

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL XXX V.

CALCUTTA SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904.

NO.62

Nonpari "Assam Eri of Mangaldai Place of Origin.

Using as wrapper in winter prepare summer suit 54 inches wide. Price Rs. 2-8 to 6 per Yard, distinct finishing 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 ANNAS 8.
Enquiry solicited in reply cards. [N] Loss, but sure gain. Apply Kristo Lal Dutta, Mangaldai, Assam.

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Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.

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A new Remedy for Consumption. All Consumptive patients to know that Dr. Paul's "Phtisis Inhalation" kills the specific germs (bacilli) of Consumption and thereby induces prompt and radical cure in the early stage of the disease. In the more advanced stage the Inhalation check, is further progress at once and brings them round gradually in a short time. A trial would prove its beneficial results even in the last stage, when life is certain to be prolonged by its use. One bottle is quite enough for a patient. Medical practitioners, would do well to give the Inhalation a trial in their practice.

Rs. 5 per bottle, V. P. Annas. 12 extra.
Apply to DR. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S.,
(Specialist in Diseases of Liver and Lungs.)
19, Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P. O. Intally, Calcutta,
Telegraphic Address, "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.

MEDICAL OPINION:—

Dr. Hem Chandra Dutta, L. M. S., Medical Officer, Bhagawat Doyal Singh's Charitable Dispensary, Chaitpur, Daltongunge, Palamow, writes:—"I have tried your 'Phtisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption with satisfactory results, and I have found that before the formation of cavities in the lungs the 'Inhalation' is highly efficacious. I heartily recommend it to the public. Our professional brethren would do well to give this remedy a fair trial in their practice. Please send me again a bottle of your 'Inhalation' per V. P., P. for another patient of mine and thereby oblige."

Dr. A. N. Roy Chowdhury, M. B., Calcutta, writes:—"I have tried your 'Phtisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption and, I am glad to say, the results have been highly satisfactory in the first stage of the disease. I always recommend it to my patients. Please supply a bottle of your 'Inhalation' to the bearer whose brother has been suffering from consumption for the last five months and oblige."

Dr. Eduljee Cowasjee, L. M. S., Sir Jamsetjee Sanitarium, Khandalla, Bombay Presidency, writes:—"As I have found your 'Phtisis Inhalation' beneficial, I always recommend it to my patients. Please send me per V. P., P. one bottle of your 'Inhalation' for my wife who has been suffering from symptoms of the first stage of consumption."

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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 fever. In fact, give it but a trial, and you will find that the powder is really a blessing and a cure for all who suffer and for all who are in charge of their lives. Its effects are sure and quick. It can save the lives of such patients and cure such cases as are given up by the doctors and physicians as hopeless amid the despair of their relations.
Give but a trial and you will find its effects yourself. Price is so moderate that a patient can be cured in one anna or less.
PRICE PER PHIAL Re. 1.
PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.

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PREPARED FROM FRESH LEMON (Citrus Lemons) WITH THE ADMIXTURE OF CERTAIN DIGESTIVE SALTS.

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

LEMO SALIS is an excellent remedy for Diarrhoea, Vomiting, Colic and Cholera.

LEMO SALIS is a specific for Scoury, Rheumatism and many other deprived states of the blood.

LEMO SALIS is a preventive of several maladies due to mal-nutrition and poverty of blood.

LEMO SALIS checks excessive hemorrhage, is absolutely free from alcohol.

LEMO SALIS is palatable to the taste and a delightful beverage during the hot season.

DOSE—Two tea spoonfuls diluted with wine-glassful of water.

PRICE—Annas 8 per four-ounce phial and Rs. 5 per dozen.

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Amrita Krishna Mullick, B.L.
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A delightful Perfumed Oil 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 hair oil for ten times the money.

Sweet Scented --- Rs. 1 0
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Presents in a liquid form the sweet and charming odour of thousands of fresh blooming flowers. In Sweetness, Delicacy, and Permanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe! A few drops on your handkerchief will fill the atmosphere with a delightful and fascinating perfume which will last for days!

Price per Bottle one Rupee only

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

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"Delkhosh" Calcutta.

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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

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It is one of the most reliable remedies for Asthma, both during the paroxysm and the intervals. It may be given twice or three times a day. This formula will prove a valuable Sedative as well as an agreeable remedy for Chronic Bronchitis and other diseases in which the use of Iodine is indicated.

LARGE SALE: Since we have introduced this formula it has been selling very largely amongst the Medical circle. In the cold season POWELL'S NO. 1 ASTHMA CURE is ordered by all the leading Physicians who have been thoroughly convinced by proofs of its intrinsic value.

Its value is beyond all price and praise.

Its Effects:—Powell's No. 1 Asthma Cure is a great favourite remedy with man to be relieved of the Asthmatic fits and it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy in the worst forms of cases. It relieves the chest of congealed Phlegm by expectoration without pain, thereby removing all difficulty in Breathing. It is this wonderful relief in the most distressing cases.

Bottle Rs. 2.

N W POWELL & CO.,
Chemists,
BYEULLA, BOMBAY.

