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NO 49

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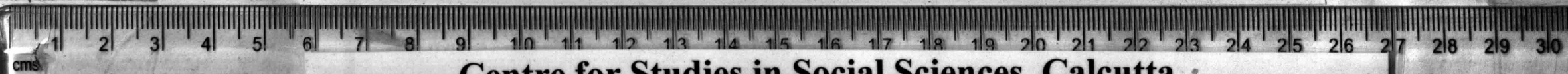
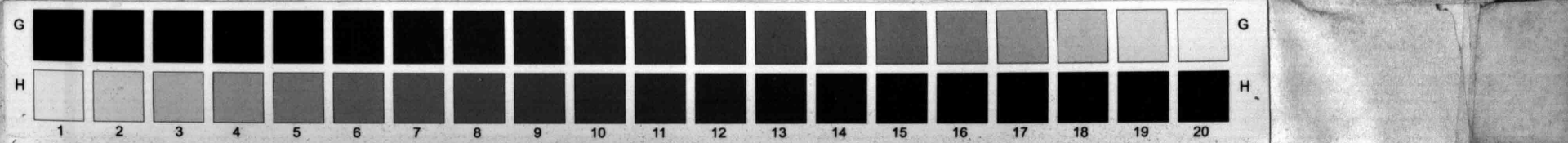
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9. DR. R. MONIER, M. B., C. M. (Edin.), Resident Surgeon, Park Street, Government Charitable Dispensary, says:—"... Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhoea and was found successful."
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MAIL NEWS.

Pretoria, May 30 ("Times").—The preliminary investigation of the charge of perjury against Durand in connection with the depositions which he made at the time of the recent arrests at Lydenburg began this morning in Pretoria. Durand, it will be remembered, implicated the Boer leaders in the alleged rising which he was to head in the Lydenburg district.

According to a St. Petersburg telegram received in Berlin, an imperial ukase has been issued containing regulations which are intended to provide for the systematic organization of the defence of the Baltic in time of war. The commander of the Russian fortress of Cronstadt has accordingly been entrusted with the supreme charge of the harbours of Revel, Sveaborg and Libau, as well as of the naval forces of Russia in the Baltic. In future this officer will be known as the commander-in-chief of the fleet and the harbours and the director of naval defences in the Baltic.

Government advices from Japan, says Reuter's Washington correspondent, dwell upon the terrific power of the Japanese Simose powder, the preparation of which is a secret, and which forms the bursting charge of the army and navy shells. The result of the explosions of these shells has astonished United States army observers of the operations. The heaviest armour-piercing shells, with but a small cavity, are rent into countless thousands of sharp fragments, which are hurled through the air with such force that they tear through obstructions, including steel like machine-gun projectiles.

Johannesburg, May 27 ("Standard").—I understand that Sir Arthur Lawley intimated to the Boer leaders that Lord Milner would like to discuss matters personally with them. The Boers, however, refused to meet him, saying that they preferred Sir A. Lawley. They are jubilant at what they call the British approach, and say, "They have come to us and not we to them." The Government intends taking fresh proceedings to prove that the Boer leaders were not implicated in the Lydenburg scheme. This is tantamount to an admission that a grave political mistake has been made.

The special correspondent of the "Standard" at St. Petersburg, telegraphing on May 31, says:—With regard to the relations of Russia with the other Powers, I have it on the best authority that the Government is entirely satisfied with the declaration by Great Britain of her policy and intentions in Tibet. Furthermore, no representations whatever have been received on the question of the laying of mines in the open sea, and there is no truth in the statement that Russia is trying to conclude a secret Agreement with China concerning the general policy of the two countries in the future, and particularly in Manchuria.

Coming so soon after the disgraceful scene at the wedding of the Duke of Roxburgh and Miss Golet, says the "Globe," the mobbing of Miss Roosevelt at St. Louis leaves one with a curious impression of the society woman of America. The student of the papers is growing quite accustomed to such phrases as "a mob of frenzied women," "eager to catch a glimpse of such and such a person," and "mad rush." In the present feverish condition of American life such scenes are bound to occur. The curiosity of the American is something that has to be judged at first hand to be understood. Unhappily, too, it is treated by the Press of the country as merely interesting rather than in any way offensive.

A correspondent from the interior of Russia writes as follows upon the Russian people and the war:—The Russian lower classes are taking unusual interest in the present war probably owing to the increase of education. During the Turkish war few of the peasants were able to read; but this is not the case now. Villages which formerly only subscribed to six papers, now order 15, a large number for a Russian village. In some of the villages, near the stations, the peasants wait until the arrival of the trains and ask the "gentlemen" in the second-class carriages to give them the old papers. In one village a wealthy but illiterate peasant has even subscribed to a paper on his own account; but as he cannot read his educated neighbours come in troops to read the news for him.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Kölnische Zeitung" states that he has authority most emphatically to contradict the reports which have been circulated to the effect that the health of the Emperor Nicholas is causing anxiety. The correspondent adds:—Personages who had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with his Majesty before, during, and after his recent tour, are extremely indignant at the constantly recurring false and malicious reports which are circulated with a definite object and on a definite system. The Emperor's health is quite normal. His Majesty receives reports and transacts business daily as usual. The state of health of the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna has always been quite satisfactory. During the last few days her Majesty has been suffering from a slight cold and depression, which are expected soon to disappear.

At a meeting of the Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, Mr. C. E. Maurice presiding, the following minute was unanimously adopted:—Since issue of our minute of April 12 on the mission to Tibet, this raid into High Asia by the Indian Government's forces has assumed more serious and ominous aspects; hundreds of half-armed Tibetans have been slaughtered, and the authorities have since indicated their intention to allow General Macdonald's expedition to force its way through to Lhasa, thereby committing themselves to wholesale intervention in the politics of Asia, with the certainty of enormous expenditure on military operations, and involving incalculable political complications without any even plausible justification to Parliament or the British nation. Hence this committee feels itself constrained to renew its protests, made since October last. More specifically this committee denounces the cruel and unjustifiable course adopted by his Majesty's Ministers of wasting the revenue and resources of the helpless and unrepresented population of India on expeditions of this nature—a long-continued policy which, if not speedily checked, will involve the ruin of our Indian Empire.

CRITICISM BY A MAGISTRATE.

A PLEADER'S APPEAL.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Branson, appearing with Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni, pleader, made an application on behalf of Mr. Philip N. Godinho, pleader of the High Court, who stated that Mr. Karsondas Chabaldas, Third Presidency Magistrate, had made observations and allegations against him in his judgment in the case of Imperator against Khakal Nensey, in which Mr. Godinho was engaged as pleader for the accused, and he prayed that an enquiry might be held in the matter, whereby he might have an opportunity of vindicating his character.

The petitioner stated that, on the 5th February, 1904, he was engaged in the Magistrate's Court to defend a Marwari named Khakal Nensey, who was charged under Section 114 of Act 55 of 1902. There were three different counts on which the accused was charged, the charges being included in two different charge sheets. Accused was convicted on two of the counts and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 25, respectively. When the accused was called upon to enter upon his defence in one of the cases, the petitioner, under the instructions of the accused, filed a written statement, which contained an allegation to the effect that the accused was called upon to give an explanation as to how he came to possess certain property, the subject-matter of the charges against him, without the Magistrate explaining to the accused what the charges against him were, and before any evidence had been adduced against him. It was also stated that the accused was not represented on the day he was called upon to give the explanation. This allegation was introduced into the written statement under the accused's instructions, and the petitioner had no personal knowledge in the matter. On the 23rd March, 1904, the accused engaged Mr. Kapadia, pleader, to appear for him. After hearing him the Magistrate adjourned the case, and delivered judgment on the 30th March. In this, the Magistrate made serious allegations and observations against the petitioner. Applications made by the petitioner for a certified copy of the judgment were refused by the Magistrate, because, as the petitioner was afterwards informed, the accused had changed his pleader. Petitioner said the observations of the Magistrate were entirely unwarranted, and the accusations and allegations made against him were untrue, unfounded, in fact, and misleading, in so far as they aspersed and attacked his character for truthfulness and professional competence. He therefore prayed their Judges to hold an enquiry in the matter, and give him an opportunity of vindicating his character.

The Magistrate, in his report on the above petition, dated 20th April last, explained the circumstances under which the accused was placed before him, and the procedure followed by him as laid down in chapter 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The charge was explained to the accused, and his plea was recorded. The two cases against the accused were proceeding separately. After referring at great length to the proceedings, the Magistrate said he had good reason to believe that the written statement was filed by Mr. Godinho with the object of making remarks in the High Court upon what he alleged in the statement, unfairness of the trial against the accused; and the statement was made from ulterior motives, which the Magistrate did not consider it necessary to mention in this report unless he was called upon to do so. Before making an allegation that the Magistrate did not explain the charge to the accused, Mr. Godinho as a pleader ought to have satisfied himself as to its correctness. From the statement and the plea recorded by him, the Magistrate submitted that no reasonable man, much less a pleader of Mr. Godinho's standing and abilities, could have drawn the inference that the charge was not explained to the accused. With regard to some of the statements of the petition, the Magistrate explained at some length what really happened before him. It was true he refused to give a certified copy of the judgment. His endorsement on the application showed his reason for so doing, namely that Mr. Godinho was not accused's pleader. Mr. Godinho was prepared to state on oath before the Magistrate that he had authority to appear before him on behalf of the accused on the 31st March to apply for a copy of the judgment. A perusal of the statements made by the accused and his brother, appended to the report, would satisfy the Judges of the Appeal Court that Mr. Godinho had no such instructions; and if he had been allowed to state so on oath, he would have made a statement, which, if accused and his brother were to be believed, could not be true. It was necessary practitioners should not be allowed to make unfounded and incorrect statements calculated to cast a slur on the administration of justice, without being held responsible for the same. In conclusion, the Magistrate said that whatever remarks he had passed in his judgment about Mr. Godinho, were passed by him in the honest discharge of his judicial functions.

Their lordships held that Mr. Godinho was entitled to have a copy of the Magistrate's judgment. Instead of dealing with the matter, their lordships thought the better course would be for Mr. Godinho to go before the Magistrate and make such representations to him in explanation of his conduct, of which an adverse view had been taken by the Magistrate, as would enable the Magistrate to take such course in reference to his previous remarks as might seem to him in accordance with the justice of the case.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, May 31. The Tibet Mission.—Mr. H. Roberts asked the Secretary for India whether he would give the latest information as to the position of the armed mission to Tibet; whether he would state if recent developments in connection with the advance of the British force had made it necessary for the Government to change the views expressed and the instructions given in their telegram to the Viceroy, dated Nov. 6, 1903; whether any reinforcement of the British troops was contemplated, and whether he would give the approximate cost of the expedition up to May 1 last.

Mr. Brodriok said: Communications between Gyantse and Khangma, which were interrupted on May 23, owing to the insecure state of the roads, were resumed on May 28. The position of the mission at Gyantse is stated in the telegram of yesterday from the Viceroy, published in this morning's newspapers. As I stated on May 12, in my announcement of the decision of His Majesty's Government as to negotiations at Lhasa, it is not intended to depart in any way from the policy laid down in the telegram of Nov. 6. The Government of India have taken steps to send forward such reinforcements as may be considered necessary for the safety of the mission. The total estimated cost of the mission to March 31 was 308,500. The monthly cost is estimated at a little over 50,000, from the beginning of April.

Mr. Lough: Can the right hon. gentleman give any estimate of the loss of life on the part of the enemy in the recent engagements? Has he received any numbers?

Mr. Brodriok: No, Sir; any information which we have received has been published in the newspapers. Wednesday, June 1. Indian Councils Bill.—On the order for the second reading of this Bill in reply to Mr. Schwann, Mr. Brodriok said that at present, under the Indian Councils Act of 1874, there was authority for six members of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Up to 1885 there were six members, but then an attempt was made, on the grounds of economy, to reduce the number to five, and the work was apportioned among five members. Within the last 10 or 15 years, however, the increase in the work in all the departments of Indian government had been excessive, and it was imperative that relief should be given. It was intended by this Bill to repeal so much of the provisions of the Act of 1874 as rendered it necessary that the sixth member of the Council should be member for public works purposes. It was proposed that there should now be a member for commerce and industry.

Mr. Caldwell said that the Department of Public Works, which was most important, might under this scheme be unrepresented on the Council. Mr. Brodriok said it was proposed to place the Department of Public Works in the hands of two members instead of one; civil works and irrigation would be in the province of the member for revenue and agriculture, and railways, works in that of the member for commerce and industry.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what is the total amount of the funds contributed by the chiefs, princes, and people of India, either as direct donations or through their local governments, to the Imperial Institute; what is the proportion of that amount which has been spent on the erection of the Institute and on its endowment respectively; what has been the total cost to Indian revenues of the Indian section of the Institute since its foundation; also the present annual grant made by India for its upkeep and towards the maintenance of the Department; and what are the benefits that India is deriving from its endowment under the last-mentioned [Tuesday, June 7.]

WHAT IS AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE? IMPORTANT DECISION.

On Wednesday last before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, at Mazagon, Inspector Sykes charged Vishnu Arjun Dere, a coppersmith with attempting to commit suicide.

Parasram Succaram Damle, a clerk, in the Secretariat, residing at Girgaum, said that at 7-45 p.m. on Tuesday he saw the accused, behaving strangely near the Gopinath's well. The accused knelt down before the well, then got up and looked into it and then brought a big stone. Witness then went up to the accused and asked him what he was doing when the accused replied he wanted to commit suicide. The accused was smelling of liquor.

Accused, on being questioned by the Court, said that he was under the influence of liquor, the whole day and he did not know what had happened. Mr. Mistry quoted a case from Indian Law report No. 8 Madras, and also Startling's Criminal Law, to show that since the attempt had not been made, the accused could not be convicted. At the most there was a preparation and the accused could have changed his mind before attempting his life.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that the accused was found behaving strangely near the well. As the accused was a little drunk, he could not have a very clear intention of doing any thing. But apart from that, the case cited by Mr. Mistry from the I. L. R. Madras, applied to this case, assuming that the accused had the intention of committing suicide, and that he prepared to carry out that intention. Yet, he might have still changed his mind, and he was arrested before he did anything which might be regarded as the commission of the offence. The accused was therefore discharged.

Not long ago, Harry Knox, a boy of 10, who after receiving an injury to his head developed strong traits of thievishness, cruelty, and destructiveness, was sent to a reformatory at San Francisco. An operation was vicious traits completely disappeared.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

NIGHT ATTACKS.

Camp Gyantse, June 7. Mr. Henry Nweman, special correspondent with the Expedition writes to the "Englishman":—Every day brings us increasing indication that the Tibetan General—whichever he may be—is fighting us on a system. At one time he conceived the idea of investing us in proper form and cutting our lines of communication. To this intent he occupied villages on our flanks and rear and an army from Kham-bajong was even despatched to block the road as far away as Tuna. But by thus dispersing his forces he exposed himself to isolated defeats with a corresponding loss of his own troops. He has now, therefore, begun to concentrate all his forces in the jong. From the camp with our glasses we can see armed men dribbling into the Fort by a back way all day long; also streams of laden mules and donkeys. Lieutenant Hadow's Maxim patters into them every now and then, but the range is nearer three than two thousand yards and the Tibetans have learnt the value of cover.

I have spoken of the extreme care Colonel Branner has been taking of the lives of his men. Our camp is now a net-work of covered ways and traverses against which the Tibetan cannon-balls strike in vain. But the enemy has been no less strenuous in protecting himself. When we arrived at Gyantse the fort was nothing but a mere ruin uninhabited except for a few Lamas as who lived in a solitary room with their goods. Before he went back to Chumbi General Macdonald blew up such of the gateways and towers as seemed capable of affording a means of defence, and after that, I don't suppose the most experienced soldier in the force ever dreamed that the jong could in future be anything more than a picturesque side-show among the sights of Gyantse town.

But the Tibetans have one boss accomplishment. They can build solid stone walls with a most marvellous rapidity. The force which attacked the Mission, while the majority of the garrison was away on the Karo-la, retreated among the ruins of the jong, and immediately began to build with a feverish energy. To-day there run up and down the face of the rock and across it a complete series of stone walls, five feet high, provided with head-cover and traverses, and having at every few yards vicious loopholes through which are thrust the ugly muzzles of brass cannon or jingals. The weak spots in the jong disclosed to our rifle bullets and maxims have long since been fortified. One may look at the jong for hours without seeing a single Tibetan, but all the while the face of the rock is wreathed in smoke. There is something almost impressive in the persistency and malice with which the bombardment is kept up. Every now and then the bigger guns are moved to a new position, and we must set to work to build fresh traverses.

But a mere bombardment does not content the Tibetan General. Almost every night bands of warriors issue from the fort and prow around the plain, hoping, perchance to find a weak spot in our entrenchments, and twice the menace in the night has assumed such serious proportions that the garrison has had to stand to arms for hours shivering in the cold. Those who have experienced or have read of the ways of Tangut or Buriat robbers know how, instead of making a stealthy rush at the camp they intend to attack, at first they stand afar off firing of their guns and yelling themselves hoarse, the idea apparently being to thoroughly frighten the foe before coming to close quarters. Precisely the same tactics are employed by the enemy in the jong. At midnight or shortly after one is awakened by a noise as if Inferno had broken loose. Every jingal and cannon in the fort opens on the camp, there is a noise of firing all round, and in addition such a shrieking and yelling as never was. It is hard to describe the Tibetan war-cry. "Hya-hya-hya-h" is the nearest I can get to it. Heard for the first time at night from hundreds of throats amidst the rattle of musketry and the boom of cannon it has a most weird and ghostly effect.

But, so far, if we expect the attack at dawn on the 5th of last month, the Tibetans have not attempted to rush the camp. On the two occasions referred to above they got close up to our outposts on the right and left, but were very easily driven off. As for the main garrison it has stood to arms for hours, not firing a shot, and waiting and hoping for the charge, en masse, which would give our magazine rifles a chance. But, so far, we have waited in vain. After an hour or two of their noisy demonstration the Tibetans go back into the fort. One is led to the conclusion that they have never meant a serious rush on the main camp. They only do it to annoy.

AN OFFICER CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The evidence given at the Coroner's Inquest held on the death of Private Uriah Pritchard, of the 2nd West India Regiment, who was killed in a recent military disturbance at Barbadoes, has resulted in the jury returning a verdict of murder against 2nd-Lieutenant B. H. Kay and Sergeant Davis of the 4th Worcestershire Regiment. This verdict was arrived at in spite of the fact that Private Barnes, of the Worcestershire Regiment, admits having fired at and shot a "tall dark man," a private in the West India Regiment, who appeared to him to be taking aim at Lieutenant Kay. Private Barnes has been arrested for having shot the soldier, while Sergeant Davis and Lieutenant Kay have also been arrested on the strength of the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

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 Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil as directed, with each bottle and a cure is certain. Since this remedy has come into such general use, there are very few deaths from cholera infantum, and none whatever when it is given. For sale by * Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents; B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MISS PENN.

Lazar, the servant boy, who committed the murderous assault on Miss Penn on the 17th May last, as well as the accused concerned in the Fernhill murder, were taken down to Combaro on Thursday, where they await their trial at the forthcoming sessions there.

ELECTRICITY FOR BANGALORE.

