





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

VOL XXXV.

CALCUTTA SUNDAY JULY 31, 1904.

NO.61

## WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

Beecham's Pills

FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS

DISORDERS:

Cick Headache,

Constipation,

WIND AND PAINS IN STOMACH Impaired Digestion,

Disordered Liver

Female Ailments,

Ars a protective again. Jevers and all other aisorders, to which residents in this tying climate are so subject

BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE ICEITIVELY NO EQUAL. In boxes 4 annas 8 annas, 12 annas and

Prepared only by the Proprietor,

Thos. Beecham, St. Helens,

LANCASHIRE. SOLE AGENTS FOR

INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON G. ATHERTON & CO.



### JEWELLERY AND PODDARY SHOP

Under the patronage of the nobility and gentle gold, silver and jewelled ornaments of approves, make and finish are kept in stock or made to order at a rate cheaper than at other shops. Purity of metals and nicety of work are guaranteed. Orders are executed properly. Trials solicited. Particulars to be found from catalogue.

Apply to Mohesh Chandra Boral, Ghoramara P. O., Rajshaye,

TESTIMONIALS.

Mohesh Chandra Boral supplied the Rajshaye.
Diamond Jubilee Committee with silver Trowe.s, presentation plates, and ornamental buckets of approved design at a moderate price which gave great satisfaction to all concerned.

A. K. Maitra, B. L.,

A. K. Maitra, B. L.,

Hony, Secretary, Rajshaye.

Ornaments supplied auly by Mohesh Chandra
Boral are of good design and approved of by all.
Rates are cheaper than at other shops, I can safely
recrommend him to my friends and to the dublic at

Mohesh Chandr Boral, B. A., Rajshaye.

## **EVERY WEAK MAN**

SUFFERING from Gonorrhoea, Spermatorrhoea, Gleet, Wet Dreams, Nervous and Mus cular Debility, Loss of Memory, Energy, and Vitality, Breakdown, Brain-fag, Sexual Debility and the one thousand and one evils due to Dissipated Habits in youth, SHOULD AT ONCE TAKE OUR

MEYORES stands unrivalled and unequalled and affords prompt relief in all derangements of the Urino-Generative functions, even when the other costly medicines have failed to produce the slightest effect. IT IS ASTONISHINGLY EFFICACIOUS effect. IT IS ASTONISHTINGLY EFFICACIOUS in nervous Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Premature Decay and Sleeplessness due to Escape of Vita I Fluid, and restores the Lost Energy and Vigour of Youth.

INVALUABLE AND INDISPENSIBLE

TO

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, LAWYERS AND DOCTOR

WRITED, Dr. G. Anderson, M. P. Funchi, Burma

cases and is certainly the best medicine for sexual debility." ..., A Creep Esq., Engineera Gunty—"I used your medicine for spermator-rhoea, Gonorrhoea, etc., and got very good results in my hopeless case." Raj Narayan Chandra, Esqr, Moradabad:—"Your Meyores is a blessed discovery indeed. It has quite cured me of wet-dreams and loss of memory." F. C. Damhawine, Esq, Ceylon:
—"My memory was entirely gone owing to Nervous Debility. I have now completely recovered it by using your marvellous Meyores. The extraordinary virtue of your Medicine is beyond all description."

Price ONE RUPEE only. Postage for up to

Price ONE RUPEE only. Postage for up to THREE phials FIVE annas only. For detailed account of TREATMENT, TESTIMONIALS and PRICE, please write only to J. C. MUKHEEJEE & Co.

J. C. MUKHERJEE & CO.

THE VICTORI CHEMICAL WOR

RANAGHAT (Bengal)

out "MEYORES" is sold under no other name but "Meyores" and is to be had of J. C. Mukherjee & Co. only and nowhere else, Beware of cheats and imitator's

#### C. RINGER & CO., Homosopathic Establishment,

DALHOUSIE SQUR (EASTE,)

CALCUTTA.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY
genvine, and original medicines. We receive
shipments from the celebrated and best
opathic Druggists and Chemists of Europe vived per SS. Persia a large shipment of es and their requisites. Price list free on application.

sam Eri of Mangaldai ace of Origin.

er in winter prepare summer suit ce Rs. 2-8 to 6 per Yard, distin

guishing quality
"Assam Tea" Invigorating thick juice and preventive of Malaria. As. 5 to as 15 per lb.
"All acute fevers" (except in case of incurable) cured in two days and malarial fever, spleen, liver

cured in a week.

PRICE 50 PILLS ANI AS 8.

Enquiry solicited in reply cards. No loss, but sure gain. Apply Kristo Lal Dutta, Mangaldai,

#### Kaiser Water. A REFRESHING DIETETIC NATURAL, TABLE WATER.

Recommended by the medical profession in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and Disorders of the Liver and Kidneys.

Rs. 12-12 per case of 48 bottes.

MOLL SCHUTTE&CO. 1, Lall Bazr St.

### ANTI-MALARIAL POWDER.

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

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

PRICE PER PHIAL Re. I.

PACKING JAND POSTAGE EXTRA.

K. C. Bedvai & Co.

K. C. Bedvai & Co., BARA BAZAR, CALCUTTA.

## Kuntaline.

a delightfu Perfumed Cil for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. It has already acquired an extensive sale all over India and has been a great favourite with the Ladies of our country. It is the purest and the finest Perfume and the most efficacious Hair Grower in the market and, you can not obtain a better hat oil in ten timeh money

Sweet Scented		-	hs.	1 0
Lily Scented	-	-	Rs	18
Rose Scented		-	-	. 0
yasmin Scented	-	-		. 0

### Delkhosh

Presents in a liquid form the [weet;and charming odour of thousands of fresh bloomcharming odour of thousands of resh blooming flowers. In Sveetness, Delicacy, and Permanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe<sup>3</sup> A few drops on your handkerchief will fall the atmosphere with a delightful and fascinating perfume which will last for days!

Price per Bottle one Rupes only

# Tambuline.

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

Price per Bottle Eign Annas only

PREFARED BY

H BOSE perfumer.

2. BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Alaress

" Delkhosh" Calcutta.

#### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF PAUL & SONS GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.



POWELL'S

Guaranteed for 3 years and the only original, gennine and best harmonium in the market When purchasing please look at tee spelling of the word MOHON—
our, Registered Trade Mark and the name of PAUL &
SON in bright gold, without which none is venuine.

PRICES

No. 1. F to F, 3 Stops, Single reeds, in box... Rs. 35
No. 3. C to C, 3 Stops, do ornamental case... Rs. 40
No. 5. Double reeds, 4 Stops..... Rs. 60
No. 6. Do. Do. Superior ... Rs. 65
All orders executed per V. P. P. On receipt of Rs. 5
in advance. Illustrated catalogues free on application
to the sole Manufacturers

PAUL & SONS, 2. UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

# POWELL'S IODISED COM. ESSENCE

Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Cleanse is the most effective combination of Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla. A prompt and powerful alterative and Depurator acting directly upon the blood & Glandular System.

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

This essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the arterial blood of putrid humour annse the stomach regulate the bowels and impart at one of health.

One trial will convince you the utility of this medicine

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

Bottle Re. 1-10-0.

### N W POWELL & CO.,

Chemists. BYEULLA, BOMBAY.

### ABRECHT & CO.



"Self-Closing" Bracelets. WILL FIT WRIST OF ANY SIZE MOST COMFORTABLE IN WEAR FROM RS. 20 TO RS. 500.



One Quality only "THE BEST" Silver case Gold ,, ... ,, ,, 30-

All guaranteed 3 years. Sent by V. P. P. to any part of India or Burmah, in a very fine case.

With extra glass spring and guarantee.

Repairs of every description done at the shortest notice. N. B. - Soleimpoters of the Celebrated Courvoision & Co.'s Watches.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

FOR THE BUYERS OF MOHIN FLUTE

Beware of Worthless imitations.

THE

### MOHIN FLUTE

Awarded Gold Medal at the Calcutts Industrial Exhibition.

PLEASE LOOK AT THE SPELLING

### MOHIN BROS.

ON THE INSTRUMENT. r. It having appeared that the public are of the deceived by some unprincipled trader offering WORTHLESS IMITATIONS of the

MOHIN FLUTE.

2. MOHIN BROS., beg most respectfully to CAUTION the PUBLIC that genuine MOHIN FLUTE can be had only from MOHIN BROS., at Nos. 3 and 4 Lower Chitpore Road, East of Calcutta Police Court.

Price of the Mohin Flutes.

Mohin flute 3 octave 3 steps F to F Do. ", C to C

M Do. superior millowtone gold mounted
best finish
The octave copula 3 octive 3 stops
rhin flute 3 octave, 4 stops
Do. Superior

Chin flute 3 octave,
Do. Superior
Mohin flute 3½ octave 5 stops
Do. 3½ octave 6 stops
Mohin fine folding 3 octave 3 stops
Do. 3 loctave 4 stops
Do. 3½ octave 5 stops

## NITYANANDA NALI NI KANTHA BISWAS. Jewellery. Poddary Shop. Rampur Boaliah, Ghoramara Rajshahi



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

ost.

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my danghter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was compaied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890.

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

Sd). Nil Kant Majumder, rofessor, Presidency College.

DR NOWNED



#### DURING THIS HOT WEATHER USE OUR KESHRANJAN OIL.

ei pr

NOT—a newland untried preparation
NOT—a substitute for any thing.
NOT—a Follower but a Leader.
NOT—only applauded but admired.
NOT—only fragrant but medicated.
NOT—only cooling to the brain but fall Hair

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

NOT—only a boon to sufferers but a household NOT—only a nice toilet-preparation but a cure for melancholia.

Price per phial ... ... ... Re. 1 0 0 3 phials ... ... ... Re. 2 8 0 Postage and Packing ... ... ... As. 0 5 0

HALF A MILLION OF LIVES

SAVED.

**MPURITIES** HUMAN RLOOD A **EXPELLED** 

By a regular and systematic use of our world-renowned Blood-purifier Amrita Balli Kashaya. During the decading period of the XIXth. Century and up to this time, it has cured no less than fifty thousand cases.

Price per phial Packing and postage

Rs 1 8 0

#### Kaviraj NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER. 18-1, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

USEFUL BOOKS. MDERN LETTER-WRITER (SEVENTH EDITION)
Containing 635 letters. Useful to every man in
every position of life for daily use. Re. 1, postage 1

Anna.

HELPS TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH (Third Edition.)—An exhaustive collection of PHRASES, IDIOMS, PROVERBS, etc. with their explanations and proper uses. Rs. 3, post 3 annas.

EVERY-DAY DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES (in reading, speaking and writing the English language.) (Third Edition.) Re, 1, post 1 anna.

A HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS. (Third Edition) EVEL AND AND HAUSTRATED Address

dition) .- EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED. Aids to the right use of synonymous words in composition.

the right use of synonymous words in composition. Re. 1, post 1 anna,

Select Speeches of the Great Orators,
Vols. 1 and 11.—Help to write idiomatic English,
to improve the oratorical and argumentative powers,
etc. Each Vol. Rs. 2, post 1½ anna.

Wonders of the World (in Nature, Arts
and Science). Re. 1, post 1 anna.

Solutions of over 300 typical Example in
Trigonometry.—For F. A. students. Re. 1 post
1 anna. By V. P. P. 1. anna extra. To be had of
the Manager, "Indian Echo Office" No. 106,
Upepr Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

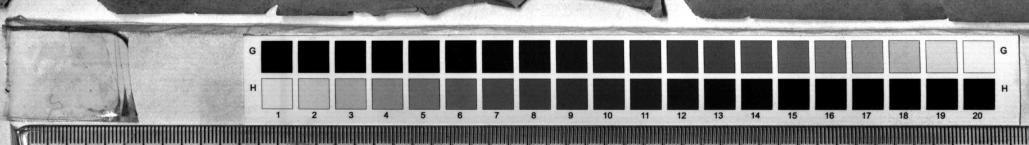
# POVERTY AND UN-BRITISHRU IN INDIA.

By Dadabhai Naoroji. Reduced from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4.

This is a compendium and reprint of all that the author has uttered on this, and on kindred subjects, during a long and busy life. These consist of a paper read before the East India Association in 1876, correspondence with the India Office 1883, a memorandum on the moral poverty of India of 1880, papers of 1887 refuting articles by Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, the author's speech's in the House, of Commons in 1895 to the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure; a paper on the simultaneous Examination question, his statements submitted to the Indian Currency Committee in 1898, selections from his addresses, and a paper on the state and Government of India under its native rulers.

COCOANUT PREPARATIONS.—By Emria C. Allison. Cloth Rs. 1-8-0. Wrapper Rs. 1-4-0 A new cookery book containing 176 recipes—nearly all original—showing how the cocoanut may may be used in every course of the cooking department in the simplest, most wholesome and tasteful manner.

nanner G. A. Natesan & Co., Esplanade Madras.



MR. WINTERALL AS DELEGATE OF R. WELLOND DISTRICT BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR. Sir,-Wi you kindly make room for the fonowing ely-circulated paper? I am trying in your the misconception from the minds to remople, regarding the attitude of Mr. of thall, in connection with the recent Weat of a member in the Bengal Legisla-eleguncil, to represent the Dacca Division. It is the published, in some of the local Lis, though with no bad motive, that Mr. therall voted for Mr. Guznavi according the suggestions of the Hon'ble Nawah the suggestions of the Hon'ble Nawab adoor. This rumour has been widely cir-

ilated, at least in Dacca. I therefore confider it a part of my duty, to disabuse the minds of the people, from this wrong impression and to vindicate the character of Mr. Weatherall, for whom I cherish great respect. The logic of facts is irresistible and I therefore took some time to get all facts connected with this matter and now that I have facts in my possession I shall at once place them in the hands of the public. I shall leave the public to judge for them

From the very first Mr. Weatherall was anxious that his vote should be in entire accordance with the views held by the members of the Backergunj District Board, who appointed him their delegate, to vote in the election-meeting. Being a European and thus not being fully acquainted with the gentlemen, who offered themselves for elec-tion, he asked one of his friends, Babu N. C. tion, he asked one of his friends, Babu N. C. Das Gupta, to ascertain and inform him the views of the District Board. Everybody, in this part of the country, knows that Mr. Weatherall is a straightforward man; he loves plain dealings. Here also we have a clear instance of his straightforwardness.

Babu N. C. Das Gupta accordingly wrote to the members of the District Board and got their opinion. I gave below copies of his

got their opinion. I gave below copies of his letter to the District Board and the intimation he conveyed to Mr. Weatherall, after consulting the members of the Backergunj

Copy of the letter which N. C. Das Gupta addressed to the Backergunj District Board on 2nd July:

Gentlemen,-I have been desired by Mr. Weatherall, to ascertain your views with regard to the respective claims of the candidates for a seat in the Bengal Council. You may simply put down the names of the candidates in order of merit, so that Mr. Weatherall may try for the second best man, in case your best man has no chance. This is strictly confidential. Please communicate this to me in the course of this day, so that I may write to Mr. Weatherall by tomorrow's mail.—Yours sincerely,—(Sd.) N. C. Das

"I send round a letter (a copy of which is enclosed herewith) to which a few of the members responded.

"Though I could not personally see 2 of the Mahomedan members, I am in a position to say, on the authority of Moulvi Hawatuddin and Obedul Guni that they—i.e. (1) Moulvi Hamaetuddin, (2) Obedul Guni, (3) Moulvi Ahsunullah, (4) Abdul Wall—are all for Ansunulan, (4) Abdul Waned All—are all for Mr. Guznavi in the first instance, but they consider Babu Ambica Charan of Faridpur to be a very able man, to whom they are prepared to give the second chance, i.e. in case Mr. Guznavi has no chance, they will be perfectly satisfied, if you vote for Babu Ambica Charan of Faridpur. As for the other members I have the authors and the contractions and the contractions are set of the contraction. other members, I beg to put down their names, with their choice in order of merit.

(1) Babu Rajani Kanta Das.—(a) Ambica Charan Mazundar (b) Dwarika Nath Chuck—

"A peon of the Civil Court was deputed to erbutty, (c) Sita Nath Roy and (d) A. A

(2) Babu Bepin Chandra Sen same as Rajam Babu. (3) Babu Sarat Chandra Guha--(a) Ambica Charan Mazumdar, (b) Sita Nath Roy, (c) Dwarika Nath Chuckerbutty and (d) A. A

(4) Babu Pramatha Nath Mukherjee---sam as Sarat Babu. (5) Babu Pratap Ch. Mukherjee same a Rajani Babu.

Rajani Babu.

(6) Babu Debendra Nath Dutt—(a) Ambica Ch. Mazumdar, (b) Manmatha Nath Roy and (c) Sita Nath Roy.

(7) Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen—same as

Pramatha Babu. (8) Babu Khosal Chandra Roy---same a

Promotho Babu .

"Yours sincerely--(Sd.)-N. C. Das Gupta."

It will thus be seen that the majority of the Mahomedan members of the Backergunj. District Board wanted to see Mr. Gaznavi returned to the Legislative Council, and in case Mr. Guznavi had no chance they chose Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar as the next best man. The Hindu members also did not

best man. The Hindu members also did not exclude Mr. Guznavi from their nominees. Mr. Guznavi is not a man to be trifled with. He is a gentleman of great culture. He had been to England and completed his education in the University of Oxford. The Barisal people can not therefore be accused of shortsightedness in nominating Mr. Guznavi. So Mr. Weatherall first voted for Mr. Guznavi. and when Mr.

Guznavi and when Mr. s case became totally hopeless, he gave his votes in favour of Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar. It is no matter of surprize that such

rumour could be circulated. Mr. Weatherall is the Chief Agent of the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadoor at Barisal. And the people easily believed that the Nawab Bahadoor, who, as the Chief and the recognised leader of the Mussalman community in East Bengal, must have felt a sympathy with Mr. Guznavi's cause, requested Mr. Weatherall to vote for

SUMMER COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colio Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy given according to directions. is the most effectual remedy known. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B.K. Paul and Co.; Abdool Rahaman; Abdul Kareem, Calcutta.

him. But the Nawab Bahadoor is too intelligent to make any such request. He has a great regard for the commanding personality of Mr. Weatherall who by reason of his generous instincts, has made many India his friends. The Nawab did not even think for a moment to exert his personal influence over Mr. Weatherall in a matter which has no connection with his estate-business. Both of them are fully alive to the sense of responsibility, that devolves upon delegate, who has been entrusted with the task of representing a district.

From the facts just brought to light, will, I hope, be seen at once that the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadoor has throughout observed a dignified silence and masterly inactivity in this matter and that Mr. Weatherall has discharged his duties ably and conscientiously to the entire satisfaction of the Backergun District Board, whose representative he was THE LIBERAL.

THE LIBERAL.

[If Mr. Weatherall did not exercise his own private opinion but faithfully carried the wishes of those who elected him a delegate, he acted very properly. No delegate should feel himself free to act as he pleases, unless he is left absolutely unfettered by his constituency by a distinct resolution. If a delegate goes against the wishes of the majority of the members of his constituency he simply betrays the trust reposed in him. In the present case, our correspondent does not expresent case, our correspondent does not ex-plain why Mr. Guznavi, who, we believe, is a Mymensing man, was preferred to others by the members of the Backergunj District Board the majority of whom are, we believe Hindus-Ed.]

A CASE OF CUSTOMARY BLACK-MAILING.

Sylhet, July 20.

CHUNI LALL PATWA vs. RATAN MANI PEON. Secs. 161, 504 I.P.C.

Secs. 161, 504 I.P.C.

The all-engrossing topic of the hour is the case of Ratan Mani Singh, a Civil Court peon attached to the Sudder Nazarat, who is undergoing trial in the Court of Rai Madhab Chandra Bardalai Bahadoor, Senior Extra Asst. Commissioner of the station, on charges of attempted blackmailing and criminal untimidation. The complainant is the 'gomastha' of a leading Kaiya firm of this town. The case has created great local sensation, and the proceedings are being keenly watched on both side by a large battalion of friends and partisans. The facts of the case ends and partisans. The facts of the case will appear from the deposition of the complainant and his witnesses.

Complainant's Estifisar.

"I am a 'gomastha' and 'ammuktear of the firm Surungmal Lap Chand at Sylhet; my employees have instituted a civil suit against one Raman Behari and others. The Opy of Babu N. C. Das Gupta's letter to Mr. Weatherall, dated 2nd July:

"My dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, I tried my best to ascertain the views of the members of the District Board, who were present at the last meeting and I beg to record, what I have been able to gather my employer's claim. I told him why should from them monses on the witnesses cited in support of my employer's claim. I told him why should I pay him anything over and above which I paid in Court. Take the identifier with you serve the summonses. The accused said that a suld not pay him his Dasturi he will teach me a lesson. Then an altercatical ensued when he came out of my master's shop and coming to the coad stood there and said he will show me calling "Shuorkabatcha" (son of a pig). I was very much enraged but sat down quiet fearing a scene."
21-6-0.4

(Sd.) M. C. BARDALAI E.-A.-C.

Complainant's Deposition.

"I am a "gomasta" to the firm of Surungmal Lap Chand of Sylhet, Bunder Buxar. A Civil Suit against Raman Behari and others

serve the summonses issued against the witnesses cited by the plaintiff and the peon while coming to serve the summonses against the witnesses, namely Rajani Mohan coming Das and Chaitan Das, came to my employer's shop on a Monday 13 or 14 days ago. The name of the Civil Court peon was Ratan Mani Singh, being the accused in the dock. I identify. The peon coming to the shop said that The peon coming to the shop said that un-less the Dasturi (customary) pice was paid to him he won't serve the summonses on the witnesses. At it I said that I paid his the witnesses. At it I said that I paid his necessary 'talabana' in Court and why should I pay more in the shape of Dasturi as asked by him. The accused peon then told me that if I murmured and quarrelled with him about the Dasturi he will teach me a lesson. I then told him what lesson could he tleach me when I had paid the necessary legal expenses. The accused then abusing me in Bengali which I did not understand came out of the shop and then went to the shop of one Raj Kumar Das who has got his shop in front of mine.

"I then told some one to call one Norendra Chandra Das, a neighbouring cloth mer-chant, to come and he came. Just as Narendra Chandra Das stepped into the

veranda of my master's shop the accused came out of Raj Kumar Das's shop.

"One Subal Ram Das, a servant of my firm and also himself a shopkeeper happening to be there the accused asked him to find out an identifier. Navendra Chandra then care at Teli Harer and if he would come once to his house he will have the summonses served. Subal Ram said that there was a wit ness pointing to Rajani Mohan Das on whom the summons could be served then and there.

was not Teli Harer. Hearing the accused to abuse me by calling "Suarkabatcha" (pig's son) I got angry and stood up without saying anything. One Jaymani seeing me in that state told the accused why did he abuse me, the 'gomastha' of a respectable firm by calling "Suarkobatcha." I called Jamini into our shop where I entered and suppressed my anger. I was very much afraid that if I said anything to the accused lest there would be a row.'2

(A man Jamini was pointed out by accused's Counsel (pleader) as present in Court during the examination-in-chief of the

Read over and explained. Cross-examination reserved.

M. C. BARDALAI, E.-A.-C. Witnesses Bhagirath Singh, Raghunath Mol Marwari, Nurbuksh and Narendra Chandra

Das, were examined in chief, and the case

HOOGHLY ITEMS.

as adjourned to 21st instant for the crossexamination of prosecution witnesses.

Hooghly, July 25.
THE TARKESSUR MOHANT'S CASE. G. K. Deb, the District Judge of Hooghly, the particulars of which have already appeared in the "Patrika." The case was, as has already been neported, for the removal of the Mohant from the Guddi for his alleged misdeeds in regard to the trust property. The eagerly looked for judgment in the bove case has at last been given by Mr. misdeeds in regard to the trust property. The Judge only dealt with the issue viz., whether the plaintiffs have any interest to bring such a suit as has been brought. There were more than thirty-five issues in the case of which three only dealt with the interest question. The Judge has held, briefly speaking, that the trust is a public, religious and charitable trust, but the plaintiffs are not the proper persons to bring the suit inasmuch as their case is not "bonafide;" and that they are somehow or other connected with Babu Bepin Behary Sen of Baidyapore, who is an enemy of the Mohunt. The Judge has discussed, upon the evidence adduced. bring such a suit as has been brought. There

has discussed, upon the evidence adduced, the "bonafide" of each plaintiff in bringing this suit and ends by upholding that their case is not "bonafide."

SESSIONS.

the town are so much exasperated at the conduct of the Police that they have been goaded to take a vow that they would not ply their carniages for hire unless their grievances are redressed by the authorities here. The public are suffering a good deal on this score.

on this score.

A SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTION.

A gang, who had been so long counterfeiting King's coin were arrested by the Arrah
Police and after preliminary enquiry by a tion for admission to the executive branch Magistrate it have been sent up for trial bysfore the Sessions Count at Arrah. The Subordinate Civil Service held in April Legal Remembrancer has selected Babu Bejoy Kristo Roy Choudhury, a well-known leading pleader of the Hooghly Bar, to conduct the prosecution. The case is fixed for the 1st proximo.

A SUIT FOR AMAGES. GONESH CHUNDER

JOGESH CHUNDER CHOWDHURY.

The following judgment has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen:—

a formal trial.

They accordingly agreed that all matters in issue should be settled by me acting privately as an arbitrator, that no evidence should be called 'n ether side; that there should be no appeal from my decision; that the manner of hearing the parties and the publication of the result of the hearing should be left to me.

be left to me. I accordingly heard parties through their counsel making use of my Court as a private room.

The subject matter of the sulf was certain passages in No. 38 of the Weekly Notes of 1903. These consisted of two parts firstly a letter written by the plaintiff, produced in the trial of In the Goods of Gopal Lal Seal, tried in the High Court last year, and a report of a portion of the cross-examina-tion of the plaintiff in the same suit; second-ly comments on the letter and the report. The defendant admitted liability for pub-lication, and the only question I had to de-cide was whether the defendant's comments

were defamatory.

The plaintiff in the letter and cross-examination referred to, admits having been party to payments made to witnesses to induce them to give evidence. I have no knowledge of the circumstances which may be adducible as a justification for this conduct. Neither had the defendant any such knowledge at the time he published the companies complained of ments complained of.