This firm is the first Established in Rampur-Boalia and the oldest of its kind. It is reputed the foremost in the place. Gold and Silver ornaments with or without jewels, and silver wares always kept in stock. Moulds orders executed promptly and carefully. Silk cloths such as Dhuties, Chadar, Thans, Sharies, Garad and Matka, and Sharies of Beloochar also kept for sale. On receipt of orders they are despatched promptly per V. P. Post. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

Bepin Behari Dhar, Jeweller and Goldsmith,
Rampur Boalia, P. O. Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

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Jeweller (Ghoramara), (Rajshahi)

Sir
I just received to-day all the silver utensils sets from your mohorit. The polish and the making of the article is excellent and well approved. As you made for me in the past various gold ornaments of value, I can honestly recommend you to other gentlemen. In fact your dealings with me for the last 16 years have won my full confidence in your business, I shall send you some more orders very soon.

Ranaghat
21 May 1904.

Babu Bepin Behari Dhar of Rampur-Boalia, Rajshahi, is a jeweller of high reputation. His designs are excellent and he executes orders with precision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs 500 worth of ornaments prepared by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was glad to find that he was honest as regards the price of gold and rate of labours.

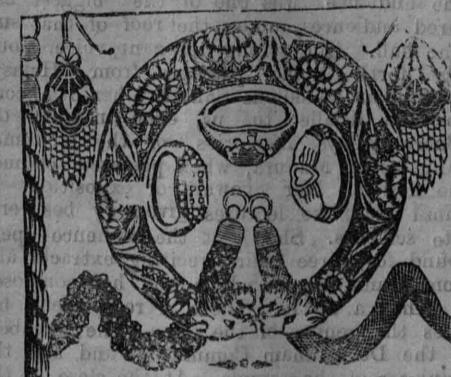
Rajshahi, the 12th Oct. 1901.
Babu Bepin Behari Dhar, jeweller of Boalia, made several ornaments for me. He also received several orders through me from my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straightforward. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.

(Sd.) ANNADA CH. GUPTA,
Dy. Magt.

BOALIA,
1-5-02.

NITYANANDA NALINI KANTHA BISWAS.

Jewellery, Poddary Shop,
Rampur Boalia, Ghoramara Rajshahi



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DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter'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 compiled 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-Boalia has executed my orders with great promptitude, 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 trustworthy in his dealings with his customers.

Dated 4-2-90.
Sd. Nil Kant Majumder,
Professor, Presidency College.

Females' Friend.

A SAFE & WELL-TRIED

REMEDY FOR FEMALE DISORDERS.
How many thousands of our modest women suffer in silence from those painful obstructions and irregularities peculiar to their sex—yet how easily they may get cured, and make themselves and their dear ones happy by

TREATING THEMSELVES SECRETLY AT HOME

with our renowned and well-tried Specific. It is absolutely safe, harmless and altogether free from any kind of injurious matter. We do not, as a rule, publish reports of cure of Female Diseases, All letters for and from Lady patients are held strictly private.

Price THREE RUPEES ONLY.
One phial is generally sufficient, SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

It will be no exaggeration to say that our celebrated specific for DIABETES is marvelously efficacious in all forms and stages of this fell Disease. It has been tried with wonderful success in several hopeless cases.

WRITES R. Anderson, Esq., Ootacamund:—"Your specific for Diabetes sent some days ago was found an excellent medicine." S. Subba Rao Esq., Bombay:—"Having seen your advertisement in the 'Bombay Gazette' I tried your specific for Diabetes. I am happy to inform you that, by God's blessing and your medicine, I am perfectly cured." H. King Esq., Darjeeling:—"Ten years' obstinate Diabetes cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Revd. H. David, Madras:—"The medicine for Diabetes you sent me was found to be very effective." S. William, Esq., Travancore:—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic Diabetes. I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for a bottle and before half of it had been taken I was completely cured."

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SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

OUR SAFE DIABETES CURE.
It entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, nervous debility resulting from excessive urination or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and acid eructations, aching pain in the limbs, slight oedema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirits, &c., &c. Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... Rs. 5 0
Packing and postage Re. 0 10

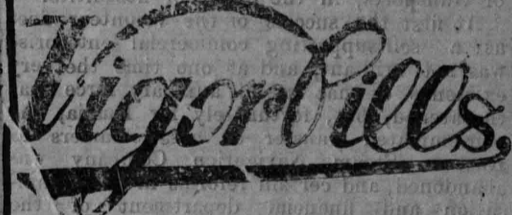
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NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
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18-1, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta

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 bottles.
MOLL SCHUTTE & CO., 1, Lal Bazar St.



TAKE NOTE
ONE DAY'S TRIAL WILL CONVINCENo other medicine will give you relief as IMMEDIATE—MAGICAL—MARVELLOUS

AS
VIGOR PILL.
If no ed. wasting word—try and judge,
VIGOR PILL

Is invaluable in all the different varieties of seminal and organic diseases, and wasting diseases. In red moving poison from the body, in enriching the impoverished 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.

