





BI-WEEKLY EDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXV.

CALCUTTA SUNDAY, JULY 24,

NO.5

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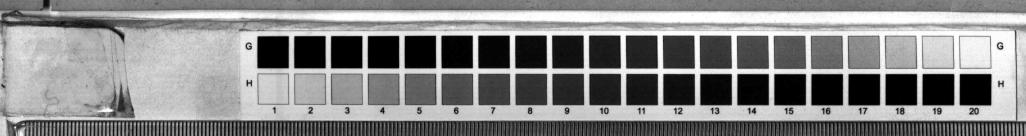
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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

LAD OFTEN WHO HAS PREACHED 4,000 SERMONS.

This is, indeed, the age of prodigies.

Last night, (29th June) in a large tent,
high has been erected near Holloway Sta-

which has been erected near Holloway Station, Lonnie L. Dennis, the American boy preacher, aged ten, held the close attention of an audience of 3,000 persons.

It was a strange sight. The lad, who is tell for his years and well knit, faced his hearers with all the assurance of a grown man. All the usual pulpit mannerisms are at his command, his words are aptly chosen, and his flow of language inexhaustible. Dressed in a white surplice, he paced up and down the little platform and emphasised and down the little platform and emphasised his points with dignified and appropriate

gesture.

The father of Dennis was an American Indian. His mother, who accompanies him, is a negress. The lad has a pure olive com-

is a negress. The lad has a pure olive complexion, dark, lustrous eyes, a broad brow, and his black curls hang over his shoulders.

After his sermon, the boy, with folded arms, told how he came to preach.

"When I was between two and three I felt a Divine call to speak to men about their souls. At first I practised on dolls. And having talked to them and sang to them, I baptised them," added Dennis with a gleeful laugh.

"When I was four I preached to a regular congregation in a Congregational chapel, and I have regularly preached ever since having addressed over 4,000 audiences in various parts of the United States and Canadia.

having addressed over 4,000 audiences in various parts of the United States and Canadia I don't care for creeds and opinions—the only lead to argument. I just tell people about the Gospel, and that is good enough."

The boy added that he had never been to

HOW A SIEGE IS CARRIED OUT. The predictions as to the length of time Port Arthur will hold out vary considerably but if we consider what it means to take a bravely-defended fortified place by siege, it seems likely that the Japanese have at the very least six weeks' work from the time

very least six weeks' work from the time serious operations commence.

Of course, nobody knows, because this is the first time a modern fortified place has been attacked with high explosive shells and high angle fire.

But unless the Russians surrender through demoralisation, what is called a "regular siege" will have to be carried out, and this is necessarily a slow operation.

is necessarily a slow operation.

After the besieging force has got into position the advance must be made in trenches.

Miles and miles of trenches, four feet deep and ten or more feet wide, will have to be dug, the work being done at night, and this is what makes a siege so tedious. As soon se the bombardment, which is continued night and day from the moment it begins, has slackened the fire of the fort, preparations are made to open the trenches.

There are several kinds of trenches—simple

There are several kinds of trenches—simple trenches, saps, flying saps, full saps, blinded saps, etc.,—each suited to particular circumstances, but space will not allow of their description. Two terms, however, must be made clear—"approaches" and "parallels."

A "parallel" is a trench, often many miles long, which fronts the fortress. Supposing the army is 4,000 yards from the fortress during the commencing bombardment this i called the "first artillery position." They want to move nearer, and so they construct the "first parallel," perhaps at a distance of

sappers, move forward. Here they trace the lines which the parallel will follow. Each sapper has a picket and a measuring tape. The officer stations the first sapper at the end of the trench-line, takes the end of his tape and walks along until the tape is drawn out. At this point he places a second sapout. At this point he places a second sap-takes his tape and walks to the end

out. At this point he places a second sapper, takes his tape and walks to the end of it, and so on.

The sappers drive the pickets into the ground, tasten the tapes to them, and lie down to await the working party.

Later on the working party, with picks and shovels, arrives and sets to work with all its might. By break of day each man must have dug a trench 5ft. long, 6½ft. wide, and 4ft. deep, except the front eighteen inches, which is only ½ft. deep. The earth he piles in front, to form a parapet.

At daylight this trench will be occupied by a strong force, called the "guard of the trenches." But the work is not yet finished, for the following two nights are also devoted to digging, and when finished the trench is 10ft. wide at the bottom or more, much wider on top, 4ft. deep, having steps in front, and protected by a parapet of earth in front, which is about 4½ft. high.

Behind this "parallel" protected places are formed for the artillery, another big job, species that 30ft, of earth, and probably more.

formed for the artillery, another big job, seeing that 30ft. of earth, and probably more, is sequired to ensure the safety of the guns.

The artillery is now brought forward to this, the "second" artillery position, whence it can obviously fire with much better effect. The guns open fire as soon as possible, and from this position they have a good chance of silencing the guns of the fortress alto-

The sappers now commence to make approaches forward from this first parallel until they reach the line where the second parallel is to be constructed. The second parallel will have to be nearer to the first than it is to the fortress, so that, if there is a sortic of the greeny reinforcements are reach lel is to be constructed. The second parallel will have to be nearer to the first than it is to the fortress, so that, if there is a cortic of the enemy, reinforcements can reach it sooner than the enemy's troops. It is precisely the same as the first parallel, although it may be constructed with the aid of "gabions," which are large wicker baskets without bottoms. In this second parallel the EXPOSED TO THE ENEMY'S FIRE,

this will be necessary.

Of course, the nearer the besiegers get to the fortress, the harder their work. They have to construct bomb-proofs and splinter-proofs, and to work behind shields. It is obvious that all this work takes a long time to execute. At any stage, of course the fortress may surrender, worn out by the bombardment, which never ceases. But over half-a-million shells were thrown into Belfort, half-a-million shells were thrown into Belfort, nearly every house in the place was struck, and yet it did not surrender until orders

trenchment or keep.
Rather a formidable undertaking; very bloody, and not always successful. The besiegers have this in their favour: fresh men

"MENELAUS."

Bombay, July 20.

To-day the s. s. "Crewe Hall," of the Ellerman Line, arrived in Bombay. She is one of the vessels overhauled by the Russian Volunteer Cruisers in the Red Sea, and Captain Haughton gives the following account of the occurrence:—At the time he encountered the Russian Cruiser, he had ahead of him at daylight on the 11th meter the Ocean Steamsnip Company's steamer "Mener Ocean Steamsnip Company's steamer "Mene-laus." The crusser steamed up and overtook the "Menelaus," and after signalling to her to stop, steered round to the "Crewe Hall," A "parallel" is a trench, often many miles long, which fronts the fortress. Supposing the army is 4,000 yards from the fortress of flags and by firing blank shot. When with in close quarters the "Crewe Hall," statement, but Mr. Edwards then said and so signalled the same message by means of flags and by firing blank shot. When with in close quarters the "Crewe Hall" stopped, and was approached by two Russian officers and the met was ded of and seventeen men, who were all fully armed that men and guns may move safely into that men and guns may move safely into this "parallel," approaches have to be cut. These approaches run in zig-zags, as, if they were straight, they would be open to the enemy's fire.

The way in which the "parallel" is opened is very interesting. So soon as it grows dusk, a number of officers, accompanied by sappers, move forward. Here they trace the lines which the parallel will follow. Each of the ship's cargo is consigned. Though extremely polite, the Russian officers but also grows are inquisitiveness, by not only putting to the statement. Mr. Edwards then said the would accept Mr. Seareglet's statement, but Mr. Edwards should applogise for the statement. And then there was ded of discussion and Mr. Edwards and was informed that no such document had been sent to the port to who gave such wrong instructions, and thereshold the ship's cargo is consigned. Though extremely polite, the Russian officers betray. ship, accompanied by Russian officers, who, half an hour later, left the "Orewe Hall' after making it understood that the latter was not to proceed until she was signalled by the Cruiser to do so. Ten minutes later she received the signal and steamed away, after having been detained for two hours. The "Menelaus," which was near by, was also sub-jected to similar treatment.

SENSATIONAL CASE IN TINNEVELLY.

Our Tinnevelly Correspondent writes:—
The case of Mr. Ponnoppa Aiyengar, B.A., late of the Salt and Abkari Department, that has just been decided by Mr. Legh Joint Magistrate, Tinnevelly is an interesting one.
The case briefly stated is as follows:—For two years there had been disputes regarding the honors due to Swami E. Sreenevass. Cha. the honors due to Swami E. Sreeneevasa Chariar of Alwartirunagiri. On the night of 4th March last a procession came round the streets of the town. It was alleged hat when the complainant, a common man protested against honors being done to the Swami he was assaulted by Mr. Ponnappa Aiyengar and two others. Swami E. Srinivasachariar's Agent com-

plained on the other hand that he was beaten by the complainant's party. The cases were private cases and were registered as Calendar cases Nos. 167 and 168 of 1904.

The Sub-Magistrate enquired into Calendar Case No. 167 and framed charges under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. After

hearing the defence and before finishing the

EXPOSED TO THE ENEMY'S FIRE, and by using the bions they can throw cover more quickly.

When the second parallel is finished and third parallel is opened. In the old days the Pleader was not allowed to file a Memo without a Vakalat and the accused, partitions range gum more are required. At Belfort the Germans opened their third parallel own through the streets of the village in thich he commanded a considerable amount bang his hardest.

The blacks swayed to and fro in ecstasy, the soberer Teutons beamed, the United States delegates laughed aloud, and one and all at the close sent up a thunderclap of "I'm saved."

The indefatigable general is here and down through the streets of the village in thich he commanded a considerable amount bang his hardest.

have had to open more only that the French surrendered. At Fort Wagner, in the and wealth. In the latter Case C. C. No. American Civil War, five parallels were required. At Port Arthur perhaps more than and convicted the defendants under Sections 147 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code but out this will be necessary.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

nearly every house in the panel and yet it did not surrender until orders and yet it did not surrender until orders were from Paris.

What effect the high explosives may have on the Russians it is impossible to say. But, granting that they hold out till the last, and that the Japanese arrive at their last parallel, the following series of events will ensue. From this position will be made the final attack, and, in military language, this part of the operation consists of:

1. The capture and crossing of the covered way.

2. Breaching the scarp and counterscarp.

3. Passing the ditch.

Capturing and crowning the breaches of the outer works and the main work in succession.

5. The final reduction of the interior entrenchment or keep.

Rather a formidable undertaking; very Rather a formidable of the content of the sundertaking the sundertaking; very with the sundertaking that they hold out till the last, stones from the Shrubbery Grounds for the serious the Chowkidar and some Shrubbery coolies gave them the chase, when they absconded leaving the hammers behind, which were brought by the Shrubbery Coolies to the Shrubbery Godown. The Shrubbery Chowkidar reported the facts to the Sub-Overseer thought of reporting the matter to his superior officer the next day, as pilfering of the stones was going on for seme time from various parts of the Shrubbery Grounds and the Sub-Overseer to warn the coolies. The coolies, who were women and one of whom was the wife of a constable reported at the Thannah, which were brought to the Shrubbery Grounds and the Sub-Overseer to warn the coolies. wife of a constable reported at the Thannah, that while she and her three companion

bloody, and not always successful. The besiegers have this in their favour: fresh men to an be brought up, while the garrison is often weak from want of food, and half demented from the long bombardment. On the other hand, the besiegers are working under terrible difficulties, exposed to the deadly fire of rifles, machine-guns and probably field-guns, while the ground over which they pass may be honeycombed with mines, and may at any moment be flooded.

It must not be forgotten that there are usually, as at Port Arthur, detached forts a good distance outside the fortress proper. And to take any of these forts by siege into the forts, or, at least, two of them, are taken, the whole series of approaches and parallels have then to be constructed towards the fortress proper. So that the taking of plate by regular siege is a long task. Many places, however, surrender after some days?

THE S. S. "CREWE HALL" AND "MENELAUS."

Bombay, July 20.

To-day the s. s. "Crewe Hall," of the Ellerman Line arrived in Rombay She is come of the fact to the notice of the significant coolies (women) were at work breaking stones about 5 p.m. the Shrubbery Chowkidar came about 5 p.m. the Shrubbery Chowkidar came and told them that they had taken stones from the Shrubbery gunds, and they protesting, the Chowkidar returned with four coolies (men) and asked these coolies (men) and asked these coolies to take way the hammers from the samulation was laid at 11 p.m. and at hight the houses of the assault two of them lost samily silver chain for the, hair. The occurrence had taken place at the information was laid at 11 p.m. and at hight the houses of the coolies (women) were at work in the Shrubbery Chowkidar and coolies (women) were at work in the Shrubbery Chowkidar tak against Mr. Seareglet and that it was his against Mr. Seareglet and that it was his duty to bring the fact to the notice of Mr. Seareglet, Mr. Edwards again stated, he did not care and he made this statement openly in court according to his instructions. Mr. Seareglet was duly apprised of what had passed in Court, and yesterday, the 20th instant, Mr. Seareglet appeared and brought to the notice of the Court what had been said about him on the day before and that there was not the slightest foundation for the statement. Mr. Edwards then said he would accept Mr. Seareglet's statement,

The three meetings of yesterday were marked by the irrepressible fervour common to all the warriors, black, white, and yellow, who march under the "Blood and Fire"

throng.

The general was not satisfied to hands," he cried, and again the verse sung to an accompanying fusillade o, hand claps.

Again the verse was called for, and again hundreds of lusty lungs filled the vast hall with sound, while those tongues could not compass the English words beat time with hands and feet and added to the volume of "clories" and "helleluiahs."

"glories" and "hallelujahs."

A burly Australian told the story of his conversion. The listening soldiers broke in ever and anon with cries of "Praise the Lord," "It's true," "I believe it." Each nation, after its kind, showed its joy in the

The blacks swayed to and fro in ecstasy, the soberer Teutons beamed, the United States delegates laughed aloud, and one and

English Mail.

THE ARMENIA TROUBLE.

A decided improvement in the situation in Armenia is indicated in the Consular Reports received in Constantinople from the vilayet of Bitlis. The execution of the measures demanded by the English, French, and Russian Ambassadors has begun, it is stated, in earnest. These measures consist in an amnesty, from which only ring-leaders are excepted; the distribution of £5.000 for rebuilding and repairing houses: permission to fuci ing and repairing houses; permission to fugiing and repairing houses; permission to fugitive Armenians to return to their villages; and the distribution of food to those in distress. The Porte still denies that any large number of people have been killed, or that serious excesses have occurred. It is probable that even the Consular investigations which will still require some time to complete. which will still require some time to complete. will not give exact figures, as the townsfolk exaggerate what has happened, while the peasants, apprehending reprisals, are not disposed to make true statements, and the Civil and Military authorities—if they are to blame as well as the Kurd Chiefs—are most anxious to hush up the affair.

A commission of native representative Filipinos have gone to the United States to learn about American institutions and to urge the early establishment of a Filipino Legislature in the Archipelago. The result will probably be the hastening of the concession of self-government for the American Far Eastern Dependency. The authorities in Washington Dependency Dependen fore President Roosevelt and his advisers is so similar to the British legislative problem in the former Boer Republics of South Africa that the reluctance of the United States to take any hasty steps can be well appreciated in England. The subject has been repeatedly discussed among American public men during the past few months and is said to have become the half-formed intention of the Gorgerment to great a legislative Chamber to during the past few months and is said to have become the half-formed intention of the Government to grant a legislative Chamber to the Filipinos in two years' time if during the interval peace conditions warrant. The Native Commissioners, however, desire that this interregnum period should be shortened, and they propose that a two-chambered legislature be established, the Lower House to comsist of the members of the Philippines to be composed of natives elected by the Filipinos themselves, and the Upper House to consist of the members of the Philippines at Commission, headed by Governor Wright. The scheme includes the appointment of two shington who would have the right to speak on the floor of the House of Representatives but not the right to vote. A Washington correspondent has reason to know that this suggestion has impressed the Administration, and it would cause little surprise in well-informed circles in the States if its adoption were one of the first acts of Mr. Roosevelt's new Administration, provided he be re-elected next November.

THE MACEDONIA SITUATION.

The correspondents in the affected districts and the correspondents in the affected districts.

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The correspondents in the affected districts and the correspondents in the affected districts.

The correspondents in the affected districts are tolerably agreed in predicting that, provided the Turks abstain from provocative action, there will be no serious disturbance in Macedonia for the rest of the year. The revo lutionary chiefs, bo.h in Macedonia and Bulgaria, have decided to maintain a purely delensive actitude. This resolve, it is stated, is attributable in part to the exhaustion of the population in the districts which were devastated last year, and in part to the determination of the leaders not to incur an yblame ed out to a Ruling in 18 Bombay I.I.R. 1263 on sec. 126 Evidence Act, according to which a Solicitor was bound to disclose the name of the client and said Mr. Edwards should apologise to him. Mr. Searsglet, should be methods the Court, and said he would not care a two pence for any Government officer however high his position might be so long as he had instructions. The case then proceeded and was adjourned to the 8th proximo.

STUDY IN ECSTASY.

A WORD PICTURE OF A SALVATION MEETING.

Of the Salvationists "Two Days With God" the first is over.

The three meetings of yesterday were marked by the irrepressible feryour common. The well-known brigands bands in the vigaget of Monastir is an unfar sunfavourable symptom. The well-known brigands hadd in the vigaget of Monastir is an unfar sunfavourable symptom. The well-known brigands hadd in the vigaget of Monastir is an unfar sunfavourable symptom. The which he adioved every chance of the action of the reform programme, which, so far as they had they concerned, will be allowed every clance of the sunday pharacter should be well pulverised up to the depth dug before plantation. Then leading journal says that although there will be allowed every chance of the sunday had been consensuated to the dealing journal says that although there will be allowed every clause of increase of increase of larger bodies which will assemble well pulverised up to the dealing forms in the leading jo in connexion with the anticipated failure of layet of Monastir is an unfavourable symptom. The well-known brigands Shetki Mefail Aga, Suleman Aga, and Selim had considerable bands in the districts of Krushevo, Okhrida, Presba, and Kestoria respectively. Two smaller bands are at large and the brigands to the tact displayed on all hands no disagree-lable incidents have occurred. Pessimist-views oddly prevail in Viena. It is there de-clared that no very striking improvement in the state of affairs in Macedonia has been vi-sible in the nine months which have clapsed a since the signature of the Murrzsteg Protocol; and that the authorities have by no means succeeded, as yet, in putting an end to the activity of the insurgent bands. In Viena there is no doubt that the burden of blame for the slow progress of reforms in Macedonia rests with Turkey, whose willingness to carry the change has considerably diminished since the outbreak of the Far East War.

