





BI-WEEKLYEDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

YOL XXXV.

CALCUTTA SUNDAY, JUNE, 26, 1904.

NO.50

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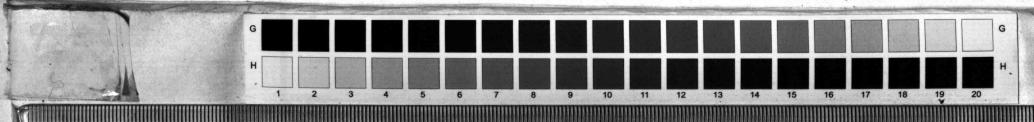
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Now that radium has completely emerged from the seclusion in which it has spent s many centuries, it seems likely to be follow ed by a troop of radio-active relations. The last discoveries in this connection have been assigned within the last few weeks to Dr. Baskerville of American fame. He has been studying the constitution of that rare substitution of the metallic stance thorium. Thorium is the metallic base of one of the rare earths, to which family Yettria, Iterbia, and a few others, belong. Thoria, the oxide of the hitherto unseparated metal thorium, is the most important around these rare continuous. portant among these rare earths, because it is made use or in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles. These shine with the vivid glow to which we are accustomed, not merely as a platinum wire, for instance, will glow when highly heated, but because of some mysterious attribute inherent in the thorium oxide with which they are saturated. The why and the wherefore of this intense brilliancy is quite unknown. But Dr. Baskerville, carrying out various experiments connected with thorium oxide, has ascertained that the metal is not really an elementary body. Or if it is still to be regarded in that light it is associated with two other elements of a somewhat different character. These he has succeeded in isolacharacter. These he has succeeded in isolating, in proving that they show different spectra, and he has christened the one Carolium, in honour of his native State, the other Berzelium, in honour of the Swedish chemist who first discovered thorium. His title to the discovery has, I see, been challenged in the columns of "Nature" by Professer Brauner, who calls attention to the fact that he published in the transaction of the Chemical Society in 1898, a paper on the mysterious particles which are thrown of the Chemical Society in 1898, a paper on the isolation of what he did not then venture

preme interest, for everyone who contemplates the mysteries of physical nature. We are getting more and more closely into touch with the idea that the old conception of the inorganic world as consisting of a great multitude of separately created elements embodies a complete misunderstanding of the real facts. The conunderstanding of the real facts. The conversion of one element into another element is no longer scouted or ridiculed as an old-leads him to the construction of a theory fashioned dream of the ignorant mediaeval relating to the subtle, intangible, but all-alchemists, but is an idea on which the keen-pervading ether which not alone saturates of the most advanced experiest intelligence of the most advanced experi-mentalists is now definitely engaged. We have, of course, to begin with, the now re-cognised triumph of Sir William Ramsay in proving that radium undergoes what we may proving that radium undergoes what we may regard as a spontaneous transformation into helium, hitherto regarded as quite an inde-pendent element, and only a week or two ago, the great German chemist, Professor Ostwald, delivered a lecture at the Royal Ostwald, delivered a lecture at the Royal jectures concerning the constitution of the Institution before a special meeting of the cherry of the letter. It was held by some reasoning, Chemical Society in which he made remarks on the subject of transmutation which claim different from all known matter that it was different from all known matter that it was the respectful attention of everyone who may have hitherto been inclined to suppose the idea of transmutation a mere dream of mediaeval ignorance. To begin with, he quotes from a very early lecture of Faraday's—a lecture delivered long before he became eminent—to a small philosophic Society, in which already even at that date the great and intuitive discoverer forecasted the coming idea. Introducing it by appropriate comment on what was then existing the coming idea. Introducing it by appropriate comment on what was then existing knowledge, Taraday went on to say "to decompose the metals, then to reform them, to change them from one to another, to te-alise the once absurd notion of transmuta-as an atom of other, regarding other as in alise the once absurd notion of transmuta-tion, are the problems now given to the chemist, for solution" as an atom of ether, regarding ether as in the nature of an ultrararified gas distinctly chemist for solution."

Perhaps you will think this refers to a very

recondite chemical research, hardly interesting to mere observers of scientific progress, but in truth it hinges on to an idea of su-

t for solution."
whole of Professor Ostwald's lecture is an elaborate amplification of that text. The ideas it embodies are so extremely subtle that I hardly like to attempt their condensation. The arguments he employs I fancy be welcomed by the scientific world. are derived entirely from the different behaviour of distilled water and water contains. haviour of distilled water and water contain- the respect due to its author, but as Voltaire ing dissolved salts. Professor Ostwald, as said when he took off his hat to the process students of chemical literature will be aware, ion of the Host. "Nons nour saluons mai has been specially concerned with the investigation of the characteristics of solutions science being at present really quite uncertain as to what actually occurs when you throw a pinch of table-salt into a glass of water and observe its disappearance. Whether the molecules of the sait insinuate themselves between the molecules of the water, or whether they resolve themselves into entirely new chimical combinations, is a protingly new chimical combinations, is a problem which we must regard as yet unde cided. But the arguments on both sides of this controversy afford Professor Ostwald the opportunity of following out certain lines of reasoning which lead him ultimately to illustrate his conception of physical elements. by imagining the roof of a cavern from which a number or stalactites are depending. Each stalactite can only be resolved into its neighbours by being, so to speak, forced up into the roof and made to descend by another route, and in most cases this process would require a concentration of energy not yet available for the purpose. But following out the illustration, he argues that some stalactites, that is to say, some of the ele-ments, are very much shorter than others, some differing from the roof merely to the extent of being regarded as little prominences thereon. In these cases we have forces sufficiently energetic to control the required change and this sort of thing happens in the transmutation of radium into helium. The illustration may help some imagina-tion, but in truth it seems to me that the

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

* Smith Stanishreet and Co., Wholesale agents; B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

brighter than those which are held out by Professor Ostwald if we follow the reasoning of the great Russian chemist Mendeleeff in reference to the constitution of the ether.

MENDELEEFF'S CONCEPTION OF THE

Mendeleeff, let me remind those who are possibly mattentive to the personalities of science, is the chemist who has the honour of having first perceived rhythmical characteristics of the chemical elements. That is to say, he perceived that the whole series of seventy or so could be arranged in successive octaves corresponding with the atomic weights of the bodies in question. Taking hydrogen, the lightest known substance, and calling that 1 (as we all do in connection with this methods of estimating weights which cannot be defined in actual fractions of a grain or milligramme), and taking the next are substances of lightest atomic weight. next six substances of lightest atomic weight, thus making 7 in all, we find the 8th substance reproducing many of the characteris-tics of hydrogen, the 9th substance repro-ducing those of lithium—the 2nd substance of the series—and so on, all through the table which represents the "periodic grouping" as it is called. This classification of the elements has been so beautifully vindicated by later experience that in some cases where gaps occur in the series it was possible to foretell the ultimate discovery of fact that he published in the transaction of the Chemical Society in 1898, a paper on the isolation of what he did not then venture to call more than fractions of thoria. Thorium in his hands was split up into what he calls Thorium Alpha, and Thorium beta, showing different atomic weights and presumably different spectra, though he dows not refer to this point in his present letter. He only writes the more sarcastically that the splitting up of thorium into the alpha and beta fractions was of course not so sensational an event as the announcement from America of its division into Carolinium and Berzelium. grasped almost at a glance Hydrogen is not the simplest material substance, but only the first in the order of inorganic evolution which is sufficiently dense to come directly within the range of the physical senses—to be actually available for isolation in physical vessels and for examination in the laboratory. It must be a structure; its atoms must be composed of other still minuter

still referred to as the hypothetical medium in which light may be conveyed. For the last thirty or forty years science dropped the use of the adjective, but framed various connot enter now, differs widely from that which Mendeleff puts forward in a recently molecular in its composition, and exhibiting the optical characteristics with which we are familiar by reason of molecular vibration.

ion of the Host, "Nous nour saluons, mais nous ne parlons pas." Mendeleeff's conception brings too much in its train to be welcome all at once, but from my humble point of view that which it brings in its train seems very welcome. It suggests the idea of inorganic evolution as depending on the est density may consist of etheric atoms in a complicated aggregation no less definitely than the atoms of the finer gases may be thought of as constructed on the same princonceptions of astronomy. The vast nebulæ g. Each which we all now recognise as Solar Systems one of in course of construction consist, in the first instance, of etheric atoms drawn into a vortex from illimitable space around, and gradually condensing into the matter of which the future worlds will be formed. The ex nihito difficulty is no longer a difficulty in regard to physical creation. We need not attempt to interpret the beginnings of eternity, but in eternity we may recognise the continual presence of the all-pervading ether, which provides the matter required for the construction of Solar Systems, past, present, and to come.—"Pioneer."

> 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 Diarrhea Remedy and castor oil as directed, with each bottle, and a cure is certain. Since this remedy has and a cure is certain. Since this remedy has come into such general use, there are very few deaths from cholers infantum, and none whatever when it is given. For sale by *
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THE LOSS OF THE YOMAH. OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official report of the Sub-divisional Officer, Yenangyaung, Burma, on the enquiry into the burning of the Yomah and flat at Nyaunghla. It will be seen that everal of the statements made by the correspondent of "Truth" are gross exaggerations. For instance, he said there were five hundred passengers on the Yomah and that the vast majority perished. The exact number of passengers and the number who perished cannot be accurately stated, but the enquiries made on the spot and at the time elicited the fact that there were at least 154 passengers, for the names of these are given, and that of these thirty-one were missing. It is possible there may have been a few more, but no dead bodies have been found beyond the five re-covered at the time and it has since been as-certained that none have been seen at Minbu and Magwe. Several dead bodies are said to have been seen at Thayetmyo but none by the Deputy Commissioner, Magwe, and the Captain of the steamer is being prosecuted for breach of the rules regarding the carriage of petroleum on Inland steam-vessels.

Maung Shein, the Sub-divisional Officer, Yenesselve, and the Sub-divisional Officer, Yenesselve, and a data March 19: I hear to

nangaun, reports under date March 19: I beg to report that the cargo steamer Yomah and a flat No. 85 of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company discovery of disco I at once called out thugyi and the villagers of Nyaunghla ordered them to bring all the survivors together. This was immediately done. The survivors, most of them half naked and drenched to e skin, were then taken the villa properly provided for men collected as much informaagent telegram to the Deputy Commissioned about the disaster. Early the following morning I held an enquiry. While I was thus engaged the Deputy Commissioner came up by mail boat at about noon and also held an enquiry on the spot and very kindly gave pecuniary assistance to the destitute survivors.

From my enquiry the following facts have been ascertained. The steamer Yowah arrivmust be composed of other still minuter atoms, instead of being simply indivisible bodies of an independent substance, the product of inorganic creation. It is itself a lat No. 85 had a cargo of rice bags, cases of

fire. They rushed down to the lower deck

fire is unknown. The the time were leaking. These were placed be-tween rice bags and bundles of dried packing tween rice bags and bundles of dried packing leaves, next to the paddle box of the steamer. Mr. Burress and Maung Kyaw Zan state that they saw some of the oil trickling down the side of the flat. Maung Kyaw Zan also states that at every station the steamer stopped he noticed that the lascars used to throw cinders from the furnace overboard just by the paddle box, although he is not sure that the lascars did so at Nyaunghla. My theory as regards the origin of the fire is therefore this—that the oil trickling down from the leaky barrels settled on the stagnant water between the steamer and the starboard flat, that the oil so settled was set fire to by some lascars throwing overboard a bucketful of cinders containing live caols, that this fire was communicated to the oil barrels and highly combustible dry leaves, and that the flat and the steamer therefore suddenly caught fire. The oil contained fore suddenly caught fire. The oil contained in the barrels was ordinary earth-oil and was not spontaneously combustible and a pretty

strong fire is required to ignite oil floating on the surface of water.

No correct number of the passengers could be obtained as the lists have been destroyed. The Captain says there were about 130, ex-clusive of children under twelve years of age,

A DANGEROUS DISEASE .-- Every one painful and dangerous disease known to humanity. The fact that it is so swift and ro often fatal in its results makes it more to be feared than almost any other malady. If of-ten terminates in death belon 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 Diarrhea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will revent serious consequen-ces. This remedy is ver fails and is pleasant to take. Every ousehold should have a bottle at hand. Get it to-day. It may save a

Smith Sanistree Agents; B. K. aul and Co., Wholesale Rahaman and Abo pl Kareem Calentia.

have been the exact number, it has been ascertained from the survivors that as far as they could mention the names, there were 154. A list is herewith attached. Of these 31 are missing and five dead bodies have been found. Of the crew only one deck serang is missing, and of the Circus Company one bandsman is missing, two horses were burnt to death and two horses were seriously burnt. I heard and two horses were seriously burnt. I heard that some more dead bodies were found at Minbu. I accordingly sent an urgent wire yesterday morning to the Deputy Commissioner, Minbu, asking how many have been found, but no reply has yet been received.

The passengers were of opinion that if there had been no false alarm and if the steamer had not moved out to the midstream all of them would have been saved as the steamer was close to the shore when it first caught fire I may also mention that from the statements of the passengers it appears that the lascars of the ship rendered no assistance whatever to the passengers during the fire, but simply jumped overboard with their boxes and swam ashore. The villagers of Nyaunghla on their part not only rescued as many lives as they could but also fed and housed the survivors

There can be no doubt that some of the passes sustained great pecuniary loss; Rs. 1,521-8-9 belonging to them was recovered from the burnt ship. Under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner I hold the money in deposit and am now issuing notices for claimants. I do not know how this case is to be settled as it is very easy for an unscrupulous will be settled as it is very easy for an unscrupulous person to put forward a false claim while it will be very difficult for an honest claimant to identify his own rupees.

MR. KURINO IN HONGKONG. JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED Knowing full well that few travellers would willingly sacrifice, to the arduous trial of a Press interview, an hour of the short rest a sea journey afforded by the stay of a mail boat in our port, says the "Hongkong Telegraph," it was not without certain misgivings that, we chaired up the slope leading to the residence of Mr. M. Noma, Japan's Consul in Hongkong, where Mr. Kurino, the late Ambassador of the Mikado at the Court of St. Petersburg, was staying. His Excellency had arrived that morning by the P. and O. steamer Chusan, and was leaving the dollowing day for Japan; so that no time was to be lost if the much desired meeting was to be obtained. As our coolies climbed ed at Nyaunghla on the 14th March at about higher, and yet higher, up the side of the 8-30 p.m. with two flats. The port flat conbour spread itself out at our feet, and the pulse quickened at the sight of our splendid bodies of an independent substance, the product of inorganic creation. It is itself a compound of elements belonging to the zero group, as Mendeleff calls it, and this idea leads him to the construction of a theory relating to the subtle, intangible, but altipated our atmosphere and all substances with which we ore acquainted, but is most certainly distributed throughout interstellar space.

The starboard flat was taking in a cargo of rice bags, cases of kerosine oil, bundles of packing leaves, dried fish, ngapi, etc.

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The starboard flat was taking in a cargo of 112 barrels of Yenangyaung earth oil. Ninety had already been loaded, when at about 5.30 p.m. smoke and flames were seen to be rising between this flat and the steamer, just by the paddle box. The alarm was at once given and at the same time there was a false of each ship from the stern of the one preceding her. An involuntary shiver ran through the returning from a prolonged cruise, was steamed fish, ngapi, etc.

The starboard flat was taking in a cargo of 112 barrels of Yenangyaung earth oil. Ninety had already been loaded, when at about 5.30 p.m. smoke and flames were seen to be rising between this flat and the steamer, just of each ship from the stern of the one precedually the paddle box. The passengers became greatly terrising from a prolonged cruise, was steamed fish, ngapi, etc.

The starboard flat was taking in a cargo of 112 barrels of Yenangyaung earth oil. Ninety had already been loaded, when at about 5.30 p.m. smoke and flames were seen to be greatly up from Lyeemum to its anchorage. These imposing state-coloured fighting machines came on in double line ahea alarm that one of the Circus tigers had got love. The passengers became greatly terrified and remained where they were. Only when they saw the flames of the steamer and the flat they realised that the steamer was on the flat they realised that the steamer was on the flat they realised that the steamer was on the flat they realised that the steamer was on the flat they realised that the steamer was on the flat they realised that the steamer was on the flat they realised that the steamer was on the flat they realised that the steamer was on the flat they realised that the steamer was on the system at the the aging to occurred on board of the leading vessel," and the imagination pictured the stunning impact of these monsters, the pilling up one on the other of these monsters, the pilling up one on the other of these monsters, the pilling up one on the other of these monsters, the pilling up one on the other of these monsters, the pilling up one on the other of these monsters, the pilling up one of the stunning impact of t the flat they realised that the steamer was on fire. They rushed down to the lower deck but found that the starboard flat was a mass of flames. Next they tried to get into the port flat, but the passage was found to be completely blocked up with circus men and the animals. By this time the Captain was moving out the steamer into midstream fearing lest the flames might spread to an oil flat was catching fire. The spread of flames was so rapid that it was found impossible to use the engines, those passengers who found that they were caught in the burning hip were obliged to jump overboard. Most of them were saved by the villagers; some were probably drowned or burnt to death.

The gin of the fire is unknown. The control of the excellence of our fleet, and the capability of its commander created the thought that this powerful agent of destruction might yet be called upon to play a part in the fire is unknown. The control of the excellence of our mission—an included that there was the while, "but I cannot answer that as such the while, "but I cannot answer that as such information is of too diplomatic a character to be allowed to transpire."

The spread to an oil flat make heaved that headlong force, and obten that the search ship in the fleet can do, the speed she can maintain, the angle and to be allowed to transpire."

The is the general impresion in England that the venture?" we vouchsafed.

"Oh! certainly" replied the statesman, "and I think there is little chance of any such that the engines, those passengers who found that that the precision that was mathen as each vessel swung to her movings with a precision that was mathen as each vessel swung to her movings with a precision that was mathen as each vessel swung to her movings with a precision that was mathen as each vessel swung to her movings with a precision that was mathen as each vessel swung to her movings with a precision that was mathen as each vessel swung to her movings with a precision that was mathen as each vessel swung to her movings with a pr believes that it was caused by the conference of the leading roles in the first act of the terview with the gentleman, who had filled one of the leading roles in the first act of the steamer and the starboard flat fire by a match or lighted eigar, statements made by Mr. Burress, by Mr. M. Noma and, in answer to our interpretation of the Circus, Maung Saung, coolie Manager of the Circus, Manng Saung, coolie gaung of Nyaunghla, Eusoof Ally, serang of the burnt flat, and Maung Kyaw Zan, trader, of Pakokku, it will be seen that some of the barrels of oil which were being loaded at Consul returned with the information that his Excellency had acceded to our desire, and we were conducted into the drawing-room. A we were conducted into the drawing-room. A brief wait, during which the topics of the day were discussed, and Mr. Kurino entered. Judging from an English point of view, the Ambassador is what we should call a small man, resembling in height France's former great statesman, M. Thiers. Japanese would say that he is of middle stature. He is broad shouldered, the head well poises, the features strikingly regular. The thick, dark hair is streaked with grey, as is the beard and moustache. The first is trimmed to a point the second trained up. The complexion is dark, second trained up. The complexion is dark, the eyes black and piercing, but not hard, a kindly expression turking within. After the first few seconds the impression grows that one is speaking to a cultured and eru-

> following conversation was engaged:—
> 'One may conclude that your Excellency has no complaint to make with regard to the attitude of the authorities in St. Petersburg at the time of your departure "

> dite gentleman possessing that reserve so necessary to the statesman. A man that thinks much before speaking, smi'es rarely, but is ever ready to oblige. After the usual formalities of introduction and the expression

of our thanks at the favour accorded, the

"Oh! none whatever. On the contrary, may say that everybody was kindness itself to me. Elaborate precautions were taken to ensure my comfort and security. The heads of the police and gendarmerie accompanied me and my household to the station, where every and my household to the station, where every possible courtesy was shown us, the waiting rooms, usually reserved for the members of the Imperial family, being placed at our disposal until the departure of the train. There was a very big crowd to witness our going away, but excellent order was maintained, and our escort accompanied us to the door of the carriage, and several officers remained. of the carriage, and several officers remained on the train till the frontier was reached."

the Chief Officer and the steamer's Clerk say, had no interest in the war. I do not think it that there were about 100, while the passengers is popular, probably because very few people say that there were at least 300. Whatever may have been the exact number, it has been as
Manchuria for the matter of that. Indeed, I fancy that the majority are ignorant of these geographical situation of either of these The ghost of a smile passed swittly over the lips of the Ambassador, conjured up most probably by the thought of the meagre instruction possessed by the great majority of the Tsar's subjects.

"The lower classes, are they favourable to

"No, they are not; but the military party

who have always been desirous of seeing a conflagration, works hard to excite the enthusiasm of the people. They lay the blame on England, and, among other lings, do much to provoke public anger by publishing abroad that the new Japanese cruise is brought at Genoa were taken out to the East by officers and seamen from the British Navy, officers and seamen from the British Navy, "Do you think, Mr. Kurino, that the Russian Government thought that war would really break out?"

"No, I do not. The Russian authorities did not believe that we were in earnest, because they did not realise the seriousness of Japan's intentions and attitude, notwithstanding our

"They had not, nor have, any desire for war. Those who favour it are military men who alone have something to gain thereby."
"There have been rumours of rupture and intrigues in Court circles in St. Petersburg do you think there is any truth in these in "There are certainly great differences opinion amongst those forming the entour of the Emperor, but I do not know it the is any actual division at the Court."

"What is your office as to the real value of the Emperor."

to Russia of the Trans-Stberian Railway a line of communications?" "Well, to a certain extent it will be a he

But I think its real value has been considered ably over-rated and that it will not give results expected. Only one-third of the action round Lake Baikal is completed; the remains yet 125 miles to be covered, 36 o 37 tunnels to be pierced, and all the work i on hard rock. It is impossible that it can be ready by the middle of the present year, a has been officially stated."
"Do you think that Russian reverses would

lead to a revolution in the Empire?"

"It is hardly probable, though one never knows what developments might take place. Considerable trouble and discontent exist in England; in Caucasus there is open revolt; and sedition is rampant in several centres, but it would be necessary to combine all these movements, and this is hardly possible. Besides, Russia has so great an army that it is easy for her to at once crush local upris-

"On your way home it is probable that your "On your way home it is probable that your Did you Excellency passed through Paris. Did you gain any idea there of the chances there might be of an eventual intervention of France in the contest?'

"I am sorry," replied Mr. Kurino, smiling the while, "but I cannot answer that as such information is of too diplomatic a character to be allowed to transpire."

Japan now going on in Paris and Berlin?"

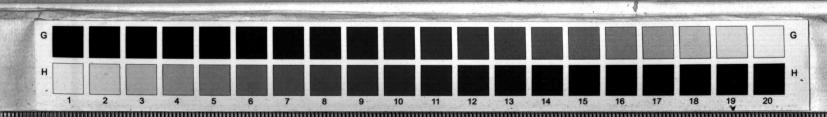
Japan now going on in Paris and Berlin?"