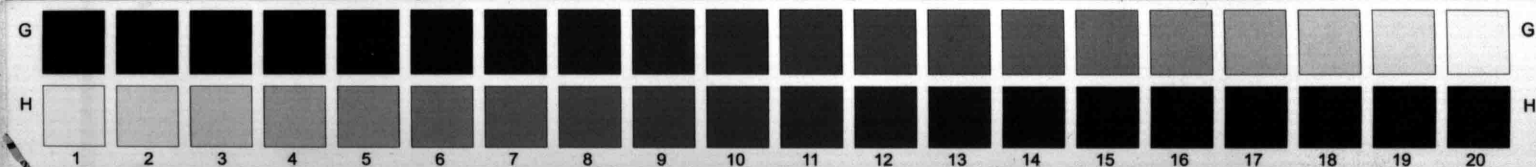
VIGOR PILL removes the evil effects of youthful indiscretion, vicious habits, abnormal excess, dangerous ailments, rejuvenates the old, thickens the manly fluid,—recuperates the wasted frame—sharpens the memory—purifies the blood—wonderfully increases the power of retention—arrests the decay of age—rings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

Try **VIGOR PILL** once and you will use **VIGOR PILL** always.

Innumerable certificates—no fear of imposition. We say less than **VIGOR PILL** achieves.

Price per phial Rs. 2. Postage and Packing extra.
MANAGER,

BHARAT VAISJANYALAYA,
41 Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.



Notes on The Russo-Japanese War.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET. ITS GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT.

The passage of the Russian volunteer cruisers Smolensk and Petersburg through the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal under the commercial flag, their depredations in the Red Sea, and the assurance subsequently given by the Imperial Government that they shall no longer be permitted to arrest or stop neutral vessels, have focused attention strongly upon the ambiguous and wholly irregular character of these cruisers.

During the late Russo-Turkish war Russia had an insignificant navy, and entirely lacked cruisers worthy of the name in the modern acceptance of the term. Towards the close of that sanguinary struggle, when complications with several of the powers seemed imminent, the above fact became obvious to all, a great wave of patriotic enthusiasm swept through the land, and a movement was placed on foot by certain Russians, anxious for their country's welfare, for the fitting out of a few ships to act as commerce destroyers in the event of a naval war.

That task completed, the steamers opened a regular line of service between Odessa and Vladivostok, then the chief port of Russia's Far East and until the acquisition of Port Arthur and Dalny regarded as the future Pacific terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway. They were to pursue their peaceful vocation of merchantmen as long as peace reigned, devoting their profits to the construction of new steamers, there being no one to receive dividends, and were to be taken in hand by the admiralty and utilised as cruisers, or transports, in the event of hostilities.

At first the success of the volunteer fleet as a self-supporting commercial enterprise was not brilliant, and at one time the very existence of that useful auxiliary force was threatened, but, fortunately for Russia, the contemplated transfer of these steamers to Russian Steam Navigation Company was abandoned, and certain reforms in the organisation and financial department of the volunteer fleet were adopted. Partly in consequence of the latter, and to great extent because of the energetic development of the Russian Far East and the construction of the Siberian Railway, which provided abundant freight and a large number of passengers, mainly soldiers and emigrants, an era of prosperity dawned upon the fleet, and was long maintained. Its record is also singularly free from grave accidents involving loss of human life, and this is all the more striking, as during its existence of nearly a quarter of a century three wrecks took place—two in the China seas which are the most dangerous to navigation, and one off the Somali coast of East Africa.

Placed under the supreme direction of the Minister of the Marine, the management of the volunteer fleet is intrusted to a committee presided over by an admiral, of representatives of the Ministers of Finance, the War Office, the Imperial Navy, and the State Audit, which is analogous to the board of directors of an ordinary steamship company. The general management and executive devolve upon the inspector, who is required to be a naval officer. The commanders of the fleet's vessels are also drawn from the Imperial Navy.

The chief port from which the steamers start is Odessa, although occasionally they make St. Petersburg their point of departure. They pass through the Suez Canal, calling, on their way, at Port Said, Ferim or Aden, Colombo, Singapore and

Nagasaki, accomplishing the voyage to Vladivostok in about forty days. At Odessa the fleet possesses excellent repair shops, fitted with modern plant, and all but the more important repairs are made there. The Asiatic terminal ports are Vladivostok, the steamers finding it possible to enter the harbour even in winter, when the sea is often over with ice more than 12 inches thick, a powerful ice-breaking steamer being provided for the clearing of a channel, Port Arthur and Dalny.

The fleet of to-day consists entirely of modern vessels, all of them of British build, the original vessels having long ago been eliminated from its list, some wrecked, others sold as obsolete. The steamers are fourteen in number, viz.:—the Smolensk, Petersburg, Orel, Saratov, Vladimir, Voronej, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, Tambov, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Kasan, and Khabarovsk; named after the Russian provinces which subscribed to the original fund. They carry each from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of cargo, and are of two classes—fast cruisers and less swift transports. To the former belong the first five, with a speed of 19 to 20 knots, while the remainder have a speed of 13 knots. With two exceptions, all of the boats are twin-screw vessels. In each successive steamer built are embodied all the latest improvements and appliances of marine architecture, both in hull and in engines and fittings. As an instance of this, it may be mentioned that the volunteer fleet was one of the pioneers in the Belleville water-tube boiler movement, which has been the subject of so much heated controversy the 10,000 ton and 13,000 horse-power cruiser Kherson being the first commercial vessel of her size and speed to be fitted with these much discussed steam generators. In fact, the results of that experiment were awaited, and afterwards commented upon, with great interest in engineering circles. Since that first trial the fast cruisers of the volunteer fleet built subsequently were fitted with the same type of boiler.