Under these circumstances, speaking as a lawyer, but not on this occasion with judicial authority, I consider that the rule that there can be no exceptions to the undoubted impropriety of such conduct in general, is not of sufficient authority to justify the de-fendant in writing of the plaintiff as he did.

I hold accordingly that the defendant's comments were unfair and defamatory.

I also hold that nothing that has been brought to my notice in any way affects the plaintiff's character as an honest man.

ings before me were concerned I consider that both parties acted in accordance with the best traditions of the profession: and that the defendant in particular acted in a very honorable manner at a peculiarly try-

ing moment.

By agreement between the parties this Award is to be entered as the Judgment of the Court without turther application.

There is no official record of the proceed-

ings before me. There is of course no restriction on the publication of this document. A DARBHANGA SENSATION.

Dharbhanga, July 26. The compound of the Lady Dufferin's Hos The compound of the Lady Dufferin's Hospital was the scene of a great sensation on the morning of the 11th instant, when the marriage procession of the son of the Raj Accountant, Babu Hari Charan Sen, was coming from the Railway station. The house of the Accountant being next to the Hospital and there being only one road leading to his house, the procession was passing along that house, the procession was passing along that a road. When the procession reached near the hospital, it is said, the Lady Doctor rushed out of her room and made all the carriages stop. It was with great difficulty that the procession could pass by that way. The mater did not stop here. We now see that one of the carriage drivers who formed a party of

"I was driving my own carriage along with other carriages to Hari Baba's house on the road running through the Zenana Hospi situating in Mahalla Katnabari. My gharr was in the last of the batch. When I resed the kitchen of the Hospital the Lady tor ordered her Chaprasi Mahamed to let the carriage go and to heat t man. The Chaprasi came and carriage and struck the coal lathi, but the lathi struck the broke the lantern. The broke the lantern. The broke the lantern the sequence of the state of the sequence of the state of the sequence that the accused may be sections 323 and 426 I. P. Co.e.

The Magistrate resumed the preliminary enquiry in the above case on the 25th instant. Two witnesses were examined in SESSIONS.

A case was disposed of by our Sessoins Judge in which two Orriah mill operators working in a mill at Rishra, one Jagoo Kahar and another have, on conviction, been sentenced to suffer two and the year's rigorous imprisonment respectively or administering stupefying drugs in betels to one Madhus Bharati, another mill hand. The prisoners were caught red-handed.

STRIKE AT HOOGHLY.

To-day (Monday) the Gharriwallahs have struck owing to the alleged oppression of the local Police. It is said that the Jehus of the town are so much exasperated at the conduct of the Police that they have been the accused on personal recognizance of the accused on personal recognizance or not the Magistrate was justified altering his orders from "to furnish a bail of Rs. 50" to "reliease the accused on personal recognizance or not the Magistrate was justified altering his orders from "to furnish a bail of Rs. 50" to "reliease the accused on personal recognizance or received the accused to be released on a personal recognizance or not the Magistrate was justified altering his orders from "to furnish a bail of Rs. 50" to "reliease the accused on personal recognizance "reliease" the accused peon. The witnesses were examined the accused peon. The witnesses examined the accused peon. The witnesses examined the accused peon. The witnesses were examined the accused peon. The witnesses were examined the accused peon. The witnesses examined the accused to be the accused to be released on a personal recognizance of Rs. 50 to appear before the court on the 4th proximo, the date fixed for the next bearing the accused peon. The witnesses were examined the accused to furnish a bail of Rs. 50. None came to furnish a bail of Rs. 50 to furnish "release the accused on personal recognizance of Rs. 50." The case has caused a great sen

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE

1904:--

The six Probationary Deputy Collectors and three Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors appointed on the results of the examination held in 1903 have now all been appointed substantively "pro tempore." A Probationary Deputy Collector and a Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, selected on the results of the Agricultural Examination of the Sibpur Engineering College still remain to be pro-Engineering College, still remain to be provided with similar appointments.

In December last it was notified that a Stephen J. on this case being called on I informed counsel on both sides that I was straight of opinion that it ought to be ettled without a formal trial.

They accordingly agreed that all matters in issue should be settled by me acting privately as an arbitrator the following order:

In December last it was not hed that all the eximination to be held the year, eight candidates would be selected for Deputy Collectorships and three for Sub-Deputy Collectorships, to be held for six months on probation. It was announced that four Probationary Deputy Collectorships would be given to the first four candidates on the list given to the first four candidates on the 188 in order of merit; that for the remaining four Probationary Deputy Collectorships four candidates would be selected by the Lieute nant-Governor from those who had obtained not less than one-third of the total marks and that a similar selection would be made to Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, refor the Sub-Deputy Collectorships.

The examination was held on the 13th April and three days following. One hundred and fifty-seven applicants obtained permission to compete, and 154 actually appeared and answered the examination papers; 12 of these were Mohommedans, 11 were Bibaris (including 4 Mohammedans), and 7 Biharis (including 4 Mohammedans), and 7 were Uriyas (including 1 Mohammedan). The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks and above was 120.

The four candidates named below, who gained the four highest places in order of merit, are, in accordance with the terms of the notification of 14th December 1903, entitled to, and have received appointments as

Frobationary Deputy Collectors:—

Babus Nogendro Nath Sen, B.L., Khirod
Lal Mookerji, B.A., Lalit Chandra Guha,
M.A., Narendra Nath Datta, B.A.

The Lieutenant-Governor has selected from

The Lieutenant-Governor has selected from among the other candidates Babu Ajodhya Prasad, M.A., Moulvi Mohammed Fazlul Karim, B.A., Babu Dhirakshan Singh, B.A. and Babu Sasikhy Satpathi, B.A., for the fifth, sixth, seventh and eight appointments. These eig probationary officers will each bsistence allowance of Rs. 50

brought to my notice in any plaintiff's character as an honest man.

The plaintiff asks for no pecuniary damages, considering that my finding sufficiently vindicates his character from any slur that the defendant may have cast on it in which I agree with him. Had I awarded damages they would have been substantial.

Babu Rebati Nath Chatterjee, M. A., Maulvis Mohammed Sahabuddin Khan, B.A., Syed Mohammed Akbar, B.A.

These probationary officers will receive af Rs. 30 per mensem

These probationary officers will receive subsistence allowances of Rs. 30 per mensem at present, and, if they are satisfactorily reported on, will be appointed to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors as vacancies occur. Separate orders will be passed posting them to districts.

The above appointments are all made subject to the condition that the candidate in each case must obtain the medical certificate of fitness required by rule 5 of the rules contained in the notification of the 14th December 1903, quoted in the preamble.

DACOITS FROM THE AFGHAN

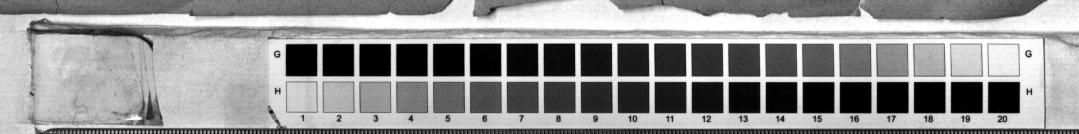
Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Canara, in May last, convicted Saiyad Habib Jan Walad, ca yad Mohamed, and three others of acoity and sentenced each of them to six years rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the Bombay High Court on Thursday before the Hon, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon, Mr. ustice Aston. The Sessions Judge remarked hat the first two accused appeared to be men from the Afghan frontier. Accused No. 3 was a Lingayat of Belgaum District; and accused No. 4 was a Mussulman was also charged with the four accused, but was acquatted and discharged. The dacoity took place about 8 n. m. on the 23rd February place about 8 p. m. on the 23rd February ast in the somewhat isolated house of compainant, Kishna Bhatt, who was one of the well-known class of Havik Brahmin gardeners and was also patel of the small and scattered village of Bare, which lies in a wild and chicky forested tract on the edge of the Ghauts. Accused were said to have come uddenly into the house and to have struck complainant, and used force to his women, whose ornaments they snatched and then made their escape in hearing a noise and fearing interruption. It appeared that the complainant and his eldery cousin were asleep on the verandah. In the house were five women, including two widows, and some children, none of whom had yet gone to bed. Complainant said that a blow on the shoulder with a stick roused him from sleep, and several strangers came round him and forced him into his house. No. 4 seized his hair and dragged him into the largest room, and then dragged him into the largest room, and then held him so. The women were all driven into that room, and the first three accused came in there also. They put out the light that burnt by the household idol which No. 3 removed, and acca. It not not not the persons of the women with some threats and coughness, but without causing much physical pain. The room being dark they obtained sufficient light for their purpose by continually striking matches. Two gold rings were snatched by No. 2 from compla nant's "sacred thread." The men told them with threats to show where money might be found. Complainant and his women pretended that the master of the house was away, and that none of them knew. Meanwhile, the accused were interrupted by a man entering the house and telling them in Hindustani that it was langerous to remain there. Apparently the langerous to remain there. Apparently the fifth man waiting outside had heard the noise of the villagers, who had, it was said, been roused by the complainant's cousin, who had slipped away at the outset. The chins of the robbers were wrapped with cloths, but not so as to hide their mouths or the rest of their faces. Almost immediately after their departure from the scene the villagers came up. Complainant at once sent to the chief cons table. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 made a confession, which was strong and detailed corroboration of the oral evidence. Deterrant sentences, said the Sessions Judge, were necessary in the case, as such offences were lately common and might any day become so again, as the nature of the country in Canara above the Ghauts and the wild character of the householders made such crimes easy to carry through. Mr. Boyd would have made the sentence ten years were it not for the fact that the accused abstained from acts of gross cruelty. The four accused were convicted and sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for six years. Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

ARREST OF E. H. COWIE.

passed Madras under the "non-de-plume" of Phillip Gordon, per S. S. "Behara." The ves-sel returned to the Calcutta port and was lying at Garden Reach. Mr. Halliday personally interviewed the officers of the v and obtained further information, which led to move Mr. Macpherson, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to send a telegram to the Chief of Police Freemantle in Western Australia and the latter succeeded in arresting him there and they also, it is said, found some valuable documents in his said, found some valuable documents in his possession in connection with the Craster Fraud Case. On Wednesday morning, Inspector Poorna Chander Lahiri of the Detective Department appeared before Mr. D. Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for and obtained an extradition warrant. Inspector Hanson, in charge of Government House, with Sergeant Farrow of the Mounted Police, will leave Calcutta, to take charge of Cowie, who is expected here within ten weeks. The reward of £75 goes to the Australia Police. Australia Police.

PROMOTION FROM THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

per mens and if the reports from the districts in judy they are stationed are favourable, they will, after a period of probation for six months, be appointed to the eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors as vacancies occur. They will not be vested with magisterial powers until they are so appointed. Separate orders will be passed posting these officers to districts. important and elicited interesting honours. The Gover ent pleaded that four judgeships only having been declared open to members of the Provincial Service, and these four posts having been held during 1903 by members of the old Statutory Civil Service, subjudges could be appointed only for a term of six weeks and with no change of station. Their appointed ment to not for a larger paying ment to act for a longer period or in ano-her district requires the sanction of the Gov-ernment of India, and this sanction is applied for when, owing to the number of judges absent on leave it is desirable in the public absent on leave it is desirable in the public interest to employ Provincial Service officers as acting judges.' Similarly as regards the executive service. Members of the Provincial are only entitled to two collectorships. These two posts were during 1903 held by Statutory Civilians. The rule as to enting appointments is the same in the acting appointments is the same in the revenue as in the judicial branch of the Provincial Service.



POLICY OF SILENCE AND HELP FROM ENGLISHMEN.

IN our demand for privileges, like those granted to the Filipinos by the Americans, we ventured to predict that we would get the sympathy and support of at least a certain class of Englishmen. In proof of this we quo the following lines from the "New Age" just to hand. Says that paper:—
"Such a revolution we desire to see in India; we welcome every indication that such a revolution is growing, and we cordially support the such as the such a revolution is growing, and we cordially support to the such a revolution is growing, and we cordially support to the such a revolution is growing, and we cordially support to the such a revolution is growing, and we cordially support to the such a revolution is growing. India; we welcome every indication that such a revolution is growing, and we cordially support Mr. Digby's suggestion of "a determined agitation in England to secure for India and the Indian people equal privileges with those to be enjoyed by the Filipinos."

With this kind offer of help the "New Age" offers a suggestion which is a very valuable one. It save:

one. It says:—
"At the same time our Indian fellow subjects must fight their battle at home. Protests against the injustice of British rule must be made with firmness and persistence. Mr. Digby thinks that of effort on behalf Mr. Digby thinks that of effort on behalf of constitutional revolution in India nine parts are called for in England for one in India. We take a different view. The greater effort must be made in India. It may be that the pioneers of the movement will suffer. Indeed, human nature being what it is, it behoves the pioneers, to suffer. But they will not suffer in vain. By their sacrifices, a free, self-governed India will be born."

Describing the attitude of the Government Babu Hirendra Nath continued: The profession of a mendicant is not a noble one. The helpless people of India however never minded the degradation when they begget the Government for this and for that. But now that their prayers are not only un-heeded but received with insult, there is no need to assume the role of a beggar,—that

need to assume the role of a beggar,—that attitude must be given up.

So far so good; at least the position, taken by some of our distinguished countrymen described above, is intelligible. But they do not say what the people are to do under the circumstance. Are they to do something or to remain absolutely indifferent, letting the administration drift as a rudderless vessel?

The present feeling of the country generally is that the Indians should give up olitical agitation and develop their industrial resources. This excellent; this is a matter in we have not to be the Government; and success in this work also means a good lift to the country. But will industrial development of the country save the people from Police rule? This Police rule is the most injurious plague-spot in British administration in India. Prosperity, which industrial development promises to secure, is of little value to a people placed under a corrupt and powerful police.

As a fact, no section of our community is more helpless in the hands of the police than the industrial class, in spite of their wealth.

Suppose the Indians adopt an attitude of silence, that is to say, give up what Babu Hirendra Nath calls "begging". What would be the likely effect of such a policy? Let us speculate. Well, if the people of India adopt the attitude of silence,—if the Indian newspapers shut up their concerns,—the administrators generally will no doubt in the beginning rejoice. But evils will ere long saturate the administration as surely as snake poison will fill the system of a man if not neutralized by proper methods as soon as he is bitten. We may describe hereafter what such a silence on the part of the ruled would mean to all parties concerned. There is no doubt that an alien administration, not enlightened by native public opinion, is likely to fall to pieces in a short time. If that to fall to pieces in a short time. If that disaster happens, the rulers wil "iffer no doubt, but the sufferings of the ruled will be much more. So the policy of silence will not

do.

The fact however is that, when the people beg of the Government which rules over them, ey do not beg but demand. And secondly, if they do beg persistently, there is no Government, however strong and apathetic, that can resist such appeals. Seven thousands of the wisest people of America have demanded of their Government to grant independence to the Filipinos. Why do you not call that

begging?
To-day we have not, however, so much to Age". Our contemporary has kindly promised help to the Indians if they will demand privileges like those the Filipinos have got from their rulers. But why does our contemporary insist that the movement should be initiated by the Indians, and not by Englishmen, represented by the "New Age" and others like him? say to our countrymen, as to the "New

Just see what the generous portion of the Americans have done. The Filipinos have got self-Government in the fullest sense of the term. But that does not satisfy these high-minded Americans. They insist that

Americans and Flipinos, which prayed for the absolute independence of the Philipine Is-lands. This petition has been backed by seven thousand foremost men in America. The "Evening Post," just received, says in reference to this "petition":—
"It is a petition backed by some 7,000

names of the nation's wisest and best. A

find the New York 'Sun' just to hand, we find the speech of the late A verican Secretary of State, Coloney, in reference to the same subject. He says that independence should be given to the Filipinos in the interests of the Americans themselves. In short, in his opinion, there is no room for despots in America; and a man in power is repugnant to American traditions.

Thus though the Flipinos have got selfgovernment, generous Americans are trying to secure them their absolute independence. Why does then the "New Age" insist that the Indians should initiate the movement? Course there are generous men also in Eh and; the "New Age" is an evidence to that ct. Why should not generous Englishmen a the same for the Indians what generous the sam

s are doing for the Flipinos? hey not do it, especially what temand is not independence but only ernment, the self-government the already got?

As for the ans initiating the movement, there are many reasons why they are

of by the British.

of by the British.

The contention is that the wide-awake European was hood-winked by the dreamy Asiatic. Nay, the most wide-awake nation, among the wide-awake Europeans, was outwitted by, not dreamy Asiatics, but the most apathetic of them. But was ever a British statesman checkmated by an oppo-British statesman checkmated by an oppo-nent? History will scarcely furnish such an

incident.

The English are an aggressive race, and their meddlesomeness brought them in contact with every nation in the world. In this manner they had to enter into innumerable arrangements under innu-merable conditions with innumerable parties. merable conditions with innumerable parties.

And have they not ever, except perhaps on one occasion, when the Americans succeeded in enforcing the Albama claims, befored their opponents? Russia and Turkey, fought, and the shrewd English nation, whirh had not shed a drop of blood, acquired their tenants was thus disturbed; and as the had not shed a drop of blood, acquired Cyprus! This is the way the English has always made its arrangements with others. And in India were they ever overcome by their opponents? Let us come to Bengal Clive and Umichand had a slight difference; the English statesman, in short, found him-self in opposition to a member of the shrewdest race in India, namely a Marwari. And what was the result? It was the Marwari who went mad. There was also a slight difference between Hastings and Nanda Kumar. Here again we see the British staesman in opposition to the shrewdest Bramhin of the period in Bengal. The result was this that Nanda Kumar was hanged, though he was backed by the English col-

leagues of Hastings.

No it is not it, that the wily Babu mesmerized the idiotic British statesman Cornmerized the wallis, and made him play the fool, and distribute the Zemindaries among the people, as the Calcutta Municipality distributed the offices to the "Poor Whites" and Eurasians. Cornwallis, on the other hand, had to ener into this Settlement to save the Emter into this Settlement to save the Empire. He and his predecessors had tried every other expedient. He and they had not the least desire to part with a cotta of land, and they held tenaciously to it till he last moment. The country was plund dand impoverished, yet they took no hear try was decimated by a famine; and it is only when they saw that the only chance of the British staving in the country lay in the British staying in the country lav in taking the natives of the soil in confidence and partnership, that they had to do it.

In order to ascertain what ought to be the

We have no space to-day to enumerate the various methods the early British administrators adopted, to administer the affairs without the help of the old Zemindars of the country. They sent Collectors to districts accompanied by a Dewan, who was of course a Bengalee! The former symplicid the british force the latter the infersupplied the brute force, the latter the information. They both together looted the country. They made the parties pay according to their means, and not according to their dues. The wealthy, who owed a trifle, were pumped dry, the poor were tortured and de-nuded of his last pice. Traditions have come down how all classes of the people,—ryots, Zemindars and money-lenders-Zemindars and money-lenders were tor-tured; how a man was hung by his legs; how another had a needle thrust beneath his finger nails; how still another was recently still another was roasted in a paddy gola,

nothing short of absolute independence to urgently; and as they were a body of pious the Flipinos would not satisfy them. So they at men, they also advised the Indian administrators organized a committee composed of trators never to oppress the people. Their servants in India, knowing their masters as they did, took them for pious humbugs; so they neglected the sermon of the Directors, and tried their best to meet wheir bill. And thus, while the Directors demanded money and enjoined to collect it without oppressing the people, the Governor-General, in the same manner, sent his circulars to the Collectors to copy of it, with the imposing array of signatures, is to be placed in the hand of every delegate at Chicago. Can the Republican party, can Mr. Taft, can President Roosevelt afford to despise it?"

In the New York "Sun" just to hand, we find the speech of the late Averican Secre-

people and collected rent from them with releast rigour.

The Company came to realize that the country was plundered and looted, and the soft course did not suit them. They perhaps might have winked at such proceedings if they had got the loot themselves. But they got only a small portion; a larger portion was, however, appropriated by their servants, Indian and European. They could not control their servants, for the rents were not realized under any regular method. Why is your remittance

assessment of land revenue at the time. So happy relation between the land-holders and their tenants was thus disturbed; and as the former were at the time invested with sovereign powers, the latter found themselves without a pretector. The British Government had not at the time been able to acquire any hold of the country outside the capital towns. Bengal, the country of plenty and peace, was thus converted into a land of poverty and lawlessness.

The writer in the Englishman" apparently is not aware that if the Permanent Settlement is considered as a great boon and a most wise piece of legislation, it is not, be cause, it benefited the Zemindars or any particular party, but because it dequal justice to all classes of the people, and thus proved beneficial to the whole nation, from the highest to the lowest. The benefits of the measure were not continuously that the Hyderabad Baldin Insurance will be opened for goods traffic about the will be opened for goods traffic about the country of next month and for passenger traffic a month later.

The short telegram of our Amritsar correspondent gives no particulars of the alleged sedition case. From a letter received from pure correspondent, it appears, that the mercy of the court, the country of the court, and the investment of the measure will be opened for goods traffic about the court of the ment is considered as a great boon and a most at the latter found themselves with our appearently is not aware that if the Permanent Settlement of the settlement of the court will be opened for goods traffic about the court will be opened for goods traffic about the court will be opened for goods traffic about the court will be opened for goods traffic about the court will be opened for goods traffic about the court will be opened for goods traffic about the court will be opened for goods traffic about the court will be opened for goods traffic about the court will be opened for goods traffi

Peasants, when oppressed, fled from one quarter to another; and thus populous rural tracts were deserted, and soon filled with rank jungles. Cultivation was necessarily neglected, and famine appeared in the country. Tigers, elephants, rhinos and buffalos, like the dacoits, began to mam among the people, and shamelessly committed depreda-tions in broad day light. The collection of revenue was practically stopped. The Zemindars pleaded poverty, and the ryots "akal" (no harvest). It was under such conditions of the country that Lord Cornwallis thought it fit, for the very existence of British rule in India, and the protection of the people from extinction, to enter into a Permanent Settlement with the then Zemindars, who enjoyed sovereign powers in the country. 'If ever there was a great question of admi nistration decided upon what seemed at the time to be sound economic arguments, it was the Permanent Settlement." That was the

In order to ascertain what ought to be the proper revenue of Bengal the Government tried various methods. The ten years settlement gave them some data in this connection. They took the average of three prosperous years, divided the figures by three, and thus found the annual rental of the Province. This was fastened upon the Zemindars per-manently and that was the Permanent Settlement. The following table will shew what a Lord Cornwallis did:—

So you see the amount of collections was doubled, and the Permanent Settlement did not mean any surrender of revenue. That is to say, it was about a crore and a half when the Government took as much as it could, and three crores when the land was settled

permanently.

Here is another table comparing the revenues of the country during the Mussalman

Todar Mull's time: Jaffer Khan's time: Sujat Khan's time: Aliverdi Khan's time: Cassim Ali's time: 1,86,44,067 2,00,00,000 2,85,87,722

The standard revenue of Todar Mull seem to have been all that the land could bear.
All subsequent augmentations were attended with crueity and oppression, which reached its height in the reign of Meer Cassim, who was set up by the English, whose policy was to ascertain in this way the produce of the land before assuming the supreme control of the country. of the country.
So it is clear Lord Cornwallis was not cheat-

European. They could not control their servants, for the rents were not realized under any regular nethod. Why is your remittance so small? And the collector in reply said that he did his best, but could not get more, and the superior authorities had no means of proving that they had been cheated.

It was thus when the Company saw that not only was the country going to ruin, but that they themselves were getting poorer day by day, that they resolved upon transfering the task of collections from Collectors and their Dewans, to the natural leaders of the people. The latter were asked to be satisfied with one-eleventh of the produce of they acted the part of "ma bap" to the ryots; the ryot and their partic

they will not suffer in vain. By their sacrifeces, a free, self-geveraged India will a for the many reasons why they are not in a position to do it without support from Englishmen. One reason is that they were saked to make a position of the subject of the support from the proposition of the propo

money it will be possible for him to make these properties not only self-supporting, but possibly paying. And thus at last these permanently settled estates became profit able, after they had passed many hands and a huge amount of private capital had been spent for their improvement. This is the real situation, and this is the true history of the so-called greatest blunder committed by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.

The benefits of the measure were not conevery part of the country, and carried on fined to the Zemindars alone, but extended their depredations openly and with impunity also to Talukdars, tenure-holders, sub-tenure-from one from one holders, ryots and sub-ryots. In short, if i protected a few crores of Rupees from the encroachments of the Government, the amount went into the pockets of, not Zemin-dars alone, but all the land-holding classes as well as the agriculturists. In the divi-sion of the produce of the soil, the share of the cultivator was four-fifths and that of the Zemindar one-eleventh. This was no doubt unfair to the latter; but, considering that the ryot was poor and illiterate, he very naturally deserved the sympathy of the State. In this way, the Permanent Settlement has always saved Bengal from famine. The creation of a strong middle class in Bengal is also a direct result of the Permanent Settlement. But, the Government benefited much more than the people by the measure. Lord Cornwallis was in a fix when he found it impossible to realize the revenue from the ryots direct. Through the Zemindars he could, however, do it not only easily but punctually. Thus he consult-ed the best interests of his Government when he entered into an agreement with the Zemindars, the latter undertaking to pay the revenue at fixed dates, falling which their lands would be sold, and the Govern-ment guaranteeing that land-tax would never again be increased. When making this conract, Lord Cornwallis took it for granted that, the land revenue of Bengal was two crores of Rupees, though, only a few years ago, this was considered not only the highest essment, but was characterised by John Shore as "mere pillage and rack-rent". Lord Cornwallis thus did not lean on the side of leniency when he put down two crores as the assessment and settled it per-

> How ignorant the writer in the "English man" is will appear from its statement that while the Zemindars have "enhanced and doubled" their private income by rack-rent-ing the ryots, "in 1893 the Government was

years previously". We however, pointed out yesterday that, Lord Cornwallis began with two crores—which was "mere pillage and rack-rent"—according to Sir John Shore. Of course he promised that not a pice would ever be added to it as land revenue. But what is the situation now? If you refer to the last budget statement of the Bengal Government, you will find the gross land revenue to be four crores and eleven lakhs. Add to it one crore—the proceeds of the Add to it one crore—the proceeds of the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess. So the Government has more than doubled its income from land within one hundred years, income from land within one hundred years, in spite of the so-called Permanent Settlement! If the Zemindars have doubled and quadrupled their income, they have laid out a vast capital for the improvement of the jungles which they got from Lord Cornwallis. But what excuse has the Government got to more than double the land-revenue of Bengal after it had been permanently settled? The writer in the "Englishman" falls foul of the Zemindars of Behar and accuses them of having ruined the ryots. The ruin of Behar is no doubt due to a considerable extent to the Ticcadary system, but this Ticcadary system was the outcome of the presence of the indigo planters who have drained away crores of Rupees from that Province. It is to the exactions of the planters, and not of

Sedition case, are not before us. But from a copy of the note issued by Mr. Maclogan, Secretary to the Government of the Panjab dated 23rd of June, it appears that an article relating to the University Act appeared in a Urdu paper of Amritsar called the in a Urdu paper of Amritsar called the "Ahluwalig," in which certain expressions were used which, in the opinion of the Crown lawyers, fall within section 124 A of the I. P. Code. A complaint was accordingly lodged against C. V. Lahua Sing, proprietor, and Ram Nath, printer of the paper to the effect that, on the 1st of May 1904, the accused had printed and published an article over the signature of a correspondent in which expressions were used with a view to bring hatred and contempt upon and excite disaffection towards His Majesty and cite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India. The note of the Secretary to the Government, alluded to above is almost unintelligible to us. So we are not in a position to judge wherein the alleged sedition lies. We are, however, surprized to learn that though the proprietor was not present at Amritsar at the time of the publication of the article, yet he has been charged with such a serious offence. It also seems to us, judging from the intelligible portion of the Secretary's note that the Government was ill advised in taking action upon the effusions contained in the article. There is no doubt, the prosecution will bring no glory to the authorities. cite disaffection towards His Majesty and cont heir-dooms of the Clies,—the plates, silver and gold, the jewelergy pearls, and stones,—were sold to meet the inexorable demands of the State. Others luckily died and left minors in the hands of the Government. The latter had to save the properties of these minors and thus a few escaped, By this arrangement, which Lord Cornwallis made, not only was a large and fixed revenue secured for the State, but also the sale proceeds of the jewellery and other valuable articles of the ancient houses in Bengall.