"That is organised and subsidised in St. Petersburg. I should say that Japan is at present very unpopular in commercial circles in Germany, and this is because, in that country, it was never seriously supposed that there would be war; consequently many merchants have lost considerable sums of money, owing to the unexpected outbreak of hostilicies in the Far East."

In answer to further inquiries Mr. Kurino stated that his voyage had been a fairly pleasant one, though the breakdown of the N. D. L. s.s. Oldenburg in the Red Sea had caused some discomfort. Returning to the political aspect in the North, his Excellency said:—"I think the war will be a very long one, and the struggle has peculiarities that one, and the struggle has peculiarities that have never, I think, attended any preceding conflict between nations. These will render a final settlement one way or the other, extremely difficult. I mean this, supposing that we are victorious, we cannot go to St. Petersburg and impose terms; admitting that Russia wins on land and drives our troops off the continent, well, I am convinced, she off the continent, well, I am convinced, a on the continent, well, I am convinced, she cannot send her armies over to Japan." As he uttered these concluding words a smile was again visible; probably the diplomat was thinking of Russia's already crippled navy, soon perhaps to be non-existent, and the little chances there were of a Muscovite host even traversiang the narrow seaway that girdled his country. One need not be long in the society of the able statesman to realise that the choice that placed him at St. Petersburg at the most critical moment of his country's history was a wise one; for, he possesses all the traits and characteristics that go to make the perfect representative of a Power make the perfect representative of a Power. Mr. Kurino has done already much for his country; he will most certainly do more.

-Since the General Election of 1900 there have been eighteen elections resulting in change of Party representation. Counting both the Devonport contests and the re-elections of Mr. Wason and Major Seely who resigned on ceasing to support the Government and stood again as Opposition candidates, the Liberals have won fourteen and lost two seats (Devonport captured by Mr. Lockie and North-East Lanark by Sir William Rattigan). The Nationalists won a seat from the Conservatives at Galway, and in South Belfast an "Was there any display of enthusiasm in the Russian capital when news of the outbreak of hostilities was received?"

"None at all. In fact, there was a complete lack of excitement; it seemed as if the people over to the Opposition side of the House."



Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26, 1904.

TOMMY IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA. The other day, we pointed out, on the authority of the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of India, just issued, how death and disease were making a havoc among the European army in India. The people of this country have scarcely any idea of the gigantic loss which this means to them. Tommy Atkins is a very dear and costly object to the Indians. His invaliding or death is thus a source of immense loss to India. First of all let us compare the low of Tommy in England, with that or his confrere

A writer in the "Reynold's Newspaper," himself a member of the English army at home, thus discusses the question, "Is a soldier's life worth living"? He begins with a description of the recruit, and ends with that of the full-fledged soldier. Before a youth is accepted for the British army he must pass a very stiff medical examination: he must, also, be able to produce a good character from his last employer or some responsible person. One convicted in the criminal court will not be admitted; therefore it follows, the youth who is allowed to enter into the army is a desirable person in

In this manner, forty-two to fifty thousand recruits are annually selected from the British youths. But just see what effect military life has upon a large number of them. The number of recruits enlisted in 1899 was 42,700; and the number of recruits who deserted and those who invalided before completing twelve months were respectively 4,594 and 549. Similarly the number of recruits enlisted in 1900, 1901, and 1902 were respectively 49,260, 47,039, and 50,753, and those who deserted and invalided before completing twelve months were 6,378, 7,686, and 7,162, as well as 944, 1,795, and 1,214 res-

pectively.

The above figures are supplied by the War Office, and do not certainly disclose a pleasant state of affairs. A youth does not desert from a good situation in civil life. Why should then one-seventh of the Military recruits desert from the army? Then, the number of recruits invalided who were sound healthy young fellows only a few months previously also go to show that there is some screw loose somewhere. What is the cause!

The writer in the "Reynold's Newspaper"

throws all the blames upon the barracks in the United Kingdom. Men, in many instances, he says, are herded together like a lot of sheep, while the food that is supplied A youth who has not a constitution of iron cannot, according to the writer, possibly get diseases! The loss will be still higher now that every European soldier in India has got an increase of pay by one shilling per duem elevated morelly.

elevated morally.

The writer next takes up the question of "soldiers and crime". The number of men committed to military prisons in the years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902, according to official reports, are 8,782, 11,868, 11,414 and and 20,395 respectively. Military offenders have thus gone on increasing year after year. Then, the number of men discharged to misconduct for the same four years are res-

he cannot ever dream of in his native land. nourished with meat, rum and other healthy ood in sufficient quantity; he breathes pure ir and drinks wholesome water; servants ttend on him and electric fans swinge over his head and electric lights illuminate his

room; he plays badminton and goes out on hunting excursions every now and then.

In short, Tommy Atkins leads the life of a gentleman here. Perhaps this is the main son why there are so few desertions among the European soldiers here. Yet they are far from happy. Indeed Tommy's sufferings here know no bounds, because of the uncongenial character of the climate, and the peculiat home may commit offences in large numbers, but they have no complaint on the score of health, specially with regard to certain loathsome diseases. How disastrous are the results of these diseases in various directions we shall show in a future issue.

spite of large desertions from the British army in England and an enormous number of committals of soldiers to military prisons, the lot of the European soldier in India is much more deplorable than that of his brethren at home. The climate of India is one of the chief reasons why Tommy Atkins is so unhappy here; but there are other causes of his misery, and the two principal of them are the rum and the deadly poison which is instilled in his system through the certain loathsome diseases that British soldiers contract here. The English public have very little notion of the havoc which these diseases have been committing upon the constitution of these poor men back home, and rely upon the Indians to defend their own country and the spite of large desertions from the British army field of battle, and another thing to murder their countrymen who have entered the army Indians to defend their own country and the in India. The Indian tax-payers are equally Empire of the English to whom they owe so orant of the huge loss to ich they are annually subjectby the detention of these sick

ed by the detention of these sick soldiers in hospital.

The report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1902 shows the soldier of the soldier. that the chief causes of admission of British soldiers into hospital were venerial diseases and ague. These diseases accounted for 26 per cent and 23 per cent respectively of the total number of admissions from all causes.

1,430.84 men of the European army in India constantly sick in hospital on account of this malady as compared with 1,416.04 in 1901. The average period during which a case remained in hospital was 30.66 days as command the compared with 1,416.04 in 1901. pared with a period of 30.99 in 1901: and the total loss of service by the European troops on account of venerial diseases alone was about 522,257 days, as compared with 516,845 days

The above paper gives careful official statistics showing the extent to which British troops were incapacitated in the campaign of 1897-98 on the Indian frontier, as the result of venerial disease. The number of British troops employed were 16,600 in all. No less than 989 men were rejected as unfit for service owing to this loathsome disease, while "during the campaign" 492 were incapation. This was a gross in the propose of the two In the two Landholders' Associated as the service of the two Indian the two Landholders' Associated from the service of the two Indian the two Landholders' Associated from the service of the two Indian the two Landholders' Associated from the service of the two Indian the two Landholders' Associated from the service of the two Indian the two Landholders' Associated from the service of the two Indian the two Landholders' Associated from the service of the two Indian the two Landholders' Associated from the service of the two Indian the two Landholders' Associated from the Behar Landholders' Associated from the State of the two Indian the two Indian the two Indian the two Indian the Behar Landholders' Associated from the Behar Landholders' Associated from the State of the two Indian the Behar Landholders' Associated from the State of the Indian the Indian the two Indian the two Indian the citated from the same cause—a total of no less than 1,481 altogether, or every eleventh

man in the army of $16\frac{1}{2}$ thousand.

From the above figures it is quite clear that if the entire British army were called on to repel a foreign foe or suppress a revolution, \$,000 of them at least would be incapacitated for this one cause alone, quite preventible and entirely due to the individual soldier's own action. The Sanitary Commissioner's report however reveals a still more frightful state of affairs. It shows that, during 1901 and 1902, upwards of 14,000 soldiers were constantly sick in hospital, which means that, if the services of the whole European army in India were required during any emergency, nearly double of 8,000 soldiers would be quite unfit for any work!

In 1897-98 a British soldier in India cost from first to last about £200 a year. The Cantonment system of considerably over a million sterling. But it is not 8,000 men as in 1897-98, but over 14,000 who were rendered useless in 1901 and 1002 contact.

Indian tax-payer was thus robbed by the Cantonment system of considerably over a million sterling. But it is not 8,000 men as in 1897-98, but over 14,000 who were render-

Referring to the Parliamentary paper alluded to above, and the disastrous results of the horrible disease upon the European army in India, our late London correspondent, the illustrious Mr. W. S. Caine M. P. thus wrote in his letter to this journal dated London. March 3, 1899:—

"This is but a small portion of the mischied brought by this beloved institution of succes-Then, the number of men discharged for misconduct for the same four years are respectively 2,158, 2,145, 2,521 and 2,903. Now when in one year alone, there are 20,000 committals to prisons, and 3,000 men discharged from the army for misconduct, all of whom were desirable young fellows of good character on enlistment, it must be admitted that the military life has a great demoralising effect upon the soldier.

The British soldier in India, however, has no complaint on the score of barrack life. Indeed, Tommy enjoys comforts here which he cannot ever dream of in his native land. culty of plain speaking about it. But I am sure if the real naked truth of it were spoken

annually committed to military prison in England, many of them are punished for the mere breach of discipline, and many of them also deliberately commit offences to secure their discharge from the army. But what is the situation here? We have no statistics be-fore us to show the number of soldiers sent ar circumstances of the Indian garrison life. In short, the health of the European army in India ought to be a source of deep anxiety to all patriotic Englishmen. British soldiers occur in this country every now and then for the satisfaction of animal propensities are unknown in England, or perhaps in any other country in the world. We do not blame Tommy Atkins at all for it: it is certain pecu. liar circumstances which make him sink downwards. The same circumstance would have produced the same result in every army

PITIABLE CONDITION OF TOMMY IN INDIA.

In the last we compared the lot of the British soldier at home, with that of the British soldier in India. We said that, in British soldier in India. We said that, in the soldier in India. We said that, in the soldier in India are soldier in India are soldier in India. We said that, in the soldier in India are soldier in India are soldier in India. We said that, in the soldier in India are soldier in India are soldier in India. We said that, in the soldier in India are soldier in India are soldier in India. We said that, in the soldier in India are soldier in India are soldier in India. We said that, in the soldier in India are soldier in India are soldier in India. We said that, in the soldier in India are soldier in India. We said that, in India are soldier in India are soldie

LOSS OF A VALUED PRIVILEGE. WE are glad to learn that the session of the Bengal Provincial Conference to be he'd at Burdwan to-day will be followed by a Conference of the Commissioners of Muffasil Municipalities. This Conference, though not Conference of the Commissioners of Muffasil two or three years ag Municipalities. This Conference, though not declined the offer. Note the first of its kind, will, we understand, dis- Mr. B. M. Malbari? cuss and deliberate many important items Mehta is surely not a

lege of returning a representative to the Provincial Legislative Council, but Sir John Woodburn, that enemy of Local Self-Government who knocked Municipal Self-Government in Calcutta on the head, also deprived these efficient public bodies in the muffasil of one of their seats in the local Council, and,

on account of venerial diseases alone was about 522,257 days, as compared with 516,845 days in the previous year.

The loss of service by detention in hospital owing to venerial diseases was nearly nine and a half times as much as on account of enteric fever. There were 15 deaths and 310 invalidings directly due to the venerial disease during 1902 as compared with 8 deaths and 383 invalidings during 1901.

It will thus be seen that, these loathsome diseases play a very important part among the European army in India. The British army in England is however almost free from the horrible results of these diseases. The pecuniary loss which occurs to India for the invaliding of British soldiers owing to venerial diseases is immense, and an idea of it can be formed from a Parliamentary paper which was ssued in 1899.

The above paper gives careful official statistics showing the extent to which British troops were incapacitated in the campaign of 1897-98 on the Indian frontier, as the result of venerial disease. The number of British troops employed were 16,600 in all. ing landed inter-rests of the Muni-

ice committed upon the people of this rovince without any on their part. In the two classes of constimuffasil there are 9 From the above figures it is quite clear that tuencies empowere recommend members if the entire British army were called on to to the Legislative Council: one is the District

ed useless in 1901 and 1902 owing to this one single disease. So the Indian tax-payer suffered a loss to the extent of £28,00,000 during each of these two years, owing to over 14,000 soldiers having been incapacatated by venerial diseases! The loss will be still higher now that every European soldier in India has got an increase of pay by one shilling per duem since April 1902.

Municipal seat when it was offered to them in lieu of the one which was specially reserved for them, and fought for the latter as it was their own. By adopting this course they would have served themselves and the country. It is a pity none of the Zeminders' Associations did it. The result is, the Government has quietly appropriated the seat which belonged to the Zeminders, and at the same time, showed its so-called generosity. Municipal seat when it was offered to them same time, showed its so-called generosity to the latter at the cost of the whole nation. We cannot congratulate the Zeminders' Associations on their culpable negligence and apathy in not having taken any action in this behalf. The loss of the Municipal seat affects the Zeminders as well as every other class of the Indian community. It is a national loss. The Burdwan Conference should therefore organize a systematic and sustained agreement, and continue it till this sore wrong done to the people has been removed. We dare say, all the Zeminders Associations, now that they have realized the situation, will gladly join in this movement and offer an united protest against this uncalled-for and unwarranted action of the Jovernment.

Our present ruler has given evidence of his sympathy with the cause of Local Self-Government. Indeed, he will be only too glad to help us in this matter if we can only show him the way. What is, therefore, needed is to submit a representation to Hi throughout this country, it would be impossible for the authorities of the Indian Army to resist the cry of indignation that would be uttered."

The fate of the British soldier in India is thus much worse than that of his conferer in England. If twenty thousand soldiers are annually committed to military arriver in the seent which was recommend to his conference. to the seat which was reserved for them As a just-minded ruler, we dare say, Sir Andrew Fraser will not have the heart to refuse this reasonable prayer, and right a grievous wrong unwittingly done to the

THERE is a sloka in Sanskrit which says that those who are honoured unsought are really deritorious men. From this point of view, Dr. Gurudas Banerjee, late Judge of the High Court, is a man of true worth; for, he never wanted or expected a knighthood, and yet one has been conferred on him. Indeed, the Covariant base of berry intices. triment has only done an act of bare justice by honoring Babu Gurudas in this manner. As one of its most distinguished officers, he was in every way worthy to receive such a distinction. We trust, however, the Government will reserve its titles of honour for Europeans and its own servants only. We are pleased to find that this is the present policy; indeed, the spectacle of our leading men being thus thing is apt to demoralize the latter more than these titles; and we are thankful to Government that it has practically ceased to distri-bute these gewgaws to the leading and in-dependent members of our society. We see that Mr. Pherozsha Mehta has been made a C. I. E. We do not know whether to offer our congratulations or condolence to our offer our congratulations or condolence to our esteemed friend. It goes without saying that he is one of our best men, of whom every Indian ought to be proud. We would thus have been glad if he had not been favoured in this way by the officials but left to us as he was—a plain Mr. Mehta. Indeed, we want him whole and entire, and cannot afford to see him divided between the people and the Government. Previously Mr. Mehta was the people's alone, but now the Government may justly claim a portion of him. Indeed, may justly claim a portion of him. Indeed, Mr. Mehta is now in the position of the Kulin Brahmin with two wives Another Parsee, no less distinguished the n Mr. Mehta, was also sought to be hone red by Government red by Government
but he respectfully
d we say that he is
e honour done to Mr.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that, Mr.

Foster, the Dy. Commissioner of Hazaribagh, whose extraordinary doings in connection with the case of Raghunandan Prosad and others were the other day brought to light in the High Court, is personally a good and sympathetic officer. Unfortunately, his public acts are very much against him. Before he was made a Dy. Commissioner, he was in charge of the Sub-Division of Barh, and there he signalized himself by an act, which created a profound sensation at the time. While in the ijlas Mr. Foster one day heard from one of his orderlies that a certain record had been taken to the Mooktearkhana. He at once left his seat and ran in the direction of the Mooktearkhana, followed by his people who were struck by the singular conduct of their master. Sure enough, Mr. Foster found the Mahomedan clerk of a Mooktear in possesthe Mahomedan clerk of a Mooktear in possession of some official records of which he was taking a copy. The Sub-Divisional Officer snatched away the papers and returned to the Court then sat on his Magisteria seat and of up proceedings against the offending aomedan Moharir. The man was brosened to a whipping of the case. The man was convicted, and was sentenced to a whipping of 10 or 20 stripes we do not recollect. As soon as the decision of the case was announced, a large number of people collected near the court. To their great surprize, scarcely was the sentence passed than it was carried out, even without the necessary medical certificate, if we the necessary medical certificate, if we were correctly informed, as a Doctor was no were correctly informed, as a Doctor was not available. There was an appeal, but with what result we do not remember. Even an ordinary layman knows that Mr. Foster having caught the offender was 1 ot conpetent to try his case himself, but the desire of punishing the man apparently so much overpowered him that he did not care to be settered by the restrictions of the law. The young Moharir was a respectable man with good social connections, and he was disgraced for ever

THE particulars of a horrible case, recorded the judgment of the Sessions Judge of

Ambala, published in another column, will

show how the separation of the Police and the Magistracy has become absolutely nocessary in this country in the interests of justice. Indeed, this family arrangement between the head of the district and the Superinten dent of the district police is a ource of frequent scandals. Sometime in February last quent scandals. Sometime in February last; one Aziman, the wife of a Teli, lodged a complaint in the court of the District Magistrate to the effect that the Police Deputy Inspector of Mulana had committed a gross outrage upon her. The allegation was very serious; and, considering the party against whom it was made, a sifting enquiry should have been made into the matter either by the Magistrate himself, or by a competent judicial officer under him. But, would it be believed, that the Magistrate instead of adopting this As an instance of how the atmosphere of Orissa has a strange effect upon some officials that the Magistrate, instead of adopting this tational course, sent the complaint to the District Police Superintendent for enquiry and report? The D.S.P. reported that the complaint was false, and we cannot blame him for his natural inclination was to give shelter to his subordinates. That report, however, decided the fate of the complainant; for, as usual, the District Magistrate took it as gospel truth and dismissed the complaint and or detered the prosecution of Aziman and alicious charge, and also of her husband for abetting the offence. So the tables were turned, and the case ultimately proved most disastrous to the complainants, who were now in the position of the accused; for the trying Magistrate convicted both the wife and husband, and sentenced the former to three months', and the latter to two three months', and the latter to two the sentenced is there, we may narrate the following story, which is true in every particular. The incident referred to occurred a few months ago. A poor Sekari had killed a tiger in a jungle and brought it to the District Magistrate. The fellow had expected a good reward for his brave act. To his mirrortume, however, he found the Shaheb in a great rage when he presented himself before him with the dead body of the animal. And why? The Magistrate had heard of the arrival of a tiger in a certain place and had a mind to shoot it dead. And the Sekari had the impertinence to kill the very tiger, which should have been slain by the mighty lord of the district, not an ordinary Sekari. It is said that the Magistrate so far lost his temper as to deal some blows to the man, while he addressed him to this effect: "You—, you have killed my tiger from my incident reference of the providence of the providence of the complaints. to three months', and the latter to two months' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal was preferred, and, luckily for the accused, the Sessions Judge, who was above the influence of the family arrangement, saw through the real state of things, quashed the conviction on the ground that the charge made by the woman and her husband had not been proved to be false, and acquitted them. But, should the matter stop here, specially after the manner in which the case has been commented upon by the Sessions Judge? First of all, why was the complaint allowed to be investigated by the Superintendent of Police, however honest and able he might be, when one of his immediate subordinates was concerned in the matter? was preferred, and, luckily for the accused, subordinates was concerned in the matter? And then, judging from the remarks of the Judge, almost a prima facie case had been made out against the Dy. Inspector. For, says the Sessions Judge: "What I think happened was that the Dy.

inspector of Police conceived a desire for Mussamat Aziman and sent for her at night by means of his subordinate the Choukidar, and either forced her or reduced her to sexual intercourse with him."

These remarks were based upon the legal evidence before the Judge, and not made in a careless way. How can the Government avoid a grave scandal if the man were out on his trial to clear his character, after such serious observations from a court of justice, in such plain language? Yet, we can guarantee, no step whatever will be taken in this connection; for, that means the humiliation of the District Magistrate. The District trict Magistrate would have not however found himself in this embarrassing position if he were not at the head of the District Police

not bear gentle sounds such as caused by talking or sneezing. They irritate his nerves. So he has recently passed an order to the effect that any one, found talking, coughing or sneezing in the verandah adjoining his Court, should be immediatly hauled up before him. Under what section of the Penal d we say that he is a honour done to Mr. Code. sneezing or coughing has been made an offence is not known yet. Be that as it if thanded compliment may, he has posted three constables, the

The chief causes of invaliding were, in concerning Local Self-Government in Bengal. The disastrous effects of venerial diseases upon British soldiers here will be vividly realized room the fact that, during 1902 there were labour under, to ventilate and remedy.

1,430.84 men of the European army in India constantly sick in hospital on account of this malady as compared with 1.416.04 in 1901, lege of returning a representative to the Pro Court of Mr. Clifford. One Moonshi Azizur Rahman, who had been called as a witness in a case which was then going on in the court of the First Extra Assistant Commissioner, while passing along the verandah of Mr. Clifford's court-room on his way to the Court of the First Extra Assistant Commissioner, happened to make an attempt to clear his throat. Poor fellow, he was quite unaware of the serious troubles that were in store for himself for yielding to a call of nature.

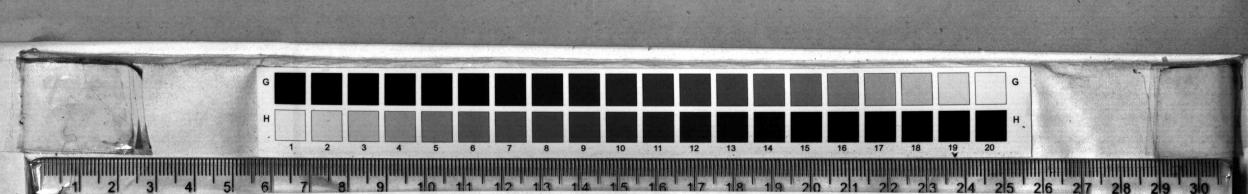
> As was to be expected, the noise caused thereby had its effect upon the nerves of Mr. Clifford, who immediately sent a peon to "puckrao" the offender. Now it so happened that before the Chaprasi could arrest the man, the latter had taken his position in the witness-box of the First E. A. Commissioner. The Chaprasi was not to be thwarted by this petty difficulty. He went straight to the Court Inspector and demanded immediate surrender of the culprit. But the Sub-Inspector refused to yield to his wish. And why should the Inspector cilprit. But the Sub-Inspector retused to yield to his wish. And why should the Inspector surrender one under the protection of the First E.-A.-C. to the Chaprasi of the Jindee? The Chaprasi thus retired and related his discomfiture to Mr. Clifford. Thereupon he was ordered to go back to the Court Shb-Inspector with the message that Mr. Clifford demanded the immediate surrender of the witness. When he delivered this message, the First E. A. Commissioner was busy looking over some papers and the Court Sub-Inspector, in his dilemma, allowed the witness to be removed from the witness-box and carried as a captive before Mr. Clifford! And would it be believed, Mr. Clifford ordered the man to stand up for half an hour inside his court-room "with his face against the wall" and his two hands "tightly pulling at his two ears," to quote the Debrughur paper! If the facts stated are correct Mr. Clifford would suit Bedlam better than the Bench he occupies.