The transports also are built in accordance with Lloyd's highest standard—in some particulars even in excess of the latter. They are slower, being engine for economical steaming at 12½ to 18 knots. Although primarily cargo boats they carry a certain number of saloon passengers, and have provision for the transport of troops or emigrants. The Kasan, Vladimir, Ekaterinoslav, Voronej, and Kiev average 10,750 tons displacement at full draught, and carry approximately 5,500 tons of freight, or about 1,000 emigrants on one of the twin decks. For short voyages these steamers can carry, on both decks and in their holds, nearly 2,500 men. They are about 450 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 32 feet deep. The passengers' accommodation is of a somewhat less pretentious kind than that of the faster boats. The Nijni-Novgorod, the oldest representative of the fleet, is also the slowest, steaming 10½ knots only. The Tambov, Kostroma, and Yaroslavl are substantially the same as their larger sisters, but of less displacement (9,000 tons).

Special interest is attached to the Yaroslavl, as this vessel is fitted up as a convict ship. She is employed in the transport of the worst class of sentenced criminals (mostly for murder) to the island of Sachalin, or Saghalien, situated to the north of Vladivostok. As she often takes from 700 to 800 convicts aboard at a time, special arrangements have been made to insure their safe custody.

The fleet receives an annual subsidy of 600,000 roubles, on condition of a specified number of new vessels being constructed before 1902, and the fees paid for the passage of the Suez Canal are refunded by the State Audit. In addition, in 1896 an extraordinary grant of money was made by the Government, on very favourable terms, to enable the building for the fleet of three large cargo transports, the steamships Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, and Voronej, outside the original programme, in view of the enormous export of railway material from Russia to her Eastern possessions for the construction of the Manchurian line. Without these vessels the freights would have helped to swell the dividends of foreign shipowners, the Russian mercantile marine being too insignificant to cope with the great increase of traffic.

LORD RIPON MEMORIAL.

We are exceedingly glad that the Madras Congress Committee have moved in the matter of a memorial to Lord Ripon. The Committee resolved at their last meeting to allot a sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the surplus collections of the Congress for a memorial to be made up by similar grants from future Congresses. We are confident that a move having been made the memorial will be an accomplished fact in a short time. Bombay, where the Congress will be held at the close of this year, will we dare say, support the movement with a substantial grant from their Congress funds. When Madras and Bombay have done their part, Bengal is certainly not the province to lag behind nor the North-West Provinces or the Punjab. We have every reason to expect that people there are as keen about the memorial as any one here or in Bombay. In fact, every one of our countrymen has been feeling strongly in the matter and regretting the want of a suitable memorial to the greatest of our Viceroys. But the difficulty was to get any considerable number of them to act, and Madras may be justly proud of being the pioneer of the movement. Rs. 5,000 is a decent sum to start with, and the Congress Committee in Madras could not have put this sum, which represents but a bare sixth of their last Congress's surplus, to any better use from the people's point of view. The other parts of India are sure to congratulate them on their judiciousness. We hope to see a national memorial raised to Lord Ripon in the course of the next two or three years, when the reproach that has so long been hanging over us will disappear. This is a consumption devoutly to be wished, and the credit is all the greater to those who have helped to give the initial shape to the national feeling in regard to commemorating the services of Lord Ripon to this country. "Hindu."

The Karachi Port Trust proposes to raise shortly a loan of twenty-one lakhs of rupees for constructing two additional wharves and purchasing a hopper dredger and two new hopper barges. This is necessary in order to meet the heavy export of traffic.

INDIAN NOTES.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

At Saturday's Municipal meeting at Lahore, an action never heard-of and which is illegal was taken by the President, Mr. Hallifax. A motion as to dismissal of a member of Oetroi Department who has served the Committee more than twenty years was put before the meeting and the majority decided to reinstate the man who had been under suspension for more than 6 months. The President apparently but unusually got angry and ordered the Secretary not to let the reinstated man come back to his work and suspended the resolution of the Committee. The members took this a public insult and murmured but seeing the President is the Magistrate of the District bore the insult patiently. We shall give further particulars in our next issue.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

A correspondent writes to the "Times of India":—"On page 9 of your issue of July 27th mention is made of the probable introduction of steam ploughs and automobile machines for the ploughing of cotton land, owing to and loss of plough cattle, and the rinderpest in Africa. The same want of cattle is felt in parts of the Bombay Presidency. The spirit of "petit culture" on the ryotwari system, and also the general poverty of the people, may not allow of a wholesale change on a large scale. But who knows? The sight of a steamer or an automobile plough may induce some enterprising spirit to try. And in place of writing to the Chairman of the Agricultural Exhibition of the National Indian Congress I prefer to request the loan of a space in your journal, so that not only that gentleman but also intending exhibitors may be able to know that there is a desire to see such machine in actual work on the part of persons interested. It would be a good thing if there were also secured an artesian well for showing practically what it can do. The late Mr. Tata had got a complete artesian well apparatus which, his son, if properly approached, would probably be only too happy to lend.