> SUMMER COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always paceasers. Chamber most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic Cholers and Diarrhoes Remedy gives according to directions, is the most effectual remedy known. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale, Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.; Abdool Rahe man; Abdul Kareem, Caleutta.

POTATO CULTIVATION .- IV.

(Special for the "Patrika.") As soon as you have finished manuring, it becomes your duty to pick up all sorts of hard substances such as gravels, stones, cankers, pieces of woods, roots of plants, crocks, brickbats, pieces of broken earthen wares, or substances of like nature, which affect the size and shape of the tubers. If you do not mind to get your land free from all these mischievous things, you will get tubers of deformed and coarse shape and not fit for table use. The reason for mixing wood ashes and powdered charcoal is to keep the soil loose, which is materially net sary to grow all sorts of tuberous edibles into their full size. Wood ashes possesses potash salt in small quantities and is therefore partially beneficial to potato cultivation. Charcoal has no manurial properties directly to con-As soon as you have finished manuring,

state. Bone meal may be converted into a soluble state in combination with sulphurio

ring.

Planting.—From September to November is the proper time for planting in the plains, or in other words, planting in the plains, or in other words, planting in the plains should begin as soon as the rains cease. Monsoon, rain, and hot wind are enemies of the potato tubers, as they are apt to rot easily when exposed to them. Monsoon, brings rains in the plains from April to October, when it blows from south-west to north-west and is therefore not favourable to potato cultivation. In September when

if you get an early harvest.

Dig parallel trenches alongside your land, about six inches deep and that three feet apart. Then fill up about half their depth with the earth obtained from digging. Then

with the earth obtained from digging. Then plant your tubers in these trenches one foot apart. Then cover up the tubers with loose earth. This is called "trencher-sowing".

Another mode of sowing is this. Draw parallel lines alongside your "khet" in the above manner at a distance of 3 feet 6 inches from each other. Then dig those lines to a width of 6 inches on both sides down to a depth of 6 inches a hoc (kudaliar pharowa). The loose earth in these lines should be well pulverised up to the depth dug before plantation. Then put in your tubers at a distance of one foot, from each other. Get powdered earth from the sides

A few days ago an English chicken of mine was strong on the head by a fairly large sized scorpion, writes a correspondent to the "Madras Mail." The face of the bird became discoloured like indigo blue and the wings drooped, and I feared that collapse would ensue. A happy thought immediately struck me to use vinegar, regarding which some interesting correspondence lately appeared in your General Booth, unwearied and indomitable, presided at the International Congress Hall, it was impossible to detect in the keen face, it yof Turkish outposts. Another ominous the lithe, elastic figure, a trace of fatigue. He stood on the platform, behind him in seried ranks soldiers and bandsmen representing half Europe and Asia, before him a hall packed to overflowing with enthusiasts who hung on his words.

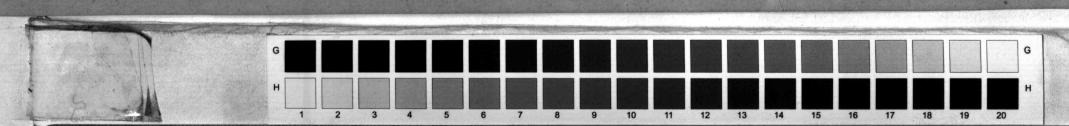
At first the general led the assembly in fiery appeals for salvation. Then turning to the band he signalled the music, and a well-known melody burst forth. The audience caught the air, and a hymn was sung with full-throated energy by the multi-coloured throng.

The smaller bands are at large and the brigands are stated to bivouac at night in the vicinitation of Greeks into the vilation of Greeks into the vilation of Greeks into the vilation of the reforms. The British of Preventing the application of the reforms. The British section is quiet. Colonel Fairholme, who maintains excellent relations with the Turkish band he signalled the music, and a well-known melody burst forth. The audience caught the air, and a hymn was sung with full-throated energy by the multi-coloured throng.

The smaller bands are at large and the brigands are stated to bivouac at night in the vicinitation of Greeks into the vilation of the reforms. The British coloured like indigo blue and the wings droop—d. A happy thought immediately struck me to use vinegar, regarding which some interesting observations of the reforms. The British observation of the reforms are trained to have a sum of the previous data of the wings of Turkish outpoints. A happy thought immediately struck me to use vinegar, regarding wh I do not think that country vinegar made of palm toddy in India will be efficacious as an antidote. I should like to know if anybody has given it a trial.

ANYONE who has ever given Chamber-lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a trial will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.; Abdool Raha-man; Abdul Kareem, Calcutta.

CHOLERA MORBUS has lost its terrors to the home where a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is kept. It never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.; Abdeel Raha-Abdul Kareem, Calentte.



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JULY 24, 1904.

A PARABLE WITH ITS APPLICATION. HERE is a parable. A man had two wives, one of whom was his favourite. The one to whom he was indifferent had several children.
All these he employed in the work of husbandry, under the supervision of a Superintendent with absolute powers.

When the harvest was gathered, the

Governo same and appropriated a large por-tion of it. Both the Superintendent and the children in his charge complained that the Governor was taking too much and leaving them too little. But he deigned no reply.

The Superintendent, who was the virtual master of the children, followed the practice of the Governor, and took as much as he liked of what had been left by the latter. And thus very little was left to the children. They complained to the Superintendent, but said he had no help in the matter; for, the Governor took too much more than he should, and that he himself had his needs. So the children saw that they must remain satisfied with the pittance doled or to them by the Governor and the Sunndent.

The result was the starvation of the children who began to clamour; and both the Gover-

times went without salt; oftentimes they had no sufficient clothing; but they thought that this fund, created by their additional labour, would enable them to furnish them-

ment, but their protests were unheeded. And when they asked of their guardians how were they to purchase their necessaries they were told to go a-begging:—"Go and beg, my dear children. And may success attend you!"---were the pious expressions of the Governor and the Superintendent. Is not the Governor in this story a little hard and ungenerous towards his dutiful and industri-

It was Sir John Strachey who had conceived the idea of the decentralization of finance. By this arrangement, the Government of India took from the local administrations as much as it wanted for its alleged needs. The Provincial Governments protested; they said that very little was left to them; but their objections were disregarded. The Provincial Government, in its turn, refused to help the people in what they absolutely they wanted canals; they needed good and sufficient drinking water for their existence; but the local Government declared that i had no money. It was however, admitted, both by the Local and Imperial Governments,

that the people had a just complaint.

The Imperial Government, therefore, proposed a Cess upon land in Bengal. The people protested; but the Duke of Argyll and Sir George Campbell assured them that the Government did not want the proceeds that would accrue from the cess—the cess funds would be left—absolutely left—at the disposal of the cess-payers. In short, the people were given a solemn promise to the effect that every rupee of the cess money would be made over to the villagers to be devoted to the improvement of the villages, and to no other purposes

The cess was imposed with these distinct conditions; but lo! when the fund was created, the Government laid claim upon it. They made a law to enable them to spend it in any way they liked; they made the Collector the Chairman of the District Board in whose the Chairman of the District Board in whose hands the fund was placed; and, in this manner, the proceeds of the cess were put beyond the reach of the cess-payers. They made the cess do things which the Government ought to have done, and which they were doing before. Thus they threw the burden of many provincial roads upon the cess; they made the cess help dispensaries, education, the famine-stricken, the Engineers of the Public Works Department, and several objects to which the cess money cannot be legitimately applied.

But where are our village roads? Where

But where are our village roads? Where are our tanks, wells and canals? Thus the cess-payers began to tease the Government. And we all know what reply the Government has to these questions. The Government says: "Go you, my dear children, and raise subscriptions among yourselves, and dig your tanks, make your roads, and do what you like with that money!"

MAHAMAHOPADHYA CHANDRA

SHEKHAR.

In the opinion of European scientist Chandra Shekhar was a greater astronomer than Tycho Brahe. Hundreds of years ago the latter flourished in Continental Europe; but, as he followed ancient methods, his observations helped modern science very little. Yet his name is known and honored throughout the world. Chandra Shekhar, however, is not known even to his own countrymen. known even to his own countrymen though he was amongst us only two weeks

science, astronomy, in this seclusion.

Nearly sixty miles away from Cuttack there is a small Tributary State called Khandapara. Nrisinha Bhramarbar Rai was the Chief of Nrisinha Bhramarbar Rai was the Chief of that State. He had two sons, Purusuttam and Shyambandhu, of whom the former was the elder. According to the law of succession in vogue in this province, Purusuttam and his descendants were entitled to the chiefship of Khandapara. Chandra Shekhar being the son of Shyambandhu, was only a member of the Raj family, that is all. He was an uncle of Rajah Natabar Bhramarbar Rai, the present chief of the Khandapara State.

could not part with a farthing from his share. But if the children were in want, they might do one thing. They now work mine hours every day. Let them work two hours more; and the proceeds derived from these additional hours work, would be left to them "unconditionally?" "and another "un-ply" we have forgotten—expressions used by Lord Mayo when proposing to make over the Road Cess Person. The Governor, in short, promised that they would be permitted with the hemispheres. Young Chandras Shelren stars and planets in short, promised that they would be permitted with the calculated time of the two Rajahs, to the aumter of none and interesting science of the heavens made the processions used by Lord Mayo when proposing to make over the Road Cess Person. The Governor, in short, promised that they would be permitted with the calculated time of the two Rajahs, eighteen prosons were hauled up and put on their trial. The theft case of the soil and alonder them town of a planets rise and progress, and planets in their respective paths.

The children had no help; they were constrained to acceed to the proposal. And he was even without salt, oftentimes they had no sufficient clothing; but they thought that this fund covery with greater zeal than before. They often were went without salt, oftentimes they had no sufficient clothing; but they thought that this fund sufficient clothing; but they thought the third for the sufficient clothing; but they thought that they sufficient clothing; but they thought that this fund sufficient clothing; but they thought that they had no sufficient clothing; but they thought State.
In his youth Chandra Shekhar learnt Sanskrit from his uncle, who had also some knowledge of that branch of science called control of the control of t

and interesting science of the heavens and explain the discrepancy. He now devoted his whole energy to the study of the subject which had fully engrossed his heart. Scarcely a night passed when he was not seen watching the stars in the high heaven. Having no knowledge of the English or of the modern science of astronomy, he had to depend entirely upon his own resources. There was none to teach him or resources. There was none to teach him or solve his doubts, and he could not make out the reason why there should be the difference, alluded to above. As he grew in years, his desire to master this difficult but delicate labour, would enable them to furnish themselves with the necessaries for which they suffered so much. They were, alas! soon undeceived. The fund created by this additional labour of two hours per day on their part;—the fund which was made over to them "ungrudgingly" etc.,—the fund with which they had hoped to purchase clothes, salt and other necessaries, was seized both by the Governor and the Superintendent!

The children of course resented this treatment, but their protests were unheeded. And when they asked of their guardians how works on astronomy named above. He pre-

> and not at all based on solid and sound principles, or data. Thirty or thirty-five years have since then elapsed: At that time a press-manager made up his mind to print and publish an almanac in Ooriya. In Orissa the Juggernath Deb almanac was the only one which commanded any respect at that one which commanded any respect at that time. For a few years Khariratna's astro-nomical almanac was published, and the people discarded the manuscript almanacs written on palmyra leaves, and began to use these in their stead. Pundit Samanta, as Chandra Shekhar is called, felt sorry at the publication of these misleading and incorrect almanacs, and began to try hard to improve them. But nobody dared to introduce his calculations in his almanac. At length a meeting of the Pundits was convened in the meeting of the Pundits was convened in the temple at Puri, and they unanimously accepted his calculations as the guide of Khariratna in preparing the Temple almanac.
>
> The great work of Chandra Shekhar's life is the "Sidhanta Darpan," which has been published, and which at once secured for him

European celebrity.

We quote the following from the criticism of the book in "Nature" March 9, 1899. Prof. Ray compares the author very properly to Tycho. But we should imagine him to be a greater than Tycho. * * We get some notion of the success that attended the work, and of how much it is in one man's power to accomplish, if we examine the differences between the values he assigns to some of the constants of astronomy and those in use with ourselves. The error in the side real period of the sun is 206 seconds; of the moon 1 second; mercury, 79 seconds; venus, about 2 minutes; mars, 9 minutes; Jupiter, an hour; and saturn, rather more than half a day. The accuracy with which he determined the inclination of the planets to the ecliptic is still more remarkable. Mercury offers the largest error, and that is only about two minutes. In the case of the solar orbit the greatest equation to the centre is only 14 seconds in error. In the Lunar theory the revolution of the node has been concluded with an error of about 5½ days, less than the thousandth part of the whole period; while he has independently detected and assigned very approximate values to the evection, the variation, and the annual equations?

This is from "Knowledge" Nov. 1899. "Of all the numerous works on astronom that have been published within the last fev years, this is by far the most extraordinary,

TROUBLES OF TWO RAJAHS IN

CALICUT. WE have to record to-day the fate of two Rajahs of Calicut, who are nephews of H.H. the Zamorin. In this country one has simply to prefer a criminal complaint against another, however high his position be, and the another, however high his position be, and the latter is practically done for. This is the rule. These two Rajahs, who own extensve landed properties, were not in good terms with one who is described as "P. W. 1" in the judgment of Mr. A. R. L. Tottenham, Special Assistant Magistrate of Calicut, and owe their misfortune to this P. W. 1 who was led to prefer two criminal charges against them

to three months' imprisonment each.

Against the decision of the Stationary
Magistrate the two Raja and their men
appealed to Mr. Tottenha, Special Magistrate; and the latter not only confirmed the
conviction and the sentence but wrote a

then came to the comfortable conclusion that the two Rajahs and their men had really committed the theft, though, as stated

above, nobody, except some interested parties, saw it, in spite of the fact that it was alleged to have been committed in broad day light by more than one hundred persons.

We would draw the attention of the reader specially to paras 15 and 16 of the judgment lt will be noted how the Magistrate damns the prosecution witnesses as "natives," and yet utilizes their self-contradictory state-

So when the witness said that he himself went, the Magistrate understood him to say went, the Magistrate understood him to say that another man went and not he. On this principle, when this witness said that he had seen the related man botting the orchards of the computer the Magistrate should have understood aim mean that others, and not he himself, had seen it, and rejected his statement as hearsay evidence. Is it not? That would have been at least logical on his part. And it is these men who are paid part. And it is these men who are paid princely salaries to administer justice in this country! Is there much difference between his way of administering justice and that of the famous king who would hang an innocent lean man, instead of the fat guilty criminal, because the latter was too heavy and the string of the gallows might snap with his weight?

with his weight?

In paragraph 20, the Magistrate gives utterance to sentiments which show that, not only is he too clever by half, but, like many of his race, he does not see the meanness of traducing wantonly the character of the people of this country in a judicial judgment. His first attempt is to establish an impossible proposition, namely, that the evi-

his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor Bengal, like Harun-ul-Kusid, paid a flying may, a clandestine, visit to Chitragong. We have always maintained that it is impossib or a European District Superintendent of Police to act the part of a secret detective por his color, mode of walking and other peculiarities will at once betray his nationality to the people of India. When it is impossible for a European D.S.P. to hide himself from Indian eyes, how is it possible for a Lieutenant-Governor to do it? So the yet utilizes their self-contradictory statements for the purpose of convicting the Rajahs and their men. He admits that the visit came to be known throughout the disprosecution witness P.W. 2 was "contused," and said one thing while he meant another. And he explains this discrepancy by the astrounding statement that the people in that part of the country have a most curious habit, namely, that they do not say what they really mean! That is to say, observes the Magistrate, when one states that "he himself went and informed" a party; he really means that he himself did not go but "sent some one else to inform." Now is such a confusion of tongue prevails among the people in Malabar, how do they carry on their ordinary business? And how do the English officials, who are foreigners, administer the affairs of the country!

So when the witness said that he himself Honour went there. But, a stealthy visit was not necessary for this purpose. The incident has strengthened the belief that, Chittagong will be annexed to Assam, and made the capital town of that Province.

> MEMBERS in the Judicial Service sometime come in conflict with their brethren of the

ago. His companion was Professor Jogesh Chandra Ray of the Cuttack Rayenshaw College. Babu Jogesh Chandra deep book on Astronomy in Bengali awaits review in these columns. It is a thousand pittes it was not written in English. From this book we gather the following facts regarding the wonderful career of the illustrious astronomer of the old type he should have come to Mahamahopadhya Chandra Shekhar Singh. Except Sanskrit and his mother-tongue Oryia, he was not conversant with any other language. In India, the Central Professing Well-kinwan for its deep dease jungles. Pundia the Central Professing in 1836 in such a province, abounding in forests and hills, and spent almost the whole of his life in the study of his favourities science, astronomy, in this seclusion.

Nearly sixty miles away from Chitagel theore.

TROURLES OF TWO PATABLE AT THE PROFESSION Astronomers of the work professor of the contral Profession without the study of his favourities science, astronomy, in this seclusion.

Nearly sixty miles away from Chitagel theore.

TROURLES OF TWO PATABLE AT THE PROFESSION Astronomers and many more desired to see as followed the contral Profession with the contral Profession and the science of the same treatment that Mr. Lee got in profession with the science of the contral Profession and the science of the science of the same treatment that Mr. Lee got in some of the science of the science of the science of the science of the contral Profession and the science of the contral Profession and the science of the contral Profession with the science of the science of the contral Profession with the contral Profession and the science of the science of the contral Profession and the contral Profession and the contral Profession Indian witness comes into Court determined trate and a Judge. And the latter, as usual, had ed to tell the whole truth and nothing but to suffer severely for his audacity in going to the truth, and till that time arrives, it will be a difficult task for the Judge in this country. Perhaps the Lieutentary of the Lieut try to atempt in every individual statement to sift the grain of truth from chaff of exaggeration, mis-representation, embellishment, and even falsehood."

and even falsehood."

and the barg in this count of that hereafter. The Judicial Service can be rescued from its degraded position by the efforts of the High Court. If the Hon'ble Judges stand by their rights, the District geration, mis-representation, embellishment, and even falsehood."

On the other hand, we fear, it will be a long time, before Anglo-Indian Judges of the type of Mr. Tottenham, will come into Court determined to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the real situation, which is that, they being foreigners and therefore unsympathetic and very imperfetly acquainted with the language, manners, customs, and genius of the people are not at all fit to administer justice in this country in a proper way, and that when they cannot correctly understand a case owing to the children of the soil and slander them, from their safe seat on the bench, for their duty of the Government is to send people to jail and keep them there! Naturally he who stands in the way of the performance of this pious duty is a nuisance.