Passion of power makes the head giddy. Some can control it, but the number of such people must be very few. If a sober man takes strong drink he betrays symptoms of madness; and so, many of our officials behave in such a way as to create amazement. Lord Curzon is a man of strong mind, he is not the man to get dizzy, but still he could be seen by the way he talked and moved about that he was somebody. The fact is, most offi-cials in India have traits of insanity in them, cials in India have traits of insanity in them, and these they have acquired by the exercise of the enormous power they enjoy. Well, an official with his oddities or whims is not objected to, but it is a quite different matter when these eccentricities assume a dangerous form. There are children who cry for the moon. They, however, do no harm. But there are also spoilt children, as for instance, the son of the Raja of Krishnagore, who demand the heads of their offending attendants. Surely, these pets are dangerous.

As an instance of how the atmosphere of this effect: "You—, you have killed my tiger from my jungle. I shall teach you a good lesson." The Magistrate, however, is in good lesson." The Magistrate, however, is in good company; for, did not Lord Curzon himself vent his spleen in a very tangible form when he failed to bag any game in Backergunge? By the way, there is a strange development of the Cuttack dacoity case in which Mr. M. S. Dass was sought to be implicated by Mr. Magistrate Fischer and Mr. Police Superintendent Schurr, and which placed the latter two officials in an unenviable position. The disclosure we are told, will position. The disclosure, we are told, will cause another sensation.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us complaining of the very great hardship to which suitors, witnesses, etc. are being put because of a recent order of the District Judge of Cuttack prohibiting the use of a shed by the public within the compound of his ijlash. There is a history connected with the erection of this shed, perhaps not known to the District Judge. Previously there was no rest place for the public within the compound, which contains all the Civil Courts, and those who used to attend them took shelter under the trees to protect themselves against heat and rains. attend them took shelter under the trees to protect themselves against heat and rains. The pitiable condition of the unfortunate men attracted the attention of the authorities and a nice shed was erected for public use. And this is the shed, the use of which has been denied to the people. Why Mr. Teunon has taken this extraordinary measure, which has been causing so much suffering to a very large number of people, is inexplicable. Be it said here that the shed is 50 yards from his seat and so he is not likely to be disturbed in the discharge of his duties by the talk of the people assembled there. Possibly the matter has not been properly drawn to the notice of the Judge. At any rate, we trust the Hen'ble High Court will be pleased to remove this grievance of the public. this grievance of the public.

THE Bengal Sanitary Commissioner in his The Bengal Sanitary Commissioner in his last report expresses disappointment at the apathy shown in the direction of mosquito destruction throughout the Province. Says he: 'The people generally, even those who are educated, including Europeans and many medical officers, do not yet appear to have grasped the importance of this measure.' Nor will they ever grasp it, we fancy, till proofs of a more convincing character are forthcoming to establish the theory that it is a species of mosquitoes which are responsible



for the out-break of malarial fever in this for the out-break of matarial lever in this country. On the other hand, those who have not completely lost their common sense are not likely to be in a position to accept it in the face of stubborn and well-established facts before them. Bengal has ever been the land of mosquitoes, and it cannot be contendland of mosquitoes, and it cannot be contended that anopheles were not among them. How is it then that the present epidemic or malarial fever is only fifty or sixty years old and was unknown in Bengal in an epidemic form seven or eight decades ago? Forty years ago Calcutta was notorious for its mosquitoes: how is that it was completely free from malarial fever at the time? Even now malaria has not been able to take a firm hold of this city. not been able to take a firm hold of this city, though it is on record that there are hundreds of breeding places here for anpheles.

The idea of ridding the country of mosquitoes, "where every hollow is a tank, and every ditch a breeding place for mosquitoes," has a humour about it which, we are surprised to find, has not struck the Lieutenant-Governor. On the other hand. His Honour "entirely agrees in an opinion which has been expressed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, that it is not generally recognised that 'half a loaf is better than no bread,' and that even a decrease in the malaria-infected mosquitoes is an object worth striving for." Of course half a loaf is better than no bread; but, it should be first established on unassailable grounds that the destruction of the mosquitoes will put a stop to malaria, even to some ex-tent. But, as this has not been done, and, as many laymen and medical authorities dispute the correctness of the theory, we think Sir Andrew Fraser should have not identified himself so ardently with its advocates but kept his mind thoroughly open. For, if the Governor of a Province should religiously avoid anything it is the fads of others, speci ally of a certain class of scientific experts, than whom more blind, prejudiced and narrow-minded partizans are nowhere to be found. We know how, forty-five years ago, under the influence of these scientific faddists, every Bengal village was denuded of its woods and shruberries, even its groves of harmhous to the improve of the second bamboos, to the immense suffering and consternation of the poor people; for, the theory then was that every bush concealed the germs of malaria and the country could be germs of malaria and the country could be saved from this pestilence by cutting down all its jungles. The jungle-cutting theory has now been supplanted by that of mosquito. We have had enough of these fads, and we hope, Sir Andrew will keep himself aloof from them.

only resist the attacks of the fever but expel its poison easily from their system. Another cause is the bad water they drink. Another is the defective drainage of the rural tracts. The removal of these causes requires a large expenditure of money while the destruction of the mosquitoes can be effected by spending a trifle. Naturally the mosquito theory is very agreeable. It is at the same time dangerous and mischievous; for, if the Government seriously takes it up, it may neglect the real remedies, and thus allow the scourge to commit more havor than it is doing now.

A Durbar of tribal jirgahs will be held at Quetta on the 30th September.

The Dudwa Mailani Branch of the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway, which is a fair weather surface line, has with the advent of the monsoon, been closed to public traffic until

We understand that the Chitral Reliefs will, as usual, be carried out in the autumn and the Indo-China Reliefs not till the beginning of next spring. This will obviate the necessity of making transport arrangements in the

Judgment on the appeal filed in the Chief Court of Lahore by Government in the case of Inspector Safdar Jang, Kötwal of Amritsar, versus Gaina has been delievered by Justices Clarke and Chatterjee dismissing the appeal and upholding the order of the lower Court.

The official review of the Court of Wards in the Punjab for 1902-03 notices with satisfaction that "under the new Act the Financial Commissioer, instead of occupying the posicial Commissioer, instead of occupying the posi-tion of a mere controlling authority over the Court of Wards is now himself the Court of Wards for the whole Province and is thus more directly connected than before with the estates under his charge." "It would be in-teresting to know," asks the "Civil and Mili-tary Gazette," whether under this Pooh Bah system the "Financial Commissioner still communicates with the 'Court of Wards' by post or whether he only soliloguises." post or whether he only soliloquises."

With regard to a rather sensational statement which has appeared describing the dis-armament of the Military Police battalion in Silchar, there seems no cause for the alarm which was said to exist in the Surma Valley. There were certainly symptoms of discontent openly manifested in the battalion, but the Chief Commissioner has informed the Government of India that the matter has been settled, though full particulars have not yet reached Simla. We learn from other sources that the Surma Valley Light Horse took over the armoury of the police, and did guard duties pending the arrival of a detachment of Military Police from Shillong .- "Pioneer."

Mr. Consul Werner's report on the trade of Kiungchow for 1903 says: With regard to cocoanut oil it may be useful to mention that it is used by the natives as a specific for toothache, and is said to be never failing remedy. The directions for use are as follows:—Procure a fresh cocoanut, cut it in half, place one half with the concave side facing upwards on a large cup containing some cotton wool, and inside the cocoanut put some live charcoal. When the oil exudes on to the wool, take the latter out, and insert it with the aid of a blunt needle into the aching cavity. Care must be taken not to let the oil drop on to the tongue or skin, since it raises a most painful blister.

The Government is blamed (gently blamed, of course, in words, severely in effect) for not looking better after elementary education, and it raises a most painful blister.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

London, June 3.

MR. FACING-BOTH-WAYS O'CONOR, C.I.E.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E., recently Director-General of Statistics in India, has soon found himself in that Paradise to which all the ablest Anglo-Indians go when they return to their own land on retirement from service. I refer to the lecture room of the Society of Arts. If a retired Anglo-Indian official does not, within a few months of his arrival in England, receive a pressing invitation from the energetic Secretary of the Indian Section, a gentleman who, since he took up the man-agement of its affairs has made the section the most useful and effective arena in the Emagement of its affairs has made the section the most useful and effective arena in the Empire for the discussion of a great country's affairs;—if, I say, a retired civilian does not come under the friendly compulsion of Mr. Samuel Digby, the Secretary of the Section, it may be taken for granted that the power of presenting a really useful papers not possessed by the overlooked one. In this ability as an organiser the aforesation as more sure Vice-gerent of the Almighty than as the Pope of Rome or the Dalai Lama of Tibet. Perhaps this last fact may account for the circumstance that another individual of the same name as the puissant Secretary not unknown in other like arenas of controversy, never takes any part in a Society of Arts (Indian Section) discussion. But, while I am saying all this I am keeping Mr. O'Conor and his paper waiting, which is a pity, for a more honest and candid, if somewhat bothsided, statement concerning the condition of India has not appeared for many days from ex-official. Indeed if it appeared as an Appendix to such a book as, say, "Prosperous' British India." it would not be found to the safety of the governors who were highly esteemed if they did a man the favour of sections of a great country's affairs;—if, I say, a retired civilian does not come under the friendly control of the samuel Digby, the Secretary of the Section, the power of these the power of the samuel as the power of the said of the same name as the puissant Secretary not unknown in other like arenas of controversy, never takes any part in a Society of Arts (Indian Section) discussion. But, while I am saying all this I am keeping Mr. O'Conor and his paper waiting, which is a pity, for a more honest and candid, if somewhat bothsided, statement concerning the condition of India has not appeared for many days from ex-official. Indeed if it appeared as an Appendix to such a book as, say, "Prosperous' British India." it would not be found.

Appendix to such a book as, say, "Prosperous' British India," it would not be found that any portion of that work is in conflict with Mr. O'Conor's facts: only in respect to certain conclusions would the Appendix seem out of harmony with the text. For, in the mevitable eulogy of the material successes achieved by the Anglo-Indian Administration, always with ample means at command, there is little with which the most "comprehensive Of course it would be very good thing for the Government if it could transfer its own responsibility upon the shoulders of mosquitoes. Unfortunately, that is not to be; for at least, some of the causes of the malarial fever are now too well known to be ignored or removed by killing these rascally mosquitoes,—and rascals they are in all conscience. Want of nourishment is the main reason of this scourge. People had previously better and more healthy food and thus they could not accept as his own. With that phase of the Paper I shall have nothing more to say in this paragraph. I recognise the presence of eulogy and appreciate the moderation with which that side of the picture is represented. What I want to point out is that Mr. O'Conor makes many admissions. When it is remembered that these admissions are hedged around by the position which a pensioned ex-official necessarily occupies, by his loyalty to the service he so recently adorned, and by his honest belief in the greatness of the work which his countrymen have done—in which work he has borred. denouncer" of British Indian mis-rule would men have done—in which work he has born-a part—it will be confessed that, in effect, they go as far as anything which certain cri-tics, who are such dreadful creatures that our

of a workhouse inmate here is un. maginable luxury, you may perhaps have some conception of the state of the case. There are many millions of agricultural labourers in India whose wage is two annas a day, say about one shilling a week; men whose garments are limited to an unclean rag around their loins and another round their heads whose miserable huts possess not even the rough rope-strung frame which in India does duty for a bedstead, who eat an insufficient meal from an earthenware platter or a large dry leaf, who are unconscious of luxuries, and happy if they can get a full meal of the coarse inferior grains which are their staple food. These unfortunate wretches, some thirty odd millions of them, male and female, are the people who first feel the pinch of hunger in an adverse season. Their occupation ceases the moment agricultural operations are sus-pended until the return of the rains; they are the first to come on the relief works when drought is declared, and they are the last to

Before I cite other examples, let me draw attention to the curious manner in which Mr. O'Conor conveys his opinion that things in India might be better than they are. He declares that, in spite of all the progress which millions upon millions of pounds of borrowed money have ensured, "India is still an extremely backward country, . . . that this backwardness is due to various causes

"for which the State is not directly responsible, and is not due to administrative crimes,

"but, the conditions might be considerably modified and improved by administrative measures which should be brought into operation.

Was there ever a neater way of first soothing was there ever a neater way of first soothing the Administration as in no way to blame and then bringing it in as guilty on all the counts of the indictment? An English King, Richard I, was because of his vacillation, nick-named Richard Yea-and-Nay. Mr. James Edward O'Conor may be called the Anglo-Indian Yea-and-Nay. All through the Paper again and again is the idol of perfect administration thrown over to lie on the temple floor like thrown over to lie on the temple floor like Dagon the god of the Philistines, of whom it is recorded "that Dagon was fallen upon his face to the ground. . . .; and the head of Dagon and both of the palms of his hands lay cut off upon the threshold; only the stump of Dagon was left to him."

The Government is blamed (contly blamed)

declaration.

Mr. O'Conor defends the agriculturist against his traducers, and declares the extravagance charged against him has (and here comes another of the round dozen of sly hits at official shallow diagnosing and dogmatising) "been greatly exaggerated by persons who find it easier to suggest such incidents as cause of agricultural indebtedness than to go to the root of the matter and see whether administrative action or inaction has any share in the depression of the agriculturist, while in every other direction there has been marked advance."

Richer and richer becomes the humour of

Richer and richer becomes the humour of the Paper as one proceeds with one's reading. Once more, Mr. O'Conor does not "wish to

the competition rent of a private landlord."

2. The Burden on the Cultivator is too
Heavy: "It is doubtful whether the efforts
now being made to take the cultivator out of

Revenue: "We must appreciate to the full call that the State is doing, or proposing to do in the provision of irrigation (as to which I may note that upwards of 30 million acres are now annually irrigated)—in the provision

"At the same time the greatest care should be exercised to restrict the growth of these charges, for the same reason that it is better to raise an internal loan than to resort to the foreign money-lender. The properties foreign money-lender. The unremitting atto this point to prevent the undue increase of what after all is certainly a burden in the ex-penditure abroad of taxes raised in India." Here, however, I must stay my hand. This

paragraph of mine is too long already. Two things, nevertheless, must be said:

First: Mr. O'Conor, who has sat at the gate and counted everything for many years, practically concedes all that the outside critics of the Government of India allege, and shows that if he had not been an official he would have been as severe a censor of British rule in India as the most abused non-official

critics; he might even have written "Pros-perous' British India"; Second: In the discussion the plague mortality was strongly commented upon by Professor Simpson, who pointed out that one week's deaths in March last from this disease claimed more victims than the South African war from violence and disease from beginning to end of the conflict. If in one week there were forty-two thousand casualties in the Liao-Tang Peninsula, how norror-stricken would the whole world become! British India and melancholia. and its Christian rulers take forty-two thousand deaths from plague in one week as all in the day's work not even calling for one word of comment from more than a dozen of the forty millions of India's rulers re-siding in the United Kingdom. Notwithstanding plague and famine, in Mr. O'Conor's own words, the eulogists of British Indian ad-ministration, "declares solemnly that every-thing is for the best in India, that the world has never seen such an admirable administrative system before, that no other nation could have done anything like it, that the results must commend themselves alike to gods and men, that India is always prosperous as the outcome of just and vell-ordered government, except at intervals, then cosmic forces intervene to devastate the land with drought and famine."

CONCERNING SOME BOOKS.

"War on Wester Clothing." At the time of the Coronation it was constantly remarked that the Indian Princes and soldiers who came to take part in the cere-monies sat their hors s as though rider and horse were of one pie of living machinery. Certainly, the movements of both were in perfect sympathy, and the straight, lithe

cople to a standard attained by the Burmese. I figures of the riders excited universal admirmr. O'Conor says "the teaching of the masses has been reprehensibly neglected." Difficult? No doubt, "but our position in India requires that we should face and solve difficult questions, not evade them."

"The elimination of caste prejudice," says Mr. O'Conor, "must be left severely alone by the Government. As time passes and needs increase, civilization will sweep away the worst features of caste." This is a notable declaration. Traditions of perfect horsemanship ation. Traditions of perfect horsemanship come from the East, and, generally speaking, Indians and Arabs may be considered to carry off the palm even to-day. I mention this fact in order to show the pettinence of an attack which is being made by one the most famous of London's orthopaedic surgeons, Mr. Noble Smith, M.D., F.R.C.S., on the various causes which are resulting in spinal weakness and irregular development in so many English boys and girls of the present day. By all boys and girls of the present day. By all means at his command, by his pen as well as by his professional skill, Mr. Noble Smith is by his professional skill, Mr. Noble Smith is endeavouring to bring home to the nation the need for "making straight the child." In his crusade he attacks the system of western clothing. His chief objections are that, as a rule, the garments worn by English children are too tight, that they do not allow for natural expansion and growth, that the weight is badly distributed, frequently involving a drawing forward of the shoulders and consequent contraction of the chest, and that once children have been forced into illand consequent contraction of the chest, and that once children have been forced into ill-fitting, badly-constructed garments, all sorts of curvatures, contractions, and deformities are likely to follow, bringing in their train the scourge of consumption and other diseases. As regards boys, Mr. Smith is especially severe on the use of braces, owing to their downward pressure on their shoulders, and also on stiff high linen colars which have a tendency to push the head forward. Mr. Smith offers some valuable suggestions for overcoming the evil, but with these I need scarcely trouble you. Only I would urge that at the present time, when European dress is becoming more and more fashionable in India, it is well for Indian parents to remember that it is well for Indian parents to remember that the loosely fitting national garments are more conducive than European clothes to upright figures and full natural development.

"A Woman of Many Moods."

At a time when Indian women are being revealed to their western sisters in a true ment on the land to-day with the assessment in the days of our predecessors. I does not and Sarat Kumar Ghosh, books dealing with western women may be welcomed in the East. And such books afford wide scope to the novelist. One of the latest which has tor my rulers and governors who were highly esteemed if they did a man the favour of allowing him to live. We cught to arrange to let him live and thrive, not take from him the competition rent of a private landlord."

2. The Burden on the Cultivator is too Heavy: "It is doubtful whether the efforts to so impulsive and wayward a character out of so impulsive and wayward a character of so impulsive and wayward a character out of so impulsive and so impulsive and so impuls light by such writers as the Sister Nivedita and Sarat Kumar Ghosh, books dealing with Western women may be welcomed in the East. And such books afford wide scope to Heavy: "It is doubtful whether the efforts now being made to take the cultivator out of hands of the money-lender will have much effect, or, even if they have the fullest effect, that they will materially improve the cultivator's position, until a larger share of the produce of the so. Left in his hands, and ne is protected against enhanced assessment by Government officials, and against enhanced rents by private landlords. This, as I have said, is much the most important of Indian industries, more important than all the rest but together, and it should receive from the State more discerning attention than, I am afraid, has as yet been given to it."

3. A 25 to 30 per cent Reduction of Land Revenue: "We must appreciate to the full solution of the cultivation of Land Revenue: "We must appreciate to the full solution of Land Revenue: "We must appreciate to the full solution of Land Revenue: "We must appreciate to the full solution of Land Revenue: "We must appreciate to the full solution of Land Revenue: "The heroine is of so impulsive and wayward a character that she lives through strange experiences and peculiar discipline before she comes to that she lives through strange experiences and peculiar discipline before she comes to that she lives through strange experiences and peculiar discipline before she comes to that she lives through strange experiences and peculiar discipline before she comes to that she lives through strange experiences and peculiar discipline before she comes to that she lives through strange experiences and peculiar discipline before she comes to that she lives through strange experiences and peculiar discipline before she comes to that she lives through strange experiences and peculiar discipline before she comes to that she lives through strange experiences and peculiar discipline before she comes to understand that she lives through strange experiences and peculiar discipline before she comes to understand that she lives through strange experiences and peculiar discipline before she co her mother-in-law who disapproved the match, so, in her impulsiveness, she disappears. Much happens before the final reconciliation between husband and wife. The lady goes to some English friends in Paris, where her husband, who has given up a military career and returned from India, eventually finds her; they are in the same circle of friends, but the relationship is not avowed. An American military care in the same circle of friends, but the relationship is not avowed. they go as far as anything which certain critics, who are such dreadful creatures that our tics, who are such dreadful creatures that our lips shall not be sullied with their names, have written. For example, take a passage as to the poverty-stricken landless labourer, of whom there are thirty millions. Not Sir William Hunter, nor the outside critics have (described this section of the suffering people more graphically. Mr. O'Conor says:—

"The great mass of the people are occupiers of extremely small holdings, imperfectly cultivated by reason of their poverty, and described this country difficult to make you realise the concentration of the class who constitute the bulk of the population and who contribute most idedness. To talk of the Home Charges as the conclusion, when the hero and heroine agree to make a fresh start together on the worker, the artisan, not merely the unskilled is at the beginning of a long paragraph; at the end comes this climb down:—

"At the same time the provision the provision of advances for improvements, in lessons on reformed methods of cultivation, in the introduction, in the introduction of new plants and improved implements, but—important as these are, especially the development of irrigation—I have little doubt that the reduction of the class the same circle of friends, but the reduction of the land from India, the long is not avowed. An American millionaire, his knowledgeful sister, a worthless french aristocracy, are among the characters who play a part in the story. A strike of French aristocracy, are among the characters who play a part in the story. A

"An Arab Remedy for the Drink Habit."
Oritics of British rule in India have declared that at some future time pyramids of beer bottles will testify to the occupation of the country by Tommy Atkins and his superiors as well as by non-official Britons. However that may be, the work of temperance reformers in India—a work which lay so near to the heart of the late W. S. Caine—proves that the drink habit needs to be fought against in India as well as in England. The Incensing Bill now before Parliament, and the great outcry it has aroused, has resulted in some startling statistics with regard to the drink habit in Great Britain. These statisdrink habit in Great Britain. These statistics certainly lend especial value to a pamphlet which has been recently issued, "The Medical Treatment of the Drink Habit," by A Stoddard Kennedy, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.O. Ed., published by Simpkin, Marchal, 6d., in which the use of a drug known to Arab physicians in the Middle Ages is stated to be very efficacious. Auroterchloride of Sodium was used by the Arab physicians in treating mental di-sease, but, in combination with other remedies, it has been successful in producing in these days a repugnance to alcohol such as no other treatment has yet achieved. It has an elective action on conditions of despondency

His Highness the Raja of Moharbhanj's His Highness the Raja of Moharbhanj's light 2ft. 6in. gauge railway in North Orissa, which was commenced in July, 1902, is approaching completion, and will shortly be ready for opening to public traffic. The line, which is 32 miles long, has been built by the Indian State under the supervision of its own Engineering-in-Chief, Mr. Martin, and connects the Raja's capital Baripada with the Baripada Road station (North of Balasore) on the Cuttack-Howrah section of the Benzalthe Cuttack-Howrah section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. In undertaking this project the Raja emulated the good example of the Parlakimedi State, which, in March, 1898, started a 2ft. 6in. gauge railway from the capital (Parlakimedi) to a junction with the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Naupada, a large salt emporium and factory on the East Coast. The latter line, 25 miles long, was opened on the 1st April 1900 and was worked by the the 1st April, 1900, and was worked by the Indian State as an independent concern until the 31st December, 1901, after which the working was entrusted to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, who work the line at actual cost. The Moharbhanj State would be well advised to give the working of their line also to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

High Court.—June 24.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pratt and Handley.)

