medium, who, by the way, is quite blind. A Mr. Sowerbutts, a great friend of the medium, sat next me. On the Medium's left was a commander of the Royal Navy. The room was, when we were all seated with hands joined, plunged in drakness, by the candle being blown out. We sang "Lead kindly light." In a few minutes, and while we were all engaged in general conversation, voices were heard, indistinctly at first and then becoming more clear were incipied and ventral equial effort. clear were incisive-no ventriloquial effort, but voices with a distinct character. Some one among the sitters said "Good day, Uncle." "Good day to you," Uncle replied, and then the same voice came round the table, and said close to each sitter, "Good day, Mr. (or Mrs.)

—; I am glad to see you;" adding a few remarks to some old friends. To me he added, "You have come a long way?" "Yes," I said "New Zealand, I think?" he queried, "yes, yes that's a long way off."

yes, that's a long way off."

With him came "Ebenezer." Ebenezer also spoke to us. I should have mentioned that,

seemed his duty to wind it up whenever it ran slowly, and it was very amusing to hear his remarks now and then, as he lazily wound the machine. It was stated that he had not a proper idea of his own strength at first, as sometimes broke the spring by over-wind-

he sometimes broke the spring by over-winding.

After a minute or two a gentle voice began reciting Latin prayers. This lasted for a minute or two and the voice came round and said "Benedicite!" to each person. The voice was quite close to each sitter spoken to, and at the same time a most lovely cross of light was shown about eighteen inches from each of the sitters in turn. The cross was luminous but gave out no light and appeared to be the reproduction of one worn in life by this spirit who, I was told, had been a Cardinal.

The next voice was that of a spirit who, I was afterwards told, was a professional clown in this life. He took the zither in charge and played some lovely chords on it. It then circled round our heads and passed through the ceiling: still played upon, it went on apparently into a higher room still, and the faint sound of the instrument could just be heard in the distance. Then gradually it came back and the bang of its passing through

be heard in the distance. Then gradually it came back and the bang of its passing through the ceiling again came and it was placed on the table just in front of me.

Then there was a lull, and a little conversation went on about the marvellous passage of matter through matter, when suddenly a strong, loud voice said: "Good day, friends, all!"

This was John King. John had a few words with every one, and when he came to me he saluted me by name, and told me that friends of mine would show themselves to me. That His work was to prove the reality of a future state, and that I would now have the proof I had so long desired.

He then said there was a spirit in distress, who desired our prayers once more. That he

He then said there was a spirit in distress, who desired our prayers once more. That he had already benefited greatly by the prayers offered up at a previous sitting. A prayer was accordingly offered up, and there was a pause of several minutes and then a tall form appeared in the centre of the table about four feet from the medium, who seemed to be in a quite limp condition and shrunken up.

The loud voice again spoke: "Do you all see me?" Turning the luminous slate at various angles so that it might shine on his face.

I said, "No; I can't very distinctly."

"Very well; I will come closer." He then materialised within eighteen inches or so of me and said, "Do you see me now?"

"Yes thank you," I replied, as I saw him in such a manner that the most minute detail of his countenance was clearly visible. It was

the very handsome, calm face of a man about middle age, with brownish-black beard, moustache and eyebrows, and deep brown eyes, a face never to be forgotten. He then showed himself close to several others who desired him to; speaking freely to all and answering many questions—refusing point blank as against his rulers, to answer others.

The following morning an account of this sui-cide appeared in the papers.

John King told me that his work was to teach a future life in spirit when we leave this follows:—The accused lived with her husband, Abdul Mystery, in the house of Korman Khan. Her mother and two sisters lived with her. Her husband was a mystri in some steamagnet his rulers, to answer others.

against his rulers, to answer others.

Then a thing happened which more than astonished me; a face appeared close to me

asonished me; a face appeared close to me
—"Good God! is that you, Jim?" I said.
The form smiled and bower. "I would like
to shake hands with you," I said.
The slate dropped and of course the figure
became invisible but I felt a large warm hand
press my head.
This was the face of my brother-in-law who

This was the face of my brother-in-law who died very suddenly two years ago. I was not thinking of him at all, my thoughts ran more on my mother, as the mother or father of more than one had been seen at the first seance

I had attended.

After this perhaps a dozen different forms oame to the other sitters. Then an idea came into my head; as a lady medium had said I had an Indian guide, now would be the chance to see if there were such things as Indian guides. I therefore said I would like to see my guide. Almost immediately a beautifur female face, strangely familiar to me, came. I tried to think who it was, but while thinking it disappeared. She only seemed to be able to hold form for about 15 or 20 seconds when materialising for the first time.

I had attended.

Lottie also materialised and this time after fondling my brow spoke to me:

"I am always with you. I am happy now, I teach the children here. I had none in earth life." She then mentioned my daughter by name, and spoke about being with her and guiding her, and spoke of my leaving for New Zealand.

She also materialised for my sisters and was recognised by them. One point seemed plain to me, both from those I saw and from what others at these seances said; and it is this:

All those who metaviolised and this time after fondling my brow spoke to me:

"I am always with you. I am happy now, I teach the children here. I had none in earth life." She also materialised for my sisters and was recognised by them. One point seemed plain to me, both from those I saw and from what others at these seances said; and it is this:

materialising for the first time.

I said "I would like to see that face again, who was it?" John King answered: "If you

one moment to suspect they had made any progress on the Astral Plane, and for that reason I felt a certain doubt whether what I was doing was right, even although it was a great satisfaction. One very important point I omitted. I asked "Jim:"

"Will you come and be photographed at Mr. Boursnell's to-morrow?" "I—I don't know anything about it. But I'll be with you, he re-

plied, "and will try."

"Ask Lottie to come."

"She has been, she went with you," was

the reply.

The seance closed as it began. The zither was played and moved in the same manner as before. The Cardinal prayed and showed the cross. The music-lank was found on the floor

With him came "Ebenezer." Ebenezer also spoke to us. I should have mentioned that, on the table, which was a large, long dining table, stood a musical box, a zither, two luminous slates and a paper horn.

Ebenezer wound up the music-box and placed it behind me on the floor, where it seemed his duty to wind it up whenever it with age, to move must then an inch or so units about 10 years ago. It to one-third of an nch in diameter and was too small even now, although his arms is shrunk with age, to move must then an inch or so units a possible to move must then an inch or so units and the floor just where I had heard it.

Mr. Husk showed me the iron ring which is seemed made of round iron about a quarter to one-third of an nch in diameter and was too small even now, although his arms is shrunk with age, to move must then an inch or so units and the floor just where I had heard it.

Mr. Husk showed me the iron ring which is seemed made of round iron about a quarter to one-third of an nch in diameter and was too small even now, although his arms is shrunk with age to move must then a pure the intervention. with age, to move more than an inch or so and down the wrist. I also saw a picture of John King which was a very good likeness.

The following morning I went to Mr. Boursnell's meeting my sisters who had come specially from Manchester for this purpose. On entering I received the copies of three photos I had sat for. The first represented a stranger. Mr. B. said he gathered that this was the spirit of a man who was drowned in the S.S.

"London" about 35 years are

"London" about 35 years ago.

The second was that of the young woman Lottie, who had materialised the day before; and the third was a head in the midst of

"There is a female spirit, the same as came before, who wishes you to sit down. She is

anxious: sit down!"
"I don't intend sitting to-day, my sisters are going to sit."
"Oh, do sit once, she is begging you to do

I accordingly sat. The result was that Lottie again came on the plate and in a quite different attitude, and the drapery was differ-

On the Sunday evening my two sisters and myself, and Miss S. W. McCreadie, a well-known London medium, went to Mr. Husk's.

The same performance took place. The materialisations of course were different. Instead of going all through, I will just mention the leading circumstances. A few minutes before John King materialised, but after he had been speaking for some minutes, I heard him in conversation with some one.

"No you can't come in yet. What? Well,

"No you can't come in yet. What? Well, let him in." Then there was a pause and John King continued, this time speaking to us:

"There is a poor spirit in a state of deepest despair and darkness here; your earnest prayers are begged that he may be relieved." "Is it a suicide, John?" some one asked.

"Yes, he was a clergyman of the Church of England, and in a state of great mental distress he has taken his life. His name is Hankins." A prayer was offered up for him.

Hankins." A prayer was offered up for him.

"Let your prayers to God for this poor spirit
be continued when you leave this circle. He
feels relieved and hopes for light," vid John.

when Jim materialized he came hist to me, touched me and spoke to me. I told him his wife was present. He said "Yes, I know, but I came to you. You give great power to me." He mentioned my leaving the following day for New Zealand. He then went over to his widow, passing my eldest sister on the way. He spoke several times to his widow. I did not hear what was said. My eldest sister said: "Oh Jim, are you not going to speak to me?"