The Mysore Government has just sanctioned an estimate amounting to six lakhs of rupees, as prepared by Major Lotbinere, for developing electric power at Sivasa mudram for developing electric power at Sivasa mudram to provide both power and light to Bangalore city and cantonment. The scheme, which has been worked out in detail by Mr. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer, Mysore, provides, among other things, for a separate transmission line from Sivasa mudram to Bangalore capable of carrying 1,000 horse power, the necessary lines throughout the city and cantonment for carrying current for street lighting, three systems for distributing, power transformers for houses, and a separate system for carrying currents for private lighting. The machinery for generating the required power is now being installed, and part of the second installation is in course of erection at Cauvery Falls. The Gold Companies at Kolar also require extra 2,500 horse power, Government have therefore decided to put up generators capable of delivering 5,000 horse power. The whole installation will cost approximately £80,000.

A TROUBLESOME SOLDIER.

Private Davies, of the Leicesters, stationed at Fort St. George, deserted his regiment on the 6th instant, and was traced to Villivakkum, near Perambore, where he had been staying with his father, who is employed in the Municipal Water Works. The Military Police tried to arrest him, but he armed himself with a sword and revolver and fired a couple of shots at the party, with the result that they had to retire. On the matter being reported to the Commissioner of Police, he deputed Acting Superintendent Hiscox and Inspector Sutton, and they arrested Davies on the 11th instant, and made him over to the Military authorities. Davies has been in the army only six months, and it would appear, he received some ill-treatment at the hands of the Gymnasium Sergeant, and that that was the motive for his desertion. He has been remanded to the Penitentiary and the case was handed over to the Civil authorities to prosecute, and we understand, that the Inspector of Police at Sembiem is making enquiries with a view to charge him with attempt at murder and resisting lawful arrest.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

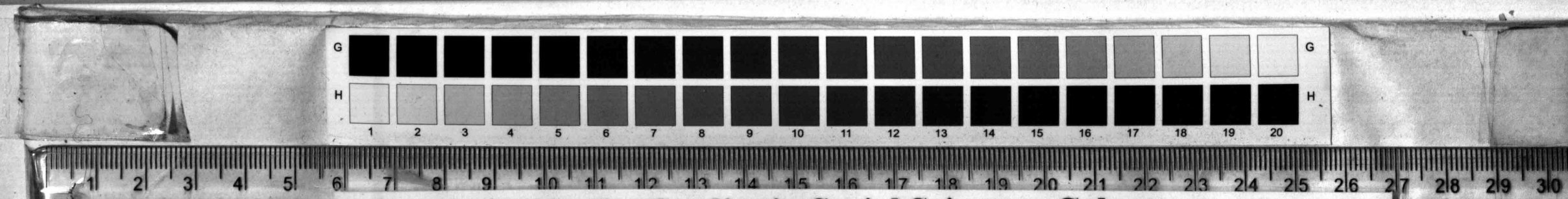
A meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council took place on Saturday last in the Dewan's office. There was a good attendance, and the Dewan presided over the meeting. After the Secretary had reported the two newly appointed members, Messrs. Veyra and Ramier, had taken their seats, Mr. V. Nagamiah introduced the Charitable Endowments Bill. The Departmental Enquiries Bill was then taken up for consideration. Mr. E. Rama Iyer proposed that the Council should go into committee to discuss the Bill. The motion was opposed by Mr. Govinda Pillay, Judge of the Travancore High Court, and, after a lengthy debate, the mover withdrew his Bill, as he agreed in the suggestion made by the President that it was better to bring in a consolidated measure dealing with the whole subject of departmental enquiries, powers of officers, etc. As regards the Lunacy Bill, several amendments were proposed by Mr. Govinda Pillay and carried. Mr. V. I. Kesava Pillay presented the report of the Select Committee on the Stamp Bill and the consideration thereof was deferred to the next meeting. The Planters' Labour Bill was also likewise adjourned for consideration to the next meeting, which will take place on the 9th July.

SANITATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Last year was an unhealthy one in the United Provinces, the death-rate having reached 40.28 per 1,000 as compared with an average of 30.91 for the previous five years. Fevers, measles, and plague were the chief causes of the increased mortality, and it is noteworthy that though, as stated a day or two ago, the plague mortality was more than double that of the previous year, the measles epidemic was even more fatal than plague. Measles and small-pox together accounted for a lamentable increase in infant mortality. That there is need for steady pressure in the improvement of sanitation is acknowledged, but it is contended that Government is fully alive to its responsibilities in this matter, and without doubt more is being done than was formerly the case. A special grant of two lakhs was made to the poorer Municipalities last year for urgent sanitary improvements, and Rs. 60,000 was set aside for experiments in the improvement of village water supply. This year, thanks to the more favourable Provincial Contract, Municipalities will be relieved of police charges amounting to over 3 lakhs, and a special grant of one lakh has been made for cleaning up Act XX towns and the larger villages. These are evidences of good intention which will doubtless be followed by more comprehensive works in time to come. There are also indications that the plague epidemic is having the salutary effect of stimulating interest in sanitation among the people: if it should teach them the value of cleanliness and fresh air the scourge will not be an unmixed evil. During the year projects for sanitary improvements in Municipalities were sanctioned by the Sanitary Board to the extent of Rs. 12,64,004, or 75 per cent more than in 1901, a clear proof of the interest which is now being taken in sanitary affairs.—"Pioneer."

PAINS IN THE STOMACH, like toothache

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 sale by * Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents; B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.



THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23, 1904.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE IN THE ELECTION.

It was on the 13th June, that the somewhat unusual information first appeared in these columns to the effect that Mr. Beatson-Bell had been elected as the delegate of the Barisal District Board, to recommend a member to the Dacca seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

While publishing it, we strongly objected to the decision of the Board, with the observation that, "it would be extremely injudicious, nay, indecent, on their part, to appoint an official as their delegate."

On the following day, apparently as soon as this paper reached Darjeeling, the Government wired the news to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, who in his turn also lost no time, in telegraphing the following instructions to Mr. Slack, the Chairman of the Barisal Board:—

"Government cannot accept Beatson-Bell as elected representative of Backergunj; please call fresh meeting as soon as possible and recommend election of a non-official."

The promptitude and vigilance shown by the authorities on this occasion is extremely gratifying. It is all the more gratifying to know that the present Government is disposed to take a lively interest in the cause of local self-government which is gradually getting into a moribund condition.

On receipt of the above telegraphic order, Mr. Slack has issued the following circular to the members of the Board:—

"A special meeting of the members of the Backergunje District Board will be held on Tuesday the 28th June 1904 at 8 a. m. at the District Board meeting room for the transaction of the following business.

1. To consider the Commissioner's telegram dated the 14th June 1904 reproduced on the margin for the election of a non-official electoral representative to represent this Board at the meeting of the delegates from all the District Boards in the Dacca Division for the purpose of recommending a candidate to fill the seat in the Bengal Legislative Council."

Not that Mr. Beatson-Bell's election would have done practically much harm, but it was against an established principle. Self-government means government by non-officials, and no officials should, therefore, have anything to do with it.

Official interference in the matter of the election was exerted before this more than once; and, on every occasion, the Government had to stand against it. In deed, Sir Charles Eliot issued his first Resolution on the Council Rules with the distinct declaration that he would tolerate no official interference with the election, and successive Lieutenant-Governors reiterated the same declaration. We are glad to see that Sir A. Fraser is so decidedly of opinion that no official influence should be allowed to be exercised over the matter of election; and so long he rules Bengal, we have every reason to believe that interfering officials will leave the election matters alone.

Sir A. Fraser has on more than one occasion professed himself as a friend of local self-government; and, in the above instance, he has given a proof of it. But when he is such a warm friend, will he please go a step further? It is now very well known how local self-government is being starved in this Province. The Government does not summon the Local Council more than twice or thrice in the year. So representative members, even those who are willing, have no opportunity of doing any work. Why is not the Council summoned oftener as it used to be done in the beginning? Charles I of England followed this policy, supposed to have been adopted by the Government. He never summoned Parliament. This because, the members did not prove as agreeable to him as he wished them to be. Certainly Indian members do not give any trouble to the Government. Suppose it pleases Sir A. Fraser to summon the Council every month. What does he lose by this procedure? It will not cost anything to the Government. On the other hand, immense will be the advantage, if, by this means, Sir A. Fraser can keep himself in touch with the representatives of the people.

Sir A. Fraser is yet new to this Province. But, new or old, is there a single official who knows the current and under-current that move Indian society? If the Lieutenant-Governor keeps himself in touch with the people through their accredited representatives, he would be able to see things more clearly than he does now. He will then always feel that he is on firm ground, and of course he will be apt to commit fewer blunders, when surrounded by such advisers.

The Government may fear interpellations; we know some rulers did. We have, however, every reason to believe that Sir A. Fraser does not belong to this class of officials, and it is not his nature to adopt a crooked policy in governing the people. Besides, why should the Government feel nervous to be interpellated? On the other hand, these interpellations have oftentimes served exceedingly useful purposes to the Government itself, by removing misunderstandings. Constituted as the Government is, it has oftentimes to explain things to the people, but it has rarely any opportunity to do so. Interpellations may very well serve the purpose.

And, above all, it will be borne in mind that these representative members have no power to coerce the Government. They only serve the purpose of advisers without in any way being able to enforce their views.

"UNEXAMPLED LIBERALITY." ENCROACHMENT UPON THE DRIEST OF BONES. MR. RISLEY has divided his statement of the appointments held by Europeans, Eurasians and Indians into three parts. Part A contains a general table; part B Provincial tables; and part C departmental distribution. Mr. Risley has taken immense trouble in the preparation of these tables bristling with figures, and for which he deserves the thanks of the public. Of course he took all this trouble avowedly to prove "the unexampled liberality" of the British Government in India in the matter of the employment of their own Indians in the public services of their own country. But would it be believed that these statistics have only established the opposite fact; in an indisputable manner, namely, that the Europeans and Eurasians enjoy all the

leaves and fishes of the State, and that it is only a number of dry bones that have been thrown at the children of the soil?

Nay, his statistics also prove that the "Poor Whites" scrambled even for these bones, and succeeded in securing not only the vast majority of those worth having, but also many of the driest ones. Instead of serving the cause of his master Lord Curzon, Mr. Risley has, thus, done a service to the Indians by supporting their contention in a State paper that, no people in the annals of the world were ever so completely ostracised from their own public services as the Indians have been under British rule.

Let us take up part A first, and confine our remarks to the Provincial Service which begins with Rs. 100, and the line which may be said to mark its limit is Rs. 800 per month. It should be borne in mind that these posts were exclusively reserved for the Indians by Government resolutions and official despatches. Indeed, it has been declared over and over again that all appointments carrying Rs. 200 and upwards should be the exclusive property of the children of the soil. Yet, if we begin with the lowest rung in the ladder, that is to say Rs. 100-200 appointments, we find the spectacle of a large number of them having come into the possession of the "Poor Whites."

In 1903, we gather from Mr. Risley's table, there were 11,516 appointments on Rs. 100-200, of which 1,199 and 2,981 respectively were held by Europeans and Eurasians, and 7,336 by Indians.

We find next that posts carrying Rs. 200 to 300 were held in the following proportion: Europeans 646, Eurasians 784, and Indians 22,05.

Of course, the Indians preponderate in these two grades. Is it necessary to explain why? First, the nature of the majority of these appointments in the general administration is such that the Eurasians and the "Poor Whites" are totally unfit to hold them; for, it is the Sub-Deputy Magistrates, the Deputy Magistrates and the Munsiffs who fill them as a rule. It is not a joke to pass a Deputy Magistrature or a Sub-Deputy Magistrature examination; only the brilliant graduates of the University, as a rule, can come out of them successful.

But, though it is possible for an "Eurasian" or a "Poor White" to secure a Deputy Magistrature, it is impossible for him to become a Munsiff. For a Munsiff, besides his proficiency in general literature, must have an intimate knowledge of various intricate laws of the country which none but the natives of the soil can acquire.

There is another reason why Indians outnumber the Europeans and Eurasians in the lowest two grades. While the responsibilities of these appointments are great, the pay attached to them is very small. Hence they have no attraction for the Europeans and Eurasians. Experience also shows that, many of them, when entrusted with these posts, had not only failed to perform their duties properly but rendered themselves criminally liable by abusing their position and taking illegal gratification.

In spite of the safe-guards, enumerated above, against the inroads of the Europeans into these two grades, what we see is that in the first, more than half, and in the second, nearly two-thirds, of the appointments are in their possession. So, even these petty appointments—mere dry bones—are not left exclusively to the children of the soil! Taking the native population of India to be three hundred millions, and of the Europeans and Eurasians to be three lakhs, the proportion between the two races in number is 1,000 to 1. From this point of view, there ought to have been only eleven European and Eurasian appointments in the grade of Rs. 100 to 200, and three in the grade of Rs. 200 to 300. The real situation, however, is that, in the former there are 4,180 Whites (Europeans and Eurasians), and in the latter 1,430; in other words, the "Poor White" element is 880 times more in the former, and 476 times more in the latter, grade than the Indian!

Of course, under the Act the Eurasians are termed as Statutory Indians and they are entitled to the appointments included in these two grades. But the "Europeans" have absolutely no right to be there. And yet 1,199 posts in the Rs. 100-200, and 646 in the Rs. 200-300, grade, out of 11,516 and 3,635 respectively, are held by the Europeans!

As for the Eurasians, there is scarcely even one Eurasian among one thousand Indians; yet, of the above two classes of appointments, nearly one-third of them are filled by Eurasians!

Mr. Risley asserts in his Resolution that "the European element in these appointments was always small." But his statistics, as we have seen above, prove the contrary. And is not one grain of truth worth more than a mound of assertions? So much for "the unexampled liberality of the British Government" even as regards the pettiest of employments which were reserved exclusively for the natives of the soil, with distinct pledges, which, it was fondly hoped by the people, would never be broken by the rulers.

As regards the grades of Rs. 300 and over, the Indians have grown less and beautifully less in the higher and the next higher one, till in the 800 rupees grade we find 356 Europeans and 16 Eurasians, and only 55 Indians, or 372 Whites against 55 children of the soil! With regard to these appointments we may enter into details in a future issue. But, is it necessary?

SOME UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED FACTS.

Of course the rulers of India do not like to be told that they have broken pledges. Neither do we say that they have. But here are some facts. The lands were permanently settled in Bengal, and in portions of the North West Provinces and Madras; yet an income tax was imposed upon the land-holding classes.

When the Zemindars of Bengal objected to the imposition of the Road Cess, as it would be a violation of the terms of the Permanent Settlement, they were given solemn pledges to the effect that the proceeds the cess would be placed at the absolute disposal of the Cess-payers. But the cess money was subsequently appropriated by the Government to its own use in the fullest manner possible.

In spite of the Permanent Settlement of land in Bengal, a Public Works Cess was also imposed upon the land. This two taxes were imposed upon land in Bengal, though the Government gave a solemn promise that they would never do it.

As regards the employment of the natives of the soil to the public services of their own

country, many promises have been made. Let us enumerate some of them.

1. Act of Parliament of 1833.—"That no native of the said territories (India) nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Government" (Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 85, s. 87, 1833).

2. Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858.—"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian Territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil. And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our Service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us and to those in authority under us strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."

3. Lord Northbrook at Birmingham, on Indian Affairs.—"There is one simple test which we may apply to all Indian questions: let us never forget that it is our duty to govern India, not for our own profit and advantage but for the benefit of the natives of India."

4. Lord Lytton in Speech at the Delhi Assemblage, on 1st Jan., 1877.—"But you, the natives of India, whatever your race, and whatever your creed, have a recognised claim to share largely with our English fellow-subjects, according to their capacity for the task, in the administration of the country you inhabit. This claim is founded in the highest justice. It has been repeatedly affirmed by British and Indian statesmen, and by the legislation of the Imperial Parliament. It is recognised by the Government of India as binding on its honour and consistent with all the aims of its policy."

5. Lord Ripon in the Viceroy's Council.—"The document (Her Majesty's Proclamation) is not a treaty, it is not a diplomatic instrument, it is a declaration of principles of Government which, if it is obligatory at all, is obligatory in respect to all whom it is addressed. The doctrine, therefore, to which Sir James Stephen has given the sanction of his authority, I feel bound to repudiate to the utmost of my power. It seems to me to be inconsistent with the character of my Sovereign and with the honour of my country; and if it were once to be received and acted upon by the Government of England it would more than anything else could possibly do to strike at the root of our power and to destroy our just influence, because that power and that influence rest upon the conviction of our good faith more than upon any other foundation, a more than upon the valour of our soldiers and the reputation of our arms."

6. Lord Dufferin's Speech on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, in 1887.—"Glad and happy should I be, if, during my sojourn among them (the people of India), circumstances permitted me to extend, and to place upon a wider and more logical footing, the political status which was so wisely given a generation ago, by that great statesman, Lord Halifax, to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements, and the confidence they inspired in their fellow-countrymen, were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils."

THESE PLEDGES HAVE NOT BEEN FULFILLED.

Of one of the most important, the Duke of Argyll has said:—"With regard, however, to the employment of natives in the Government of their country, in the Covenanted Service formerly of the Company and now of the Crown, I must say that we have not fulfilled our duty, or the promises and engagements which we have made." P. was then given to the Governor-General to appoint a certain number of Indians to the Civil Service by nomination. In effect the words of the Duke of Argyll are as true in 1892 as they were in 1869.

Among the important questions which the Indian people, there is none of greater importance than this of the Public Service. In January, 1860, a Departmental Committee of the India Office reported, among other things, as follows:—

"2. We are in the first place unanimously of opinion that it is not only just but expedient that the natives of India shall be employed in the administration of India to as large an extent as possible, consistently with the maintenance of British supremacy, and have considered whether any increased facilities can be given in this direction.

"3. It is true that even at present no positive disqualification exists. By Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., cap. 85, sec. 87, it is enacted that no native of the said territories nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company. It is obvious, therefore, that when the competitive system was adopted, it could not have been intended to exclude natives of India from the Civil Service of India.

"4. Practically, however, they are excluded. The law declares them eligible, but the difficulties opposed to a native leaving India and residing in England for a time are so great that, as a general rule, it is almost impossible for a native successfully to compete at the periodical examinations held in England. Were this inequality removed, we should no longer be exposed to the charge of keeping promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope.

"5. Two modes have been suggested by which the object in view might be attained. The first is by allotting a certain portion of the total number of appointments declared in each year to be competed for in India by natives and by all their natural-born subjects of her Majesty resident in India. The second is to hold simultaneously two examinations, one in England and one in India, both being as far as practicable identical in their nature and those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one list according to the merit by the Civil Service Commissioners. The Committee have no hesitation in giving the preference to the second scheme as being the fairest and the most in accordance with the principles of a general competition for a common object."

Forty-five years have passed, education has become widespread in India, the people have cultivated a public spirit and a patriotism of the highest order, and yet nothing has been done to remove the inequality referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5. Were this promise really fulfilled, it would do more to bind the Indians more closely to England than almost anything else which can be conceived. If the point be put as Lord Derby (then Lord Stanley) put it in 1853, its importance to Indians will be recognised. Lord Derby said:—"Let them suppose, for instance, that instead of holding those examinations here in London, that they were to be held in Calcutta. Well, how many Englishmen would go out there? Or how many would send out their sons, perhaps to spend two or three years in the country, on the chance of obtaining an appointment? Nevertheless, that was exactly the course proposed to be adopted towards the natives of India."

The hope, the trust, the confidence, of the people of India, is not absolutely gone. The heart of the English nation is always sound; and they may thus yet decree to the people of India that justice which has hitherto been denied to them.