THE BARISAL SENSATION.

Mr. K. N. Sen Gupta moved on behalf of one Abdul Rahaman, who had been convicted under Section 439 Cr. P. C. and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, for a rule upon the District Magistrate of Barisal to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside or modified.

The petitioner is a ticca gharry driver plying his gharry for hire in the town of Barisal. On the night of 9th May the petition-Barisal. On the night of 9th May the petitioner's gharry was engaged by a servant of an Honorary Magistrate. At the time of starting from the stables he lit both the lamps and was proceeding along the public road when he saw another carriage coming from the opposite direction. He moved his own gharry to the edge of the road and commenced proceeding slowly, but the other carriage collided with one of the back wheels of the petitioner's gharry and a very sad and unfortunate accident happened. Both Mr. Jack and Mr. Buchan, (the District Magistrate and the Assistant Magistrate) the occupants of the other carriage were thrown out on the road other carriage were thrown out on the road and Mr. Jack got injuries on his head. The petitioner was then put upon his trial before Mr. Weatherall, an Honorary Magistrate, and convicted in the manner stated above. The petitioner part appealed to the peti petitioner next appealed to the Sessions Judge who affirmed the conviction and

It was urged that while expressing his deep regret at the said accident, a conviction under Section 337 I. P. C. was not sustainable, that on the findings of both the courts below, the petitioner should have been convicted under Section 283 I. P. C.

Their Lordships issued the following tule:
Let the record be sent for and let a rule issue calling upon the District Magistrate to show cause why the sentence passed upon the petitioner should

trate to show cause why the sentence passed upon the petitioner should not be reduced under the circumstances of

MURSHIDABAD MURDER CASE

TWO MEN SAVED FROM GALLOWS.

Following the barbarous practice some of our Judges do not feel any scruple in sending a number of men to the gallows for the murder of a single individual. There is a case hailing from Murshidabad in which the sase harring from Murshidabad in which the Sessions Judge sentenced to death 3 persons and to transportation for life another man for the murder of a young man. Two of these doomed men, against whom the Deputy Legal Remembrancer could not find sufficient cient evidence connecting them with the offence, were acquitted and set at liberty by their Lordships. The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by their Lordships : -

Four accused Suklal Singh, Domon Sheik, Hari Kahar and Haribole Chamar were tried by the Sessions Judge of Murshidabad with the aid of a jury for the murder of Amulya Singh on the 2nd March 1904. Three of the Singh on the 2nd March 1904. Three of the jury were of opinion that all four accused were guilty under Section 302 I. P. O., two of the jury were of opinion that none of the accused were guilty; the Judge agreeing with the majority of the jury found all four accused guilty under Section 302 I. P. O.; he sentenced Suklal Singh, Doman Sheik and Haribole Chamar to death and sentenced Hari Kahar to transportation for life under Section 302 I. Haribole Chamar to death and sentenced Hari Kahar to transportation for life under Section 374 Cr. P. C. The Judge has referred the sentences on Suklal, Doman, and Haribole to this court for confirmation of the sentences of death. All four accused have appealed against their conviction and sentences. The Deputy Legal Remembrancer has argued the case before us and has stated that he is unable to support the conviction and sentences on Suklal and Doman.

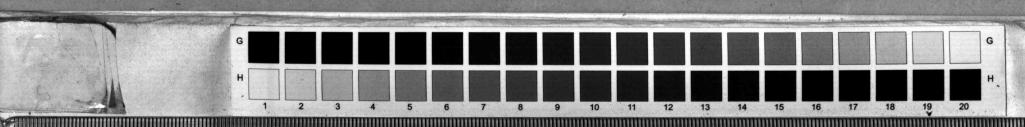
The facts of the case are that Amulya

The facts of the case are that Amulya Singh the deceased left his mother's house about noon on the 2nd March last; he did not return that evening, his mother made enquiries for some days, but without success. On 5th March a dead body was found in a Sal forest, the two legs had been eaten by wild animals but from the waist upwards, the body was intact. A ring of keys was tied to his waist and there was a Piran on his body; the throat had been cut right across; two rings, one iron and one silver were on the little finger. The mother identified the body as that of her son Amulya and the rings and keys as belonging to him. A silver chain which the deceased wore round his waist was not found. The Police Sub-Inspector Makkey Lel City pector Makhan Lal Ghose recognised the body as his, having known Amulya before.

We have no doubt whatever that the body was that of Amulya. The Civil Hospital Assistant examined the body on March 8th; it was decomposed beyond recognition; the larynx was divided in two places by cuts. He stated that the injuries found on the body if inflicted during life were sufficient to cause death.

We have now to find out who caused the death of Amulya Singh. It was known that Amulya had an intrigue with Srimoti, the wife of accused No. 4. On March 7th, Dipo, mother of Amulya, laid an information charges a spinate for hughand accused 4. Subtraction of Spinate for hughand accused 4. Subtractions of the subtraction of the subtract ing Srimoti, her husband, accused 4, Suklal ing Srimoti, her husband, accused 4, Suklal, accused 1, and Doman, accused 2, (Suklal's servant) with the murder of Amulya. They were arrested. A search was made for the silver chain worn by Amulya. It was produced by Hari Kaibarta, who said the first accused Suklal had given it to him. The chudder worn by the deceased was produced by the 4th accused Haribole from the bed of a river where it had been buried under the a river where it had been buried under the sands. An iron rod, with which first accused was said to have struck deceased on the head, was produced by Ratwa, a laborer employed by 1st accused from the mud of a tank. Ratwa stated that 1st accused had buried the iron rod in the tank in his presence at night. A pocket knife which deceased had in his pocket was produced by Haribol accused No. 4. The knife with which the throat of the deceased was said to have been cut by Haribole was never found.

Hari Kaibarta who produced the silver chain turned approver and stated that all chain turned approver and stated that all the 4 accused were present at the murder and took part in it. He said that the 1st accused Suklal asked him to go to the Hat with him as he wished to beat Amulya the deceased: he describes the striking on the head with the iron rod and the cutting of the



throat with the "cheni" (knife). Srimoti gave evidence before the committing Magistrate and described the murder in the same way. Witnesses have deposed that they saw the deceased, Amulya, Srimoti and Haribole together in the afternoon of the 2nd March, ling. I said all right. I then went away the land returned at about two on the 23rd. He passed upon him.

Suklal and Doman have never confessed and have all along said it was a false case against them. No property of the deceased was found with them. We do not believe the evidence of Ratwa about the iron rod. It is most improbable that Suklal should

acquit Suklal and Doman and direct that they be set at liberty.

The evidence against Hari Kahar is his own confession that he was present at the murder, corroborated by the confession of Haribole and by the evidence of the approver. He produced an umbrella belonging to Suklal which he said Suklal had given him to take home. The "cheni" is said to have been concealed in the umbrella before the murder. We dismiss the appeal of Hari Kahar and we We dismiss the appeal of Hari Kahar and we may add he cannot appeal on the merits against the verdict of the jury.

ALLEGED FORGED TELEGRAM. IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS AT DARJILING.

Darjiling, June 23.
Before Mr. Garrett, Deputy Commissioner, to-day, Bertram D'Cruz, aged 24, a Eurasian from Calcutta, was brought up under arrest and charged under section 29 Indian Telegraph Act with having on the 26th January transmitted by telegram a message which he knew to be false and fabricated. The message, addressed to The "Englishman," Calcutta, and purported to be from Mr. Newman, correspondent with the Tibet Mission, was as follows:

"Colonel Younghusband has received a mes "Colonel Younghusband has received a mes sage asking him to retire in order to avoid coming into collision with a Russian force which, it is stated, is advancing with mountain batteries and has crossed the Tibetan frontier accompanied by Grand Lama and Tibetan officer. Obliged to ride in; returning

to-morrow."

For the prosecution Mr. Banerji, Government pleader, appeared. The case was watched on behalf of Elliott by Mr. W. Harold Edwards. The first witness called was Mr. C. W. Wilkins, Telegraph Master, Darjiling. He was shown the telegram and identified it. On the 26th January, 1904, Mr. Chatterji, the signaller on duty, brought it to him about 9 a.m., and asked witness if it could be accepted Witness read it and questioned the man who a.m., and asked witness if it could be accepted Witness read it and questioned the man who brought it. Witness identified the accused. He asked where and from whom he had brought the telegram. The accused said from Mr. Newman, correspondent of the "Englishman." The message was booked and the clerk gave him a receipt. The accused tendered payment. The accused asked if it was all right and went away. After the message was despatched the Superintendent at Calcutts wanted to know if the message was a genuine wanted to know if the message was a genuine correspondent with the Tibet Mission. Charles Thomas was also tried with Elliott wanted to know if the message was a genuine one. Witness replied that to all intents and urposes it was. Acting under instructions a search was made in Darjiling for Mr. Newman, who could not be found. The Superintendent at Calcutta was informed of the non-

success of the search. Asked by the Magistrate if he had any questions to ask the accused denied that he mentioned Mr. Newman's name at the telegraph

the money.

The witness affirmed that accused distinctly said the telegram was from Mr. Newman, The

"Englishman" correspondent.

The next witness Mr. P. C. Chatterji, signaller of the Darjiling Telegrahp Office, identified the accused who in handing in the message said it had been given to him by Mr. Newman, correspondent of The "Englishman." Witness asked if Mr. Newman was in Darjiing. The accused replied "No, he has left just now for the frontier." The witness book ed the message and gave the accused a receipt. Replying to the accused the witness said he was sure the accused stated that the message was from Mr. Newman. Police Sub-Inspector Lama deposed that he saw the accused at the Darjiling Railway Station on the 26th January, when he arrived. Witness asked why he was returning so soon. The accused said it was too cold. He gave the name of C. Bertram, Ballyganj, and said that he had come to get an appointment in the Commissariat, but had failed. Accused wrote his own name and address on a slip of paper which four or five days later witness handed which four or five days later witness handed to his inspector retaining the copy produced. Accused told witness that he stayed the night of the 26th in the station on the Guards premises. Replying to the Magistrate's request for questions the accused said that he first spoke to a policeman and told him he had come to apply for a commissariat job. That he had a butter business carried on under the name of Bertram and Co., in Calcutta.

Mr. R. N. Goodwin, Manager of The "Englishman," deposed that Mr. Newman had been on the staff of The "Englishman" for five or six years. Witness knew his handwriting. That of the telegram was not Mr. Newman's writing. The message was received in The "Englishman that in yesterday with a few variations.

ing. The message was received in The "Englishman" Office on the 26th. The paragraph in the dak edition produced was based on the message. Mr. Newman was now at Gyantse. There was no other Newman on the "Englishman" stoff

gether in the afternoon of the 2nd March last. Haribole had a motive for killing the deceased as he knew or suspected the intrigue with his wife. He produced the chudder and the pocket knife belonging to the deceased; he also made a confession before the Committing Magistrate in which he described how the murder was committed. He tried to minimise his share in it. Hari Kahar also made a confession and stated that 4th accused was present at the murder and cut the throat a the deceased with the "cheni" and the approver said the same. The guilt of Haribole is clearly established and we dismiss his appeal and confirm the sentence of death passed upon him. doubtful about my carrying out the work. I his age was 42, his name was William Hensaid if there was nothing to fear, I could do it. The telegram was supposed to be signed by a Mr. Newman addressed to The "Englishman" Office. I remember it was about the Tibetan war. At the end it was said that he was riding in to-morrow. I went to Sealdah station. Before I went Elliott gave me some this man and to the Corporation of Calcutta. The Court: Do you know this man?—Your Honor will kindly pardon me. I have been advised not to make any statement in this matter. by a Mr. Newman addressed to The "Englishman" Office, I remember it was about the Tibetan war. At the end it was said that he was riding in to-morrow. I went to Sealdah station. Before I went Elliott gave me some instructions and told me if questioned I should say I was looking for a job in the Commissariat. He also told me not to mix with people but to keep to myself. In regard to the telegram that I should hand it in at Dariiling and give him the receipt. If any the evidence of Ratwa about the iron rod. It is most improbable that Suklal should take a witness at night with him to see him bury the rod in a tank, more specially as Suklal then knew the police suspected him. In the Sessions Court Srimoti retracted all she had said before the Magistrate and stated that she had been tortured by the police to make that statement. There is therefore no evidence against Suklal and Doman except the statements of the co-accused Haribole and Hari Kahar and the approver Hari Kaibarta, which are uncorroborated. We accordingly acquit Suklal and Doman and direct that they be set at liberty.

The evidence against Hari Kahar is his ing for a job in the Commissariat. I went up and spent the next two days strolling about doing nothing. On the 27th about 10-30 a. m. I went to the Government Telegraph Office and handed in the telegram to a native. He called a European signaller. They both read the telegram and finally a middle-aged European, who was, I suppose, the head man, came and asked me where I had got the telegram. I told him a man named Newman had given it to me. He said he had instructions to receive telegrams of this kind from certain persons only. However, he finally ordered the Babu to take it. I paid 8 annas for sending the message and got into the train. On reaching Siliguri a man came up to me and asked statement was true and made voluntarily.

The court. Tour hat been shown the elegram?—Yes.

Did you write out the elegram?—I serve my defence. You de e to answe otherwise? —Yes.

The next witness ed was Charles Hardless, 34, Creek Ro Calcutta, Government expert in handwriting. Shown the alleged on the bogus telegram and the other two exhibits, he id all three were in the same person. The word "Darjeeling." on the telegram was in the same person who wrote the telegram. The Government pleader mentioned that the last mentioned was written by Thomas in the presence of members of the Detective Department Other exhibits were letters from Thomas to Messrs. Rose and Fernandez, who

he had the copy of a ruller statement given to Mr. Ellis which he could put in f necessary

Mr. Ellis which he could put in 'f necessary The Deputy Commissioner said it was taken down by the police. He preferred to take the statement made before the Alipur Magistrate. The Deputy Commissioner formally charged the accused, who pleaded guilty, adding: "Of was not educated."

The Deputy Magistrate said the case would be adjourned until the 29th day. Mr. Walsh would give evidence. The application of Mr. Edwards on behalf of Elliott for a certified cony of the accused's statement was granted.

The accused was removed to custody.

Charles Thomas was also tried with Elliott on the same charge, both appearing in the

dock together.

Mr. Banerji, Government pleader, prosecuted, and Messrs. Harold Edwards and C.

N. Manuel defended. At the outset of the proceedings, Mr. Edwards said that the accused claimed to be tried as a European British subject, his grand-father being a Scotchman. The Deputy Commissioner said office. He simply said a man who was riding on horseback gave it to him to hand in with made out he should commit to the sessions. A jury was not necessary at the present en-

quiry.
William Charteris, father-in-law of the accused, said he had known him for 35 years. From general report, information came to his knowledge that Elliott's grandfather was a Scotchman, who came out and settled in this country. The Government pleader did not dispute the witness' statement. The Government pleader proceeded to call evidence of the control of the country of dence for the prosecution. Messrs. Goodwin and Wilkins, the telegraph master, and Chatterji, signaller, repeated their evidence given on the previous day in the case against D'Cruz, who was present in Court in custody. The cross-examination of the witnesses was reserved. First a fresh witness, Richard Carr, signaller at Siliguri, deposed that on the 26th of January he received a message from the telegraph master at Darjiling giving a description of the Eurasian who had sent a message earlier in the day from Darjiling. There was only one person in the train answering to the description. The witness asked him if he had sent such a telegram. He denied it. Witness recognised the accused, D'Cruz, as the individual he questioned. Witness informed Mr. Wilkins next day of

Thomas who was engaged writing at Elliott's house. He did not know if he got pay for it. The witness D'Cruz, examined by the Government Pleader, repeated the statement put in yesterday with a few variations. No fresh facts were elicited.

In the course of his evidence D'Cruz said: In the course of his evidence D'Cruz said:

After returning to Calcutta, hearing that the police were making enquiries about him, he went to Elliott's house. Both the accused took him to a house in Beliaghatta belonging statement made by the accused before the Magistrate at Alipur on the 29th of March:

"Mr. Flliott, who lived at Taltolla Bazar"

In the course of his evidence D'Cruz said:

After returning to Calcutta, hearing that the police were making enquiries about him, he went to Elliott's house. Both the accused took him to a house in Beliaghatta belonging such a scheme can be we woman to pay her thirty rupees per month. Class of Indian officers who service.

he was in hiding for twenty days. Here the Bank Rate.—The Directors of the Bank of police found him and took him before the Bengal reduced the rate of interest to 3 per Commissioner when he made a full state-cent on Thursday.

Commissioner when he made a full statement.

At the conclusion of witness's evidence the Deputy Commissioner said he intended to address some questions to the accused. Mr. D. M. Hamilton have resigned their address one questions to the accused. Mr. Edwards, their Solicitor, said they had been advised to reserve their defence. His Honor would understand their reasons for not revolution only one death from plague in Calcutta on Thursday, the 23rd instant, when the total his age was 42, his name was William Henderson Elliott, address 33 Taltolla Bazar

A Daring Fraud On A Female.—On Friday. gave me a 100 rupees note o. a. 8/1883 to pay for my train fare and expenses; also a telegram which was written by somebody. I do not know who. I believe it was one Thomas who does Elliott's writing. Elliott read the was rather plying. In answer to the Court Elliott said the was rather plying. In answer to the Court Elliott said

this matter. The Court.—I will ask certain questions: You can answer them or not as you please.

(Pointing to accused) Do you know this man? You decline to answer?—Yes.

The Court:—Did you cause the telegram which is the subject of this case to be written or despatched?—I can only repeat what I have said before. I decline to answer. I

The Court addressing the accused. Charles Thomas, elecited that his age is 34. At present he was clerk to Elliott at the same address.

The Court: Do you keew this man D'Cruz?—Your honour, I have been advised not to answer.

The Court: You hav been shown the telegram?—Yes.
Did you write out that my defence. You defence wise?—Yes.
The next witness

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

(From our own Correspondent)

Simla, June 23.

FIRST CLASS. D r.John Murdoch, Secretary, Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.

Mr. Harry Lindsay Tilly, Chief Collector, Customs, Rangoon.

Mr. Henry Cousens, Superintendent, Archeclogical survey, Bombay.
Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, Head Master,
Ahmedabad High School.

Miss manning, Secretary, National Indian Association, England.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, June 24 Oaptain Traill, R.E., Under Secretary to Mysore Government, is granted six months' leave. Lieutenant H. R. N. Pritchard is posted

to the Punjab Commission as Political Pro-bationer. Captain W. H. Cox, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon of Wana.

Assistant Surgeon DeSilva of Indian Ma

rine steamer Comet officiates temporarily as Residency Surgeon Baghdad...

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. Mr. J. C. McDowell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is reposted to the Central Pro-

Mr. H. C. Walker, Assistnant Conservator of Forests, reverts to Burma.

LieutenantColonel Renny Tailyour, is gazetted Assistant Surveyor-General and Lieunenant H. S. May, R. E., is appointed to the Survey of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of their seats, on the Viceroy's Legislative Council is notified of the How. Messrs. Lily, Pedler, Morison and Hamiltonian milton. HOME DEPARTMENT. Mr. N. L. Hall Ward, Indian Education-

al Service, officiates in charge of the records of the Government of India vice Mr. C. R. Wilson on leave. FINANCE DEPARTMENT. Mr. Rose, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted two months leave. Mr. Nunn, is officiating.

THE WEATHER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Simla, June 24.

The rainfall was to-day general over the greater... part of India, but the Meteorological Department report that it is likely to decrease in general during the coming twenty-four hours. Showers, however, are forecast for Assam, Bengal, east of the United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, West Coast and South India.

A scheme is under consideration by which the military education of In h ian officers who he Indian Army his is a matter tention, and if ked out it will receive direct commissions in

Calcutta and Motussil.

A Daring Fraud On A Female.—On Friday, before Syed Mohamed Khan, Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate of Ampore one Nobo Kumar Biswas of Kripalpore was charged with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of a valuable pearl necklace worth about Rs. 1500 belonging to a female neighbour of his. The complainant entrusted the accused with the ornament for sale. The accused alleging that ornament for sale. The accused alleging that the said Jewellery did not fetch its proper price returned to her a similar counterfiet necklace. The complainant having suspected the genuineness of the ornament returned to her caused it to be examined by an expert

her caused it to be examined by an expert
I Jeweller who pronounced it to be counterfiet.
The charge having satisfactorily been proved against the accural, he was sentenced to two years' rigoro amprisonment.

A Dany as Step-Father Convicted.—On Fridan as Step-Father Convicted.—On Magistrate of Alipore one Normohatal Shaik of Bastalla was charged with having kidnapped his minor married step-daughter from the custody of her husband. The accused had some time ago gone to the house of the husband of the girl and took her to his house on the pretext that her mother was ill. He subsequently attempted to dispose her of in the hand of a woman of the town. The husband of the girl getting scent of the affair timely rescued his wife from the clutches of the accused. The accused denied the charge and stated in his defence that the late to the clutches of the accused. The accused denied the charge and stated in his defence that the the charge and stated in his defence that the girl came to his house of her own accord. The court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Alipore Sessions.—On Friday Inspector P.
N. Mukherjee of the Bhowanipore Thanna charged one Abdool Gaffer, a notorious "budmash" of the locality before Mr.
Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Ithe accused: Yes, I must have said Mr. Newman's name, but being so long ago I had forgotten it.

The Magistrate: Have you anything to add to the statement?

The accused: Of course, I didn't give the whole particulars of everything to the Magistrate. I have given fuller details to Mr. Ellis, of the Detective Department. As I have said Elliott knew me from a little child. I always went to his house.

The Government pleader put in the 100 Rupee note which 'he accused admitted Le had signed on the back. He had told Mr. Ellis about it. The Government pleader said he had the copy of a ruller statement given to Mr. Ellis which he could put in 'f necessary'

Ilast mentioned was written by Thomas in the Detective Department Other exhibits were letters from Thomas to Messrs. Rose and Fernandez, who were letters from Thomas to Messrs. Rose and Fernandez, who were the accused stopped.

The accused: Of course, I didn't give the would be summoned for the 29th also Mrs. Piggott where the accused stopped.