She immediately felt a peculiar motion of the hand on her head and told me afterwards it was a way he had in life of touching her head as he passed her, when she sat in her chair, and was a clear proof of his identity

lost their lives by accident or self-destruction. In the case of the two I knew, both had died

I said "I would like to see that face again, who was it?" John King answered: "If you and their misfortune. We make it a rule now in ever to give names."

The face again came.

"Is that you Lottie?" I asked, more astonished than I can tell, when I recognised the face of a once loved woman, dead now for 22 years, and from whom I had parted in anger I deep and bitter. The face smiled and bowed. "Do you forgive me?" I asked. But the slate had dropped on the table with a clatter. At the instant, however, I felt a soft little, hand caress my brow with an unmistakable at ction, and the strong voice of John King said:

"This is the first time this spirit has materialized and she is unable to speak, but by that you will understand," and I did. Whether the spirit or the shell or whatever it was, the same I had heard in life.

Another face, that of a woman, came twice, but I could not recognise it. There was a sadness in the face when it dropped the slate for the last time, and no intuition has made it positively sure who it was.

Again "Jim" came and this time stayed longer and when he went spoke in tones which though low and husky were undoubtedly the same I had heard in life.

To me they did not look like anything else than themselves, but more ethereal. I certainly saw nothing which would lead me for one moment to suspect they had made any progress on the Astral Plane, and for that the cortine of the last im my bedroom alone at my hotel in London, the same sweet scent floated by me.

I saked John King, at the second seance, if he had been there, but he regilled, "No doubt the rate of the though down and husky what he what I was that a the second seance, if he had been there, but he replied, "No doubt the region of the same sweet scent floated by me.

I saked John King, at the second seance, if he had been there, but he replied, "No doubt the replied, "No doubt the replied in the result of the last make the

by me.

I asked John King, at the second seance, if he had been there, but he replied, "No doubt one of my band was there."

one of my band was there."

The foregoing is not perhaps as concise as it might have been, but it is a plain statement of what actually occurred, and to my mind there is nothing which is not clearly explicable by the light of Theosophy, and I should much like the views of others on the subject.—F.

D. Hamilton."

KHULNA SESSIONS. ----(From our own Correspondent.)

Mr. B. C. Mitter, the District and Sessions Judge, after staying here over a month re-turns to Jessore to-morrow. He has disposed of all the Sessions cases that stood on the calender. In two murder cases he has sentenced the culprits to death—one has been confirmed by the High Court and the other is pending final orders. The people of this district are going to petition the Local ment to exercise its prerogative to couthe death sentence. This is the case

several murder cases of different nature. If any one studies the facts and circumstances of these cases, he can at once see how human nature is influenced by beastly motives to commit murders. We saw a woman-Madhuand the third was a head in the midst of a cloud, and Mr. B. informed me he got the name of George and that he was a very near relation of mine, a brother he thought.

When my widowed sister was about to sit for her photo Mr. Boursnell said to me:

"There is a female spirit, the same as came before, who wishes you to sit down. She is an anxious: sit down!"

To mati—admitting before the Court that she was corrupt with the two youngmen under trial and that one night they murdered her this a secret for sometime and then disclosed it when the police came to the village. The accursed, however, were acquitted as the woman—the only eve-witness was found to be un-—the only eye-witness was found to be un-reliable. We also saw in another trial how a man hacked his sister-in-law to death be cause she would not listen to him. The more manly cases of rioting with murder are frequent. But below I give in extenso the facts of a case and I doubt if such a painful case has ever been heard. The Indian Judge could not agree with the medical officer who is no other than our well-known Rai Bahadoor Moti ently arranged.

My sister sat next, expecting that her husband would appear, but on the first plate was the face of an old man, very like but still unlike our father. The third was another face in a cloud, just like the third one I got taken, and another view of my alleged brother George.

My sister was much disappointed.

On the Sunday evening my two sisters and appeal as a summarily.

appeal summarily.
You remember the case of Panchi Dasi who killed her daughter in a fit of temporary in santiy. Their Lordships of the then Criminal Bench found her guilty under section 302 I. P. C., but at the same time sent the records of the case to the Bengal Government with a recommendation that the sentence might be

reduced considerably. The Local Government reduced the sentence to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment only,

In the present case of Shakina Bibi, the committing Magistrate, Babu Atul Chander

Kar remarked that "section 469 Cr. P. C. Kar, remarked that "section 469 Cr. P. C. covers a case like this." Even the District Judge who found otherwise and sentenced her to transportation for life remarked, "In fact, I would have awarded a lesser punishment than transportation for life had the law al-

lowed it."
The High Court, however, did not think it a fit case for reference to the Bengal Govt. The following extracts will give an idea of

Her mother and two sisters lived with her.
Her husband was a mystri in some steamboat plying between here and other places.
He is therefore, often absent from his wife.
On the day in question she had quarrelled with
her mother and her two younger sisters and
had driven them away from her house. Her husband too, was away from home on duty. She had given birth to a male child 4 days previous to the day of occurrence and as the Kabiraj had prescribed "Roti" and not "Bhat," her mother did not give her any rice those days. This enraged her very much and she quarrelled with her mother and drove her away with her two younger sisters. She had based the door of her room from inside and was all the property with her below. Some alone within the room with her baby. Some time after (it was then 10 or 12 noon) the accused cried out from within the room: "I have killed the baby." Saritulla and others then opened the door and saw the accused all alone in the room with her legs stretched on the ground and talking unintelligible words and waiving both her She also materialised for my sisters and was recognised by them. One point seemed plain to me, both from those I saw and from what others at these seances said; and it is this:

All those who materialised had either died suddenly in early or middle life or else had lost their lives by accident or self-destruction wards the sky.

I do not find anything in the record save and except the fact that she might not have been in her proper senses at the time she committed the offence. I find from the evidence

in the record that she was ill before she was delivered and even at the time she was delivered. Her temper was peevish and irritable all the while. Her behaviours, just after the deed had been committed, was wild and showed she was not in her proper senses. The civil surgeon who examined the dead body of the child deposed in this case. He had also examined the accused as she was almost dying. She has just sufficiently recovered to stand her enquiry and this account for the delay in finishing the enquiry. His deposition about the mental condition of the accused at the time of the occurrence (on 17-1-04 between about 10 a.m. and 12 a.m.) proved that she was not in a fit state of mind to be able to judge what she was doing. quote his deposition in extenso:—"Before I examined the dead child I examined the woman (identifies the accused) at the Khulna thana on the morning of 18-1-04, at about 8 a.m. I did this as I received a report from the police saying that she was in a precarious state. I found her insensible and she had fever. She was admitted to Jail hospital that very day, and she remained alternately unconscious and delierous for some days afterwards. For some days I was afraid she would succumb. Towards the end of January I left this district on transfer and even then she was in a very weak condition. Seeing her on the 12th January and the following days I am of opinion that she was delirious on the day previous, i.e., 17-1-4, (the dead was comthe police saying that she was in a precariou day previous, i.e., 17-1-4, (the dead was commuted), i.e., 24 hours before my examination. I don't think she was in a fit state of mind from 8 a.m. of 17-1-04 to be able to judge what she was doing." This fully goes in ta-vour or the accused. Her statement before this Court was to the effect that she had no recollection of the affair and could not say where her baby was, though she remembered she had given birth to a male child. Sect on 469 Cr. P. C. clearly covers a case like this.

As the case has been sufficiently established against her, I commit her, etc., under section 302 I. P. C.

Atul Chander Kar. Deputy Magistrate.

Sessions Judge.)
When the civil surgeon saw her at 8 a.m. on the 18th January, she was alternately un-conscious and delinous and had high rever. And the civil surgeon, inspite of actual facts to the country deposed to by the accused's own relation, nazards the somewhat reckless conjecture that she must have been like that for 24 hours from before the time of his actual visit. This is a gratuitous assumption for which there is no foundation either in science or common sense. 24 hours before 8 a.m. of the 18th January she was quarrelling with her mother for rice, she was abusing her and driving her out. She was requesting that a telegram be sent to her husband to say that the baby would die. She was eating the rice given by Korman's wife. That her desire to eat was intense is proved by her behaviour to her mother, who under medical advice, would not mother, who under medical advice, would not allow it to her; it was the baby who stood in the way of tulfilling her desire and about whom she wanted to wire to her husband that

whom she wanted to write to her hashad the inwould die.