AMRITSAR DEFAMATION CASE.

A correspondent writes to the "Tribune" from Amritsar under date July 24:—"A sensational defamation case has been instituted in the court of Mr. Dasondi Ram, 1st class Magistrate, by Mr. F. Roy of the Clerical and Commercial School against Mr. Karim Bakh in charge of the Christian Religious Book Depot, Mr. Peters, Teacher, Mission School, M. Nur-ud-din, preacher of the C. M. School, and 7 other Indian Christians for defaming his wife. The preliminary hearing came off the other day. The complainant's statement was recorded as well as of two witnesses at length. Summonses were issued against the ten accused and the next hearing was fixed for the 4th August. The Indian Christian community of Amritsar apparently take delight in law suits now. The Christian community lived in peace and harmony during the time of the late Rev. R. Clark and Mr. Wade. The Indian Christian community had the highest regard for these gentlemen and they on the other hand took keen interest in the welfare of the community. We would strongly advise the parties concerned to compromise the case out of Court and thus avoid scandal. The complainant is an Indian Christian and the 10 accused are also Christians. The clergymen of the station should come forward and try their influence to settle this case out of Court, otherwise the Missionaries will be dragged in the Court as witnesses.

A MARVELOUS EXHIBITION OF POETICAL POWERS.

A Correspondent writes from Madura to the "Hindu":—"Pandita Kaviratnam Gnanasundaree of Kumbakonam has been in our midst, for about a month. She had been winning golden opinions from the cultured people of Madura by recitations from the poems she has herself composed in Sanskrit. Best Sanskrit Pundits able to judge of her compositions have declared them to be of high order of merit. Last Sunday, she gave one of her grandest performances at the Kalliana Mantapam in Sri Meenatchi temple. The audience was one of the biggest cultured audiences, under the roof of that sublime hall. Her strong resonant voice, pouring forth noble passages from Halasya Champu in melodious Sanskrit, her own composition, recalled to us, even in these degenerate days, memories of the far-famed Sangams of Madura, when poetesses claimed the honors. Her powers of exposition in Tamil read like lectures given by best erudite scholars. She kept the audience spellbound for three hours, reciting extracts also from Ramayanam which she has composed in Khadga metre. There were present besides the gentry of the town, the members of the Devasthanam Committee, and also the stangars of the temple. At the close of the performance, one of the stangars, a learned Sanskrit Pandit, aptly complimented her with citations of Sanskrit verses. A costly lace silk "parivatam" worth Rs. 150 was tied round her head in the most orthodox fashion as a mark of great honor by the temple priests. She was also garlanded; and she was given a purse of money by the Madura public. She is expected to give further entertainments to some of the gentry of the town.

CHANCE OF WATER often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can not be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. Sold by Smith Stanstreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B.K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman Abdool Karim, Calcutta.

POTATO CULTIVATION. V.

(Special for the Patrika.)

Plantings are of two kinds—"entire tuber-planting" and "cut-set or eye-planting." I experimented upon another mode of planting. That is also a sort of "eye-planting." In selecting seed tubers, you should select healthy and well developed ones of uniform size. They should neither be too big nor too small. Tubers of medium size are preferable. If you can purchase them locally, that is better. If you have to indent them from places, where they are indigenous, you should not get those which have already sprouted as the healthy shoots may be injured in transmission. It is therefore desirable that unsprouted tubers be procured. You may easily have them sprouted in a week or so by placing them on a bed of sand in an airy room with its doors closed. The tubers should be placed in a manner that would prevent them from touching each other. The floor should be dry. About ½ part of each of the tubers, should lie buried in the sand-bed.

The object of placing them at a distance from each other, is to prevent them from catching any contagious disease, which is most likely to attack them. If any of the tubers, appear to be sickly or is so spotted, pick it out and remove it immediately, otherwise it will destroy the whole lot. Scab is the disease which fatally injures potato tubers. Particular care should therefore be taken, that no diseased tubers be allowed to remain mixed with your seed potatoes. If there be any delay in sprouting, sprinkle little water over the tubers at an interval of 2 or 3 days, with a seed-watering can. This will hasten their sprouting. These tubers should be planted, after they have sprouted well. Before planting, have the weak shoots pricked out, keeping only the healthy ones.

One fact you should always bear in mind, viz.,—that seed potatoes should always be indented from respectable growers. The potatoes available in the bazar are preserved for food and are not fit for seeds. Besides the bazar shop-keepers sometimes soak them in kerosine oil in order to preserve them for a length of time. This no doubt to a certain extent, destroys the vitality of the tubers. I have on many occasions failed owing to this cause. But when I got my seed potatoes from Government or directly from the growers, I was always successful. Without best seed you cannot expect the best crop.

TUBER PLANTING.

When the entire tuber is planted, it is called "tuber-planting." In tuber-planting tubers of medium and uniform size should be selected.

CUTSET OR EYE-PLANTING.