The Court said it was doubtful if he could take the case on the 29th. Possibly it would not come on till the 1st. Committed to the house of a native gentleman for his fare in the broad day light. The accused availing himself of this opportunity got up on the coach box and furiously drove away to work the defence Solicitors put in a petition giving reasons for the accused declining to answer questions. Accused were then admitted be also on the back. He had told Mr. Ellis about it. The Government pleader said he had the copy of a ruller statement given to Mr. Ellis which he could put in 'f necessary' and hereactive Department Other exhibits were letters from Thomas to Messrs. Rose and Fernandez, who a carviage. A hackney carriage of the beassary to the heads of the case on the 29th. Possibly it would availing himself of this opportunity got up on the coach box and furiously drove away to each to the heads of the case of the heads of the heads of the case

A New Railway Line.—The District Board of Nadia, in Lower Eastern Benga, are, we learn, considering a scheme for the extension of the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway (which was floated under their auspices in 1895) from Krishnagar, in a north-easterly direction, to the town of Meherpur, a distance of about 30 miles. The proposed line tance of about 30 miles. The proposed line would traverse a rich tract of country lying between and watered by the Matabhanga and Jalangi rivers. It would act as a valuable feeder to the Ranaghat-Moorshedabad Extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway growing solidarity among nations. He hoped sion of the Eastern Bengal State Railway which is under construction, and has ousted the Ranaghat Company's little line, which has been sold to the Government. This relieves the District Board of their guarantee of net earnings of Rs. 1,473 per open mile per annum up to a maximum of Rs. 28,000, or 4 per cent. on a Shale Capital of Rs. 7,00,000. The burden of a subsidy has not, however, been a sewere one on the District Board, as it was reduced from a sum of Rs. 15,960 in 1902 to a sum of Rs. 5,674 in 1903, and would probably have disappeared altoand would probably have disappeared altogether by the end of 1904.

gether by the end of 1904.

Alleged Enticement.—Some days ago, Babu
Jotindra Mohun Ghose, vakii, appeared before
Mr. D. Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and made an application on behalf of a young man named Flowzdar against a man named Sewdar on a charge of having entice!

away his lawfully married wife Rampatra, from his lawful custody. The Court after hearing the facts, wanted to hear evidence in support of the allegations. On behalf of the defendant Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu, informed the Court that the defendant had formed the Court that the defendant rad never enticed away the woman. She was legally married to the defendant in the Sagai" from and since then she had been living with him. The pleader also assured that he ing with him. The pleader also assured that he would produce Rampatra in Court. On Friday morning, Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose, vakil, removed his application. Babu Tarak Nath said that on the last occasion, his client assured that he would produce Rampatra—his wife but he had not seen them nor Rampatra was produced. Babu Jotindra Mohun, asked the Court to issue warrants against both Sewdar and Rampatra. The

by the Sub-divisional Officer of Arambagh and sentenced to imprisonment. He preferred an appeal before Mr. G. K. Deb, Sessions judge of Hooghly. Babu Hara Prosad Chatterjee of the High Court Bar, instructed by Babu Bishnu Pado Chatterjee, appeared for the appellant. The facts of the case are that as the collecting member of the Punchayet the accused received Rs. 9-2-3 from the Burdwan Raj as rent for the "Chakran" lands, but he did not enter this amount in the account books. So the case for the prolands, but he did not enter this account books. So the case for the prosecution is that he misappropriated this amount. The defence was that he was bedridden with severe illness and forgot all about it, but when asked about it he paid the amount at once and that he acted in the amount at once and that he acted in the good faith. The learned Sessions Judge after going through the records and hearing the pleaders for the appellant has set aside the conviction and sentence of the lower court and ordered for a retrial of the appellant by some other Magistrate. The point of law involved was that the S.D.O. did not act according to see 191 C.P.C. often here iciency among a act according to sec. 191 C.P. arcs. lready do well on ing taken cognisance of the case under sec. 190 clause C. of Cr. P. C.

TELEGRAMS. REUTERS TELEGRAM'S THE RUSSU-JAPANESE WAR.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the Japanese are evacuating Samatse and other points northward of Fenghuangcheng, but are moving in force in the direction of Siuyen, Haicheng and Tashichao.

Reuter's correspondent of Tashichao.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says that he outposts of General Nodzu's army from Takushan are now 36 miles west of Siuyen.
General Stackelburg reports that the Japanese have not advanced beyond Wafangkau, and are extending on the front between Wafangkau and Fuchau.

Is appears that a fresh Japanese army, under General Nogi and not General Oku, is entrusted with the reduction of Port Arthur. The former has almost completed landing at Talienwan. It embarked at Japanese ports on 1st instant in twenty-six transports, and apparently the Vladivostock Squadron attacked some of these.

Kaiping.

Reuter wires from Niuchwang that a report is current there that the Japanese cavalry attacked Liaoyang late on Saturday. A Missionary has received information from native sources that the fighting was continued on Monday, and that Liaoyang was taken yesterday after-

A despatch from Admiral Skrydloff describes the achievements of the Vladivostok Squadron, and says it started on the 12th instant under command of Admiral Bezobrasoff to attack the Japanese maritime communications. He also describes the sinking of the transports already reported

ports already reported.

London, June 23.

The capture of Liaoyang is denied at St.

Petersburg.
The fighting in the Haicheng district is confined to skirmishes and unimportant encounters.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the Japanese are advancing in great strength from Liaotang and Siuyen. A whole division occupied Siungyocheng on the 21st instant. The Japanese are constructing field forfications and have mounted numerous guns from Kwandiansian in the north-east to a point south of Kaiping.

GENERAL.

in the Transvaal, are safeguarded."
Schaumann, who shot General Bobrikoff, was buried at night outside Helsingfors under

Regatta.

The Government Whips complain bitterly of slackness among the Unionist members, and intimate that, failing improvement, Government must consider their position.

The Tibet Expedition.

Nath said that on the last occasion, his client assured that he would produce Rampatra—his wife but he had not seen them nor Rampatra was produced. Babu Jotindra Mohun, asked the Court to issue warrants against both Sewdar and Rampatra. The Court granted the application and warrants were ordered to be issued against Sewdar the defendant and Rampatra, the woman.

A Retrial Ordered.—Our Hooghly Correspondent writes: One Hamid Meah, a collecting member of Mayegram circle No. 4 Arambagh was convicted under sec. 409 I. P. C. by the Sub-divisional Officer of Arambagh and sentenced to application and the preferred an appeal before Mr. G. K. Deb, Sessions judge of Hooghly. Babu Hara Prosad Chatteriee of the High Court, Bar, instructed pounder.

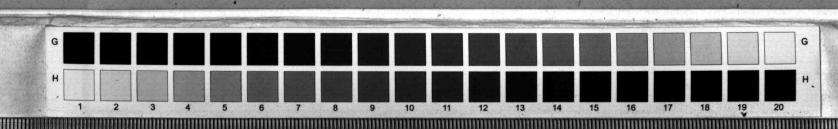
THE WAR. IN TIBET.

Kangma, June 24. On the 22nd instant a recommassance in the direction of Nihru, twelve miles from Kangma was made by the Mounted Infantry, when 600 of the enemy were discovered in a well-sangared position. The enemy open-ed fire with jingall at one and-a-half mile

On the 23rd a force was sent out to dislodge them, which was composed of two Companies of the Fusiliers, four Companies of the 23rd Pioneers, two guns, a native Battery and forty Mounted Infantry.

Later.

News has just been received that Nihru has been evacuated, and that there are no signs of the enemy. It is reported that, two days ago, the enemy were advancing from the direction of Station of Station. template an attack on this camp. Nothing



A KINGDOM IN MINIATURE.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, which recently lost its Grand Duke, is a very small domain, covering only 1,131 square miles, somewhat 1958 than Kent. Of this extent the Grand Duke, in keeping with the patriarchal character of the Government, is proprietor of 527. Not-withstanding the smallness of his dominion, he is one of the wealthiest of German Princes.

Varieties.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NIGHT-BELL.

The supernatural acuteness of Sherlock Holmes seems largely a matter of profession. The writer of an article in the "Laisure Hour" in "A Day in the Country Doctor's Life," says that it "may sound strange to the unaccustomed, but the way in which the night-bell is rung tells one almost infallibly if the case is urgent or not. And there are foot steps whose very sound as they come up the street and halt at the door will wake the doctor up with the certainty of news of some catastrophe."

FRUITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

One of the many proofs of the vastly increased consumption of fruits among the American people is seen in the fact that, in 189, a littlemore than a million bunches of bananas were exported from Honduras to the United States. In 1903 the total exceeded two million and consular estimates put the probable aggregate in 1904 at three millions. The variety of diet within the reach of families of moderate means in the United Sta tes is gratifying to note.

ELEPHANTS AS SAUSAGE MEAT.

In those lands where horses are the food of men, all manner of flesh goes the way of the sausage machine. Recently there had to be slaughtered at Ghent an elephant well known in Belgium by the name of "Jack," the last inhabitant of the zoological garden and his flesh, which is stated to have weigh ed 3,800lbs, or nearly two tons, all went to the sausages-makers. In addition there were 1,100lb of bone head 250lbs heart 50lbs, liver 100lbs., tongue 30lbs., skin 1,000lbs. and viscera 600lbs.

DEVASTATING RODENTS.

The southern part of the Tunis Regency is being devastated by a strange pest. The Paris correspondent of the "Newcastle Chroni-cle" states, that great swarms of rats of huge size, are spread over the country, eating all before them in the way of corn, vegetable, and fruit crops. Hundreds of acres have been ruined in this way. The entire adult popudation of the region is working in gangs under military officers to stem the march of the rodents but hitherto without success, despite the free use of poisons. The Agricultural Department, is seeking to devise other

THE SYMPATHETIC DOG-CADDIE.

According to an American lady, the dog caddie can give points to his two-legged rival. The boy caddie costs sixpence to one shilling an hour, while dog costs nothing; with the boy caddie's company over the course the player loses balls constantly, but the dog never loses a ball, for he can follow it as he would a rabbit; finally the dog caddie "is more industrious, more obedient, and more sympathetic than the boy, and many times cheaper." This touch about sympathy is clever, and must surely appeal to all golfers. At any rate the dog has one great ment he won't make caustic observations on the play.—"Country Life."

of telegraph lines in operation. Twenty-five years ago not a mile of this system existed. Japan is mining over 2,000 tons of coal per day, nearly 1,000,000 tons yearly, and the supply is of fine quality, apparently inexhaustible. Twenty-five years ago the output was only 300 tons per day. only 300 tons per day.

INTELLIGENCE IN MONKEYS.

A correspondent of the "Field" contributes an extraordinary instance of intelligence in the Royal Park, Melbourne, Australia. He was watching some monkeys in a large cage, when one of them came to the front, and tried to reach a nut which had been thrown, and was lying on the gravel path. Putting its arm through the bars, and stretching as far as possible, it found that the nut was just beyond its reach. There was straw on the floor of the cage, and going to the back, the floor of the cage, and going to the back, where it evidently expected to find the straw less damaged, it tested straw after straw, discarding them one by one, not thinking them strong enough for the purpose. At last it found a satisfactory one, returned with it to the front of the cage, and very quickly, with this aid, hooked the nut close enough to be picked up.

KING EDWARD'S 36,000 RELATIONS.

It has become possible for a modern genea-logist to trace the Blood Royal of Britain in all its representatives, and demonstrate to us that 36,735 persons now living can boast of possessing that distinction. In other words, says the "Daily Despatch," they can give us a list, with detailed proofs, of the thirty-six thousand odd relatives of his Majesty King Edward VII. So far from the finest flower of the spirite property being represented. of the aristocracy being represented, many of the oldest families have no Royal connection —some of them have even prouder lineage so far as length of direct descent goes. But here are a few names of the King's actual rehere are a few names of the King s lations, however distant the cousinship may be. In polities we have Colonel Saunderson, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Mr. Wington Churchill on the one side; on the other, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Wilfraid Lawson, Mr. Herbert Gladstone. In the Church, Royal kinship distinguishes Dr. Gore, Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of Bangor, and Father Adderley, to say nothing of the wives of Archbishop Temple and the Dean of St. Paul's Monsignor Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond and informal representative of England at the Vatican may be added. Mr. Swinburne also takes his place on the roll. lations, however distant the cousinship may

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Important Judgment.

On Thursday, before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, the second Presidency Magistrate, Bhuban Mohan Haldar was re-arraigned on a charge of indecent behaviour towards some Hindu ladies at the Juggernath Ghat. The prosecution case was conducted by Mr. Court Inspecor Mahapatra.

The court delivered the following judgment The facts of the case are as follows. On the morning of the 29th of "Bysack" last, corresponding with the 9th May last, which was the "Purnamasi" or full moon day, between the hours of 7 and 8 a. m., a large number of persons, both male and female, were bathing at the Juggernath Ghat. Among the bathers was the accused Bhuban Mohun Haldar. Now although there is no kind of partition in the ghat between the male and female bathers, yet from time immemorial one portion of the ghat has been reserved for the females to bathe, and the other for the males, and it is not permitted, for the sake males, and it is not permitted, for the sake of decency, for a male or a female to encroach upon each other's portion of the ghat. The accused, however, was found thing on the said morning of the 9th of May t, in that portion of the ghat where the felloward bathe. And not only did he trespass upon the said morning of the river so reserved for females, and not only did he trespass upon the sake that some of them were asked for their names but they also declined to give them. It may be done to their repugnance in being mixed up in such an unpleasant case, or if they were men of brainess, then to their natural reluctance in co ing to court and in wasting their time in h ing to wait till their evidence is taken. accused, however, was found thing on the said morning of the 9th of May t, in that portion of the ghat where the fee. bathe And not only did he trespass upon tion of the river so reserved for females, he was seen to behave in a most improper at indecent manner towards several females who were bathing there at the time. He was observed to dive into the water, and then came up to a woman and place his hands on her shown hat their evidence in the shown has been up to a woman and place his hands on her shown hat their evidence in the shown has the shown has their evidence in the shown has the shown had the shown has the shown has the shown has the shown has the shown had the indecent manner towards several females who breasts. This act he repeated on several occurrency of belief. casions with different women, till the cries [The court here and shouting of the women, drew the attention of some of the men who were bathing at the ghat at the time, and the accused was forthwith arrested and sent to the thanna. This is shortly the case of the prosecution.

Three witnesses have been called who were eye-witnesses of the occurrence, in addition to the "paharawalla" who arrested the

to the "paharawalla" who arrested the and then rising and then putting his hands on the breasts of some women. He did this some 10 or 15 times. The women were crying and shouting out and he called the attention of the durwan of the ghat, to the conduct of the accused. The durwan got into the water and caught hold of the accused and made him over to the "paharawalla." In cross-examina-tion he stated that he was four cubits away from the accused. He went to the thanna at 8 a.m. with the constable and the accused. It took him 15 minutes to say his prayers in the water and change his cloths, during which

time the constable was waiting for him whilst he closed his eyes.

To the court the witness stated that he saw the accused 10 or 15 times putting his hands on the breasts of the women before he company the breasts of the women before he company the control of the Indian or the breasts of the women before he company the control of the Indian or the breasts of the women before he company the control of the Indian or the breasts of the women before he company the control of the Indian or the breasts of the women before he company the control of the Indian or the breasts of the women before he company the control of the Indian or the breasts of the women before he company the control of the Indian or the breasts of the women before he company the control of the Indian or the breasts of the women before he company the control of the Indian or the breasts of the women before he company the control of the Indian or the menced to bathe. They were all respectable wo-men bathing there. He could not identify these women as there were so many there that

morning.

The next witness Jagru stated that he was in the employ of the Port Commissioners and was in charge of the bathing ghat called Juggernath Ghat. He remembers the last full the says he was present at Juggernath Ghat. He remembers the last thin moon day, when he says he was present at the Juggernath Ghat. Many women were bathing at the ghat that morning on account of the full moon. He saw the accused at the the landing stage of the ghat at 7 a. m. and about 20 cubits from the water where the women were bathing. It was about 3 or 4 minutes from the time that the accused was arrested at the time when he was taken to the thanna. This witness went to the thanna along with the witness Santoram Dey and another durwan of the Port Commissioners. He was fined once for assaulting a police

The court after this, reviewed the evidence of the two other witnesses and then observed "Now upon this evidence the learned counsel for the accused has contended that on the face of it the case for the prosecution was highly improbable, that it was inherently false, and that it was impossible for the accused to have acted in the manner sworn to

mittedly present.
"That if the accused had actually done what it is alleged he did, he would never have been allowed to leave the ghat alive, but that he would have been torn to pieces by the men at the ghat. All this is highly sensa-

tional and melo-dramatic. "I concede, however, to the learned counsel, that there may be circumstances under which an excited mob may not hesitate to kill a man even who has publicly outraged the modesty of a woman. But we must look at the facts of this case calmly and quietly and on examining them as I have done in a practical, common sense, business like manner, I find that there was absolutely no necessity in this case for the men who were bathing at the ghat at the time, even to dream of inflicting around the acquired such a common the acquired such as the sense of the sense flicting upon the accused such a summary chastisement, and to cause him to suffer so tragic a death, as the learned counsel was certain would have been meted out to him.

"From the evidence it appears, that the Port Commissioners' durwan was on the spot, that he called out the accused to come out of the sides, and on his refusing to do so, he himself went into the water and brought him ed the accused. So that justice was being vindicated at the time and the arms of the law had already reached the accused. Who ment, which I is

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT AT A BATHING and thus have brought upon themselves grave and serious troubles. The old motto of letting well alone," was in my opinion wisely

"letting well alone," was in my opinion wisely exercised by them in this case.

"It has further been pointed out to me by the learned counsel that though there were a large number of men bathing at that ghat on the said morning, yet with the exception of the witness Santoram Dey, not another bather among the men (and there must have been many respectable men among them) has been called to give evidence in this case; and not a single woman among the several who not a single woman among the several who were alleged to have been assaulted.

to get women to come to court to give evidence in cases of this nature. It may be due to their modesty or bashfulness, or to a feeling that a certain degree of shame and disgrace is attached to their being the subjects of assaults of this nature or to their natural dread of courts of law; hence it was that when they were asked for their names and addresses, they refused to give them.

"These reasons, however, do not apply to men; and the prosecution might have been

able to obtain one or two more men who were bathing at the time, but it is in evidence

r, does not detract from atements of those who case, unless it can be ace is unreliable and

iewed the comments n the evidence of Santoram and other wil ses for the prosecu-

The court then observed: 'In y opinion the bove remarkere justifiable. The durwans vere specified at the original and it was their to the "paharawalla" who arrested the accused.

The first witness is Santoram Dey, who swears that he saw the accused in the water where the women bathe. He saw him diving and then rising and then putting his hands on the breasts of some women. He did this some 10 or 15 times. The women were crying and shouting out and he called the attention that the constable was not at that portion of the ghat at the time when the accused was arrested, that he came to the spot when he heard the row and it was then that the accused was made er to him so that the allegation that this was a concocted case and that those durwans helped the Police in manufacturing it, is not correct and is wholly disproved by the evidence.

[The court then reviewed the evidence of constable Jagru Khan who took the accused

Penal Code and 68 of Act IV of 1866 and he pleaded not guilty. He has made a substantive defence and called four witnesses to prove that he was arrested, not for his alleged in-decent behaviour at the ghat but because he quarrelled with a "gharriwalla" and had refused to pay the fare unjustly demanded of him.

The court reviewed the evidence of the defence at length and then observed. "I do not hesitate to say that I do not believe any one of the witnesses for the JAPAN'S TRIUMPHS OF PEACE.

Japan, with her 47,000,000 population, has 4,302,623 pupils in her elementary schools, or ninety-one in every thousand; while Russia, has only 4,193,594, or thirty-two in every thousand; while Russia, Japan has 4,852 post offices, equal to one post office for each 9,700 people. Russia has only 6,029, or one for each 2,500 people. Busia has only 6,029, or one for each 2,500 people. Japan has 4,852 post offices, equal to one post of the elementary such out of the water and business of the witness, then went himself into the water where the females were and caught the caught the witness, then went himself into the water where the females were and caught the inference therefore is one of the subject. The inference therefore is one of the subject is one of the subject. The inference of the dilemma, he was compelled to give some reason, some explanation, as to why he wa arrested, so he invented this story, as he had none better in hand which would be sufficiently plausible to recommend itself to the

> "I have carefully considered the evidence and I am convinced that the charges against the accused, have been fully sustained by the prosecution.

FOUND GUILTY.

"I therefore find the accused guilty under section 294 of the Indian Penal Code and under section 68 of Act IV of 1866.

NOTEWORTHY REMARKS

"With regard to the punishment, I find that by the witnesses for the prosecution, before upon the accused, would be three months' such a large number of bathers who were adimprisonment under section 294 I. P. Code. "Now I am of opinion that the mere infliction of a fine upon the accused would not be an adequate or an appropriate sentence to

"The offence was not only a serious one, but the conduct and behavioud of the accused was

assaulted in a similar manner. A repetition, therefore, of the offence must be prevented. SENTENCE.

highest punishment which the law awards for an offence of is nature; but, in spite of his youth and this being his first offence, on him a more lenient senmonths' rigorous imprisonment, which I r

"The accused is no doubt deserving of the

(Sd.) W. A. BONNAUD, Presidency Magistrate. The 23rd Jun

THE WEATHER.

The depression which was forming at the head of the Bay towards the close of the prenead of the Bay towards the close of the previous week was the means of introducing the monsoon into the United Provinces and adjoining districts of the Punjab. This week's rainfall in Bengal and Assam, though not heavy has been fairly continuous and well distributed. Both Behar and Chota Nagpur have had good rain. Heavy rain has fallen in the United Provinces, east, of Central India the United Provinces, east of Central India and of the Punjab Bahraich reported 7½ inches, Agea 3 inches, on the 22nd and Lucknow a total of 6½ inches in two days. The de-"With regard to the latter, I have found now a total of $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in two days. The defrom experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now filling up in east of the Uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now fill the uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now fill the uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now fill the uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now fill the uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now fill the uniform experience that it is extremely difficult pression is now fill the uniform experience that it is extremely experience that it is experience that it is experience that it is extremely experience that it is experience tha pression is now filing up in east of the chi-ted Provinces, and rainfall in North-East In-dia is likely to diminish during the next 48 hours, while a fresh depression develops at the head of the Bay. In fact a general de-crease of rainfall may be anticipated during the next two days, for the Arabian Sea current shows signs of veakening. Good rain has, however, been given by this current during the past week in the Central Provinces and showers in Rajputana and the Deccan. Weather has continued fine in the North-West Frontier Provinces, west of the Punjab, Guje-

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

On the 21st inst. on the Original side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe heard the suit instituted by Fida Ali Abdul Ali Nimazi against the Secretary of State for India in Council, claiming that he is the absolute owner of certain pots of land at Matunga, and that the defendant or his servants were not entitled to claim any rent from him Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, for the Secretary of State. Plaintiff said that he was the owner of certain pieces of land at Matunga. To one of them he became entitled by a deed of convey-ance of the 7th March, 1895, and to other pieces by a deed of January, 1898. Kadu Kutar, the Patel of the Mahar community at that the Collector had no right to impose upon him a tenancy against his will. The defendant, in his written statement, said that in 1843 the then Assistant Collector of Land Revenue granted to one Sharao and other Mahars of the village the privilege of tamarind trees for a period of one year, and it was declared that after the expiration of he term it should be treated as null and void. In 1849 the Mahars of the said village presented a petition to the Governor in Council praying to be exempted from the payment of revenue to Government, but their prayer was refused. The case is proceeding.