THE "WILY BARKS" AND THE "SIMPLE" BRITISH—ATESMAN.—II.

We had to stop abruptly yesterday. The Permanent Settlement was no free gift of Lord Cornwallis to the Zemindars. He enacted this piece of legislation, because he aud not save the rising Empire of the Engrish by any other means. It was chaos and confusion all along the line before the mineties of the eigheenth century. The new rulers had no idea as to what was the proper assessment of land revenue at the time. So what they did was to increase the assessment a lugge amount of privata cannital had been deep the mineties of the of land revenue at the time. So what they did was to increase the assessment a lugge amount of privata cannital had been dead to the property as sold and so the proper is sold. This half is purchased by B, who has made some money during the Roverment, alluded to above is almost too for the Courtry. B, finds his position much letter than that of his predecesor, A. When the mande some money during the Hound them that the property of his villages after the found them that the them that of his predecesor, A. When the mande some morey during the Hound them that though the properties were sold to the article, yet he has been charged with early large for the earliegh to turn the time of the strain all the villages, as he got only a few of them in an improved to the sale property in the property is sold. This half is purchased to the Government the flow of the article yet in that though the property in the flow of the article yet in that tho drop the prosecution and put a stop to the excitement which, if the prosecution is persisted in, will undoubtedly evoke in the country. This is all the more necessary as the editor of the paper has already published an applicant with an expression of remet an apology with an expression of regret.

throw themselves at the mercy of the court, and which they have apparently done. At the next hearing day, the defence will produce some evidence for the purpose of showing mitigating circumstances. We trust, the authorities will be able to show that the publication of the alleged seditious article threatened the safety of the Empire, for that alone can justify them in instituting a State prosecution of a newspaper. How short-sighted these officials must be! A mere arning would have quite served the purpose; out no, they must drag the Government to the position of an ordinary complainant to try conclusions with an insignificant paper, whose name is perhaps not known beyond the district where it is published. Have they by this procedure enhanced the prestige of the Government? By the way, did Government? By the way, did this paper ever give any offence to the local authorities? If so, the case should have ever been tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar.

THE falling off in the supply of recruits in "I'm falling off in the supply of recruits in the Punjab is a very serious matter, which the military authorities will have to consider anxiously," says the "Pioneer." And it is proposed to employ the Mahsuds in the place of the Sikhs. No people perhaps have deteriorated so rapidly as the Indians under British rule. It was with the Bengalees that the early British rulers began their conquest the the trial of India. The Bengalees in those days were not considered "cowards," but brave fallows. ot considered "cowards," but brave fellows. With their help, Behar and parts of the N. W. Provinces were conquered. As soon as this was done, they were discarded and the military service was closed against them; while their places were occupied by Beharees and Benares soldiers. These, in their turn, were expelled, when Oudh was conquered, and were expensed, when Oudh was conquered, and were replaced by Pourbeas and Pathans. Gradually they were discredited, and the Sepoys were recruited from the Sikhs, the Punjab Mussalmans, and the Gurkhas. And, now we find that, even these martial races cannot supply the Indian army with necesreceiving only the same rent as at the time entire Indian nation has oven practically of the Permanent Settlement, one hundred smasculated? sary recruits. Does not this show that the

which distinguishes martial races generally. Yet the Japanese have humiliated one of the Yet the Japanese have humiliated one of the greatest powers in Europe, while thousands of Bengal ryots will take to their heels at the mere report of a gun. Why this difference between the two? Because, the Japanese have had opportunities of training themselves as military men; the people of India have had no such opportunities. On the other hand, all that is possible has been done to take away all martial spirit from them. They have no military carear open to them: have no military career open to them. They have no military career open to them; they have been disarmed; they are punished with a severity for criminal offences which has no parallel in other countries; they are distrusted and made to feel at every step that they are a conquered and despised nation.

THE policy has harmed both the rulers and the ruled. If the latter have lost their manliness and are fast dying out; the former also know not where to get their recruits from. Fancy there is not a single recruit to be found among a population of 280 millions in British templating of enlisting Mahsud recruits who are "dirty and rather repulsive-looking" crea-India, and the authorities are seriously contures, and who, it is needles; to say, are only one degree removed from the blood-thirsty savage races of the world. If the rulers had trusted the Indians and given them a military training, the latter would have never betrayed the trust; on the other hand, they would have shed their best blood, if necessary, in the interests of their rulers as the Hindus did during Mussalman rule. There is no doubt the English are the shrewdest people in the world. How could they then adopt an emasculating policy in India, which must prove suicidal?

THE ethics of the Provincial Service Examination, as it obtains in Bengal, is not quite understandable to us. It is based parton what principle were the next four Dy. Collectorships given to four other candidates? They obtained one-third marks, but there were many who got much more. Why were the claims of the latter over-looked, and those of the former preferred? The explanation of the Convention is that one of tion of the Government is that one of them is a Mahomedan, one of them Oorya, and two of them Beharees. In other words, because, they are supposed to belong to some back-ward province or community, therefore Railway Company, is granted combined leave they deserved greater consideration than the Bengalees who are more advanced. So, according to Government's notion, in the matter of public appointments, it is an advantage to belong to a back-ward, and a disability, to belong to an advanced, race! In short, the crime of the Bengalee candidates is that they are more intelligent and better educated than their brethren of the other Provinces, and therefore they must make room for others who are inferior to them. From this point of view, no Englishter of public appointments, it is an advantage to belong to a back-ward, and a disability, to belong to an advanced, race! In short, the crime of the Bengalee candidates room for others who are inferior to them. From this point of view, no Englishman should be here, for, in the opinion of the Government, an Englishman is no doubt far more intelligent and better educated than the Indian. Then, mark the beauty of the arrangement. The first four candidates got marks over 500, and the other four only 120 or a little more each. And the first four are placed exactly in the same position as regards pay and status as the second! This reminds us of the days of King Habu Chander, when oil and ghee second! This reminds us of the days of King Habu Chander, when oil and ghee (clarified butter) were sold at the same rate. As regards the Sub-Deputy Collectorships, we find one has been made over to a Bengalee Hindu M.A., and two to two Mahomedan B.A.'s. Now, why should there be two Mahomedans and one Hindu when the number of educated Hindus is larger than that of the Mahomedans? And why should the B.A.'s be selected when M.A.'s were avail-THE facts of the Kyd Street case are thus

reported in these columns:—

"The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Boisogomoff, who lives in 7 Kyd Street, had some trouble in getting servants and believed that he was boycotted by the servants of Mr. Parker, who lives opposite to Mr. Boisogomoff's house. On the 30th March Mr. Boisogomoff's house, and down realling up and down. gomoff observing a man walking up and down the Kyd Street and believing him to be the man who had boycotted him sent out his durman who had boycotted him sent out his durwan to bring him into his compound, which was done. Mr. Boisogomoff then had this man's hands tied down and sending for a policeman, made the man over to be taken to the thanah. An attempt was made to rescue the man and it was said a crowd collected, abused Mr. Boisogomoff and the latter opened the gate of his house. He came out with a whip in his hand whereupon he was attacked by the crowd. Mr. Boisogomoff used his whip with which he struck one of his assailants, but Mr. Boisogomoff was thrown down and but Mr. Boisogomoff was thrown down and was seriously beaten."

was seriously beaten."

Mr. Bonnaud, second Presidency Magistrate, sentenced the first to eighteen months, and the second and third, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. The prisoners appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was admitted. Mr. Boisogomoff, the complainant, believed that he was boycotted by the servant. He then believed that the man, who was walking up and down, was doing him the injury. So far he had all the right with him. For, under British rule, every one has a right to

Noboby need wonder why this should be the case. This must be the inevitable result of the policy of distrust and repression. The Japanese soldiers who have staggered the world by their bravery are in physique no better than the ryots of Jessore and Krishnuggur. Both live upon rice, and both are remarkably free from that ferocious look which distinguishes martial races generally. Yet the Japanese have humiliated one of the As regards the punishments awarded to the accused, every one can see that they were rather too severe. Of course the persons of Europeans should be protected by exemplary punishments upon their assailants, but, Europeans should also cease to act upon mere belief, and use force upon persons who are simply walking up and down the streets. The "natives" are never boycotted by their servants; neither do we think the step taken by Mr. B-is the one best suited to meet the grievances of a master boycotted by his servants. In short if one, boycotted by servants, "puckraos" a man, who is walking up and down, by his durwan, he does not remove the boycott by that means. The end was this: Eighteen months' rigorous imprison-

quite understandable to us. It is based partly on competition and partly on nomination, system. At the last examiation, held on the 13th April, one hundred and fifty-seven applicants got permission to compete, and 154 actually appeared, though the number of vacancies to be filled were only eight Deputy Collectorships and three Sub-Deputy Collectorships and three Sub-Deputy Collectorships. Fancy the strait to which ough to be known. It has yet a greater value; namely, the facts were accepted by the author only after a thorough investigation, which he had ample opportunities of doing as a Settlement Officer. When the author only facts, but facts which ought to be known. It has yet a greater value; namely, the facts were accepted by the author only after a thorough investigation, which he had ample opportunities of doing as a Settlement Officer. When the author him a clear worth recording and which not. The book, under notice, bristles with facts, and not only facts, but facts which ought to be known. It has yet a greater value; namely, the facts were accepted by the author only after a thorough investigation, which he had ample opportunities of doing as a Settlement Officer. When the author only facts, but facts which not. The book, under notice, bristles with facts, and not only facts, but facts which not. The book, under notice, bristles with facts, and not only facts, but facts which not. The book, under notice, bristles with facts, and not only facts, but facts which not. The book, under notice, bristles with facts, and not only facts, but facts which not. The book, under notice, bristles with facts, and not only facts, but facts, and not only marks; and they were, in accordance with the terms of the rule, given four appointments as Probationary Deputy Collectors, is desirous of information the book is valuable, it is delightful also to the man of able, it is delightful also to the man of imagination who can find in the powerful description of the author vivid pictures of Orissa scenery. His descriptions, in short, are those of a poet with keen powers of observation, disciplined by the training that he received as a Settlement Officer. What pleased us most in the book is its fervid tone of piety.

We learn that the Burma Ruby Mines Company, Limited, have secured a further lease of the Mines for a period of several years. The new lease starts from April last.

The annual Government Blue Book dealing with the history of railway projects in India for the year ending June 1904 will be publish-ed as usual during the course of the next month or two..

It has been directed by the Educational Department that the college year in the United Provinces will in future from this year commence on the 16th July instead of as at

present on the 1st March. The scheme of reorganisation in the Indian Telegraph Department will have as its basis the principal of decentralization as regards administrative details, so as to facilitate des-patch of departmental work.

Colonel Yate, the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, will retire in October, and Colonel Barr, the Resident of Hyderabad, in March next. Their successors will not be selected till the arrival of Lord Curzon in In-

The services of Messrs. H. H. Green, Executive Engineer, and H. H. Stevens, Assistant Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment with the Tibet Mission Escorts.

A complete survey of the Sambhur Salt Lake in Rapjutana and its surroundings on the scale of 2 inches-I mile, comprising an area of 78 square miles, was carried out by the Survey of India during the past year. The work was undertaken on behalf of the Indian Geological Department in connection with certain investigations into the problem of the salt supply in the lake. A closely contoured map of the lake area has been made which gives the Geological Department the means of estimating the amount of water in the lake at any time.

A queer story comes from the Toungoo Post Office. It is stated that the clerk in charge of the cash chest and valuables managed to leave out an insured letter which apparently got amongst the waste paper of the office and was taken out into the yard and burnt. On searching the ashes the story goes that the outline of a Rs. 500 note was discovered and its number and mark seen and identified admitted. Mr. Boisogomoff, the complainant, believed that he was boycotted by the servant. He then believed that the man, who was walking up and down, was doing him the injury. So far he had all the right with him. For, under British rule, every one has a right to believe a thing and commit an a right to believe a thing and commit an which is always done in England when bank notes are destroyed accidentally. ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

[ From our own Correspondent.] London, July 8. A SEEKER AFTER PLAIN TRUTH: A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

All Indians in whose memory dwells the ecord of efforts made on their behalf by the and down, by his durwan, he does not remove the boycott by that means. The end was this: Eighteen months' rigorous imprison ment for assault, though the provocation came from the complainant! And this from a Barrister, and not a Civilian Magistrate like Mr. Bonnaud!

"Skerches of Orissa" is a book in Bengali by Babu Jatindra Mohan Singha of the Bengal Provincial Service. A simple story has been introduced for the purpose of describing Orissa, its men and products, its past, present and future; its needs and grievances, etc., etc. The story, in the book, though in its not likely that the book will ever enjiet the sympathy of that section of the public who delights in a sensational novel. But as a sketch of the Province, the book is of immense value. The author was a Settlement Officer in the Province of Orissa, and this gave him a training which he could have got nowhere else; certainly not in our education al institutions. The Indians are never business men; they do not, as a rule, cultivate their faculties of observation; and the author which not. The book, under notice, bristles with facts, and not enly facts, but facts which ought to be known. It has yet a greater value; namely, the facts were accepted by the author only after a thorough investigation, which he had ample opportunities of doing as a Settlement Officer. When the author says therefore that an acre yields so much paddy in Orissa, one can safely accept the estimate as correct. Add to the above the advantage that the author natural.

aspects of Indian life, he puts forward an admirable and practical suggestion, whi I do not scruple to quote in full. He wites:

So long as any story on either she, giving a gorgeously exaggerated account of Indian virtues of a grossly distorted account of Indian vices, can be accepted without examination or criticism, we shall not have the facts. But as soon as a sufficient number of people show themselves keenly interested, alive to all sources of information, we shall have more carefully sifted evidence put before us and shall come to realise our responsibility. What I want to find is half a doze young men and women who will make the subject of India their own; who will make it the study of their lives; who will lay them-selves out to become recognised authorities of Indian questions. If some educated young fellow or girl would start now, in ten years we should have a power-ful, living voice in our midst. I should say tul, living voice in our midst. I should say to such a man or woman; 'Start without a prejudice; with the single desire to be true to humanity; then God will bless you and take you a blessing to the world.'

This is excellent advice, and perhaps there are one or two eager spirits who will follow it. Indian reformers will welcome the un-

prejudiced enquirer. They have nothing to fear from an unbiassed and searching inves-

GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS: PAINTER AND PROPHET. This afternoon there have been laid to res

in the quiet of a Surrey God's Acre all that remains of the noble soul that for more than eighty years lived in the mortal body of the reat artist-preacher of our times, George rederick Watts, R.A. Thousands who never knew the painter mourn his loss, for he preached to an ilimitable congregation. An

desire, will, as long as the painting lasts, gather strength and courage from the artist's picture of Hope, blindfold, almost in despain, sitting on the globe, her lyre destitute of all but one string. But one string remained, and while it remained, Hope, lived. It was George Frederick Watts, too, who instituted the record of humble heroes, and through his exertions there now exists in the heart of the busy City of London, in the open space by St. Botolph's Church, familiarly called the Postman's Park, because so many postmen spend a leisured half hour there, a simple wooden building, with seats running its entire length and roofed over, under which roof are inscribed the names of those humble heroes whose memory no grand monument perpetuthe record of numble fletces, and through the exertions there now exists in the heart of the busy City of London, in the open space by St. Botolph's Church, familiarly called the Postman's Park, because so many postmen spend a leisured half hour there, a simple wooden building, with seats running its entire length and roofed over, under which roof are inscribed the names of those humble heroes whose memory, no grand monument perpetuates. The artist's eye was ever on those who, unheeded by the busy throng, courageously risked, and sometimes lost, their lives in the service of their fellow men. I see that it is proposed, as a memorial to the artist, to enlarge the humble heroes' building; the suggestion is admirable. Many of Mr. Watts's great pictures have been left by him to the nation. A considerable number find a home in the beautiful Tate Gallery—a Gallery—of modern art too little known. If his death draws people to listen to the noble Gospel of unselfishness and love which he ever preached, the soul of the artist will rejoice. For death to him was but a making to a der life. So, the words of Tennyson, sung at the memorial service held at St. Par' London, have especial significes "Peace; come away; the" record of efforts made on their behalf by the Rev. C.F. Aked, of Liverpool, will rejoice to learn that the invigorating air of the Swiss sanitorium, to which the devotion and generosity of his Liverpool congregation sent him, with hope well nigh gone, as a last chance for his recovery from our dread scourge of consumption, has, with God's blessing, done its work, and Dr. Aked is now labouring once again for his beloved Church in Liverpool and for the good of humanity in general. I have frequently, in these Letters, quoted from his monthly magazine entitled, "Plain Truth," and in this month's number he publishes some remarks about India which, from their unbiassed fairness, will, as some again to Indian reformers. Dr.

London, have especial significa "Peace; come away; the Peace; come away; the Is after all an earthly sons Peace; come away; To sing so

INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENT AT PATNA

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bankipur, July 27.

A meeting of the Patna Industrial Improve A meeting of the Patna Industrial Improvement Committee and of gentlemen interested in the industries of Behar was held on the 23rd July last at 4. 30 p.m. at the office of the District Board, Bankipur. Among others the Divisional Commissioner, the Opium Agent, the Additional Commissioner, District Judge and the District Magistrate were present. Mr. Lyon, the Divisional Commissioner, having taken the chair, Babu Purnendu Narain Singh M.A., B.L. mentioned nendu Narain Singh M.A., B.L. mentioned briefly the work done by the Committee. He explained that the permanent scheme of the Committee's work included three heads viz., (1) Industrial Museum, (2) Industrial Library (3) Industrial Exhibition. He then stated

which was resorted by a very large number of people, rich or poor, and it has already been availed of for the purpose of exhibiting the manufactures. He did not think that the cost of getting up the exhibition would be much. He has already had a consultation with Mr. Abbot, the Hony. Secretary of the Sonepur Committee, about the matter and he was already willing to help Rs. 250 for the exhibition. The sugar industry of North Behar would with advantage be exhibited and the different processes of manufacturing sugar might be shown. The exhibition might be well supplemented by cattle show or dog show, so that it might be both attractive and useful. Tickets might be sold for admission of the persons attending the opening ceremony and he therefore hoped that there would be no difficulty of funds. But he did not like to raise the question of funds at the meeting specially as he disapthe cost of getting up the exhibition would be much. He has already had a consultation funds at the meeting specially as he disapproved of the idea of relying in every matter on large donations from the Raja of North on large donations from the Raja of North Behar. The Committee must do sometring practical and people should know what they were praying for; then alone there could never be any difficulty of funds. The museum and library might follow an exhibition, but the chief work of the Association must be

the exhibition. As for museum Dr. Watt had made a revolution in Calcutta by establishing relations with comercial firms. The specimens stored in the museu will serve no useful purpose till the com, cial people had an occasion of seeing them and utilising them. The specimens might be taken to Calcutta for the purpose of doing more practical fork.

After Babu Gajadhar Pershad had explained the above speech in Turkey.

ed the above speech in Urdu, a resolution was passed for the formation of a committee to work out details of holding an Industrial Exhibition on the next Sonepur Fair. The meeting then came to close with a vote of thanks to the chair.

preached to an ilimitable congregation. An artist, as one of his contemporaries sings of him, "Wrapt in high thoughts, as clouds enfold the sun,

And splendid with the mind's internal glow,"
he preached through his pictures never-to-beforgotten sermons. His intense love for humanity moved him to scornful rejection of humanity moved him to scornful rejection of India are taking a prominent part in all all that was base in motive, unnoble in action. Greed, in his hands, showed itself for what it is—a monster of cruelty. No one who has looked at his wonderful picture of Mammon—a hideous figure crushing under an iron hoof the body of a frail young girl and other more robust votaries, will come away from the pictorial sermon unimpressed. Those of whom were members of the Committee, considerable progress may confidently be looked for in the next few months.

A CAPITAL SENTENCE CASE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Noakhali, July 25. Seven persons, namely (1) Moigibul Rohoman alias Bazu, (2) Abdul Samid (3) Abdul Rohoman, son of Ainaddy, (4) Abdul Aziz, .5) Aptabaddin Chowkidar, (6) Karim Buksha, and (7) Abdul Rohoman, son of Azgarali were placed on their trial before the Court of Ses-

to be a "benami" transaction and on his return from Mecca he asserted his right there-to. This led to the dissension with the son, as also with the grandson (accused No. 1) who is the Ammuktear of his father and the general manager of his father's estate. The grandson (accused No. 1) was supposed to have entered into a conspiracy with the rest of the accused who were being persecuted by Keamuddy Patwari with civil litigation and on one of whom Abdul Samid a notice of

on one of whom Abdul. Samid a notice of ejectment was served, to put an end to the life of Keamuddin.

On the 14th May last Keamuddin went to Lakhipore to look after 2 cases in the 2nd Munsiff's Court there, in one of which Abdul Samid, accused No. 2, was a party. He started from there at about 5 p.m. in a bullock cart accompanied by his son-in-law. They reached Rakhalia hat a distance of 6 or 7 miles from Lakhipur at about 9 p.m. and miles from Lakhipur at about 9 p.m. and were joined by 2 of their servants from home named Haider Bux and Safarali who were verpool man who lives in Bengal and a Bengal and who lives in Liverpool, and I get no carthly satisfaction from either. I read Sir William Hunter and Mr. William Digby; and they contradict ease other to the teeth."

But even the Sir William Hunter, one may remind Dr. Aked, declared twenty vears ago that forty millions of Indians went through life without knowing what it was to satisfy their hunger. The Doctor goes on to compare Sister Nivedita's pamphlet "Luson had suggested the idea of holding home to England. Here also the contradiction is profound. Dr. Aked, declared, bowever, is not like so many Englishmen who think that since there are two kinds of evidence one plessant, the other horrible, it is better to believe that which is the more agreeable without enquiry into its agenuracy. The extrame contradictoriness of . evidence drives by. The contradictorin waiting there with a lantern to escort them home about half a mile distant from that

The defence of the first accused was that he was absent at Raipur on the night of occurrence and that the relations of the minor sons of Keamddin and his son-in-law had him chalaned by the Police with the object of misappropriating his grand father's property. defence of the other accused persons

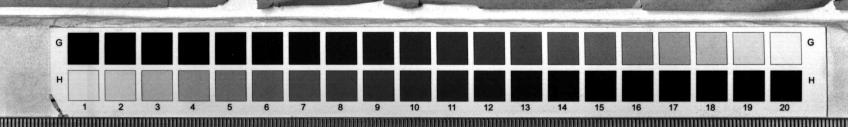
(From our own Correspondent.)

Chandpur, July 28. A river dacoity accompanied with murder is alleged to have been committed in the junction of three rivers, called Jhapta, in the District of Dacca, under the following circumstances. It appears that on the 19th July last one Sashy Gope of Dhanti, under P. S. Muradnagar, District Tipperah, accompanied by his brother Kartick left for Rikabibazar, in the Dacca District, with Rs 350 for panied by his brother Kartick left for Rikabibazar, in the Dacca District, with Rs. 350 for
the purchase of Khir (condensed milk.) On
the 21st instant the two brothers reached
Dandkandi by foot, thence they started for
their destination by a hired country boat,
with two Manjhees, at about 11 p.m. Whils
near the Jhapta junction they, to their greatest consternation and dismay, found them
surprised by a gang of dacoits, about 6 in
number in two boats. The ruffians demanded
money from them and Kartick not being
agreeable to their demand was hacked to pieces
and so was one of the boat-men, but what
happened of the other boat-man is not yet
known. Sashy Gope escaped by Divine decree by hidding himself under the deck of the
boat to tell us this sad tale of his. After the
dacoits decamped with the booty Sashy tegan to cry which attracted the notice of some
people going in another boat. These men
took him to a Thang the rease. people going in another boat. These men took him to a Thana, the name of which he

took him to a Thana, the name or which he cannot give.

On the 23rd July last Sashy Gope came to Chandpur and while in a hotel he was narrating his pitiable story, a constable who happened to be there at the time and heard all these, took him to the local Police station where his statement was recorded by a Thanah officer who sent the informant to the S. I.

Munchesquini in Dages District, as the place Munsheegunj, in Dacca District, as the place of occurrence lies within the jurisdiction of Munsheegunj P. S.