Where tubers are cut to pieces and these pieces are planted, this is called "cutset or eye-planting." As soon as small shoots about an inch high appear, they are fit for planting but the tubers from two to five pieces according to their size, keeping two or three shoots of healthy growth, in each piece. They should not be cut thinly but thickly, i.e., each piece should be at least one to one and a half inch thick. After you have cut your tubers to the required sizes have their wounds washed in dry cow-dung or wood ashes. The former is rather preferable. This prevents their rotting. Some use liquid cow-dung, in which they soak these pieces instead of washing, as stated above. But as water has a tendency to bring on rotting easily, this method should be avoided.

Another method of eye-planting is this. As soon as you get your tubers, cut them as above before sprouting. Have these cuttings washed in ashes and then place them over a layer of dry sand in a dark room and on a dry floor, allowing passage to air and light. Then follows the process as stated above. Small shoots will appear in a week or so, on these cuttings. When these shoots grow one inch high, they are then fit for planting. Some say that these cuttings should be soaked before planting in a solution of one part sulphate of ammonia, one part nitrate of potash and twice as much as water, in order to accelerate healthy and vigorous growth of the plants. I have tried this with no greater benefit than under the ordinary method. Each standard bigha of land require three to four maunds of seed potatoes according to the size of the tubers. Eye-planting is rather more economical than tuber planting.

I tried another mode of eye-planting for two consecutive years. It is this. Take out with a sharp pointed knife the healthy eyes from your tubers with at least half an inch flesh at the bottom of it in the form of a delta or an upturned cone or a cylinder. Wash the wounds with ashes as stated before and then plant them without unnecessary delay either in trenches or on ridges. Ridge sowing is preferable in this case. Now you have got the entire tubers at your disposal and you can utilize them as food. This is more economical than the aforesaid methods. But plants raised by this method become very weak and does not therefore yield a fair crop. Besides the tubers obtained from them are rather smaller in size, and appear to be of a different variety altogether from the original both in shape and quality.

At the time of planting, if you mix with the soil, water, before planting your tubers, a small quantity of manure, say two big spoonsfuls, your success is sure. This will greatly invigorate your plants, which in return will yield you satisfactory crop. I should advise you to mix with the soil below each tuber a small quantity of saw-dust and chopped off cocconut fibre or like materials, so that your tubers may easily expand to full size. The object of doing this is to keep the soil below loose and not to allow it to form into a solid mass, deterring free growth of the tubers. Soil generally becomes hard when watered and dried by sun. But the above process prevents such consolidation and is therefore beneficial to the free growth of potatoes or other bulbous or tuberous roots or roots of rhizomous plants. This is all that I experienced in growing potatoes to their full size.

AS USUALLY TREATED A sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by Smith Stanstreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B.K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman Abdool Karim, Calcutta.

AFTER TREATMENT AND EARTHING UP.

As soon as the shoots appear one or two inches above the ground use your "chenki" or "kharpi" (weeding instruments) and destroy all weeds and undergrowth, that might have spontaneously grown upon your field. This is an important part of your duty. No weeds should be allowed to grow upon your field for they are as it were so many trespassers misappropriating the valuable elements, such as manures, etc., intended for the use of the potato plants. After you have killed all the weeds, stir up the earth between the ridges or trenches, with a "phurong" or "kodale." When your plants have come to height of 6 to 9 inches then begin your first earthing up. Cover up the young plants with loose earth from the spaces left open on both sides of the ridges or trenches in "V" form, upside down. Examine your plants occasionally and see if they have been attacked by insect pests. I shall give you a detailed account of Fungi (insects injurious to crops) which cause serious damage to potato crops, later on.

IRRIGATION.

This is the most important part of your duty as it promotes the growth of the plants and tubers as well. No successful return can be had without water supply. Two to three waterings at an interval of three weeks, are sufficient according to the nature of your soil. If there be occasional showers of rain after planting and before harvesting, no watering will be required.

Irrigation may be carried on in the following ways. If your land is situated near a river, tank or well or like water source, in that case it is easy to water your land:—

(1) Dig a reservoir 10 by 10 by 5 feet near your field. Dig also a drain 2 by 2 by required length in feet, between the reservoir and the water source. Put "bunds" or "meris" (embankments) of earth all around your "khet" about a foot high. Then open small shallow drains, through the spaces left open between the ridges or trenches. Now put a "doona" or "droni" (wooden vessel for drawing water) in the water source, near the mouth of the drain already cut. Draw water by the "droni" into that drain. The water thus drawn will fall into the reservoir, through this drain. The reservoir will now be filled with water. As soon as it is filled up the water thus accumulated will roll or pass through all surface drains between the ridges and thus water the entire field shortly. Let the "bunds" remain for a couple of hours, so that your land becomes thoroughly wet. This may be done by the drains only and without digging a reservoir. I think it unnecessary to mention here the mode of fixing a "drona," as most of my readers are acquainted with it. Irrigation may also be done by "seets" (wooden, bamboo or metal baskets). But that is rather more costly.

In case you have to water your land with water from a well, you shall have to use "dhenki" kol or pump.