Absence of motive does not mean the impairing of the cognitive faculties: As a matter of fact, there was motive in the case, however sordid. There is no doubt that the woman is of a constitutionally weak and irritable mental make; but irritability and absence of control over impluees are no ground for irresponsibility. In fact the law exists to check reckless homicidal impulses. I hold that materials on the record are not by any means sufficient to entitle the accused to the bene-

fit of the exception clause.

I don't think that under all the circumstances of the case, the infliction of the capital sentence is called for. In fact I would have awarded a lesser sentence than transportation for life had the law allowed it.

Differing from both the assessors I find the accused guilty etc., and sentence him to transportation for life.

B. C. M. 2nd May 1904. Judgment of the High Court. "The Appeal is rejected."

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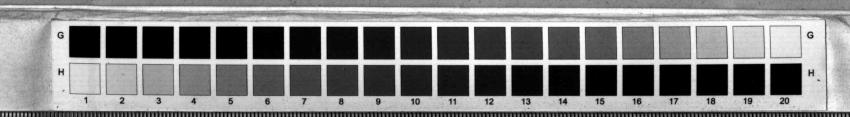
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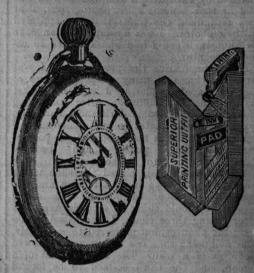
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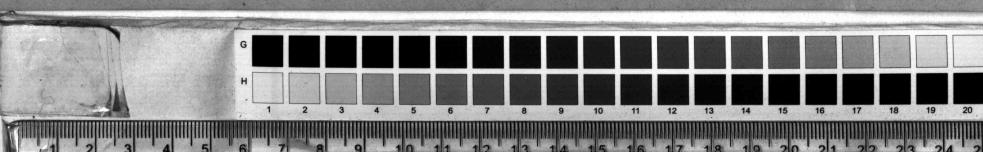
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PRESERVATION OF GAME IN ASSAM.

The following letter from the Assam Branch Indian Tea Association has been forwarded to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of

In reply to your letter No 229 Mily. 113-M of the 11th January, 1904, requesting this Asso-ciation's advice as to the season which should be held to be the close season in the case of each quadruped and bird which it is considered desirable to protect, I have the honour to make

the tollowing suggestions:—
All deer should be protected from 1st May until the 1st November, during this period all adult fem 3 deer are pregnant or have viry young fawns at foot, and are slaughtered in large numbers from boats, by men armed with

daos, spears and lathis, etc.

The protection should include a clause prohibiting the sale of venison during these months, a clause which it is submitted would not be difficult to enforce, as the meat is generally brought in boat loads to various market centres for sale, many of which are easily acceptable to the same of centres for sale, many of which are easily accessible to the nearest Police: the writer saw six or seven boat loads thus brought in to Kokilamukh in one day during a high flood.

The shortening of gun barrels under License Form XI will do much to save deer from ex-

As regards the protection of rhinoceros as the period of gestation is 17 or 18 months, the only protection which will be efficacious, will be by providing sanctuaries where no one is allowed to shoot. The extermination of these prehistoric survivals will be principally due to the huge beats got up by sporting Rajas and others (often titled Globetrotters) who kill everything that gets up before the line; male, female or young. One such beat does more to exterminate game than years of individual shooting by Europeans.

The protection of the Bos Gaurus and Bos Frontalis known respectively in Assam as "Mithun" or "Bonoria Giroo" and Bos Bubalus known in Assam as the "Mon" will be best effected by a same as the "Mon" will be best effected by a same as the "Mon" will be best effected by a same as the "Mon" will be best effected by a same as the "Mon" the principal of the hawser, and gave the ponderous cart such a jolt that one wheel flew off, while part of the back caved in. After it had been repaired a crowd of circus men jumped in and Babe had another try, increasing the former push by 500lb. After that she was joined by another elephant, when the two together succeeded in registering 6,5000lb.

Then it was decided to see what Babe could do as a draught animal. A collar was fixed to her, which called forth some indignant trumpeting and an attempt to rip it off by means of her trunk. But Whiting Allen, her much-loved keeper, sou 'led her with a few words, and as soon as the rope was attached started her on her pulling contest. With a slow of the same point and squealing with indignation, and the policy that one wheel flew off, while part of the back caved in. After it had been repaired a crowd of circus men jumped in and Babe had another try, increasing the former push by 500lb. After that she was joined by another elephant, when the two together succeeded in registering 6,5000lb.

The provided has a draught animal. A collar was fixed to her, which called forth some indignant trumpeting and an attempt to rip it off

Bos Bubalus known in Assam as the "Mon" will be best effected by a regulation that males alone are to be shot and by limiting the num-

ber under each license.

As regards game birds it is doubtful whether it would be possible to enforce different dates for different species, and if but one time for them all is selected it should be from 1st April to 1st September, but the actual breeding season of each kind may be said to be much as follows, and the periods named are those dur-

follows, and the periods named are those during which protection is recommended.

All Pigeon and Doves:—
Pigeon commonly called Green-Pigeon belonging to the Genera Osmoteron, Treron.
Spenocercus and Chalcophaps, Imperial Pigeon or Pagoomas belonging to the Genera Ducula and Carpophaga. Doves belonging to the Genera Turtur and Oenopelia.—From 15th March to 15th June.

Jungle Fowl (Gallus Ferrugineus), Pheasant (Gennaeus horsfieldei and Polyprectron Chinguis). Partridges (The Genera Francolinus, Aboricola, Bambusicola) Pea-fowl (Pavo cristatus and muticus).—From 1st April to 1st Septem-

Floriken (Sypheotis aurita and bengalensis.)

From 1st June to 1st November.

Resident duck and teal (wood-duck, Asarcarnis scutulata. Whistling-teal Dondrocycna, Cotton Teal-Nettopus coramandelianus, Spothill Duck-Anas poecilorhyncha and zonorhyncha).—From 1st June to 1st October.

In conclusion it is submitted that it is a well brown fact to the Police, that gun owners.

known fact to the Police, that gun owner make a regular business of hiring out their guns to other persons for shooting purposes; so that the amount of damage done must not be reckoned by the amount which the owner does or by the amount of powder and shot he himself can afford to buy, and when one considers that the number of gun licenses issu ed in Lakhimpur District amounts to over 1600 and that licenses are issued as freely in all other district of Upper Assum, it is hardly to be wondered at, that game is rapidly becoming exterminated.

ELEPHANT VERSUS MAN.

THE COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF MEN

In response to an invitation received from Mr. Today Hamilton the well-known manager of the Barnum and Bailey "Greatest Show on Earth," the writer was present recently at a remarkable trial of strength between the men and animals composing the famous circus. It was said to be the first serious contest of the kind ever promoted, and so great was the interest aroused that many scientists, both English and Amerinan were present, togther with a perfect army of newspaper men. The tests took place at Madison Square Garden, New York.

For the purpose of testing the relative strengths of men and animals, Mr. Hamilton had invented a special hydraulic machine which, on being pulled, recorded on a dial any degree of strength beyong 250lb. After a short speech had been delivered by Professor Ogden R. Doremus on the varied strengths of wild and domestic animals, an 80ft. cable was attached and 100 of the strengest men in the wild and domestic animals, an 80ft. cable was attached and 100 of the strongest men in the circus commenced to tug and haul. In spite of the combined strength, however, only6,700lb. was registered, or a paltry 67lb. per man. Everyone was disappointed, especially the men themselves, who declared that they were not yet "gramed up to the job," and henced they yet "warmed up to the job," and hoped they would be allowed another trial after the animals had had a pull. This request was

Then a couple of draught-horses were attached, and after pulling until their veins stood out like cords registered 2,700lb. At the request of the writer the length of the hawser was reduced to10ft. and the horses given another chance, with the result that they managed to send the indicator to the 3,750lb. mark. Six horses on the long rope registered a pull of 5,750lb., but when brought close to the machine sent the indicator up to 8,875lb.

A couple of camels that had been in harness

A couple of camels that had been in harness a few times only were next led in and, in spite of much protest, attached to the hawser. But camels are not great pullers, and the very best they could do was 2,750lb. When the camels had been taken back to their stalls a couple of gentle zebus, or sacred cows of India, were led into the ring voked together, and attached gentle zebus, or sacred cows of India, were led into the ring, yoked together, and attached to the hawser. The pretty creatures started off as though determined to show the spectators what real strength was, but as soon as the strain came they slackened, and in the end succeeded in registering—nothing, for the lowest mark on the register was 250lb., and even the combined strength of the two sacred animals was not equal to such a pull.