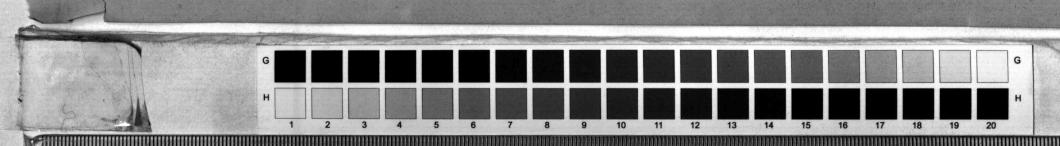
In seems that according to those, who weild the destimies of India, every Indian Province has its distinctive features. As for George instance, Bombay is the disloyal province. In the same manner, Bengal is the trouble-some, and Madras the loyal and quiet, province. As for the other provinces, none of them has arrived at sufficient importance to deserve characterization. The North West Provinces is distinguished from other pro-vincess in this that those officials who are the lower court, might be suspended to allow them to move the High Court in revision. Mr. Tottenham was surprised at this request and rejected it summarily. This shows the trend of his mind when he took up the case for hearing. He was justified by the law to grant the prayer. He would have not thrown any obstacle in the course of justice by acceeding to this reasonable request. Yet, not only did he refuse this bare act of justice, but showed his disgust, because, such a prayer was made!

It is some consolation to learn that metal is distinguished from other provinces in this that those officials who are entitled to have a province, yet considered incompetent to administer its affairs, are sent there. With the exception of a few, almost all the rulers sent to govern the North West Provinces are medicores. Why Bombay is considered the disloyal province is, possibly, because the Maharattas were the last holders of the Indian Empire from the last holders of the Indian Empire from British. Bengal is troublesome, because, it has some money on account of its permanent.

nominated by the Lieutenant-Governors of and Bengal and the United Provinces of Agra o. Yand Oudh, each of whom is authorised to make as many nominations as he considers make as many nominations as he considers necessary or desirable, subject to ultimate approval by the Ireutenant-Governor of Bengal, will be permitted to present themselves."

Here is one more instance,—if more instances are needed—to prove the "unexampled liberality" of the Government towards the children of the soil. It is well-known that the latter are excluded from the Opium Department not because they are unfit, but because they are "Natives," and some Eurasians or "Poor Whites" are to be provided for.

on the part of the Americans. They had to shed a good deal of their own blood and expend a huge amount of their own money before they could subjugate these islands. The Filipinos obstructed them at every step; and even when they were conquered, their leaders would not submit. These leaders were of course called 'rebels,' and one such leading rebel in the province of Abra, one of the Philippine Islands, was Juan Villamor. He was however obliged to surrender; and let us see what sort of treatment was accorded to him by the American Government which was put to was nowever obliged to surrender; and let us see what sort of treatment was accorded to him by the Lee-Roe quarrel, the former, the then Judge of Rajshaye, was insulted by the District Superintendent of Police, who went to the length of threatening to search the house of the former for stolen goods! The District Superintendent dared to offer this affront, simply, because he felt that being under the protection of the District Magistrate, he had nothing to fear. In that fight Mr. Roe, as Magistrate, triumphed all along the line. The fact is that though the Executive Government is the master of both the District Magistrate and the District Judge, it feels that a member belonging to itself is its own, while the official in the Judicial Service is an outsider. Thus when Mr. Staley sought to remove a grave judicial scandal in Backergunj as a District Judge and took the



appointed to succeed Mr. Bowen, and he is now the Governor of Abra as Colonel Villamor in the place of the latter!

A "LOVER OF THE PATRIKA" writing to us from Meerut Cantonment gives details of a from Meerut Cantonment gives details of a singular piece of gratuitous insult offered by a European to an Indian gentleman to show how the manly spirit among the Indians is being crushed out by official pressure. A Branch of the "Upper India Bank Limited" was recently opened at Mussoorie Hills. A content Indian gentlemen was appointed as certain Indian gentleman was appointed as responsible officer. He wanted to go home and for that purpose engaged the services of some palanquin bearers, who, it is said, had been previously engaged by the butler of a certain European. Even if it was so, the Indian gentleman knew nothing of it. After having settled his terms, he was about to enter into it, when the European came to know of this from his butler. He came to know of this from his butler. He at once ordered to have the Indian gentleman roughly treated. This was done in the very heart of the bazar. The aggrieved finding himself disgraced in this way enquired of the name of the European so that he might sue him in court but to no purpose. The European, on his part, when he came to know the rank of the Indian, at once went to a local authority and told him everything, of course his version of the affair. The result course his version of the affair. The result of this conference was that the aggrieved gentleman was warned that if he should take any steps against the European, he would never be allowed to come to the hill again. So he had no help but to eat the humble pie without a protest. Those who blame the Indians for their want of manliness should realise the true position. Now, what could this unfortunate Indian do 'ut to put up with the insolence in silence? Of course he might have whipped the European. But perhaps he was not physically as strong as the other was. And if he had taken the law in his own hands, would he not have been deal with as a felon and sent to prison with hard labour, if not hanged? His next course was to seek redress at the hands of the local authorities. But here we find, he expected expulsion if he made any attempt in that themselves converted into human sheep.

BECAUSE the Japanese obtained some success against the reussians in the beginning, It will take the Asiatics not only to exper the late them! This question is being discussed in Europe and in America. The following letter appeared in the New York "Sun" the

signs that they are; but that the gentlemen named are endeavouring to force it upon them is evident to every one who reads English papers on both sides of politics.

As to the Indian papers, from one of which "Orientalist" quotes, and of which I see many, I can only discover in their enthusiasm for Japan the hope that one day she may be in a position to help them throw off the stribish yoke. Some of them indeed, do not hest.

I fail, therefore, to see what advantage it the Handa language written in Nagri characters in the place of Marathi, in the office of would be to England to exchange a solid seat at the European board for a rickety stool in Asia. The British in India, the same as the French in Tonquin and Cochin China, can never be anything but a conquering power. They both hold their power by the sword, and what that is worth in the long run the history of the ages that are past sufficiently shows. If they try to hold it by any other means, they will sooner or later be invited to step out, for the events of the last twelve months have firmly planted in the Asiat'c mind the sentiment which "Orientalist" is a previous letter attributed to the late Shere a previous letter attributed to the late Shere Ali Khan of Afghanistan, "the Orient for the Orientals"—or, as proclaimed by the Asiatio League of Japan, China, and India, "Asia for the Asiatics." The Japanese Prince Konouye expressed it, "Asiatics, defend your

I could go further into this subject, and show from personal knowledge and reliable information that even in Asiatic (Russia there are symptoms already apparent, of separa-tist movements, and that but for the outbreak of the war with Japan the Russian Government might have found itself dealing before long with a Siberian and Caucasian secession. The fact is that this war has opened the floodgates—or, as a distinguished Russian recently put it: "The fire has been lighted and no one can tell how far it may

The whole of Asia is perturbed and awakening to consciousness of its dignity and danger. Even the masses of India, or whom the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," quoted by "Orientalist," sometimes speaks as "human sheep," talist," sometimes speaks as "human sheep," are exhibiting signs of unrest, and through their leaders demanding the restoration of the rights of municipal self-government wrested from them under Lord Curzon, and a larger share in the administration of their own

country.

It is the Japanese success over Russia, a European Power, that has fired them to this.

"New York, June 16."

"F."

The expression "human sheep" is not coined by us. It was used by an American paper who wanted to blame the 280 millions of India for their apathy. It is no glory on our part to announce that we are all human sheep in India, and not human beings.

The United Provinces Government have authorities to suspend and remit rent in cer-tain villages of the Bulandshahr district in which the crops have been damaged by recent

Scraps.

Our readers are aware of the particulars of a sensational incident that occurred in the Court of Captain Stewart, S. D. Officer of Tonk, in the district of Dera Ismail Khan. Sometime ago Moulvi Abdul Hakim, Barrister-at-law and reis had the misfortune to appear as an accused in the "ijlas" of Captain Stewart, when he was subjected to various sorts of indignities. Subsequently Mr. Abdul Hakim served the official with a notice, threatening to sue him in a court of law. The notice, it seems, has had a wholesome effect upon Captain Stewart, for we now hear that Mr. Abdul Hakim was recently invited to a dinner by the official and the result is, Mr. Hakim has given up the idea of proceeding against the S. D. Officer.

expulsion if he made any attempt in that way. And hence under the enlightened British rule, the Indians, who are human beings like their rulers, are getting themselves converted into human sheep. the Unrest of Asia.

Speculations as to the effect of Japanese success upon England's Indian Empty.

"To the enter of the Sun—Sir: Your correspondent, "Orientalist," whose letters I always read with particular interest and profit, it I understand his communication in the deady's Sun cupitity knocks away altogether. It is carry then came up and took the deposition of two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two women and two of them sat upon the breast of Mokshoda. Mr. Campbell, the Railway Inspector, then came up and took the deposition of two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two women and two of them sat upon the breast of Mokshoda. Mr. Campbell, the Railway Inspector, then came up and took the deposition of two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two women and two of them sat upon the breast of Mokshoda. Mr. Campbell, the Railway Inspector, then came up and took the deposition of two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two women and two of them sat upon the breast of Mokshoda. Mr. Campbell, the Railway Inspector, then came up and took the deposition of two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two women and two of them sat upon the breast of Mokshoda. Mr. Campbell, the Railway Inspector, then came up and took the deposition of two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two women and two of them said that they saw the three guards chasing the two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chasing the two goods clerks. They said that they saw the three guards chase said t Police. As a departmental punishment by the District Office, the three guards in ques-tion had to lose 2 days' pay each! We trust the Inspector-General will not allow such an unusually sensational case to rest there and the alleged culprits vill be brought before a tribunal for their trial.

THE President in Council of the Indore with Hindi in Nagri characters; (2) Hindi being the mother tongue of about 95 per cent. of the Raj people, the Resident introduced it in the Durbar; (3) "Modi Script" employ-ed in writing Marathi is a kind of short-hand and is very difficult to be learnt and read. Nagri is written in official transactions in the Central Provinces, Kumaon, the Rewah, Gwalior, Dhar, Dewas Rattam and other States. Even three-fourths of the signatures made by the people on the petition filed by the objectors (hemselves is in the Nagri characters. The objectors point out (1) that Marathi has been the State language for a century and a half. The sympathisers of the introduction say that this is not true. Less introduction say that this is not true. Less than 50 years ago, small deeds, sanads, records, and papers written by Kanungoes and Patwaries, papers and other documents issued by the Civil Court of Indore were written in Hindi in Nagri characters which can still be found in the offices. The "Malwa Akbar," a publication of Indore Government was issued in Hindi down to the year 1851. Marhathi was given place to Hindi only because a Marhathi gentleman was appointed Dewan. The second objection viz., that the Raj subjects have never moved against Marhathi is met by saying that when Hindi was the Durbar language, there rose no such necessity. When Maharajah Sivaji Rai K. C. I. E., was installed, the subjects prayed for the encouragement of Judged by his own test of efficiency of adsaying that when Hindi was the Durbar language, there rose no such necessity. When Maharajah Sivaji Rai K. C. I. E., was installed, the subjects prayed for the encouragement of their mother tongue,—Hindi. The third objection viz., that Hindi (Rangri) as it is contemptuously called by the objectors has not a recognised status and is not-possessed of a grammar and literature is rebutted by arguing that it is a Lingua Franca. There are many old and new grammars. The fourth objection that the Raj officers who are serving on the Southern side shall have to leave service if the Court language is changed, is very futile for the people themselves admit that they know Deonagri though not so well and thus to learn Hindi will not be so difficult for them.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

London, July 1.

"THE TINSEL AND BOMBAST OF ELLENBOROUGH." I have before me an able article in the I have before me an able article in the "Speaker" describing, plainly and without equivocation, the causes of Lord Curzon's unpopularity in India. Although anonymous, one can leadily recognise its authorship, and I do not think that I am far wrong in attributing it to an Englishman well known and respected in Calcutta and Bengal, who is now spending a few months' holiday in England. Lord Curzon, he writes, has more than once within the past five years be-The has class the control of the con self to fetter the growth of unaided schools and colleges. Education, like everything else in India, is to be doled out in bureaucratic doses under strict official supervision. Competitive examination has been abolished for appointments in the subordinate ranks of the civil so e, and all the elements of jobbery and favouritism which are inseparable from a system of patronage have been tell loose. A succession of blows is being dealt at local self-government, and in Calcutta the municipality has been completely officialised in utter disregard of the protestations of the ratepayers. In every direction centralisation and departmentalism have been introduced. The writer of the article does not even treat the innumerable commissions of the Curzon "regime"

Is preparing for a struggle with the Muscovite." India is fortified against the intrigues of Russia, and the expedition into Tibet is only a slight indication of the policy which large is only a slight in always read with particular interest and proit, it I understand his communication in to-day's Sun rightly, knocks away altogether the American and European stools on which Great Britain is trying just now to sit, and offers her instead an Oriental reed as a prop.

Whatever may have been the destiny that Lord Beaconsfield tried to fashion for England, or whatever may be the policy of Mills Baltour or Lord Curzon, it has yet to be seen whether the British people are prepared to adopt it as their own. So far there are no adopt it as their own. The two women out of shame did not come meable down not shape as so many steps ports have been complied and volumes of evidence recorded, but nothing constructive has been attempted and nothing in the nature has been attempted and nothing in the nature of real reform has been advocated. Lord Curzon, in fact, has attempted the out-of-date Carlylean "role" of Great Man, Absolute, Umque and Omnipotent. Or, as the Calcutta Correspondent puts it; the tendency of his policy from the first has been to exalt and consolidate the rule of one man, and to strive to postpone, if not to render impossible, the arrival of the day when the abuldren of the soil shall be fit to assume children of the soil shall be fit to assume ading positions of trust and responsibility and to undertake the administration of their Suntry under the minimum of alien supervision and control. His confidence in the capacity of a bureaucratic administration of it is declared by the writer, who, in his heart of hearts, does not mistrust Lord Curzon. But it is not only the Indians who have been disappointed and estranged. With the Anglo-Indian community, he remarks, Lord Curzon's relations during the past eighteen months have been strained almost to the breaking point. He has exerted his utmost endeavours to win their popularity and sup-port, and at their bidding and in order to save his prestige with them, has not scrupled to sacrifice the ablest of his subordinates. But, as with the Indians so with the Europeans his love of absolutism has been his ruin The writer accuses him of tactlessness in his treatment of recent "collisions" between Europeans and Indians. Partiality and lack

AN INDIAN IN NEW YORK ON THE

An Indian living in New York has recent-

ly been explaining his views upon England and world-policy in a letter to the New York "Sun". He takes as his text certain remarks which appeared in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" which declared that the Japanese victories have been won by the intense devotion and unanimous patriotism of the Japanese people. This Indian gentleman, who signs himself "Orientalist," observes that Great Britain is not merely an Occidental but an oriental Power. As a European Power, she is isolated; as an Oriental Power, the standard of the faithful ally of Japan she stands as the faithful ally of Japan, ready to face the world. The people of India, he maintains, are thoroughly loyal. King Edward has visited the East; he has clasped the hands of every military leader in the Indian army; he has received the personal allegiance of every Indian ruler. He is now received by the Asiation as a Chemica Khan

"Swadeshi", has promulgated an order pro-hibiting all, except the peons, the well-known vakils, Muktears and their Muharirs, to come to the second-storey of the Munsiff's Court. To give effect to it, the Nazir was good enough to place some peons as sentries to control public entrance. Evidently, the order was given to prevent noise in the Court rangement has been rather to extensify than reduce it than before, for the sentrees by their gentle behaviour with the sustors and others desiring to go up, generally manage to create a row never neard of before. So far as suitors are concerned, they have now to undergo lots of trouble, having no facility to go where they can find pleaders engaged by them. Their complaints should engage the serious consideration of the Judge. A black bear was shot in the Jongri "nai"

on the och instant. And on the same ingu gers came out with torches and shot nim. On the 7th instant three shikaris from Dokushti bagged a she-bear with a small cub, and a leopardess with two kittens. The two laures foreigners to solve political problems of any were fighting, unaware that they were being degree of perplexity is unbounded and the stalked, and when they were shot their small effect of this confidence on the part of the lambles were easily disposed off. On the viceroy has been disastrous to popular and night of the 9th instant a leopard killed three national aspirations. There is not an Indian, sheep at Neole and got away. On the same sheep at Neole and got away. On the same night another leopard broke into a cutch shed at Kiru Baubuli, in Mundi, and killed ten sheep, but was detected and shot before he could escape. On the 10th instant a bear who was crossing the face of a cliff in the Tungri nullah was killed by a rock giving way, rock and bear falling upwards of a hundred feet. The shepherds who witnessed the accident lost no time in skinning and cutting up Bruin, and removing ham to their various larders.

WE learn on the authority of a Khandesh correspondent of the "Marhatta" that something like a reign of terror now prevails at Khandesh. Thanks to the overzeal of Mr. Curtis, the District Officer! Orders of suspensions, dismissals, and reduction of pay are the order of the day. In one word it may be said that no officer in the revenue line can draw his breath in peace for there is no knowing when he is to learn that somehow or other he has offended the District Officer. Mr. Bhatavdekar was the Mamlatdar at Erandol. He has just been suspended and degraddol. He has just been suspended and degraded to the post of a Head Karkun, because he requested the people in his Taluka to contribute for the repairs of a Hindu temple. Another instance viz, that of Mr. Modak, the Mamlatdar of Pachora, was still more curious. He was suspended for no other fault than his supposed disobedience of an order of Mr. Curtis that he was to prevent entrance into his cutchari of a certain candidate who was not wanted by the Collector. It so happened that Mr. Modak forgot to instruct the sentry not to allow entrance to the same candidate and somehow the undesirable gentleman made his appearance before Mr. Curtis. Mr. Curtis thought that Mr. Modak had intentionally allowed the candidate to come in, and tionally allowed the candidate to come in, and even without having recourse to the usual paraphernalia of asking an explanation from Mr. Modak, ordered for his suspension. This Mr. Curtis, while paying a visit to an English school is said to have gratuitously advised the Brahmin students not to continue their studies further because the Government did studies further because the Government did not want them in their service.

High Court-July 22, CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pratt and Handley.)

A RULE ISSUED. Mr. Jackson with the Hon'ble Babu
Bhupendra Nath Bose moved on behalf of
one Upendra Nath Chakravarty who had been
fined Rs. 200 by the third Presidency Magistrate, for the issue of a rule calling upon the
Chief Presidency Magistrate to snow cause
why the conviction should not be set aside. why the conviction should not be set aside.