If you are to water your land by a "dhenki" or "charki kol," fix it by the side of the well and cut a reservoir and a drain as stated above and water your land by adopting the aforesaid process. A lifting and forcing pump is very useful in this respect. But it is not within the reach of all. If you have sufficient means to purchase one, you may have it from Messrs. W. Leslie and Co., Messrs. Ahmatty and Co. of Calcutta and Messrs. Burn and Co. of Howrah. The price of this pump varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 and they are workable by manual labour. For big farms engine pumps are very useful. They are very costly and are not fit for small farms.

As soon as your land has got sufficient moisture, let it, dry for a few days and then stir up the earth between the ridges again, as stated before by a hoe and then earth up for the second time.

SECOND EARTHING UP.

Before you begin your second earthing up stir up the old earth lying near the sides of your up-turned "V", i.e., the ridges already earthed up. Take care that the young roots of your plants or the small tubers are not injured in any way, or exposed to the influences of air, light and sun, which also cause serious injury to them. If they are so exposed, they will assume a pale green color and look sickly and shall lose their taste and become hard. So the roots and tubers should always remain in dark, i.e., under ground.

THIRD EARTHING UP.

After you have done your second earthing up, begin with the third in the same way as stated before, after an interval of two to three weeks from the second earthing up.

Generally three packings and three waterings are sufficient. No more packing or watering is required, except under special circumstances.

Now I shall tell you something about fungi, which cause much damage to potato crop. ISWAR CHANDRA GUHO.

There is a general cry of deficiency of water in the canals and water-courses throughout Sind, and unless rain comes, or the Indus rises appreciably the crops are likely to suffer.

The "Malayali" and the "Sarasagaram" are two Vernacular papers of Travancore. The former is published from Tangacherry, Quilon, once every week, and the latter is published from Mavalikkara twice every month. Nearly two months ago the latter paper published two articles which are now alleged to be concerning the former. The Editor and the Proprietor of the "Malayali" have sued the conductors of the latter paper for libel, before the Quilon First Class Magistrate's Court, in whose jurisdiction the "Sarasagaram" is published. The result of the case is watched with much interest by the general public.

The case in which Mr. J. Hagenbeck sued D. J. R. Gunewardena for the return of the value paid for an elephant was mentioned at the District Court on the 26th instant. Mr. Alvis, for the plaintiff, asked that the case be fixed for further evidence. The Judge, Mr. Granier, remarked that he thought when he was asked to see the animal that his views would be accepted as final as the question was whether the animal was tame or wild. He said he found the animal quite tame and he detailed what the animal did in his presence, which showed that it was tame. Mr. Alvis said they had evidence to prove that it was quite the reverse on the occasion referred to. Mr. Morgan, for the defendant, wished the case to be finally fixed for some day next week. The case was then fixed for the 5th proximo.—"C. O."

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4, 1904.

A DISSERTATION ON THE ART OF BEGGING.

(By an Expert.)

In days gone by, when we begged for protection, or for the removal of grievances, from the authorities, they, as a rule, gave a sympathetic hearing to our prayers. Now they do it not; on the other hand, our representations at the present time are received with contempt.

The art of begging can be classified under several heads, in other words, there are different classes of beggars, and they can be easily distinguished from one another. First of all we have the "agreeable beggar."

To begin with "agreeable" beggars. In Benares there is a class of such people who are called "jharu-wallas," or holders of broomsticks. One of these men will attack a pilgrim with such threats as these: "Give me ams, or I will beat you with this broom-stick."

The "agreeable" beggar is one who, say, approaches the lady of the house, praises her children, husband and her charitable nature, and thereby so pleases her as to induce her to part with something.

If you like to see "persistent" beggars, go to Deoghar (Baidyanath). A beggar of this class will not allow you rest till you have satisfied him. He will not permit you to take your dinner, or write your articles, or have your afternoon nap by his howls.

We saw a couple of "persistent" beggars in the same town. A wealthy woman from Burdwan had come there to pay a visit to the shrine. She had sepoys with her, and so beggars were not allowed to pester her.

We had the misfortune of coming across a family of "disagreeable" beggars in that town of Deoghar. The man who headed the party was a leper; so was the woman, his wife; and they had four children with them, all lepers like themselves.

We have also "hungry" beggars who attend feasts and scramble for the offals. When the guests have filled themselves, the host, instead of casting away the good things that remain, distributes or throws them to these beggars.

The "dharna" beggars sit around the house of the victim day and night fasting, in heat and rain, storm and hailstones, and never leave the premises till their prayers are granted. They very much resemble the "persistent" beggars.

The beggars who "hunt in packs" are those who surround a house where a marriage or a "srach" ceremony has been just performed. They, in a body, consisting of hundreds and thousands, besedge the house, and howl for alms. The house-holder is not agreeable, but he is at last obliged to succumb.

Let us now see whether the beggars, who beg for political privileges, can be also classified in the same way. For the sake of convenience let us call those who pray for political privileges or reforms, and for the removal of grievances, "political" beggars. Have we political beggars who are agreeable or aggressive or persistent? We think we can call those agreeable beggars, who first praise the generosity of the rulers, the bravery of their troops, the excellence of the constitution of their Government, and then at the end beg for something. We agree with those distinguished countrymen of ours referred to above, who object to begging to Government, that this class of beggars do no good either to themselves or to their country.