INDIANS are much less respected by the rulers of the country than they were fifty years ago. Nay, this respect for the Indians is going down day by day. Before the Sepoy Mutiny the Indian Princes were treated as sovereigns, who were the allies of her Britannic Majesty. Even after the mutiny, during the administration of Lord Mayo, the Princes were not allowed to be bullied by the Political Agents. When the Agent in charge of the State of Rewa attempted to bully its Maharajah and the matter came to the knowledge of Lord Mayo, he made that Political Agent apologize in full Durbar to His Highness. But now the most miserable beings on earth are some of the Princes in India. Macaulay compared Hastings, the founder of the British Empire, with Nund Kumar. But, such comparisons are now out of question. When Dwarika Nath Tagore went to England he was entertained by the Lord Mayor, and in the assembly were present the ministers of the Empire. And the Lord Mayor said:—"The great kindness Babu Dwarika Nath has shown to our countrymen in India entitles him to the gratitude of every British subject."

Such was the position of the Indians in 1842. Babu Dwarika Nath was thanked for his kindness to Englishmen in India. Some days after he had reached England he was invited by the Queen and Prince Consort to dine at the Buckingham Palace. There Her Majesty and the Prince Consort entered into an interesting conversation with him about India. He then played a game at whist with the Duchess of Kent. Her Majesty on that day presented him with three new pieces of gold coin which had been minted on that day. And when Dwarika Nath was taking his leave Her Majesty addressed him and said:—"But you must see my children," and a few days after he was taken to the Royal Nursery where the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales were brought out before him.

We are glad that, at least one London daily paper, the "Morning Leader" of the 27th May, published the following telegram from India, at the time when the "Times" and some other papers were singing the praise of Lord Curzon for his so-called good administration of India:—

"REACTIONARY VICEROY. INDIA'S PRAYER IS THAT LORD CURZON MAY NOT RETURN. The Calcutta correspondent of "India" telegraphs:—

"The program of Lord Curzon's administration in the "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" has been received by the Indian public with astonishment. They regard his rule as being most backward in character.

"His policy whether affecting Native States, self-government, education, the universities, official secrets, the partition of Bengal, the invasion of Tibet, or the employment of Indians in the Civil Service, has been wholly reactionary and has created widespread dissatisfaction.

"The Press and public alike do not want his return to India as Viceroy."

SUPPOSING it is settled that Lord Curzon does not return to India. Why do not the English people give us a quiet and sympathetic Viceroy? We have had a succession of repressive Viceroys, and surely the Indians deserve relief, at least as a change. The asthmatic patient wanted to smoke Dhatura leaf or inhale chloroform for relief. His physician objected, he said that the drugs mentioned would do the sufferer no permanent good. They would give some relief for a moment, and then the paroxysm would return in full if not aggravated force. The asthmatic patient knows all that; but he pleads that it will be enough for him to get temporary relief, for that will enable him to bear the return of the disease with more strength. In the same manner it may be contended that temporary relief, which a sympathetic Viceroy will afford, is not likely to benefit India in a substantial manner. That is true. But yet temporary relief—a short breathing time—will give the people of India some strength to be able to bear this repressive policy which threatens to have a permanent hold in India. In short, why not let us have Lord Carrington? He is not a Maharatta Brahmin nor a Bengali Babu, but an Englishman.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE was not as good as his brother Henry but still he was sympathetic. Lord Mayo's good intentions were neutralized by the influence of the formidable brothers, Strachey's. But he was yet the best friend of the Indian Princes. As for Lord Northbrook, he is the noblest of Englishmen. With Lord Northbrook ended the race of good Viceroys with a single break. Lord Northbrook was followed by Lord Lytton who came to India to fight Sher Ali, which his predecessor had refused to do. Lord Ripon was an angel, and Lord Dufferin was sympathetic though indolent. But there the good luck of India ceased. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin left India in a state of despair, and if Lord Curzon gave some life by his encouraging words in the beginning, he failed subsequently. Let the Indians have some relief.

How the Corporation of Calcutta has been reduced to a veritable cypher will appear from the proceedings of a sub-committee, appointed to consider the question of the continuation of Dr. Roy as District Health Officer. It was composed of the Hon'ble Dr. A. Ashutosh Mukherjee, Dr. Jogendra Nath Ghose, and Moulvi Budruddin Hyder Khan Bahadur. It would seem that, somehow or other, Dr. Roy fell under the displeasure of Dr. Cook, the Health Officer, and the latter was dead against his appointment. Indeed, Dr. Cook went to the length of making the following charge against Dr. Roy in a note:—

"I have been the Executive Head of a Health Department for nearly 15 years and in that time I have never had an immediate subordinate who was so complete a failure as Dr. Roy has proved both in his out-door work and in the control of his establishment. The opinion of the Head of a Department generally carries some weight in such matters, and in my own case it is in which I have expressed my opinion in strong terms."

An officer is confirmed in his appointment with a view to increase his pay; my subordinates will be apt to conclude that it is immaterial whether they satisfy me with their work so long as they enjoy the support of influential Commissioners, which would by no means conduce to the efficiency of the Health Department, and as I have already said if my representations are ignored by the Commissioners I should be absolved from responsibility for the results."

It will be seen that, not only was Dr. Cook very much opposed to the employment of Dr. Roy, but he was pleased to boldly accuse "influential Commissioners" of supporting a man who was condemned by him. Now, on the receipt of this offensive report from the Health Officer, the sub-committee composed of the three Commissioners named above, sat again to consider the matter, both Dr. Cook and Dr. Roy being present at the meeting. Dr. Cook was asked by one of the Commissioners if his note was intended for the Chairman or the sub-committee. He said he had addressed it to the Chairman and left it to the Chairman to lay it before the committee if he saw fit. This reply left no room for doubt that the Health Officer, though a servant of the Corporation, had very little regard for its members, his notion being that the Chairman was the only person who deserved respect from him. That such was the real feeling of Dr. Cook was made clear by the reply he gave to the question of Moulvi Budruddin Hyder, who asked the Health Officer, "if he thought it right for an officer of the Corporation to comment on the proceedings of a committee in this way." Dr. Cook's reply was characteristic. He said:—

"Being the adviser of the Chairman in his own department, he thought he had a right to do so."

Thereupon Dr. Ashutosh Mukherjee referred to the passage in which allusion was made to "influential Commissioners" and asked Dr. Cook what the intimation made therein was. If it was intimated that Dr. Roy had the support of influential Commissioners, he, Dr. Ashutosh, said, he preferred to have the statement openly made.

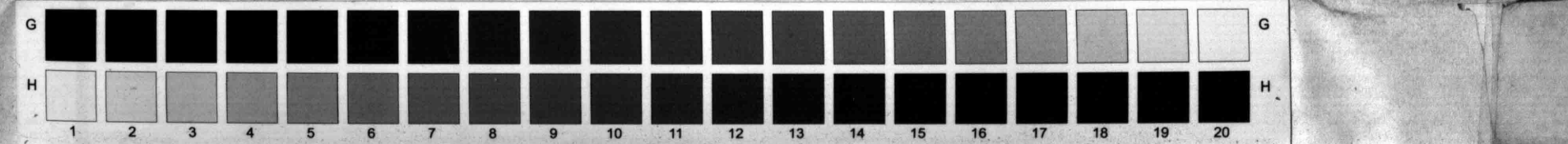
WHAT reply Dr. Cook gave to the above is not stated in the proceedings of the sub-committee, but, it would appear he took no notice of the protest of the sub-committee which ended the discussion by recording the following report:—

"The Sub-Committee report that having carefully considered the representation made by the Health Officer, dated the 25th April, 1904, they see no reason to alter the view taken in the Report which they have already submitted, and they unanimously adhere to their recommendation previously made."

"The Sub-Committee desire to point out that the representation made by Dr. Cook ought in the first instance to have been submitted to them as it was written and put forward at a time when their Report had not been considered by the General Committee. The Sub-Committee would have declined to consider this representation which was not addressed to them at all, had it not been for the fact that it has been referred to them for consideration by the General Committee."

"The Sub-Committee do not admit the right of an officer to criticise their proceedings and they take exception to the tone of Dr. Cook's remarks and the imputations conveyed thereby."

So things have at last come to this pass that municipal servants no longer regard the Commissioners as their masters, but consider themselves as subordinates of the Chairman only. And why should they not do so? For, the Commissioners have been divested of all the powers they possessed previously, and the Chairman has been made all-powerful. And the inevitable result has followed. When the representative members had real authority, they could not only control the officers of the Municipality, including the Chairman himself, but extort respect from them. In this way, a healthy influence was exerted over the doings of the executive authorities who, conscious of their subordinate position, never dared to dispute the right of the Commissioners as their masters, and were thus unable to go astray and have everything in their own way. But, now they are a part and parcel of the family of the Chairman, who is the master of the situation; so, they treat the Commissioners with contempt, as Dr. Cook treated the members of the sub-committee, who, in their impotent rage, could only call upon Heaven to witness how they were not properly respected by the Health Officer; for that is what they practically did when they piteously complained in their report that they "do not admit the right of an officer to criticise their proceedings and they take exception to the tone of Dr. Cook's remarks and the imputations conveyed thereby." Need anybody now wonder why no independent gentlemen care to enter the Corporation when its servants will not obey them, or show such scant courtesy to them? And the Chairman being the master, the Corporation was filled with Eurasians and "Poor Whites" over whom he could not exercise that control which was previously exercised by two scores of lynx-eyed Commissioners; on the other hand, he was led by them frequently to commit blunder after blunder and to appoint more Europeans, till things have been brought to a hopeless pass.



Here is another case of official interference in a matter involving local self-government to which we beg to draw the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. A correspondent informs us that an official has been fastened upon the District Board of Calcutta as its Vice-Chairman under the following circumstances. On account of his ill-health Rai Nityanand Rai Bahadur, the permanent Vice-Chairman, resigned. On the 6th of June, that is to say, a few days after the resignation of Rai Nityanand, an ordinary meeting of the District Board was held. As the members were not furnished with a list of business to be considered at the meeting, only 11 out of 21 members were present, apparently thinking there was nothing of importance to be transacted. After some business had been gone into, Mr. Dixon, the Collector-Chairman of the Board, called upon the members present to elect their Vice-Chairman. The announcement took the non-official members by surprise. They said they were not aware that such an important item of business would come up for disposal, and they had given no thought to the subject. They therefore suggested the postponement of the matter. Mr. Dixon would not however agree. He at once proposed Babu Profulla Sankar Sen, a Deputy Collector, to be appointed as the Vice-Chairman. The non-official members were simply taken aback by the action of the Magistrate; and, failing to persuade him to put off the matter, proposed Babu Khirode Chander Das, a senior non-official member, who had acted several times as Vice-Chairman, to occupy the place vacated by Rai Nityanand. When votes were taken, four members, namely, the Sub-divisional Officer of Cox Bazar, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mr. Higgins, and Moulvi Fazal Wahid declared for the Deputy Collector, and an equal number of members, namely, Mr. Dowling, Rai Nityanand, Babu Prossomo Kumar and Romesh Chander voted for Khirode Babu. There was thus a tie; and considering the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Collector should have either accepted the nominee of the non-official members or postponed the matter. He, however, took the extraordinary step of giving his casting vote to his nominee, and, in this way, got him appointed as Vice-Chairman. Our correspondent goes on to say:—

"The only remark which the Collector made against Khirode Babu was that he had plenty of work in his hand as an Honorary Magistrate. But was not the Deputy Collector, the nominee of the Collector, much more overwhelmed with work? He is in charge of the Road Cess and the Land Registration, and has also to try criminal cases as a Deputy Magistrate. So, it is impossible for him to carry on the work of the Vice-Chairman without neglecting seriously his other duties for which he is paid from the public exchequer. Khirode Babu, on the other hand, is a private gentleman in independent circumstances, and is thus the master of his own time. Above all, why should the Collector have his subordinate elected in this surreptitious manner, without giving due notice to all the members of the District Board? The Deputy Collector was, in fact, elected by only four out of the twenty-one members, ten of whom had no knowledge whatever that such an important item of business was going to be transacted. Here is an act of gross irregularity, perhaps, illegality, which is enough to vitiate the proceedings of the District Board."

So the District authorities would not allow the people to learn the art of governing themselves even by occupying the post of the Vice-Chairman of the District Board! Here was a competent non-official gentleman available, but the Magistrate would not avail himself of his unpaid services! On the other hand, he would thrust obligations upon an over-worked subordinate of his who is bound to neglect his ordinary duties in order to be able to perform the additional work of the Vice-Chairman with efficiency. It is thus that local self-government is being starved in this country, and, at the same time, the officials are killing themselves by taking even the minutest work of the administration into their own hands.

"GRAPHIC" of 28th May contains a beautiful portrait of the late Mr. Jamesjee N. Tata with an appreciative notice of this Indian Carnegie. It will be remembered that he began life in a comparatively humble way, and the foundation of his immense fortune was laid by contracts with the British Government in connection with the Abyssinian campaign. As a pioneer of the great cotton spinning industry of Bombay, since extended to other parts of the country; as the originator of fine count spinnings from imported Egyptian cotton; as the head of one of the first Indian firms to establish branches in Japan; as a semiculturist on improved methods in Mysore; and as the honoree of concessions from the Government for the exploitation of the rich iron ores of the Central Provinces, the late Parsee millionaire did more than any contemporary Indian to develop the manufacturing resources of his native land. He may also be given the first place as a supporter of technical education among Indians; for not only did his scholarships enable many young men of promise to acquire specialised education in Europe and America, but his generosity brought into being the scheme for the provision of an Indian University of Research. This he endowed with property to the value of £200,000, and it is to be established at Bangalore, with the financial co-operation of the Government of India and of the Mysore State. Mr. Tata was sixty-five years of age. It is a misfortune of India that she should lose such a noble son at a time when his services were most needed. We trust, however, his heirs will follow in the wake of the great founder of their family, and utilize his earnings in a manner which will benefit humanity in a substantial manner and thus add further happiness to his soul in heaven.

The whole of India has not perhaps a dozen men as rich as Mr. Tata was. But, even if these few men were able to join their capital and apply it to industrial pursuits on the joint stock system, they could double and treble their own incomes, and, at the same time, enrich their countrymen. When the late Maharajah of Durbhanga came into the possession of his vast property, a project of this sort was placed before him by a Hindu gentleman; and His Highness accepted it readily with this proviso that he would spend his own money, instead of joining it with others, in developing the resources of the

country. He was persuaded to open several mills in his territory, where labour was cheap, and, thereby remove poverty, as far as that was possible, from Behar, and also add to his own earnings. The young Maharajah was all earnest, and employed a competent man to collect every necessary information about weaving and spinning from Bombay. But, his enthusiasm did not last long; and, when his good genius, the Hindu gentleman alluded to above, approached him on the subject again with a cut and dried scheme, the Maharajah had cooled down and brought so many obstacles in the way that the project had to be given up. Lord Ripon, our late Governor-General, is one of the richest landlords in England; but yet he is a dealer in milk. Indeed, his Lordship has a very large herd of cattle and he earns a good deal of money by selling milk. Oud land-lords, however, only know how to spend money upon profitless works. What a pity they are so blind to their own interests that they will not agree even to serve themselves. If every land-holder, great or small, were to establish some industrial factories in their respective estates, they could thereby increase their own prosperity; and along with it, the prosperity of the peasantry. They will, however, not do it, though they will spend thousands in litigation; and no wonder, they and their ryots are rapidly declining.

We are grieved to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has refused the prayer of the Khulna public to commute the death sentence, passed upon Wahid Ali, to transportation for life. It will be remembered that the prisoner was accused of murdering his two children, one a few months old and the other seven years of age by making them suck a few flakes of oranges said to be mixed with aconite. His Honour has no doubt followed the usual course. The man was adjudged to be hanged by the Sessions Judge, and the High Court did not differ from that view. Why should then the Lieutenant-Governor go out of his way and disturb this arrangement? There are, however, some unusual features of the case and when disposing of it, Sir Andrew Fraser, we submit, should have taken them into his consideration. As a rule, it is the condemned person himself or herself who approaches the ruler of a Province for mercy. Here, however, we find the local public—interested outsiders, a good many of them highly educated men, men who are in no way related to Wahid Ali—coming forward with an appeal for clemency in most earnest terms, and with arguments apparently unanswerable. For instance, they point out, why should a girl of seven years suck an orange if it were mixed with aconite, which is extremely bitter to the taste, without making her face wry?

At least, no reasonable man can deny that the perusal of the memorial on behalf of the Wahid Ali by the Khulna public is bound to raise suspicion in the mind as to the guilt of the man. Indeed, it seems more probable that he was the victim of a conspiracy than the diabolical murderer he is represented to be by the Judges. The opinion of the Assessors, who found the accused not guilty, should have also some weight on the deliberations of His Honour. In short, the Lieutenant-Governor was perfectly justified in giving the benefit of the doubt to the unfortunate man and in this way saving his life. And which of the punishments is more severe—a life-long imprisonment or a death-sentence? If the man is not launched into eternity but transported for life he will be subjected to an amount of misery which can better be imagined than described, while his fate will be a living warning to other criminals similarly disposed. Then again, by putting an end to his existence, every opportunity of reform will be for ever taken away from him. Who knows that if his life were spared, he might have in due course, repented sincerely,—turned a follower of Jesus Christ,—the Redeemer according to the faith of Sir Andrew—and thus secured his salvation? So, even granting that he committed the diabolical crime, the Lieutenant-Governor might have quite upheld the cause of justice by commuting the capital sentence to one of transportation for life. Hanging a man by the neck till he is dead is a bloody affair in all conscience. Every Lieutenant-Governor, in our humble opinion, should discourage it, as far as that is possible for him to do, and thereby teach higher morality to the public and establish his claim upon superior humanity.

Our Chicago correspondent informs us that Babu Surendra Nath Mukherjee, now Baba Bharati, is preaching Vaisnavism in America. He has just published a book on Sree Krishna and is going to Chicago for a month, where he will meet Nityananda, an American who has assumed this name and who is a devout follower of Sree Gauranga. From there Bharati will go to the St. Louis Fair. His book has been divided into two parts. The first contains, "Intellectual Krishna, the seed and soul of the universe," and the second part, "Krishna, the Lord of Love."

There is a considerable number of visitors to Kulu, already perhaps more than usual of late years. In former days, when the annual number of visitors to Kashmir was strictly limited, Kulu was a favourite summer resort, but when Kashmir was thrown open, Kulu was for several years comparatively deserted. It now seems that tourists are beginning to discover that Kulu, if not so gay, is cheaper and healthier than Kashmir, besides which there are no expensive game licences. Shooting is free to all comers, and there is certainly much more shooting to be had than many people think. We are glad that at the instance of the Government of Mysore the British soldiers who had been thoughtlessly permitted to encamp in the neighbourhood of Besavawara Temple in the Besavangudi Extension, have moved towards the Lal Bugh and have pitched their camp in a locality better suited to their purpose. In addition to what was done by the deputation of the officials that waited on the District Magistrate to represent to him the inconvenience caused by the encampment of soldiers within Municipal limits, we are informed that a large number of ryots of the suburban villages hit upon a more direct course of appealing to the commanding officer himself in this matter. The troops marched off in the direction of the new camp on Wednesday to the infinite relief of all concerned.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, May 13. WATCHFUL M. P.'S FOR INDIA.