On the 28th May at 9 p. m. the petitioner was passing along the Manickton Street, when he saw a constable, by name Sital Din Sukul, was running. Some 15 or 20 people were following him. One of them asked the petitioner to read the property of the property o petitioner to read the number of the constable from the badge on his belt. The petitioner stopped down and did so, and for this he was violently assaulted by the con-stable with his baton. In the meantime the persons who followed the constable arrived at the spot and from them the petitioner learnt that one Ram Taran Ghose was drinking in a carriage with some female members when some men pelted stones at the carriage when some men pelted stones at the carriage in the presence of the constable. Ram Taran called the complainant to arrest those men constable refused. At that time several men collected there when the constable ran away and in order to get his number those persons followed him. In the meantime several other constables arrived at the spot and took the petitioner at the Jorasanko Thana on a charge of assaulting the constable. The petitioner laid a complaint against the constable. The cases came plaint against the constable. The cases came on for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who dismissed the complaint of the petitioner but issued summons in the case against him. The case was tried by Moulvie

against him. The case was tried by Moulvie Bazlul Karim who convicted the petitioner and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

Their Lordships issued the following rule:—
"Let the records be sent for and let a rule issue calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the conviction of the petitioner should not be set aside or why in the alternative the fine should not be reduced on the ground that the constable was not justified, under the circumstances, in refusing to show his number and that according to the finding of the Magistrate and the circumstances stated in his judgment it would appear that the constable was at least as much to blame as the petitioner."

Third Criminal Sessions.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice : l'argiter and a Special Jury.)

MURDER.

EMPEROR VS. SHAIK MEHER ALI AND SHAIK YUSUFF.
Mr. S. P. Sinha, Standing Counsel,
Mr. Shelley Bonnerjee, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. S. Roy appeared for the defence.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

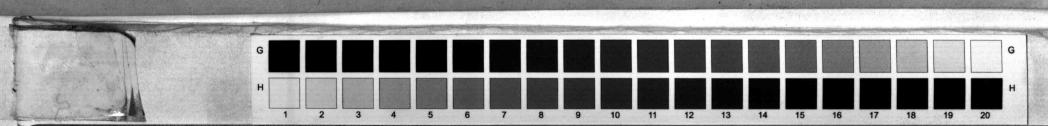
The rollowing gentlemen were empanelled to try the case:—Mr. H. M. Percival (Foreman).

Babu Wooma Kanto Sen, Mr. Ganedra Chundra Ghose, Babu Harish Chundra Neogi, Babu Chandi Charan Rev. Roy Bepin Behary Mittra, Mr. Grish Chundra Bose, Babu Gocool Chundra Law and Babu Kshetter Chundra Guha.

In opening the case for the Crown Mr. Sinha said that there were two accused in this case. Shaik Meher Ali, the first accused was charged with murder; he was also charged in regard to the same murder, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. S. Roy appeared for the defence.

culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of causing grievous hurt. Shaik Yusuff, the second accused, was charged only with the offence of causing hurt. The facts out of which the case arose were these: A man named Priya Lal Seal, who was by profession a maker of but ous, used to live in the same neighbourhood with the accused Meher Ali. The accused cused Meher Ali used to live in a tiled hut situated in a busti, No. 7-1 Halwace's Lane. Behind the tiled hut was a open space. Meher Ali was by profession a "Sukune" i.e., a man who goes to sea. He used to be absent from his house from time to time. During his absence the house was occupied by his wife, who used to let it out to tenants. One of the tenants in that house was a woman by the name of Johuran. Two men were supposed to have improper connection with Johuran. Priya Lal, who was a wrestler, took those two men to task for going to visit the woman. To this the wife of Meher Ali objected and said that Priya had no husing the contract of the said that the priya had no husing the said the said that the priya had no husing the said the Ali objected and said that Priya had no business to interfere with her tenants. Sometime after this Meher Ali came back. On the 16th May last, sometime in the afternoon, Priya Lal and Meher Ali met when Meher took Priya to task for his having picked up a quarrel with the wife of the former. Priya challanged him to fight, an altercation took place, but some mutual friends came in and intervened. Towards the even aftercation took place, but some mutual friends came in and intervened. Towards the evening Meher Ali with one Mohamed Ali went to a toddy shop, where some other men joined them. After being drunk they returned to Meher Ali's house and took their seat on the open land behind his hut. They began to sing and play. Walls these ware on the open land behind his hut. They began to sing and play. Waile these were going on Meher Ali came to his house in order to get some "pan." On his way back he saw Priya and said "Priya shala is coming." Priya came there, Meher Ali again went home and came back with a crowbar. He then struck Priya with the crowbar on his head. Priya fell down senseless. Meher Ali then left the place. While Priya fell down Yusuff struck him with his fist. Behari, brother of Priya, went to lodge information at the Muchipara Thanah. While at the Thanah he saw the accused Meher lodging an information against Priya and another alleging Thanah he saw the accused Meher lodging an information against Priya and another alleging that he had been beaten by these two persons. The Police having received information from Behari detained Meher Ali and went to the place of occurrence. Priya was sent to the Hospital where he died. On these facts the two accused were placed on their trial before Mr. D. Weston, I. C. S. Chief Presidency Magistrate, who committed the case to the Court of Sessions. The trial is proceeding.

We do not know whether the monotype printing machine has yet made any great progress in India, but we learn that a trial is being given to it at Simla, where the Government have started a monotype printing press as an experiment.



Judged by his own test of efficiency of administration, Lord Curzon has lamentably failed. Finally, the writer concludes his illuminating article thus: "And if we reject the test he himself asks us to apply and shut our eyes to the blunders of his internal administration."

ministration, what else have we? The Delhi Durbar, the Victoria Memorial Hall, the prestryation of a number of ancient monu-ments, the raid into Tibet, the theatrical

tour round the Persian Gulf-are these the

catalogue of achievements to place him upon a level with Canning or Dalhousie, or are they not painfully reminiscent of the tinsel and bombast of Ellenborough?"

arrived in Bombay last week, and are now on sale at the Bombay Ice Company's premises. If appears that these potatoes are likely to become very popular in Bombay, as

A mineral discovery recently reported from the Kishengarh State of Rajputana is that of Cancernite, the "find" having occurred at the base of a small hill north of Mancaoria, a vil-lage situated to the north-east of Kisengarh. The mineral is described as forming veins in which it is associated with highlite. Experiwhich it is associated with biotite. Experiments with specimens in the laboratory of the Geological Department have proved that the mineral is very fusible.

ly as some people in power would wish.

Many rumours are affoat touching the designs and projects of Government with regard to Delhi, writes the "Pioneer." It is said that it is to be converted into a military station of greater importance under the Army Redistribution Scheme, and that Lord Cur-zon is intending to honour the city with a visit on his way up-country in September. "Coming events cast their shadows before," "Coming events cast their shadows before," and the saying is supposed to be exemplified by the feverish energy with which works are being carried on in order to convert the amphitheatre, the site of the Great Durbar, into a veritable casis in the wilderness. The scheme, which is now being given effect to, is to change the interior of the amphitheatre from a sandy desert to a smiling garden, and the mound which bounded it will be grassed over. It is also intended to place the statue of John Nicholson immediately facing the Kashmir Gate.

having perpetrated the crime for her ornaments in collusion with the "Bariwalli." The accused will shortly be placed on his trial before the Joint Magistrate of Alipore.

We learn that Mr. Justice Henderson will take leave for a month commencing from the 2nd of August next.

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A leopard broke into a cattle shed at Balu on the night of the 3rd instant, killed seven sheep, sucked their blood, eating none, and got clean off. Otters seem plentiful on the sheep, sucked their blood, eating none, and got clean off. Otters seem plentiful on the lower river; they are nearly always to be seen on the bank at dusk, sometimes two or more together. When they take to the water they nearly always leave the fish on which they have been suppering belind them. It may not be generally known, says a correspondent, that otters occasionally go birdnesting at night, but they certainly do so at times. One of the watchmen at the Bundrole orchards who was employed to shoot flying foxes, shot an otter up a pear tree. Another foxes, shot an otter up a pear tree. Another was shot up an elder by a servant of my own, assured me that he has often seen the otter climb trees at dusk near his mill. In ach case "punsukki," as the otter is called in Kulu, was after eggs or young birds, tired of a continual fish diet me to make the otter is called in Kulu, was after eggs or young birds, tired of a continual fish diet me to make the otter is called in Kulu, was after eggs or young birds, tired of a continual fish diet me to make the otter is called in t

the Geological Department have proved that the mineral is very fusible.

The report to which publicity has been given to the effect that Sir Charles Revaz is likely return to the Police Officer but himself mistor return to to the effect that Sir Charles R vaz is likely to retire next spring, is without foundation. The Punjab has especial need of a strong and experienced Lieutenant-Governor now that its external relations have been juntailed and that an era of great internal development has begun with the expansion of irrigation. All interested in the welfare of the Province will be glad to learn that its present.

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The Punjab has especial need of a strong person he threatened him that he would at once handcuff him and implicate him in that dacoity case unless he would pay him some illegal gratification. Eventually on getting Rs. 2 as bribe he released him. Babu Upendra Court of the Province will be glad to learn that its present at present at the person he threatened him that he would at once handcuff him and implicate him in that dacoity case unless he would pay him some illegal gratification. Eventually on getting Rs. 2 as bribe he released him. Babu Upendra Court of the Province will be glad to learn that its present.

Schemes for laying out the twenty lakhs of rupees given by the Government of India this year for the improvement of Simla are now being matured. They are likely to include the provision of additional water-supply from the hills north of Mahasu, with an electric light installation from power derived from the Nantikhud stream; also the extension of the Municipal area and the provision of additional roads, including the enlargement of the tunnel where Lord Kitchener broke his leg last year, and the broadening of the road to Mashobra.

A. Cold-blooded Murder at Tallygunge—Early Friday morning the Tallygunge Sudder Thanna was informed that an atrocious cold blooded murder was committed in the compound of the Tallygunge Tramway Depot. The Officer incharge hastened to the scene and found a young beautiful Hindu woman was lying dead on the tramway line outside the depot compound on a pool of blood with three deep gaping wounds probably caused by a sharp weapon on the throat, forehead and abdomen. The Police suspected that the murderer to avoid detection, placed the dead The Assistant Sessions Judge of Moradabad has earned a name for himself. Recently one Chet Ram fell into his clutches and was convicted of offences under Section 166 and various other sections of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 22½ years' rigorous imprisonment! Chet Ram's appeal was heard by Mr. Justice Aikman of the Allahabad High Court the other day, and his Lordship ordered his acquittal on the ground that the evidence for the prosecution "bristled with glaring improbabilities and discrepancies." Alas! the High Courts in India would not allow the wheels of Justice to move as smoothly as some people in power would wish.

murderer to avoid detection, placed the dead body on the tram line to give it an air of accident. On enquiry it transpired that the dead body was that of one Gonesh Dassee of Goria, a woman of ill fame who having dangerous characters of Tallygunge absconded with them with all her ornaments worth about Rs. 700 to a house of another woman of ill fame at Tallygunge where having placed all her valuables in the custody of the "Bariwalli" she accompanied one Sreepatty Bonnerjee in a carriage to bring the rest of her properties from Goria. Srepatty on the way picked a quarrel with the driver and got down from the "gharry" near a Bonnerjee in a carriage to bring the rest of her properties from Goria. Srepatty on the way picked a quarrel with the driver and got down from the "gharry" near a jungle where a short while after their alighting from the carriage a shriek and groaning of a dying person was heard. The driver identified person of the person of

Mr. F. E. Pargiter succeeds Sir Henry Prinsep upon the Calcutta High Court Bench.

at millions in the previous six months.

It is notified for general information that an examination of candidates for admission to the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun, will be held at Allahabad, Lucknow, Bareilly, Agra and Dehra Dun on dates which will be notified hertafter. Applications for admission to the Entrance Examination of the Forest School should be submitted to one of the Conservators of Forests not later than the 15th August 1904.

Calcuttie has.

Since The DAY.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Alleged Zoolum by a Policeman.—On Thursday, before Babu Kristo Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Anjungorous, a Constable attached to the Soonerpore Thanna was charged under Secs. 403, 384 and 161 of the I. P. Code. It was alleged that the accused was deputed by the Sub-Inspector of Police of Local Thanna to bring one Sham Bagdy and another to the Police Station as they were suspected in a dacoity case. The accused on reaching the place illegally search. Ted the house of Sham Bagdy and found its. 34 tied in a peace of a rag which he did not return to the Police Officer but himself misaging propriated. With regard to the other person he threatened him that he would at once handcuff him and implicate him in the dacoity case unless he would pay him some illegal gratification. Eventually on petting its. Am marching there to-day. Information received from prisoners states that three of their leading men were killed in yesterday's

their leading men were killed in yesterday's engagement, besides many others, and also that further reinforcements of 1,300 Kham men are expected at Nangartse to-day.

A de following is the strength of the force add noting to Lhassa: No. 7 Mounted Battery, 1 Section, 30th Mountain Battery, a Maxim gun, a detachment of the Norfolk Regiment, 2 Companies of the Mounted Intantry, 4 Companies 1st Royal Fusiliers, 4 Companies 32nd Pioneers, 6 Companies 40th Pathans, 6 Companies 8th Gurkhas, 12 Company No. 3 Co. of Sappers and Miners.

BRITISH LOSSES.

The Malacca has arrived at Port Said; her crew and passengers are treated as prisoners, and armed guards are posted at each gangway to prevent all communication with the shore.

Later advices from Port Said state that the passengers on board the Malacca have been transferred to the Mamora, outward bound.

Reuter at Chifu says Chinese arrived there from Port Arthur state that four thousand Japanese on 12th instant captured one of the East Forts near the Jown, but before reinforcements arrived in Russians cut off the

BRITISH LOSSES

Simla, July 21. three deep gaping wounds probably caused by a sharp weapon on the throat, forehead and abdomen. The Police suspected that the Karola pass were one Gurkha killed and two rived at Alexandria.

trict Courts in the Madras Presidency during the current official year, which ought to mean a good deal of business for Type-writing Ma-chine Companies having agents in this coun-

A preliminary meeting of representative members of the different communities of Bombay was held at the Municipal Offices on the 18th, to consider what measures should be adopted to preserve the memory of the late

Ar. Jamsetji N. Tata.

The discovery of fossil bones has recently been reported from the bed of the Godaveri river at Nandur Madmeshwar in the Nasik district of woman as that of the deceased whom he had carried in his "gharry" the night before with her lover Srepatty and deposed the facts stated above. The Police arrested Srepatty on suspicion or having perpetrated the crime for her ornaments in collusion with the "Bariwalli." The accused will shortly be placed on his trial before the Joint Magistrate of Alipore.

We learn that Mr. Justice Henderson will take leave for a month commencing from the 2nd of August next.

It is notified in the Gazette of India that It is notified in the Gazette of India that It is notified in the Gazette of India that It is notified in the Gazette of India that It is notified in the Gazette of India that Indian Indi

It is notified in the Gazette of India that Mr. F. E. Pargiter succeeds Sir Henry Prinsep upon the Calcutta High Court Bench.

The post which was recently raided by Waziris was held by a detachment of the Zhob Valley Levies. The attack seems to have been a complete surprise.

News has been received that the appeal against the decision of the audicial Commissioner in the Salimpur Raj case has been rejected by the Privy Council.

The number of articles which passed through the India Post Office in the halfyear ending last March was 332 millions, against 299 millions in the previous six months.

It is notified for general information that an examination of candidates for admission to the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun, will be held at Allahabad, Lucknow, Bareilly, Agra and Dehra Dun on dates which will be notified hertafter. Applications for admission to the Entrance Examination of the Forest School should be submitted to one of is expected, but this estimate is liable to modification should the remainder of the serson prove unfavourable.

volved.

General Kuropatkin reports that a considerable force of Japanese attacked the Russians at Siamatse on the Liaoyang road on the 18th instant, and after fighting extending to the 19th the latter retired to a point eastward of Anping. Anping is fourteen miles south of Liaoyang.

The Vladivostok Squardon has passed through the Tsugaru Straits and entered the Pacific Ocean. The squadron has already overhauled one Japanese steamer. The Japanese shipping is fleeing for shelter.

(Later).

Japanese on 12th instant captured one of the East Forts near the own, but before reinforcements arrived the Russians cut off the attackers, and exploded the mines, killing every one.

London, July 22.
The British Mediterranean fleet has ar-

ing this most serious question, but it was undesirable to make a premature statement. The Malacca has left Port Said, but her destination is not declared, probably Cher-

The Papers unanimously endorse the British protest and declare that the Government has the whole nation at its back.

Correspondents with Kuroki at Motienling say that the fighting was renewed on the 19th, the Japanese attacking the Russian position at Chantow, 27 miles to the north.

ed; nevertheless some of the papers take it for granted that the release has been decided upon, though it is pointed out that the gravest question is the status of the Volunteer

cruisers.

The Supreme Legislative Council meets on
The "Daily Telegraph" understands that the 12th August. the Russian Government has been informed that the Volunteer cruisers will be treated as pirates, if they refuse to desist from inter-ference with British shipping.

The "Moscow Ruskybistok" states that Kuroki's army has driven in the Russian left

and is now marching on Mukden;

GENERAL.

In the debate on the Colonial vote in the Commons, Mr. Lyttleton said that next year the nominated members of the Transvaal Legislative Council would be replaced by elected members.

are massing on the east coast of the Luao-tung Peninsula, intending to march thence to Marine Camp which commands the prin-cipal pass through the hills behind fort Arthur. The position is defended by 20,000 Russians. The Japanese occupied the same through the Tsugaru Straits and entered the Pacific Ocean. The squadron has already overhauled one Japanese steamer. The Japanese shipping is fleeing for shelter.

(Later).

(The Vladivostok Squadron has released the captured Japanese merchantman and steamed south-east. The Japanese torpedo flotilla is pursuing.

The Foreign Office at Petersburg states automable against attack.

tant from Port Arthur render Marine Camp untenable against zwack.

The Daily Express correspondent from the Japanese possess several positions which effectually dominate Port Augur.

Everything is now ready for the final assault by 20,000 selected veterans. Japan is now using two cruisers bought from Chili. It is reported that Admiral Witheoft will probably make a sortie to try and sink some Japanese ships, and the make for Wei-her-wei or Kauchau and surrender to preserve the ficet.

The Malacca has arrived at Port Said; her crew and passengers are treated as prisoners, and armed guards are posted at each gangway to prevent all communication with the shore.

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Reuter at Chifu same Circumstance of the formula shore of the formula shore.

Ships, and the make for Wei-her-wei or Ka uchau and surrender to preserve the fleet. Later with the Vladivostok Squadron by suddenly flashing searchlights simultaneously then extinguishing them and escaping in the darkness of the fog.