#### Calcutta and Mofussil.

A Postal Map.—A Postal Map of Bengal on the scale of 1 inch—4 miles is in course of Preparation by the Survey of India Depart-ment. This, with similar maps for Behar, the Central Provinces and other Provinces are to make up a General Postal Atlas for India. Plague Figures.—During the week ending 23rd July the plague mortality rose from 1,915 to 2,608 against 2,290 for the same period last year. In Bombay Oity the figures rose from 45 to 59; Bombay Presidency 972 to 1,412; Madras 183 to 236; Mysore 417 to 519; and the United Provinces 39 to 59. In other parts of the country the figures were either the same as in previous week or reredecreasing. decreasing.

which is the same as when the town of Cal-which is the same as when the town of Cal-cutta was surveyed between 1886 and 1893. The total cost of the work up to the end of the last official year was Rs. 31,132.

with Elliott.

Mr. Garrett: Have you seen accused since 21st January? Witness: Yes, he has called at the office since the classe came on for trial. Mr. Garrett: Did he speak of his case?

An Acquittal.—On Thursday before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, the second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which the police charged one Bakridi with having committed theft of Rs. 85 from the pocket of one Abdul Wahed, was concluded. Babu Suresh Chander Mitters of the case of the concluded of the concluded of the concluded of the case of the Rs. 85 from the pocket of one Abdul Wahed, was concluded. Babu Suresh Chander Mitter appeared for the prosecution and Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose, Vakil, and Gyan Chander Guha for the defence. It was alleged that while the complainant was returned. Chander Guha for the defence. It was alleged that while the complainant was returing after having cashed a cheque, the defendant picked his pocket and ran away. The Court on the evidence adduced, dismissed the case and acquitted the defendant.

Killing an Infant.—At the Howrah Criminar Sessions, presided over by Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Judge of Alipore, a case of a most inhuman nature was disposed of, in which a young married Hindu

Killing an Infant.—At the Howrah Oriminar Sessions, presided over by Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Judge of Alipore, a case of a most inhuman nature was disposed of, in which a young married Hindu woman, named Luckhi Money Dassee, of Balibond, near Golabari, was charged with murder under the following circumstances. It was stated that the accused, after quarrelling with her mother-in-law, went into a paroxysm of anger, and catching hold of her infant son, aged about eighteen months, drew a sharp lanife across his throat, killing him on the spot. The accused confessed her guilt before a Sub-Deputy, but retracted the confession before the Sessions Court, and stated that the had been induced by the police to make such a confession to avoid trouble. The Jury returned unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the Judge agreeing with it acquitted and discharged the prisoner.

An Application.—On Friday, before Mr. Donald Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu N. L. Dey appeared on behalf of a youth named Shalk Kulloo, and submitted that sometime ago, an application had been made on behalf of the youth, under sections 182 and 211 I. P. Code for sanging region of the confession become made on behalf of the youth, under sections 182 and 211 I. P. Code for sanging region of the confession had been made on behalf of the youth, under sections 182 and 211 I. P. Code for sanging region of the confession become made on behalf of the youth, under sections 182 and 211 I. P. Code for sanging region of the confession become made on behalf of the youth, under sections 182 and 211 I. P. Code for sanging region of the confession had been and the object of the residency Magistrate, Babu N. L. Dey appeared on behalf of the youth, under sections 182 and 211 I. P. Code for sanging region from Dartylay and the confession become for the co

An Application.—On Friday, before Mr. Donald Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu N. L. Dey appeared on behalf of a youth named Shaik Kulloo, and submitted that sometime ago, an application had been made on behalf of the youth, under sections 182 and 211 I. P. Code, for sanction to prosecute one Mrs. Cook, for laying a false charge against him at the thana. This Court was pleased to grant sanction of a case under section 182 only. The matter then came on for hearing before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, the second Presidency Magistrate, who thought second Presidency Magistrate, who thought hat to prosecute under section 182, it was necessary to obtain sanction or the Commissioner of Police and so he dismissed the case. The pleader further submitted that his humble submission was that he had made the applica-tion under sections 182 and 211 but the Court granted the application under section 182. Now, he asked his Worship to grant sanction under section 211 I. P. Code and then there would be no difficulty to go on with the matter. The Court observed that it would go through the papers and then pass an order on

Buddha's Image.—The vernacular paper of Chittagong, "Jyoti" says that an image of Buddha was discovered the other day 'n a cave under a "Simul" tree to the east of the eave under a "Simul" tree to the east of the present General Hospital buildings by a number of coolies who were engaged on earth work there. The image was found several feet underground. The image seems to have been carved in Indian stone and resembling the ordinary image of Buddha—seated and engaged in divine contemplation—about 38 inches high, 37 inches broad and 50 jaches in circumference. From the number of old bright found there it approach that there is a exhorting the students to prepare for the great work lying before them in enlightening a people sunk in ignorance and a low level of political existence, the emancipation of Indian women and industrial regeneration. In proportion as they did their duty in these respects they would fulfil the objects of those who founded English education in India. It was imperative they should wipe away the reproach that their studies ended with college. They would then attain a higher degree of culture and do the ordinary duties of life better. There was plenty of work to be done and although everyone could not play a distinctive next in maplessive speech, and industrial representation of the students to prepare for the great work lying before them in enlightening a people sunk in ignorance and a low level of political existence, the emancipation of Indian women and industrial regeneration. In proportion as they did their duty in these respects they would fulfil the objects of those who founded English education in India. It was imperative they should wipe away the representation of Indian women and industrial regeneration. In proportion as they did their duty in these respects they would fulfil the objects of those was imperative they should wipe away the representation of Indian women and industrial regeneration. In proportion as they did their duty in these respects they would fulfil the objects of those was imperative they should wipe away the representation. In proportion as they did their duty in these respects, the emancipation of Indian women and industrial regeneration. In proportion as they did their duty in these respects, the emancipation of Indian women and industrial regeneration. In proportion as they did their duty in these respects they would fulfil the objects of those who founded English education in Indian It. image in as fresh a condition as when a was originally placed before it, preserved, it is believed, owing to the peculiar properties of the soil and the subterranean air.

### THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Simla, July 29.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dinwiddie, Auditor of the BengalNagpur Railway Company, has been granted combined leave for six months.

Mr. Baker, Superintending Engineer, Pun-jab, is placed on special duty in the Public Works Department, Secretariat of the Government of India.

Examiner, Railway Accounts, Government
Examiner, Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is
granted six weeks' leave. Mr. P. C. Mole,
from leave, is to officiate.

Lieutenant A. Crookshanks, R. E., is appointed to be Assistant Engineer, Punjab.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lala Moti Sagar, pleader, is appointed No-tary Public Delhi district. Captain Brownlow is transferred to the Bombay Presidency from Quetta as a Canton-ment Magistrate, Captain Lawrenson from Deesa succeeding Captain Brownlow in Quetta. Captain Codrington, 117th Mahrattas, offi-ciates as an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate

The King Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Peter O'Kinealy, as Ad-

### THE BOGUS TELEGRAM

TRIAL OF ELLIOTT AND THOMAS.

me sent from Darjiling, came on missioner.

The first witness examined Mr. R. Parkinson stated that he was a journalist on the editorial staff of The Englishman. The witness remembered receiving the telegram on the 26th January. The telegram handed in at Darjiling was not in Mr. Newman's handwriting. A paragraph appearing in the dak edition of The Englishman was founded on the telegram. Witness stated that Elliott had called at The Englishman Office on the add and given him the dix of the state Survey of the Added Area.—A large scale survey of the added area of Calcutta is being carried out by the Provincial or Bengal Survey Department. The area to be dealt with is 12 square miles, the whole of which has been traversed and 3 square miles surveyed in detail on the scale of 50 feet to the inch, which is the same as when the town of Calcutta is being darked at The Englishman of the 21st January. He fixed the date as the accused had given him matter for a paragraph which appeared in The Englishman on the 22nd appeared in The Englishman of the 22nd appeared in The Englishman was found that Elliott had called at The Englishman was found that Elliott had appeared in The Englishman was found that Elliott had called at The Englishman was found that Elliott had appeared in The Englishman was found that Elliott had called at The Englishman was found that Elliott had called at The Englishman was found that Elliott had called at The Englishman was found that Elliott had called at The Englishman of the 22nd appeared in The Englishman of the 22nd appeared in The Englishman of the 22nd appeared in The Englishman was found that Elliott had appeared in The Englishman was found that Elliott had appeared in The Englishman was found that Elliott had appeared in The Englishman of the 22nd appeared in The Englishman was appeared in The Englishman of the 22nd appeared in The Englishman was appeared in The Englishman was appeared in The Englishman of t

Mr. rrett: Did he speak of his case? Witness Yes, he intimated he would call for my space in his case.

Mr. t: For what reason? Witness:

Elliott was ordered to furnish two sureties of five thousand rupees and personal recognizance of another five thousand. Thomas bail was fixed at two sureties of Rs. 250

The case was fixed for the 8th August
(proximo) at the present Sessions to be held

#### MR. GOKSALE AT MADRAS.

Madras, July 29.

Mr. Gokhale was presented with an address of welcome by the Pachaiyappas College Literary Societies yesterday evening. Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice, presided. The Chairman expressed gratification at meeting the distinguished visitor. They had read Mr. Gokhale's speeches in the Viceregal Council which were characterised by ability, single-mindedness and earnestness. Mr. Gokhale had earned the respect of friends and foes, using the latter of them in the strictly Parliamentary sense. Alathough Mr. Gokhale's work in the educationable all sphere had been obscured by his work in a sphere had been obscured by his w al sphere had been obscured by his work in a political sphere still Mr. Gokhale had played a great part in connection with the Fergusson College.

In replying to the address then presented Mr. Gokhale delivered an impressive speech, exhorting the students to prepare for the and although everyone could not play a dis-tinctive part in public life the character and solid strength of a nation would depend on the moral energy contributed by the energy of a man doing his duty in however humble a

The Chairman then briefly thanked Mr. Go khale for his interesting and stimulating address. Mr. Gokhale leaves Madras for Poona this evening.

The Burma Government are of ring seven appointments in the Subordinate Civil Service of the Province for competition at an examination to be held at Rangoon in October next under the management of the Burma Educa-

A Provincial Educational Service has been constituted for Burma which is at present to consist of twelve appointments, of which five posts are to be in the first class, carrying as salary Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500 per mensem, and seven in the second class, carrying as salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 400 per mensem.

The arrangement made by the Agricultural Department to carry out cotton-growing ex-Department to carry out cotton-growing experiments at, among other centres, some of the indigo factory lands in Behar, this year, is an excellent one; for it brings the experiments to the very doors of the planters, as it were and so will, no doubt, evoke an interest in them, which would probably not otherwise have been aroused to the same extent. We believe, however, that some of the planting community have taken up cotton cultivation outside and irrespective of the vocate-General, Bengal.

Mr. S. C. Hill to be Director, Public Instituction, Central Provinces, in succession to truction, Central Provinces, in succession to Bengal.

Mr. Monro.

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

London, July 18.
A syndicate of Franco-Belgian bankers has offered Russia a loan of eighty millions on the condition that the Tsar gives the Jews equal

There is much nervousness in Berlin over the despatch of the British Far East squadron for an unknown destination. The feeling is unlensified since it has been known that British and the passing of the passing the passing

in ensified since it has been known that Britain has entered a protest regarding the pasage of the Dardanelles.

Kuroki's right is steadily approaching Liaoyang by the main northern roads. The Russians are offering no serious resistance but are strongly posted at Chesan. It is believed that the Japanese will delay the attack until the forces on Kuroki's far left have drawn level with those on his right.

The disconnected efforts of the Russians during the fortnight indicate the absence of a

ring the fortnight indicate the absence of a preconceived plan and imply that Kuropatkin is not strong enough to take the initiative.

The co-ordination between the three Jap-

witness the Mr. Note that appeared to him then as a mage. He replied in the negative.

Babu Dharma Das, Accountant of The Indian Daily News, was called with reference to a bogus telegram sent from Bombay to The Indian Daily News on the 26th January.

Mr. Edwards submitted that the evidence was irrelevant.

The liner Australia after 25 days upon the rocks was mysteriously discovered on fire on the 15th. The flames devoured everything above the water. It is supposed that it was due to spontaneous combustion. This means a further loss of £40,000 to the company.

### The Tibet Expedition.

#### THE ATTOCK BOATMEN.

Government as part of this bargain. During reconnaissance made by the Tibet Mission forces, the lambar warriors who also recently opposed us were seen crossing the river in considerable numbers.—"Englishman."

### MESSAGE FROM MACDONALD.

Simla, July 27.

The following was received from General MacDonald, dated Gyantse, the 26th July

Pete Jong, July 23rd, 7 a. m.—Marched from Nangartse to Yarsig on the 21st. There was heavy rain most of the day turning to snow at night. The delegates left during the night of the 20th and 21st for Lhassathe night of the 20th and 21st for Lhassa. The Mounted Infantry reconnoitred beyond Pete Jong which was found unoccupied. Pete Jong was occupied by the Mounted Infantry for the night, but was found to contain no supplies of any importance. The enemy was reported to have all retreated beyond Cramapulia, two days' previous. I made a short march on the 22nd to Pete Jong, where I am leaving a post of one company of the 40th Pathans and twenty of the Mounted Infantry. The Mounted Infantry reconnoitred to near The Mounted Infantry reconnoited to near Kumbaburji Khambala and found them unoccupied. The Tibetans prepared a position with a long wall of seven miles on boats. They were observed crossing the Brahmaputra at two points and the remnants of the Kham two points and the remnants of the Kham force were reported to be still crossing in a disorganised condition, looting the country enroute. I am moving to Demalong to-day and hope to seize the passage of the river to-morrow with the Mounted troops. The elevation of Yamdok Cho, along which we are marching for 25 miles, was found to be 15,000 feet.

In Bombay a firm, professing to supply domestic servants, sent a lady a cook who, after absenting himself for three days, told his employer that he had spent the money given him in drink. He was neade over to the police, when it was found that the man had a recent conviction against him. The Police gave evidence in Court that there were frequent complaints against the serwere frequent complaints against the servants' agency in question, and in this particular instance the firm whent as far as recommending the man and promised to send his certificates. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the Magistrate commented in sewere terms on the part played in the cas by the domestic agency. mestic agency.

## TELEGRAMS.

#### REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, July 27.

News from Berehaven received at Cork says that all Naval Manoeuvres arrangements have been countermanded and fleets ordered not to move until further orders. All leave has been cancelled and those on furlough re-

called.

It is officially stated that the news received at Cork from Berehaven regarding the manoeuvres being countermanded is unfounded.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese occupied Tashichiao on the 25th, and that a Japanese division has advanced a little further towards Haicheng.

General Oku estimates the Japanese casualties at eight hundred

alties at eight hundred.

The Malacca's crew arrived at Gibraltar on board the "Oriental." It was the Smolensk which seized the

Formosa.

The Malacca has arrived at Algiers. The Formosa has been released, and also a German liner Holsatia which a Prize crew brought

to Suez.

The German Press declares that the ques tion with Russia is settled so far as Germany is concerned, and praises the prompt and firendly action of Russia. It is thought at Berlin that Russia intends threshing out the question of the status of the Volunteer Cruisers, and has secured the tacit support of

Germany.

Reuter at Tokio says that the British Ambassador has instituted a searching enquiry into the sinking of the Knight Commander Mr. Balfour replying to the question in the Commons referred to the sinking of the Knight Commander as a regrettable occur-rence which he was afraid involves a breach

of the international law.

British papers are impatient at the delay in the settlement with Russia. The Stanin the settlement with Russia. The Standard says that the Government should realise that the temper of the nation is rising. The Morning Post says that diplomatic arguments are out of place in this matter.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that neither Government nor the country want war but they can't and won't suffer the destruction of British ships.

The Japanese official despatch says that the Japanese attacked Tashichiao on Sunday night and captured all the important keys to the place. The Russians numbered five divisions. Their losses are not known.

The Peninsula and Oriental steamer Formosa bound from London to Yokohama has returned to Suez in charge of a Russian

has returned to Suez in charge of a Russian prize crew. The British steamer Calchas bound from

Puget Sound, America, for Japan and Hongkong, has been seized by the Vladivostok

Squadron.
314 wounded from Tashichiao arrived at Mukden on the 25th instant.

Mukden on the 25th instant.

General Kuropatkin reports that fighting took place south of Tashichiao on the 23rd, mainly between artillery, and the casualties were inconsiderable. The Russians repulsed rejeated attacks throughout the 24th, retiring on their positions, and after resting retired in the evening northward unmolested.

Mr. Balfour in the Commons said the Government on the 1st January, 1904, called the attention of the Porte to Russian torpedo boats passing the Dardanelles under the commercial flag, and had not heard of further infraction of the Treaty till the Petersburg and Smolensk passed. He was not aware of the existence of a private Russo-Turkish Convention regarding the same.

London, July 28.

The Russian prize crew from the Malacca has landed at Algiers, and the British Consul has taken possession of the vessel which resumes her voyage in a week. Mr. Balfour in the Commons said the Gov-

A despatch from Kuropatkin describing the fighting near Tashichiao says the Russian force was eighteen battalions, and the Ja-panese had two divisions. An overwhelming Japanese artillery fire scarcely ceased for fif-teen hours and at sunset when the cannonade teen hours and at sunset when the cannonade was fiercest, massed infatry attacked the Russian centre but were repulsed, the defenders making four desperate bayonet charges. Though the despatch declares not an inch of ground was yielded, Kuropatkin considered it advisable to withdraw northwards. The Russian losses were 600. An unofficial despatch says the Russian retirement was necessary owing to a Japanese movement on Si sary owing to a Japanese movement on Si-

mucheng and Haicheng.

Mr. Balfour in the Commons to-night made a statement and narrated the circumstance regarding the seizure of the "Malacca". Russia he said, had announced that the Voluntee Cruisers would be withdrawn from the Red Sea, and be had little doubt there would be no further desire to employ them as cruisers. The controversy regarding them had thus

passed the acute stage.

Mr. Balfouh stated the views of the Government on the international law and held that the captain of a cruiser was not entitled to remove the goods he considered to be contraband from a merchantman without trial

by a prize court.

The case of the Knight Commander was more serious than the others, and it was entirely contrary to the practice of nations to sink a vessel, even carrying contraband, on the mere fiat of the capturing commander. "We earnestly pressed this view on Russia, and we have a strong impression that Russia will give the orders necessary to prevent a will give the orders necessary to prevent recurrence of such unfortunate jucidents."

Concluding his speech, Mr. Balfour emphasized the duties of neutrals about stopping, when summoned to do so, and submitting papers.

Lord Landsdowne made a similar state-

ment in the Lords. (LATER.)

Lord Landsdowne in the Lords said: We have entered a strong protest regarding the sinking of the Knight Commander, an outrage which was a very serious breach of international law, and have demanded the

## TELEGRAMS

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. THE RUSSU-JAPANESE WAR.

ces. The manner in which Russia has dealt with the representations in regard to the Red Sea cases justifies the confidence that the present representations will have the desired effect. There remain other serious questions which have engaged our attention, such as navigation of the approaches to the Black Sea, and these can now be examined with-out the impediment which the retention of the vessels seized in the Red Sea would have

London, July 29.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador to Russia, has lodged a protest with the Russian Government for the sinking of the steamer Knight Commander.

Count Von Buelow and M. de White signed at Berlin yesterday the new Rosso-German Commercial Treaty.

The newspapers commenting on the assassination of M. Plehve consider that it indicates that the spirit of revolution is rigorously repressed in Russia.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that it was known that a conspiracy existed the sole object of which was believed to be directed against Count Muravieff, the Minister of Justice. The correspondent adds that while the Count was driving to Peterhof yesterday afternoon the windows of his

yesterday afternoon the windows of his carriages were broken with stones.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that a reign of terror prevails in Helsingfors. The deportation of prominent Finns has begun anew.

M. Durnovo, the late M. Plehve's chief assistant has been appointed minister of the

assistant has been appointed minister of the Interior ad interim.

DESPERATE ASSAULT ON PORT ARTHUR.

London, July 29. A terrific assault on Port Arthur is preceeding The fortress is rumoured to have fallen. Englishman.

#### GENERAL.

Lord Curzon, receiving the freedom of the City of Derby appealed to the parties not to allow any connection between rary politics and India. One thing India wants for gradual recuperation is a continuity of administration. The difference of parties in England tion. The difference of parties in England was one of the main causes of weakness and even of failure of our frontier policy. The recall of various Governors-General with the defeat of their party at the polls caused more blunders and bloodshed on the frontier than any other cause; but the most important reason was the tremendous task confronting us in India, We cannot afford divisions among ourselves. Let India be regarded as too sacred to be introduced on the hustings or party programmes. He then proceeded to make a lengthy defence of the British administration of India and its results.

#### INDIAN TELECRAMS. THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Bombay, July 28.

General Oku reports: Our army commenced, on the 24th instant, an attack on the enemy posted on Tapingling and other emineuces near Tashikiao with strong defence works, the enemy's line of operations extending ten miles east to west. The enemy consisted about five divisions and at least 100 guns. Our right wing reached heights, three kilometres South-West of Tapingling and an exchange of cannonade ensued. Our front had to withstand the enemy's artillery till dark, while the local situation did not allow Bombay, July 28. dark, while the local situation did not allow our artillery to fire with full effect. At 10 p. m. our detachment on the right wing dis-Taipingling; then, by successive attacks till daybreak, we captured all positions commanding Tashikiao and are pursuing the enemy towards Tashikiao. Our casualties were esti-

The Commander-in-chief of Manchuria reports that Newchwang was occupied on the 25th by the Japanese forces. A detachment of cavalry was sent there first and later another detachment of infantry. Both these detachments were however withdrawn to Newchiatun (about three miles from Newchwang) leaving at Newchwang only such number of soldiers as deemed necessary for police purposes.

Bombay, July 29. General Oku reports: Our army in pursuing the enemy advanced on 25th instant up to the north of Tashikiao and the enemy retreated northward of Tashikiao.

Newkeatun is ablaze.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar arrived at Plymouth on July 1 from Bombay. The Tibet Mission and its escort should reach Lhassa by the end of next week.

The history of the Railway Projects will be ready for issue during the course of August.

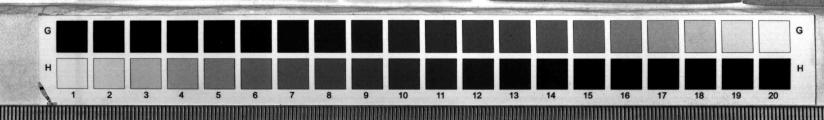
The scheme for the introduction of a bronze coin in India has been referred to the Local

Governments for opinion. The Burma Government has appointed an official of the Provincial Forest Department to be Assistant Manager of the Rubber Plantation at Mergui, which is being "run" by the

Forest authorities. Another economic enquiry of interest, which the Geological Department is conducting, is that into laterite as a possible source of aluminimum. It is of special importance in conse. quence of the advance taking place in the Indian aluminium industry, and may be of special benefit to it.

A severe shock of earthquake accompanied A severe shock of earthquake accompanied with a loud report was experienced at Junagadh at about 5-30 a.m. on the 21st instant. The shock lasted for about two or three minutes, during which time buildings were seen to shake, but happily no damage was done. Shortly afterward, i. e., at about six o'clock, a wild panther made his appearance in the vicinty of the town and was seen to be prowling about for an hour or so near the Kalva and Shahpur gates and Shiala Kund. The fact that the animal was in the vicinity of the town had spread an alarm among the of the town had spread an alarm among the

ternational law, and have demanded the people, but the panther retraced his steps to release of the British crew and requested that the jungle through a culvert without doing orders be given to prevent similar occurrent.



### High Court—July 28.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pratt and Handley.)

THE HAZARIBAG SENSATION.

Mr. Garth with Babu Charu Chundra Ghose,
Vakil, obtained a rule on the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh to show cause why
the case of the petitioners should not be
transferred. The facts of the case will be
found in the following petition:

THE PETITION.

Respectfully showeth:

Respectfully sheweth:—

1. That 13 ans. of Gadi Masnadi belongs to Babu Kalı Pershad Singh and his brothers who are the Zemindars of Hiswa, in the Dis-

2. That during the minority of the said Babu Kali Pershad and his brothers the said 13 ans. of Gadi Masnadi were leased out to

kutchery of Masnadi belonging to the said Babu Kali Pershad Singh and his brothers. The said Raghunandan Pershad Singh found that the kutchery was closed and the doors

secured by padlocks..
7. That your petitioner Roghunandan Pershad was consequently obliged to occupy another bungalow at Masnadi, and while he was

ther bungalow at Masnadi, and while he was so occupying he was driven out by one Bhowani Singh, a servant of the said Mr. Christian and 15 or 16 other persons—all of whom were armed with lathis. Your petitioner lodged a complaint at the Police station of Koderma, in Hazaribgh, against the said Bhowani Singh and the said other persons.

8. That the learned Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh was pleased to order a judicial enquiry in the first instance into the said complaint lodged by your petitioners and accordingly the said Bhowani Singh and the other accused were summoned to attend during the said enquiry to answer a charge under sec. 143 I.P.C. before Babu Muti Lal Rai, Deputy Magistrate of Hazaribagh.

Rai, Deputy Magistrate of Hazaribagh.

9. That the said enquiry having been completed the learned Deputy Commissioner by his order dated on or about the 14th of J. ly 1904, held that no case had been made out

allowed to travel in bulbock carts. The expenses of which your petitioners had to meet.

35. That your petitioners appeared before the said Deputy Commissioner on the 3rd day of May 1904 and the Deputy Commissioner was pleased to enlarge your petitioners on their personal recognizance of Rs. 1000 each and on that day the Deputy Commissioner also ordered a Police enquiry into the matter on the following points: (1) What signs there are that your petitioners are taking forcible possession of the 200 and the personal recognizance of Rs. 1000 each and on that day the Deputy Commissioner also ordered a Police enquiry into the matter on the following points: (1) What signs there are that your petitioners are taking forcible possession of the 200 and the personal recognizance of Rs. 1000 each and on that day the Deputy Commissioner also ordered a Police enquiry into the matter on the following points: (1) What signs there are that your petitioners are taking forcible possession of the 200 and the Deputy Commissioner also ordered a Police enquiry into the matter on the following points: (1) What signs there are that your petitioners are signs there are that your petitioners are taking forcible possession of the village; (2) What is the present state of affairs in the

14. That before the said Police enquiry was held the said Deputy Commissioner asked the pleaders of your petitioners to attend a conference in which he would effect a compromise, but before the conference could take place the District Superintendent of Police proceeded to hold the investi-

15. That the District Superintendent of Police stepped during the time the enquiry was being held at the bungalow of Mr. Macfayder, the manager of the said Mr. Christian, where the said District Superinwith their witnesses.

on bail was put in and they were ordered to be enlarged on their personal recognizance of Rs. 5000 each and of sureties of Rs. 1000 each.