One of those things which Mr. Bradlaugh, with his ceaseless vigilance, was fond of doing at midnight in the House of Commons was done on Wednesday evening by Mr. Schwann and Mr. Caldwell. Mr. Brodric tried to rush his India Councils Bill through its second reading shortly before midnight. Mr. Schwann, who was on the alert for this manoeuvre, began an opposition which frustrated the object of the Secretary of State. First, he pressed Mr. Brodric so hard that at last that gentleman had to explain what his object in introducing the Bill really was. He said that at present, under the India Councils Act of 1874, there was authority for six members of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Up to 1885, there were six members, but then an attempt was made, on the grounds of economy, to reduce the number to five, and the work was apportioned among five members. Within the last ten or fifteen years, however, the increase in the work in all the departments of Indian government had been excessive, and it was imperative that relief should be given. It was intended that this Bill to repeal so much of the provisions of the Act of 1874 as rendered it necessary that the sixth member of the Council should be a member for public works purposes. It was proposed that there should not be a member for commerce and industry."

Mr. Caldwell, a Scotch member, said that the Department of Public Works, which was most important, might, under this scheme, be unrepresented in the Council. No, retorted Mr. Brodric, that will not be the case. Practically, under this Bill the Public Works would have two members instead of one; civil and irrigation works would be in the province of the member for revenue, agriculture, and railway works in that of the member for commerce and industry. Liberal hon. Members were still unsatisfied, and continued the discussion until the minute hand of the clock in front of the gallery passed twelve, and then, by the rules of the House, the debate stood adjourned. Mr. Brodric was chagrined at the result as he had fully expected the Bill to advance a stage at Wednesday's sitting. One hon. Member would be sorry yesterday morning to find that he was not in the House during this incident. I refer to Mr. Galloway Weir, who paired soon after nine o'clock, and proceeded to the London Indian Society's dinner, the proceedings of which, he told me, he much appreciated.

A PERTINENT QUESTION ABOUT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree has an important and necessary question down on the Order Paper of the House of Commons for Tuesday next with regard to the Imperial Institute, and the contributions to it made by the Princes and people of India. His enquiry is a long one; it is to be hoped that he will receive a full answer. These are its exact terms:—

"To ask the Secretary of State for India, if he will state the total amount of the funds contributed by the chiefs, princes, and people of India, as to direct donations or through their local governments, to the Imperial Institute; what is the proportion of that amount which has been spent on the erection of the Institute and on its endowment, respectively; what has been the total cost to Indian revenues of the Indian section of the Institute since its foundation; also the present annual grant made by India for its upkeep, and towards the maintenance of the Research Department; and what are the special benefits that India is deriving from the expenditure under the last-mentioned heading?"

ENGLAND FALLING BACK INTO BAD PRACTICES.

It is not in India only that the past few years have been marked by retrogression of a sad character. The centre of the Empire has fallen in like manner. Side by side with the revival of indentured slavery, the reversion of "espionage," the opening of the eyes of suspected political personages, has been declared. That which Judge Pollen indignantly declared no Englishman was capable of doing—when Mr. Justice Ranade's letters were subjected to examination before delivery through the post—is being done at the present moment in England under the backward regime now governing the Empire. Speaking at the annual gathering of the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom, that noble patriot, Dr. Spence Watson, a grand friend of India of forty years' standing, made some astounding revelations. He referred to the spy system which, he said, was being practised nearly all over Europe. In Germany they saw how the authorities were lending themselves to arresting people pointed out by the Russian police and deporting them to Russia. Italy did not do it, but it was going on in our own country and in London. They had Russian spies acting with our police, going into people's lodgings when the people were out, opening drawers, examining papers, and taking away letters. That was going on in England, and they ought to see that it was stopped. It was a disgrace to England that such a thing should be allowed. Then there was the Aliens' Bill which had been introduced into the House of Commons. He found it very difficult to believe that any Government would begin in any way to tamper with that right of refuge for the oppressed of every nation which was one of our greatest traditions. They must, he said, uphold that great tradition. He believed the Bill would be materially altered, but every word that could possibly affect a political exile ought to be cut out altogether. Wherever the British flag flies there must be undoubted, absolute, unimpeachable, refuge for the politically oppressed of all the nations of the world. There is a splendid ring in these words. If the new policy for India should ever be adopted, now, as in 1885, Dr. Spence Watson would be in the very forefront of the battle, doing great things because

"His strength" is as the strength of ten, Because his heart is pure."

NEW HEAVENS AND A NEW EARTH FOR INDIA.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is a marvel. With all the appearance of a veteran, with moustache and beard as white as the snowy summits of the Himalayas, he is nevertheless one of the youngest men now alive. An English proverb says that a man is as old as he

feels himself to be. Thus regarded, the years will be many before Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji becomes an old man. Two evenings ago he presided at the annual dinner of the London Indian Society: I sat near him, and I must confess I could not see, except for his whiteness, that he appeared any older than when I first knew him personally nearly thirty years ago. His energy and his devotion to the cause of India are deserving of the highest praise. These qualities might be due to the splendid basis of physical health which is his, and, therefore, hardly entitles him to any compliments. But, to this physical strength must be added a mental alertness in certain directions which makes him like unto the late Mr. Gladstone. That great personality grew in mind to the last year of his life. In similar manner, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji grows broader as he grows older. His mind can and does take in new ideas. I have heard it said, when he has been the subject of comment, that his mental experience was rather that of John Bright than of William Ewart Gladstone. John Bright started in political life with certain definite ideas as regards free trade and electoral representation. In the same way, Mr. Dadabhai, it has been contended, started his political career with an enunciation of economic views which he was the first populariser, and beyond which he has never gone. John Bright ended his political career where he began it: he did not grow, and when his ideals were realised he had no sympathy with the newer developments required by the very altered circumstances which he himself had mainly brought about. He stayed in Parliament for ten years longer than he should have done, alike for his own comfort and his fame as a political leader. On Wednesday night Mr. Dadabhai showed himself a different man from him whom I have just described. They both started with certain ideals; the Englishman never got beyond those ideals, in which he magnificently succeeded; the Indian, never letting go his hold on his early views, found company for them in the new ideas which new circumstances have called into being. In making the closing speech at the dinner the other evening, he declared the pleasure with which he had heard one speaker—the proposer of the toast, "The London Indian Society"—advise the adoption of a new policy. For himself, he remarked, he was entirely in accord with the views which had been expressed. What were the views which obtained endorsement from one of the most honest, most stalwart, and most selfless, among modern public men? They were these:—

"The time has come for the adoption of a new course of political procedure in connection with India. The Japanese victories have changed everything for India as well as for Asia generally. A new Asia has come into being. It is the duty of Indian reformers to shape their action in accordance with the altered necessities of the times. Only by so doing can success be achieved. Speaking as one who in past times had had much to do with political work in England, the speaker declared that it was his firm conviction that, in ten years, India might obtain political liberties as great as those which were being granted to the Philippines. To do this:—

"There must be a cessation of the ventilation of Indian grievances in England. The English people are not able to put themselves in the place of Indian sufferers or realise what those grievances represent. Further, the people of England have more than enough to do in fighting for the preservation of their own liberties which are now most seriously assailed. Every effort should be concentrated on the one great and sweeping change which includes all other changes in its scope: indeed, the various great and serious grievances would play a very useful part in enforcing the claim for the important change. Let the people of India secure practical self-government, and they themselves will then be able to deal with their grievances in their own way. If they care to do so, practical self-government lies within their grasp within ten years. A new policy—concentration on the one broad and widely-embracing policy, adequate effort, in urging reform, courage and devotion such as the Japanese soldiers showed in storming the fortified heights of Kinchang. These are the conditions of success. The President of the forthcoming Congress may be an object of envy for to him will come the opportunity of making clear that the psychological moment has arrived when a New Departure can be taken and a Great Ideal come within measurable distance of realisation."

This, in brief, is the policy upon which the "grand old man" of India bestowed his benediction. Indians have never had more reason to hold in high reverence that unselfish worker for India's advantage, Dadabhai Naoroji, than they had as they listened to his voice commending a change in tactics as the new light of a great opportunity is provided for India. ANOTHER SHOT FROM THE "COTTON" GUN.

The "Cotton" gun! Not necessarily a weak gun, for, because of the tremendously explosive force of "gun-cotton" have not the Russians declared cotton to be contraband in time of war? On the 24th ultimo Sir Henry Cotton loaded his gun and fired one more shot in the Tibetan campaign. "The Times," however, liked the shot so little, that they kept it a week before allowing the public to know that Sir Henry had once more hit the target and caused considerable damage. On this occasion he shows, with his accustomed ability, "the wild Asiatic rumours which our Anglo-Indian officials are too willing to swallow as Gospel truth when they coincide with their own prejudices." Sir Henry effectively lays the Russian bogey at Lhasa, Dorjeff, the Buriat. He asks what it is that we really know about Dorjeff on official authority? We know, he continues, that he has not only not received that complete education in Russia to which reference has been made in "The Times," but that he is apparently ignorant even of the Russian language. When the mission of which Dorjeff was the head—a mission which had no political or diplomatic character—visited St. Petersburg in 1901 it was found that the envoys and their suite were unable to transact their business in Russia and were dependent on an interpreter. Captain Oulanoff, an officer of a Cossack regiment of Buriat origin, who was conversant with the language of Tibet, Sir Henry concludes with this pertinent re-

minder: "It is important to remember that this mission, put forward as the link so closely connecting friendly relations between Russia and Tibet, was synchronous with the gallant attempt of the traveller Sven Hedin to gain access to Lhasa. He was travelling under the auspices of the Czar, who gave him four Cossacks as a personal escort. He was accompanied in this attempt by a Mongolian Lama and a Buriat Cossack, and was actually taken for a Russian, but he was treated by the Tibetans as though he were an Englishman, and quietly escorted out of the country."

Calcutta Gazette.—June 22.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Babu Girish Chandra Dutta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to have charge of the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district. Mr. Purna Chandra Mitter, Magistrate and Collector, Rangpur, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the Faridpur district. Mr. R. C. Hamilton is appointed to act, as Magistrate and Collector of the Rangpur district, on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the Murshidabad district.

Mr. Atul Krishna Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Howrah district. Babu Ashutosh Dutta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Bhadrak subdivision of that district.

Mr. W. B. Brown, District and Sessions Judge, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of the Tippera district. The following gentlemen are appointed to be Probationary Deputy Collectors:—Babus Narendranath Sen, B.L., Khirud Lal Mookerjee, B.A., Narendranath Datta, B.A., Ajodya Prasad, M. A., Moulvi Mohammad Fazul Karim, B.A., Babus Dhirakshan Singh, B.A., Sasibhusan Satpathi, B.A.

Babu Manmohan Chatterjee, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghur, Sonthal Parganas, is transferred to the Godda subdivision of that district. Babu Hem Kumar Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Parganas, is transferred to the Rajmahal subdivision of that district.

Babu Kamal Chandra Datta, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Backergunge district.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mallick, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Kushtia, is appointed to act, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Malda.

Mr. H. D. DeM. Carey, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of the Hooghly district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. T. Inglis.

Mr. A. J. Halifax, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the Murshidabad district.

Babu Hari Das Chatterjee, Probationary Deputy Collector, is appointed substantively pro tempore to the eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Howrah district.

The services of Mr. N. L. Hallward, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. C. W. Peake, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is appointed to act as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. Maedonell.

LEAVE.

Babu Kunja Bihari Goswami, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapur, Faridpur, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Maulvi Mohamad Lateefallah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bahgalpur, is allowed combined leave for fourteen months, viz, privilege leave for two months and nineteen days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and furlough for the remaining period under article 338 of the Regulations.

Babu Khagendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th June.

Mr. Basanta Kumar Mullick, District and Sessions Judge, Tippera, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th June.

Maulvi Abdus Salam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for two months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Ananda Kishore Dutt Roy, Munsif, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Serampore.

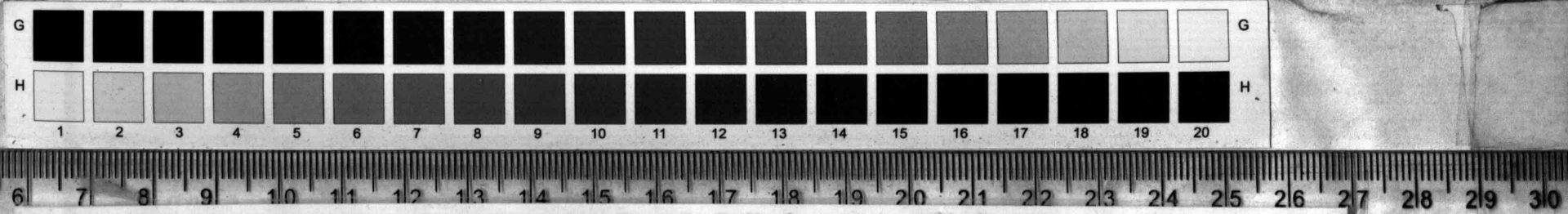
Babu Syama Kanta Nag, Munsif of Chikandi, is appointed to act as Additional Subordinate Judge of Faridpur and Mymensingh, but to be on deputation to Faridpur during the absence on leave of Babu Aghor Chandra Hazra.

Babu Mohendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Chikandi, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Shama Kanta Nag.

Mr. G. B. Mumford, Assistant Magistrate, Patna, is appointed, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Babu Dina Nath Sarkar, Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for thirty days, viz., for two days under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and for the remaining period under article 271 of the Regulations, with effect from the 18th May. Babu Lal Behari, Dey, Subordinate Judge, Jessore, is allowed leave for forty-five days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Kuruna Das Bose, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Saran, is allowed, under article 345 of the Civil Service Reg-



gulations, leave for fifteen days, viz, four days under article 274 and the remaining period under article 271 of the Regulations.

Babu Debendra Nath Banerjee, Munsif of Howrah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-four days, viz., one day under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the same Regulations, with effect from the 29th January.

Babu Devendra Nath Pal, Munsif of Contai is allowed leave for three weeks, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Nriya Gopal Sarkar, Munsif on leave is allowed leave for two months, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of his leave granted to him.

Babu Satish Chandra Banerjee, Munsif of Motihari, is allowed leave for one month and thirty-one days, viz., five days under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the same Regulations, with effect from the 16th March.

Babu Phanindra Mohun Chatterjee, Munsif of Patiya, is allowed leave for fifteen days, viz., five days under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the same Regulations, with effect from the 27th June.

Babu Sisir Kumar Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Distillery, Monghyr, is allowed leave for two months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Mohendra Nath Kundu, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on cess revaluation work in the Rajshahi district, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd July.

Babu Haris Chandra Sarkar, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Netrakona, is transferred to the Pirojpur subdivision of the Backergunge district.

Babu Jaindra Mohan Chattopadhyaya, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca Division, is posted to the Netrakona subdivision of the Mymensingh district.

Babu Kshetra Mohan Mukerji, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Bogra district.

Babu Karali Charan Ganguli, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Pabna district.

The Lieutenant-Governor empowers Maulvi Qamaruddin Ahmad, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Midnapore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Banamali Promanick, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rampur Hat, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Saish Chunder Guha, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Jangipur subdivision of the Murshidabad district, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, on being relieved of his Settlement duties in that district.

Babu Kasiwar Chakrabarti, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to the Cox's Bazar subdivision of that district.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Captain V. E. H. Lincsey, I.M.S., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Tippera, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under article 207 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June.

Captain J. J. Urwin, I.M.S., is appointed on being relieved of his present duties as officiating Resident Surgeon Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, to act as Civil Surgeon of Tippera, during the absence, on leave, of Captain A. Gwyther.

Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is expected to arrive at Simla on or about the 26th July on a short visit, and will stay at Viceregal Lodge. Sir James La Touche, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, is also expected there about the 4th of August.

The Financial Commissioner of the Punjab has amended the Excise License Rules of the Province so as to include railway dining-cars among places where spirits and fermented liquors may be sold. The fee for a license for such cars ranges from a minimum of Rs. 25 to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

The other accused were tried at the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a special jury and were convicted of the offences of forgery, fabrication of false evidence, and abetment of these offences and were sentenced on each of these charges to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences run concurrently. Judhoojee Permanand died in jail six months ago, and Sakaratwada ever since his incarceration has been a martyr to gout and rheumatism. Inspector Charles Tower, of the Bombay City Police, has already left for Manila to bring Sanjana to Bombay in safe keeping.

A Somali woman has astonished Bradford holiday makers by dancing without a stop for 36 hours. A number of women of the Somali tribe are proving a great attraction at the Bradford Exhibition, and it was explained to them that Whatsitide is a great religious celebration corresponding in importance with their Mohurrum, also an occasion of rejoicing. The festival proved infectious, for one of the women broke into what is termed "the mad dance." A quick, eccentric, and yet at times rhythmical step was maintained for the long period stated. Not for one moment did the dancer pause for refreshment or rest. She collapsed at the close of the 26th hour.

Attention is called in the Railway Report to a point of much interest bearing upon the construction of feeder lines by Local Boards in India. Local Boards are permitted to devote surplus funds to the promotion of railways or other public works within their districts. To meet the wants of Boards whose revenue and expenditure balance, the Madras Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India, have authorised Boards to levy a special cess of three pies in the rupee on the assessment of all occupied lands, provided the money so obtained is expended on the construction of railways or tramways. To further assist Local Boards in such enterprise, the Government of India are prepared to advance, on the security of this special cess, such funds as may be necessary in cases where the Boards are unable to raise all the money required. It may be hoped that other Local Governments will follow the example set by the Government of Madras.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Legislative.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., of his office of Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 6th June.

Public Works Department.—Mr. W. B. Buckmill, Assistant Engineer, is on return from the General (Education) Department of this Government, granted privilege leave for thirteen days combined with furlough for eleven months and seventeen days.

Vernacular Mastership Examination.—The undermentioned additional candidates have passed the Vernacular Mastership Examination, 1904: Second grade, Medium, Kamini Kumar Chaki, Rangpur Training School. (Passed in Drill and Manual work only.) Bazler Rahaman Mea, Private.

High Court Notice.—It is ordered that the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of the Accounts Branch and four Clerks in the Budget Section of the Finance Department be exempted from liability to serve on Juries in this Court from the 15th January to the 31st March of each year.

The Presidency College.—Mr. A. C. Edwards, Principal, Presidency College, is allowed combined leave, viz., privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days and furlough for seven months and nineteen days. Mr. E. Du. S. Prothers, Professor, Presidency College, will act for him.

Conviction of a Muktear.—Our Dinajpur Correspondent writes:—Babu Banka Behari Rai, Muktear, who was charged by Hari Khetri with having trespassed into his house at night, wrongfully confined his widowed daughters and extorted Rs. 20 from him—has been convicted and fined Rs. 80 on two charges.

Monetary.—The market on Tuesday was quiet at 1-4 for both Telegraphic Transfer and for Demand, and at 1-4-9/32 to 1-4-3/16 to 5/32 respectively for six and three months' sight Credits and Documents for Acceptance. Government Paper was reported at Rs. 98-1 for cash, and Rs. 97-14 for forward delivery.

Postal Department.—Lala Raj Narain, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, N. Division, is granted privilege leave for 1 month with effect from the 2nd June 1904, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Babu Baidyanath Banerjee is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, lowest grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Raj Narain or until further orders.

Hony. Magistrates.—The following gentlemen are appointed Honorary Magistrates of Benches opposite their names:—Babu Rajendra Nath Basu, Independent Bench at Kendrapara, in the district of Cuttack; Mr. Nanda Lal Halder, Bench at Bally, in the district of Howrah; Babu Suraj Mal Marwari, Deoghur Bench, in the district of the Sonthal Parganas; Maulvi Syed Ejjabat Hossain, Deoghur Bench, in the district of the Sonthal Parganas; Babu Radhika Nath Ghose, Sara, in the district of Pabna.