The 100 men now indicated that they were The 100 men now indicated that they were sufficiently warmed up for another pull, and one of the spectators, who had been in the navy and therefore knew all about "tugs-of-war", offered to place the cen in those positions best suited to bring out the greatest amount of strength. As a result the original pull of 6,700lb. was increased to 12,000lb. and held for a maker of 40sec. With this record the man were contented to make way for "Babe." men were contented to make way for "Babe," the sweetest-tempered and wisest elephant in the circus. She is, however, Babe in name

only, for she scales on six tons, and takes pleasure in pushing heavy freight into the cars when the show is on the move.

As it was not intended that Babe should show her strength by pulling only, that being secondary to her powers of pushing, a huge waggon was rolled into the arena, attached to the back of which was a nice soft pad against which she could rest her head. The rope from which she could rest her head. The rope from the register was then attached to the axe of the waggon and Babe invited to "shove." She had no objection and started right away, sending the indicator up with a bound to 4,500lb. Then, as the waggon refused to budge, Babe became annoyed. She had pushed many a vehicle before, but never had she tackled so obstinate a one as this. Exerting at her obstinate a one as this. Exerting as her strength and squealing with indignation, she

her on her pulling contest. With a slow but sure strain she succeeded in making magnificent record of 8,700lb., or a fraction less than the combined pull of six horses. The result was received with many cheers and much surprise, for it had always been supposed that an elephant's push was superior to its pull. Babe's penformance being the last on the programme, no further tests were made that day, though it was decided at some future date to record the strength of other animals in the circus. The results of these interesting tests proved wthout a doubt that in proportion to his size man's pull is superior to that of animals, so that his right to be regarded as the "lord of creation"

made inquiries for a young Austrian who, she believed, was resident there. She had no friends in England, but to a sympathising Roman Catholic priest told an affecting tale. She had been engaged, she said, to a young Austrian in Vienna, but after a quarrel he deserted her and came to England.

At length, as she practically refused to leave the presbytery doorstep, the aid of the police was sought and she was brought before the stipendiary. Upon examination by the police surgeon it was found that her reason had failed, and she was remanded to the workhouse hospi-

bable, as she had a bank-book on an Austrian TE COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF MEN bank in her possession containing a considerable balance to her credit. She is at prelin response to an invitation received from sent, however, entirely without means. The
Lastran Vice-Consul has been communicated

WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

JILTED IN LOVE, SEEKS BALM IN SECLUSION.

Alone in a plantation at Great Ganfield, Es sex, lives a "wild man" in the prime of life.

Thirteen years ago he loved a woman, but she jilted him, and vowing never to look upon a female's face again, he plunged into the woods to live—to brood and sigh for the love he had loct.

The people of the district speak of him in whispers as they would of a wraith; his love story is the romance of the countryside.

During the thirteen years of his "exile" only two men besides his brother have caught a

glimpse of his face, and then the view was momentary. But an intrepid journalist has just returned from an expedition which had for its object finding the wild man "at home."

There were deep ditches to negotiate, trangled brushwood to burst through, and barbedwire fences seemed to grow like trees. At last a high bate, locked, chained, and covered with barbed wire was reached. A thick hedge bebarbed wire, was reached. A thick hedge beside it stood twenty feet high.

A voice from behind the hedge demanded

the intruder's business, but the owner of the voice was not the wild man but his brother, who imparted the disappointing information that the modern Timon was not "at home."

so as to form a barricade and on top of this was a hedge. The ditch, said the brother, was dug out by the recluse, who only worked during the night.

Nervouness, not love, was said by the brother to be the reason for the seclusion.

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AT PORT ARTHUR.

A REMINISCENCE.

The special corerspondent of the "Bombay

So much has been written about Port Arthur during the last few weeks that little remains to be said about it; but as it is unlikely that it will ever again present the aspect it did last year, the record of a few external imlast year, the record of a few external impressions gained on a casual visit may be of interest. The popular notion of Port Arthur, even in the Far East, was that it was a pince where the footsteps of the foreign visitor were dogged from dawn to dark; where it was impossible to move about without being confronted with inexorable sentries; where in short, you might consider yourself lucky if after lingering within its precincts for a day after lingering within its precincts for a day or two you escaped arrest as a spy. The reality was far otherwise. Fewer restrictions were imposed at Port Arthur than at any other military fortress I have ever visited. Access to the interior of the hill forts was, of course, forbidden, but in every other respect we were free to move about where we wished No sinister policeman demanded to know who we were, or tracked our devious wanderings. No one barred our path when we strolled into the dockyard, and on another occasion into a great arsenal. We had our passports with us, but it is a curious fact that we were never asked for our passports in any part of Russian territory until we reached Moscow and St. Petersburg. Nor was our experience singular in this respect. Two young British subalterns whom we afterwards met a. Dalny had no passports at all. They had cheerfully forgotten to obtain them; ye they went right through Siberia and Ry a, and were never stopped until they read the German frontier. There they many ed to explain things somehow to the poly authorities; and the odd thing was that one of them had his sword tucked under his arm, and a battered helmet in his hand, what time half a dozen uniformed officials listed to his unconcerned remarks, us, but it is a curious fact that we were never in his hand, what time half a dozen uniformed officials listed to his unconcerned remarks, offered in Endough ur experience undoubtedly was that trav fling in the Tsar's dominions in time of peace was almost as free from constraint as in any other country; and in no place were we less hampered than in Port Arthur. The Russians in the Far East seemed to have a fine indifference to the doings of the casual stranger. One could go where one liked, and do what one liked. Perhaps their attitude was part of that carelessness which has now brought its own retribution. But after what we saw ourselves, it does not sur-

pictures of scenes in the Boer War. One of our companions was a Russian officer who spoke excellent English. He was also, it appeared, an unusually fair-minded man, for hesaid to us:—"You see that cluster of Chinese houses over there. Well, I have been told that it was near there that the Japanese found the bodies of some of their soldiers when they were advancing on Port Arthur. They had been dreadfully tortured and mutilated by the Chinese. Thousands of Japanese soldiers saw her and came to England.

Heartbroken, and in the hope of effecting a reconciliation she followed him to this country, and ultimately traced him to Sheffield. There she found him married to an English lady. The shock apparently unhinged the girl's mind.

Since her discovery she has literally haunted St. Marie's Presbytery, where she was first of all so kindly received, and has insisted upon the priest finding and marrying her to her lover. Argument was useless, and all efforts to induce her to return home proved unavailing.

At length, as she practically refused to leave

The train passed at length through a gap in

have done the same?"

The train passed at length through a gap in the hills. We could see the white jackets of soldiers on the summit, but no fortifications were visible. We ran along the shore of a large shallow arm of the sea. Houses began to come into view, and barracks, and knots of men in uniform, and swarms of b. clad Chinese. Everywhere buildings seemed be rising, and the air of bustle and activity rising, and the air of busine and activity was apparent was in striking contrast to lassitude of Dalny. At last the train purple with a jerk at the side of a rough a cousty road. "Where is the station?" we asked. The truth dawned upon us at length. There was no station worthy of .me name. The trains ran into the main thoroughfare, and sidings had been built on some adjoinand sidings had been built on some adjoining waste land. A few rough structures, little more than small sheds, represented the railway offices. A dozen victorias, for all the world like the hackney carriages of Bombay, stood at the edge of the line. Nothing could have illustrated more strongly the hasty and incomplete way in which the Russians had seized Southern Manchuria. They had have in the country, but hurried their line across he country, but there had been no time to build a station at

Port Arthur. They were bu s with other hings, as we soon saw.

A drive around Port Arthur at that time was an instructive experience. The heat was tropical and the great hills which surround the town shut out the sea breezes. The roads were badly made, and were deep with dust. Clouds of dust followed the passage of every carriage. Nearly every white man one met were a uniform. If the civil element predominated at Dalay here the white community minated at Dalny, here the white community was exclusively naval and military. The troops appeared to be utilised for all kinds of tasks. We saw one batch of soldiers unloadwire fences seemed to grow like trees. At last a high bate, locked, chained, and covered with barbed wire, was reached. A thick hedge beside it stood twenty feet high.

A voice from behind the hedge demanded the intruder's business, but the owner of the voice was not the wild man but his brother, who imparted the disappointing information that the modern Timon was not "at home."