THE DYSENTERY BACILLUS.

On the 17th instant, before the British Medical Association (Ceylon Branch) at Colombo, Professor Aldo Castellani, the able Director of the Bacteriological Institute, quite recently confirmed the theory of the dysentery bacillus by growing it, and which was discovered by Professor Kruse of Germany. The opinions of authors, said the Professor in his paper, differ very greatly on the for the cause of dysentery are (1) the dysenteric bacillus of Kruse (2) the paradysenteric bacillus and (3) the "Amoebic Coli." The forms most prevalent in the Island are the first two—the basterial form. The type of most of the dysentery cases in Ceylon is the bacterial. Kruse bacillus the most frequent. By far the most frequent form is caused by the bacillus discovered by Professor caused by the bacillus discovered by Professor Kruse in Germany, who is after Koch, the greatest German Bacteriologist. The lecturer was first a student of Professor Kruse, and afterwards his demonstrator. He (the lecturer) was also with him in Germany when he discovered the bacillus and helped him in working his discoveries. The speaker then pointed out the methods of growing the two bacillis and the differences between the two bacillis and the showed microsconical species. bacilli, and he showed microscopical specimens of the disease as well as microscopi specimens of the growths of the Para dysentery bacillus in test tubes on various "media."

THE SCENT OF SANDAL-WOOD. "How does sandal-wood get its scent, and

why does the yield of scented wood vary un der different conditions of growth," are ques tions of considerable interest to students of most daring and grossly indecent, being perpetrated in a public place, and putting those poor women whom he had assaulted, to shame and disgrace.

"Women of all ranks and classes go to the river to bathe, specially on festival days, and they perform their ablutions as a religious duty, the observance of which they highly prize.

"If offences, therefore, against their modesty, as has been proved to have occurred in this case, were permitted to go unpunished lightly, they would be entirely deprived of the sacred privilege of bathing at these ghats, for no woman of any sense of self-respect would again resort to them if they felt that there was a likenhood of their being assaulted in a similar manner. A repetition, most daring and grossly indecent, being per- natural history, and of some practical imporpetrated in a public place, and putting those tance to the owners of forests containing san-poor women whom he had assaulted, to shame dal-wood. Most people probably imagine that only 186lbs. Among the factors which influence the outturn of scented wood are altitude. variations of soil, and the difference in the number and variety of congeners growing in the neighbou hood. In regard to this latter point Mr. Rama Rao observes that the rootparasitism of sanda!-wood was discovered in 1871 by Mr. Scott, but was ignored unti quite recently, and Mr. Rama Rao believes it plays a part in the growth and development of the tree hat has never hitherto been suspected. He has found unmistakable evidence of root-parasitism by sandal trees in the case of over 70 different species of plants

belonging to various natural orders; in fact, he has hardly come across a plant growing within reach of a sandal whose roots have not borne traces of attack by sandal roots. Under identical conditions as regards environment it has been shown that trees of practically equal girth grown at an elevation of 3,600 feet gave girth grown at an elevation of 3,600 feet gave a much larger outturn of scented wood than trees of similar girth at 3,000 feet, but the largest tree of all grown in the open at the higher elevation contained a much smaller quantity of scented wood than trees of smaller growth at the same or lower elevation, but sur rounded by a larger number of congeners. Further investigation is necessary before positive deductions can be drawn, but the evidence at present appears to show that the sandal steals much of its sweetness from its neighbours. neighbours.

AN AMBALLA SENSATION.

In the Court of T. J. Kennedy, Esq., Sessions Judge of the Amballa Division at Amballa.

Criminal case No. 141 of 1904. Mussamat Aziman alias Jiwan, wife of Chhotu and 2. Chhotu, son of Miran Baksh, caste Teli, residents of Mouza Adhoya, in the District and Tahsil of Amballa, accused Appel-lants versus The Crown, Complainant, Res-

Appeal from the order of Lala Bindra Ban, lagistrate 1st Class; Amballa District, dated 9th May 1904.

Charge under section 211 I.P.C. against appellant No. 1 and under section 211-109 I.

C. against accused No. 2. Sentence appellant No. 1 to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment (3 weeks solitary) and appellant No. 2 to 2 months' rigorous imprisonnent (two weeks solitary).

Judgment. In this case the appellant Mussummat Aziman appeals from a conviction under section 211 I.P.C. and her husband from a conviction ance of the 7th March, 1895, and to other pieces by a deed of January, 1898. Kadu Kutar, the Patel of the Mahar community at Maharwads, was in possession of land for nearly a hundred years, and his predecessors in title had been in possession for many centuries prior thereto, and no rents of any kind had been paid to Government. In June, 1899, he received a notice from the Collector charging him rent at the annual rental of 12 pies per square yard, and alleging that the land was occupied unauthorisedly. Plaintiff maintained that he was the absolute owner, and that the Collector had no right to impose under sections 211-109 I.P.C. In order to seknew that there was no just or lawful ground for making it. The facts of the case are to a certain extent not disputed. Deputy Inspector Rafik Shah sent for Mussummat Aziman during the day. He had an opportunity of seeing her there, and talking with her. It is not at all unlikely that he conceived a desire for her, and determined to gratify it when night fell. In the evening according to the Deputy Inspector's story, at a much later period of the night according to Mussummat Aziman and her witnesses, Mussummat Aziman was taken by the Chaukidar before the Deputy Inspector again. The reason assigned by the Deputy Inspector for the woman being produced before him by the Cnaukidar seems to me on the face of it palpably absurd. The Deputy Inspector states that the Chaukidar produced husband and wife before him, because Chhotu had been administering to his wife the ordinary chastisement a husband in this country thinks he is entitled to give an offending wife, there was no reason why the Chaukidar should produce husband and wife before the Deputy Inspector. On the other hand, if the Chaukidar were acting as pimp for the Deputy Inspector, his conduct in producing Mussummat Aziman at bed time for the enjoyment of the Deputy Inspector was seasily explicable.

No adequate motive for a false charge being made against the Deputy Inspector was shown. Bhola had been taken into custody on 7th but

made against the Deputy Inspector was shown. Bhola had been taken into custody on 7th but he was released on bail on 11th, the day the complaint was brought and he has given evidence in favour of the Deputy Inspector, so it

could hardly have been because he was arrested that the alleged false charge was brought against the Deputy Inspector.

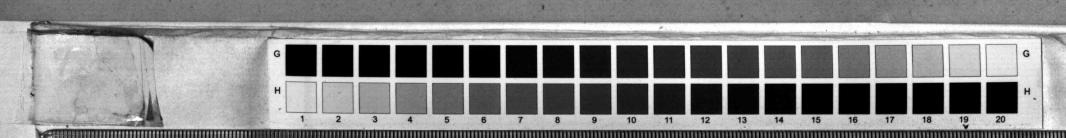
The reason given by the Deputy Inspector for the false charge was that Chhotu was angry, because his wife had been called up, and her infidelity brought to light, but surely this was no reason why he should falsely charge the Deputy Inspector. It was Aliya, Dogar, who had imputed unchastity to Mussummat Aziman, and it was he who had her called up, and it was he who in the ordinary called up, and it was he who had her called up, and it was he who in the ordinary course would have been made the victim of a false charge, if a false charge had been intended. People in the position of the appellants do not recklessly bring false charge against officials in the position of a Deputy Inspector of Police, and I am not satisfied that the present charge was a false one. What I Inspector of Police, and I am not satisfied that the present charge was a false one. What I think happened was that the Deputy Inspector conceived a desire for Mussummat Aziman and sent for her at night by means of his subordinate the Chaukidar, and either forced her or seduced her to sexual intercourse with him. The aridence is conflicting as to her him. The evidence is conflicting as to her moral character. If she was a woman of bad character, she probably readily yielded hereself to his desires; if she was a respectable woman, probably a certain amount of force

Quite a number of witnesses deposed to Mussummat Azim being taken by night to the Deputy Inspector, and I do not think they have all perjured themselves. If they had done so, they would probably have come forward with more positive evidence, for example, that they had heard Mussummat Aziman screaming, as she was being forced by the De-

screaming, as she was being forced by the Deputy Inspector.

The delay in making the complaint does not of necessity show that it was false. People like the appellants are chary of bringing complaints against the police, and would not do so except after due consideration, possibly when they found witnesses were willing to support them, and when after brooding over their injury their sense of wrong became stronger than their original fear of the police. I can see no improbability in the Deputy Inspector having cleared the police post if he wished to commit adultery with Mussummat Aziman there, and if Mussummat Aziman there, and if Mussummat Aziman's story be true at all, that portion is certainly true, in which she has stated that the Deputy Inspector was alone with her in the Deputy Inspector was alone with her in the police post. In my opinion the convic-tions were not justified by the evidence. Ac-cepting the appeals I direct the appellants to be acquitted and released.

(Sd.) T. J. Kennedy, 21st May 1904. Amballa Division



THE FINAL CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

A REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT AT THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Aeronauts and scientists who have attempt ed to solve the problem of aerial navigation ere very busy at St. Louis just now. The seronauts, on the one hand, are preparing for the great dirigible balloon races that are to be held next month, while the scientists, on the other hand, are perfecting and testing the other hand, are perfecting and testing pressions of which may not be unificated their aeroplanes, or airships, to compete for you even now.

The handsome prizes, amounting in all to £20,000, for the most successful flying mabeen marking time. When a move had to be a successful flying marking time.

M. Santos Dumont and other well-known balloon as are ready for the balloon races, but, although much interest is attached to these events, the aeroplane demonstrations are likely to be the cynosure of all eyes.

A great incentive to the construction of

several articles on the subject, and recently a meeting was held in New York in his

At this meeting Mr. John Brisben Walker, who has a remarkable article on "The Final Conquest of the Air" in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," hazarded two prophecies.

The first was, that within twelve months

there would be a practical flying machine.

The second, 'that within twenty-five years the aeroplane would be the safest means of

These statements were not made without reasons which seemed to justify their being given to the world. The first prophecy, the truth or falsity of which will be known within twelve months, was based upon the extraordinary efforts being made at this time the world over to perfect the aeroplane. Nearly every European Government is to-day making an appropriation for experimental aerial flight, with a view to using the aeroplane as a warmachine, if success growns the effort.

upon commanding point, with a valley between from one tower to the other being stretched a steel cable of sufficient strength to withstand the strains required. Beneath this cable, stretching nearly half a mile from tower to tower, the aeroplane can be hung.

pensory cable.

If, through the inexperience of the driver, the machine should suddenly "turn turtle," Young there would be but little danger. When the aeroplane had fallen the full limit of the suspensory cable, its fall would be taken up by the cable above. Here the great spring of the main cable would come into play. Instead of being dashed to the ground, the operator and his machine would be gently checked in their fall. The half-mile wire cable would of being dashed to the ground, the operator and his machine would be gently checked in their fall. The half-mile wire cable would have no wish to fight, and that he would be prove, in unscientific parlance, a sort of great well advised if he ordered his soldiers to rebaby-jumper." Suspended beneath the cable, the operator could test his engines and begin his flights without encountering the great will ask General Macdonald to remove them."

The Lhasa Depon was greatly perturbed. He said that he had no wish to fight, and Maxim's machine, and the still more intrepid would try and stop his men firing upon us. Maxim's machine, and the still more intreple

Maxim's machine, and the still more intrepid Mr. Manley, who underbook to dr've Dr. Langley's large machine.

The plan should render experimental work at St. Louis comparatively safe. The operator may proceed to fly a few feet into the air from a point at which he hangs, the suspensory cable and its trolley moving along the main cable and accommodating itself to his flight. Then he may drop back the length of his tether. Nothing the effect which the application of power and the movements of the several guiding-planes produce, he may attempt a bolde flight and follow this by still bolder, practising day after day, until he has become thoroughly familiar with the handing of a machine in air, and equal to the most unexpected dangers.

Now as to the machine itself. When we contemplate travel in the air we are accus-

contemplate travel in the air we are accustomed to think of the balloon. Puncture the gas-bag, and, unless the operator has a parachute, he comes to the earth with a thud. But the aeroplane is constructed on an entirely different principle: namely, that of the feather. Carry a feather up into a high lower, and try to dash it to the earth. You throw it with force, and it falls perhaps three or four feet. Then its little planes catch the air, and it flutters gently down. So with the scientifically constructed flying machine. It will have two or three, or perhaps even four planes. Side planes and rear and front planes will guide its passage through the air. One or more of these may even be broken without danger. With duplicate engines, and quadruplicate driving-screws, and octuplicate cylinders, the risk of getting the machinery out of order will be comparatively small. But it is almost impossible that the options sight. of order will be comparatively small. But it is almost impossible that the entire eight engines should get out of order at one time, or that more than one of the planes should be in any way injured.

in any way injured.

But even stopping all the machinery, the properly constructed aeroplane would be in no danger. On the contrary, it would flutter slowly down to the earth, the operator guiding it with skilled hand. If by chance it should take a sudden flight in one direction, the throwing up of a plane would cause it to rise again.

THE UNKNOWN TIBETAN.

A MYSTERIOUS AND VERY BRAVE ENEMY.

Edmund Candler writes to the "Daily Mail" from Darjeeling on May 8:-

I doubt if ever an advance was more welcome to waiting troops than that which led to the engagement at the Hot Springs, some im-pressions of which may not be uninteresting to

made to escort a convoy, it was along narrow mountain paths, where the troops had to march in single file. There was no possibility of an attack this side of Phari. The ground covered was familiar and monotonous; one felt cooped in, and was thoroughly bored and tired of the delay, so that when General Macdonald march aeroplanes was given by Dr. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, by the publication of columns a feeling of exhilaration communicolumns a feeling of exhilaration communicated itself to the troops.

There was elbow-room at last, and an open

plain, where all the army corps of Europe might manoeuvre. At Tuna, on the evening of the 29th, it was given out in orders that a reconnaissance in force was to be made the next morning, and two companies of the 23rd Pioneers left at Guru. The Tibetan camp a the Hot Springs lay right across our line of march, and the hill that flanked it was lined with their sangars. They must either fight or retire. Most of us thought that the Tibetans would fade away in the mysterious manner they have, and build another futile wall fur-ther on. The extraordinary affair that followed must be a unique event in military history.

AN EXTRAORDINARY THING.

The morning of the 30th was bitterly cold. An icy wind was blowing, and snow was lying on the ground. I put on my thick sheep's skin for the first time for two months, and I

European Government is to-day making at appropriations for experimental aerial fight. with a view to using the aeroplane as a warmachine, if success crowns the effort.

The appropriations by the several Government is too find the first time for two months, and I has just reached use this property has been confiscated.

The appropriations by the several Governments for the single year of 1904 will probably amount to more than the entire sum expended for the previous one thousand years.

The annerican Board of Ordnance is composed of men of a high class of intelligence. They understand fully that if an aeroplane can be built, with a capacity for carrying even as few muthout the adof any gas apparatus, the art of war will be completely revolutionised, and the has an advantage over other military forces as agreet as the troops equipped with modern rapid-fire guns have over savages carrying bows and arrows. That the American appropriation for this purpose for 1904 will be a large one, goes without saying.

I have continues Mr. Walker, personally devised a means for experimental work within the lives of the past few months—that is we related the past few months—that is we related the past of the open forms and arrows. That the American appropriation for this purpose for 1904 will be a large one, goes without saying.

I have continues Mr. Walker, personally devised a means for experimental work within the lives of the past few the past few months—that is we related the past of the open forms. The method about to be described presents and profession of the past of the operator. The continues of the past of the operator of the past of the operator of war will be completely revolutionised, and the companied by the past few months—that if we related to the past of the operator of the past of the operator of the past of th

rapid-fire guns have over savages carrying bows and arrows. That the American appropriation for this purpose for 1904 will be a large one, goes without saying.

I have, continues Mr. Walker, personally devised a means for experimental work which, I believe, removes almost entirely the risk to life. This consists of two towers erected upon commanding point, with a valley between from one tower to the other being stretched a steel cable of sufficient strength to withstand the strains required. Beneath this

COUNCIL OF WAR.

cable, stretching nearly half a mile from tower to tower, the aeroplane can be hung. Suspended by a wire rope, running on a trolley along the cable above, an aeroplane seventy-five feet below the main cable would be able to fly to a height of possibly one hundred feet without interference from its suspensory cable.

If, through the inexperience of the driver, the machine should suddenly "turn turtle," there would be but little denser. When the terms arould be but little denser. When the

"Tell him," he said to Captain O'Connor," that we have been negotiating with Tibet for fifteen years; that I myself have been waiting for eight months to meet responsible representatives from Lhasa, and that the mission

would try and stop his men firing upon us. But before he left he again tried to induce Colonel Younghusband to turn back. Then he rode away to join his men. What orders he gave them will never be known.

As we advanced we could see the Tibetans As we advanced we could see the Tibetans running up the hill to the left to occupy the sangars. To turn their position General Macdonald deployed the 8th Gurkhas to the crest of the ridge; at the same time the Pioneers, the Maxim detachment of the Norfolk, and Mountain Battery were deployed on the right until the Tibetans' position was surrounded. The manoeuvre was completely successful. The Tibetans on the hill, finding themselves outflanked by the Gurkhas, ran down to the cover of the wall by the main camp, and the whole mob was encircled by our troops.

THE REAL THING.

matchlocks. Perhaps the humour of it made one careless of the underlying danger. Accounts differ as to how this wrestling match developed into war, how to the delight of the troops the toy show became the "real thing," Of one thing I am certain, that a rush was made in the south-east corner before a shot was fired. If there had been any firing I would not have been wandering about by the Tibetan flank without a revolver in my hand. As it was, my revolver was buried in the breast pocket of my Norfolk jacket under my poshteen.

ing it with skilled hand. If by chance it should take a sudden flight in one direction, the throwing up of a plane would cause it to rise again.

The "Times" military correspondent, in reviewing the Japanese victory of the ?eth, says that Kinchau must rank as the proudest title of nobility as yet won on the field of battle by the valour of Japanese arms. We may search in vain through the history of war, for an Army and Navy which have been brought simultaneously to such a high and equal standard of military excellence.

I have no excuse for this folly except a misplaced contempt which accounted for our only serious casualty in the affair of 1888. Hemmed in as the Tibetans were, no one gave them credit for the spirit they showed, or imagined that they would have the folly to resist. But we had to deal with the most ignorant and benighted people on earth, most of whom must have thought our magazine rifles and Maxims as harmless as their own obsolete matchlocks, and believed that they bore charms by which they were immune from death.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

The attack in the south-east corner was so sudden that the first man was on me before I had time to draw my revolver. He came at me with his sword litted in both hands over his head. He had a clear run of ten yards and if I had not ducked and caught him by the knees he must have smashed my skull open. I threw him, and he dragged me to the ground Trying to rise, I was struck on the temple by a second swordsman, and the blade glanced off my skull. I received the rest of my wounds, save one or two, on my hands—as I lay on my face I used them to protect my head After a time the blows ceased; my assailants were all shot down, or had fled. I lay absowere all shot down, or had fied. I lay absolutely still for a while until I thought it safe to raise my head. Then I looked round, and seeing no Tibetans near in an erect position, I got up and walked out of the ring between the rifles of the Sikhs. The firing line had been formed in the meantime on a mound above. been formed in the meantime on a mound about thirty yards behind me, and I had been exposed to the bullets of our own men from two sides, as well as the promiscuous fire of the Tibetans. The Lhasa general must have fired off his revolver after I was struck down.

I cannot credit the rumour that his action was a signal for a general attack, and that the Tibetans allowed themselves to be herded together as a ruse to get us at close quarters.
To begin with, the demand that they should give up their arms, and the assurance that they might go off unmolested, must have been quite unexpected by them; and I doubt if they realised the advantage of an attack at close quarters.

My own impression is th t the shot was th act of a desperate man, less of what might ensu-with his army disarm without a shot havin norant and regard To return to Mass been fired, ast have probably eath; news at his property has been meant ruin to him, has just reached us

Looking back on the affair with all the sani-Looking back on the affair with all the sanity of experience, nothing is more natural than what happened. It was folly and suicide ment (pressure and relaxation of pressure) doubt; but it was human nature. They were every four or five seconds. In other words, not going to give in without having a fling. I hope I shall not be considered a pro-Tibetan when I say that I admire their gallantry and the movements. This course must be pursued the movements.

As my wounds were being dressed I peered over the mound at the rout. They were walk-ing away! Why, in the name of all their Bodhis-ats and Munis, did they not run? There was cover behind a bend in the hill a few hundred yards distant, and they were exposed to a devastating hail of bullets from the Maxims and rifles, that seemed to mow down every third or fourth man. Yet they

walked!

It was the most extraordinary procession I have ever seen. My friends have tried to explain the phenomenon as due to obstinacy or spartan contempt for life. But ignorance, or Spartan contempt for life. But I think I have the solution. They were be-

wildered. The impossible had happened Prayers, and charms, and mantras and the holiest of their holy men had failed them. It believe they were obsessed with that one thought. They walked with bowed heads, is if they had been disillusioned in their gods. Perhaps no British victory has been greeted with less enthusiasm than the action at the lungs.

(2) The efficiency of the gaseous exchange produced by it between the outside air and the lungs.

(3) The external simplicity of the process. Hot Springs. Certainly the officers who did their duty so thoroughly had no heart in the business at all. After the first futile rush the

business at all. After the first futile rush the Tibetans made no further resistance. There was no more fighting; only the slaughter of helpless men. Yet the lesson was necessary, and should have saved much third bloodshed. May 9.—News has just arrived of the action at the Karo-la, where our comparatively heavy losses imply that the Kham people are better armed than our previous assailants. The courage of the Tibetan is now proved beyond a doubt. But in other respects he is still an a doubt. But in other respects he is still an unknown quantity, in motive and action he is as mysterious and unaccountable as his paradoxical associations would lead us to expect.

STORY OF A GHOST.

CLAD IN A GREY SHEET WITH A STREAK OF RED.

STREAK OF RED.

Kirkstall Abbey, near Leeds, the famous ruins of which are beloved by antiquaries and pleasure-keepers, has its ghost. A station porter was pacing the platform at midnight when he noticed a spectral figure clad apparently in a long grey sheet, down which streamed a long streak of red.

Shortly after the appearance of the mysterious figure the signalman saw the porter dashing frantically about but the signalman himself saw nothing of the ghost, nor did the porter that night find any trace of it.

A passenger alighting at the station early in the morning, says the "Advertiser," called the attention of the same porter of a weird figure gesticulating from the roof of one of the wooden sheds which lie behind the station buildings.

the wooden sheds which lie behind the station buildings.

Closely followed by the booking-clerk, the two ran towards the ghost, which was immediately seen flitting towards the exact spot where the porter had previously lost sight of it, and here for the second time the apparition disappeared.

On another night strange lights were seen flickering around the strange lights were seen flickering around

THE BATHING SEASON.

(BY PROFESSOR SCHAFFER.)