Education Dept.—Mr. W. B. Finnigan is confirmed in his appointment as an Assistant Master in the Victoria Boys' School, K. Trisong, and in class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service. Babu Mohananda Datta, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Mymensingh (class V), is appointed, subject to the consent of the District Board of Mymensingh, to act as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Backergunge. Babu Hari Ballabh Mandal, Assistant Head Master of the Jalpaiguri Zilla School (class VIII), is appointed to be an Assistant Master in the Pabna Zilla School.

The "Indian Field" says:—Fishermen on the big eastern rivers are complaining of the unusual number of catfish that have put in an appearance lately. These voracious water snakes play havoc among the hilsa now going up to the mountain streams to spawn, and although our huge herring does not come within the sport list of the devotees of the rod, if these predaceous brutes follow them up such water game as masher basha and others will suffer. The catfish himself gives good play, but as he frequently attains the dimensions of 6 feet, pretty strong tackle is needed to land him. He should be plentiful enough at Port Canning or Diamond Harbour if, as stated, he is cruising in the other waters; like the shark he'll take almost anything.

Civil Medical Dept.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Sarat Chandra Sur, holding temporary charge of the Purnea Dispensary, is appointed as Teacher of Anatomy, Cuttack Medical School, vice second grade Assistant Surgeon Suresh Chandra Bhattacharjee, resigned. Third grade Assistant Surgeon Basanta Kumar Roy, doing supernumerary duty at the Bhagalpur Dispensary, is appointed temporarily to the Purnea Dispensary. Third grade Assistant Surgeon Aswin Kumar Das is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Bhowanipore. Third grade Assistant Surgeon Harendra Kumar Das is appointed to act at the Nator Subdivision and Dispensary during the absence, on deputation, of Senior Assistant Surgeon Debendra Nath Dey.

The Export Trade of Calcutta.—Exports to foreign ports by sea from Calcutta have continued to expand in value in comparison with the previous year and for the month of May were valued at four crores or an increase of nearly sixty-eight lakhs. The greatest increase (24 lakhs) was in shipments of grain and pulse chiefly due to the larger exports of wheat of which over one million cwt. were sent away. The largest quantity went to the United Kingdom, but as much as 298,701 cwt. also went to Antwerp. Opium with a smaller number of chests shipped, gives a higher value increased by nearly seventeen lakhs; lac also under the same conditions rose by eight lakhs. Both jute and indigo shipments are on a larger scale for the time of year than usual and have contributed eight and one lakh respectively to the increase. A larger trade was also recorded under hides and skins and jute manufactures. The only decreases of any importance were under cotton yarn and twist which fell off by 1½ millions pounds, oil seeds and silk. The quantity of tea sent away was only 1,636,965 lbs. or less than in May 1903: from Chittagong no tea was shipped to foreign ports.

Sahitya Sammilan.—A special meeting of the "Sahitya Sammilan," or the Bengal Literary Association, will be held at 5-30 p. m., at the Indian Art School 17, Srinath Das' Lane, Bowbazar. Pundit Satish Chandra Vidyabhuson M. A., Professor, Presidency College, will read an essay on the subject—"Whether Bengalee grammar is to follow Sanskrit grammar?" Babu Narendranath Sen will preside. The object of the meeting is to express sorrow at the death of Pundit Jogendranath Vidyabhuson M. A., the well-known Bengalee writer.

Allegations against a Police Officer.—A Rangpur correspondent writes:—On the 10th instant one Shambunath lodged a complaint in the court of the District Magistrate, bringing serious charges against the Sub-Inspector of Mithapukur Police Station. The complainant, who is an inhabitant of village Mashampur within the jurisdiction of the above Police station, in his petition said that on the 8th June the Sub-Inspector came to his house to investigate into a certain case. At about 9 or 10 p. m., it was alleged, the Sub-Inspector entered into the inner apartment and began ravishing the wife of the complainant. Her cries brought the complainant to the scene, who lost his temper and gave several strokes with a sword on the person of the Police officer. As the charge is a serious one, the Magistrate directed a Deputy Magistrate to investigate into the case and submit an early report.

A Leopard Story.—A Calcutta correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" in a place called Ula on the E. B. S. R., not forty miles, hence a curious adventure. A washerman. On the 11th instant a dark drizzling night he took shelter in a hut by the road-side he is present station, but will probably splutter on him. He had his ass with him laden with clothes. No there was a leopard lurking in a corner. The ass and ass smelled each other, and the washerman, though he was gave leg-bail! The leopard then cunningly occupied the ass's place. When the rain was over the washerman in the dark mistook the leopard for the ass and placed the bundle of clothes (which he had taken off the ass to avoid a wet) on his back and jumped on it all in a hurry, trusting that the "ass," as was his wont, would carry him safe home. What was his consternation when the beast dashed away with a succession of gigantic bounds, felling him half dead to the ground.

SIR JAMES BOURDILLON.

Bangalore, June 21. Sir James Bourdillon leaves for Mysore on Thursday to be present with the Maharaja at the birthday festivities returning about 1st July after the races.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Darjiling, June 21. The Lieutenant Governor accompanied by Mr. Stephenson, Private Secretary, and Captain Rennie, A.D.C., left Darjiling by the ordinary mail train to-day, for a short tour to Rangpur. His Honor returns to Darjiling to celebrate the King's birthday here on the 27th, after that Sir Andrew Fraser goes on a long tour of inspection in Eastern Bengal arriving in Calcutta via the Sunderbans on the 20th July.

THE WEATHER.

Simla, June 21. The monsoon continues to make its way inland from Bombay side and there is steady inflow from the Bay of Bengal into North-East India. To-night's weather report anticipates general rain during the next twenty-four hours over Burma, North-East India, United Provinces, Kumaon, Sub-Himalayas, Central India Plateau, Satpuras and the west coast, with showers over Deccan, Mysore and Southern and Eastern districts of the Punjab.

CLAIMS AGAINST RAILWAYS.

Lucknow, June 21. The Allahabad High Court, in the decision under the Indian Railways Act, has ruled that when goods are booked over two or more railways and are lost in transit, a person may proceed either against the railway to which the goods were delivered, or the railway on which the loss occurred, but the plaintiff will be less notice of claim is given within six months from the date of delivery of the goods to the railway against whom the claim is brought.

Maulvi Muhammad Insha Ullah, editor of The Watan, Lahore, has remitted a twelfth instalment, amounting to Rs. 2,100, of the Hedjaz Railway subscription collected from his readers, to H. E. Mustapha Zahni Pasha, Minister, P. W. D., and President Hedjaz Commission Constantinople. Including this instalment, the total sum remitted by him now amounts to Rs. 16,550 or a little more than £1,100. The last remittance includes subscriptions contributed by sepoys serving with the Seistan Mission and Tibet Expedition. The 58th Silladar Camel Corps with the Seistan Mission and the 7th Mule Corps with the Tibet Expedition took a prominent part in this religious movement. The former collected about Rs. 400, from Sowar to Rissalard, according to status and position. The European staff of Colonel MacMahon and his personal servants have shown no less zeal than their military comrades. They opened a separate list and remitted Rs. 100 to The Watan. The Moslem native officers and sowars of the 37th Lancers have also contributed an equal amount to the fund, and the people of Las Bela State in Baluchistan have likewise liberally supported the enterprise. The 12th instalment includes, besides the above items, contributions from the Moslem colonists and emigrants of Trinidad and British Guiana in South America. The total amount of subscriptions received till the end of March last by the Central Fund at Constantinople was, according to the latest Turkish newspapers, about one crore and ten lakhs of rupees. Out of 1,875 kilometres, 480 kilometres were completed by December last at an average cost of 1,593 Turkish pounds per kilometre. The total expenditure up to the end of the last year amounted to 78,063,928 piastres (120 piastres equal to one pound) and the total income from all sources to 133,637,027 piastres. Of the balance of 55,573,099 piastres, 46,533,377 were deposited at the beginning of the current year with the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, June 18. The Japanese loan of one hundred million yen at five per cent. has been covered three times over.

Surrey has beaten Cambridge University by five wickets. Derbyshire has beaten Essex by 39. The matches between Lancashire and Sussex Notts and Kent, Worcester and Yorkshire were drawn.

London, June 19.

Admiral Alexieff telegraphs that Admiral Witkert, at Port Arthur, reports, on the 14th, that the repairs to the whole fleet have been completed.

Reuter wires from Liaoyang that the total Russian losses at Wafangkau were 2,000. The Russians numbered 42 and Japanese 44 battalions. The latter were greatly superior in artillery having 200 guns. The Russians guns were of an old pattern. Several foreign attaches were present.

Reuter from Tokio wires that Admiral Skrydloff's Squadron also sank the Japanese transport "Idzumi Maru" homeward bound. The Russians released the non-combatants, and there was apparently no loss of life.

Reuter at Tokio says it transpires that there were ten other Japanese transports not far from those sunk by Admiral Skrydloff, but they luckily escaped. The Russians afterwards sank two sailing ships. Five sank altogether in the raid which is now evidently over.

According to accounts from Liaoyang two Japanese armies are marching hard to attack the main Russian body near Kaichan, and a great battle is expected shortly.

London, June 20.

Admiral Kamimura has returned to his base without having encountered Admiral Besobrasoff's vessels.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says it is estimated that the Russian losses at Wafangkau, including prisoners were ten thousand men.

Admiral Skrydloff reports the capture of the British steamer Allantank which was laden with 6,000 tons coal and taken to Vladivostok.—"Englishman."

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Russians had 98 guns at Wafangkau, and had the superiority of position which extended east to west, crossing a narrow valley. General Oku drove carrying first the right and then the left flank, the latter was the most desperate fight of the day, and was won by the Japanese effective use of their cavalry. The Japanese right wing suffered badly, as the Russian left was constantly reinforced. General Oku was twice compelled to call up the infantry reserves. The Russians made a series of desperate counter attacks, and when the situation was most critical, the Japanese cavalry swung round the enemy's left, and hit their flank. Still, Russian reinforcements arrived and a dogged resistance was maintained, till the front and both flanks were under fire, and then only the Russians broke and fled. The Japanese cavalry pursued them for a short distance, but the rugged nature of the ground compelled them to desist.

Two companies of infantry and a battery of artillery on the Japanese left ambushed nine hundred Russian infantry who were retiring on Wuchiatung, killing and wounding many.

General Oku reports that the Japanese casualties were 900.

Reuter from Tokio says that the Vladivostok Squadron sank two Japanese sailing ships on the coast, between Oku and Kojima. Admiral Skrydloff reports the capture of the British steamer Allantank which was laden with 6,000 tons of coal and taken to Vladivostok. The Tsar has received a telegram from Admiral Skrydloff confirming the details of the sinking of the three transports and adds that the squadron on the 16th seized the British collier Allantank proceeding south from Hokkaido and sent her to Vladivostok where the Prize Court will adjudicate.

Reuter from St. Petersburg says that Admiral Besobrasoff commanded the raiding squadron and Skrydloff remained at Vladivostok.

London, June 21.

Admiral Skrydloff commanding the Vladivostok squadron, has telegraphed to the Tsar that the squadron has safely returned to Vladivostok, without the loss of a single man or sustaining any damage.

A Daily Telegraph despatch from Tokio says: Marquis Oyama has been appointed Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of Manchuria, with General Kodama as chief of the Staff. Marquis Yamagata remains at Tokio as chief of the Staff.

GENERAL.

London, June 21.

The election for the vacant seat at Devonport, owing to the retirement of Mr. Lockie, Conservative member has resulted in the return of Mr. Benn, Liberal candidate, by a majority of 1,041 over Mr. Jackson, Conservative candidate who polled 5,178 against 6,219 polled by Mr. Benn.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

GENERAL OKU'S BRIEF STATEMENT.

Bombay, June 21. The following is a brief statement of General Oku:— Our army started from Tashaho road to Pulantun. Three columns, central, right and left and a detachment of cavalry took Pitsuo Hsungyu highway and they all marched on, expelling the enemy on their way. The left column reached near Nachialing on the 14th instant. The right and the central columns marched within twelve kilometres south of Telissu and from 3 p. m. till sunset we bombarded the position occupied by the enemy. The right and the central columns under cover of darkness took their positions and began cannonading from 5-30. As the cannonading became hotter the central column began a forward movement and with the co-operation of the infantry and artil-

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

lery of the left column, which in the meantime had reached the scene of action at 9-30 a.m. forced march towards the direction of Poochou. They climbed the steep hill cresting the terrible fire from the enemy's artillery, but the enemy's force on the right wing of the right column being superior was frequently on the offensive, and we were obliged to reinforce this part twice with our reserves. At about noon the cavalry detachment arrived and went round behind the enemy's left wing and made a vigorous charge, whereupon the enemy was forced to be entirely surrounded by us. The enemy, however, offered stubborn resistance and moreover as their reinforcement arrived at the scene of battle, the enemy made a series of counter attacks and tried to recover their position but finally failed and at 3 p. m. began to break and fled in confusion. The nature of the ground prevented us from making a rapid pursuit. The enemy's force posted there consisted of 25 battalions, seventeen squadrons of cavalry and eight guns, but during the battle the enemy was greatly reinforced. The enemy's casualties were exactly not known. The corpses found near our right column alone amounted to 600. The prisoners are seven officers including a commander of the 4th Regiment and about 400 men. The trophies, taken are fourteen quickfiring, and other arms. According to a prisoner's statement the commander of the first army was slightly and the commander of the first division was seriously wounded; the commander of the first regiment was killed, the commanders of the second and third regiments were wounded. Our casualties are under investigation but not more than 1000.

OKU'S ANOTHER REPORT.

The Russian corpses buried by us near Telissu till the evening of the 17th amounted to 1516. The corpses are still forthcoming and are believed to increase considerably. Natives say that during the engagement to Russians carried back their killed and wounded by railway; while

Allahabad, June 21.

A special cable from the Pioneer's correspondent, dated London, 20th June, says that The Times Tokio correspondent, writing of the battle of Nishiu, describes the advance of the Japanese infantry and artillery on the left flank in the face of a heavy artillery fire as a critical and decisive movement.

PERSIANS AND THE WAR.

News from Persia states that the list of appointments to various Governorships is now complete, and it seems from the list that Russian diplomacy has been singularly unsuccessful. None of the so-called Russian candidates has received anything at all. The collection of inland revenue will very probably be placed actually, if not nominally under Belgian control. The Russian war with Japan still interests Persians very much, and they are always anxious to hear the latest news. Russians are not greatly liked in Persia, and their initial mishaps are looked upon with the reverse of displeasure. It is rumored that Bahram Mirza, favourite son of H. I. H. Zilsultan, is to be married to one of the daughters of the Shah.

later; when about taking flight they buried or cremated their corpses near Hwahungku. The list of captured rifles, guns and prisoners is increasing but the exact number is yet unknown.

THE TIBET MISSION.

Gyantse, June 16.

Yesterday a party went out and destroyed some villages occupied by the enemy every night. A large force of cavalry and infantry immediately issued from the fort and took up a position but did not attack. Yesterday the dak was again fired on. This morning 800 Tibetans made an attempt to intercept a convoy but the latter arrived safely; we killed four Tibetans. The wall opposite the Gurkhas' post has been prolonged and now encloses our covered way. More brass cannon and rifles have arrived in the fort, the fire from which is increasing in intensity. The latest information is that eight thousand Tibetans are round Gyantse and seven thousand between Kangme and Kancla.

Three Hindu labourers were at work in a quarry-hole belonging to Bhanji Anaji on Parel Tank Road, on the 17th instant when a piece of earth above them suddenly gave way and came down on top of them, burying them underneath. The other men at work in the quarry ran to their assistance and extricated them. The injured men were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where one of them, who had sustained a fracture of the left leg, was detained, while the other two were treated and discharged.

Gyantse, June 17.

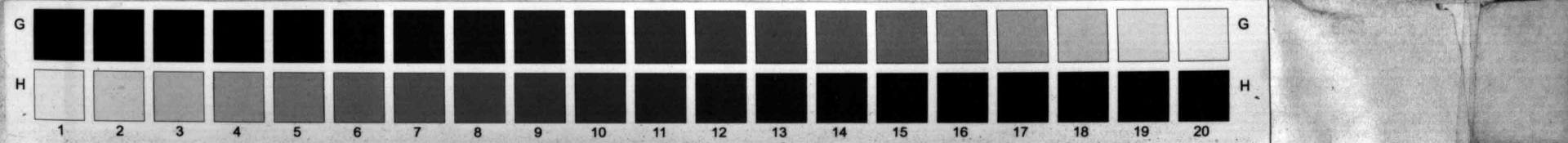
Last night a Sikh's ambuscade killed 21 of the enemy. A large body of Tibetans advanced to-day to attack the foragers' party, but were kept off by shrapnel from the mountain guns.

Gyantse, June 19.

Yesterday we fired ten rounds of common shells at the jong with some effect, the working party succeeding in erecting traverses on the covered way to the Gurkha post under a hot fire. One sepoy was severely wounded.

Simla, June 21.

An interesting an of Lhasa and its environs has been compiled from Tibetan sources by Colonel Waddell, I.M.S. It shows that the city is of considerable size, being some three miles long by two broad, situated on the river Kyi with marshes on two sides, and containing the great cathedral palaces of the Lama, Chinese Residency, a race course, parade grounds, bazaar and numerous pleasure grounds. There is also a great walled square known as the Eastern Willow Grove, which is referred to as royal pasturage and dancing ground. There is a Medical College and a Cemetery, which is infested by dogs, pig styes and slaughter-houses. Numerous irrigation channels intersect the city, and there are a great many bridges, but no jong or other fortification is shown, and the place appears to be without walls for defence.



NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE MATTLÉ OF KIN-CHAU.

The special correspondent of the "Times" wires from Wei-hai-wei on June 2. Eye-witnesses say that, at midday on the 26th, the Kin-chau Isthmus presented an unprecedented military spectacle, with 40,000 Japanese troops massed behind the western spur of Mount Sampson, and under such small cover as was afforded by the Suchiatun twin peaks actually on the isthmus within 2,000 yards of the Russian works. There was so little room to deploy for attack that battalions of Japanese infantry had to stand waiting in the sea. The whole time a veritable "inferno" of fire of all arms and shells from the Russian batteries ploughed into the serried masses around Kin-chau, the Japanese guns replying as battery after battery came into action from Chih-chang and Kauchian flats, while a sustained fire from the gunboats kept the line of Russian works fringed with bursting projectiles.

About midday the energy of the Russian defenders in the works in front of Mauchiyang village seemed exhausted by the gunboat fire, which had driven the gunners from their pieces. Two Japanese battalions appeared over the saddle between the twin peaks. They were to make a desperate effort to carry the nearest Russian works. At first the straggling walls of Mauchiyang gave them some cover, under which they had a moment's breathing space. Then the gallant little infantry pressed on again up the breast of the slopes of the Russian position. It was an impossible task. As yet the defenders were not sufficiently shaken. An avalanche of concentrated fire from the infantry in the trenches, the machine guns in the Russian works, and the quick-firing field artillery supporting the defences struck the Japanese full. They melted away from the glacis like soldiers before the flame of a blow-pipe. A few who seemed to have charmed lives struggled on till they reached the wire entanglements. It was a vain, if heroic, effort. Wasted within 15 minutes, these two battalions ceased to exist except as a trail of mutilated bodies at the foot of the Russian glacis.