Russia is sending a Geographical Mission to the Pamirs.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR PARS FROM T 'E PIONEER."

Allahabad, July 20.

RUSSIA IN PARLIAMENT. The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires

Nangartse. Our losses at the passage of the Karola pass were one Gurkha killed and two wounded.

London, July 21.

Unless the British fleet seizes the Malacca of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Series of other untoward incident occurs, it is belative Council will meet at Simla on the 12 August.

Mr. Balfour in the Commons, replying to Mr. Bowles said the Government would undoubtedly have to make a statement regardance with the unionists strongly support their acting with the utmost deliberation.

The Parliamentary opinion to created by the presence of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberated by the presence of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberation of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberated by the presence of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberation of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberation of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberation of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberation of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberation of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberation of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberation of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberation of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberation of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberation of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red

PARS FROM THE "PIONEER."

(From our own Correspondent.)
Allahabad, July 22.
The 'Pioneer's' London correspondent vires under date July 21:-

Russia's first reply being unsatisfactory, the Cabinet met immediately. There is a strong belief in official quarters that the "Malacca will not be allowed to enter a Russian pert.

THE VLADIVOSTOK FLEET.

It is believed in America that the Vladvos tok Squadron is searching for American ships laden with provisions, the seizure of which vould raise an important question.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Simla, July 22.
To-day's crop telegrams show that the agricultural situation continues generally favourable throughout India though more rain is beginning to be somewhat badly wanted in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and in the Shwebo and Pakokku districts of Burma. "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. U. K. Leslie officiate as Meteorological Reprter, Bombay, vice Mr. Kenyon.
Mr. H. H. Hayden, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is promoted to be a Superintendent, vice Mr. R. D. Oldham, retired.

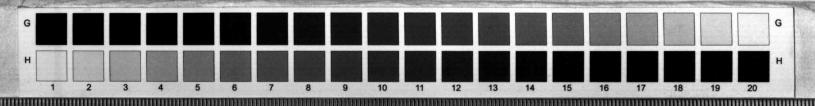
The Governor-General in Council has dispensed with the services of Dr. Fitz Needling.

pensed with the services of Dr. Fitz Noetling, late Palaeontologist in the Geological Survey

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In the debate on the Colonial vote in the formans, Mr. Lyttleton said that next year no nominated members of the Transvaal egislative Council would be replaced by ected members.

Mr. W. Ross, Superintendent of Government Printing, India, is granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for six months in continuation. Mr. J. J. Meikle, Deputy Superintendent, Presidency Jail Press, Calcutta, officiates.



Notes On The Russ - Japanese

THE VICE-MINISTER OF WAR ON THE BATTLE OF NANSHAN.

Some European authorities on fortifications Some European authorities on fortifications now rather prefer semi-permanent forts to the permanent ones, which latter has possibly become totally useless according to the developments of war. In fact, a certain country has dispensed with permanent fortresses. We cannot say, of course, that Russia applied this theory to the defence of Nanshan, but as a matter of fact, Nanshan was strongly defended with forts of a semi-permanent nature.

A COMPARISON IN THE HISTORY OF WAR.

The battle of Nanshan has been compared with one of the battles that occurred during the Franco-Prussian War. But it might be better compared with the Plevna of the Turkish War of 1877. The defences of Plevna were at first very simple, having been temporarily constructed. But the Russian army attacked the stronghold and was repulsed several times. While the Russians were making preparations for another attack, the Turks strengthened their defence, so that finally it became absolutely impossible for the Russians to take the place by storm. In consequence Russia was compelled to carry out a regular seige, which entailed on her a heavy loss of troops and time. Had Nanshan not been taken on the first day of the battle, it The battle of Nanshan has been compare been taken on the first day of the battie, it would have been more difficult to carry it on the second day. The Russians would have strengthened the stronghold day by day, and we should have remained farther than ever from Port Arthur. The capture of Nanshan on the first day of attack was a brilli-ant feat from a tactical point of view, and the sacrifice of so many lives was unavoidable. WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

The enemy's guns were effectively placed in the terraces on the height. Moreover, the wire entanglements, with which the approach to the guns was protected, were the most powerful equipment in modern defensive works. Wire entanglements are networks of wire interwoven between poles three or four feet high. The net-work usually has a width of 15 or 20 feet and extends several hundred yards. It is impossible to pass over it at the double or to crawl under the wires. Nothing can stop the advance of the troops so effectively as these entanglements. The latter, however, are never constructed The latter, however, are never constructed over the entire surface of, ground, but are divided into sections, through the openings of which the defending army can effect a sortie. When, however, the attacking army sortie. directs its way to these passages, it must b prepared to meet the enemy's quickfirers. When dealing with an enemy equipped with wire entanglements, we must first silence the enemy's guns and then despatch the infantry, led by the engineering of the control of t led by the engineering corps armed with shears and other tools for clearing the entanglements. but as long as the enemy retains any available guns or rifles, the feat cannot be performed without a heavy loss of men. One is apt to say that Nanshan might have been taken by some other methods than those carried by some other methods than those carried out by our army. But if we had hesitated on account of the probable casualties, we should have reaped a result similar to that which befell the Russians at Plevno, and have lost much more men than was actually the

NANSHAN OR NAN-KWAN-LING. Some say that Russia should have concentrated her forces at Nan-kwan-ling instead of at Nanshan. The lecturer, however, regarded this criticism as being too hasty. The question could be decided until we knew more definitely about the strength of the Russian force. If it was sufficiently large, it would certainly have been wise for the Ruswould certainly have been wise for the Russian emmander to have held Nan-kwan-ling, which affords a far better deploying position than Nanshan. According to the Russian official report of the Nanshan engagement, it was announced that Russia had defended that stronghold for demonstrative purposes only. The sneaker did not hesitate to declare only. The speaker did not hesitate to declare that this declaration was quite inconsistent with facts, and remarked that there was no longer any doubt that Russia had intended to check the advance of our army at that strato check the advance of our army at that strategical point, as every possible measure for defence had been undertaken there. Considering the position of the Russians on the peninsula, the enemy must fight desperately to resist the advance of our forces. It was therefore no wonder that the Russians had therefore no wonder that the Russians had admirably defended that place, in spite of our deadly artillery fire. It appeared that the military experts in Europe had thought it impossible to take the stronghold of Nanshan, but, contrary to expectation, the latter was captured by our forces after some 16 hours' fighting. The speaker hoped that the time would arrive when it might be possible to lay before the world the full particulars of the fight, which he had no doubt would afford valuable lessons of strategy.—"Japan Times."

THE STORMING OF NANSHAN.

SOME THRILLING INCIDENTS.

The hospital ship Yokohama-maru arrived at Moji on the 15th ultimo, having on board THE VICE-MINISTE OF NANSHAN.

IMPORTANT TACTICAL EXPLANATION.

Major-General Ishimoto, Vice-Minister of War, delivered a highly interesting speech on the Battle of Nanshan, at a meeting of the Imperial Maritime Association, on Monday afternoon. The audience included Admiral Ito, Admiral Ijuin, Admiral Saito, and about 100 other illustrious personages. The following is a resume of the speech:

THE NATURE OF THE GROUND.

Nanshan stands midway between Kinchow and Dalny, and the isthmus there is only four—kilometres wide. But Kinchow Bay, the water of which is shallow for some distance from the shore, can be waded as was done by the Chinese when we attacked Port Arthur ten years ago. Of course the shallowness of the day is dependent on the state of the tide.

PERMANENT AND SEMI-PERMANENT FORTS.

Very strong forts had been constructed on he summit of Nanshan, but they were of a semi-permanent and not of a permanent nature. Permanent forts are always constructed in time of peace, at great labour and expense, and their materials are iron, bricks, stones, or concrete. Semi-permanent forts are usually constructed by engineering corpatite the outbreak of hostilities. The fortic of Nanshan belonged to the latter category.

OPINION OF EUROPEAN FORTIFICATION AUTHORITIES.

Some European authorities on fortifications now rather prefer semi-permanent torts to more appearanced in the store of the contral column was early silenced by the Japanese guns, but the machine guns were surprisingly effective, and over twenty Japanese fell wounded before the infantry had advanced to within 800 metres of the enemy, and by that time after the outbreak of hostilities. The fortic of the store of the third regiment were either siled or wounded. One of the officers giving the store of the third regiment were either should be a second bullet while watching the received a second bullet while watching the store of the 33 commissioned and non-commissioned officers and 120 men of the First Army Diviby the Russians were the most dangerous enemy to the storming party, and volunteers were invited to go in advance of the companies. All the men showed their willingness to go. Finally, five men were chosen from each company, and they went on heroically in advance, being targets for hundreds of bullets. Everyone of them was either killed or wounded. None of the mines, however, exploded, as the fuses were severed by the Japanese shell-fire. The First Army Division held out for fifteen hours, using only a small quantity of ammunition, and adthe Japanese shell-fire. The First Army the Japanese shell-fire. The First Army Division held out for fitteen hours, using only a small quantity of ammunition, and advanced to the barbed wire defences, which they cut down. The Fourth Army Division then made a successful charge on the enemy's position, followed by the First and Third Divisions. The Russian dead and dying were found in almost countless numbers in the forts. It was learned from the prisoners that by three in the afternoon the Russians realised the impossibility of holding out much longer, and were ordered to retreat, but those who retreated were killed almost to a man by the shells from the naval squadron. The remainder decided to hold out till night time, and did so despite heavy loss. A telegraph line was in operation between Pott Arthur and Nankwanlien, and it is sated that General Stoessel issued his commands by wire throughout the battle.

Referring to the share of the first infantry agginent in the battle, the officer said the regiment accupied Kinchau on the morning of May 26th and marched at daybreak to the first regiment marched to the gratest bravery, but, the first standard bearer was Ensign Kishi, who was shot in the leg shortly after a man, about 2,390 metres from Kinchau.

The Alley and the gratest bravery and period of thirteen hours. The first standard bearer was Ensign Kishi, who was shot in the leg shortly after a man, about 2,390 metres from Kinchau.

The Alley and appellant 17 does not grappellant 17 does not

hours. The first standard bearer was Ensign Kishi, who was shot in the leg shortly after 5 a.m., about 2,300 metres from Kinchau. The plucky ensign however, continued to walk. He at last h d to give in, but before he was carried away in a stretcher, handed the standard to Ensign Esawa. Shortly afterwards Esawa was shot in the lower jaw and also in the arm, and transferred the walk. He at last he do give in, but before he was carried away on a attretcher, handed the standard to Ensign Esawa. Shortly afterwards Esawa was shot in the lower jaw and also in the arm, and transferred the standard to Ensign Sato. Sato was wounded by a shell, and his successor, Ensign Nomura, was shot in the right arm about 4 p.m. At this time Colonel Obara was also wounded, the regiment being now within 600 metres of the regiment being now within 600 metres about a case before he came into Court. The came into Court. This arises from the notorious fact that tustoring is commonly resorted to, in true as well as in false cases. If a witness has been tustoring is commonly resorted to, in true as well as in false cases. If a witness has been tustoring is commonly resorted to, in true as well as in false cases. If a witness has been tustoring is commonly resorted to, in true as well as in false cases. If a witness has been tustoring is commonly resorted to, in true as well as in false cases. If a witness has been tustoring is commonly resorted to, in true as well as in false cases. If a witness has been tustorian to cite a certain Karikat Gowellant Nayar, whose name was frequently mentioned in the prosecution evidence and whom counsel seemed to regard as at the bottom of the whole concoction. Here there seems to me to be some slight inconsistency. If Govindan Nayar is clever at concocting cases to require the Nambudari. of the enemy's position. The Colonel was hit, but his life was saved by the bullet striking the peak of his cap before touching his forehead. The enemy appeared to concentrate their fire on the standard throughout the action, and it was literally riddled with shot. By this time nearly all the officers of the regiment were either killed or wounded. When Colonel Obara was hit he got behind a trench, and there the shot was extracted. Captains Shinde and Okamura got behind a trench, and there the shot was extracted. Captains Shindo and Okamura had been killed in quick succession. A Colonel, seeing the heavy loss, desired to stop the advance, but before an order to that effect could be given, an order was received from a division commander to continue the advance without loss of time. There was no alternate course, and the whole regiment made an irresistible dash at the forts and they were captured. But it appears to have they were captured. But it appears to have been one brief minute of satisfying fighting on the part of the Japanese to a day of target practice for the enemy.

Crop Reports.

According to the latest official report the jute harvest has begun in the Rangpur and Tipperah district.

Cotton sowings, which have been completed over a large tract of country in the Central Provinces, are germinating well.

The cotton crop is reported to be doing well in the Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Cawn-pore and Fatehpur districts of the United Provinces, and all important cotton-growing

The latest report of the Bombay cotton crop is that sowings are proceeding satisfac-torily in the Panch Mahals, Surat, Khan-deish Nasik and Ahmednagar districts of the presidency.

This season's sugarcane crop in the United Provinces promises so far to be an excellent one. The latest reports as to progress and condition in the Bijnor, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshar, Etah, Kheri, Unao, Partabgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Ballia, and Gorakpur districts are all very satisfactory. The recent measures taken by the Provincial Agricultural Department to promote the improvement of sugar manufacture in the Provinces have come opportunately and with a good harvest, both, cultivators and manufacturers ought to have a profitable season. This season's sugarcane crop in the United

In this case two Calicut Rajahs and sixteen

In this case two Calicut Rajahs and sixteen of their men were put on their trial, the latter being charged with committing theft, that is to say, with steaking cocoanuts, arecanuts and jack fruits by a wealthy Nambudiri, and the former (the Rajahs) with the abetment of the same by ordering his men to commit the offence. They were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Stationary Magistrate of Calicut. On appeal to Mr. A.R.L. Tottenham, Special Assistant Magistrate, 1st class, he confirmed the conviction and the sentence in a long judgment. After analysing the prosecution evidence, Mr Tottenham goes on to say:—

"12. The above is the evidence as to the substantive offence of theft. I now come to the evidence of abetment. This is to be found in the depositions of P. W.'s 3, 6 and 7. P. W. 3 says that just before sunset on the cay of offence, he went to the Kovilagam, as he says, to buy paddy. He stayed there some little time. He found collected there the Moplas and others who had previously committed the theft. One of the Moplas approached the appellants 1 and 2 and said. Everything has been done as ordered, we beg leave to go.' The appellant 1 replied, "This is not sufficient, you must go to Pallisseri Illom (the residence of P. W. 1) to-night and carry away all the properties there." The Mopla repellants 2 and 3 said to him, Why don't you speak? The Mopla replied, If you so order. We have no course left but to do it."

"13. P. W. 6 is a dependent of the Nambudri. He is also related to P. W. 5. He says that he went to the Kavilagam, for the same purpose as P. W. 3 and at the same time, and there overheard the same conversation.

"14. The appellants all pleaded not guary."

"14. The appellants all pleaded not gunty. They all state that the case is a concoction and all except appellant 17 assign the same reason for a false accuse in namely, the ill-feeling between P. W. A and appellants 1 and 2 to which reference has already been made. Appellant 17 does not give any reason for his implication. A number of witnesses were named and actually summoned but none were examined.

been exhaustively analysed and criticised by the Counsel for appellants 1 and 2 relates to the discussions between P. W. 1 and his witnesses and informants previous to h d in connection with the preparation of the complaint. I do not think it necessary to swell an otherwise lengthy judgment by an elaborate treatment of this point. This weekness in the evidence such as it is, is due to another familiar characteristic of the naive witness who never will admit, if he can possibly help it, that he and another witness compared notes about a case before he came into Court. This arises from the notorious fact that tutoring is commonly resorted to, in true as aggeration, misrepresentation, embellishment, and even falsehood.

"17. On material points, the evidence for prosecution seems to me to be consistent. The Counsel for the defence has admitted that the mere fact that the prosecution witnesses are all admittedly dependent in one way or another on the P. W. 1 is not a sufficient ground familiar as such a line of argument would be for rejecting their evidence. It is therefore perhaps not necessary for me to dwell on this point. I will merely observe that apant from the fact that some at least of the witnessers the returned persons to speak to this point. I will merely observe that apart from the fact that some at least of the witnesses are the natural persons to speak to the facts they describe, the prosecution no doubt laboured under an immense disadvantage in procuring witnesses (be their case false or true) owing to the great influence possessed by the appellants 1 and 2 which they owe to their rank, their wealth, and their possession of very large estates in the neighbourhood of the scene of offence. It is of course quite impossible that events such as are alleged to have taken place on the should have occured without the mediate neighbourhood knowing it. The ention of many people must have been attracted by this gang of men going about committing depredations. No doubt the witnesses would have come forward to describe what they saw at the Kovilagam are not the only persons who went there drawn by curiousity (which is probably the real explanation of their presence there), but no one over whom the Nambudari had not some hold, and not many of ence there), but no one over whom the Nam-

sence there), but no one over whom the Nambudari had not some hold, and not many of his dependents probably would dare to give evidence against the Thampurans.

"18. I do not therefore see any reason to doubt that the Kiliankizhu Paramba was plundered in the manner described. The motive for the act is not far to seek. It was no doubt the dispute about the other Paramba, which is admitted by both sides though each gives a different version of the affair which caused the long smouldering ill-feeling. which caused the long smouldering ill-feeling to break into flame in this way at this precise juncture. If we adopt the defence theory which is that the Nambudari's men were

JUDGMENT ON THE CALICUT RAJAHS' the aggressors in entering on the disputed Paramba, that only renders the motive for the present offence all the clearer. The evi-dence of identification is quite satisfactory and the appellant's vakil has not subjected it to attack.

"19. I now come to the question whether the evidence of abetment on which depends the evidence or abetment on which depends the conviction of appellants of 1 and 2 is sufficient to support that conviction. The evidence is, it is true mainly, if not wholly circumstantial. Evidence of abetment is es-pecially when the abetors are men of position

pecially when the abetors are men of position naturally tends to be so.