18. That subsequent to the said order, on a representation being made on your petitioners' behalf that they were residents of tendent called your petitioners to attend a different district, namely Gaya, the amount of bail was reduced to Rs. 500. The said order was passed on a letter sent by the Deputy Commissioner.

19. That on the following day, viz: the 17th day of May 1904 your petitioners were rearrested and sent to jail and on your petitioners asking to be informed the reason.

18. That the case was again postponed to the 13th day of July 1904, as the records were reported to be not in Hazaribagh.

43. That from time to time when the case was called on for hearing the Deputy Commissioner remarked that the records were with the civil authorities elsewhere.

44. That on the 13th day of July 1904 over postponed to the 2nd day of July 1904 over postponed to the 2nd day of July 1904 over ing to the fact that the records had not arrived in Hazaribagh.

45. That on the 22nd of July 1904 the

19. That on the following day, viz: the 17th day of May 1904 your petitioners were re-arrested and sent to Jail and on your petitioners asking to be informed the reason of such re-arrest they were shown a telegram by Mr. Warde Jones, the Senior Deputy Magistrate, from the Deputy Commission.

sioner who was then away from head-quarters but were not allowed a copy thereof though they applied for such copy.

20. That on the 18th day of May 1904 another application was preferred to the said Deputy Magistrate as the Deputy Commissioner was then on tour in a distant part of the district of Hazaribagh, 60 or 70 miles distant from the head-quarters.

21. That on the said 18th day of May 1904 and on the following days several days applications were made for copies of the order for bail passed on the 16th, of the order to the various occasions when the case was called on for hearing and post-point remanded.

47. That during the time that has elapsed since this Hon'ble Court various applications for copies of the papers in the record were put in on behalf of your petitioners but no copies have been granted.

48. That notwithstanding the expression of opinion by this Hon'ble Court the said case is still on the file of the said Deputy Commissioner.

distant from the head-quarters.

21. That on the said 18th day of May 1904 and on the following days several days applications were made for copies of the order for bail passed on the 16th, of the letter of the District Superintendent of Police and other papers but Mr. Warde Jones, the Deputy Magistrate, refused to pass any direct order on them, but simply referred them to the Deputy Commissioner.

22. That when your petitioners applied the said Mr. Warde Jones, as the Deputy Magistrates subordinate to the said Deputy Commissioner.

23. That thereafter your petitioners should not be quashed or why in the alternative the case should not be quashed or why in the alternative the case should not be transferred to some Magistrate in some other District or enrolling mounted bandists in the different part of (?), of the Russian army, who has been granted.

48. That notwithstanding the expression of copies of the said Deputy Commissioner.

49. That your petitioners believe that having regard to the various circumstances set forth above, they will not obtain justice or forth above, they will n

on ball.

27. That the said learned Deputy Commissioner while so ordering that bail might be given, coupled it with the direction that the person standing bail must first appear before him.

28. That the persons who had at

28. That the persons who had at first expressed their willingness to stand bail among whom was Sheonarain Sett, one of the richest bankers of Hazaribagh, on hearing of the orders of the Deputy Commissioner became afraid to stand bail.

29. That your petitioners being residents of another district could not easily reduce people to stand bail for them and finding the people who had at first expressed their willingness to stand bail, they or their relatives or friends have not been able to induce others to stand bail. duce others to stand bail.

30. That as matter of fact after greaters.

difficulty your petitioners' relatives and friends were able to induce 5 persons, namely Gopal Mahto, Chaturi Mahto, Keeala Bhagta, Thekuri Mahto and Latoo Mahto. to stand bail for your petitioners and that the said persons having so expressed their willingness in a petition to the Deputy Commissioner stating that they were each possessed of properties worth Rs. 5000, the matter was referred to the Police for expension

practising there being willing to take up their case and defend lest by so doing they may incur the displeasure of the Deputy Commis-

37. That as a last resort your petitioners

37. That as a last resort your petitioners' relatives secured the services at great expense of a legal gentleman from Gaya, namely, Mr. Shah, Barrister of Gaya.

38. That Mr. Shah appeared before the said Deputy Commissioner on the 24th day of June 1904, and having represented to him the state in which your petitioners were, prayed that the case might be transferred to some other Magistrate and that copies might be allowed of the order sheet and other Mr. might be allowed of the order sheet and other

Macfayder, the manager of the said Mr. Christian, where the said District Superinwith their witnesses.

16. That accordingly your petitioners came to Basaria with their witnesses but the said District Superintendent of Police, without examining your petitioners or any of their witnesses, arrested them on the 13th day of May 1904.

17. That on the 16th day of May 1904 and application for enlarging your petitioners on bail was put in and they were ordered to be enlarged on their personal recognizance of Rs. 5000 each and of sureties of Rs. 1000 each.

In adjistrate and that copies might be allowed of the order sheet and other papers in the record of the case.

39. That the said Deputy Commissioner did not pass any order but remarked that the case would be taken up when the records were at Hazaribagh and that thereupon the said Mr. Shah left Hazaribagh.

40. That the case was next fixed for hearing on the 2nd July 1904 and on that date it was postponed to the 6th July 1904 your petitioners were not represented by any pleader as no pleader could be found in Hazaribagh willing to act on their behalf.

42. That the case was again postponed to the 13th day of July 1904 your petitioners were not represented by any pleader as no pleader could be found in Hazaribagh willing to act on their behalf.

45. That on the 22nd of July 1904 the case was again postponed to the 2nd August 1904 inasmuch as the records were not in Hazaribagh.

the application without the order of the said. It is an so of Gadi Masnadi were leased out to me Mr. J. F. Christian, a mica merchant, by the guardian and through the instrumentality of the amias of the said Kali Pershad. Singh and his brothers on the 12th December 1889.

3. That in the said lease, it was expressly stipulated that the said lease was not ccut or in any way appropriate thirteen different kinds of timbers mentione—in the said lease.

4. That on obtaining majority the said Kali Pershad Singh and his brothers brought of Gaya against the Subordinate Judge of Gaya against the Subordinate Judge of Gaya against the said lease and for mesne profits as the plaintiffs have reasons to believe that the lessee was appropriating the 13 kinds of timber which, under the terms of the lesse, the lessee had no power to cut.

5. That in the said suit, the said decree in the said decree in the said suit, the said decree in the said Deputy Commissioner.

6. That after the passing of the said decree in the said Babu Kali Pershad Singh and his brothers got a decree.

6. That after the passing of the said decree in the said learned Deputy Commissioner before the Horble Mr. Justice Prata and kinds of timber which, under the terms of the lease, the lessee had no power to cut.

5. That in the said suit, the said decree in the said learned Deputy Commissioner.

6. That after the passing of the said decree in the said learned Deputy Commissioner's action in not allowing bail was illegal.

28. That in the explanation submitted to him by the District superintendence in the said Babu Kali Pershad Singh and his brothers got a decree.

6. That after the passing of the said decree in the said learned Deputy Commissioner is directed to the said learned Deputy Commissioner is di

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

Mr. Casperz with Babu Dasarathi Sanyal moved for the issue of a rule on behalf of one Fakir Chundra Paramanik and Bhola Sardar, who had been convicted under section 342 I.P.C. and sentenced to suffer right. gorous imprisonment for six months each. They were further fined Rs. 100 and 50 res-

They were further fined Rs. 100 and 50 respectively.

The petitioners were servants of Mohesh Chundra Cl. hurry and Co., zamindars. One Ratan used to hold land under the said zamindars. It was alleged that Ratan was detained in the kutchery for failing to pay enhanced rents. On these facts the petitioners were placed on their trial before a Deputy Magistrate of Alipur who convicted and sentenced them as stated above. Against that conviction and sentence an appeal was preferred to the Sessions Judge but with no effect.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate.

NOTES FE JESSORE

his order dated on or about the 14th of 347 and 1914, held that no case had been made out for issuing process against the said accused.

10. That on the 7th day of April 1904 while the said judicial enquiry was pending the learned Deputy Commissioner was pleased to order the institution of proceeding under sec. 107 Cr.P.O. calling upon Mr. Macfayder, manager of the said Mr. Christian, as first party and the said Kali Pershad Singh and his brothers and your petitioners as the 2nd party to show cause why they should not be bound down to keep the peace.

11. That 23rd of April 1904 was fixed for the hearing of the said case under sec. 107 Cr. P. Code, but the 2nd party not being served with notices in proper time, were not present.

12. That thereupon warrants were issued against the persons named in the said sec. 107 case as the 2nd party and that the Against the persons named in the said sec. 107 case as the 2nd party and that the Against the persons named in the said sec. 107 case as the 2nd party and that the Against the persons named in the said sec. 107 case as the 2nd party and that the against the persons named in the said sec. 107 case as the 2nd party and that the Against the persons named in the said sec. 107 case as the 2nd party and that the persons named in the said sec. 107 case as the 2nd party and that the persons named in the said sec. 107 case as the 2nd party and that the persons named in the said sec. 107 case as the 2nd party and that the persons named in the said sec. 107 case as the 2nd party and the transfer the delay in the said the case of the case on the the house of one Ooday Mandal pay his secure his service as a laboure, and on his the penson of the Raigram Ghose in the delay i Ghoses. The prosecution story was that on the night of occurrence, Rajendra went to the house of one Ooday Mandal pay his son some advance of money in order to secure his service as a laboure, and on his way back he was beaten by the accused Kailash and others of the Raigram Ghose family. The defence theory was that Rajendra might probably have gone to the house of Oodoy Mandal, to pay a visit to a widow, who was an inmate of the family of Oodoy, and there beaten by some other jealous lover of the "lady;" but now with a view to pay off the old grudge, the present accused persons had been implicated. By moving the High Court, the accused got the case transferred from Narail to the Saddar and it was heard by Babu Surendra Nath Chakravarty, Deputy Magistrate. The Deputy Magistrate sentenced Kailash Chandra Ghosh and two other accused, each to two months' imprisonother accused, each to two months' imprison-ment and a fine of Rs. 50. On the very day on which the judgment was passed, an appeal was filed and the prisoners were released on bail. The Additional Judge has believed the defence theory and acquitted the accused

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

A scheme for the starting of a shop of country made goods is going on in the town for the last two months. We are glad to learn, that

MAD DOG SCARE AT SUBATHU.

(From a Correspondent.)

Subathw, July 27. Subathm, July 27.

The whole of the population of "Subathm," in the Simla District, was greatly panic-stricken on the 26th inst., owing to the presence of a rather unusually big mad dog. It ran amock throughout the streets of the town, attacking every one that came in its way and biting some 16 persons in all, all Incians of course, some of whom have been bitten dangerously. The dog also visited the European quarters, but there, every one having a gun or a revolver, it could do them no harm. The Indians however, thanks to the Arms Act, were the only sufferers. It was shot after all by a European Notes On The Russ - Japanese War.

("Japan Times," June 22.)

THE EMPEROR LISTENS TO ONE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE "SADU MARU."

A Peking despatch to the "Jiji" dated the 21st inst. says that Lieut.-Colonel Mataritz-roff (?), of the Russian army, who has been enrolling mounted bandits in the different parts of Manchuria, has returned to Mukden, his efforts having ended in failure. The despatch adds that the bandits under Tu shan and Chang Sien-yuen deserted the Aussian camp as soon as they were provided 4th rifles and ammunition.

DEFENCES OF PORT AV A Sasebo despatch received is able quarters here states that in ord trengthen the defence of the rear of trut, the Russians have not only mounted a number of 15 c.m. guns on the forts but have also placed on the forts the guns removed from the war-vessels in the harbour. Fearing that the Japanese fleet may bombard the port from the Pechili gulf, several forts have been erected at a point to trailles west of the harbour, thereby greatly adding to the strength of the Lao-then-shan and Golden Hill forts. The entrance to the harbour has been mined, while a large number of bluejackets have been landed to co-operate with the land forces. Tu-cheng-tsz and neighbourhood, about four miles from Port Arthur, are defended by heavy guns and it is evident that the first line of detence is located there. This view is clearly borne out by the fact that one-third of the Port Arthur garrison has been detailed there. It is therefore expected that the Lavanese force will be streamentally opposed. able quar-A Sasebo despatch received i one-third of the Port Arthur garrison has been detailed there. It is therefore expected that the Japanese force will be strenuously opposed at Tu-cheng-tsz and neighbourhood, before Port Arthur itself falls, which latter event, it is surmised, will probably take place towards the latter part of July.

turned to Port Arthur.

JAPANESE PRISONERS AT PORT

ARTHUR.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

The latest telegrapic reports from the The latest telegrahic reports from the Cotton Districts of Bombay are as follows:—
Beawar: Cotton plants flourishing. Amraoti: Showery; cotton sowing has been completed. Khamgaon: Cloudy, but no rain; more rain wanted generally; cotton plants are tourishing. Dhulla: Cloudy, but no rain; rai is much needed generally. as the cotton of in the absence of rain, causes anxiety. Jalgaon: Cloudy, but no rain; more rain wanted generally; cotton plants flourishing: a larger area is sown this year. Babu Prosanna Gopal Roy, our energetic Secretary of the Sadeshi Vandar Company Limited, went to Calcutta the other day and had the company registered according to the Company's Act. We hope that the shareholders will now pay off their shares promptly so that the shop may be started without the college. We have the shareholders will now pay off their shares promptly so that the shop may be started without the college. We have the shope may be started without the college. We have the same suffering from the college. more rain; food grains are suffering from want of rain and all crops are suffering from too little rain. Viramgam: Showery. Wadhwan; Looks like rain; weather seasonable; wan: Looks life rain; weather seasonable; cotton plants flourishing; food grains doing well. Dholera: Bright; no sign of rain; rain much needed generally. Bhavanagar: Cloudy, but no rain; rain much needed generally; the absence of rain causes anxiety. Barsi: Cloudy, but no rain; cotton plants want more rain; rain is general in the eastern districts and crop prospects generally. munities who would be induced to become a Zoroastrian unless she was actuated by some mercenary motives. The products of such mixed blood would be half-castes, and they would prove, to sum up in a word, "budmashes." Adopt proselytism. Dr. Katrak concluded, and bid farewell to Parsee religion, Parsee glory and Parsee society. The meeting was they adjourned. tern districts and crop prospects generally are good. Sholapur: Cloudy, but no rain; absence of rain causes anxiety. Hubli: Looks likt rair; a break is needed. Bellary: Rain so far insuffitient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start; rain much needed generally.

The mortality in Bombay from all causes for the week ended 26th July, was 562, and deaths recorded from the plague 57, a decrease of one in the latter and seven in the total. The total in the corresponding week in the preceding year was 587, and that in the ase of plague recorded, 80,

INDIAN NOTES.

A COOLIE CORPS FOR SIKKIM.

A coolie corps, consisting of a sirdar, a head clerk, five jemadars and five hundred coolies, including twenty-five mates, all raised at Quetta have been despatched by a special troop train to Siliguri for road construction in Sikkim in connection with the Tibet Mission. Lieutenant Caldicott, No. 73 Company, R. G. A., has gone in charge.

A BRONZE COINAGE

The Government of India have under consideration the question of replacing the current copper coins by bronze which possesses the merit of being harder and more difficult to counterfeit besides having some technical advantage over pure copper in the operation of minting. It is not proposed to make any change in design or diameter except of reducing weight by 25 per cent. Coins affected by this change will be pice, half pice and pie, and not the double pice, which has not been coined for many years past. Sample coins of bronze have already been minted and Government is inviting opinions as to whether the new coins would be acceptable to the public. It is calculated that it would take twenty years to call in current copper coins, so that The Government of India have under conyears to call in current copper coins, so that bronze and copper would circulate side by side during that period.

POLICE EXTORTION IN MADRAS.

POONA CANTONMENT LAND RESUMP TION CASE.

the Japanese force will be strenuously opposed at Tu-cheng-tsz and neighbourhood, before Port Arthur itself falls, which latter event, it is surmised, will probably take place towards the latter part of July.

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS OUTSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

A Chefoo despatch of the 20th inst. states that, according to some persons who have just arrived at that port from Siao-ping Island, four Russian torpedo-boat destroyers were crussing in the neighbourhood of Siao-ping Island, four Russian torpedo-boat destroyers were crussing in the neighbourhood of Siao-ping Island, do four Japanese warships and 14 or ao torpedo destroyers appeared on the scene. The Russian destroyers fired several shots at the Japanese squadron and then hascaly retreated to Port Arthur.

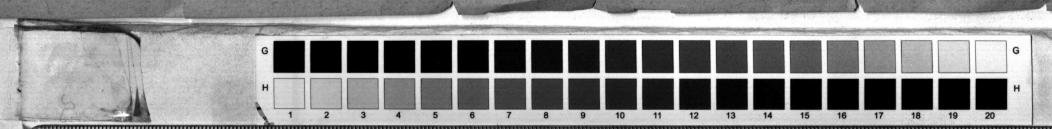
Another Chefoo telegram of the same date states that on the atternoon of the 18th inst. the Russian cruiser "Novik" and two gumboats, accompanied by 13 destroyers, issued from Port Arthur and proceeded to a point south-west of Saoping-tao, 12 miles from Dalny, from which position the Russians opened fire on the Japanese troops rationed a Taitsz-shan. The latter at once replied. On receipt of the above news, the Japanese battleship "Chinyen" and the cruiser "Matsuship and Warter and the Cruiser "Matsuship and Warter and the Viceroy arrives at Quetta shortly on a visit to the widow and family of the late Sardar Muhamad Hashim and with a torpedo flotilla, left a certain avail base for the scene at full speed, but on arrival found that the Russian vessels had returned to Port Arthur.

LEADANESE TRONESS AT BORT

is treated with the utmost respect, as well by the family as by the entire Pathan and Afghan communication at Quetta. He is about fifteen years old and is under the guar-offanship of Sardar Mohamad Ishan he brother of the late Sardar Mohamad Hashi Khan, and to him is pad the liberal allowance of some Rs. 5,000 per mensem, which the Government of India has granted for the support of his family, which it is believed is supplemented by a grant from the Amir Habibulle Khan

PROSELYTISM AMONOSI I Area
At the adjourned meeting of the committee
appointed by the Parsee community to report
appointed by the Parsee community to report PROSELYTISM AMONGST PARSEES. appointed by the Parsee community to report on the question of admitting persons of other communities into the Zoroastrian faith, held in Bombay on Saturday afternoon last, Dr. Sukhia resumed the debate. In the course of a lengthy address, which lasted for nearly two nours, Dr. Sunhia contenden that it was errorneous to conclude that the Parsees, when they fled from Persia, left their wives and children behind them, to be an easy prove to the Arch behind them, to be an easy prey to the Arab massacre. On coming to the social aspect of the question, Dr. Sukhia observed that those who would be admitted into the faith would be who would be admitted into the faith would be half-castes, and quoted that "God made the white man, God made the black man, but the devil made the half-castes." (Laughter.) He referred to the evils of smoking, and of moving about without head-gear, which have been gaining ground amongst rarsees. Dr. Sukhia attributed these evils to the milk of the low class wetnutse, and said that the results of class wet-nurse, and said that the results of the admission of low blood would be still more disastrous. He admitted that Mr. Herbert Spencer was a great philosopher because he was of mixed blood, but he reminded his hearwas of mixed blood, but he reminded his hearers that he was at the same time an atheist,
and the mixed blood made him so. Dr.
Sukhia having concluded his address, M. S. B.
Katrak, in addressing the meeting, strongly
opposed the adoption of the amendment favouring proselytism remarking that not one
lady out of a thousand would be found in communities who would be induced to become a
Zoroastrian unless she was accusted by some

then adjourned. On Wednesday morning Sir James La Touche visited Har Charan Das Spinning Mill at Hathras. His Honor received an address from the Municipal Board, which pointed to the rapid increase of the trade and population of Hathras. In his reply Sir James La Touche drew special attention to the necessity of providing suitable accommodation for mill hands.



#### ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LORD CURZON AS LORD WARDEN: THE OPINION OF SOME OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

Not many newspapers made reference to Lord Curzon's new dignity. The "Times," however came out with a customary pane-gyric, Chamental with a few thread-bare compliments upon the glowing prosperity of Inpliments upon the glowing prosperity of India despite the recent unfliction of severe famines. The "Daily News" kept closer to the truth, and is, therefore, far less sugared in its phrasing. It notes that Lord Curzon was installed under "the appropriate patronage of Sir William Crundall, whose name is fresh in the public mind in connection with a disgraceful bribery and corruption case at Dover." In the course of a speech during the ceramony, Lord Curzon ventured on a short defence of the Tibet raid, which is criticised by the liberal organ as follows:

which, however subdued, is never destroyed, and he has become possessed with the idea of writing his name big in Asia. That, and not the safety of frontiers and the security of Empires is the whole secret of one of the most unjustifiable adventures ever indulged in.

Another Liberal newspaper, the "Westminster Gazette," also deals with the subject in much the same manner. With a subtle rony, the "seagreen incorruptible," as the "Westminster's" rival contemporaries call it, declares that Lord Curzon's Indian experiences make him a suitable subject for the picturesque ceremonies that took place at Dover. And then continues its comment by remarking that if Lord Curzon speaks on Tibet, it would be well to say something more Dover. And then continues its comment by remarking the continues its comment by remarking that if Lord Curson speaks on Tibes, it would be well to a symething more definite than his veiled of the true of tr intensify whatever feeling of hostility is entertained for us by the Lamas without giving tus any guarantee against their supposed intrigues." The "Westminster" sums up the present aspect of affairs by a pregnant questpresent aspect of affairs and to injure the Union-ist cause." Sir Antony has not found in the is evidently now confronted it by a position at Dublin Castle a bed o

him out, neither by-elections nor party apathy will move him. The result of the Chertsey is will move him. The result of the Chertsey is the second. In it may be seen a continuance of the steady decline in Unionist prestige in the country. True, the Liberal candidate, Mr. Sadler, did not win the seat. But the majority against him, was the lowest that has been recorded in the constituency. Chertsey is essentially Conservative, yet the Conservative majority sank by one-half-from 1,117 to 549 on a poll of 10,000. This fall becomes more significant when it is noted that the larger majority was not gained during the hey-day of Imperialism, but was scored last year when the reaction had strongly set in. The rise in Liberal influence was further marked by a loss of votes ence was further marked by a loss of votes due to the distinctly blameable tactics of the local Liberal Party. They did not fight the campaign with that sobriety and careful attention to good taste and accuracy which usually marks the Liberal action. Indeed, in some ways their manœuvres resembled those of Sir John Jackson, the recently defeated Unionist candidate for Devonport. While hardly as bad as his, their doings erred in the same direction, and fully earned the disapproval expressed by 22 unquestioned a champion of Liberalism as the "Westminster Gazette." Despite this fact, the Liberal vote increased by 347, while the Tory poll diminished by 275? It may be added that Lord Bingham, the new member, was locally well known, while Mr. Sadler was new to the constituency. Altogether, although the Unionist seat was not lost to the Party, Mr. Balfour can hard, find much consolation in the result. The third most important event is the clearing of the Unionist Parliamentary programme. Since Mr. Balfour intends to stick to office, he finds himself almost at the end of the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct that the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In correct the session with the essential by merely reporting the excellent excellent of the excellent excellent of the excellent excellent of the floral program to be session with the essential by merely reporting the excellent exce himself almost at the end of the session with little progress made in carrying through Ministerial Bills. In consequence, he has decided to force through the House of Commons the unpopular Eicensing Bill by an unlimited use of the closure. This decision caused intense excitement; the Opposition were justly indignant, for the Licensing Bill is theroughly condemned by the country—at a Church indignant, for the Licensing Bill is thoroughly condemned by the country—at a Church meeting, for example, twelve Bishops out of seventeen present declared against it—but Mr. Balfour gets his own way by means of subservient majorities. Further lightening of his programme was obtained by dropping the Aliens Bill, which had been referred to Charaft Committee. This move was almost Grand Committee. This move was almost inevitable; but it will not increase the Premier's popularity with certain sections of his

A DISCREDITABLE ATTACK ON SIR

The Irish Unionist party has for some time been discontented with Mr. Balfour and the central party in England. They think they have detected a tendency on the part of the Government to placate the Home Rulers. Suspicion is rising to indignation, and Sir Antony MacDennell, whose zeal for reform is well known, is becoming centre towards which severe attacks will be directed. At present, the proceedings in connection with John Anderson of the Roll Irish Constabulary are affording a target for animadversion. Last year, Constable Anderson, with seventeen years of blameless service behind him, was accused of immoral conduct.

Dover." In the course of a speech during the ceremony, Lord Curzon ventured on a short defence of the Tibet raid, which is criticised by the liberal organ as follows:

"The safety of the frontier and the security of the Empire have no more to do with Lord Curzon's bucaneering than the pretence about a trade treaty. The only trouble on the frontier was a trivial contention among the herdsmen who grazed their cattle on the Sikkim border. As to the security of the Empire, Nature has planted battlements twenty thousand feet high for the protection of Indian and every wise ruler has accepted these battlements as the limits of the Indian Fmpire. But Lord Curzon's vanity has malihim the easy tool of the Forward School which, however subdued, is never destroyed, and he has become possessed with the correction of indian from the constabulary. Orangemen allege that these prosecutions were due to the fact that Anderson was the only Protestant and Riltimagh and that he had been engaged to a comparatively wealthy Rom. Oathologing, the ire of the unanists. The dismissal was not allow remain; pressure was brought to the authorities, and Anderson was on full pay and with allowances of the Indian Fmpire. But Lord Curzon's vanity has malihim the easy tool of the Forward School which, however, at Kiltimagh, Anderson was found guilty and dismissed from the Constabulary. Orangemen allege that these prosecutions were due to the tact that Anderson was the only Protestant and that he had been engaged to a comparatively wealthy Rom. Oathologing in the ire of the unanists. The dismissal was not allowed the authorities, and Anderson was on full pay and with allowances of the authorities, and Anderson was on full pay and with allowances of the authorities, and Anderson was on full pay and with allowances of the authorities, and Indian Fm and Indi therefore, attack Sir Antony MacDonnell be cause he is a Home Ruler. For example, the "Belfast News Letter" says that Mr. Wyndham's efforts to whitewash Sir Antony

tion made by the Indian peasantry to the support of the Government which gives it peace and security! There is no doubt, he re-

Stephen Wheeler, the Anglo-Indian journalist, and was specially invited to attend the Durbar in order that he should prepare its history. In a report, probably inspired by the publishers, it is announced that the book will be more than a merely trustworthy record of a historical cenemony of exceptional splendour, for it is also intended to bring on the political significance of the Durbar. If Mr. Stephen Wheeler performs this later task in a trust worthy manner, the bool to make altogether pleasent read Lord Curzon. For, obviously, the cast significance of the event cannot and abdull are not examined. In this case worthy manner, the bool to make altogether pleasent read the essentic exclamations of well treated guests nor by quoting the floral adjectives of English journals. The greatest result, compared with which all others are insignificant, is the feeling of the Indian people themselves, the views of the educated classes, of the princes, semi-bankrupt by display, and of the peasantry, coarcely recovered from sufferings "the mere sight of which would have melted a heart of stone."