Seeing the failure of this attack the gunboats and supporting artillery concentrated their whole fire on one point where Oku determined to drive home his wedge, and by evening the works were practicable for a General who had such infantry as the Japanese and who was prepared to take the responsibility of such fearful losses. It would seem as if the actual carrying of the works had been another Alma. One work gave after waiting for a bayonet attack. Then the whole Japanese front surged forward and the moral balance went over to the side of the Japanese, the Russians retiring before them.

THE STATE OF PORT ARTHUR.

The "Times" correspondent wires: From inside Port Arthur I have gathered the following information from refugees. All the available foodstuffs have been requisitioned by the military authorities; the native and civilian population have to do their best with what comes by junk from China or what they have themselves secreted. It is estimated that on half rations the garrison has five months' foodstuffs. The refugees report that five damaged warships have been moored to the jetties, everything movable having been removed from them. General Stossel retains a large number of junks in the roadstead. The object of this measure can only be conjectured.

THE JAPANESE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN UNFOLDED.

According to information obtained from a competent source important news regarding the Japanese plan of campaign, which has reached the Russian authorities since the battle of Kinchau, compels the conviction that the advance of General Kuroki and the activity of his scouts to the north-west and south-west of Feng-huang-cheng was a well-executed feint to prevent General Kuropatkin from detaching a strong force to hamper General Oku in the Liao-tung Peninsula. It is believed that under cover of a screening force part of the army landed at Takushan moved southward into the peninsula, while an attempt was made to persuade General Kuropatkin that it was intended to force an engagement with him. The information now obtained is to the effect that the primary object of the campaign has all along been Port Arthur, and that once this fortress is in their hands, the Japanese plan is simply to make their tenure secure and force General Kuropatkin to assume the offensive, unless an exceedingly favourable opportunity occurs to attack the Russian commander. It is further understood that the Japanese propose to storm Port Arthur with the briefest possible delay, having first closed the harbour to render the egress of Russian ships impossible, thus forcing the Russians to destroy them, without subjecting themselves to the inevitable losses which must occur if the squadron got out for a last fight before going to the bottom. The previous repeated efforts of the Japanese to cork the harbour have been as much with a view to this ultimate situation as to protecting the landings.—Reuter.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Great secrecy is maintained as to the movements of the vessels comprised in Russia's Baltic fleet. A fortnight ago nearly all were in Libau, but there has been some movement in the last day or two. A large staff of dock hands at that port is engaged in fitting the recently-acquired vessels for service. These ships consist of the Franche Comte, perfectly new, brought to Libau direct from the builders; the Auguste Victoria, built in 1890, capable of steaming 13 knots; the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, 20 knots built five years ago, the Belgica, and the Colombia. All the fittings intended for the accommodation of passengers have been removed, and the vessels are being armour-plated and furnished with ordnance. When ready they will have crews of some four hundred each, and will serve as auxiliary cruisers. A number of six-inch guns have been brought to Libau by rail.

The naval harbour, Port Alexander III, lies about two miles from the commercial port, and is provided with five dry docks, a large basin, and all the machinery and appliances for fitting and repairing war vessels. There is, however, no provision for building ships. Great quantities of coal are being brought from the Tyne.

PORT ARTHUR'S GARRISON.

The "Hochi Shimbun" and the "Yomiuri" allege good authority for saying that the Russian Garrisons of Port Arthur and Vladivostok are as follows:—

Infantry, two brigades	18,000
Cavalry, one company	150
Field Artillery, two batteries	600
Garrison Artillery, one brigade	2,400
Engineers, two battalions and two companies	1,800
Torpedo Corps, one company	200
Total Vladivostok	20,650
Infantry, four regiments	8,000

THE SECRET OF THE JAPANESE SHELLS.

TEARING MEN TO PIECES IN THE WAR.

A good deal has been heard about the exceptional merits of the Shimose gunpowder used by the Japanese Navy. Its vast superiority over the ammunition of the enemy is said to have been proved again and again. The inventor is Naval Engineer Gaiji Shimose, "Kogaku Hakushi." "Kogaku" is the Japanese word for engineering; and "hakushi" is equivalent to an English doctorate. The title is one conferred upon engineering experts by the Minister of Education. The vernacular papers furnish very meagre details of the career of the inventor. He is a native of Hiroshima, Aki Province, and still a comparatively young man. It has been a much-debated question whether the projectiles which did such great damage among the crew of the Variag in the battle off Chemulpho were shrapnel or high explosive shells, and the Russians themselves were apparently divided in opinion on this point. It was the general opinion of the French and Italian officers on the Pascal and the Elba that very little, if any, shrapnel was used, while the British officers of the Talbot thought most of the havoc was wrought by shrapnel.

"OUT OF A SINGLE MAN."

I have had a conversation on the subject with Dr. Wada, staff surgeon in the Japanese Navy, who was in charge of the provisional field hospital in Chemulpho, to which the seriously wounded Russian sailors were taken. "Of the whole number of wounded sailors," he said, "we only received the twenty-four worst cases at our hospital, and these had been on board the Pascal for four days before they were sent to us. In most of the cases the fragments of shells or the shrapnel bullets had already been taken out; but I can assure you that what I extracted from the bodies of the wounded were nothing but fragments of shells and, to judge from the size of these fragments, undoubtedly parts of high explosive shells."

Dr. Wada took a parcel out of his bureau. "Here," said he, "is a collection of what I got out of a single man. The shell must have struck part of the rigging, for the fellow explains that it burst some little distance up in the air to the left of him. "You see this one fairly large piece, quite two inches long, arrow-shaped, with its greatest width about half an inch. Then there are these two pieces about as big as a hazel nut; but all the others—and there are one hundred and twenty of them—are quite small, ranging from the size of a full-grown pea to that of a pin-head."

MEANT TO KILL.

"Look again at the largest piece! You can perceive the thickness of the outer walls of the shell quite clearly; it is not more than three-eighths of an inch. This shell has been shot from nothing smaller than a six-inch gun. The inference is that nothing but the best steel can have been used for the walls of the shell to make it stand the pressure in the bore of the gun. "Nothing but a high explosive would have been able to smash a strong steel shell to such minute fragments."

"I operated on twelve sailors in order to extract fragments of shells from their bodies. In none of them did I find a piece bigger than this one here, and in no case did I find indications that a man had been wounded by shrapnel bullets."

"The blood made the decks slippery, and small bits of flesh and bone were scattered about everywhere. One stumbled over an arm here or a leg there. One saw men with their abdomens carried away or with the flesh torn off their bodies. Do you think anything but a high explosive shell could have done that?"

I asked Dr. Wada if the wounds inflicted by these new high explosive shells were very difficult to cure, and if they were worse than those caused by the old-fashioned shells or shrapnel.

"Decidedly not!" he answered. "These shells are meant to kill; but if you are lucky enough to avoid being killed by them, you will have a very good chance of getting off unhurt or with only very slight wounds."

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

"Two sailors were standing on the bridge, together with Captain Rudneff, Count Nirod, and a petty officer.

"One of the new shells struck the petty officer. Now, these shells are provided with fuses which take effect not only on contact with water, but also with parts of rigging, living men, and even with clothing, wherever there is resistance sufficient to alter their speed ever so little. The shell exploded and blew the petty officer to atoms; absolutely nothing was found of him afterwards. Count Nirod, who stood next to him, was also blown to pieces. All that was found of him was one of his arms. The two sailors were standing a little way off, and the force of the explosion was strong enough to tear all the flesh from the lower part of their legs; that was why I had to amputate them. Captain Rudneff, who was still a bit further off, was only very slightly wounded in the head by some small fragments of the shell. "In the old shells it was the fragments of the outer walls and the inner rings or segments which were meant to kill or wound,

and the explosive was there only burst the shell and give an additional impetus to the fragments. In the new shells it is the explosive itself which is meant to kill, and the function of the shell is simply to convey the explosive to the place where it shall act."

A LESSON OF THE WAR.

"As to the limits within which it kills or wounds seriously, I cannot tell you anything definite about it. The force of the explosive is so immense that the velocity of the shell itself will be of no account, and we can consider its limits of killing to form a sphere, the radius of which is as yet unknown—at least to me. The instance of the shell which burst on the bridge proves, however, that it cannot be very large."

"This explosive is a Japanese invention, and its compound is a secret. We call it 'shimose,' and it is probably not very different from the lyddite or the melinite; but it is more explosive than either of these."

Before I left I asked Dr. Wada if there were any new lessons to be drawn from the war, as far as medical science was concerned. "Well, not exactly," he replied. "But it has emphasised one thing, which I am going to write to my Government about. In many cases the fragments of shells had carried with them pieces of clothing which often caused suppuration of the wounds before they could be extracted. To avoid that, as far as possible, I am going to propose that it be made a rule in our navy that every man when a fight is expected shall have his body well washed and his clothes disinfected."

"Happily it is not only our men, in the army as well as in the navy, always to go to battle in their new and cleanest uniforms. This is not for any sanitary considerations, but it works the right way all the same. We Japanese used to say that as we always fight like gentlemen, we would also die like gentlemen, and dressed like gentlemen."—B. W. Norregard in the "Daily Mail."

HOW JAPANESE MOVES.

THE AMERICAN AGENTS OF HER ARMY. The war correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes:—

"This is not war," the man said impatiently as he watched the officers devoting their attention to details of rice supply, blanket reserve, and the purchase of cattle.

"This is war," the one who knew better replied; "war in its most vital point, new style."

We had come expecting to hear the clang of arms, to see the glory, the horrors, the splendours of a nineteenth century campaign. Instead, we found that a new century had brought new conditions. All along our line of route the officers have been devoting themselves to the solution of the problem of food supply. Feeding, not fighting, is the basis of a modern war, and Napoleon's dictum that an army crawls upon its stomach was never more true than to-day.

Nothing should give the friends of Japan more confidence than the way this detail of supply is being managed here. The arrangements are the more noteworthy because of the contrast supplied by the other side. The Russians sent their cavalry from Manchuria into Korea hampered by baggage wagons, and having to depend mainly upon what they could immediately gather from the people. At every step their troops had to stop to hunt for fodder. The idea of feeding an army of local supplies in Northern Korea is about as practical as would be a scheme for decorating St. Paul's Cathedral with flowers gathered of Clerkenwell Green.

THE KNOWING JAPANESE.

The Japanese have gone to work in different style. Long ago they started Korean language classes in Tokio for picked soldiers. While some of the best Japanese officers were making their way to Mongolia, to organise and train the so-called robber bands there—who are now, many of them, practically Japanese irregular cavalry in disguise—others went all over Northern Korea. Men living as Koreans, speaking the language as natives, regarded by the natives as people of their own race, were in every district. The Japanese knew every road, but apparently every road. The German General Staff once surprised a British officer by informing him how many blacksmiths' shops there are in Oldham. The Japanese General Staff could leave this behind. They apparently have a biography of every village elder.

Thus, when fighting came, they knew the land, while the Russians, living on its borders, did not. Every Japanese officer has his map of the part he is working in. The Russians, apparently, have had to make their maps as they go, for the first Russian scouting expeditions have been accompanied by staff officers, who drew plans and sketch maps as they went. The Russians have had difficulty in obtaining reliable interpreters, and, if report speaks true, have been utterly misled more than once by the stories carried to them by Koreans. The Japanese have their own people, trained for that purpose.

THE GREAT MOVE NORTH.

The first great movement northwards was not of troops but of transport. A few soldiers were forced up to save Ping-yang from the Russians, but the remainder waited until there were supplies ready for them. In every town between Seoul and Ping-yang Japanese, dressed as coolies, but armed with regulation rifles and bayonets, appeared on the streets. One man, in officers' war uniform—free, that is, from all superfluous decoration—takes possession of a temple or a palace, and gigantic stocks of food and clothing rise, as it were, from the earth. Here is a mountain of red blankets, here an avalanche of coolie loads of rice. Here come men from fifty miles away, bringing cattle. In Tho-san they are slaughtering chickens and in An-hop they are gathering pigs, while the advance guard of the Japanese fighting men is eighty miles away.

You enter a village, knowing that it is at least two days before the first soldiers, pushing on from Seoul, can reach there. At the entrance to the village you will probably find a newly-erected notice board, with a large map showing every house and road around, and with minute directions below for billeting. You go some miles off the main road to find one or two cavalry vedettes there, and a civilian bargaining with the Koreans about the purchase of their pigs and rice. And very likely an army of coolies is setting out in another direction for soldiers who are coming by a side road.

The same foresight is shown in every detail. The rice is measured to the exact weight for

a coolie to carry. These weights are further calculated, so that so many of them go to a pony or ox load. Picked natives are decorated with stripes of red, to show that they are now in the service of his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Transport Corps. At this time the Japanese do not haggle over money. Coolies are paid wages scarce dreamed of by them before, and the price of pack-ponies has gone sky-high. I had to pay 144 dollars for the hire of three pack-ponies from Seoul to Ping-yang.

It must be borne in mind, in justice to the Russians, that the Japanese have worked in this land before. Campaigning in Korea is no new thing to them. Their armies marched through it in 1894, and spent a hard winter in Northern Korea.

SUPPLIES.

Those in England who are doubtless expressing their amazement that the Japanese army is not moving quicker and in great numbers would cease to wonder and would understand more if they knew the land. In this northern country the natives are so poor that little can be had from them. Stocks of fodder and of meat, ready to hand in most other lands, are practically unknown here. The fortunate Korean, by the hardest work, saves enough to keep his family until the next crop comes. In hard seasons he fails to do this. This year, for instance, he has taken to eating crows—and where they are not to be had he starves. To move an army, again, you must have not only food, but burden-bearing animals—horses, ponies, cattle, or the like. Korea, thanks to an epidemic, is denuded of most of its ponies, and the oxen are now wanted for food.

"It has been very hard work," the head of one of the Japanese transport stations confessed to me as we sat one afternoon talking the matter over. "Our first problem has been to get our supplies over from Japan. Every transport ship is wanted for the troops. There is scarcely anything to be had from the country itself. The people are so poor that they have not got it to sell to us."

At every step one sees the care taken for the comfort of the individual soldier. He has to have a hard time, but the military authorities see that what comfort he needs shall be there for him. Hours before a company, even on forced march, reaches a place, men have arrived ahead, have prepared the houses, lighted great fires in the streets, and have cooked food.

The essence of successful business, experts tell us, is organisation. Japan has adopted that as the essence of successful war.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

WHERE IS HIS HEAD NOW?

(Special for the Patrika.)

Any one who is acquainted with the history of England knows that Oliver Cromwell was the first President of the English Republic and that after his death the Royalist dragged him from his grave and had him beheaded by the public executioner. The history of his head—"the only head in history which is known to have been embalmed and afterwards beheaded"—is very interesting. Sometimes after the Restoration Cromwell's head and those of Ireton and Bradshaw were set upon the top of the "Westminster Hall." Ireton's head was in the middle and Cromwell's and Bradshaw's on either side. But the only head which was reserved was that of Cromwell's. It was exposed to the atmosphere for twenty-five years. One stormy night it was blown down. The sentry picked it up and took it home, hiding it under his cloak where it was kept in the chimney corner. An enquiry was set on foot by the Government, but with no effect. On his death bed the sentry "revealed" where he had hidden it. After his death his family sold the head to one of the "Cambridgeshire Russells." In the course of time one Samuel Russell became the possessor of it by virtue of his descentancy. Samuel Russell was a careless man and was in need of money, in consequence of which he made the head over to James Cox, who was the owner of a famous museum, and the relic was preserved therein. "When Cox parted with his museum he sold the head of Cromwell for £230 to three men, who bought it about the time of the French Revolution to exhibit in Meccoudon, Bond Street, at half-a-crown a head. Curiously enough it happened that each of these three gentlemen died a sudden death and the head came into the possession of the three nieces of the last man who died. These young ladies nervous at keeping it in the house asked Mr. Wilkinson, their medical man, to take care of it for them and they subsequently sold it to him." The much treasured head yet remains in his family. Mr. Wilkinson lives at Seal, near Sevenoaks, in Kent. The head is now in a velvet-lined box in his drawing room.

"On the back of the neck, above the vertebrae, is the mark of the cut of an axe having, perhaps, no proper block, had struck too high, and, laying the head in its soft, embalmed state on the block, flattened the nose on one side, making it adhere to the face. The hair grows prominently about the face, and the beard stained to exactly the same colour by the embalming liquor, is tucked up under the chain, with the oaken staff of the spear with which the head was stuck upon Westminster Hall, which staff is perforated by a worm that never attacks oak, until it has been for many years exposed to the weather. . . . Several teeth are yet in the mouth, the membranes of the eyelids remain, the pia-mater and the dura-mater, thin membranes may be seen clinging to the inner and upper part of the skull. The brain was removed, but the compartments are very distinct."

Nearly thirty years ago public attention was directed to this matter and on the 31st December 1874 the "Times" published a long account describing the circumstances as to how the head came into the possession of the Wilkinson family. Nothing was heard of it till on the 29th May last, when a correspondence appeared in the "Reynold's" informing the public that the head was in the possession of Mr. Wilkinson—"a most careful and devoted guardian of the head."

Debut.

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INDIAN NOTES.

A POINT OF LAW.

In the judgment given in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 21st May, in an Oudh appeal case published in the "Proceedings" of 22nd June, reference is made to those marginal notes which have so often misled Indian Courts. In reversing the decision of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, Lord Davey said that it was well settled that marginal notes to sections of an Act of Parliament could not be referred to for the purpose of construing the Act. The contrary opinion originated in a mistake and had been exploded long ago. There seemed to be no reason for giving marginal notes in an Indian statute any greater authority than such notes in an English Act of Parliament.

THE MONSOON.

A fresh advance of the monsoon is now taking place alike in the Arabian Sea and on the Burma coast. Monday's weather report states that rain is likely to continue during the next twenty-four hours in Burma and North-East India, and showers are probable in the west Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, and possible in the Gangetic plain. Conditions are also favourable for the extension inland of monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea, and fairly general rain will probably continue during the day in the west coast districts and Central Provinces, while showers may be expected in the Central India Plateau, the Deccan and South India. This week's telegram from south-east trades region show that practically no rain is falling in Mauritius, Zanzibar or the Seychelles, but pressure is decreasing at all three stations, and wind is lighter than usual at Mauritius and Zanzibar.

THE CHEETAH AGAIN.

The sly and wily cheetah that is so noted in Madanapalle has been growing extremely bold of late. On the night of the 23rd ultimo, which was windy and showery, the brute entered the American Mission compound, walked into the carriage shed and killed a calf that was tied there. The calf was found next morning partially eaten, and it was hoped the cheetah would return the next night, but it did not. Other compounds have been visited, and last week on two successive nights the Reddy's sheep fold opposite the Sub-Collector's bungalow was visited, and five sheep killed. Such boldness is almost unheard of, and many are keeping a careful watch in the hope of shooting the beast. A cheetah is also at the foot of Harsley Konda or on the hill itself. During May the District Forest Officer had a shot at one, but did not kill it. Near Cuddapah, Mr. Macleod, Collector of the District, was fortunate in shooting two cheetahs within a week.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.