"20. Looking at the circumstances as a whole, I think that there is a strong case against appellants 1 and 2. To begin with we may be quite sure that the Karistans and dependents of appellants 1 and 2 would not embark on an enterprise of this nature, unless they were at least certain that their masters would not view their action with distayour. But for the support of their masters they would not view their action with distavour. But for the support of their masters they could not expect to escape punishment. None of the appellants except appellants 1 and 2 had the slightest motive for committing the offence which was evidently not designed for the sake of wrongful gain to the aggressors, but in order to insult senior and cause less offence which was evidently not designed for the sake of wrongful gain to the aggressors, but in order to insult, annoy, and cause loss to the injured party. Nor can it be said that we have merely a band of mischievous Moplas, who being collected for law ful purposes exceeded their instructions. On the contrary, we have with the gang of depredators the regular Karistans or agents of the Kavilagam to whom the Thambur ans entrust their business. The gang of men returns to the Kavilagam after each achievment. After the theft with which we are now concerned they return carrying the loot. The appellants see this body of men, some of them, armed with sticks and knives and some of them carrying loot. What are their instructions? To go and commit dacoity at the Illom. It does not surely stand to reason in view of this immediately subsequent conduct of the Thampurans to assume that the conversation between them and the ringleader of the Moplas referred to some purely innocent and lawful act. Assuming that instructions of appellants 1 and 2 to the remaining appellants merely were by force or slor of force to assert their right or supposed cight tructions of appellants 1 and 2 to the remaining appellants merely were by force or show of force to assert their right or supposed right to the disputed Paramba (an districtive suggested by their counsel) they would still be liable for theft which was a natural and probable consequence of such an unlawful assembly. I think that the only reasonable inference from all these facts is that the Moplas in committing this act of mischief were acting on the instructions of the appellants 1 and 2.

1 and 2.

"21. One or two other points may be briefly disposed of. The Counsel for appellants 1 and 2 objected and I think rightly, to the admission of exhibits C and H series of Exhibits. I have left them out of consideration. It is therefore not necessary to discuss the question whether the Police fabricated those papers as he maintains. But I may notice another point bearing on the "bona fides" of the Police. I attach no importance whatever to the fact that S.H.O. did not you notice another point bearing on the "boha fides" of the Police. I attach no importance to tured and asserts if he has fallen into an apparent contradiction that both statements parent contradiction that both statements the moment that officer (who was not enquiring into the case of examining the S.H.O.) is "16. Another set of statements which has arrived, every thing that he had found out about the case up to date. As a Police officer the moment that officer (who was not enquiring into the case of examining the S.H.O.) arrived, every thing that he had found out about the case up to date. As a Police officer of experience he would naturally hesitate to commit himself to an expression of opinion at that early state of the case. And not only is it unlikely that the Nambudari would venture to attempt to express a same visit of ture to attempt to concoct a case against the Thamburans with their over-whelming in-Thamburans with their over-whelming influence, but it is pretty certain that the Police were inclined not to act straight—they had much to gain from backing up the Thamburans and very little to gain from backing the Nambudari.

ses he would probably be a useful perjurer in the witness box, whereas, if he is a sort of George Washington, who might betray the whole insidious conspiracy in the witness box, he is not likely to take an active part in concepting a good The in concocting a case. The most natural supposition is that he has been brought by the
defence. As to the nonproduction of the
letter sent to inform the Nambudiri by Karu
Nayar, I think that its production would
not add in the least to the strength of the Nayar, I think that its production would not add in the least to the strength of the case. What possible weight would attach to a cadjan note of this sort? Probably it has been lost. It is to credit the prosecution with a tendency to strain at gnats and swallow camels to suggest that they were not afraid to concoct a case of this sort and yet hesitated to fabricate a cadjan chit.

"23. In conclusion, I see no reason what "23. In conclusion, I see no reason what-ever to interfere with the decision of the low-er Court. I confirm the finding and senten-ces (which certainly do not err on the sid-of severity) and dismiss this appeal under sec. 423 Cr. P. C. I cannot accede to the some-what peculiar request as it seems to me of the learned counsel that the sentence on ap-pellants 1 and 2 should be suspended to al-low him to move the High Court in revision, I am not aware of any precedent or any av-I am not aware of any precedent or any au-

thority for such a course.

"(Sd) A.R.L. TOTTENHAM,

"Special Asst. Magistrate, 1st class.—
Camp Calicut 14-11-03.

The return up to the end of May of irriga tion operations in Bengal for the year 19 4.05 puts the total area leased for irrigation from Government canals as 612,418 acres as against 507,399 acres for the corresponding period of 1908—a very satisfactory increase at his early date.

When in the year 1845 Sir Arthur Cotton planned the vast irrigation system up the Godavery Delta now embracing and enriching some 640,000 acres, he included in his planthe extension of the system to the island of Coringa. This place is some tem miles south the see coast and is spectrated from the give Coringa. This place is some tem miles south on the sea coast and is spearated from the mainland by one of the arms of the Godavery. The area of the island is about 50,000 acres. The sea tides render the river water surrounding it unfit for irrigation, so that the proposed irrigating channel will be brought from the canal above the Manjira lock, passed through affair ceeling a masonry tunnel under the river near Talareeling speed in the canal above the Manjira lock, passed through a masonry tunnel under the river near Talareeling speed in the completed within, at the most, three years.

Interesting Items.

GROUND PEARLS.

GROUND PEARLS.

The large order of Hemiptera includes what are known as Scale Insects (Coccidae), some of which are very destructive to fruit trees; while others are the source of cochineal, and, perhaps, were the "manna" upon which the children of Isreal fed in the wilderness.

The life history of these insects includes a motionless pupa stage, similar to the chrysalis of a moth or butterfly.

Before passing into this dormant and help-less condition, the young of certain scale-bugs make their way into the earth, and then a sticky fluid exudes from their bodies, and quickly hardens into a protective coating re-

quickly hardens into a protective coating re-sembling plain or coloured glass, and causes them to look something like beads, so that in some parts of the world they are known

as "ground pearls."

The best known of these are dug out of the learth in the West Indies, and strung into necklaces or other ornaments. Similar objects are prized and worn by the natives of other regions.

SUBMARINE MINES. Submarine mines are of three classes: (1) onta electro-contact; and (3) observa-

Contact mines, of which the Russo-Japanese.
War has given us such startling examples, esentially instruments of defence, dangerous alike to friend and foe, are cylinders charged with seventy to eighty pounds of gun-cotton, which explode when touched by a vessel.

Electro-contact mines are worked by an electric current connected with the shore.

electric current, connected with the shore, where a battery is placed, the circuit of which is closed by contact with a passing vessel. These mines are harmless or dangerous at the will of the operator. The circuit is completed by the passing vessel tilting over the cylindrical case so far that some mercury therein is upset, and the metallic connection is made complete.

Observation mines, either sunk or floating,

Observation mines, either sunk or floating, are charged with some 500 pounds of guncotton, some kept wet for safety, and have a radius of about thirty feet for their sphre of action. The explosion is determined by keys depressed on shore by two independent observers, when the enemy's vessel is seen to be within their sphere of action, at the point where their lines of observation cross.

LIVING SILVER.

The chief source of mercury is its native sulphide, cinnabar. The most important mines of this mineral in Europe are those of Almaden, in Spain, and Idria, in Illyria; in America, those of New Almaden, in California.

The silvery metal is obtained by roasting

The silvery metal is obtained by roasting the ores in specially-constructed open furnaces, where, by the action of atmospheric air alone, the sulphur is converted into sulphurous acid, and passes on with the volatilised mercury into condensers.

These are usually masonry chambers, with water cooled pipes, from which the fumes pass on through earthenware pipes, and, finally, through others of wood and glass.

Most of the yield is liquid mercury, combined with soot, which is removed by agitating the mixture in receptacles of perforated iron, when the mercury falls through.

The quicksilver is finally purified by straining through dense linen, and is then sent out into commerce in leather bags, or wroughtiron bottles fitted with screw plugs, each holding about seventy-five pounds avoidupois.

BIRDS THAT SHAVE. Man has a rival in the art of shaving in a South American bird called the "motmot," which actually begins shaving on arriving at maturity. Naturally adorned with long blue tail feathers, it is not satisfied with them in their natural state, but with its beak nips off the web on each side, leaving only a little oval tuft at the end of each.

no bird can fly backwards.

Clocks have been put up inside the trams in Cracow for the convenience of the public. The largest serpent ever measured was a Mexican anaconda, which was found to be 37ft. in length.

Printing the answers to Parliamentary questions costs from £1,800 to £1,900 for an ordinary full Session.

The cheapest municipal tenements are those owned by Dublin, where two rooms can be rented for 2s. a week.

Rheumatism is almost unknown in Japan. The Japanese escape the malady to a great degree by avoiding the excessive use of alcohol and tobacco.

Probably nowhere in the world is land held at as high figures as in the Canary Islands. Good land with water facilities, has been sold at nearly £1,000 per acre.

The common house-fly sounds the note F in dying. This means that its wrings vibrate 335 times a second. The honey-bee sounds A, implying 440 vibrations to the second.

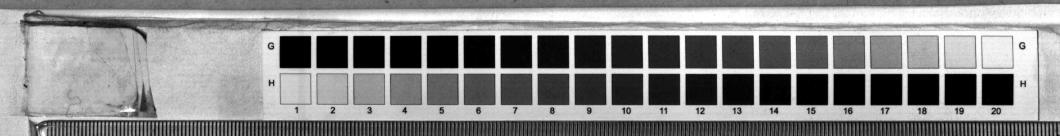
Radium costs something like £3,200,000 a pound; but Dr. G. F. Lee in his Philadelphian laboratory has discovered a means whereby the new substance can be bought at the reduced price of £100,000 a pound.

Switzerland is suffering from a plague of vipers. So much is this the case that the Council of State has this week decided upon paying a premium for their destruction. The reward offered is 10d. per head or tail.

Twenty drops of carbolic acid evaporated from a hot shovel will go far to banish flies from a room, while a bit of camphor-gum the size of a walnut held over a lamp until it is consumed will do the same for the mosquito.

An instance of the practical application of An instance of the practical application of a scientific discovery is given in a consular report just published, in which we are told that a factory for the manufacture of liquid air is doing a successful business in Los Angeles, and that it seems probable that liquid air will supersede ice for the purpose of refrigeration, especially in the transportation of fruit to Eastern States by rail.

The Japanese explosive Shimose has been



The suit was instituted by Juggoo Shaw against the E.I. Railway Company for recovery of Rs. 451, on account of damage caused to a consignment of potatoes sent to the plaintiff from Mozufferpore through de-tention of the goods by the Railway Company for several days after arrival. The plaintiff gave evide te as to the items which made up the amount claimed. There were 127 bags up the amount claimed. There were 127 bags or potatoes, weighing 269 maunds 32 seers. The price of these, at one rupee per maund, amounted to Rs.269-13. The value of the bags was assessed at Rs. 27-5, freight Rs. 130-13; profit at the lowest estimate Rs. 25. The goods were despatched from Mozufferpore on the 22nd May last, and on receipt of bill-of-lading on the 27th idem the plaintiff called at the Railway Office to make enquiries, and was told that they had not arrived. He went daily to the office and rerived. He went daily to the office and re-oeived the same reply, the accounts delivery clerk making a note on the invoice on each day. The plaintiff interviewed of the burra sahebs," who called the

made enquiries, and was told that earlier ment had not arrived. At length, on the 1st June, plaintiff accidentally heard from a coole that some bags of potatoes had arrived some days ago and were lying in the shed. On inspecting the bags plaintiff found from the marks on them that they were his. He went to the tally clerk, who then traced in the books their arrival 29th May. He was told to take delivery, but he refused, as the potators had become critic rotten

toes had become quite rotten.

The Judge after hearing arguments delivered the following judgment:

The only question in this case is whether the goods which were consigned to the plaintiff reached Howrah station on the 29th May, and were not offered to be delivered to him before the 2nd June, on which date the goods were found rotten, and the plaintiff refused to take delivery; and whether this oversight was covered by the risk note signed by the consigner under section 72 of the Indian Railway Act, 1890. The plaintiff contends that the Railway Company were not exempted from liability when the goods remained in their shed, and which by an oversight were not delivered to him. The defendant company contends that the goods being potatoes reached the Howrah station on 29th May in a rotten condition, and although by mistake delivery was not offered to the considered before the 2nd June, yet the goods signee before the 2nd June, yet the goods having been sent at a special reduced rate under the risk note form B, the Railway

Now it appears to me that the risk note refers to any damage caused before, during, and after transit over the said Railway or other Railway working in connection therewith, with reference only to the carriage of the said consignment, and no more; and if the goods did really arrive in a rotten condition, the Railway Company are not liable. But on the other hand, if the goods did not arrive in a rotten condition, and the Railway Company are not liable. But on the other hand, if the goods did not arrive in a rotten condition, and the Railway Company did not use the ordinary prudence of the said Salaway or any ordinary prudence of the Salaway or archer courious judgment has been passed by the Officiating Judgment h Company did not use the ordinary prudence of reasonable man in taking care of the goods

they would be liable. It appears in this case, from an entry in a book called the tally book, kept by the Rail-way tally clerk, that the good arrived here were noted as rotten. But the word "rotten" does not appear in the goods delivery book, which is copied from the tally book. Nor is there any remark made in this book in the Remark column that the goods reached in a rotten condition? Certain correspondence passed between the plaintiff and the Railway Company, from 3rd June to 13th June, and the Railway people, beyond saying that through an unfortunate oversight the arrival of this consignment was not notified to the consignee, and protecting themselves under does not appear in the goods delivery book, which is copied from the tally book. Nor is there any remark made in this book in the consignee, and protecting themselves under the risk note, urged nothing more. No sug-gestion was made that the goods arrived

Under these circumstances I hold that the risk note does not exonerate the Bailway Company from liability for their oversight or negligence from the time of the arrival of the goods to the time they proposed to deliver

The plaintiff has proved that he has sus tained damages to the extent of Rs. 400-10. I decree the suit for that amount, with costs and certify the case for Counsel's attendance.

ANOTHER COBRA INCIDENT.

Mr. T.S. Chinnasami from Sivakasi writes to the "Hindu": --Anent your extract from the Amrica Bazar Patrika of a few days ago was communicated to me by a relative mine before the former was published.

An elderly member of a Brahmin family of religious persuasion was one night visited by a cobra in his dream and requested to remove a thorn which the latter had run deeply on its hood, promising him and the descendants of his family including daughters—tor, daughters according to the Hindu family system no more belong to the family in which they

place, suggested that it would appear at his house and promised no injury to the inmates of the house. What apparently looked like a dream the previous night, turned out to be an actual reality the next morning when a fullsized cobra made its appearance before the Brahmin while he was engaged in his morning agnihotra (ablutionary rites before the sacred fire) and coiling itself round the fire pot put its hood in front in a suppliant posture to the great terror and astonishment of the inmates of the house. The gentleman, though terrified at first, gained presence of mind slowly and on examining the hood found right enough a large thorn driven deep into it which he gently extracted with a pair of tongs after which the serpent retired gratefully and quietly. I was also informed by my relative that there have been the first and the first unusual loose. Smith Stanistreet and Co.; Abdool Raha formed by my relative that there have been sence of mind slowly and on examining the

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE E.I.R. 1 proofs of this immunity in three cases of bad snake-bites in her own experience and in more instances related by other elderly members of the ramily. This incident was casually brought to my notice one midnight when hearing some noise like the creaching of trog in my bed-room I woke up to light lamp suspecting the presence of a snake the vicinity as my residence is situated in a lonely place around which snakes are not uncommonly found now and again.

INDIAN NOTES.

NETTLE AS RHEA.

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—I used to prepare samples of fibre of China Grass (Rhea) for the London Market, and amongst it I sent some nettle fibre ex-tracted from the common nettle growing wild on the Himalayas. The latter though coarser than Rhea (or China Grass) gives almost as good a fibre, with long threads. I used to steep the stems in running water all night and next morning tap it gently all the way down the stem till the bark, etc., got washed out, and this left beautiful silky threads, but only being a small sample for trial, the matter ended there. Those who go in for fibre manufacture may be glad to hear of such a simple ready-to-hand production fit for holland and other fine materials to replace cotton fabrics at little cost.

AN AMUSING CASE FROM BADULLA.

Mr. Dornhors argued an appeal from the Police Court or Badula, before the Acting Chier Justice, Ceylon, on the 14th instant, in which a surveyor named Vallipuram was bound over to keep the peace for six months for assaultmg Mr. Kanakasundere, shroft of the Cutcherry, where the accused is a clerk. The case was rather funny. The complainant was apparently the object of some office jokes. His chief grievance was that he was called Bar,' a nickname which roused memories of a bootless application for the post of Tamil interpreter to the Governor on the death of the late Mr. Bar Kumarakulasingha. The the late Mr. Bar Kumarakulasingha. The late Mr. Bar Kumarakulasingha and the Sirbind Catal Head Regulator, with ing Mr. Kanakasundere, shroff of the Cut complainant did not mind the name nor did he even resent a caricature which invested him with the uniform he had coveted. He objected, however, to the gile being flung at him by the accused from the tennis court and retorted by calling his tormentors cads. There was a row, and the complainant got a shaking, being landed him into a drain at the end of it. This was the "assault." One of the witnesses described himself as "cook to the Chief Justice" during the last sessions having been sent at a special reduced rate under the risk note form B, the Railway member the honour he had enjoyed. The Company were certainly exonerated from lability.

Now it appears to me that the risk note

AN AGREEMENT CASE.

J. D. Dawson, being the amount of damages caused by the defendant's breach of agreement, entered into on October 15th, 1902, to serve as an engineer on the plaintiff's ships for three years from the date on which he reported himself in Calcutta. The defendant was given a passage from Home for £5 which ordinarily cost £27. In October last the defendant asked and was permitted be in the form sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council. The document was obviously void "ab initio," and the plaintiffs and defendant were parties to the illegal agreement. The illegal objects of the agreement, namely, to bind the defendant to serve three years was partly fulfilled, as he appeared to have served some ten months. His to have served some ten months. His Honor dismissed the suit with costs.

A STRANGE CASE AT KARIKAL.

A man of the Sudra caste belonging to the village of Thilliayadi, in British territory, recently went to a village in the French territory of Karikal to collect certain debts due to him from residents of that village. He was put off from day to day, and consequently had to stay in the place. He was hable to fits, during which he would lose consciousness for hours together, and appear The the speaking cobra, please permit me to consciousness for hours together, and appear furnish a somewhat similar incident which to be dead. During his stay in the vinage a fit came upon him, and as there was no one in the village acquainted with the nature of his disease, the villagers thought he was dead, and, after obtaining the permission of the local French officials to cremate the body as the law of the French territory requires them to do, they carried the body to the burning ground and set fire to the pyre. Not long after they returned to the village, Not long after they returned to the village, the man whose consciousness had returned by this time, quickened by the flames, managed to escape into a rural hospital in the neighbourhood, where the burns on his body were treated. His relations in his village had also performed the funeral ceremonies for him; but when he returned home often haing discharged from hospital they were born, after they are given away in marriage—immunity from snake poisoning for seven successive generations. On the gentleman consenting to comply with its request the next morning on the platform of the bathing ghat of the village, the snake, afraid of being killed in such a frequented place, suggested that it would appear at his house and promised no injury to the inmates from the popular notion of grave evils fol-lowing in the train of a dead man returning to it. He has now reported the occurrence to the French tribunal at Karikal,

> CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic Cholera and Dian choes Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cures and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases.