The enclosure was the strangest place imaginable and perhaps an acre in extent. A deep ditch surrounded it, the earth being banked up so as to form a barricade and on top of this was pended mainly on the Chinese for manual so busy, it was manifest that Port Arthur depended mainly on the Chinese for manual labour. There must have been as many Chinese in the place as Russians; some of these, it was suggested at the time, were Japanese in disguise. All the buildings were being constructed with Chinese labour, and I have never seen a place where so much building was in progress at one time. The old town was huddled round the dockyard, but a mile away, on a wide dusty plain the Russians were creata wide dusty plain, the Russians were creating a new modern town, which they spoke of with great pride. It was not at that stage impressive to look upon. Few buildings were impressive to look upon. Few buildings were complete, and many patches of waste land were visible. But a fine hotel was going up, and there was an opera house, some hand-

a dubious kind were given nightly. What struck us most was the air of intense energy and activity which the whole place conveyed to the onlooker. Neither heat nor dust seemed to distress the busy workers. There wer no idlers, at any rate until eventide, and the entire community, from bemedalled generals downwards, appeared to be working at high pressure. I think now that this atmosphere of excessive industry left on our minds an erron. eous impression. The Russians were labour-ing, but not with the fear of a war in their minds. They were developing the recources of the town, building themselves comfortable of the town, building themselves comfortable quarters, creating an imposing city in order to let the world know that they meant to stay there; but they were not, I fancy, doing much to develop the defences on the landward side. Port Arthur impressed us with the idea that those who controlled it had no other idea than to make it a naval stronghold. They looked for attack, if at all, from the seaward side. The hills commanding the entrance to the port were covered with powerful forts; but though we managed to make a fairly complete circuit of the position on the landward side, we saw few signs of work on the hills which command the land approaches. There may have been elaborate defences there, There may have been elaborate defences there, of course; I can only say that we saw hardly any traces of them, and the comparative desertion of the hills inland was in notable contrast to the bustle of New Town, and the prerast to the bustle of New Town, and the preparedness of the coastal forts.

From the little quay by the dockyard, where Saratoff's Restaurant is situated, one looked out over the broad and sunlit waters of the harbour. Saratoff's was an institution in Port

Arthur at that time. It was frequented by everybody, from the most exalted dignitaries everybody, from the most exalted dignitaries downwards; and despite its humble exterior it could boast of a cuisine, which would have won the heart of Colonel Newnham-Davis. It was a little shabby one-storied building, with a few creepers trailing over its walls. Meals were served in. an enclosed veranda, and diners were visible from the quay without. In cleanliness and neatness it left something to be desired, but such drawbacks were ignoredly was that tray ling in the Isar's dominions in time of peace was almost as free from constraint as in any other country; and in no place were we less hampered than in Port Arthur. The Russian's in the Far East seemed to have a fine indifference to the doings of the casual stranger. One could go where one liked, and do what one liked. Perhaps their attitude was part of that carelessness which has now brought its own retribution. But after what we saw ourselves, it does not surprise me that the Japanese have such complete knowledge of the Russian position and resources.

To be desired, but such drawbacks were ignored by the jovial Russian officers who haunted it. It was more to the point that at Saratoff's counter there was spread the most elaborate "zakouska"—that extraordinary array of aptitising tit-bits dear to every Russian—that we saw on our travels; that Saratoff's porterhouse streaks, and oysters, and thick soups, were like nothing else obtainable in Mancrufia; and that he had the best black beer in the Far East. After a lunch at Saratoff's, the idling stranger could take a Chinese sampan and sail over the harbour, or, if he chose, out to sea. The fine five-funnelled cruiser PATHETIC SEQUEL TO A QUARREL.

A romantic story found its sequel in Sheffield Some months ago a youthful Viennese lady named Amalia Zoder arrived in that city, and made inquiries for a young Austrian who, she believed, was resident. Golden Hill. So far as I can gather, the ships were in very much the same formation as they were on the night of the first Japanese attack; and as we were slowly rowing among them that sunny afternoon, and marking the imposing appearance of the Tsarevitch, and the Netvisan, and the Petropavlovsk, and many another, we little thought that in a few months so many of them would be either hopelessly disabled, or lying beneath the waves. We went too close under the coast beneath Golden Hill and along the Liaotishan Promontory. It has been frequently said that the

Golden Hill and along the Liaotishan Promontory. It has been frequently said that the seaward defences of Port Arthur are not visible from the sea. I can only say that although they may not be detected from the deck of a steamer entering the harbour, their outlines, and even some of the guns, were plain to the eye from a boat inshore; and there was little concealment about the battery of qualifiers at the entrance on the sea level. One of er thing we noticed that particular afternoon which we found somewhat disconcerting. At the base of Golden Hill are a number of little coves. As the afternoon wore on a number of sampans emerged from the harbour and deposited many well-dressed passengers of both sexes in these little repassengers of both sexes in these little re-treats. And then we discovered that, in the Far East at any rate, the bathing customs of the Muscovite were such as caused two un-accustomed Britishers to hoist their sail and

Into our investigations into the possible trade of Port Arthur, the extent to which the harbour had been dredged, the project for building another commercial city at Pigeon Bay, the plans for beautifying New Town, the grumbles of the German traders who feared that Dalny would ruin them, the complaints of the shop-keepers against a purely military rule, what need is there to enter now? The whole of Manchura has been turned upside rule, what need is there to enter now? The whole of Manchuria has been turned upside down, and the chances are that we may never again see the Russian eagles proudly flying over Port Arthur. Nor need I relate in detail how one day, on the whim of the moment, we drove into the arsenal and solemnly inspected the place without a question being asked, or a word said to us; nor how, in our rambles through the byeways of the old town, we turned into a tiny barber's shop in a side lane, and were received by a Japanese with suspiciously square-set shoulders and erect bearing, who heard us speak in English, and astonished us by asking us in our own language who we were, and then proceeded, over a cigarette and with the door closed, to impart to us much cur.ous information about the situation, and about Port Arthur, and about his own views on the future prospects of Russia in Manchuria. It was from this artist, by the way, that after much mysterious discussion and unlocking of supboards and drawers, I procured the panoramic photographs which furnish the Supplement to this issue. How he managed to take them, in a place where the regulations against photography are so strict, I do not protess to know, nor did I enquire. regulations against photography are so strict, I do not profess to know, nor did I enquire. He told us the point they were taken from, and in what directions he had turned his camera; and he did not omit the little formaliby of charging me twenty-five roubles for the set. For the rest, he was a singularly courtly gentleman for a barber; he had a remarkable knowledge of English idiomatic phrases; and in contrast to most Japanese there was a not-

PAINS IN THE STOMACH, like toothach are not dangerous, but decidedly unpleasant. Persons who are subject to such attacks will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking a dose or two of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For

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some residences for the principal officials, and able lack of reticence about his conversation. a restaurant or two where entertainments of What his real character was remains a mystery; perhaps he only talked freely because he thought he could trust Englishmen and allies. He made no direct request to us to abstain from mentioning our conversation with him; but we gathered that he desired to avoid attention, and so we thought it best not to allude to him afterwards in our wanderings. As to the arsenal, it is only fair to our-selves to explain that we drove into it without

selves to explain that we drove into it without knowing what it was, and when an affable sentry presented arms, we thought we might as well look round the place.

That Port Arthur is doomed appears certain; but some of us who have been there could wish that, despite their relentless policy of ejection, the Japanese might spare the abode of the eminent Mr. Saratoff. He gave us the only decent maste we had from Paking us the only decent meals we had from Peking to Irkutsk.

Interesting Items.

IMPROVING THE MICROSCOPE.

When excessive magnifying power is sought in a microscope by palling up lenses in the ordinary way it is found, says "Engineering," that the emergent beam of light which, enters the eye of the observer becomes smul, that the pupil is not filled with light, and vision is very defective. This has been corrected by an instrument for expanding the energent ray so that it fills the pupil of the eye. The improvement of the image by this microscopi is wonderful. A diatom can be seen magnified 10,000 diameters, and the structure is clear and well-defined. To enable this power to be realised it may be said that under the IMPROVING THE MICROSCOPE. be realised it may be said that under the same magnification the eye of a house-fly would cover an area of 312 square feet.