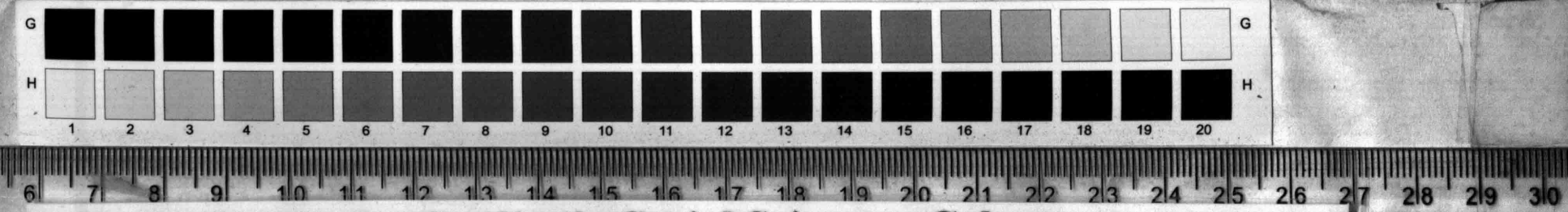
A telegram from Rangoon dated June 21st states:—A collision occurred on the river to-day. The B. I. steamer "Tara" had just left Fatter Street wharf in charge of the harbour-master to move out to a buoy, and was drifting down stream on the ebb tide stern foremost, when she was caught broadside by a sharp and sudden gust of wind and driven in towards the Rangoon bank. The vessel just missed colliding with Sule Pagoda wharf and her stern crashed into the eastern end of the Barr Street jetty, knocking it into match-wood and damaging the shelter shed which has got a list to the north. The harbour-master soon got control of the boat again and moved clear, but in going alongside Sule Pagoda the starboard side fouled the western corner of the wharf doing some slight damage to a cargo boat belonging to Messrs. Cassim Bros. laden with 25 cases of matches, which was lying moored alongside Sule Pagoda wharf and was badly damaged by the steamer when coming alongside, her sides being smashed in but she is still afloat. The steamer herself has suffered no hurt.

A RUSTIC LOVE DUEL.

A case was before the Chief Court, Punjab, on the 4th instant, in which one Lashkar was sentenced by the Magistrate, 1st class, at Ferozepore, to five years rigorous imprisonment, including three months solitary confinement, for having committed the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he caused the death of one Bagga. It appears that Lashkar and Bagga were rivals in their affection for a young woman named Fatto. They fought each other about the woman and in the course of the fight Lashkar hit Bagga over the head with a piece of wood weighing 8 lbs, from the effects of which Bagga died. Lashkar appealed to the Chief Court against his conviction, on the ground, among others, that the piece of wood which caused Bagga's death fell from his hand on Bagga's head accidentally. The appeal was heard by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anderson, who recorded the following judgment:—"This was a case in which two young men fought with each other about a woman who stood looking on at the sight. The accused appears to have been younger, if not weaker, than Bagga, deceased, but got the better of him by striking him on the head with a 'munnii,' weighing 4 seers, taking from a cart. The evidence goes to show that Bagga commenced the quarrel as he did not like the idea of Lashkar being in company with the woman Fatto, for whom he himself had an inclination. The Magistrate disregarded the evidence of the woman which tended to show that Bagga gave provocation. I think it is relevant and they were certainly present at the time. Of course the story for the defence about the 'munnii' falling on Bagga's head by accident is transparently absurd. I see no reason to interfere with the conviction, but as Lashkar is a young man and the affair was unpremeditated, and he does not appear to have provoked the quarrel or taken the initiative, I reduce his sentence to three years rigorous imprisonment, of which three months are to be in solitary confinement."

The silver coin reserve in Government of India treasuries on 15th June was Rs. 10,77,19,181, and of gold coin and bullion Rs. 17,18,22,578.

The first school ever established in the Khan of Kelat's territory is about to be set up. The funds for the necessary buildings were subscribed by the local Khans and Sardars at a Durbar at Mostung last month, and the institution will shortly be opened.



ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE. AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

Malda, June 17. In my last I gave an account of the case in which one Darpan Mandal charged the local police head-constable with adultery with his wife. The D. S. P. inquired into the case and declared it to be false and recommended the prosecution of Darpan under section 211 I.P.C. Darpan prayed for a judicial enquiry and Babu D. K. Mitter, Deputy Magistrate was deputed to hold an investigation. The Deputy Magistrate after holding an elaborate enquiry passed the following judgment:—

The accused filed a petition before the District Magistrate on the 7th December, 1903, accusing Head Constable Osman Khan of (1) having committed adultery with his wife, Matu Dasi, and (2) of having extorted Rs. 35 from the complainant under the threat of prosecuting him for bringing a false case. The petition was referred to the D. S. of Police for investigation and report. He reported the case to be false and recommended the prosecution of complainant, Darpan Mandal under section 211 I.P.C. Darpan Mandal was thereupon called upon to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under section 211 I.P.C. After examining the complainant's witnesses Moulvi Majbar Rahaman, Deputy Magistrate who held the enquiry, after recommending the prosecution of Darpan remarked:—"I am not however certain whether there is sufficient and reliable evidence to convict Darpan Mandal, complainant, under section 211 I.P.C."

Thereupon the prosecution of Darpan Mandal was sanctioned. Seven witnesses have been examined for the prosecution. Of these one is the accused Head Constable, two are his subordinate dafadars who had been made co-accused with him, one is a chowkidar, one is a formal witness being a mohurir of a mukhtar who has been examined to prove the filing of the petition by the accused. The remaining two witnesses Munsuf Mondal (No. 5) and Iswar Mandal (No. 6) are residents of distant villages. I shall deal with the evidence of these prosecution witnesses hereafter.

The complainant's petition enumerated the following facts. That his wife Matu Dasi had been enticed away by his co-villager Fadil Sheikh on the 8th of "Assin" last. That after searching in different places he traced them in the village of Aihoo and informed the accused Jamadar of the fact on the 27th of November last. That soon after the Jamadar went to the village (Mirzapur) brought his wife there with the help of the dafadar and instead of making her over to him threatened him (Darpan) with prosecution for bringing a false and vexatious case as it was alleged that the woman was not found with Fadil Sheikh. That the Jamadar after using this kind of threat agreed to let Darpan off on condition of the latter's paying him Rs. 50. That this amount was subsequently reduced to Rs. 35 which the Jamadar took from Darpan. That the Jamadar slept that night with the complainant's wife and sent her back towards Aihoo next morning.

The Jamadar in his deposition states that he had gone to Darpan's village for making enquiries about births and deaths on the 30th of November and that on the 2nd December he was told by Dhanai Chowkidar that there was no trace of Darpan's wife and that she was not living with Fadil. Hence it was suspected that she might have come by an unnatural death. This is given by Jamadar Osman Khan as his reason for sending Hematullah dafadar in search of the woman. Dhanai Chowkidar on the other hand says he gave this information to the Jamadar at Nachols Dak Bungalow three or four days before he came to Mirzapur. It is also strange should the Jamadar's version be true, that the Chowkidar should not have told him of a suspicious death till he had been in the village for three days (from 30th Nov. to 2nd Dec.) It becomes stranger still by the light of the following facts:—(1) The defence witnesses as well as the prosecution witness No. 5 say that the Jamadar used to have his food cooked in Darpan's house. (2) The Jamadar himself cannot deny it. He says "I do not know in whose house I used to cook my food. I cannot say if it is Darpan's house." (3) Hematullah Dafadar was deputed by the Jamadar to search for Matu Dasi on the morning of the 2nd Dec. He picked her upon the road near Rasulpur and came back to Jamadar at least 1 or 1½ hour before sunset. (4) The brother of the seducer (Fadil) was present when the Jamadar examined the woman. From the above facts I am led to think that there could not have been any genuine doubt as to the existence of Matu or any suspicion about her unnatural death. I think the Jamadar has tried to put the matter in that light simply because he had no jurisdiction to investigate into a case of enticing away a married woman (section 498). I think he at least made a show of investigation into the complaint of Darpan. Prosecution witness No. 5 Munsuf Mondal, says:—"The Jamadar took down the statement of the woman in writing." What business had the Jamadar to resort to these tricks if he had no object of making something out of the affair? Why was Matu brought from Rasulpur if not from Aihoo?

I may note here that I notice some discrepancy as to the date on which Darpan says he went a second time to the Jamadar for informing him of the whereabouts of his wife. In his written petition the date given is 27-11-03, but in his examination on solemn affirmation before the District Magistrate the date given is 1st "Aghran" which corresponds to 17th November. Whatever that may be and it is possible that there may be some mistake about the date, it is admitted by the witnesses for the prosecution that on the night after the arrival of Matu Dasi she slept in the same "ghar" (house) with the Jamadar, though it is also stated that there were other people sleeping in the same "ghar." But the circumstance is suspicious, and I think the complainant has adequate ground of complaint.

In explanation of the above circumstance the Jamadar and his Dafadars say that Matu Dasi refused to quit the "ghar" as no one else was willing to give her shelter. I do not consider this a credible story. A woman of this country can hardly have the hardihood to act in opposition to the order of a police officer. If we look into the matter from another point of view we also come to the same conclusion. The Jamadar says he had no previous enmity with Darpan. If that is so and if Darpan was really unwilling to take back the woman, why should he complain against the Jamadar. It appears from the

diary of the Jamadar for the 3rd December that he submitted a separate report on the matter of this inquiry. That report is not forthcoming, it is alleged that it was sent to the District Superintendent of Police and has not been got back from him. The pleader for the defence has laid great stress on the missing of the paper as a suspicious circumstance. The prosecution witnesses have said that they did not see the Jamadar take any indecent liberties with Matu Dasi though they slept in the same house with them and that they did not see any payment of bribe or hear the use of any threatening language towards Darpan by the Jamadar. I have already stated that three of these witnesses are subordinates of the Jamadar and his accomplices. Witnesses Nos. 5 and 6 are residents of distant villages. They say they came to enquire whether they should have to pay one anna for a stamp to be affixed on their gun licenses. It appears to me very strange that these people should come such long distance for inquiring into a trivial matter of the above kind. Witness Munsuf (P.W. No. 5) further appears to be a friend of Selim Dafadar. Both witness No. 5 and witness No. 6 appear to be holders of gun licenses and as such depend upon the good report of the police for the continuance of that rare privilege. I think it is probably due to this cause that they have been got hold of as witnesses for the prosecution in preference to residents of Mirzapur.

Four witnesses have been examined for the defence; they depose about the loan which the complainant and his father is said to have taken from Dalu Mandal and about the payment of the money to the Jamadar. Their statements are discrepant specially if what they stated before the inquiring Magistrate be taken into account. But I think the discrepancies are due probably to the fact that Darpan wanted to exaggerate the amount paid and thus invented the story of the loan and added some other embellishments.

For the reasons stated, I am not satisfied that Darpan's complaint of adultery and extortion are false. I therefore find the accused not guilty and acquit him under section 253 Cr. P. C.

NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The Paris "Temps" publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg, dated May 21: The work of preparing the Baltic fleet is being pushed forward with great vigour. The fleet will probably leave for the Far East in two divisions and by different routes, but nothing is known as to the proposed place of rendezvous.

PORT ARTHUR.

Although the ultimate cause of Port Arthur is hopeless, yet, if the Russians maintain the attitude which their field works would indicate, Port Arthur will not fall without heavy sacrifices. Statements with regard to the foodstuffs are conflicting, but we know that considerable food still reaches Pigeon Bay by junks from the coast of China. Of coal they are short, but their uses for coal now have practically vanished. Ammunition is not short.

DANGERS OF LAYING MINES.

Not only have these diabolical machines been laid off their own shores and in their own waters, but it is reported that launches and junks have been sent out to drop mines at night or in fogs in water likely to be used by Japanese warships and transports. These mines have drifted into the high seas and into Chinese waters, where they constitute the gravest danger to neutral shipping. Lately the Haimun passed two floating within six miles of Wei-hai-wei. Even as the act of a desperate garrison this must be a violation of the law of nations.

HOW THE SIGNALS WERE ANSWERED.

A Russian Naval Officer has received a letter from a relative who was on board the large Russian Volunteer Fleet transport "Eka-terminostaff" the first important capture made by the Japanese at the opening of the war. The officer states that among other valuable things for the Japanese capture of the "Eka-terminostaff" several copies of the Russian naval signal and other books destined for the Port Arthur authorities were seized before they could be destroyed. He adds that this circumstance explains how it came about that the Japanese, during the earlier portion of the naval campaign were able repeatedly to lead the commanders of Russian vessels by the losses, signalling them and answering their signals with the most perfect ease and "sangfroid."

THE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

The mother of one of the Jewish surgeons who have been sent out from Warsaw to the war recently received from her son a letter which throws a characteristic light on the results of Russian censorship. The letter is written in the usual official Russian style, and bears the stamp of the censor. It states that the writer is in good health, that admirable order prevails among the troops, who are certain of victory and are amply supplied with all necessities, and that there is so little illness that the army surgeons have scarcely anything to do. It concludes with a request that his mother should send him some Hebrew books of which he gives the titles. These are:—"Famine and Destitution," "Consequent Fearful Epidemics," "Scarcely any Sanitary Appliances," "Demoralization of the Army Constantly Increasing," "End of Discipline," "Wish I were Taken Prisoner." Evidently the censor did not know Hebrew.

THE SITUATION.

General Kuropatkin's statement that two divisions of General Oku's army are advancing northwards from Kinchau is, if true, of considerable interest. It appears to suggest that the Japanese propose to make themselves entirely secure against attacks from the north before attempting the assault of Port Arthur. Wafangkau, where the battle of the 14th is said to have taken place, is about seventy miles south-west of Siuyen, where General Kuraki's right flank has penetrated. It may be considered necessary to bridge this gap and drive the Russians north of Kaiping along the railway route, before the assault on Port Arthur is commenced. Wafangkau is over sixty miles north of Kinchau, so the advance in this direction has been considerable.

It can be said with practical certainty that by the end of the current week General Oku will be in complete occupation of the whole of the Liao-tung Peninsula with the exception of the Kwan-tung Peninsula proper. The Russian force between Fuchau and Kaiping is not

worth consideration. The Japanese Third Army Corps as soon as complete may meet with some opposition at Ts-shihchiao, the railway junction for Newchwang, but according to reports which have been recovered the former will only be held long enough to delay the Japanese advance. At present the Russian concentrations by which they trust effectually to oppose the Japanese advance to Liao-yang are at Lien-shan. The Japanese occupation of Newchwang, therefore, may be expected to follow immediately upon the occupation of the junction.

NEW LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

Raymond R. Frazier, United States Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, writes of a new life-saving apparatus invented by Capt. Donvig of that city, which was recently tested before a number of prominent naval authorities. The apparatus is described as follows: The life-saving globe is constructed of 3-16-inch steel plates and has the form of a globe from which a segment is cut off, the flat part forming the bottom, which is double, the outside one being 5-16-inch thick. It is furnished with the following outfit: A fender of 16-inch coil rope laid around the largest part of the globe; anchor with 100 fathoms of 1½ inch steel wire rope; wooden grating on top of the inner bottom; straps and loose reindeer hair padding provided for sixteen men; bilge pump; closet bucket; rudder and rudder (of steel); sails and oars. Around the interior of the globe is a series of lockers, which serve as seats for the crew. In these lockers can be stored 14 cubic feet of provisions. In the space between the double bottom 10 litres (148 gallons) of fresh water can be stored. Through the top of the globe a 12-inch ventilating pipe can be raised from the inside of the globe to the height of 5 feet above, and can be lowered so that the top end is flush with the top of the globe. This pipe is fitted with cover and packing in the top for quick opening and closing for ventilation when needed. In the upper part of the globe manholes are fitted which can be opened and shut from within. The soundings can be observed through the small lights fitted in the sides.

The two life-saving globes which the expert commission used in their trials were of the following dimensions and weights: Largest inside diameter, 8 feet; height from the inner bottom to the top of the globe, 6 feet; distance between the double bottoms 6 feet ¾ inch; space, 265 cubic feet; deck area, 64 square feet. The globe, with fender, anchor, 100 fathoms of steel wire rope, and other investments, weighed 3,663 pounds. With fresh water, sixteen men, and fittings, it weighed 23 inches of water. The experiment consisted of casting the globe from a 12-foot-high wharf into the sound; it sank but immediately recovered itself, whereupon the portholes were thrown open, one of the occupants adjusting a sail and guiding the globe by means of a rudder. A commission of experts, appointed by the Norwegian ministry of foreign affairs, commerce, and navigation, declared in an official report to their Government that, with the exception of sailing and managing, the life-saving globe is superior to any modern ship's lifeboat, and when seamen and passengers have the advantages of the globe explained to them they will, without doubt, choose to go in the globe in preference to a ship's lifeboat.

INTERESTING DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Br. Devakarun Nanjee, ships' charterer, freight broker and merchant, appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. Shavaksh Bomonjee, a stevedore.

Mr. Davur for the complainant in opening the case said the complainant had been doing business as a stevedore for a long time and commanded the confidence of owners and charterers of steamers. Some dispute arose some time ago with reference to the steamer "Ox-dale" between the owners of the steamer and the defendant's firm. In that dispute reference was made to complainant, and the defendant's firm had to pay a large sum. That time defendant bore a grudge against complainant and never lost an opportunity to persuade people not to employ his client as a stevedore. Defendant went on making statements against complainant continually to the effect that the latter had not the capacity or the powers of meeting two engagements as a stevedore. On the 4th May, defendant had a conversation with Mr. Chubbidas Lulobhoy in the presence of three or four other persons regarding the S. S. Halijones, which was chartered by Mr. Chubbidas, and for which complainant was engaged as stevedore. Meanwhile complainant came up. Mr. Amnelay, who heard the conversation, told complainant what defendant said about him to Mr. Chubbidas.

Mr. Davur said it was derogatory to complainant when defendant said "The s. s. Halijones, which is chartered by you, is sure to come on demurrage and will not be loaded in time; because Shavaksh (complainant) is a unfit man for the business and is incapable of performing his duty and carrying out the work he undertakes."

Complainant questioned defendant as to the statement and defendant did not deny having made it. On the contrary defendant said he made it because he honestly believed it to be true.

Mr. Davur in conclusion said the statement was false and malicious, and likely to injure his client and his business.

The evidence of the complainant and Mr. Chubbidas Lulobhoy was recorded, and the case adjourned.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.—Every one

that cholera morbus is one of the most 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. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea 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 today. It may save a life. For sale by

Smith, Sanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents; B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Rahaman and Abdool Kareem Calcutta.

Interesting Items.

FISH IN EARTHQUAKES.

Tons of dead fish have been washed ashore on Fox Lake, in Illinois, and the farmers are trucking them off to be used as fertiliser on their land. There is a report, also from Bangor, Me., that the surface of several ponds is covered with dead perch, eels, pickerel, and smaller fish. It is the theory of some people that the fish were frozen last winter, and of others that they were killed by the earthquake in March.

JAPANESE JOURNALS.

Some interesting statistics are published as to the number of Japanese newspapers. The total is about 4,000. In this matter, as in others, the advance of the "Newest Civilization" has been rapid. The first newspaper was published in 1852. In 1879 there were 266 newspapers in the country; in 1886 these had increased to 2,000, and in the last 18 years this number has doubled. Tokio alone has 120 newspapers. The journal enjoying the largest circulation is stated to be the Daissi Skimpo ("New Times") which has 400,000 subscribers.

A CARGO OF GOLD.

One of the largest consignments of gold coin that ever crossed the Atlantic arrived on the 24th ultimo at Cherbourg, on board the "Kaiser Wilhelm II." The total sum was £1,700,000, and it constituted the first instalment of the price paid by the United States for the Panama Canal undertaking. The money was contained in 155 little oaken kegs, bound with iron hoops, and these were stored in a steel-proof chamber on the vessel. From the ship they were transferred to two specially constructed railway trucks, and arrived in Paris.

PRESERVING WILD FLOWERS.