(Of Edinburgh University.) In view of the opening of the bathing season, the following explanation by Professor Schafer, of Edinburgh, the well-known scientist, of his new method of restoring animation in the apparently drowend should be of great interest.

The mechanical methods of performing artificial respiration in the human subject which have been most in use up to the present time

The Marshall Hall method, which consists in placing the subject in the prone posi-tion and rolling the body alternately into the lateral and prone position, making pressure upon the back when in the latter position.

2. The Silvester method, in which the capacity of the chest is increased by raising the arms above the head and thus dragging upon and elavating the ribs, the chest being emptied by placing the arms against the sides of the chest and exerting lateral pressure on the thorax. The subject is throughout in the supine position.

the supine position.
3. The Howard method, which consists in emptying the thorax by forcibly compressing the lower part of the chest: on relaxing the chest again fill with air. The subject is throughout it as supine position.

The sup condition is strongly condemned (1) on ant of the tendency which there is position for the tongue to fall back, (2) because this position does

is position for the tongue to fall back,
(2) because this position does
of facilitate but rather hinders the escape
of the water, mucus, and froth from the airpassages, throat, and mouth. The Marshall
Hall method has not these disadvantages, but
it involves a considerable amount of physical
labour. The Silvester method, besides the
objection that it involves the supine position,
and objection which is peculiary applicable to

this means the air (and water, if there is any) is driven out of the patient's lungs. Immediately thereafter raise your body slowly, so as to remove the pressure, but leaving your hands in position.

Repeat this forward and backward move

a minute, without any marked pause between the movements. This course must be pursuaded for at least half an hour, or until the natural respirations are resumed. If they are resumed, and, as sometimes happens, again tend to fail, the process of artificial respiration must be again resorted to as before. While one person is carrying out artificial respiration in this way, others may if there be opportunity, busy themselves with applying hot flannels to the body and limbs, and hot bottles to the feet; but no attempt should be made to remove the wet clothing or to give any restoratives by the mouth until natural breathing has recommenced.

The advantages of this method may be thus

the air in the lungs.

(3) The exteme simplicity of the procedure; no complex manipulations are required.

(4) The impossibility of the air passages being blocked by the falling back of the tongue into the pharynx.

(5) In cases of drowning, the readiness with which water and mucus are expelled from the air passages through the mouth and nostrils.

(6) It involves no risk of injury to the congested liver or to any other organ.

gested liver or to any other organ.

EXCITING OTTER HUNT.

An exciting otter hunt took place at Mary-polt yesterday. The West Cumberland pack round at Netherhall hunt along the River Ellen, the quarry took the old mill race, over which a modern portion of the town has been built.

The otter swam into a subterranean passage, which carries the race under the shops and houses of three streets. The eager pack followed and the huntsmen, afraid of the hounds being drowned or suffocated, were glad when they all reappeared at the opening, 200 yards lower down.

The otter was left in the passage, having probably escaped into a cellar drain.

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Santiras—Cures acute or longstanding and obstinate Gonorrheea radically and permanently. Convinces its efficacy in a week.—

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VIGOR PILL removes the evil effects of youthful indiscretion, vicious habits, abnormal excess, dangerous abstinence—rejuvinates the old—thickens the manly fluid,—recuperates the wasted frame—sharpens the memory—purifies the blood—wonderfully increases the power of retention—arrests the decay of age—brings on anneaths. orings on appetite.

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'T was suffering from acidity and colic and Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended me your SUDHA CHURNA..... I am glad to say that I have got rid of my complaint... (Sd.) K. G. Kelker, B. A., Principal, Poona Training College.

"Your SUDHA CHURNA has done me immense good. It is as its name indicates... nectar in its effeacy."...(Sd.) Srikrishna Mahouti, Cuttack.

"...The medicine has proved much effica-cious to me." ... (Sd.) Ambadas Woman, Clerk, Audit Office, B. N. Ry.

"My friend whom I gave a phial of SUDHA CHURNA speaks very highly of its efficacy... (Sd.) Raghoba Vithal Joshi of Napur. "I have tried a phial of your SUDHA CHURNA and am glad to say that it was found a good remedy for acidity."...(Sd.) Avinas Chandra Mittra, Head Olerk, B. O. Section, Audit, Office, R. N. R.

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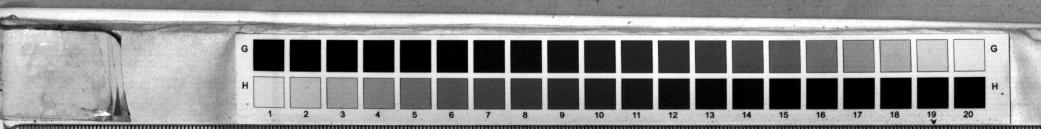
a week's time. I relieves the patient promptly from
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4. Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., say:-" I have tried Healing Balm in

4. DR. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., say:—"I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrheea with success."

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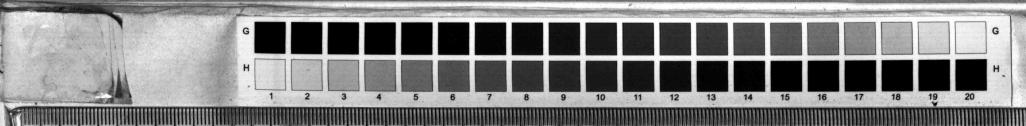
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Matters Commercial,

In Ceylon, where rubber cultivation is making satisfactory progress and promises well for the future, a special report on para rubber is under publication by the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Peradenical

A Botanist during his travels in Guatemale discovered an ant which is said to be an effective enemy to the boll weavil, which is the foe of the cotton crops. This ant will at once be introduced into the cotton-producing States of America.

From report we learn that in Rhodesia the British South Africa Company are conducting experiments in cotton cultiva-tion on an extensive scale. Samples sent Home have been most favourably reported on by experts and it is believed that everything points to the probability that cotton can be successfully grown in certain districts of the

eggs. The "campaign" is being vigorously prosecuted against this pest, which probably causes more damage in the Bombay Presidency than in any other part of the country.

The saltpetre industry in the Madras Presidency is gradually extending, judging from the annual increase that is taking place in the number of factories and refineries.

During the last official year the number of course of course salt. factories for the manufacture of crude salt-petre increased from 1,747 to 1,854 and the number of refineries from 35 to 38. In the manufacture of refined saltpetre the total production of the last year amounted to 16,061 maunds as against 13,908 maunds in the two year previous.

They are trying to make something out of the plantain hore industry in Southern India. plantain fibre industry in Southern India. An interesting little paper on simple machines for extracting the fibre has recently been prepared by the Curator of the Government prepared by the Curator of the Government Botanic Gardens in the Nilgaris, which is to be translated into the vernacular for distribution among the ryots. In several parts of the Madras Presidency the people are said to be turning their attention to industry stimulated no doubt by the success which has been obtained in it in the Travancore State.

no cotton industry in the Straits Settlements around Kuropatkin. Mr. Poultenoy Digeron, and the Protected Malay States and no impact of one being established. not unsuited to cotton cultivation, and that In the event of the industry being taken up, the production of a short-stapied cotton would appear the most probable from the evidence at present to be gathered.

In Bengal jute sowings are still going on in Midnapore, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, and Jessore, but in other jute-growing districts sowings have been completed and weeding is in progress in several localities. The latest official report describes the crop as doing well in Burdwan; thriving in Murshidabad, where the crop is an important one; progressing well in Rajshahi; not very good in Darjeewell in Kajshahi; not very good in Darjee-ling; and affected by excessive rain in Mymensing. The enquiry by special officers as to extent of sowings this year, which the Provincial Agricultural Department intended to carry out in May and June, must be well nigh completed by this time. The official forecast should therefore be of more than ordinary interest when published.

The fish-curing industry, which is an ad-inct of the Madras Salt Revenue Depart-ient, is proving a satisfactory source of reyear for which information is available it appears that 136 curing yards were at work and that the total quantity of fish brought to them for curing was 50,374 tons as against 68,992 tons in the preceding year, or a decrease of nearly 27 per cent. Unfavourable weather on the fishing coast, an outbreak of plague and other causes were mainly responsible for the decline referred to. The actual quantity of cured fish which left the yards for local consumption and for export amounted to 814,716 maunds, of which 631,277 maunds or 77.5 per cent were consumed within the Presidency. The total expenditure on fish curing-yards during the year, including the cost of salt issued was Rs. 1,37,887 and the receipts Rs. 1,49,524.

able in the Punjab Budget of 1904-5 for pro-viding new wool spinning machinery for jail

and docks of one anna per cent on cotton twine or twist and four annas per bale for jute twine or twist is notified by the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

The great plague inoculation campaign in the Punjab, which ended abruptly in the Malkowai disaster, cost Rs. 3,80,000, excluding charges in England in engaging and sending out special doctors for the work.

Advices from the Frontier State that a Russian Officer, who, since last autumn, had been putting up and replacing boundary pillars on the Russo-Afgan boundary, has left for Askabad. The demarcation work, it is stated,

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WAR NEWS.

Hongkong, June 6th.—The Supreme Court at Shanghai has reversed the sentence of deportation passed on Mr. John Cowen of the "Tientsin, Times" for the article passing severe strictures on Russians.—"S. F. Press."

General Staff has informed me that a general mobilization is in course of preparation. In view of complications which may ensue the police have been instructed to prepare lists of all university graduates under 40 years old capable of serving as reserve officers. A portion of the reserves will be told off to guard the Siberian Railroad. The decree will be published shortly. The arming of the port of Libau has been completed and foreign vessels have been forbidden to enter the port without authorization." without authorization."

In connection with measures for the destruction of locusts in Western India, the Bombay Agricultural Department are paying rewards at the rates of \(\frac{1}{2} \) anna per seer for locusts destroyed and 3 annas per seer for eggs. The "campaign" is being viccorously the Emperor's gifts consist of two handsome numerous chests filled with hundreds of presents from the Emperor and people of Japan. The Emperor's gifts consist of two handsome massive silver vases inlaid with gold and bearing his Majesty's crest. The articles are believed to be unique. There is, in addition, a finely wrought gold lacquer box from the Imperial collection. An exemplifying the immense patriotism of the Japanese, Captain Paynter mentioned that Dr. Suzuki, the medical officer on the Kasuga, handed over one-half of his salary to the British crew who took the vessel to her destination.

> renye" says the laying down of the line and the making of the permanent way are being carried out as slowly and leisurely as is usually the case, and that the general state of affairs along the line is by no means satisfactory. Accidents to the workmen are of frequent converges associally is this the of frequent occurrence; especially is this the case with the dynamite that has to be used to blast the track out of the face of the solid

General Fukushima has been described as Beyond limited cultivation of the tree cotton "(Goosypium arboreum)' and a variety of short stapled cotton known as "Kalakala," there is, according to an official Blue Book, no cotton industry in the Straits Settlements around Kuropatkin. Mr. Poultency Bigelow,

to the State. During the last official for which information is available it are that 136 curing yards were at work that the total quantity of fish brought em for curing was 50,3/4 tons as against 2 tons in the preceding year, or a depoint of nearly 27 per cent. Unfavourable authorities a few hours afterwards and it is difficult, to see how news published in a paper in Yokohama forty-eight hours later can possibly affect the course of operations. The trouble in regard to the censorship seems not to be the strictness with which it is enforced,

> gold brocade, on her right Princesses Shigeko and Fumiko, on the left Princesses Fusako and Nobuko. The first two were in green and Nobuko. The first two were in green silk kimono, the latter in bright yellow, embroidered in red. In small lodge to the right were seated five princesses of junior branches of the Imperial family, among them the charming Princess Nashimoto in an exquisite confection of light lavender brocade trimmed with red. The Empress looked sad and thoughtful; she sat perfectly motionless, as did her daughters, closely following the exercise, brightening up for an instant when any one came, up to speak to her. There seemed to be little ceremony about her; people approached her and withdrew with an easy bow, without any of the stiff formality one might have expected. She had been there from 10 o'clock in the morning with one hour's recess for lunch; other people came and went, but she remained to the end without any sign of fatigue, an example of the strict devotion to duty which care the strict devotion to duty which care the strict devotion to duty which care the same the strict devotion to duty which care the same times and the strict devotion to duty which care the same times and the strict devotion to duty which care the same times and the strict devotion to duty which care the same times and the strict devotion to duty which care the same times and th out any sign of fatigue, an example of the strict devotion to duty which generally ac-companies high station and responsibility in

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" states:—"A colonel of the General Staff has informed me that a general and Ham-heung has zeen severed, presumably by the Russians.

THE KOREAN EMPEROR A.D THE JAPANESE FLEET.

It is reported from Soul that on the 19th It is reported from Soul that on the 19th May the Korean Emperor was pleased to bestow the following presents on Vice-Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and his officers and men:—Champagne, 20 dozen, Egyptian cigarettes 50 cases, cigars 50 cases, "Tengu" brand cigarettes 300 cases, sake 30 casks, 5,000 handkerchiefs, and 30,000 "Old Gold" brand cigarettes.

Although the authorities see fit to publish from time highly gratifying reports of the progress of the work of building the Baikal Ring-Railway, and have gone so far even as to announce that the line would be thrown open to traffic in August next, the local press throws a different light upon the enterprise. Thus the Siberian journal "Vostotschne Obosenye" says the laying down of the line and arried out as slar grant of the permanent was a large of the permanent who is a large of the golden Kite a condition. The Golden Kite a che Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite a che Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite a che Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun. Warrant officer Masazo The Golden Kite a che Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun. Warrant officer Masazo The Golden Kite a che Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun. Warrant officer Masazo The Golden Kite a che Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun. Warrant officer Masazo The Golden Kite a che Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun. Warrant officer Masazo The Golden of the Rising Sun. the Rising Sun. Engine zo Takeuchi, to be Engine der and decoroted with of the Golden Kite a

Mukden, of whom 2,000 of the 14th Regiment are stationed outside, the western gate of that city, 700 of the 5th Regiment outside, the northern gate and 80 of the 23rd Regiment within the city, each gate being guarded by about a dozen soldiers. The southern gate is protected by two guns. The majoraty of the soldiers are recruit aised in Siberia, their ages ranging from ab. at 17 to over 50. At Hai-cheng, the iron bridge south of the station there is guarded by two guns and in the neighbourhood 5,000 bags, of provisions and 100 boxes of ammunition are stored. The U. S. Gonsul, who recently arrived there, has ed. by about a dozen soldiers. The southern gate is protected by two guns. The majoraty of the soldiers are recruit aised in Siberia, their ages ranging from ab. at 17 to over 50. At Hai-cheng, the iron bridge south of the station there is guarded by two guns and in the neighbourhood 5,000 bags, of provisions and 100 boxes of ammunition are stored. The U. S. Consul, who recently arrived there has opened his office in a Chinese house and has several assistants with him. The Consulate building, is guarded by four soldiers. It is further stated that small-pox is raging among the troops at Port Arthur, more than ten soldiers succumbing daily.

by shepherds. Ten dreary years passed when the father saw a pack of wolves and there among the pack was something half-human, half-beast running slowly. About this time an Englishman who was hunting in those parts was apprised of this story, "Spare my son and bring him back alive," pleaded the mother. The Englishman searched for a month but would not admit defeat. He interested sportsmen in the Lahore Club and after engaging the best native shikaris he set out to the banks of the Chenub. Vigils were kept and everything was done to tempt the animals to the camps.

FOUND!—AND THE RESULT.

side each of the four gates of the city making twelve formidable forts equi-distant from each other around their present stronghold, all of which are connected with one another by wide and deep trenches, in some places partially covered and supposed to be bomb proof. The forts are all well provided with guns, but ,with only light exceptions all are of light calibre. It is estimated that there are The services of Mr. W. Donovan, Electrical Engineer, have been secured for Afghanistan. Mr. Donovan has left Simla for Kabul with a small staff of native assistants.

A writer in a Japanese journal describes that is to say, there appear to be that number of casemates or gun emplacements in them. Seventeen thousand infantry and three thousands infantry and three thousands in the twelve forts, the Empress of Japan as follows:—To a stranger, of course, the Empress was the chief attraction. Her Majesty, in a very simple costume of pale manuve silk, as in all some ninety-six guns in the twelve forts, that is to say, there appear to be that number of casemates or gun emplacements in them. Seventeen thousand infantry and three thousands in the twelve forts, the Empress of Japan as follows:—To a stranger, of course, the Empress was the chief attraction. Her Majesty, in a very simple costume of pale manufactures. all some ninety-six guns in the twelve forts. environs, the main Russian army being con-centrated in the southern vicinity of Mouk-den and to the south-west, aggregating, accor-ding to reports sent by special agents of Ge-neral Ma Yuk'un, at least 45, 000 of all arms. There is reported to be the northeast of Moukden and almost touching the frontiers of Kirin and Korea another Russian army 35,000 strong, placed there, it is presumed, to defend that part of Manchuria from a Japanese fend that part of Manchuria from a Japanese invasion coming from northern Korea; while scattered about in Heilung-chiang province, or the Chinese Amur district, there are no less than 73,136 Rectan soldiers of all arms. The above is the latest report from trustworthy agents concerning the strength of the Russian army in the three Manchurian provinces and is considered by Chicese officials outside Shanhaikwan to be a correct estimate.

CHAMBERIAIN'S COUGH REMEDY .-Acts on nature's plan—loosens the cold, re-lieves the lungs and makes expectoration pro-

or sale by

* Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale
Agents; B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool
Rahaman and Abdool
areem Caloutta

nost of intruders that know of the thousand and one legends stored in his inexhaustible brain. To hear a good story you should have your hookah or nargileh or as some term it, the hobble-bobble (on account of the noise the water makes) well filled and that with not very sweet, but a kind of medium tobacco that sends you away to dreamland.

THE BOY, WHO DISAPPEARED.

It is reported from Soul that on the 19th May the Korean Emperor was pleased to bestow the following presents on Vice-Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and his officers and men:—Champagne, 20 dozen, Egyptian cigarettes 50 cases, cigars 50 cases, tegrify brand cigarettes 300 cases, sake 30 casks, 5,000 handkerchiefs, and 30,000 "Old Gold" brand cigarettes.

The following naval officers who lost their lives through the sinking of the battleship Hastsuse, and the cruser Yoshino on the 15th May, have been decorated and their ranks raised:—Engineer Lieutenart Daizo Yamaga, to be Engineer Lieutenart Microtated with the Fourth Gass Order of the Rising Sun. Engine Lieutenant Microtated with the Fourth Gass Order of the Golden Kite at the Fifth Class Order of On the banks of the Chenab about twenty TRACED AND LOST AGAIN.

Trace years went by. A number of lads were driving their kine home, and as usual the animals came to the riverside to drink. One of the youths shouted "Wolves! wolves!," Thereupon with their sticks they made a hue and a cry which scared the beasts. The mother wolf and her whelps decamped leaving a half monkey looking boy covered with hair to run on all fours after them. The boys pursued this weird creature when the mother sued this weird creature when the mother wolf turned on the intruders, and the cow-It is reported that there are at present boys retrieated. Running home they told about 2,800 Russian soldiers in and about the strange story of a monkey that had no Mukden, of whom 2,000 of the 14th Regitable tail, but that ran on all fours. But the ment are stationed outside, the western gate

and the protocol in a color in a Chinese mean control and the protocol in a color in a Chinese mean control and the protocol in a color in a Chinese mean control and the control of the common court was mittary attached at the German Court was mittary attached the German Court was mittary attached at the German Court was mittary attached the Germ

(From the Japanese Mail.)

A Gensan report says that on the 14th May some 250 Cossacks, who had been staying at Kyong-song, preceded to Sang-ju, about 17 miles south of Kyong-song, and are now commandeering horses and coolies. In this connection a Soul telegram, dated the 20th May, states that, according to an official report, telegraphic communication between Gensan and Ham how to care the saw a dog he would stoop down to cares it, and in but a little time the boy lay dead in his bed of straw. But still the mother makes long pilgrimages, that she may go to Indra's heaven to meet her con, welf-boy though he was.—A. R. Chineppa in the "Manchester City Chronicle."

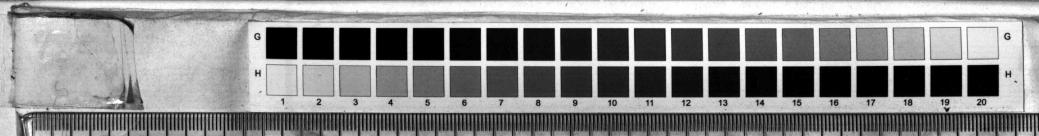
The Gateshead , Women's Liberal Association recently passed a resolution protesting against "so-called mission to Thibet," and sent a copy of it to Mr. Winston Churchill, whose secretary replied:—"I am desired by Mr. Winston Churchill to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and its accompanying copy of a resolution with reference to Thibet, and to say that Mr. Churchill entirely concurs with the general terms of the resolution." The resolution asserted that "the British Government has no more right to compel the Thibetans to enter into trade or other relations with India than the Thibetans would have did they endeavour to extort promises from our Government by sending an armed force into India." The resolution proarmed force into India." The resolution proceeded: "The meeting is of opinion that the mowing down by machine guns of people who are simply defending their country from unwarrantable aggression is a scandal and disgrace to our civilisation, and calls on the Government to withdraw the British expedition from Thibet without bringing further shame on the good name of England."

Says the "Pioneer": We must confess to have shared the general opinion that the fighting strength of the Tibetans was almost fighting strength of the Tibetans was almost a negligable quality until the affair at the Pala village and the determined attack upon the Kang-ma post showed that some of the Dalai Lama's levies had qualities which must command respect. Men who are equal to seizing the muzzles of rifles at loop-holes cannot be despised as enemies: they must have courage of a high order, though it may be due to ignorance of the effectiveness of breech-loading weapons at close quarters. In any case the fact is clear that the Tibetans are learning how to fight and that they now are learning how to fight and that they now show a kind of grim determination in action which was never expected of them.

THE YELLAHANKA DISASTER.

At the hearing of the Southern Mahratta damages case at Bangalore on June 22, Zechariah Sait gave evidence in his own suit. Mr. Norton examined him very briefly. His evidence was to the effect: He was a partner in Ebrahim Sait and Company at Bellary. They paid income tax on Rs. 60,000 annually, which was their net profits. He was entitled to one-third share. This claim against the Railway is Rs. 5,000 odd for injuries and compensation for loss in business owing to Railway is Rs. 5,000 odd for injuries and compensation for loss in business owing to the accident. Abdul Rahim, brother-in-law of the last witness gave corroborative evidence regarding the accident. He was in a second class carriage occupying half of the carriage. He damaged the firm's business for one month after the accident while Zechariah Sait, was laid up. Te firm lost Rs. 5,000 that month. At the conclusion of this evidence Mr. Norton said he closed his case with the exception that Ahmed Sait was to be examined by special commissioner. The case was adjourned to 18th July.





THE PAINS AND PERILS OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Badly as Mr. Candler, the war correspondent in Tibet, was hacked about by the savage swordsmen of the Lhassa Depon in the recent affair at Guru, he may, nevertheless, thank his lucky stars that he was not taken prisoner by

For in that case his captors would almost as suredly have put him to a slow and agonising death, as is their well-nigh invariable wont un der such circumstances.