THE IRRIGATION CONFERENCE

The proposal for an Irrigation Conference

are as follows:—
The Conference will assemble at Simla on Monday, the 5th of September, 1904, and will meet at the Government of India Public Works Department Secretariat on that day and on the Tuesday, Thursday and Friday

following.

The officers who have so far intimated their

intention of attending are—
From Madras.—Messrs. Davidson (doubtful) Mackenzie and Reid.

From Bombay.-Messrs. Hill, Visvesvaraya and Gebbie.
From Bengal.—Not yet intimated.

From United Provinces.—Messrs. Marsh, McLeod and Nethersole. From Punjab.—Messrs. Benton, Kennedy, Rose, Davis, Johnston, and Kanthack and

possibly two others. The fact of the Punjab Irrigation Secre tariat being in Simla renders it possible for more officers to attend from that province than from any other.

Papers have been promised on the following subjects:—

By Mr. Mackenzie.—On Colonel Smart's

40-foot gates for river weirs. A model will
also be shown.

By Mr. Reid.—On a pumping project for

Divi Island. By Mr. Davidson.—On river training works in Tanjore.

By Mr. Hill.—On earthen and high masonry By Mr. Visvesvaraya.—On (i) a patent form

By Mr. Tickell.—On the ge steel tube syphons on the Swat River canal.

By Mr. Kennedy.—On the proper principle

for designing distributaries.

By Mr. Benton.—On (i) silting operations to strengthen high canal banks; also (ii) on the design proposed for the syphon to pass water from the Chenab river under the Ravi.

eir shutters.

By Mr. Stowell.—On the Sone Canal Head the

and the subsequent repairs.

By Mr. McLeod.—On (1) the injury to the Narora weir and the repairs; (11) radiure of the Nadrai Escape; (iii) on canal tails; (iv) working of the "debarred area" scheme on

Revenue results from some drainage system in the Upper Ganges Canal.

promised on subjects covering a large range dished as a poster asking for 100,000 Chinament for Linguage asking for 100,000 Chinament for England.

PARTY WRECKERS.

Not only are the natural and avowed enemies of the Government engaged on the legitumate business of dereating it, but the natural and avowed iriends of Mr. Balfour appear

paragraphs 275 to 290, and Mr. Kennedy's memorandum published on pages 59—63 of the Appendix, Volume IV of that report may no address.

(iv) Loss by absorption from channels. is obvious that it will be impossible to get through so many subjects or to discuss rent in twain and maintained in that condition fully if papers are lengthy; it is therefore thought that a paper should be limited senses cares to subordinate his personal contouches. It is also thought that the papers aminutes. It is also thought that the papers cause that has been and is still being jeoparshould be printed and circulated to delegates beforehand and they will then be taken as tous for its welfare?"

This obvious that it will be impossible to attendance displayed by members of a party rent in twain and maintained in that conditions to not only its own leaders. What man in missions to subordinate his personal contours that has been and is still being jeoparshould be printed and circulated to delegates beforehand and they will then be taken as tous for its welfare?"

This obvious that it will be impossible to discuss rent in twain and maintained in that conditions to subordinate his personal contours. What man in missions to subordinate his personal contours that has been and is still being jeoparshould be printed and circulated to delegates beforehand and they will show the papers of a party tion by its own leaders. What man in missions to subordinate his personal contours that has been and is still being jeoparshould be printed and circulated to delegates beforehand and they will save much be papers to subordinate his personal contours. beforehand and they will then be taken as read at the meetings. This will save much valuable time as the discussion can commence at once and delegates can come prepared with statistics, or facts, to enter intelligently into the discussion Shorthand writers will be in attendance to take down the pith of the discussion: this will subsequently be edited and published for general information. A time table of the meetings will be drawn up in due course and rulated to delegates.

There are some two scere of Unionists who do not want to come back to Parliament and

years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call os doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer afficient that in my search for doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamber-lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also happily surprised me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps and stopped the diarrhoea, it never caused constipation. I always take a bottle of it with me when travelling.—H. C. Hartman, Anamese, Iews, U. S. A. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B. K. Raul and Co.; Abdool Rahaman; Abdul K. Nam, Calentia. THE GOVERNMENT'S DANGER.

HOW LONG CAN IT LAST? Never before in the nine years of administration has the Unionist Government stood made by Mr. Sidney Preston, has been well received by Irr gation Engineers and representatives from all provinces will attend. The arrangements which it is proposed to make the Chionist Government stood in greater danger than it does to-day. It lingers on the brink of a precipice; the least breath of hostile breeze or slip of sand bearrangements which it is proposed to make the Chionist Government stood in greater danger than it does to-day. It lingers on the brink of a precipice; the least breath of hostile breeze or slip of sand bearrangements which it is proposed to make the Chionist Government stood in greater danger than it does to-day. It lingers on the brink of a precipice; the least breath of hostile breeze or slip of sand bearrangements which it is proposed to make the chionist Government stood in greater danger than it does to-day. It lingers on the brink of a precipice; the least breath of hostile breeze or slip of sand bearrangements which it is proposed to make the chionist covernment stood in greater danger than it does to-day. It lingers on the brink of a precipice; the least breath of hostile breeze or slip of sand bearrangements which it is proposed to make the chionist covernment stood in greater danger than it does to-day.

tration has the Unionist Government stood in greater danger than it does to-day. It lingers on the brink of a precipice; the least breath of hostile breeze or slip of sand beneath its feet may send it tumbling down.

In Parliament chaos reigns. Business was never so backward at this period of the session. Every first-class Bill is faced with relentless and prolonged opposition. Several are already doomed. Only the Finance Bill (that is the Budget) is assured of passing, simply because it must go through to provide money for the services, and the Scotch Education Bill. The prospects of the Licensing Bill grow darker daily, though the majorities keep up. The Aliens Bill is virtually dead, though the obsequies will be prolonged. It went into Committee with nine pages of amendments, and now there are eleven pages. No other Bill has a chance of passing.

HOW TIME IS WASTED.

JUnfortunately the legislative business of the Government was not pressed forward early enough, and now the House of Commons is overburdened with work and insists on doing nothing. The Opposition, under the exhilaration of electoral successes, blocks every step of progress. Its mind is set on finding subjects of "urgency" and "public importance" to serve for a motion of adjournment. That is the parliamentary phrase for shunting the business of the Government in order to devote the evening sitting to a set debate, and so stealing three precious hours. Yesterday a Unionist free trader, Mr. Ernest Beckett, dis-

so stealing three precious hours. Yesterday a Unionist free trader, Mr. Ernest Beckett, discovered such a topic in the delay of the Army reform scheme, and, to the chagrim of Ministers, he succeded in persuading the Speaker to accept the motion. Amid joyful shouts the whole Opposition (save Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and another) rose in support bell-Bannerman and another) rose in support, Irishmen and Radicals, with Sir William, Harcourt, and one Unionist free trader, Sir John Dickson Poynder. THREE UNIONIST PARTIES.

Although the vast majority of the Unionists in Parliament are true to their leader, the party is far from solid and homogeneous tion from the Jamrao distributaries.

To Mr. Gillmon.—Arrangements of gates at the Sirbind Catal Head Regulator, with large openings and the lower gate rising and falling behind a raised silt. This will include the method of working canal head gates and river under-sluices so as to keep silt out of the canal.

By Mr. H. J. Johnston.—On the remedies being carried out to the Siswan super-passage to counteract the settlement of the down-stream 50 feet.

By Mr. Tickell.—On the gettlement of the down-stream 50 feet.

the party is far from solid and homogeneous. There are really three sections:—(1) The tariff reformers, who may be identified with the indefinite views of Sir Micheal Hicks Beach; and (3) free traders like Lord Hugh Cecil. Mr. Gibson Bowles may be regarded as a fourth section by himself—eternally in opposition. The tariff reformers are 150 strong, to judge by the number who will be present at the dinner to Mr. Chamberlain. At a pinch the free traders can muster about twenty.

twenty.

If chaos, differences, and indifference reign in the House of Commons, there are equally strong elements of disintegration within the country, and it is becoming ap-If chaos, differences, and indifference reign in the House of Commons, there are equally strong elements of disintegration within the party in the country, and it is becoming apparent that the free traders are bent upon wrecking the machine lest Mr. Chamberlain should convert it to his views and employ it for fiscal reform.

Elections are going against the party. Middlerts was bad, Devonport was bad, and Chertsey looks like being worse. How can it be otherwise while the fight is fought on the present lines? Consider the position of the Ministerial candidate, Lord Bingham. He is in the midst of three fires, or rather between two fires and a water-hose. On the

By Mr. Farrant.—On the proposed SuketBy Mr. Farrant.—On the proposed SuketBy Mr. Farrant.—On the Upper Jhelum
By Mr. R. E. Puryes.—On the Khanki It be otherwise while the fight on

Weir shutters By Mr.Ivens.—On (i) the construction of the Matt Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal; also (i) on the injury to the Hindun damy and the subsequent repairs.

By Mr. McLeod.—On (i) the injury to the Hindun damy and the subsequent repairs.

By Mr. McLeod.—On (i) the injury to the League refuse to work for him because he does not declare in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of preferential tariffs. Then the the Facehpur Branch.

By Mr. Hatton.—On (i) the financial results of the Deobard Branch, 1880-1894; (ii) Revenue results from some drainage systems ese labour cry. It is being used in the most

been twas contrary to the rechant Seaman's Act 1 teement to be in conforons of that Act it must ioned by the Governor-The document was ob-

timate business of defeating it, but the natural and avowed iriends of Mr. Balfour appear channels.

(ii) American practice and the two or three notions described in Mr. Kennedy's recent report, paragraphs 15-18, circulated as Technical Paper No. 157.

(iii) Distribution of water by measurement. As a basis for discussion the remarks of the Irrigation Commission in Volume I, the letter must be read with that fact in

> This anonymous writer views with compos ure and no surprise "the apathy in regard to attendance displayed by members of a party

There are some two scere of Unionists who do not want to come back to Parliament, and do not care how soon they are free. There are others who know they will not be returned

though they would like to be.

Backed by a wobbling, elusive party like this, the Whips cannot ensure a steady majority. Mr. Balfour compelled the House to meet at two o'clock instead of three in the afternoon in order to expedite business. He forgot the ladies. They insist on husbands lunching with them, at least occasionally, whatever the morning "Whip" may say or however many lines may underscore the however many lines may underscore the summons. So family men, men about town, tawyers, and City men cannot always be in their places before three o'clock or half-past three for a snatch division.

Another new rule suspends the sitting from 7.30 p.m. to nine o'clock for dinner. In the old days there was no such adjournment. The bores had the House to themselves; but members dined more frequently at the House, and

could always be found to make a majority, could always be found to make a majority. Now they rush off to their clubs and houses, and there is difficulty in getting them back. Suppose there is a division at half-past seven, it is a quarter to eight before a member finds himself in a cab or motor-car outside Palace Yard. He has some distance to go, he has to dress, and then to dine with a degree of deliberation befitting the digestive organs of a statesman. If he is to do that, and enjoy his coffee and a cigar, he cannot and enjoy his coffee and a cigar, he cannot well be back at St. Stephen's before ten o'clock.

As a fact he rarely is back before that hour, or even 10.30. Such a feat is sometimes accomplished by the expedient of dressing in one of the rooms at the House. But absence or avoidance of these harassing social conventions gives the Opposition a distinct advantage between nine o'clock and ten.—
"Mail."

THE CLAPTON "MESSIAH."

MIRACLES EXPECTED AT THE "ABODE OF LOVE."

The most recent exploit of the Rev. Smyth Pgott, the self-styled "Messiah," of Clapton, consideraly scared a Somersetshire rustic.

"I am the Lamb of God," Mr. Pigott announced abruptly, adding, "and this is the wife of the Lamb," as he waved his hand in the direction of his female companion.

The dust of Clapton, which has rejected his impudent, pretensions has been tempora-

his impudent pretensions, has been tempora-rily shaken from the feet of the "Messiah," and during the present delightful weather he is residing at "The Abode of Love," in Spaxton, Somersetshire, where he and about a hundred Agapemonites daily perform their mystic rites.

There were remarkable scenes at the "Abode of Love" yesterday. Addressing a special gathering of disciples from all parts, Mr. Pigott again asserted his claim to be the Son of God.

The chapel and grounds were closely guarded, only the faithful being admitted inside the walls.

the walls.

Pigott dispensed blessings and discoursed on the subject of his divinity. Young ladies were stationed at various points to prevent the surreptitious entry of unbelievers.

Many of the Agapemonites openly worshipped Pigott, who said, "I am the Lord Jesus, Who has come again."

Further "revelations" and "miracles" are confidently awaited by Pigott's followers, in whose case deferred hope appears to strengthen their faith. That something important is expected to occur shortly is evident, for during the last few days many prominent memring the last few days many prominent mem-bers of the church have been summored to Somersetshire.

THE SLAVE'S REVENGE.

"THE SLAVE'S REVENGE.

"The stomach," is asys Souvestre, "is a slave which is obliged to accept everything imposed upon it; but finally avenges its wrongs with the slyness and cruelty of a slave."

The eminent French author has happily [expressed an important physical fact. There is something unique and piniable about the position of the stomach in the human tody. Upon no other organ except the lungs can you impose anything from the outside world. The lungs need pure fresh air only, and air in some form is the only thing they ever receive. On the other hand, the stomach is a general receptacle, entirely at the mercy of its owner as to what shall be put into it, when, where, and how much. A man can throw into it anything that can be swallowed—every variety of food, any sort of drink, any amount of both, up to the bag's elastic capacity; and, it he wants to he can put a layer of acity; and, if he wants to he can put a layer of

capacity; and, if he wants to he can put a layer of pebbles on top, and finish off with prussic acid.

The point is, as M. Souvestre says, that this most important of all our organs is our slave. It cannot resist, it cannot call the police, it has no recourse to the law; it just takes what comes, and abides is time. But how to take care of the health, how to prevent the outbreak of ailments, is a problem much more complex than it seems to be. Nevertheless, when the enslaved and outraged turns against it owner, with the scourse called dyspepsia, when the enslaved and outraged turns against it owner, with the scourge called dyspepsia, it must not be assumed, offhand, that the owner really intended to drive his servant to desperation.

Mr. A. Vortuda, of Dan Street, Burghersdorp, Transvaal, sent a letter on April 4th, 1904, this very year, remember, to the agents, at Port Elizabeth, for Mother Seigel's remedies, telling briefly the story of his sufferings; of how he really expected death, of how his stomach had tyrannized over him how it affected his kindneys and how he was finally cured. He says:—"For eleven years I suffered from kindney trouble which afterwards affected my liver, and I can safely say there was not a sound place in the whole of my system.

liver, and I can safely say there was not a sound place in the whole of my system.

'I always had a great deal of trouble in pressi g anything from the stomach and also urinary trouble. I began to lose appetite At nights I could only lay awake and wish for morning to arrive, and when I did arrive there was no reflef. I became so weak that my legs could not bear the weight of my body, and in fact my condition became very serious. Doctors were called in but I became no better, so I prepared myself for the worst, Hearing of Mother. prepared myself for the worst. Hearing of Mother Seigel's Syrup I made up my mind that it would be the last remedy I would try, and after using five bottles of the Syrup my condition began to improve wonderfully, and I do not believe there is any persone quite as grateful as Yours faithfully, A. Vortalling.

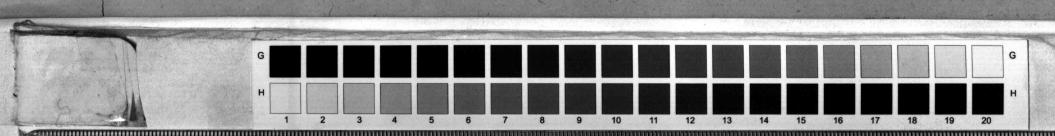
sone quite as grateful as Yours faithfully, A. VORT-LUDA."

That is the news from Burghersdorp, but now you shall hear from Johannesburg. On the 29th of March, 1904 (this very year, again, remember), E. Peterson, who lives at Lower End, Man Street, Johannesburg, wrote a letter to the agents for Mother Seigel's rem dies describing his own case. He, too was a slave yo the outraged stomach. He says:—"For three ears I suffered greatly from biliousness and indigestion. When I sat down to table I could eat hardly anything. Attacks of vomiting made me quite weak, and I was surpris d at the change it effected in my condition. On it ing in the morning I was seized with dizziness and had on several occasions to go back to bed again. I tried various remedies, but remained in quite the same condition. While at Cape Town, during the war, I heard of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I decided to give it a trial. After he first bettle the dizziness and billous feeling left me, an I continued using the Syrup until I felt completely cured."

It is better never to be sick, but when we do fall ill it is a grand fact that a cure is at hand in the form of Mother Seigel's Syrup, which see the extended to the seather the seat

ill it is a grand fact that a cure is at hand in the form of Mother Seigel's Syrup, which socthes the stomach and transferms it once more ir to a willing and faithful servant—not a rebellious slave.

Some & to be the property



INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons.

Friday, June 24.

Grain Transit.-Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been drawn to the fact that owing to want of adequate traffic arrangements stores of wheat and grain of the last harvest in India have been detained of the last harvest in India have been detained at the Kurachee and other ports and at several railway stations, and that owing to the delay in transit thousands of bags have been rotting; and, if so, can he say whether the local authorities are taking steps for increasing the facilities for the transit of these stores, as well as for the preservation and storage of the surplus stock, so as to make it available for future local consumption in seasons of scarcity.

sons of scarcity.

Mr. Brodrick: I have no official report with regard to the statement made by the hon, member, nor have I received any representations from merchants or shippers. There is believed to be a heavy pressure of export traffic in grain on the North Western Railway, which the railway authorities will do all in their power to meet. I will bring the allegations to the notice o* the authorities, and I have no doubt that every possible precaution will be taken by them to provide for the preservation and accommodation of the grain while in transit, and to facilitate its carriage. It is not the policy of the Government to interfere with the private trade by storing grain on its own account against seasons of scarcity.

Monday, June 27.

Monday, June 27.