It is certainly not wonderful, the "Garden" thinks, that English public opinion is beginning to awaken to the necessity of doing some thing to check the threatened extermination of many of the rarer or more beautiful wild flowers and ferns to the manifest detriment of the rural beauty of England. When the vast and comparatively speaking, sparsely populated United States has already decided in several cases on taking legislative measures for such a purpose, the older and far denser population at Home may well be considered to have rendered a similar course necessary.

A WEASEL'S LARDER.

While out birds' nesting with two friends last week writes a correspondent of the "Field" one of us climbed up to an old woodpecker's hole in a dead tree. Out of this hole he extracted the following dead bodies, etc.: Three wrens, one gold crest, one chaffinch one mouse, two pigeons' heads, one pigeon's leg, and there were many more remains which he was unable to extract owing to the depth of the hole. It was the only hole in the tree, about 2 in. in diameter, and some 18ft. from the ground. What sort of bird or beast could have put these remains there? The editor hazards the opinion that they were placed there by weasel, which is a great hunter, and climbs well.

CAPE-TO-CAIRO RAILWAY.

Information has been received that the Cape-to-Cairo Railway has been brought up to the Victoria Falls, the line now stretching a distance of over 1,600 miles from Capetown. The sections of the huge single span bridge which is to carry the railway across the Falls are now on their way out from England, and it is expected that the structure will be completed before the end of this year. With the completion of the bridge across the Zambesi river, the existing contracts for the water-line. This bridge will be 420 feet above the water-line. The next section to be built is from the Zambesi to Broken Hill, 350 miles, in the direction of Lake Tanganyika. After that point nothing further has been definitely decided. The whole length of the line planned by Mr. Cecil Rhodes was 5,700 miles. Of this length over 1,600 miles has now been constructed from Capetown to the Zambesi, while from Cairo the line extends 1,400 miles south to Khartoum. The section from the Cape to Bulawayo was opened on November 1st, 1897, and the section from Beira to Salisbury on May 1st, 1899.

THE HOTTEST SPOT ON EARTH.

"Death Valley, in southern California, is usually referred to as the hottest spot on earth, it isn't quite that," Mr. Ralph Erling tells me. "This rather unpleasant distinction belongs to a portion of the vicinity of Bahrin."

"Statistics prove that the mean annual temperature of the Persian Gulf furnace is 11 degrees higher than that of Death Valley, and the aridness of both places is about on a par, though I am inclined to believe, if my recollection of the records is not blunted, that a little brackish water has been found in a few isolated springs on the alkali surface of Death Valley, whereas there is no water at all to be found on the shore of the gulf anywhere within a radius of nearly 200 miles."

"Yet, while Death Valley is inhabited by practically none, and permanent life there is deemed well-nigh impossible, Bahrin has a population of several thousand people and has had an existence as a village form any centuries. Of course the people are stunted mentally and to a slightly less extent physically, a fact due to the fearful conditions under which they live; but they do live there, and are probably the nearest approach to salamanders in the human family. What do they do for water and food? Why, the former is brought to them in boats and sold in exchange for the fertilizer they dig from the desert, and the latter they have in fairly good abundance near them. You thought I said there was no water within several hundred miles of the place. Well, so I did—on the land—but there are a number of fresh-water springs on the bed of the saline gulf within a few hundred yards from the shore."

"It is probably the only place on earth where fresh drinking water is secured from a salty sea. The water gushes up in considerable volume from these springs and is secured by divers. The gulf is only about thirty feet deep at this point. The divers plunge to the bottom with empty goatskins and place the orifice of the skin bag directly over the mouth of the spring; it fills in a few seconds, and the diver closes the orifice and is pulled back to the boat by a rope. That is the way the water supply for the community on shore is procured. The springs are supposed to be due to underground streams which have their origin in the green hills of Osman, over 500 miles inland."—"St. Louis Globe-Department."

JAILS IN THE U. P.

The number of convicts admitted during the year fell largely. The number of juveniles sentenced to imprisonment fell appreciably. The number of habituals was slightly higher than in 1902, but is still low. The fewness of the cases of re-conviction of released prisoners bears witness to the care with which the selection of prisoners for release on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation was made. In spite of the fact that the best behaved convict warders and prisoners were then released, discipline was well maintained, and there were only 6 escapes; in the six months following the release of prisoners in 1897 there were 19 escapes. The death rate was the lowest on record, although the death rate of the free population was appreciably above the average. The labour of the prisoners was profitably employed, and, in spite of the reduction in the jail population (which increases the incidence on the cost per head of the fixed charges, such as establishments), the net cost per head per prisoner was only slightly larger than in the preceding year. The behaviour of the prisoners was, as a rule, very good, and there was a marked absence of serious offences. The Lieutenant-Governor specially notices the decrease in the number of cases in which penal diet was awarded as a punishment.

In paragraph 12 of his report Major Mac-taggart offers some interesting remarks regarding the treatment of habituals. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that it is made as deterrent as is consistent with civilised ideas on the subject, and the low percentage of habituals in the jails of these provinces (after making allowance for transported convicts) is satisfactory evidence that the jails are doing their work well. Steady progress is being made in the isolation of habituals. The Lieutenant-Governor would, however, be glad to see the courts assist the administration by a freer use of their powers to order solitary confinement in sentencing habituals. There can be no doubt that solitary confinement is a real deterrent.

In paragraph 74 it is suggested that prisoners were kept under trial longer than in the preceding year. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that District Magistrates and Commissioners give this matter their special attention, and report any cases in which there seems to be any habitual delay on the part of individual officers or in any district. One such report has recently been received.

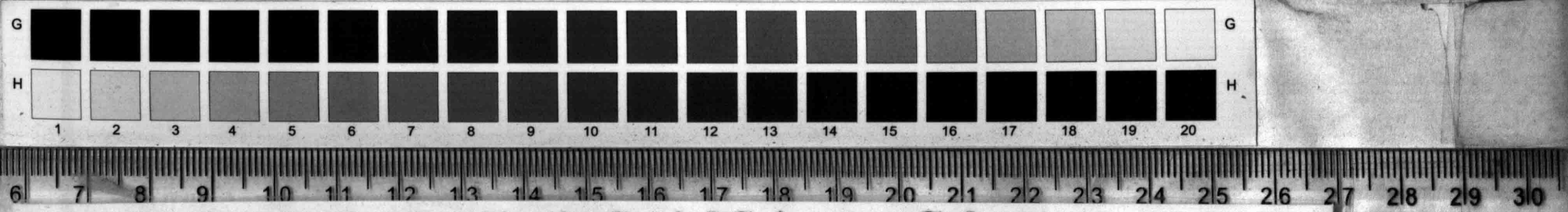
Further progress has been made in the sanitary improvement of the jails, particularly in the matter of water supply, and in the isolation of cases of tubercular disease and of dysentery. The fact that the Mirzapur and Moradabad jails, once two of the most unhealthy jails in the provinces, have recorded death rates in the last two years of 22.3, 17.3 and 15.9, 20.3 respectively, may fairly be claimed as evidence of what can be done by unremitting care and attention to sanitation. But a very slight accident may send up the death rate with a rush, so small is the population on which is calculated.

The special and additional grants made during the year to the Jail department (over and above the normal grant of Rs. 70,000) for original works amounted to over a lakh and a quarter of rupees, of which a sum of Rs. 35,000 was earmarked for building cubicles for habituals. During the current financial year special grants aggregating Rs. 76,000 have been made. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that these grants will enable the Inspector-General to carry out many improvements in the jails; he understands that the defects in the surface drainage of Fatehpur jail are already being removed.

The department was during the whole year under the control of Major Mac-taggart, who has lately gone on furlough. The Lieutenant-Governor has more than once expressed his appreciation of the zeal, practical knowledge, and exceptional administrative ability which Major Mac-taggart has uniformly displayed. The record of the years during which he has been in charge of the department is a record of steady and solid progress on practical lines, with the cordial co-operation of his subordinates and the complete confidence of the Local Government.

A DARING DACOITY IN KOLAR.

On the 12th instant, the whole town of Kolar was in a state of terror on account of a series of dacoities that took place between 1 and 3 a. m. at the outskirts of the town and in the vicinity. In the town four houses were looted or attempted to be looted, and more than one house was broken into. The robbers mustered strong and were fully armed and appeared to be for the most Mussalmans. Two women were mortally wounded and the lobes of the ears of the one, wearing "kammals," were torn, and the jewels removed. The Dargoo received a wound on his head while preventing them from breaking into his house. One V. Lakshman Row, Sub-Overseer, also received a wound, but he raised an alarm and looked in vain for the police help. The shroff of the District Treasury who was still living in the sheds at some distance from the town has received some severe cuts and is lying in a precarious state. About half-a-dozen persons have been on the whole, more or less beaten, property to the value of rupees one hundred stolen and several houses have been broken into. This was on the 12th night when it was pitch dark. One may ask where were the police and what were they doing? Imagine that 18 Police Constables are set to watch and protect the lives, limbs and belongings of a population ranging between twelve thousand and fourteen thousand of a town whose area is more than three square miles. The Police Superintendent had been on tour. The Police Inspector was on leave. Constables were lounging somewhere probably wearied of the day's labour. Certain it is that no police men were seen on the spot when first required. The people thought and feared that the dacoits would invade and loot the whole town, well-knowing how poorly the town was watched, and the people were at their mercy. The Police Chief being also not in the place, the people gave an alarm and a hue and cry was raised by the inhabitants which induced the robbers to take to their heels. It is clear that no regular beat system is insisted upon, no Chief or Head Constable takes the trouble of going round the streets. They are very clumsily arranged. Our Police Superintendent will do well if he takes the trouble of going round the town periodically just as Mr. Y. Krishna Murti was doing while here.



GYANTSE AND ITS FORT.

The first view of Gyantse is imposing. One turns the second or third spur from Naini, and across the wide, level plain, cultivated in little irregular patches as closely as an English county, the high-walled peak, from which the town gets its name, rises 600ft. From the first the jong fills the eye, and it is not until one is close that the low, white, two-storied houses of the town are seen at its foot, nestling under the protection of the battlements and bastions of the great precipitous fortress.

So great is the mass of masonry and sundried bricks with which the steep and isolated hill is crowned that it is a matter of some surprise that it has received scanty or no attention from the few travellers who have passed beneath it. Manning, indeed, in 1811 refers to it as "a sort of castle on the top of a hill," a somewhat inadequate description of a pile of buildings hardly less in size than that of Mont St. Michael. Ruinous it now actually is, but that is hardly perceptible at a distance, and the apparent strength of the huge towers and curtains which overhang the almost precipitous rock would, one thinks, have impressed the most incurious of observers, among whom Manning, the only Englishman who has ever reached Lhasa, is, unfortunately, to be placed. Even in its present condition a week's siege and a couple of hundred casualties would have been the price of any attempt on our part to take the successive defences by storm in the face of the slightest opposition.

Leaving the town at the south-eastern corner of the rock—which is 400 or 500 yards in length—one makes one's way up the zigzag approach hewn out of the side of the ochreous quartz-seamed sandstone. The roadway leads up to the first great gateway after running the gauntlet of a large detached bastion built against the flank of the almost perpendicular stone. In the deep recess of the gateway itself—which is partly supported by two stout wooden pillars and is of no great strength—there hang from the ceiling four huge stuffed carcasses of dogs or wild yaks, with artificial eyes and tongues protruding in a fearsome way. But the beasts are falling to pieces from age, and rather resemble badly-stitched leather bags than anything else. Everything that can fall from them—hair, horns, hoofs—has already fallen, and handfuls of the straw stuffing bulge out from every seam. The road zigzags upwards again, protected by a rough breastwork in which recent repairs and new loopholes are obvious every few yards. The latter are "sprayed" on the inside, contrasting strongly with the old useless little slits which only allow a defender to fire straight in front of him. Higher up, beside some houses which are falling rapidly to pieces, is a new and well-built barrack store-room, in which thousands of pounds of powder, hundreds of tons of supplies, and tens of miles of matchlock fuse were found. Another hundred paces bring one to the door of the most interesting series of rooms remaining in the jong. Darkened by the blocking up of their windows, one cellar-like low room leads into another—some little chapels, some living rooms, some store-rooms. Out of these one comes into a little court with a rotten wooden ladder and a loyal dirty grey watch dog who exhibits more pluck than his flying masters did. At the top of the ladder a step to the left takes one into a small yard, one end of which is occupied by a little gumpa or temple. Looking in from the sunlight one can just distinguish the great dull gold figure and smiling placid countenance of the Master whose presentiment no superstition or latitude can either deface or materially change. Whatever stage in art his devotees may have reached, the great teacher's own image remains the same from Japan to Java, and the gaudy "katags" or ceremonial scarves hide in Gyantse as severely simple a design as you may find at Kamakura or Mandalay. One large turquoise supplies the ever-present bump of wisdom on Gautama's forehead, but otherwise there is no decoration. But when one enters, the luxury that has been denied to the central figure is seen to be lavished on the ornaments that strew the skylark or alter shelves beneath the Buddha. One great wrought steel chorten with chased courses and turquoise and gold ornamentation stands out among a crowd of lesser ones of brass or silver antique ivories from India, vases with peacock feathers, and great brass and copper lamps. These lamps are perhaps the most striking ornament of a Buddhist shrine. Sometimes single, there may be dozens and even hundreds, each composed of a wide and deep bowl of heaped-up butter, in which floating in a little pool which its own warmth has made burns a single wick with a small yellow flame. These are the last things that the priests will take away. If they fear looting, they will hide every other ornament, replacing them by the strange many-coloured erections of butter (torma), which they mould with extraordinary dexterity into conventional structures, sometimes 5ft. and 6ft. high. But the lamps must and do remain, whatever the risk, and one of the pleas brought forward yesterday by the Abbot of Gyantse was that a fine to be paid in butter might be commuted as they needed all the butter they could get for ceremonial use on their hundred altars—and they urged, with shrewd flattery, it was well known that the British never interfered with the religion of the countries into which they made their way.

Outside this little orange-walled gumpa were five pots in which bloomed courageously well-grown plants of simple English stocks. It was a curious shock to see them there. How they came there it would be useless to guess, but surely never before did stocks justify so well Maeterlinck's eulogy of these little flowers that "sing among ruined walls and cover with light the grieving stones." Far up above the gumpa rise the great towers and buildings which lead up to the topmost structure on the very edge of the precipice which confronts the lamassery to the north; and they are all roofless shells of stone which quiver in the light afternoon wind. It will be necessary to destroy a small part of the fortifications overlooking the new home of the Mission a thousand yards away in a plantation of trees near the river and the bridge. The explosion will probably, bring down at the same time the larger part of the buildings on the very crest of the hill, and this is perhaps the last note that can ever be written of Gyantse as it now is—a Corfe Castle of ten times the size, on a hill ten times as high.

From the castle a fine view is to be had of the great lamassery of Pal-khor Choide, which stretches on the slope of a southerly spur facing the jong a quarter of a mile away protected by a long crimson wall from the assaults of the prevailing north-west wind. There are two curious things about this monastery. First although it is subject to Lhasa, and therefore nominally a Gelukpa or Yellow-cap foundation, it contains representatives of nearly all the recognised sects in Lamaism, which are numerous and jealous of their own distinct existence, though not vitally opposed to each other in doctrine. A curious point is that when the Red-caps in Pal-khor Choide worship with the Gelukpas they make the not inconsiderable concession of wearing the yellow cap instead of their own distinctive red one. 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MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON MISS PENN.

Mr. F. Hannington, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ootacamund proceeded to "Farrington House," the residence of Mr. A. T. W. Penn on Monday, the 13th instant and recorded the evidence of Miss Gwendoline Penn, the young lady on whom the murderous assault was committed by the man, Lazar, on the 17th ultimo last.

Miss Penn made the following statement under examination by Mr. Filson, Assistant Superintendent of Police:—

I know the man, the accused. He was a mate in our employ and was dismissed a few days before I was attacked. I did not see him between the date of his dismissal and the date of the attack, viz, the 17th May. I was on my way to Shanly that day and it was about 9-45 a.m., to 10 when I left home. When I went down the hill I saw accused talking to some man, near the sign-boards at the bottom of the hill. He wished me "good morning" and I said "good morning," and walked on. He addressed me again and said he was coming for a character. I replied:—"How can you ask for a character when you have broken so many things in the house?" He followed for some distance and seeing this I increased my pace. He was on my right when he spoke to me, and I noticed that he got behind me, so I hurried on. Coming up he first struck me from behind on my helmet apparently with his fist. I did not strike him or give him any protection. On receiving the blow I turned round and saw a knife in his hand. The helmet which bore the mark of a cut was filed as an exhibit. This knife (produced and shown to me) is the knife he had in his hand. I did not bring it with me. He then got his fist to my mouth and began to state. I got hold of his hand and pushed myself up the lane. I then saw a peon and called out to him to come and help me. He did not come. The O.C. peon appeared and an orderly came up. The prisoner had inflicted several severe cuts on my face and head. The orderly came up and the accused was seized. I then walked slowly into General White's compound. Cross examined by the prisoner.—I cannot say what motive you had in stabbing me. The accused repeated that as he had been first assaulted by the lady with the knife he retaliated and attacked her. He admitted the assault and said he had no witness to call in his defence. His Worship formally committed him for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Coimbatore Court.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, June 17. Lala Mohan Lal is gazetted Notary Public, Dharmkot, Ferozepur. The Legislative Department of the Government of India.

Sir J. A. Bourdillon, Resident of Mysore, is gazetted three months' leave from 21st proximo, Mr. Tucker to officiate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Impey is appointed Officiating Political Agent, Bhopal. Fifteen months' leave is granted to Major J. Manners Smith succeeding him. Captain L. A. Forbes from leave is posted as Political Agent, Malwa. Major P. T. A. Spence is posted as Political Agent, Alwar. The appointment of Monsieur V. Nekrassoff as acting Russian Consul, Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Deklemme is officially recognised. London, June 18.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

A person nature's plan—loosens the cold, releases the lungs and makes expectoration easy.

Sole Agents: B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem Calcutta.

Jogeswar Ghrita

The Best Nervine and Masculine Tonic. Jogeswar Ghrita is infallible remedy for Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, Diseases arising from over-exercise of the brain, excessive drinking, sedentary habits.

It is a powerful remedy in cases of mental debility and loss of the retentive faculty, caused by too much study or exercise of the brain. This is especially beneficial to students; for it improves and strengthens memory and sagacity.

It gives tone to general health, cools the brain, increases the retentive power, makes one cheerful, gives new vigor of life, increases the activity of the Digestive Organs.

It cures Sympathetic Headache, Vertigo, Depression of spirits, Indisposition for works, Laguiness, Palpitation of the heart, Shortness of breath, Burning sensation of the palms and feet, Sleeplessness, etc.

Jogeswar Ghrita cures excessive or scanty discharge during menses, unbearable pain during menses and other female organic disorders.

Price Rs. 2 per phial containing medicine for 15 days, Postage, packing and V. P. charges extra.

Chyavana Pras.

Chyavana Pras is well-known as one of the best Ayurvedic rasayanas. No other medicine capable of being used both in good health and during illness, can equal its beneficent effect on the system so much so, that it is related that the sage Chyavana, when very old, had his youth restored by the use of this medicine. It is of remarkable efficacy in the case of those who are specially susceptible to cold and cough and is a sovereign remedy for the cure of cough, consumption, asthma, phthisis, seminal weakness, nervous debility and other troublesome diseases. It is, in short, a marvellous medicine for diseases of lungs, heart, liver, impurity of blood and weak constitution.

Chyavana Pras