KOREA'S SEVEN WONDERS

Like the world of the ancients, Korea has within her borde s "Seven Wonders, which may soon be better known to Westerness. First, is a drop of the sweat of Buddhs. For thirty paces round the temple in which it is enshrined not a blade of grass will grow. No trees or flowers are found with a this sacred square. Curious to rtate, even the animals decline to profane a spot so hely. The second is a hot mineral spring mean Kinshantoa, the healing properties of which are believed by the people to be muraculaus, in that a deep in the water proves efficacious, no matter what disease may afflict the patient. The third wonder is a cold-wave cave—a cavern from which a wintry wind perpetually blows. The force of wind from the cave is so strong that it is doubtful if even Hackenschmidt, Madrali, Sandow, or Codjali could stand before it. The fourth is the "hot stone," which from remote ages has lain glowing with heat on the top of a has lain glowing with heat on the top of a high hill. A forest that cannot be eradicated is the fifth wonder. The roots of the trees, which are large pines, withstand all injury done to them, and like the Phoenix from her ashes, sprout up again. The sixth wonder is two springs situated at a considerable dis-tance from each other, almost covering the breadth of the entire Peninsula between them. The most peculiar thing about them is that when one is full, the other is always empty, and notwithstanding the fact that they are connected by a subterranean passage, one is bitter and the other pure and sweet. The seventh wonder is the most wonderful of all. It is the famous "floating stone." It seems to stand in front of the palace prected in its honour. It is an irregular cube of great bulk. It appears to be resting on the ground, free from supports on all sides, but strangs to admit, two men at opposite sides, but may pass a rope under the stone without encountering any obstacle whatever.—"House Beautiful."

LIBEL BY CINEMATOGRAPH.

MR. ROOSEVELT DEPICTED BOWING

Great excitement was caused on Thursday, telegraphs a correspondent at Washington, United States, by a strange scene enacted in front of the Capitol, the building in which Con-

Early in the morning two men appeared with a cinematograph machine, and were followed a few minutes later by two open carriages. One of these contained a man bearing a close resemblance to Mr. Roosevelt, and the coachman and footman were in livery similar to the President's. The other carriage contained a negro

in ministrel costume. The negro jumped out of the vehicle, stag-

The negro jumped out of the vehicle, staggered, and fell, whereupon the imitation of the President immediately leaped from the carriage, picked up the negro, escorted him back into his vehicle, gave him a cigar, and bowed obsequiously, hat in hand.

The whole scene was photographed by the moving-picture machine, in the presence of a large crowd, and the story soon spread that this President's political opponents had taken the picture for exhibition in the Southern States, in ture for exhibition in the Southern States, in order to injure his prospects of re-election by proving his fondness for negroes and thus ex-

citing racial prejudices.

Mr. Roosevelt was very angry when he heard of the incident, but it was discovered yesterday that the whole affair had been arranged by Lew Dockstader, a well-known minstrel and negro impersonator, who intended using the

pictures to accompany a topical song.

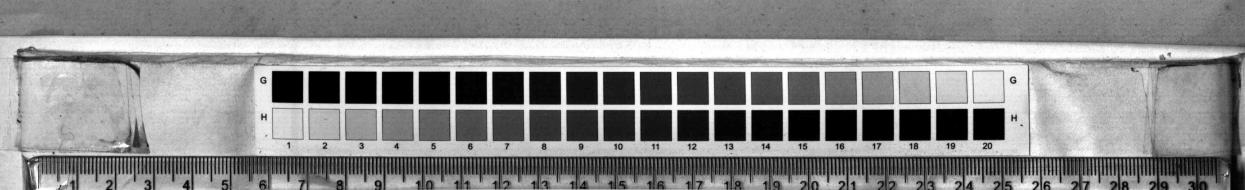
When the President heard the real facts he laughed heartily. The police have now compeled Dockstader to hand over the photographic films, which have been destroyed.

Trespass.—On Thursday, before Mr. Donald Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, two Nepalese were placed on their trial, who had been arrested by the police for having trespassed into the house of a European living in Lindsay Street with dishonest intent. Accused were sentenced to a whipping of 15 and 10 stripes respectively.

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SANITATION IN BENGAL.

We take the following from the resolution on the report of the Sanitay Commissioner Bengal, for the year 1903 and the annua statistical returns and short notes on vaccination in Bengal for the year 1903-1904.

The Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1903 deals for the most part with figures only his remarks under the several headings consisting mainly of comparisons between the statistics of the year under review with those of the preceding year, and to speculations re-garding the causes for these variations. In-formation as to focal conditions, the special formation as to local conditions, the special causes and prevalence of disease, and the progress of sanitation during the year, is somewhat scanty. Major Clarkson has not even given any definite information regarding his Municipal inspections. He has been requested to furnish this information for the year 1903 in a separate report which will be reviewed in the resolution on the working of Municipalities for the year 1903-1904, and to incorporate similar information in future annual reports similar information in future annual reports.

2. There was a decrease in the number of births registered from 2,987,800 in 1902 to 2,903,191 in 1903, and the ratio per mille fell from 40.14 to 39.00. This reduction is attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the general unhealthiness of the former year general unhealthiness of the former year. Though the statistics for all districts do not manifestly support this explanation, it may be accepted without cavil.

3. The total mortality showed a slight diminution from 2,488,428 deaths in 1902 to 2,481,149 in 1903 in spite of an increase in deaths from plague and cholera by over 85,000. The year being a comparatively dry one, there was a decrease of 67,000 in deaths from fever. The statistics furnished regarding the death in towns are interesting, and will be dealt with in the Resolution on Municipal Adminis-

tration.

4. The Sanitary Commissioner is undoubtedly correct in holding that deaths from respiratory diseases are underestimated. Tuberculosis is shown by the jail returns and the common experience of hospitals to be far more prevalent than is supposed; and efforts are being made to educate the people as to the being made to educate the people as to the danger of infection. Pamphlets are distributed to patients in hospitals, and the attention of local officers has been drawn to the neces sity of enforcing such provisions of the Municipal Act as tend to afford protection from the disease. At the instance of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has also instituted short courses of lectures on the subject in all colleges and their attached schools. In all hospitals tuberculosis is now dealt with as an infectious disease, and patients suffering from it are isolated as much as possible—a measure the excellent effects of which are

already apparent in jails.

5. It is satisfactory to observe that there is a reduction in the rate of infant mortality which is considerably greater than the reduction in the rate of total mortality in the Province. An interesting enquiry into the causes of death in 206 cases of children under six months old was made by Assistant Surgeon Hari Mohan Sen whilst in charge of the Jessore district, and the results probably give a fairly accurate picture of what the facts are. The causes assigned by him were malpraxis (37.40 per cent.), malnutrition (37.34 per cent.), mismanagement of labour and diseased parentage (18.14 per cent.), insanitation (7.34 per cent.), and other causes (.58 per cent.). The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Calcutta Health Officer regard. and no doubt generally sound. The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, concur in attributing the excessive mortality to bad midwifery; for although this is no doubt an important factor in infant mortality, skilled medical aid both in hospitals and from private practitioners is much more easily obtained in Calcutta than elsewhere. Some part of the difference may be accounted for by better registration. The facts stated in paragraph 7 of the report indicate how defective registra-

To enable a comparison to be readily to make the results appear somewhat less favourable than they really are; for any increase in the mortality is exaggerated, while on the other hand any improvement is minimised and made to seem less than is actually the case. The Lieutenant-Governor does not propose fully to discuss these statistics in this solution; but there are certain features of them which seem to demand attention.

In the case of cholera the quinquennial 7. In the case of cholera the quinquennial tables shew that in the later period the average death-rate throughout the province as a whole was lower by no less than one-fifth. The reduction was shared in by 38 out of 46 districts and by 7 out of 9 divisions. The fact that the decrease in the virulence of this disease is not only great but widespread points unmistakeably to an improvement in the sources from which the supplies of drinking water are drawn. This is no doubt to be attributed to the awakening of the public conscience in the awakening of the public conscience in regard to the necessity for pure drinking water, of which the long continued agitation on the subject affords sufficient evidence.