The Army in India.—Captain Norton asked The Army in India.—Captam Norton asked the Secretary of State for War: If he can state whether the Home Government has agreed to defray the entire cost of the passage to and from India of the 1,000 men now serving there, who, should they not extend their term of service, complete their three-year engagement prior to the close of three-year engagement prior to the close of the trooping season 1904-1905; and, if so, what will be the cost to the British taxpayer; also, of the 11,300 men required by India next trooping season, how many upon em-barkation will have not less than eight years

on liquor and drugs consumed in India for the year 1902-1903 was 4,741,000l., an increase of 502,000l. on the figures for 1900-1901; and that in the last financial statement of the Government of India a further increase

increase in consumption.

Mr. Brodrick: The increase in the number of shops was considerably only in the two provinces of Bengal and the Central Provinces. In Bengal it was chiefly due to the fact that many shops sanctioned but unlet in 1901-1902 were let in 1902-1903; and in the Central Provinces to the Government taking over the excise arrangements in certain semi-feudatory areas, and to the consequent more strict enforcement of the law. As the increase of revenue in 1902-1903 over 1901-1902 in these two provinces was not provinces of Bengal and the Central Provinces. In Bengal it was chiefly due to the fact that many shops sanctioned but unlet in 1901-1902 were let in 1902-1903; and in the Central Provinces to the Government taking over the excise arrangements in certain semi-feudatory areas, and to the consequent more strict enforcement of the law. As the increase of revenue in 1902-1903 over 1901-1902 in these two provinces was not marked, the additional shops could not have had much effect on consumption.

1904-1905 (page 6) to the continued increase in the revenue derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs, and to the announcement that the Government of India measures, and the supply of medical aid were were devoting special attention to this matter in the interests of temperance; whether the action of the Government of India in this direction has taken the form of an official inquiry; and whether further legislation for the purpose of checking the increasing con-sumption of alcohol and drugs in India is con-

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen the passage in question. I am not aware that any general inquiry is contemplated. A good many specific questions regarding the working of the Excise system in different parts of India have closely engaged the attention of the Government of India and the local Governments. ments, and various improvements have been effected. Excise Amendment Acts have lately been enacted in Burma and Bengal, and fur-

been enacted in Burma and Bengal, and further legislation is progress in Bengal.

British Indian Subjects in the Transvaal.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: What reply he has received to the explanation called for from Sir Arthur Lawley regarding the statement made by him, on May 18 last, that the decision of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, confirming the trading rights of British Indian subjects there, will not be tolerated; whether the reply explains why Sir Arthur Lawley made such a statement without the knowledge or sanction of the

Secretary of State or Lord Milner; and will he place the papers relating to this subject on the table of the House.

on the table of the House.

Mr. Lyttelton: I have now before me a verbatim report of Sir A. Lawley's speech on this occasion, which I will send to my hon. friend. He will find that he has been misinformed as to its contents, and that the statement attributed to Sir A. Lawley was

The Indian Cable Rate.—Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India; Whether, in view of the results achieved and the responsiveness of the traffic consequent on the last reduction of the Indian cable rate, he will assist the efforts of Lord Curzon for obtaining a further re-

duction to 2s. a word.

Mr. Brodrick.—I should welcome the re Mr. Brodrick.—I should welcome the reduction of the rate to 2s. a word; but, until I am in possession of the figures of the working of the traffic for the financial year 1903-1904, which completes the period of three years under the new system, I shall not be in a position to say whether I am entitled to take any action under the agreement with the telegraph companies concerned.

The Golden Book of India.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India.

The Golden Book of India.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the edition of the year 1900 of a publication called "The Golden Book of India" (purporting to contain an alphabetical list of titled personages in India published first in 1893), states on its title-page that it is published by the publisher to the India Office; and, if so, will he say whether the India Office; or other Indian authorities have assisted in its compilation or are answerable to any extent for the accuracy of its contents; and, if not, whether there is any intention on the part of Government to publish in the near future an accurate list of titled personages in India.

Mr. Brodrick: The title-page of the book in question shows that it was published by "Sampson Low, Marston, and Company, Limited, Publishers to the India Office." The first words of the author's introduction are "No official authority to this work or to any statement in it." I am not aware of any intention on the part of the Government of India to publish a list of titled personages.

any intention on the part of the Government of India to publish a list of titled personages in India.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: As regards the cost of the passage Army Estimates will only bear the excess charge that may be involved by the non-extension of the men referred to. It is at present impossible to calculate what that excess cost will be. As regards the drafts for next Indian trooping season, it is not possible to give at this moment any calculation as to the length of service of the men at the time of embarkation.

British Indian Subjects in the Transval.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India, in September 1901, and to suspend the then ruling chief of that State; and if he has any reasons for refusing to publish such report or communication, will be state what they are.

Mr. Brodrick: The circumstances of the Transval Supreme Court with "ference to the right of British Indian subjects." "ada in any part of the Transval, he is now in a position to state what steps will be taken to give effect to this decision by the removal of existing restrictions upon their trade.

Mr. Lyttelton: I am in telegraphic compunication with lord Miler on the subject. The result of the inquiry was to the crime of the pluckest class of dogs living and remarkably keen in following as the blue the House know the date and purport of the House know the House know the date and purport of the House know the date of the House kn The Panna State,-Mr. Schwann asked the

in any part of the Transval, he is now in a position to state what steps will be taken to give effect to this decision by the removal of existing restrictions upon their trade.

Mr. Lyttelton: I am in telegraphic communication with Lord Milner on the subject, but I cannot at present add anything to the answer which I gave on Thursday last to the honourable member for Bethnal Green.

British Agent at Vladivostock.—Lord Percy informs Mr. Moon that the British commercial agent appointed to Vladivostock is now at Wei-hai-wei.

Liquor Shops in India.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the number of shops open for the sale of intoxicating liquor and drugs in India rose from 97,910 in 1901-1902 to 99,497 in 1902-1903; that the net revenue on liquor and drugs consumed in India for of India."

The Compilation of Statistics in India Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If there is separate department or any special provider

PLAGUE MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

Wednesday, June 29.

The Sale of Intoxicants in India.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been directed to the reference in the Financial lector, Municipal Commissioner, the Coldinate of the Government of India for measures that should be adopted to combat the part playing at Allahabad, were the part playing at Allahabad tion, destruction of rats, general sanitary measures, and the supply of medical aid were all freely discussed by those present, and his Honour's attitude was throughout the most sympathetic and cordial. As regards evacustion, it was agreed that at the first warning of the coming outbreak of the epidemic, health camps should be made ready by the Municipal Board for the use of the poor from whom no charge was to be made, while as regards the rich, only the site and the mate-rials should be made available to them, and they should construct their own huts at their own cost. The health camps should have an observation camp also. Chemical disinfection of houses in the infected areas should be restored to in the beginnings of the epidemic, and wherever feasible heat disinfection should also be availed of. Serum for inoculation should always he heart mode at the should also be availed of. Serum for inoculation should always be kept ready at the hospital and every facility afforded to those willing to be inoculated. At least a couple of plague hospitals should be erected and placed in charge of hospital assistants. Plague Committees, which were so helpful in mitigating the sufferings of the poor during the last epidemic, should be formed from the very beginning next time. Except the Commissioner and Dr. Ranjit Singh, none seemed to be in favour of a systematic destruction of rats. The Municipal Board was to thoroughly cleanse the city as far as practicable before the outbreak of plague.

The week ending Saturday, 18th June was The week ending Saturday, 18th June was a record one for bananas, says a home paper. The imports for the six days exceeded 100,000 bunches. Over 67,000 bunches were obtained from the Canaries, and were unloaded at London, Liverpool, and Manchester, while 30,000 from Costa Rica were unshipped at Bristol. The arrivals from Jamaica will soon recommence in course. commence in earnest. The demand for the Canary banana is now rapidly increasing, and out of the total imports of the week over 39,000 bunches were despatched direct to Liverpool and Manchester. Notwithstanding the increased consignments good values are maintained. The arrivals for the week were more than double what they were at this time last week. at this time last year.

TRAINING DOGS TO HUNT MOUNTAIN

Yellowstone Park, that most wonderful of all forest preserve, is becoming so overrun with mountain lions that special steps are to be taken this year to cope with the scourge. Mr. A. A. Anderson, the superintendent of the Natical Park, hopes to solve the difficulty by employing a pack of trained dogs which will follow the lions to their lairs, tree them, and so deliver the marauders into the hands of the hunters

"These lions," Mr. Anderson said to the writer, recently, "are the most cunning and destructive of all the animals within the Yeldestructive of all the animals within the Yellowstone Forest Preserve, that great track of 8,000,000 acres which surrounds the National Park on the north, south, and east. This year I had no fewer tham nine colts killed by them, while thousands of head of big game are destroyed annually. They are so cautious and mysterious in their movements, and so averse to showing themselves during the day, that few hunters have ever even seen one. And yet, to judge by the havoothey make, they must be there in hundreds. "President Roosevelt has given me carte blanche to do what I think most advisable to preserve the game from these mountain lions,

preserve the game from these mountain lions, and I have het on a plant hich I think may be successful. For some tire I have been breeding dogs especially for the purpose, and my pack now includes English airedaks, which I consider the pluckest class of dogs living and remarkably keen in following a scent; bloodhounds, foxhounds, all bull-terriers—rather a cosmopolitan lot, but I think they will work well together.

"It is not a difficult matter for a dog to strike the track of a lion, but it is quite another matter to 'tree' the brute. There will have to be some 'baiting,' of course, in order to worry him to come into the open, and we shall probably lose many dogs, for the lion is mighty handy with his feet,' and one well-directed blow from his fore paw would settle the biggest dog ever bred. There is, however, one thing in the favor of both dog and man. As soon as a lion finds he is leing tracked, and is hard pressed, he scurries off to a tree as fast as his sinuous legs will cry him, and just a soon as he climbs into the branches he is a 'goner.' A treed I on never escapes. He will stick there as long as he has a claw to hang on by, and drop to the ground only when his strength has gone.

"It is almost impossible to trap these animals, and I have known of one case only in which the attempt to do so succeded. I had set the trap myself, one of those big, cumbersome steel affairs with great jagged teeth, and a spring that would have defied the rength of a Hercules to open, when once a jaws had snapped together. In order that the brute should not get away when caught, I fastened the trap to a log of wood

of 498,800l. is anticipated during the current year; and whether he is in a position to explain the reasons for this increase in the number of shops opened and the consequent increase in consumption.

The compilation of statistics in India; that the brute should not get away when and, if so, what is the annual amount expended on the work.

Mr. Brodrick: For the compilation of India and was astouther with the low. Indian statistics the Government of India and was astouther with the low. In the low. In the low. In the low. In the low. morning I went to see what luck I had had and was astounded to find that the trap had vanished together with the log I could see that it had been dragged along the ravine, and so shouldering my gun, I followed the tracks for some considerable distance.

"Then the trial disappeared, and I was beginning to be more than a trifle puzzled when I happened to raise my head. There on a strong limb of a tree, not six yards distant, cowered the lion I was in search of. The

strong limb of a tree, not six yards distant, cowered the lion I was in search of. The trap still hung to his foot, while the log cangled in mid-air. How he had climbed with such a burden I cannot imagine, but there he lay, watching me with anxious, sombre eyes, and apparently quite free from passion. I shot him, and the poor brute fell to the ground lifeless.

"No; I shall hope to succeed tetter and in a much more humane manner with my pack of dogs, and if you care to come out to the Yellow-stone next fall I can promise you

pack of dogs, and if you care to come out to the Yellow-stone next fall I can promise you some exciting sport."

Mr. Abraham A. Anderson is one of the most remarkable men in America to-day. During five months of the year he lives on his ranch, situated on the edge of Yellow-stone Park, sixty miles from the nearest railroad station, which, by the way happens to be Cody, Montana, Buffalo Bill's new town. The house, which he built himself, is made thrirely of logs, the columns of the porch being stripped pine logs with a frieze of bleached buffalo skulls.

The spring of the year Mr. Anderson generally spends in New Yorl' at Bryant Park studios, the finest studio-bin ding in the world which he also built and owns. Here he occupies himself with painting, music, and poetry, for when he is out of the saddle Mr. Anderson becomes artist, musician, and poet. For many years he has exhibited at the French Salon, in 1889 showing a picture, "The Morning after the Ball," which has gained international fame. It is said to have sold in photograph more extensively than any other canvas of the year. The original was bought by Mr. Thomas Alva Edison, and now hangs in the "Modern Wizard's' home at Orange, New Jersey.

Elizabetpol, the Vice-Governor of which has been assassinated, is a town and Government on the very confines of Southern Russia next door to Persia. It is inhabited for the most part by Armenians.

A GRAND PUBLIC MEETING. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Burdwan, July 17.

As announced before, at the instance of Raja Bun Behary Kapur Saheb, C.S.I., a public meeting was held here on the 15th instant at the Bangshagopal Town Hall under the exalted presidency of His Highness the enlightened Maharaj Adhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan for the purpose of expressing enlightened Maharaj Adhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the objects of the Association for the advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education and of considering what steps should be taken to establish a District Committee at Burdwan. The gathering was a large and influential one inspite of the inclement weather. Besides the local gentlemen of light and leading, there were Babu Narendra Nath Sen, Editor of the Indian Mirror, Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik and Babu Josendra Committee at Burdwan. The gathering was a large and influential one inspite of the inclement weather. Besides the local gentlement of the inclement weather. Besides the local gentlement of light and leading, there were Babn Narendra Nath Sen, Editor of the Indian Mirror, Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik and Babn Jogendra Chunder Ghose, the father of the movement, Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik and Babn Jogendra Chunder Ghose, the father of the movement of Raja Bun Behary Kapur Saheb, who himself was present and took much interest in the movement. Of the first one, electing the President, was proposed by Babu Debendra Nath Sarkar, pleader, was carried unannimously and with acclamation. The President the called upon Babu Narendra Nath Sen to explain the objects of the Association which be did in a commendably thoughful speech. The second Resolution which explain the objects of the Association which be did in a commendably thoughful speech. The second Resolution which explain the objects of the Association which be did in a commendably thoughful speech. The second Resolution which expressed the entire sympathy of the meeting with the movement was then proposed by Babu Taran Prasanna Mukhorji. But Babu Indra Nath Banerji, a well-known pleader of the local bar, in rising to second this Resolution simply astounded the audience, composed of men capable and cultivated, distinguished and dignified, by his queer pronouncements. This learned gentleman after making his usual stereotyped remarks as regards speaking in Bengali, in which language he usually speaks, in meetings, said in effect, that he was not in favour of this movement; that it was not in favour of this movement; that it was not in favour of this movement; that it was not in favour of this movement; that it was not in favour of this movement; that it was not in favour of this movement; that it was not in favour of this movement; that it was not in favour of this movement; that it was not in favour of this movement; that it was not in favour of this movement; that it was not in Nath took the breath out of the audience. Of course he was quite welcome to give expression to his individual opinion whatever its value might be, but it was difficult to understand how this learned gentleman, determined on giving expression to ideas which were diametrically opposed and positively inimical to the pronounced dogmas of this highly laudable scheme, which has found unqualified favour in every part of the province, could, consistently with his self-respect and fairness to the promoters, stand up to second a Resolution which he knew he disapproved. With all due deference to Babu Indra Nath, I should like to ask him to think of the silent but sure workings of human nature, of the necessity for adaptation to environments and of the history of the progress of nations. The Resolution under notice was carried by a overwhelming majority, the two dissentient voices being that of Babu Indra Nath and his nephew.

The third Resolution was to the effect that a Committee be formed with power to add to their number whose duty it will be to collect subscriptions and donations and forward the same to the Central Association and also to elect delegates to represent the district there. It was proposed by Babu Uma Charan Bannerji and seconded by Moulvi Abdul Kasem in a neat little speech and carried manimus. Iy. The fourth Resolution related to the formation of Branch Committees subject to the District Committee. It was proposed by Babu Debendra Chandra Malik, who read the District Committee. It was proposed by Babu Debendra Chandra Malik, who read the District Committee. It was proposed by Babu Debendra Chandra Malik, who read the District Committee. It was proposed by Babu Debendra Chandra Malik, who read the District Committee. It was proposed by Babu Debendra Chandra Malik, who read the District Committee. It was proposed by Babu Debendra Chandra Malik, who read the District Committee. It was proposed by Babu Debendra Chandra Malik, who read the District Committee in the District Committee in the District Committe

the District Committee. It was proposed by Babu Debendra Chandra Mallik, who read a paper to the amusement of all, and sup-ported by Mirza Sheobuktar was carried un-animously. The fifth Resolution which pur-

ger of the Burdwan Raj, was carried unanimously.

The presidential speech was an excellent one. It elicited applause from each and every one of the audience. Then followed the usual thinksgiving to the Chair which was proposed by Babu Benwarilal Hati and seconded by Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose in a speech exactly well suited to the occasion. The proceedings of the meeting were then brought to a close.

A QUESTION OF VALIDITY OF JUDGMENT.

A suit was instituted in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Dehra Dun in June, 1897, by the East Hope Town Estate Tea 1897, by the East Hope Town Estate Tea. Company Limited, against three men who owned land adjoining the plaintiff's estate. The plaintiff Company alleged that it sold certain land forming a part of one of its villages to defendants and their predecessors in interest, which parcel was defined by boundaries entered in the conveyance, and by a red line drawn on a certain map, which line was shown to the nurchasers on the by a red line drawn on a certain map, which line was shown to the purchasers on the map before execution of the deed, a corresponding line being marked out on the land itself and shown to purchasers. These proceedings took place in 1888. In 1896 partition proceedings were instituted etween the parties, and in the course of these the plaintiff learned that defendant's predecessor had obtained mutation on a different basis of alleged possession, whereas plaintiff alleged that they had possession only according to the red line. Plaintiff sought a decree declaring that the red line indicated a correct boundary according to deed and by actual possession. Defended red line indicated a correct boundary according to deed and by actual possession. Defendants denied that the line was marked on the map before execution of the deed, and that there was any marking of boundaries in their presence. They contended that the disputed plot was theirs, and that they had possession ever since it was sold them. The case was heard in due course and was closed in February, 1898, when judgment was reserved. It was not written till four months afterwards, when the presiding officer had

ceased to be the Subordinate Judge of Dhera Dun, and had been transferred in another capacity to a different district. The judgment was delivered a week later, by his successor at the request of the officer trans-

The case coming up in appeal before the District Judge of Saharanpur, was remanded under Section 566 for retrial of the original issues by the then Subordinate Judge of Dehra Dun. The learned District Judge was of opinion that as the independent Dehra Dun. The learned District Judge was of opinion that as the judgment was written by a Judge who was not seized of the case, no vaild judgment had been pronounced; or in other words there was no judgment as required by law. In due course the suit was decided, and an appeal lodged from the decree of the Subordinate Judge in the Court of the District Judge of Saharanpur, who decreed the appeal in May, 1902. The matter went up in second appeal to the

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