Stephen Wheeler performs this letter task in a trust only abala knan was examined, Hazari and his son having gone away or having sent has for having sone away or having sent has for having sone away or having sent has for having sone away or having sent having gone away or having sent having gone away or having sent has for having sone away or having sent has for having sone away or having sone away or having sent has for having sone away or having sone away o Viceroy of India, and its author is Mr. Stephen Wheeler, the Anglo-Indian journalist, and was specially invited to attend the Dur-

Sarat Kumar Ghosh commences a second series of his "Indian Night's Entertainment". The earlier series, as I wrote at the time, evoked considerable interest among English neaders. Since it was published Mr. Ghosh has become better known in England, and in this second series will appeal, probably, to a much larger number of readers. The first instalment has to do with the device by which Barath, a young Prince of Delhi, obtained for his bride the daughter of Prince Anandapal of Kanoj. The plot is ingenious and the manner exuberantly gorgeous. Perhaps, if one may be permitted a small criticism, the colours are almost too glaring. But Mr. Ghosh has his future before him, and plenty of time in which to decrebe his art series of his "Indian Night's Entertainment" of time in which to develop his art,

Wyndham's efforts to whitewash Sir Antony and the Kiltimagh priest "will not prevent the British public from learning the real truth in all its naked ugliness concerning the Constable Anderson scandal." The "National Review" gratuitously accumes that Mr. Wyndham is "anxious to shield the evil genius of his Irish administration, Sir Antony MacDonnell." It proceeds:

"This official's influence in Ireland has been nothing less than a national calamity, and Mr. Wyndham will never recover among English Unionists from the discredit of making and maintaining such an appointment. Sir Antony MacDonnell has been notorious throughout his Indian career on account of his bitterness as a Nationalist and an Ultramontane, and he has simply utilised

in conclusion, "preparing for ourselves a long and possibly dangerous retort by passive resistance?" This well-reasoned point has been raised before. But, after all, what has the Forward School to do with reason? They are sworn foes to it so long as they continue are sworn foes to it so long as they continue to uphold fables and foster absurd alarms.

Three main features may be distinguished in the hurly-burly of this week's politics in England. The first is Mr. Balfour's declaration in the House of Commons that he does not intend to resign voluntarily—if the Opposition want to take his place they must turn him out, neither by-elections nor party apathy.

SALT TAX.

In advancing the abolition of the salt tax conclusion. Among the four persons who as aulted and robbed Kallu, though Kallu named Mahadeo Bhat, Abdulla did not name him. There was "no reliable evidence to corning. The Editor of the "Hospital" is an example of this type. His communits in the discussion of Mr. Penning on's paper recently read before the East India Association, are an evidence of the bureaucratic view. The salt tax as a whole, he declares, has not been a burdensome one, and it is the only contribution made by the Indian peasant to the proposition of the salt tax of official dom that matters financial must over-rule the health of the people of india. The Editor of the people of india. The Editor of the solution is voicing the open conclusion. Among the four persons who as acquisted and robbed Kallu, though Kallu named Mahadeo Bhat, Abdulla did not name him. There was "no reliable evidence of Kallu hat Mahadeo was acquisted. But appear recently the health of the people of india. Association, are an evaluation of the salt tax to the proposition of the more enligatened bindly accept the first tax and the people of the surface of the salt tax to the proposit

397, I.P.C. and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment the least punishment that could have been awarded for the offence.

I least Ghisiawan to seek his remedy by appeal it he feels aggrieved by the punishment. But I must say a few words with regard to the unjustifiable manner in which an innocent man like Mahadeo was put to all this trouble by over-zeal of the Joint-Magistrate to entangle Mahadeo Bhat in the case. This is not an exceptional case, and Mr. Tute's over-zeal requires a check. I shall allow the learned Sessions Judge to describe the conduct of the prosecution. He said in the judgment as follows: the judgment as follows:-

nesses were produced before him implicating this man. Mr. Tute, in his commitment order, himself explains how he was successful in committing Mahadeo to the Sessions Court. This is what he says:—

Thus three respectable Muktears were charged with misconduct and reported to the High Court by Mr. Tute, though his predecessor, Mr. Walker, before whom the application for bail was made and who granted it, took no exception to the action of tre Muktears. The poor Court Constable also was reported "to be severely dealt with" for his omission to enlighten Mr. Walker of the true facts. So it was not the accused Mahadeo

Bhagalpur, July 21. TUSSLE BETWEEN A ZEMINDAR AND

Lately we had occasion to witness an interesting tussle between a Sub-divisional Magistrate Babu Brajendra Chandra Roy and a Zamindar Babu Kali Pershad Choudhury both hailing from Banka. The Zamindar, a leading man of the Sub-division, in the course of his deposition in a certain case in the S. D. O.'s Court made some contradictory or conflicting statements and down came the thunderbolt on his devoted head in the shape "It may be noticed that the prosecution first examined Raghunandan, Janki and Ramkumar as eye-witnesses to the commission of the robbery; when their evidence was found unsatisfactory Abad Khan, Hazari and Hazari's son were named as witnesses; only Abad Khan was examined, Hazari and his son having gone away or having sent away to Jabbalpur; with Abad Khan were examined Rajab and Kutun. Bhairon, Abdul and Abdulla were examined as the last batch of witnesses. In this court Raghunan-avidence in the case under section 193 against

ed by the various public bodies and associa-tions and speeches and prayers are being got assailants and refuse to be satisfied until witnesses were produced before him implicating this man. Mr. Tute, in his commitment order, himself explains how he was successful in committing Mahadeo to the Sessions Court. This is what he says:—

"The robbery must have been witnessed by at least 50 people as a great crowd had assembled in the Chauraha a few paces off to see the sights of the Katl-ki-rat. In spite of this, the evidence of the first batch of witnesses put up by the Police is not satisfactory. They gave all the details of the robbery and attempted murder and named Jassa and Ghissi, persons who are still at large. They refuse however to recognise Mahadeo as having been present. I am compelled to believe that this is directly due to the fact that the accused was let out on bail by a trick which I will presently explain and was thereby to bring pressure on them to keep his name."

Again, Isla Y's symmetric such prayers are being got to heart by aspirants after titles and promotions. Public body No. 1 wants more funds (as those already at its disposal are not enough to buy grease for so many itching palms), No. 2 begs more berths for its members in the Provincial Service;—while No. 3 makes the very legitimate prayer of getting reserved for its members at least a third of the Deputyshaps as well as Munsiffships in the town—(for the very cogent reason that the proportion of the number of its members to that of the population of the town is 100 or thereshouts)! Then Rai Bahadur X will of course expatiate upon his claims to be a Raja or O.I.E., for has he not recently borrowed a couple of Lakhs, thereby increasing the total liabilities of his estate to ten lakhs) to subscribe to the —fund?

Again, Isla Y's symmetric teles and promotions. Public body No. 1 wants more funds (as those already at its disposal are not enough to buy grease for so many itching to heart by aspirate prayer of getting reserved for its members in the Provincial Service;—while No. 3 makes the very legitimate prayer of this the provincia

HOW CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED AT MIRZAPUR.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Mirzapur, July 24.

King-Emperor vs. Mahadeo Bhat and another
Sec. 397-109 and sec. 397, I. P. C.
Rai Kishan Ial, the Officiating Sessions
Judge of Mirzapur, disposed of the above case
on the 14th instant, acquitting Mahadeo
Bhat, and convicting Ghisiawan and sentencing him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, fully agreeing with the opinion of the
Assessors.

Mr. R. O. Tute, Joint Magistrate, commutated the first accused Mahadeo Bhat, to the
Sessions on the 19th May, and M. Aulad
Mohammad Khan, Deputy Magistrate, committed the second accused, Ghisiawan Teil
(Ghissi) to the Sessions on the 7th July last.
The offence was committed on the 27th March
and Mahadeo was arrested on the 12th April
and Ghissi later on. Babu Harish Chaudra
Chatterjee, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, and Moulvies Faujdar Khan
and Mahadeo was arrested on the 12th April
and Mahadeo Bhat. Accused Ghisai was
Chatterjee, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, and Moulvies Faujdar Khan
and Asizudin, Mukhtears, appeared for accused Mahadeo Bhat. Accused Ghissi was
and Adaizudin, Mukhtears, appeared for accused Mahadeo Bhat. Accused Ghissi was
and Adaizudin, Mukhtears, appeared for accused Mahadeo Bhat. Accused Ghissi was
and Adaizudin, Mukhtears, appeared for accused Mahadeo Bhat. Accused Ghissi was
and Asizudin, Mukhtears, appeared for accused Mahadeo Bhat. Accused Ghissi was
and Asizudin, Mukhtears, appeared for accused Mahadeo Bhat. Accused Ghissi was
and Asizudin, Mukhtears, appeared for accused Mahadeo Bhat. Accused Ghissi was
and Asizudin, Mukhtears, appe and Mahadeo was arrested on the 12th April and Ghissi later on. Babu Harish Chandra Chatterjee, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, and Moulvies Faujdar Khan and Astbuja Prasad, Muktears, preseat for the Crown, and Moulvies Faujdar Khan and Astbuja Prasad, Muktears, preseat the long and short of a gubernatorial visit? But His Honor comes with the reputation of haring a large and short of a gubernatorial visit? But His Honor comes with the reputation of haring a large and sympathetic heart and under section 397 LP.C., for robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt. Both accused pleaded not guilty. The story of the case, as given by the Sistons Judge, is as follows:—

"On the 27th March 1904, the 9th of Moharam known as the 'Katl-ki-rat,' Kallu Bhatiar a with one Abdulla went at 3-30 p.m. to gamble at the house of Jassi Brahmin. He gambled and won some money. When he latd Rs. 49 with him, he said he would play no more. Jassi, Ghissi, Mahadeo and Sukhu with whom he gambled said he must gon playing. Kallu and Abdulla left Jassi's house. They had gone about a furlong when they were overtaken by four persons, near a peepul tree. Kallu say that the four persons were Jassi, Ghasiawan, Mahadeo and Sukhu; Abdulla says they for Jassi, Ghasiawan, Mahadeo and Sukhu; Abdulla says they ore Jassi, Ghasiawan, Mahadeo and Sukhu; Abdulla says they ore Jassi, Ghasiawan, Mahadeo and Sukhu; Abdulla says they ore Jassi, Ghasiawan, Mahadeo and Sukhu; Abdulla says they ore Jassi, Ghasiawan, Mahadeo and Sukhu; Abdulla says they ore Jassi, Ghasiawan, Sukhu and another, not Mahadeo. Two of them they four persons, near a peepul tree. Kallu say that the four persons were Jassi, Ghasiawan, Mahadeo and Sukhu; Abdulla says they ore Jassi, Ghasiawan, Sukhu and another, not Mahadeo. Two of the such correct the case should be severely feel with misconduct and reported to the High Court by Mr. Tute, though his predecessor of the case death or the case of the case should be severely feel with misconduct and reported to

Bombay, July 21.

I send you the full judgment in the case of Emperor vs. Govind Vinayek who was prosecuted by the police under section 420 I.P.C. (cheating) by the Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay:—

The accused is employed as a coaching clerk at the Byculla Station and was so employed on the night of the 23rd instant. That night 5 Marwaries went to this station and bought tickets from the accused for Hospet. Rs. 25 were paid and five tickets issued. The fare on the ticket charged for each passenger was put down as Rs. 4-11-6. This appears to be a mistake and the proper Joint Magistrate. The fate of the Muktears and the Court Head Constable is yet uncertain. No copy of the charge and notice have, up to this time, been sent to any of the three Muktears, as is required by the Legal Practitioners Act.

But this is not all. This case has disclosed a sort of happy family arrangement which exists between Mr. Tute and the Police. This is what Sub-Inspector Chunni Lall deposd in the Sessions Court:—

"One application of Kallu in which the names of witnesses were written was given me by the Joint Magistrate. That application I returned to the Sessions Court after the case was committed to the Sessions. When the witnesses Abdulla, Abdul and Bhairon were being examined by Deputy Magistrate Guru Sebak Singh (during his local investigation) that application for calling witnesses was with me."

The above is in substance the translation of the Urdu deposition of the witnesses in cross-examination. This is how oriminal justice is administered at Mirzapur.

BHAGALPUR NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bhagalpur, July 21.

TIESLE RETWIEEN A ZEMINDAR AND interference of the Police. I have no doubt whatever that when the Marwaries say that all the 5 tickets had been handed over to them and that they had all gone to the train and taken their seats, is incorrect. I find only two of the tickets clipped, the other remained unclipped which corroborates the evidence for the defence, that Parashram was waiting for these tickets and when accused discovered his mistake he recalled the two that had been removed. Further Parashram says that it was Kapurchand who drew his attention to the smaller fare marked on the tiket; on the other hand Kapurchand says it says that it was Kapurchand who drew his attention to the smaller fare marked on the tiket; on the other hand Kapurchand says it was Parashram who drew his attention to it. I think both have told a falsehood, and it was the accused who discovered the mistake and when the two tickets were recalled, it was the Ticket Collector Tims who said that the fare marked for Rs. 4-11-6. It is very significant that none of the witnesses for the prosecution has stated that Tims was consulted about the fare showing clearly that they wanted the Court to believe that the mistake was discovered by them and that they had come down from the train of their own accord to demand the balance of the Rs. 25 from the accused. Moreover, how comes it that three of the passengers alone got down and two remained in the train, those two whose tickets had been clipped and who had evidently gone away before the rest of the party. I think, therefore, that the accused may be charged with carelessness in making out the tickets, but it ere is no question of guilt in this case and the action of the Police was precipitate. I order accused to be acquitted. The money Rs. 25 to be returned

DR. S. M. HUSEIN'S

The only Reliable Specific for impotency

The only Reliable Specific tor impotency and Dyspepsia.

WARRANTS positive and perfect cure in hopeless cases of Lost Sexual and Retentive powers Nervous and Seminal weakness due either to youthful imprudence or old age, It is equally efficacious in curing Dyspepsia, Acidity, Heartburn and Bowel troubles. Acts like a charm. Dose—I to 2 grains once a day. Price 16 grains tube Rs. 2.

KANAK OIL.—For external application in Impotency along with Rupras in case of any local defect or weakness. Price Re, I-8.

Santiras—Cures acute or longstanding and observed.

or weakness. Price Re. 1-8.

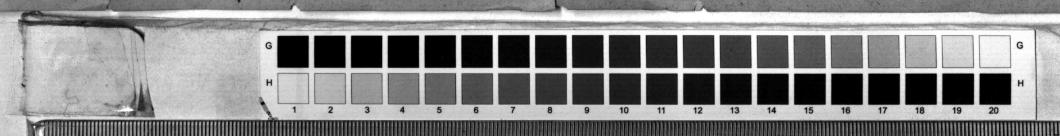
Santiras—Cures acute or longstanding and obstinate Gonorrhœa radically and permanently. Convinces its efficacy in a week.—

Price Rs. 2-8-0 per phial. Sufficient for 8 days use.

Apply to— Dr. S. M. HUSEIN,

Late Physician Rampur, Sadar, Hospital

No. 30, Colutola Street, Calcutta,



he party from whom it was taken by the (Sd.) P. H. DASTUR.

ONE DAY'S TRIAL WILL CONVINCE IMMBDATE -MAGICAL-MARVELLOU!

VIGOR PILL.

No need wasting word—try and judge.

VIGOR PILL.

Tenn valuable in all the different varieties o' seminard and organic diseases and wasting diseases. In red moving poison from the body, in enriching the mpoverished blood—in bringing back to the old or prematurely old the flush, vigor and strength of glorious manhood, in restoring joy to the cheerless—in giving tone to the system—it is unequalled, unrivalled, unsurpassed.

VIGOR PILL

excoves the evil effects of youthful indiscretion, vicious habits, abnormal excess, dangerous at silt sence—rejuvinares the old—thickens the manly fluid,—recuperates the wasted frame—sharpens the memory—purifies the blood—wonderfully increases the power of retention—arrests the decay of age—rings on appetite.

rings on appetite.

Try Vigor Pill once and you will use Vigora
Pill always.

Innumerable certificates—no fear of imposition,
We say less than Vigora Pill achieves.

Price per phisl Rs. 2. Postage and Packing ex
MANAGER,

BHARAT VAISAIVANILAVA,
41, Bagbarar Street. Calcutta.

#### SUDHA CHURNA.

HE ONLY INFALLIBLE MEDICINE FOR ACIDITY, DYSPEPSIA AND COLIC THAT HAS PROVED A MOST SUC-CESSFUL REMEDY BY ACTUAL EXPERIMENTS.

SUDHA CHURNA is an invaluable medicine SUDHA CHURNA is an invaluable medicine for indigestion, dyspepsia flatulence, rumbling in the abdomen, pinching or griping pains in the bowels, costiveness alone or alternating with diarrhoea, impaired power of digestion with distaste for food and loss of appetite &c. SUDHA CHURNA produces a magical effect in acidity attended with all its symptoms and complications such as acid eruetations, burning sensation in the heart or stomach, pain in the bowels, nauses and works like a marvel in colic even of obstinate type where every other remedy has failed. type where every other remedy has failed. SUDHA CHURNA gives immediate relief then the stomach is overloaded after too heavy or rich a dinner.

NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A PHIAL.

The following are some of the testimezials certifying, to the efficacy of SUDHA CHURNA:—

"I was suffering from acidity and colio and Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended me your SUDHA CHURNA..... I am glad to asy that I have got rid of my complaint... (Sd.) K. G. Kelker, B. A., Principal, Poons Training College.

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

"...The medicine has proved much efficaeffous to me." ... (Sd.) Ambadas Womas, Clerk,
Audit Office, B. N. Ry.

"My friend whom I gave a phial of SUDHA
CHURNA speaks very highly of its efficacy...

"My friend whom I gave a phist of Scillar CHURNA speaks very highly of its efficacy... (8d.) Raghoba Vithal Joshi of Napur.
"I have tried a phial of your SUDHA CHURNA and am glad to say that it was found a good remedy for acidity."...(8d.) Avinas Chandra Mittra, Head Clerk, B. C. Section, Audit Office, B. N. R. ALL LETTERS CONTAINING FULL PAR

TIOULARS OF DISEASE AND SEEK-ING PROFESSIONAL HELP

Price.—A large phial Re. 1-8, and a small his Ans. 14. Postage, packing and V. P.

"BHARAT VAISAJYANILYAYA." Bagbazar Street Calcutta.

### SANTAN RAKSHAK,

It is the most useful Liniment for females in the state of pregnancy. It relieves the sympathetic vomiting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early stage, prevents miscarriage and at the same time stage, prevents miscarriage and at the same time ensures safe and easy delivery, etc.

Rupees 2 per bottle, packing As. 7., postage

and V. P. charges As. 7. only.

[Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S.,

19, Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P. O. Entally C

Telegraphic Address "Dr. Paul," C

alcutta

MEDICAL OPINION:

Dr. G. MANOOK, M. B. (ED)

\_alcutta.

MEDICAL OPINION:

Outta, writes:—"I have to recutta, writes:—"I have to recuttant writes:—"I have to recuttant writes:—"I have recuttant writes:

"I have recuttant writes:"I have recuttant writes:

"I have recuttant writes:—"I have recuttant writes:—"I have recuttant writes:—"I have recuttant writes:

"I have recuttant writes:"I have recuttant wr

Assistant Surgeon, writes:—"I have mo doubt others will be as eful to you as I am."

Dr. Tarini Charan Dutt, Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surgeon, writes:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your "Santan Rakshak" which is being used by many respectable persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results."

Dr. K. P. Chackraburtty, M. B., Late. Superintendent, Lowis Sanitarium, Darjeeling, writes:—"I have tried your specific, "Santan Rakshak," in several cases of tedious labour and threatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would like to recommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."

like to recommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."

DR. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporation, writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your "Santan Rakshak." The bottle which you gave me for trial was used with most satisfactory and astonishing results in several case. It prolonged labour amongst ny friends. I may salely recommend it to the purice.

#### RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Why be weak or weakminded, pay nothing.

You have simply to write to the under-mentioned address and you will get by return post an excellent book in English (p. p. 100) post paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body and will give you rules based no best moral principle to guide your health, wealth and prosperity.

KABIRAJ MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI

ATANK-NIGRAHA PHARMACY, 166-68, Harrison Road, Bara Bazar, Calcutta

We have always in stock a large collection of Homœopathic Books and genuine Homceopathic Medicines for sale at moderate prices.

KING & CO., Homeopathic Chemists & Booksellers, 83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

DR. BISWASS' MAGIC PILLS.

Every Married man should have A Box.

For the Magic Pills are not only a medicine, best also a powerful agent to make married life happile So young and old who wish to enjoy life should use it with great success. Take a pill 2 or 3 hours before going to bed and you will feel its wonderful efficacy in the course of the night. More need not be said in so many words. These pills are besides a sovereign remedy for the evil effects of youthful excesses. Spermatorthea, Gonorrhea, fitful discharges, loss of marhood in short all varieties of seminary and wasting diseases. It prevents premature decay and is a potent cure for nervous exhaustion of every kind, Give the Magic Pill a day's trial and you will never like to be without it. like to be without it.

Price Rs. 2-8 per box. V. P. & Postage extra. DR. H. BISWAS, Amrita Bazar Medical Hall, Jossore

## Lemo Salis.

AREO FROM FRESH LEMON (cttrus to men

LEMO SALIS is a specific for Indigestion
Flatulence, Loss of Appetite and other forms of Dyspepsia.

LEMO SALIS is an excellent remedy for Diarrhea, Voniting, Colic and Cholera

LEMO SALIS

lera.

is 91 specific for Scurvy, Rheumat m and many other deprived stat of the blood.

LEMO SALIS is a preventive of several mataries due to mal-nutrition and pover of blood.

LEMO SALIS is absolutely free from all orbot.

LEMO SALIS LEMO SALIS LEMO SALIS

is absolutely free from alcohol, palatable to the taste and a delightful beverage during the hot season,

DOSE—Two tea spoonfuls diluted with wineglass

PRICE—Ans 8 per four-ounce phial and Rs. 5 per TESTIMONIALS.

dyspepsia and am convinced of its efficacy. I recommend it to the profession for trial."

N. Mazumdar M. B.

"I have used it and have found it an exclient appetiser. It has a delightful taste and serves as nice beverage."

nice beverage."

Amrita Krishna Mullick, B.L.

Pleader, Small Cause Court, Calcourt

To be had of

N. G. Dutt. Manager, Bharat Vaisajye milaye 41, Bagbasar Street, Oaloute

### Jogeswar Ghrita

The Best Nervine and Masculine Tonic Jogeswar Ghrita is infallible temedy the Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, Discases arising from over-exercise of the brain, excessive drinking,

sedentary habits.

It is a powerful remedy in cases of 'mental demand and loss of the retentive faculty, cas' sed by too cily, study or exercise of the brains. To is is espe all beneficial to students; for is improves and strengthens memory and sagacity.

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

Digestive Organs,
It cures Sympathetic Heads che, Vertigo, Depression of spirits, Indisposition in works, Languishness, Palpitation of the heart, Shr riness of breath, Burning sensation of the palms and feets, Sleeplessness etc.

John Swar, Ghrita, cares excessive or scanty charge curing meases, unbearable pain during meases and other ferale organic disorders.

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

Chyavana Pras.

Chyavana Pras is well-known as one or

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

Chyavana Pras far surpasses the Cod Liver Oil in nourishing and strengthening the system and eranicating diseases of lungs etc. Its action is unrivalled. Of those who have any occasion too use Cod Liver Oil, we ask nothing more than giving a trial cnce to this rassyana of ancient sagen and comparing the efficacy of the two.

One phial of medicine to last for month Remedicine for weeks use.

Postage, packing and V. P. Charges extra.

Apply to the Manager—

(BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA).

41, Bagbasar Street.

### THE MAHAT ASRAM.

HINDOO GENTS'
BOARDING AND LODGING,
9, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.
PESPECTABLE Gentlemen and Zemindars
visiting Calcutta will find it very comfortable visiting Calcutta will find it very comfortable.

Well ventilated and furnished rooms. Position central. Owing to extensive patronage, a family quarter has been lately added; where strict privacy is guaranteed.

Tiffins ready at 1-30 P. M.
Dinner at 6 P. M.
Trial Solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
USE ONLY
THE WORLD KNOWN LAKSHMIBILAS

PERFUMED HAIR OIL. PERFUMED HAIR OIL.
FOR ALL SORTS OF
HAIR, HEAD AND SKIN COMPLAINTS
Unrivalled in Medical Properties.
Price 8 oz. Bottle, As. 12
and 24 oz. Bottle Rs. 2.
PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA
MOFFUSIL CUSTOMERS.
To be had of

MOTT LAIL BOSE & CO.,
DAUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANT
122, Old Chinabazar Street, CALCUTTA.

## Central Homœopathic Pharmacy.

90, BEADON STREET, CALCUTTA Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.

This establishment is under the supervision of Dr.