8. The results brought out in regard to fever are no less striking. They may be summed up in the statement that there has been a movement of the disease from the west to the east. One of the most gratifying results brought to light by the tables is that the number of deaths caused by fever in Calcutta has been reduced by considerably over one-third, a result which must be princiwest to the east. One of the most gratifying results brought to light by the tables is that the number of deaths caused by fever in Calcutta has been reduced by considerably over one-third, a result which must be principally due to the sanitary reforms which have been carried out. The statistics of rainfall were compiled because it was anticipated that they might be expected to throw light upon the movement of this disease eastwards; and the tables giving a summary of the results by

be seen that the five Divisions in which the mortality has decreased are those in which the rainfall has been least. In Bengal proper and in Eastern Bengal it is possible that the effects of the excessive rainfall may in some places have been aggravated by the earthquake of 1897. The interference with river navigation in Mymensingh attracted attention at the time; and one of the drainage schemes at present under consideration has been rendered necessary by the elevation from this cause of the bed of a river in Rangpur. No evidence has however been adduced to show whether similar facts have been noticed else-

9. The fact of gravest import brought into prominence by the statistics is the great and widespread increase in the mortality from small-pox. The death-rate shows a rise in the second quinquennium in 38 out of 46 districts, and in 8 out of 9 divisions, and has more than doubled in the province as a whole. The area most severely visited by the disease in that period comprises the Orissa Division, more than doubled in the province as a whole. The area most severely visited by the disease in that period comprises the Orissa Division, where the death-rate exceeded five times the Provincial average, and the districts of Singhbum and Midnapore, where it was respectively nearly four and five times that average. The persistence of the epidemic in the tract in question is attributed to the prevalence of the practice of incculation in the neighbouring Native States. The Health Officer of Calcutta in his report for 1902-1903 drew attention to the fact that this disease had apparently a five-years' cycle in Calcutta, and the same tendency to periodicity has been observed elsewhere. After allowing the fullest weight the fact that this disease had apparently a five-years' cycle in Calcutta, and the same tendency to periodicity has been observed elsewhere. After allowing the fullest weight to this suggestion, however, Sir Andrew Fraser is constrained to conclude, from the facts before him, that the Department as at present organised is unable to cope with the disease. A principal requisite of the Department. ment is adequate supervision to secure that all the vaccinations reported have been effectall the vaccinations reported have been enectively carried out; and proposals for reorganising the Department and for increasing the superior staff are now under consideration. The widespread increase of the disease emphasises the necessity for thorough reform; and His Honour will give due weight to the

and His Honour will give due weight to the fact before formulating a final scheme.

10. The statistics relating to dysentery and diarrhea disclose no marked change in the incidence of the disease throughout the whole Province. The death-rate is lighter in 29 and honories in 17 districts the state of the disease of the death-rate is lighter in 29 and honories in 17 districts the state of the disease of the death-rate is lighter in 29 and the state of the death-rate is lighter in 29 and the disease of the death-rate is lighter in 29 and the disease of the death-rate is lighter in 29 and the disease throughout the disease throughout the whole the disease throughout the disease throughout the disease throughout the disease throughout the whole throughout the disease throughout through the disease throughout through the disease throughout through the disease throughout the disease throughout through the disease through the disease through the disease through the disease through neavier in 17 districts, although on the whole there is a small increase. The heavy morta-lity from this disease in the Patna and Saran districts is not improbably contributed to by intestinal parasites which are shown by the experience acquired in jails to be present in a large percentage of the population. The climate or habitations, whether of soil, attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will Eastern districts on to be drawn to the marked vice of the soil in which be drawn to the marked rise in the mortality rom this cause in the district of Patna, which

should be further enquired into.

11. It was stated in the Resolution on the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for last year that the knowledge of tropical disease has developed so rapidly within the last few years that a special enquiry conducted by a qualified officer in one of the fever-stricken districts would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be much more likely to prove efficient than could have been expected even five years ago Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S., was placed special duty in the month of December last special duty in the month of December last, and was ordered to conduct the special enquiry in the districts of Dinajpur and Purnea. His report has not yet reached the Government, and the discussion of it must, therefore,

be postponed.

12. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks in paragraph 45 of his report that little has been done in the direction of mosquito destruction throughout the Province. The people generally, even those who are educated, including Europeans and many medical officers, do not Europeans and many medical officers, do not yet appear to have grasped the importance of this measure. It is undoubtedly a dir all overlooks one to carry into practice, especially as a country such as Lower Bengal, where every hollow is a tank and every ditch a breeding place for mosquitoes. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals considers that no progress in his will be made until Government takes the matter in hand and creates an object-lesson. Savi 6. To enable a comparison to be readily instituted between the year under review and the preceding ten years, and also to ascertain how far the statistics throw light on the progress of disease, the Lieutenant-Governor has been expressed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, that it is not be prepared showing the average annual mortality from cholera, fever, small-pox and dysentery and diarrhoa in the quinquennial periods-ending in 1897 and 1902. These tables are interesting and are published along with this resolution for general information. It is to be noted in regard to them that the second quinquennium was coincident with an extension of the system of daffadars or head-chaukidars, one of whose duties is to bring to light any failure on the part of a chaukidar to report a birth or a death. The returns for the later years are therefore slightly more accurate. The effect of this is to make the results appear somewhat less favourable than they really are; for any interesting and creates an object-lesson photocompared to dish this information separately and an opinion which has been expressed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, that it is not generally recognised that "half a loaf is better than no bread," and that even a decrease in the malaria infected mosquitoes are object worth striving for. There can be no doubt that in many localities a mosquitoes are object worth striving for. There can be no doubt that in many localities a mosquitoes and to the request in paragraph 12 that in his, next report he would give his own opinion regarding certain cases in which no marked immution in the number of mosquitoes are object worth striving for. There can be no doubt that in many localities a mosquitoes and to the request in paragraph 12 that in his, next report he would give his own opinion regarding certain cases in which no marked immution in the number of mosquitoes are increased by dealing with this resolution to general information in the number of mosquitoes are increased by dealing with this co on this suggestion. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will also be consulted as to the best means of giving effect to his views else-

13. The subject of the improvement of the sources of village water-supply attracted the attention of Sir Andrew Fraser almost immediately on his arrival in the Province. It is, however, the quality rather than the quantity of water that is in fault; for the voluminous correspondence on the subject contains evidence that a deficiency of the quantity of water available for drinking purposes in villages is altogether exceptional. The local officers have accordingly been requested to direct their efforts chiefly to improving the sources of supply and removing proving the sources of supply and removing the causes of contamination; and a promise has been given that if in any case the local authorities will contribute one-third of the cost, and the public another third, the Government will contribute the remaining third up to a limit of Rs. 5,000 for any one district, and of Rs. 50,000 for the whole province. These conditions have been imposed so that the gifts of Government may take a form which will encourage the villagers to help themselves, and which will foster a spirit of co-operation between the Government, and

drainage. It is impossible within the limits of this Resolution to supply this defect.

15. The difficulties connected with the installation of septic tanks have come prominent.

tallation of septic tanks have come prominently into notice during the year under review. The interests involved are very great, namely, those of the public, those of the mill-owners who have sunk large sums of money in these installations, and not least those of the various municipalities scattered throughout the mufassal; for if the system can be made thereughly efficient and unobjectionable made thoroughly efficient and unobjectionable one of the most difficult problems of Munici-pal administration will be solved. The Lieuenant-Governor has accordingly appointed a small committee under the presidency of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals t enquire into and report on this question with special reference to existing installations.

16. Plague followed its usual course, rising in the beginning of the year till it reached a maximum in the month of March, and then finally established to search out cases that do not end fatally than was exercised at the first outbreak. In the connection it may be noted that before the half disappearance of the disease from Hongko the Medical Officers of that Colony discovered large number of cases of pestis ambulans and agst persons who to all appearance were all. Although probably nothing could be as to segregate cases of this kind the knowledge of the existence of the disease in this form may prove tence of the disease in this form may prove

17. Although the morta ty a plague during the year under review was much larger than during 1902 and considerably below that for 1901, no satisfactory explanation has been put forward for these somewhat violent fluctuations. One fact seems ear, viz., that the desease has established itself firmly in the North-Western part of the Province coming and going with the seasons with wonderful regularity. The disease may in fact be looke upon in much the same light as any other vegetable crop; it is affected by elimatic con-ditions and by the nature of the soil in which climate or habitations, or all three, in the Eastern districts. On to be inimical to the propagation of the microbe. The remarks of the Civil Surgeons of Murshidabad, Patna and Saran, and of the Magistrate of Patna are worthy of consideration, especially those of the last named officer. It is a question whether enough is being done in the infected districts in the way of providing medical relief and advice. Although no preventive measures can now be carried out except with the consent of the people, still a great deal the consent of the people, still a great deal can be done through the influence of medical can be done through the influence of medical officers acting in sympathy with the people, and the conditions are sufficiently serious to justify exceptional efforts. Before the commencement of the next cold weather the Lieutenant-Governor will take an opportunity of consulting personally on this subject with the Commissioners of the Presidency, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and will ascertain their opinion on the views expressed above, and will consider any suggestions they above, and will consider any suggestions they

above, and will consider, any suggestions they may have to offer.

18. The Sanitary Commissioner does not refer in his report to the mortality from plague amongst persons who have been inoculated with anti-plague vaccine. Apparently he has overlooked the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in their letter No. 1367-76, dated the 9th September 1903, directing that the information collected on the subject should the information collected on the subject should be furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner in his tual Report in as complete and accurate form as circumstances permit. The form as circumstances permit. The Commissioner has been nequested

A Rochdale engineer called Tickel, with the assistance of a local silk weaver named Shore, claims to have conquered the gum discover, claims to have conquered the gum difficulty in Rhea fibre. Anyway, he has succeeded in so fully convincing the trade of its worth that a Manchester, Company has snapped it up, and paid £20,000 for the secret. The Textile Fabric Company, as the new combination is named, will establish its first mill in Rochdale, and intends to commence work on a large scale. Mr. Tekel who will prepared on a large scale. Mr. Tickel, who will manage utely pure and undamaged, and ready for spinning. The spacement products correctly door very well. They are as white as snow and as soft as silk, and when manufactured take on a high finish. Should,

A RUSSIAN PLOT.