Indeed, not the superstitious Tibetans alone, but practically all Mongolians, are especially bitter against the harmless, necessary corres-

We first found this out during the Chinese "Opium War" of 1860, when Mr. Bowlby, the Times representative, after being inveigled with in the lines of the Tartar General Sankolinsia. was seized, carried captive to Pekin, and there tortured to death in an underground dungeon beneath the walls of the Forbidden City." It was to avenge this well-nigh unparalleled

act of treacherous cruelty, that we, later on in the campaign, burnt the Emperor's Summer Palace, together with the bulk of the

PRICELESS ART TREASURES IT CONTAINED.

Mr. Bowlby was one of the earliest of war correspondents, and one of the most unfortu-

Up to about the middle of the last century the public had perforce to rely upon the offi-cial dispatches for its information as to how

things were going on in a campaign.

No journalists, for instance, followed the fortunes of the Afghan war of 1842, which was lucky for them, for our entire army of 16,000 men was exterminated in the Khyber Pass by the wild Ghilzais, only one man, Dr. Brydone,

In the Crimea were several English and French, but they for the most part viewed the fighting from safe distances, and there were but few casualties.

Nor does this imply any remissness on their part. Before the days of rifled firearms, it was quite possible to see all there was to see of a Now, of course, all this is changed. With

siege guns that carry ten miles, with field artillery having a range of four miles, and with rifles that kill at two miles, the war correspondent who is not prepared to incur danger.

MIGHT AS WELL STAY AT HOME.

Indeed, experience has proved that in modern wars the percentage of casualties among journalists is actually far in excess of that prevailing among the fighting rank and file.

For example. In the petty Servain campaign of 1876, there were twelve correspondents who kept the field and went under fire. Of these three were killed, and four were wounded.

In the Russo-Turkish war of 1078, of seventy-five correspondents who started only these saw

five correspondents who started, only three saw

it through to the end. Their names were Millet of the Daily News, Grant of the Times, and Villiers of the Graphic.

Among those that succumbed was MacGahan of the Daily News, the "man who made the war." This he did, of course, by his vivid accounts of the "Bulgarian atrocities." which cabled to his paper from that country, and re-transmitted to Russia, roused there a fury that naught but blood could quench. Mac-Gahan died, at the age of thirty-two, of malignant typhus supervening on

A BROKEN LEG AND OTHER INJURIES. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was the first really big conflict to be followed step sy step by modern correspondents in the modern fashion, and as a result some eighty of them were severely wounded, while eighteen were killed outright.

Of these latter none died more gallantly than did Pemberton of the Times. Indetatigable, no less in lending aid to the wounded

close of action by a stray projectile.

The Soudan has been especially greedy of the lives of journalists. The first to leave his bones there was O'Donovan of the Daily News, who perished when Hicks Pasha's army of ten thousand men was destroyed near El

Obeid in November, 1883. The last was Howard of the New York, Herald, who, at the capture of Omdurman in September, 1898, ventured into the city while our batteries on the opposite side of the river were still hombarding it, and was hit and killed by

still bombarding it, and was hit and kuled by almost the very last shell fired.

On the same occasion, too, Col. Frank Rhodes, brother of the great Cecil, was severely wounded. He was acting at the time as the correspondent of a London Illustrated Paper.

And besides these there were many others

correspondent of a London Illustrated Paper.
And, besides these, there were many others.
Mr. Power, for instance, of the "Times." His fate was an especially sad one. Shut up with Gordon in Khartoum, he volunteered to try to open up communications with the advance guard of Wolseley's army.

For this purpose Gordon lent him a steamer and forty men. But treachery was at work. The pilot, who was in the pay of the Khalifa, cast the little craft away on an island. And in the twinkling of an eye they were all massacared.

Next fell St. Leger Herbert of the Morning

Post, and Cameron of the Standard, both of whom were shot dead by Dervish snipers on the evening of the day following the battle of Abn Klas But their fate was a merciful one compared

with that of Olivier Pain the young French journalist, who, with a foolhardiness that only just missed being heroic, actually succeeded in penetrating to the Mahu's headquarters in the wilds of Kordofan.

Fanatical hatred of England led him to adopt this suicidal policy the several harvaprented.

this suicidal policy, the paper he represented being the Intransigeant, M. Henri Rochefort's Anglophobile organ. Of course the Mahdi re-fused to recognise him or his mission. Neither would he allow him to depart, affecting to re-gard him as a spy. And, in the end, the un-

PERISHED MISERABLY OF STARVATION.

The fate of Vizetelly of the Pictorial World was long in doubt. It is now known that he was killed very early in the first campaign. Gordon of the Manchester Guardian perished miserably of thirst in the heart of the desert, while brearly pressing forward on foot to gather while bravely pressing forward on foot to gather news for his paper. "Dick" Wake, the Gra-phic's representative at Suakin, was killed by a spent bullet just outside the walls of the

In the Cuban-American war twenty-three correspondents lost their lives, and an incredi-ble number were invalided home suffering from

yellow fever. Perhaps the most splendid among not a

Perhaps the most splendid among not a few fine examples of journalistic heroism incidental to this affair was that afforded by Edward Marshall, a young New York pressman. He had been shot through the spine, and after he had been told by the doctors that he had but a little while to live, he set to work to write his dispatch to his paper as he lay bleeding to death on a blanket.

G. W. Steevens was, perhaps, the best known

G. W. Steevens was, perhaps, the best known of the many journalists who laid down their lives during the recent Boer war. Shut up with White in Ladysmith, typhoid seized him. In the days of convalescence, heart weakness revealed itself;

AND ALL WAS OVER.

The first casualty in this same campaign was sustained by Knight of the "Morning Post," whose arm was so badly shattered at the elbow by an "explosive" or "soft-nosed" bullet, that it had to be amputated near the shoulder, and his life was for a long time in imminent

Altogether, from the beginning of the pro-tracted struggle to the final surrender of the Boer remnant at Vereeniging, some thirty cor-respondents of all nations we, killed or died of respondents of all nations we k disease, and about one has wounds more or less severe. ed received

Of course, a profession so has nerve trying is a well-salaried one. A envious, and almost certainly impecunious altern, declared that the pressmen in the Trah, vaal were "paid like princes, and treated like

Without going quite so far as to indorse this, it may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that the disbursements of newspaper proprietors to their correspondents in this, the last of Britain's great wars, far exceeded in lavish-ness anything ever known before in the history of journalism.

One hundred pounds a month, and "everything found," was the usual rate of remuneration. But £150 was not uncommon. And at least three correspondents received over £2,000 a vear apiece.

THE TIBET CAMPAIGN.

There are now nearly three thousand men excluding followers, in Tibet—a sufficiently strong British force to break down any opposi-tion the Tibetans are likely to be able to offer. Colonel Brander has under him at Gyantse some seven hundred men, namely, three sections of mounted infantry, a machine gun, a detachment of the Norfolk Regiment, half a detachment of the Norfolk Regiment, half a company of the Bengal Sappers, two seven-pounder guns belonging to the 8th Gurkhas, two companies 32nd Pioneers, two companies 8th Gurkhas, and two ten-pounder British mountain guns. Marching up under General Macdonald and likely to reach Gyantse by the end of the present week, are some twelve hundred men, the force including four more ten-pounder British mountain guns and two seven-pounders; four companies Royal Fusiliers; one company 8th Gurkhas; two companies 32nd Pioneers, and four companies 40th Pathans. In addition to these there are some eight hundred guarding lines of communication between Chumbi and Gyantse; while in India the 19th and 33rd Punjab Infantry, two sections Abbotabad batteries and fantry, two sections Abbotabad batteries and one company Sappers are being held in readiness to proceed to Tibet if required.

THE GURKHA MILITARY POLICE.

A DISTURBING INCIDENT. Everyone has lived in Cachar for any length of time, must have some to look upon the "Gurkhas," who form the military police force, with admiration for their quiet and orderly demeanour and soldierly bearing on all octhan in pursuit of news, he exposed himself freely and fearlessly on the shell-swept field of Sedan, and was blown to pieces towards the amongst them would be heard of with sincer amongst them would be with sincer among the would be with sincer among th regret. The trouble arising as it did from domestic difference worked on caste preju dices to such an extent that the men lost the heads and in an evil moment laid down their accourrements. Their officers, against whom, it is gratifying to learn, they had no complaint, with the assistance of the civil authorities endeavoured to settle the matter, but the men would not listen to ordinary reasoning on the subject so the affair had to be reported to the heads of departments in Shillong. Promptly orders came to call out a force of Volunteers to take over belts of arms and ammunition in the hands of the military po ammunition in the hands of the military police and to disarm their guards, etc., and on the night of Saturday the 11th instant, notice was posted to all members of the Surma Valley Light Horse within reasonable distance of Silchar. All notified arrived at time and place arranged early on the Monday morning following and after their duties has been explained to them by Lieutenant L. Dening, the new adjutant of the Corps, the men were marched up to the headquarters of the milimarched up to the headquarters of the military police. The main body proceeded direct to the quarter guard, while two smaller detachments went to the arsenals of the military police and Volunteers. The guard was im police and Volunteers. The guard was immediately turned out, and all arms and ammunition collected and the Volunteers took over the duties, which they performed until the arrival by train next morning of Mr. A. W. Davis, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, with a fresh force of military police from Shillong in charge of Major Chatterton. The enquiry is taking place.

> A memorial, signed by a large body of Ran-goon residents, has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor complaining about the unsatisfactory class of domestic servants who demand higher wages than in any other pro-vince in India. This unsatisfactory state of vince in India. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is due mainly to the absence of control of the freedom with which servants use false certificates and leave their employment without due notice, and to the fact that the employer has no legal remedy. Servants realise that they are complete masters of the situation and consequently control domestic arrangements to the great discomfort and annovance of the memorialists, who are prepared rangements to the great discombility and annoyance of the memorialists, who are prepared to furnish instances of boycotting, if necessary. The memorial concludes with a prayer for the registration of domestic servants on the lines of the Ceylon ordinance, which would

MAIL NOTES.

ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED IN FRANCE. Paris, May 30.

With reference to my telegram of last night on the arrest of the British officer, Colonel Edward Smith Gordon, on a charge of espionage at Belle Isle, in Brittany, it appears that he is still in prison and has been unable to communicate with his relatives or even with the British Embassy. He has now been in custody for ten days, and nothing is known except to the local authorities themselves as to the grounds on which he is still deprived of his liberty. There are no fortifications at Belle Isle, save an antiquated fortress, which might be interesting for an amateur photographer, but which is of no value whatever for military purposes.

THE RESETTLEMENT OF MACEDONIA.

The Bulgarian band with which a conflict occurred last week at Kumanovo was totally exterminated, no prisoners being taken.
Two Austrian officers arrived on the spotsoon after the slaughter. M. Muller, Austrian Civil Agent, and M. Petriaeff, "Adjoint"
to M. Demeric Bussion Civil Agent, will are to M. Demeric, Russian Civil Agent, will proceed to Uskub next Thursday on a tour of inspection. M. Rappaport and Emilianoff, representing re occively the Austrian and Russian Civil A ents, will be despatched to the Razlog district to supervise the reception

f the refugees. The foreign representatives playose to dispens with the presence of Turnsh officials. The visit to the interior will excise a beneat of effect.

D TIBET. MONGOLIA

The "Novoe Vremya" warms from a correspondent who writes from the town of Kobdo that for some a past great itement has been caused to the rough on of Mongolia by the rough on of Mongolia by the rough on of Mongolia by the rough of the rough on of Mongolia by the rough of the rough on of Mongolia and money are now being raised among the people in this part of Mongolia, and, the may be assumed, also among our own Kalmucks and Buriats and the other inhabitants of the Altai. The Lamas are actively engaged of the Altai. The Lamas are actively engaged among the villages and settlements, passing from place to place and stirring up the population." The writer adds that the British will find in the Mongolians far more formidable fighting qualities than are possessed by the Tibetans. the Tibetans. They are a race of horsemen, and form as fine a force of irregular cavalry as the Russian Cossacks. Their relations with Lhasa, moreover, are of the closes".

JAPANESE PRISONERS IN STBERIA.

The first detachment of Japanese prisoners, numbering 26 officers and 180 men, the majority of them belonging to the navy, have arrived at Tomsk. The officers are accommodated in the officers' mess, while the men are lodged in the riding school, where they are being well cared for. The Japanese Generals will receive an allowance or 125 roubles (£13 5s.) per month, the superior officers 75 roubles (£8), and the subalterns 50 roubles (£5 5s.): The rank and file will receive 16 leavels (£4) and the subalterns 50 roubles (£5 5s.): The rank and file will receive 16 leavels (£4) and the subalterns 50 roubles (£5 5s.): The rank and file will receive 16 leavels (£4) and the subalterns 50 roubles (£5 5s.): The rank and file will receive 16 leavels (£4) and the subalterns 50 roubles (£5 5s.): The rank and file will receive 16 leavels (£4) and the subalterns 50 roubles (£5 5s.): The rank and file will receive 16 leavels (£5 5s.): The rank and file will rec kopecks (4d.) a day. Two other detachments, 268 men in all, are quartered in a village in the neighbourhood of Tomsk and in buildings attached to a convent. Every day the prisoners of the rank and file hand over to the police who cater for them a certain sum of money, and the provisions are afterwards

distributed by the prisoners themselves.

Visitors to the camp are much struck by the cleanliness of the men and their surround-

Some days ago the Japanese sent a collective petition to the authorities praying that they sould be repatriated.

HE LYDENBURG TREASON CASE.

Pretoria, May 30.
The preliminary investigation of the charge of perjury against Durand in connection with the depositions which he made at the time of the recent arrest 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.

Lydenburg district.

The witnesses for the Crown included General Louis Botha, Mr. Schalk Burger, and Mr. Kemp, who categorically Genied Durand's allegations. The evidence, however, brought out the fact that one of Durand's dupes, who turned King's evidence, asked Mr. Kemp if there was any truth in the alleged Boer revolution. Mr. Kemp denied all knowledge of the affair, but had omitted to inform the authorities of the incident. The accused was remanded for eight days.

remanded for eight days.

The significance of the action of the Government must not be overlooked. Durand's affidavit contained serious charges against the Boer leaders. In the ordinary course of events these would have remained unanswered till Durand's trial at the Assizes. The Government of the contained of the contained trial at the contai ernment, however, have gone out of their way to exonerate the Boer leaders at once by charging Durand with perjury, and thus allowing the leaders to clear themselves. Such a course disposes entirely of the allegation that the Government are trumping up a case against the Boers, and argues a spirit of good will which, it is hoped, will not be lost sight of by the Boer leaders.

The motive underlying Durand's mad action still remains obscure.

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UNUSUAL FAVOURITISM.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bhadreswar, June 18. The following petition has been submitted by the Local Rate-payers' Association to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The prayer contained in the petition is very reasonable and it is hoped that His Honour will be pleased to grant it and thereby remove the general impression that the Government is going to outrage the religious feelings of the Hindus for the sake of a European firm. Sir,-With reference to Declaration No. 791 T. M. dated the 23rd May 1904, published in the "Calcutta Gazette," Part IB, Page 141, dated the 25th idem, regarding the acquisition of the Maniknagore Ghat Road. within the jurisdiction of the Bhadreswar Municipality, at public expense, for the improvement of the means of public access to and the provision of facilities for the public at the river Hooghly, I am directed to make the following representation:—

That the Association fail to make out the

That the Association fall to make out the land proposed to be acquired from the boundaries given in the said Declaration, as the Grand Trunk, Road passing through the Municipality from north to south can hardly be the northern boundary of any land with

2. That the said land has been described as the Maniknagar Ghat Road but the boundaries of the said road do not at all agree to what have been given in the declara-

That if the said Declaration refer to the above road, the Association do not see any legal necessity for acquiring the same at public expense for "the improvement of means of public access to and the provision of facilities for the public at the river," as the said road is already a public road vested to the Commissioners of the Bhadreswar Municipality under Sec. 30 of the Bengal

resorted to by the inhabitants of the Bhadres-war Municipality and its neighbourhood and even by people living in distant villages on account of the special sanctity attached there-

5. That the breadth of the said road at the narrowest point is not less than 20 feet and the road is properly metalled and pro

and the road is properly metalled and provided with lampposts by the Municipality.

6. That the concourse of people daily fre quenting the ghat is so great that it necessitated the Municipality to set up a sign-board there, setting apart a portion of the ghat for females only.

7. That the said road is the only means of access for cost and corriege traffic to and

of access for cart and carriage traffic to and from the river between the Bhadreswar, Koilaghat and the Telinipara Labtolla ghat a distance of more than half a mile.

8. That on both sides of this road there is not better than the control of the are Aswatha trees dedicated to go is with

are Aswatha trees dedicated to goods with they not only afford protection from the sun but are also held very sacred by all classes

Under the circumstance; tatel above the Association most respectfully beg to submit that the proposed acquisition of the road is being considered as an unnecessary interforence with their legal and religious rights over the road and pray that the Government will be graciously pleased to cancel the uid De-claration.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

(From our own Correspondent.)

Monghyr, June 17. A well-attended meeting of the people of Monghyr in connection with the Association for the Advancement of Science and Indus-try was held in the hall of the Monghyr Zilla

School. There were present represent representatives of all rections of the community including many moffusil people belonging to the ordinary and middle class, having no knowledge of the English language. Babu Benod Behary Roy proposed the name of Mr. J. Mc Ld. Bolton as the Chairman of the meeting and Babu Rajendra Kumar Bose seconded it. Mr. Bolton then took the chair and delivered a Roy of the community including many moffusil people belonging to the ordinary and middle class, having no knowledge of the English language. Babu Benod Behary Roy proposed the name of Mr. J. Mc Ld. Bolton as the Chairman of the meeting and Babu Rajendra Kumar Bose seconded it. Mr. Bolton then took the chair and delivered a language. Roy of the chair and delivered a language. Roy of the chair and science is the rections of the rections of English Synonyms. (Third Edition.) Re. 1, post I anna.

(Third Edition.) Re. 1, post I anna. Bolton then took the chair and delivered a neat speech in which after shortly describing the history of English education in India, he explained the aims and objects of the Association, discussed the advisability of forming such Association and of branch Association tions in the moffusil, deprecated the eager hankering after Government service, quoted the example of England and Japan as showing what immense progress people can make if they can advance in science and industry and said that the means to better the condition of the people lies with the people themselves. The following resolutions were carried.

carried.

The 1st Resolution expressing sympathy with the Association formed at Calcutta was moved by Mr. A. P. Walker and seconded by Babu Chandi Prosad Misser.

The 2nd Resolution to the effect that subscriptions and donations might be raised was proposed by Moulvi Abu Zaffer and seconded by Babu Upendra Ch. Banerjee.

The 3rd Resolution to the effect that a committee consisting of 17 persons may be formed was proposed by Babu Shamal Dass Chakraburty who delivered a neat speech in Urdu and seconded by Babu Tara Bhusan Banerjee.

Banerjee.
The 4th Resolution to the effect that a copy

The 4th Resolution to the effect that a copy of the Resolutions may be sent to the Secretary to the Association at Calcutta was proposed by Babu Ambica Charan Banerjee and seconded by Babu Benod Behary Roy.

The usual vote of thanks to the chair was proposed by Babu Hem Ch. Bose and seconded by Moulvi Abu Zaffer. The committee that was formed consisted of 17 persons, including the following gentlemen Rai Kamaleswar Prosad Singh (President) Babu Baijunath (Vice-President), Messrs. J. Bolton Scott, A. Walker, Babu Dalip Narain Sing, Moulvi Kamaluddin Babu Shamal Das Chakravertty (Secretary), Moulvi Abu Zaffer ravertty (Secretary), Moulvi Abu Zaffer (Asst. Secretary) and Babus Akmieswar Prosad (Treasurer S. P. Sing, Baidyanath Bose and other gentlemen. The Asst. Sey. is having the Resolutions and the papers relating to

the Association translated in the language of the district for the purpose of circulating them amongst the people in the Moffusi.

THE COBRA OF GUDALUR.

A correspondent writes from Gudalur to the "Madras Mail":—"This evenisg, at about 5 p.m., when I was just going to have my tea in the corridor connecting the main tea in the corridor connecting the main bungalow and outhouses, I was drawn aback by the sudden attack of a cobra, whose hood was fully extended, measuring about 9 in. by 6 in., standing 18in. above ground nearly. I got bothered at the sight, and without losing my presence of mind, called out to my servant, one Jukkan by name, pariah caste, living close by, whose wonderful and chivalrous act in approaching the venomous creature in front of many a friend, and in a second, or like lightning, caught hold of the cobra with his hand and prayed with it actually. We could see the cobra coiling round his neck and body. At once we all gave him good presents for his extraordinary wonderful act which no human being will ever dare to do. The cobra measured about 6 ft. in length, and was pronounced to be of ever dare to do. The cobra measured about 6 ft. in length, and was pronounced to be of a very high class species. The man did not kill the reptile, but went away with a promise to produce it the next day. The cobra was brought out again and showed to the public, including Mr. C. Barton Wright, a leading planter of S.-E. Wynaad, and a District Board Member of the Nilgiris, who, as well as the public expressed their unanimous admiration of the coolie Jukkan's act. He had several other good presents. The man never killed any cobras, but used to set them free when they are once caught from inhabited abodes to a distant jungle."

A PIGEON POST.

The success which attended the use of pigeons for the conveyance of news on the occasion of recent salvage operations off Portsmouth has apparently decided the Admiralty to adopt a parently decided the Admiralty decided the Admiralty to adopt a parently decided the Admiralty to adopt a parently decided the Admiralty decided the Admiralty to adopt a parently decided the Admiralty decided miralty to adopt a permanent pigeon service. It is announced at Portsmouth that a volun-It is announced at Portsmouth that a volunteer naval pigeon service is to be established, whereby a system of intercommunication by pigeon post will be provided. Volunteers are to be invited to enrol themselves on a special list and to undertake to devote their pigeons to the service of the country in time of war. The pigeons will be flown from warships in the same way as the regular pigeons of the the same way as the regular pigeons of the naval service, and the owners of the birds will be required to be in attendance continually to receive the messages and convey them to the nearest telegraph office for transmission to "Pigeon Headquarters." It is stated in the conditions that "Volunteer pigeon fanciers" should be prepared to lend their birds occasionally in times of peace for testing the efficiency of the system. They are to be paid at the rate of 5s. for each message received.

Women gate-keepers, the wives of coolies or gangmen on the railway, have become an in-stitution on the Taungoo-Mandalay section of the railway, and are reported on as working satisfactorily satisfactorily.

The Government of Madras has appointed

the Hon. Mr. C. Sankaran Nair, Government Pleader, to act as Judge of the Madras High Court, vice the Hon. Mr. Justice Benson, who has proceeded on leave.

The Nawab of Dir is said to have taken possession only of a number of villages in Upper Swat, thus causing considerable alarm among the local tribesmen. The mad Fakir who has had an asylum in that part of the country since 1897, is said to be contemplative. ing to move to Buner.

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