J. N. Chatterjee, M. B., (H. S.) medicines given tree to poor patients coming into the dispensary. Cholera and family box with 12, 24, and 30 phials of medicine with other necessities Rs. 2, 3 and 3-8 respectively and so on. Our ANTICHOLERICA is the best preventive and cure for cholera. Price small phial annas 5. Postage co. fa. Catalogue free or application. CHATTERJEE & FRIENDS, 90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

# WE DON'T REQUEST-YOU TO PURCHASE.

We only solicit examination of our universally praised ornaments, before purchasing Chemical-Gold Ornaments from any other shop. Illustrated Price List of various kinds of important articles and Ornaments &C., is sent free on application.K. SMITH & Co., No. 344 Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

#### HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

IT makes the grey and white hairs jet black p minute and lasting for 3 months. Price Reth ahia V. P. P. extra.

DR. H. BISWAS,

Amrita Bazar Medical Hall, Jessore.

CHEAPEST & BEST HOUSE For Incandescent lamps, Mantles, Mica Chimneys Canopies, Primus Stoves and Municipal Requisites.

For Prices apply to :- THE GLOBE STORES, CO... GENERAL MERCHANTS, KALSADEV I POST BOMBAY.



PLEASE SEE AND READ All sorts of Gold, Silver and jewelle of high polish and remarkable finish for sale and prepared promptly on moderate. Trial orders are solicited a sale but to convince the public workmanship of the firm. Illustration receipt of 4 annas postage. Thousa testimonials.

HAZRA, GUPTA & CO. GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS, Ghoramarah P. O. Rajshahi,



newly received. To secure a suitable pair, please apply for a price list containing particulars on sight of Messrs. MULLICK & Co., Opticians, 37 Swallow Lane, Calcutta.



DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR M. A. M. D.,

ORATORY CALCUTTY

Rev Dr. Davies, Principal, Guzerat College says:—"I have used your Vitaline, I used your Vitaline, I am very glad to say, of it has given me new life."

Lt. Col G. C. Jones Commanding the Bhopal Battalion, Indore, says:—"Your 'Elixir of Life' has cured me of a lingering and protract, ed disease."

F. R. Sandford, Bhujudi, Manbhum, says:—"I may mention that it has done me a great ".boog

H. H. Maharaja Gour-Chandra Deo, Feudatory Chief of Rairakhol, C. P., says:—"Your Vita-line' has been of great benefit to one of my friends. You should cer tainly be congratulated on the success of your medicine Send one gross bottles for hos-pital purposes."

Henry John Eunson, M. A., C. I. E., Mana-ger, Vizagapatam Min-ing Co., says:—"Having taken one course of your 'Vitaline \*\* 1 found that the benefit derived was in every way most atisfactory,'

GUARANTEED All affections of the Bri Nerves and Muscles: all disease of the Genito Urinary Organs safely, surely and speedily cured Strengthens, Invigorates and Beautifies. Approved and endorsed by the highest Medical Authorities W. MAJOR & Co. CALCUTTA.

Military, Pay—office Calcut ta, says: "It is

Captain J. Birch, (Retd] I. M. S., Allahabad, says:—
'Thanks for the Vitaline bottle sent; \* \*
would be as well for you to send me another P. extra,

Prince Mahomed
Bukhtiyar Shah, C. 1,
E., late Sheriff of
Calcutta, says:—"Your
Vitaline is highly
spoken of by several ef
my friendsand acquaintances who have had
occasion to use it' occasion to use it'

Captain A, Mattos Cordeiro, Gca says:—"A sick man has used your Vitaline with good\_effect."

Mr. Joseph C. Sequeira C/o C. P de Cunha, M. D. of the J. J. Hos. pital, Bombay, says:—
"I am a medical student of the Grant Medical College of Bombay, and by the advice of a Professor, I intend to try your elixir, Please send a dozen bottles per V, P P.

The only Standard Remedy for See materrhæa, Loss of memoro and Brin-Frg etc.

Equally benficial in all climates and seasons,

All correspondence are kept strictly confidential Price per bot (lasting for 10 days) Rs 3, 3, bots (complete course of Treatment) Rs 8-8.
6 bots Rs 16 Doz Rs 30. Packing and Postage etc. Extra.

Thousands of testimonials from all quarters.

CAN BE HAD OF ALL PRINCIPAL MEDICINE-VENDORS OR

THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS

W. MAJOR & Co., 12, Wellington Street, CALCUITA. Tel graphic Address\_"MAJO



The Ansonia Lever's Watch. A grand time-eeper, showy strong and lasting Rs. 3-12. The Roscopf Lever Watch. A very strong and erviceable watch, Rs. 6 and 8. Smaller size, Rs. 10.

The Indian Time Watch. A grand looking watch Rs. 5-8, smaller size, Rs. 6-0.

The Indian Time Lever Watch. Rs. 9.

The Matchless by West End Watch Co, Rs. 10.

The Berna by ditto Rs. 16.

Wrist Watches. Nickel 6 jewels Rs. 6 and 7, silver Rs. 10 and 12, Lever Rs. 18.

The Office Printing Outfit No O. Contains a 5 A font of solid rubber type, two sets of figures, signs and spaces (about 125 pieces tin all), ink-pad, two line holder and tweezers. Perfect card printer. Rs. 1-8 or by V. P. P. Rs. 1-11

The Office Printing Outfit No. 2 Contains a 5 A 6 a font (capital and small letters, two sets of figures, signs and spaces (about 250 pieces) superior three-line holder and other accessories. Rs. 4-8 or by V. P. Rs. 4-14. V, P. P. Rs. 4-14.

Pearl Dating Stamp—Prints dates, months and years. As. 14, by V. P. P. Rs. 1-2.

D Shape Eye Preservers with best quality neutral tinted glasses, Rs. 3.

Do. Superior quality, Rs. 4-8.

Three-letter Monograms in rubber Rs. 2.

CHATTERJI BROS. & Co., 67 B, Kutighat Street, Barnagore, Calcutta.



AVOID ALL SPURIOUS IMITATIOOS, JUSE ONLY PURE AND GENUINE

TAMBUL BIHAR

REGISTERED. Its large sale has drawn many Imitator
Genuine ones, bears the Trade mark Trisus and the name. KISHORI LAL KHETRI

Highly scented and efficacious spices for betel and tobacco. It at once removes the bad smell from the mouth and strengthens the gums of the teeth. It has its medicinal properties, it is a medicine for cough and cold. It invigorates the system. When smoked mixed with tobacco it emits the sweet aroma which lasts long and pleases the mind. In short such an article of luxury and necessity, and at the same time cheap is not to be found in India.

Large pot 8 annas. Small 4 annas, V. P. P. extra. V. P. P. for pots less than 6 are not at-

### SUSIL MALATI

INDIAN POMETOM. Registered Trade Mark-Dumbor.

Galcut ta, says: "It is: By its regular use the face becomes free from all doing me wonderfully sorts of eruptions, pimples, and other black spots good."

A good of the face smooth and glossy. It is a quite and makes the face smooth and glossy. It is a quite new article. If it be used twice daily, within a very short time black spots on the face disappear for ever. It beautifies the face and hair.

Large pot 4 annus. Small pot 2 annus. From one to twelve pots postage, packing and V. P. P. As. 6

Not less than 6 pots will be sent by V. P. P. MRITTUNJOY OINTMENT.

An infabible remedy for all sorts of sore.

Price As. 4 per pot, Packing, Postage; and V. P.

SOLD' EVERYWHERE, KISOHRI LAL XHETRI, 89 (B), Beadon Street, Calcutta.

ARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS REDECUTOR FOR A SHORT TIME.

Tod's Rajasthan.—The only legitimate & Regular History of the Hindus and their princes A Faithful reproduction of the Original Work. With Genealogical Tables, &c. Good Paper and Printing. Complete in 2 big volumes. Cloth gilt. Full price Rs. 8, Reduced price —Pictorial Edition Rs. 7; Without Pictures. Rs. 6, Postage 12 Annas.

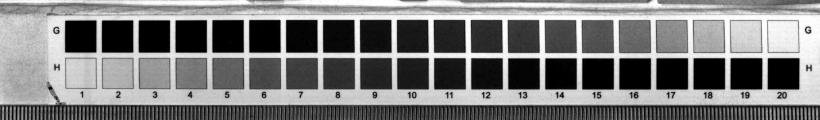
Asiatic Researches—Comprising! History, Antiquities, Arts, Sciences and Literature of Asia. Faithfully reprinted from the Original with all the Pictures, &c. Govt. of India and Bengal Asiatic Society have spent lakhs and lakhs of rupee for this work. Volumes I & II complete, English leather & cloth, gitt-lettered. Price, both volumes, Rs. 10. Reduced Price Rs. 8. Postage 10 annas.

Hitopadesha—Of Vishnusharma,—Sir Whilam Jones' English Translation of Complete Hitopadesha in four Chapters: Mitralabha, Surhidbhed, Bigraha, & Sandhi. Cloth-board, Price Rs. 1-4. Reduced price Ans. 12, Postage 1 anna.

Emplitum of Knowledge—An Illustrated Work of Fact, Fiction, Science and Adventure, Abounds in Sensational Detective and other Stories; Fairy Tales; Poetry; Biography; Puzzles; Pastimes; Formulas for preparing Recipes, Syrups, and Perfumery; treatment of Diseases; &c. It consists of twenty-five complete charming Stories or Novelettes written by eminent English writers and numerous other subjects pleasing and instructive alike to grown-up boys and grown-up men. Cloth board. Price Rs. 3, Reduced price Re. 1, Postage 3 ans.

Ayeen Akbery. Or the Institute of the Emeror Akber. Translated from the original Persian by Fiancis Gladwin. "Perhaps no book in the respublic of letters contains so much information in so small a compass."—Clarke, Vols. I & II complete. Reduced price Rs. 4. Postage 6 ans.

Shah Nameh...of the Persian poet Firdassi, the Homer of the East—Translated into English by James Akkinson. It comprises the annals and achievements of the ancient kings of Persia, and abounds in adventures of the most wild and romantic description. Reduced



TIPPERA NOTES.

Comilla, July 23.

EXTRAORDINARY DOINGS OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. Our little town has been much agitated over a matter which seriously concerns the future of our younger generation. Moulvi Chittagong Division, has been living here for some months and, in the name of morality and discipline, is doing things which are not liked the educated public here. With a view to exterpate here. With a view to exterpate some forms of vice obtaining among some of the school bys, he sought the co-operation of the educated public, and at his instance a Guardians' Committee was formed. But shortly after the Monly cliented their shortly after, the Moulvi alienated their sym pathy by initiating some extraordinary proceedings and adopting measures which are bound to produce a demoralizing effect. The Guardians' Commietee, which consisted o was formed at the instance of the Inspector himself, was treated by him with but scan courtesy and their suggestions and recommendations were not in the least heeded to Some communications were published in "Pratinidhi," one of the local newspaper: about the extraordinary proceedings of the Inspector. This gave umbrage to Moulv Abdul Karim. Having failed to enlist the sympathy of the local public, he sought to influence the Divisional Commissioner and the District Magistrate. In this, he has part succeeded. A new Committee has been to ted, consisting of the Divisional Commissioner, the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and two District Superintendent of Police and two or three other gentlemen Babu Ananga Mohan or three other gentlemen Babu Ananga Mohan Naha, the Government Pleader, who was to be a member, has been excluded from this Committee. The public have lost their confidence in Moulvi Abdul Karim and we wonder why there should be so much fuss in a matter age have been prohibited from attending school for an indefinite period and the fatter of many others are hanging in the balance. of many others are hanging in the balance. A boy of the Eusuff School for whom a lenient boy of the Eusuff School for whom a lenient sentence would have sufficed, was fined and whippedin the presence of other boys. The boy got 15 lashes. So far as the public have been able to ascertain, the boy did not deserve this barbarous punishment. The guilty and innocent boys were alike hauled up and capriciously dealt with by the Inspector. What has taken the public by surprise is the sudder transfer of a teacher of the Zilla School to Noakhali. The circumstances which led to Noakhali. The circumstances which led to the transfer are as follows. A son of the Inspector is a student of the 4th class, Zilla School. He was allowed reserved seat in the class. One day the teacher in question allowed two other boys to sit on the same bench with him and the very next day he was required to leave Commila for Noakhal! all on a sudden. Not a day's time was allowed. In the meantime, another teacher had been brought from Noakhali by a telegraphic order. Then as to the transfer of the teacher in question, the Inspector now admits that he was wrong and acted indiscreetly. He has apologized to the teacher and also to his brother, who is a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. But how is it that the Inspector does not bring him back to Comilla now that he has actually worth if the grievance be not removed? It is acts of this nature which have made the Inspector so unpopular. The local public

Inspector so unpopular. The local public were very willing to co-operate with him but his own indiscretion have alienated their sympathy. After whas transpired, we hope that better sense would now prevail with Moulvi Abdul Karim and that he would rectify the mistakes which he has already done.

MR. MCMINN AND THE PROPOSED COLLEGE

Babus Ananda Chandra Roy, Ananga Mohan Naha, Rajani Nath Nandi, Syed Hossain Hyder Chowdhuri, and Kazi Munshi Reyazud din Mohammed and Moulvi Abdul Karim has din Mohammed and Moulvi Abdul Karim has been formed for taking necessary steps in this direction. Babu Ananda Chandra Roy proprietor of the Victoria College, has kindly consented to make over his college to a Board. Trustees, provided it be properly equipped and maintained. The gentlemen present were treated to a light refreshment after which the assembly dispersed.

OUTRAGING FEMALE MODESTY

Tangail, July 23.

I am literally tired of reporting cutrage cases which are occurring here since last few years. Only in April last, a girl of Danya aged only twelve, was cutraged, but the accused was let off.

On the 4th instant, a girl aged four or five years, of village Pinchoria, thana Tangail, went to answer a call of nature. On her way back, the accused, a lad of fourteen or fiteen of the same village, it was alleged suddenly

back, the accused, a lad of fourteen or fiteen of the same village, it was alleged suddenly carried her away to a jute field, and after gagging her mouth with a piece of cloth took indecent liberties on her. The elder sister of the girl, coming on the outer appartment of the house, saw the movements of the jute plants. She proceeded there and found the accused running away, and the girl lying in a pool of blood. She was unconscious, and a stream of blood was flowing. An alarm being raised witnesses came, and the girl was carried home. An information was lodged being raised witnesses came, and the girl was carried home. An information was lodged with the Police, and the Police Sub-Inspector Babu Shital Chandra Sen immediately repaired to the spot and after vigorous enquiry submitted his report in an "A" Form facts true. On the 19th instant our S.D.O. after recording the depositions of the witnesses, committed the accused to the Court of Sessions, to take his trial before the Judge of Mymensingh. of Mymensingh.

CHOLERA MORBUS has lost its terrors in 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.; Abdool Rahaman; Abdul Karsem, Calcut's,

BENGAL STAMP DEPARTMENT.

The revenue collected under the Stamp and The revenue collected under the Stamp and Court-fees Acts amounted to Rs. 1,98,35,542 against Rs. 1,95,70,438 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,65,104. The figures adopted in the revised budget estimate for the year were Rs. 1,96,00,000, or Rs. 2,35,542 less than the actual realisations. The increase of revenue was obtained under the head of Ludicial stamps the head of Judicial stamps.

The total charges during the year amounted to Rs. 5,24,914, being an increase of 5.9 per cent. over the figures for 1902-1903 which was mainly under 'refunds.'

The statistics of receipts from the sale of the different kinds of stamps under the heads Judicial and Non-Judicial in the several discricts have been compiled mainly from the figures furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta. There is a discrepancy of Rs 88 between the figures of total receipts in these statements and those furnished in Statement I, which cannot be reconciled until finally verified statistics are received from the

The sale-proceeds of Court-fee stamps, exiding stamps for copies, rose from Rs. 3,31 sto Rs. 1,34,39,977, that is, by Its The greater portion of the in contributed by the districts of Mongh 54,607), Tippera (Rs. 46,175), Patna (Assertion of the in 26,367), Dacca (Rs. 24,978), Bhagalpu 22,341) and Noakhali (Rs. 20,338) and Patrick of Monghyr is attri-Mongh Patna (A Burdwan Bhagalpur 21,938) rae ease in Monghyr is attri-buted by the Co cor to the institution dur-ng the year of a large number of civil suite which had been withheld in the preceding year n account of plague. The increase in the dis-rict of Patna was due to the institution of larger number of cases under the Indian Succession Act, 1865. The increase in other districts is generally attributed to the increased number and value of civil and rent-

The largest decrease (Rs. 48,246) occurred in Gaya, and is attributed to the prevalence of plague which kept people away from the Courts. The decrease (Rs. 19,526) in Darbhanga is ascribed by the Collector to a marked falling off in the number of rent-suits, which had increased abnormally in the years immediately following the recent settlement operations in the district.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 62,903 in the receipts from the sale of non-judicial stamps, due to a decline in the receipts under the heads of impressed stamps, impressed labels, and notarial stamps. The revenue derived from the sale of impressed stamps amounted to Rs. 34,89,903, in comparison with Rs. 35,59,667 in the preceding year. The number of deeds executed was fewer, for The number of deeds executed was fewer, for which it is not possible to give any particular explanation. The revenue derived from the sale of "hundis," or inland bills-of-exchange, was Rs. 1,31,860, showing an increase of Rs. 6,374 as compared with the receipts of the preceding year. The receipts from the sale of impressed labels, which are used only in Calcutta, were noticeably smaller than in the preceding year, when the receipts were abnormally large. There was a satisfactory increase in the sale of one-anna receipt stamps, especially in Calcutta. The increase stamps, especially in Calcutta. The increas in the sale of forms for cheques or receipts is attributed to the larger issues of cheque books to District and Local Boards, and to growth of trade in Calcutta.

The total number of vendors for the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps luring the year was 6,253, or a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 568 persons. A considerable reduc-

realised by Revenue Officers as compared with the figures of 1902-1903. The decrease occurred mainly in Calcutta, where there had been an abnormal increase in the previous war.

The number of cases instituted for the in-The number of cases instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Stamp Act was 356, in which 376 persons were brought to trial, against 220 cases and 252 persons in the preceding year. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 3,747 in comparison with Rs. 1,557, while the amount distributed in rewards was Rs. 2,420 against Rs. 551.

Of the cases of the valuation of estates for the issue of probates or letters of administra-tion reported during 1903-1904, 81.1 per cent. were enquired into. The corresponding percentage in the preceding year was 78.2. The proportion borne by the deficit vealised to the amount originally process. as compared with 14. previous year.

Mr. Sidney Preston, Secretary to the Public Works Department for Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, United Provinces, proceeds home on sixty days' leave at the close of the Irrigation Conference at Simla in September, Mr. Benton, of the Public Works Department Secretariat, Punjab, officiates for him.

Judgment in the Billiard Table Case at Ootacamund, in which Messrs. Simpson and Ootacamund, in which Messrs, Simpson and Co. were charged by Captain Swam, Adjutant of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, with attempted cheating in respect to certain billiard table cushion rubbers supplied to the Volunteer Club, has been delivered by the District Magistrate, who refused to frame a charge against the accused.

Lately four Mahomedane says the Christian Communication of the Christian Charge against the accused.

Lately four Mahomedans, says the "Hyderabad Journal," have been imported into this Province and given high posts. This shows that the wrong policy of giving appointments not according to merit, ability and capability of the candidates, but merely on racial considerations, strongly commented on by us, is still being adhered to by the authorities. We strongly protest against this ana; Abdul Kareem, Calcutts. Lately four Mahomedans, says the "Hy-

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AT CROYDON.

TWO PICTURES AND A CONTRAST.

On Sunday evening Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in pursuance of a lite-long campaign, visited Croydon, and delivered a lecture, under the auspices of the West Croydon Social Union, at the Tamworth Street, with the object of further enlightening the people of England as to the condition of India. He was introduced the Mr. Wallsbark, the Chairman in a farm to the condition of India. He was introduced by Mr. Wallabank, the Chairman, in a few sentences appreciative of his "grand and noble stand on behalf of an oppressed people." Mr. Wallbank remarked that we treat India as a missing quantity; even Mr. Chamberlain, in his quack remedes, left that great country entirely out of his calculations. He thought it was time Englishmen realised their responsibilities in the matter. responsibilities in the matter. Mr. Naoroji said he was very much obliged to them for inviting him to address them on India. In order to give them a clear idea of the condition of India, he thought he would

give them two pictures in contrast with each other. Before the war between Spain and America promised that, if they were victorious, they would give Cuba her independence. They were victorious, and they honourably fulfilled their promise, with the result that in Cuba independence was followed by prosperity and happiness. It should, Mr. Naoroji remarked, be remembered that in this war. America spent her own money and shed her own America spent her own money and shed her own blood; and, without considering the sacrifices she had made, she fulfilled her promise, and gave independence to Cuba. There was no such declaration made with regard to the Philippines; but the principles on which the Americans had thus far acted were in the right direction. They had established a Civil Commission there, and they had added an right direction. They had established a Civil Commission there, and they had added on that Commission three Filipinos; they had made three Filipinos Judges of the Supreme Court, another Solicitor-General, whilst other officials and nearly all the Governors of privinces had been drawn from the Filipinos. It was not yet clearly beclared that they would give the Philippines independence, but the best and noblest intellects in America were now petitioning the Conventions to that end, and he hoped the righteous would prevail over the worshippers of Mammon. He had, the lecturer explained, presented this picture in order to show by way of contrast the manner in which Britain had dealt with India. At the beginning, in the middle of manner in which Britain had dealt with India. At the beginning, in the middle of the 18th century, when Britain obtained political power in the Northern Provinces, the tyranny, the oppression, and the corruption which had marked the tythment of the Indians had been so about the twenty of Directors itself was indignant at it, and distinctly declared that such oppression had never occurred in that such oppression had never occurred in that such oppression had never occurred in any age or country. Some noble-minded Anglo-Indian officials also had protested, notably Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, who pointed out that the result could not but be to the worsening of the people of India. In the year 1833, when slavery was abolished, India's slavery was also abolished. Up to that time they were worse than slaves. abolished, India's slavery was also abolished. Up to that time they were worse than slaves, because slaves were taken care of by their masters, whereas the loss of Indians to their master did not matter. The question was discussed, and the Parament of the day took an interest in the subject, which, to their grief, it did not to-day; and they passed an Act as to how India was to be governed an Act as to how India was to be governed, and one clause of that Act clearly laid it down that in the employment of servants there was to be no distinction whatever of colour, race, or creed. Well, here was a promise just as the Americans promised Cuba independence. America spent her own money Mr. McMinn, the Manager of His Highness
the Maharaja of Tippera, and Raj-Kumar
Nabadvip Chandra Deb Berman Bahador invited the educated public to an informal discourse in the Town Hall to consider the
advisability of establishing a first, grade
dilega at Comilla and approaching His High
ness the Maharajah of Tippera for funds. A
Working Committee consisting of the District
Judge, the District Magistrate, Mr. McMinn,
Bahas Annada Chandra Roy, Anaga Mohas
Naha, Rajani Nath Nandi, Syed Hossain
Hyder Chowdhuri, and Kazi Munaki Reyard
Hyder Chowdhuri, and Kazi Munaki Reyard
Hyder Chowdhuri, and Mazi Munaki Reyard
Hyder Chowdhuri, and Kazi still remained a dead letter. In 1858 a solemn declaration was made, in the mouth of the Queen, that the Indians should be treated as other British subjects, that so far as might be her subjects, of whatever race or creed, should be truly and impartially admitted to offices in the Queen's service the duties of which they were qualified to discharge. Had the promise been fulfilled? No. And the extraordinary thing was they themselves had confessed they had not done so. Lord Lytton, in proclaiming the Queen Empress of India, said before the Grand Durbar in 1877: "You, the Natives of India, of whatever race or said before the Grand Durbar in 1877: "You, the Natives of India, of whatever race or creed, have a recognised claim to share largely with your Engilsh fellow-subjects, according to your capacity, in the administration of the country you inhabit." Again the Queen repeated her proclamation. Here, then, were deliberate promises and pledges by Acts of Parliament, by proclamation, by solemn appeal to God—and what was the result? The position was at present worse than ever position was at present worse than ever before. Lord George Hamilton here and Lord Curzon in India had made matters worse; they had passed many retrograde measures, and they had actually produced a degree of dissatisfaction of which the people here had no idea. He referred to some of the confessions of Anglo-Indians of which he had spoken. In 1860 Sir Charles Wood formed a Committee of fire members of his Council to Committee of five members of his Council to Committee of five members of his Council to enquire into the rights and claims of the Indians under the Act of 1833, and this Committee distinctly and unanimously reported that the British Government were exposed to the charge of keeping promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. They pointed out that the only way in which justice could be done according to that Act and to the

> CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cure and ures

proclamations was that there should be no and of their right of service; and degenera-distinction of race or creed, and that exami-tion, moral and physical, was the result. nations for Civil Service should be held simul. This plunder was unceasing; they were, in to understand the real position or their res ponsibilities, or to see whether they were governing India with righteousness and justice, or with dishonour, greed, and injustice. Here were the two pictures, and he could not but think every Englishman would blush to see them. As a student o would blush to see them. As a student of English literature, and as a British subject, he was proud of the sacrifices England had made in the cause of liberty and freedom but here they had reversed the whole thing. They thought their business was not to make people free, but slaves. Here were the two pictures. The one bright, glorious, and noble, and the other dark, inglorious, and ignoble. He would explain the real cause of the whole thing. They plundered them of their money

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.-For severa years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quick ly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this troeble was frequently accompanied with sever pain and cramps. I used to call on doctor for my trouble but it became so regular summer affliction that in my search for 1-lief I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colling Chelera, and Diarrhoea Remedy which lic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, whic proved so effective and so prempt that proved so effective and so prempt that 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, Annmona Iswa, U.S.A. For sale by.

Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B.K. Paul and Co.; Abdool Rahaman; Abdul Karcom, Calcutta.

nations for Civil Service should be held simultaneously in India and England, and that the words of Lord Salisbury, being bled year the best should be appointed. The Duke of Argyll made this contession: "I must say we have not fulfilled our duty or promises and engagements which we made." And Lord poverty? Their poverty increased every day, Lytton said that no sooner was the Act of 1833 passed than the Government began to devise means for practically evading the fulfilment of it. Here was the charge of a Viceroy against the British Government. Then the Duke of Devonshire had said: "It India is to be better governed, it can only be by the employment of the best and most intelligent of the Natives themselves." He had presented to them the picture of the manner in which the Americans had behaved towards the Cubans and Filipinos, and it should, he said, be noted that the Americans did in two or three years what the Englis! should, he said, be noted that the Americans did in two or three years what the Englis! had failed to do in 150 years. He had pointed out how the best hearts and intellects of America had themselves without pressure risen up and demanded that Congress should declare the independence of the Philippines in good time. What was the picture here? Nine tenths of the English people were utterly ignorant of what the real relations between England and India were. They had never shown the slightest desire or made the least effort to understand the real position or their result was the result was that India was e30,000,000 or £40,000,000 of their wealth every year. They went on getting poorer and poorer, and the result was that India was perished. Did they suppose that this violation of all that was good, great, and moral could continue for ever? Why, what a retribution must await England! He implored them to think of their responsibilities, and to see what results attended the present government of India. Mr. Naoroji then replied to a few questions, and a brief discussion or med.

The other day another man, Andi Achari, was arrested with a lot of false coins and mplements for coining.

The locusts in the Poona District are becoming to be so acutely felt by the poor cultivators that the Government have conidered it advisable to call upon the inhabitans to make some rigorous onslaught against the pest. Village school masters have been directed to close their establishments and to endeavour as much as possible to mitigate the . Prizes for the destruction of the eggs and for locusts themselves, are offered to all willing to take part in the work of destruc-

TRY

And you will know in 24 hours what a marvellous remedy R. LAUGIN & CO'S.

. Gonococci are the specific cause of this disease. These microscopic germs poison the mucus membrane and thus propagate the disease. Unless these germs are eradicated there is no radical cure. Healing Balm totally destroys these germs and so the cure effected by it is permanent and radical. In a day the sting of the disease will be over.

In a week the patient will be radically cured.

Indisputable evidence of itsefficacy:

1. The leading Indian Medical Journal, the "Indian Lancet" says:

1. The leading Indian Medical Journal, the "Indian Lancet" says:

1. The leading Indian Medical Journal, the "Indian Lancet" says:

2. The leading Indian Medical Journal, the "Indian Lancet" says:

3. R. Laugin & Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable ther an putic agent and one on which medical man and the general public may without any doubt depend (15th December, 1902. No.. 24 Page 862)

3. R. Newgent, L. R. C. P. R. S. (Edin), says:

3. R. Newgent, L. R. C. P. R. S. (Edin), says:

4. Dr. K. P. Gufta, Col., I. M. S., M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S. (Edin.) D. Sc. (Cambridge,) P. H. D. (Cantab.), late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc., says:

4. Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., say:

4. Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., say:

1. The leading Dalm in the compound to a series of the cure effected by it is permanent and radical.

1. The care effected by it is permanent and radical.

2. The compound to a series of the cure effected by it is permanent and radical.

3. R. Newgent and the cure effected by it is permanent and radical.

4. Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., say:

1. The leading Balm in the cure effected by it is permanent and radical.

1. The care effected by it is permanent and radical.

1. The cure effected by it is permanent and radical.

1. The leading Balm totally it is permanent and radical.

1. The leading Balm totally it is permanent and radical.

2. The compound to a series of the cure effected by it is permanent and radical.

3. The compound to a s

obstinate disease."

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

5. DR. U. Gupta, M. D., C. M. (Edin.), F. C. S. (London), etc., says:—"... I tried R. Laugin &. Co's Healing Balm, and found it a really very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhoea."

6. DR. G. C. BEZ BARUA, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), F. L. P. (Glesgow) and L. M., etc., late Civil Surgeon, British Guiana, says:—"... Healing Balm is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-Urinary tract and it acts like charm."

7. DR. R. G. KAR, L. R. C. P. (Edin.) Secretary Calcutta Medical School, says:—"... Healing

Urinary tract and it acts like charm."

7. DR. R. G. KAR, L. R. C. P., (Edin.), Secretary, Calcutta Medical School, says:—"... Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhœa."

8. DR. T U.Ahmed, M. B., C. M. L. S. A., (London), His Majesty's Vice-Consul, says:—"... I can recommend this Healing Balm strongly to the suffering public."

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

10. Dr. R. A. Fermie L. R. C. P. & S. etc, says:—"... I used Healing Balm for Gonorrheea in a number of my patients and found it very efficacious."

Many other certificates from doctors of equal eminence will be published hereafter and may be had on application.

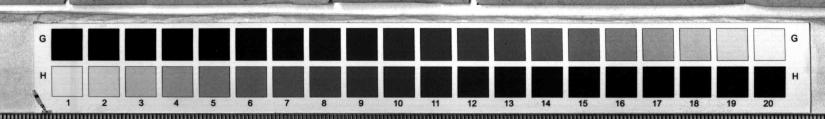
2 oz. phial . . . . . . Rs. 2-8 1 oz. do. . . . . . . . . . . I-12-0 POST AND PACKI NG CHARGES EXTRA EBONY.

THE INDIAN HAIR DYE

Fast and permanent. Changes grey hair into jet black or brown. Stands constant washing. Does not ain the skin. Odourless.

Price two phials with 2 brushes Re. 1-2-0, Postage and packing extra,

R. LAUGIN & CO., CHEMISTS.
148, BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.



THE RANADE MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

THE LYING OF THE FOUNDATION-

Madras, July 25.

A large gathering of Indian gentlemen assembled yesterday morning at Mylapore to witness the ceremony of lying the foundation stone of the Ranade Memorial Library attached to the South Indian Association, by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale.

MR, GOKHALE'S SPEECH. Mr. President and Gentlemen.-I must, in the first place, tender to the promoters of this memorial movement my most sincere and grateful thanks for the great honour which they have done me in asking me to lay this foundation stone. When I was first apprised of your intention to ask me to perform this function, I confess, I was greatly astonished that your kindness for me personally should have carried you so far as to make you lose sight of certain obvious considerations, and that you should have decided to ask one who was comparatively a junior worker in public life to undertake a duty, orworker in public life to undertake a duty, ordinarily reserved and very properly reserved,
—only for men who held distinguished position in life or had grown gray in the service
of their country. However, I found that
it was impossible for me to get out of the position without upsetting all your arrangements and causing you serious inconvenience,
and thus it is that you find me coming before
you this morning in a capacity in which I you this morning in a capacity in which I would not have appeared, had the matter rested with me only. Gentlemen, to me as a Mahratta and as one whose privilege it was to sit humbly and reverently for more than 12 years—the allotted period of discipleship in this land,—at the feet of Mr. Ranade, capital of the Southern Presidency. We, on the Bombay side, are of course having our memorials to him. There is first of all the Bombay movement, whose fund now stands at about Rs. 20,000, which I understand is going to be devoted to the erection of a statue. Then there is the movement at Poona. Our fund we expect to exceed a lakh of rupees and we purpose to devote it to the founding of en Economic Justifute, intended to encourage the study of economic questions and to promote the industrial development of this country. Then there is the Social Conference memorial, which was inaugurated two years ago at Ahmedabad and which is intended to earry on Mr. Ranade's work in connection with Social Reform. We are thus trying to do what little we can to express our sense of the deep and undying gratatude we owe to Mr. Ranade. We came under the mfuence of his work and his thoughts and we owe it to ourselves to show that his memory is to us a most cherished possession. But, gentlemen, that you in Madras should also think it necessary to raise a memorial in Mr. it cannot fail to be a matter of deep gratifi gentlemen, that you in Madras should also think it necessary to raise a memorial in Mr. Ranade's honour is, to my mind, a circumstance of deep significance—illustrative of the new spirit which is moving on the fare of the waters, of the new life with which the dead bones in the valley are becoming slowly instinct. What is the meaning of this memorial which you are raising here to-day? I interpret it as a recognition of the fact that Mr. Ranade was a man who belonged that Mr. Ranade was a man who belonged not to one province, but to the whole country, not to one race or caste, but to all the races and castes and creeds that are to be found in and castes and creeds that are to be found in India. And the work that he gave to the which Mr. Ranade himself greatly excelled, and to which there is need for our young as a whole is regarded with love and reverence by all, irrespective of the differences of place or language. How came Mr. Ranade to receive this recognition, and what was the bulk of our educated men to achieve any character of his work that it should be so character of his work that it should be so character of his countrymen? Of course, high degree of specialized knowledge and we all know that Mr. Ranade was a present of the plaintiff, on asking and on a relation of the plaintiff, on asking and on a relation of the plaintiff, on asking the defendant the reason, was informed by him that he did not intend to marry her, as she and her family suffered from consumption, which allegation the plaintiff emphasis as she and her family suffered from consumption, which allegation the plaintiff emphasis as she and her family suffered from consumption, which allegation the plaintiff control of the plaintiff, on asking and on a relation of the plaintiff, on asking the defendant the reason, was informed by him that he did not intend to marry her, as she and her family suffered from consumption, which allegation the plaintiff control of the plaintiff, on asking and on a relation of the plaintiff, on asking and on a relation of the plaintiff; and on a relatio eminently great and a pre-eminently good man—a great thinker, a great scholar, a worker, a saintly person in private life. But this by itself would not have sufficed to bring him as along to the heaves of his countries. him so close to the hearts of his countrymen as we know him to he, and as this great gathering so well illustrates. And a man must enter largely into an higher life and must win a prominent place in our hearts, before the people will come forward to honour his memory after death. I have already said that Mr. Ranade was a pre-eminently great and a pre-eminently good mar. But he was more, He was one of these men who appear, from time to time, in different countries and on different occasions, to serve as a light to guide the footsteps of our weak and erring humanity. He was a him so close to the hearts of his countrymen sions, to serve as a light to guide the footsteps of our weak and erring humanity. He was a man with a mission in life—the preacher of a new gaspel, one who imparted a new impulse to our thoughts and breathed a new hope into our hearts. And this mission was to interpret to us the new order of things that had come into existence under the dispensation of a wise Province—to point out to us its meaning, the opportunities it afforded, the responsibilities it imposed and the rich harvest that was to be gathered, if only we did not shrink from the labour that was demanded of us. And high indeed were his qualified of us. And high indeed were his qualifications for delivering his message to us. A great, a massive intellect, a heart that overflowed with the love of his country, an earnest and dauntless spirit, an infinite capacity for work, patience inexhaustible, and an humble faith in the purpose of Providence humble faith in the purpose of Providence that nothing shook—a man so equipped could worthily undertake the task of moulding the thoughts and hopes and aspirations of his countrymen. And for thirty-five years Mr. Ranade worked for us not in one field but nearly in all fields of human activity, the one passion of his heart throughout being that one passion of his heart throughout being that India might take her place among the nations of the world, worthy of her ancient greatness, her men and women growing to the full height of their stature, inspired by high ideals and undertaking great national tasks. I think no man of our time had realized more clearly, or completely, the characters of the clearly or completely the character of the work that lies before us or the conditions under which that work has got to be done. An ancient race had come in contact with another recently the contact with another, possessing a more vigorous, if a somewhat more materialistic, civilization and if we did not want to be altogether submerged or overwhelmed, it was necessary for us to assimilate what was noble and what was vigorous in the new indiance amountaint. ed or overwhelmed, it was necessary for us to assimilate what was noble and what was vigorous in the new influences operating upon us, preserving at the same time what was good and noble in our own system. I believe prevents a man from being cramped or nargo man cherished more lovingly and reverent.

ly the past of this land than Mr. Ranade. "We could not," as he once declared, "break with the past, if we would. We must not break with it, if we could. "But he was not content to live simply wrapped up in the past. To him, the present and the future of the country were of more pressing importance than the past, and while a study of the past sustained us in our struggle, and furnished guidance for our work, by reminding us of the limitations imposed by the laws of historithe limitations imposed by the laws of historithe and rounting out the defithe limitations imposed by the laws of historical unity of growth and pointing out the deficiencies in our character and development which had to be supplied, the main interest of life was represented by the extent to which the duties of the present were performed and the ground for the future prepayed. In this spirit, he read incessantly, he observed incessantly and he incessantly endeavoured to apply the results of his reading, his thinking and his observation to a solution of the practical problems by which he found his countrymen surrounded. And his heart rejoiced whenever he found another to work in the same spirit. He noted such a man wherever he might be, with uncrring instinct, put himself in touch with him, encouraged him in every him, encouraged him in every

that appointment, and formed, so to say, so many converges to spread the influence of his thoughts and his hopes. Joined to all this was a magnetic personality, without which was a magnetic personality, without which on man can ever become a great leader or a great teacher of men. The grandeur and nobility of his soul impressed itself on all who came in any kind of contact with him, men were afraid to think unworthy thoughts before him, they felt as though they were afraid to think unworthy thoughts before him, they felt themselves to be in an atmosphere of holiness, of love and of serving the foundation. After being garlanded, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale left amidst cheers. There was an Indian band in attendance which played at intervals lively airs.

MIRAGE IN SINGAPO

According to this institution.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer thanked the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for having come all the way from Poona to lay the foundation stone of this South Indian Association. After being garlanded, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale left amidst cheers. There was an Indian band in attendance which played at intervals lively airs.

MIRAGE IN SINGAPO

According to this institution.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer thanked the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for having come all the way from Poona to lay the foundation stone of this South Indian Association. After being garlanded, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale left amidst cheers. There was an Indian band in attendance which played at intervals lively airs.

MIRAGE IN SINGAPO were afraid to think unworthy thoughts before him, they felt themselves to be in an
atmosphere of holiness, of love and of service
—they felt as though they were in the
presence of a being of a higher order. Well
gentlemen, such men are among the chosen
instruments of God to work out His benefi-

no man profited more by what he read or appplied to practical purposes the results of his reading. And nothing gave him more satisfaction or filled him with greater hope than to see young men devoting themselves to the study of those branches of knowledge, for which this Library is intended to offer special facilities. I see that your library is in connection with the South Indian Assortion, which has been started for the encouragement of study in five different branch-Von the 1st March, 1903, the defendant prothese, three at any rate were branches in which Mr. Ranade himself greatly excelled and to which there is need for our young men to devote themselves. In industrial and

such knowledge can be possessed only by a few. I do hope that the activity of this Association, when it is in full swing, will produce some men who will take up these branches for their life-long study. For the bulk of our young men, however, the other three branches, viz., history, economics and politics will and must have the greatest attraction. I see you have excluded from your programme the study of literature, religion and philosophy, and I believe the omission to be significant. It does not mean that you under-value the study of those branches—far from it—but that in your opinion the studies that you provide for, require to be specially

from it—but that in your opinion the studies that you provide for, require to be specially engouraged inasmuch as they are the most neglected. Gentlemen, we must frankly recognise the difficulties that beset a man who seeks general knowledge in these days. The output of literature in any subject in the world is now so great and the accumulation is becoming so vast that it is impossible for any one to take all knowledge for his domain as it was perhaps once possible. We must now all bow to the inevitable and make a choice, and having made a choice, we must choice, and having made a choice, we must stick up to it. I think you cannot recom-mend to the bulk of our educated young men any study more useful than that of History, Economics and politics. Even in these, most of them cannot hope to become specialists, but they can acquire a fair amount of general

acquaintance, which, in the present circumstances of the country, is most essential in order that they might be qualified to become better citizens, understanding the character of the work that has to be done and recognizing the limitations subjects to which it has to be done. A careful study in these three fields will balance our judgment, widen our sympathies and broaden our vision and our our sympathies and broaden our vision and our outlook on life, and will enable us to profit better by the discipline through which we are passing. And if we have a large class of men well read in these subjects, the level of our public life will of necessity be raised, because their capacity to appreciate discriminatingly will not fail to act on their leaders. Gentlement one just repreach against our educated

men, one just reproach against our educated men is that their studies cease directly they leave College—that the education they receive at College, instead of being a mere foundation, is, in most cases, really the whole fabric. I think in this matter we ought to imitate more largely the example of Europeans, who after satisfying the claims of their

rigged ship, and casually sweeping the vista with a glass, the spectator was astonished to notice that the vessel masts, spars and sails, down to the captain on the quarter

ciation, which has been started for the encouragement of study in five different branchers; in the field of history, in the field of industries and in the field of science. Of these, three at any rate were branches in and to which ceased to visit or correspond with plaintiff; and on a relation of the plaintiff, on asking fendant to fix a date for the performance of fendant to fix a date for the performance of the marriage, to which she received no reply. The plaintiff had suffered much pain in body and mind, and injury had been caused to her reputation by the defendant's breach of the promise. The defendant personally worked for gain in Bombay, and the contract was to be completed in Bombay. The defendant denied the breach of promise and the material allegations of the plaint. Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving judgment, said the evidence of the plaintiff and the other witnesses commended itself to the Court as consistent and perfectly reliable, as also the sistent and perfectly reliable, as also the conduct and letters of the parties. The defendant's evidence and that of his brother was, in the Court's opinion, quite unreliable. The defendant's brother's evidence, contrasted with his mother's, shewed important disdemand for the year was 96.04, as compared

In a long order just issued on the progress of the Cauvery Power Scheme, the Maharajan of Mysore cays that the supply of electrical power to the Kolar Gold Manes having been n successful operation for more than a year, the time is ripe for taking stock of the results achieved, and for reviewing the whole enterprise in its several aspects. After reterring at some length to the history of the scheme, which is regarded as the proneer enterprise of this nature in India, and an advance in the matter of distance over which power is transmitted on any other scheme in the world, the order discusses the results achieved, as compared with forecasts on first installation. An excess of 500 power, or more than 12 per cent. above the 4,000 horse-power control with the mines, is available. This cess will be more than counterbalar saving on the second installation n course of erection. The net profits on t year's working of 31.86 pet cent. at fobably unparalleled, and the forecast for ture years inparalleled, and the forecast for ture years indicates very clearly the remarkable value of the property. When the second installation is complete £438,434 will have been spent from funds actually available, and without recourse to borrowing. In return a net profit of £505,600, or more than the cost of the installation of the second seco staliation, is assured in the first five years, whilst the probable profit in the first nine years amounts to £750,000. All the demands of the mines will have been met, and a surplus of over 1,000 horse-power will be available. able for electric lighting or industrial use in Bangalore or elsewhere. The life of the gold mines, the order says, cannot, of course, be foretoid, but at the worst the capital will have been recouped, and experience all the world over shows that available power has never yet lacked a purchaser.

#### INCOME TAX IN BENGAL.

The following extracts from the Resolution and Returns of the Board of Revenue on the working of the Income-tax Department in Bengal in the year 1903-1904 are pub-

The net revenue showed a decrease of 15.7 per cent., as compared with an increase of 3.9 per cent. in 1902-03 this result being to the enactment of Act XI of 1903, raising the minimum income assessable to Income-tax. Deducting collections on incomes below Rs. 1,000 from the receipts of the previous year, the net revenue for the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 1,16,693, or 2.5 per cent.

The collections under Parts I, II and IV showed a decrease of Rs. 1,47,642, Rs. 92,572 and Rs. 6,62,604, or 11.8, 14.03 and 18.3 per cent., respectively. On the other hand, the realizations from On the other hand, the realizations from interest on securities showed an increase of Rs. 5,882, or 6.4 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year. If the collections on incomes below Rs. 1,000 be deducted from those of the preceding year, the year under report would show an increase of Rs. 52,881, or 5.04 per cent. under Part I, and of Rs. 86,521, or 3.009 per cent. under Part IV, while the collections under Part II, would show a decrease of Rs. 92,270, or 14 per cent., which is ascribed to depression in the coal trade and to a falling off in the profits

The number of persons finally assessed de creased by 74,631, or 59.2 per cent., while the final demand for the year fell by Rs. 8,51,746, or 16.1 per cent. The elimination of assesses with incomes below Rs. 1,000, therefore, has relieved more than one half of the former assesses, while resulting in a decrease of only one-sixth of the demand Excluding the exemptions under the recen legislation, the number of persons finally assessed and the final demand for the year under report rose by 5,036 persons and by Rs. 27,774, or by 10.8 and .6 per cent. respectively, as compared with a rise of 1.7 and 2.9 per cent. respectively during 1902-03, in comparison with the preceding year.

The percentage of collections in the final

gies are confined to the pursuit which brings them their daily bread. I hope this Library will supply such a second interest to the lives of many of our young men, and I hope the young men who will come to this Library will realize the responsibility that rests upon them. If you merely have a Library, a building and books, that by itself is not raising a memorial. In one sense, Mr. Ranaddid not require any memorial, His work and the influence of his life constitute the best memorial that can possibly be raised to any man. But this memorial that is being raised to-day is for our own instruction and profit.

Crepancies regarding the meeting of the 1st March; and the Court did not believe it. There was no reason to disbelieve the story of the plaintiff regarding the letter of the 19th February, which was followed up by constant visits. The sugar ceremony was a public announcement of the fact of the entire demand within the year. The did not require any memorial, His work and the plaintiff had proved her case. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 damages and the costs of the suit with 96.6 during 1902-03. The districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Murshidabad, Bogra, Dacca, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Champaran, Darbhanga, Malda, Cuttack and Palamau succeeded in collecting the entire demand within the year. The prescribed standing of 95 per cent. was attained in all the other districts excepting Calcutta and Burdwan, where the percentages were 93.8 and 93.5, respectively. The deficiency in Calcutta during the year was due to the fact that assessments amounting to Rs. 1,02,370 were made during the last quarter of the year, while in Burdwan the non-payment of the tax of Rs. 4,142, by one assessee affected the results adversely.

non-payment of the tax of Rs. 4,142 by one assessee affected the results adversely.

With the disappearance of the smaller assessees the percentage of collections should exhibit an improvement as soon as the partial disorganisation occasioned by the change in the limit of assessable incomes has subsided.

The total cost of assessment and collection of the tax during the year shows a decrease of Rs. 17,525, or 8.2 per cent., in comparison with the previous year, owing to the curtailment of the clerical establishments entertained both in the Collectors' and Comtertained both in the Collectors' and Commissioners' offices, including the office of the Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta, and to the reorganization of the Warrant Establishment in Calcutta by the abolition of the posts of two bailiffs and the employment of permanent peons in the place of the "ticca" peons formerly entertained. The reorganization of the assessors' establishment will be referred the Current year, and the cost of the Department will then be still curther reduced. tertained both in the Collectors' and Com-

The Government of India have decided to admit in future, free of customs duty, all trade catalogues and circulars imported into British India by packet, book or parcel post.

It is not expected that the Tibet Mission and escort will now meet with serious resistance short of the Canno Biron though the tance short of the Sanpo River, though the numerical strength of the hostile force on the route is not exactly known.

The report on the Sanitary Administration of Burma for the year 1903 says that the number of deaths from small-pox in Lower Burma fell from 1,565 in 1902 to 1,266, which is less by 2,287 than the mean of the previous is less by 2,287 than the mean of the previous five years. The disease prevailed in ten out of the thirty-seven towns in Lower Burma. More attention is required in those towns to vaccination. In five out of the seventeen districts in Lower Burma no deaths were registered from this disease. The figures of the registered mortality rates from small-pox for the past five years show that there has been a steady decline in the death-rate under this head of disease, and tends to bear out the contention that the fall in the numbers vaccinated during the same period is only a fall contention that the fall in the numbers vaccinated during the same period is only a fall in paper work, due to better supervision. The number of deaths from small-pox recorded in Upper Burma was 654 as against 350 the preceding year. The disease prevailed in two towns only, Yamethin and Mandalay.

The case in which Sherwood, Goodsir and Welsh with Grs. Bamber and Russell were charged with having, on the night of the 27th ultimo, assaulted Head Constable Moung Lat while in the execution of his duty, came on for hearing before Mr. P. L. Moore, Distinct Mariette of Barcalers. on for hearing before Mr. P. L. Moore, District Magistrate of Bangalore. His Honour commenced by inquiring whether it was not possible to settle the case out of Court, and Mr. Bartels, who appeared to prosecute, stated that the District Superintendent of Police had intimated that the case might be compromised if Moung Lat was willing. The complainant having expressed his willingness to accept an apology from the accused on their admitting the assault, and Mr. Haye expressing the willingness of the accused to grant the apology, the case was allowed to be 86,521, or 3.009 per cent. under Part IV, while the collections under Part II, would show a decrease of Rs. 92,270, or 14 per cent., which is ascribed to depression in the coal trade and to a falling off in the profits of jute mills and presses.

### THE PLACUE PREVENTIVE BEST SANITARY FLUID

PHENOLINE.

APPLY TO MANAGER

THE IMPERIAL TRADING AND MANUFACTURING

MANUFACTURERS OF SEALING WAX & WAX CLOTH No. 10-4, Lower Cibtpore Road, Calcutta.

Ameila Bahar Patrika RATES OF SUBSCRIPT ONS.

(IN ADVANCE.)
DAILY EDITION.

TOWN MOFUSSIL YEARLY HALF-VEARLY - Rs. 20 0 25 0

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA. numbers are charged at four annas per copy. BI- WEEKLY EDITION.

HALF-YEARL

SIGLE COPY THREE ANNAS Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

WEEKLY EDITION Town & Morussil. Rs. 5 0 HALF-YEARLY .- --QUARTERLY

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS. Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy. No advertisement is charged at less than I rupee. For Special Contract Rates, apply to the Managert. All correspondences and remittances are to be sent the address of

G. L. GHOSH, Financial Manager, A. B. Patrika.

Printed and published by T. K. Biswas, at the Patrika Press, No. 2, Ananda Chandra Chatterjee's Lane, and issued by the Patrika Press Office Calcutta.

# Food will surely create Poison, if Digestion is Faulty.

Well-digested food is the source of strength every movement of muscle or mind uses up so bodies. Food repairs this loss, but only when it undigested food ferments in the stomach, poison act, every thought, substance of our

To be strong and healthy, assist your stomach, liver and kidneys to do their work perfectly by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, which contains food-digesting ferments and gentle tonics for the stomach, and has cured more dyspeptics than any other medicine in the world.

# MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"For nine years I suffered from severe pains in the vicinity of the kidneys, lost my appetite completely, and could only take milk and beef tea; anything more substantial would not remain in the stomach. I became so ill that I was forced to take to my bed. A doctor treated me for almost two months, but without success. On arriving at Cape Town at the outbreak of hostilities, a Malay friend told me of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup. One bottle relieved me, and now I am never without a bottle in my house." X. Norodien, Malay Location, Johannesburg, March 27th, 1904.

### Makes Food nourish you.

It aids Digestion, and Food well digested means Strength, Vitality, Health.