AN UGLY RUMOUR.

A report of a very grave and ugly nature has been current in Moscow. It was at first absolutely discredited, but the persistency of its repetition through various and well-informed channels is now causing much public uneasiness, says a Moscow correspondent writing on May 21. The purport of this statement is closely similar to that which caused so much disquiet immediately after the demise of Alexander III. At that time it became an open secret that there was a Court conspiracy for making the Grand Duke Viadimir Alexandrovitch, Regent, the reason to have been assigned therefor being the weak mental capacity of the present monarch.

CABAL FAILED.

The prompt action of the late Gen. Count Mussin-Pushkin, who had received plenary powers from the dying Tsar-peacekeeper at Livadia, prevented the succession of Vladimir Alexandrovitch. If the current reports be well founded, and they are undoubtedly well authenticated, a similarly intended coup delat has quite recently been nipped in its hetelowent. hatchment.

The depressed and nervous condition of the Tsar, which has latterly given such deep concern to his Majesty's medical attendants, the confusion and dismay created at the War Office and in the military council by the disasters at Port Arthur and on the Yalu, and other contributory causes led to an incipient cabal in favour of making Vladimir Alexandrovitch, Regent.
TSAR'S POPULAR UNCLE.

The Grand Duke, it is to be remembered, commands the Metropolitan Garrison, including all the Guards regiments, and all the troops within the government of St. Petersburg, and he has always been the first favorite of the army. The wife of the Grand Duke, Maria Pavlovna, has ever been known as a born , political intriguante, and shares her husband's ambition.

Alexander III, was fully aware of the State

rouble which his brother's ambitious inclinations, might eventually bring about. Hence it was that during the last five years of the late Tsar's reign Vladimir Alexandrovitch was kept on leave of absence for nine months out of the twelve when he spent the greater part of his time in Paris, Biarritz and the Riviera, On his son's account Alexander feared his On his son's account Alexander feared his brother's popularity with the army, and, more especialy, with the Guards regiments. WILL CULTIVATE THE ARMY.

The Tsar's tour of inspection of the troops mobilised to reinforce Gen. Kuropatkin is now confidently stated to have been a direct sequel to the cabal in question, and it is more than likely that Nicholas II. will now sedulously cultivate a still greater popularity with

On the other hand, however, it is not improbable that, under the circumstances the Tsar's previous intention of later on proceeding to the front will be abandoned.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Boer Congress opened at Pretoria on Monday under the presidency of General Bo-that. The delegates numbered 134, and included Schalkburger, General Delarey, and Smuts. The "Times" correspondent says that the tone The "Times" correspondent says that the tone of the Chairman's speech was moderate, but one has left with the impression that Botha booked to the Congress to strengthen his hands for steady and dogged opposition to Government at every possible turn. With reference to education, he urged the boycotting of State schools and sending children to ting of State schools and sending children to Boer schools only. His utterance on the question of responsible Government was somewhat enigmatical and non-committal. Schalk-burger, claimed that the Congress, while criticising Government should try to avoid the giving of offence. The Boers were really anxious to co-operate with the Government, but could not do so if they were mistressed. but could not do so if they were mistressed.

One of the resolutions passed asked that
the Boers should be allowed to carry arms for self-projection in districts populated by natives. The Congress sent a message of greeting to Kruger, regretting his absence. The "Times" correspondent anticipates that the chief result of the Congress will be to complete the political organization of the Boers in the Transportation. in the Transvaal.

At the invitation of the Lieutenant-Governor, the invitation of the Lieutenant-Gover-nor, the members of the Boer Congress met on Wednesday in the Legislative Council Chamber for the purpose of mutual discussion. Botha said the representative nature of the Congress disproved the assertion that the Bo-Congress disproved the assertion that the Boers were sulking on their farms. It was their desire to help and co-operate with the Government. Sir Arthur Lawley, in a conciliatory speech, offered the members of the Congress a cordial welcome, and assured them that he was not one who was impressed with the idea that the Boers were sulking. He realised the difficulties of the situation. If he had not been able to show as much practical sympathy as he wished, he hoped and believed he had done his best to assist a return to prosperity.

MINING IN MERGUT

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES. The mining industries are going ahead at Mergui. An interesting and what promises on a large scale. Mr. Tckel, who will manage the new works, contends that he can deal with either cultivated or uncultivated ramie in such a manner as to leave the fibre absolutely pure and undamaged, and ready for spinning. The spacemen products contently look very well. They are as white as snow and as soft as silk, and when manufactured take on a high finish. Should the discovery realise expectations, a new industry will be brought to Lancashire at a very opportune time, when the shortage of cotton has almost driven millowners and hands to their wits end. So says a home paper of cotion has almost driven millowners and hands to their wits end. So says a home paper of 12th May.

A report published by the Meteorological Department describes the monsoon as having become fully established over Burma about the 5th instant, on which date it also apparently set in upon the Malabar coast. Rainfall has since become heavier and more extensive along the coast and has spread inland over the Peninsula. During the past seven days it has been above normal over the whole of Burma, the West Coast, South India, and the Deccan, and generally normal or in defect advantages of transport from the island, that the industry, which should be a profitable.

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we have not heard more of white marble from Mergui. The Victoria Memorial Hall to be Mergui. The Victoria Memorial Hall to be built in Calcutta, in which white marble, worth several lakhs of rupees, will be required, has given this matter impetus in the district; and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Grant-Brown accompanied by Mr. Snow, preceeded to the Marble Isle for samples, which were obtained after blasting the ricks with dynamite, and which on being cut and polished were found to be very satisfactory. Larger slabs have since been called for by the Local Government for transmission to Calcutta, and if these are approved, Mergui will have the honour of supplying a large quantity if not all he white marble for that great Memorial Hall.

SEQUEL TO A DERBY SWEEP

TRANSACTION.

TRANSACTION.

An important case, and one unprecedented in Indian Courts, was disposed of by Mr. Justice Chitty on the original side of the Chief Court of Rangoon on the 13th instant. The case was one in which the plaintiff, a second officer on one of the B. I.S. N. Company's steamers, sued Mr. Winter, engineer, Burma Oil Company, and Mr. Gibbs, Harbourmaster, for Rs. 4,943, representing his share in the first prize in the Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep of 1903. The facts of the case were as follows:—Last year several of the harbour-masters in Rangoon started what was harbour-masters in Rangoon started what was known as the Harbour-Masters' Confederacy, known as the Harbour-Masters' Confederacy, the object being to purchase tickets in the Turf Club lottery. There were 71 subscriptions of Rs. 5 each, and the second defendant forwarded the money and ultimately received on behalf of the confederacy the sum of Rs. 3,35,636, the amount of the first prize. The first defendant went on board the "Atria," on which the plaintiff was then engaged, and plaintiff signed a list for a ticket. By arrangement the first defendant paid a sovereign in payment for three tickets, and the defendin payment for three tickets, and the defendant promised to come back for plaintiff's share in the tickets before the boat left for Hong-Kong, but this he did not do. At any rate, the plaintiff left Rangoon without repaying the debt. He was away some months until June, when he received a letter from Winter asking him for the payment of Rs. 5. Plaintiff went to see Winter subsequently, but he refused to

see him.

Defendants raised the point that the arrangement with the subscribers was by way of a wager, and, there was no legal liability on the second defendant's part to pay the plaintiff, or anyone, any sum of money. Defendant's counsel at the hearing carried the argument further, maintaining that it was because the contract was illegal and not merely void that they could not be made liable.

that they could not be made liable.

His Honour held that there could be no question that the suit could not be maintained against the promoters in respect of this lottery; that would come directly within Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act. But the position in this case was very different. Here the second defendant had actually received moneys on behalf of the subscribers to the Harbour-Masters' Confederacy, and he was the agent of the principals who had won the bet, and he had to receive on their behalf and distribute the amount of that bet. He and distribute the amount of that bet. He admitted having received the money, and the case seemed to His Honour to show beyond doubt that he could be sued by any one of his principals. The first defendant having cunningly received from the second defendant property belonging to the plaintiff was also liable to be sued. The defendants had no defence either on the merits of the case or from a local standard. from a legal standpoint.

A decree for the plaintiff with costs was

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