The disagreeable beggars, on the other hand, like their brethren among ordinary beggars, are generally successful. They are, say, those who are sickened by famine. When millions die before you of hunger, it becomes a disagreeable necessity to feed them. Their

might excite horror as the lepers did in our case. The lepers got a lecture from us, the famished also get their lectures from the authorities. They are told never to marry, or to go to the money-lender, or never to spend money during marriage ceremonies, which are the causes which impoverish them. The "dharna" has been abolished by legislation, for it was found too unresistible.

The leaders of our society represent the "idle" beggars. They themselves will do nothing and stand aloof. They will get a few middle-class men upon the Government to do the task of begging, always coming at the last moment for spoil, when the latter are successful. It is these idle beggars who have brought discredit upon the class called political beggars. Among the political beggars we have neither the "aggressive" nor the "persistent."

But is praying for political privileges or reforms, or the removal of grievances to Government, begging at all? If political agitators in India are beggars, then they are in no company. The Liberals in England are political agitators, but they are not beggars. The Democrats in America are now agitators, but they do not consider themselves beggars, or their work as demeaning. For when the people pray for political reforms, they do not actually beg, but they are in a class of those who have no votes, or are they backed by brute force. But they are yet backed by a power force, which is more potent, we mean moral force. Let the people of India beg in packs, let them adopt the policy of the drummers and the persistent beggars, and they will make themselves irresistible. If they do not get anything now but insult by begging, it is because they do not know how to beg. Their leaders are "idle" beggars; they themselves know not what persistence is; nay, a single rebuff is enough to disperse them, and hence their calls for redress are treated with contempt. No, Sir, it is not the fault of the Government that political agitation nowadays does no good.

THE AMRITSAR SEDITION CASE. As we feared, the sedition case, brought against the editor and the printer of "Anlu Walia Gazette" of Amritsar, threatens to be a big scandal. The days of sedition, we thought, had disappeared with the departure of Lord Elgin and Lord Sandhurst from this country. Lord Curzon, with his shortcomings, is an ardent supporter of the press. As a matter of fact, the Indian press has got a lift during his Viceroyalty; and we can guarantee he would have never allowed a State prosecution of a newspaper if he were here. And why? Because, Lord Curzon has fully realized the fact and acknowledged it more than once in his public declarations that the people of this country are incapable of harbouring any disloyal feelings in their minds. He is further aware that, a sedition case does more harm than good, and that it should be, therefore, always avoided. We are really surprised that the Punjab Government should have allowed its name to be associated with the prosecution of a vernacular newspaper, apparently without enquiry into all the circumstances of the case.

Now the point is not that the article in question contains seditious sentiments, but whether the parties hauled up are responsible for its publication. Judging from the facts placed at our disposal, it seems, that the editor and the printer of the newspaper, against whom the whole brunt of official displeasure is directed, are only victims of a conspiracy, and that they deserve help and not indignation at the hands of the authorities. Indeed, the editor of the Amritsar paper is responsible for the appearance of the article in his paper in the same sense as the editor of the "Englishman" would have been for the publication of the bogus telegram in his paper, which stated that the Tibetans and the Russians had massacred the British troops and were coming towards India, and upon which he wrote a paragraph.

The version of the Amritsar editor is contained in an apology published in his paper of 16th May. He says in that apology that the alleged seditious communication was not an editorial article, but a letter published in the correspondence columns; that he was not in the town when it was published; that it bore a false signature; and that his son, an inexperienced young man of 26, was deceived and led to give publicity to it without understanding its purport fully, and that it was sent by his enemies to cause his ruin. In the face of this plain explanation, which could be easily substantiated, the editor has not only been charged with sedition under section 124A but was put in jail, that is to say, his bail has been refused and he is rotting in jail!

And now listen how he was sent to the lock-up and has been kept confined there ever since. The Magistrate was at first pleased to order the release of Bhai Lachna Singh, (the editor of the paper) on bail, if he could furnish a surety for Rs. 100. Scarcely had ten minutes passed away when the Magistrate sent for the defence counsel, and informed him that the order for bail had been cancelled! And why? Apparently no explanation was vouchsafed. And thus the poor editor has been in lock-up for over a month, though the charge has yet to be proved against him.

The action of the Magistrate has produced the inevitable result. The pleaders of the local bar are keeping themselves aloof from the condemned editor. A Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Ram Saran Das no doubt appeared for him, but he had to do it without a junior, as no one would take up the case for the defence, being afraid of the local authorities. Nay, attempts were made to seduce this Barrister also through certain parties who, however, were rather late with their proposal; for, when they requested Mr. Ram Saran to give up the case and leave his client to his fate, the trial had advanced to a considerable extent. The Barrister, we are assured, is a strong man and is not likely to adopt such a course.

What is most astounding is that the trial of a case like this, which involves nice points of law, has been entrusted to a raw and young Civilian of little experience, who is of a few years' standing only, and who is yet officiating as a Deputy Commissioner. His proceedings are therefore causing wonder. Not only has he refused bail to the editor, but his order with regard to the production

of defence witnesses is most extraordinary. The accused put in a list of thirty witnesses on his behalf. Such a large number of witnesses so annoyed the Magistrate that he was at first disposed to refuse to summon them. His reader, however, reminded him that he could not do so under the law. The Magistrate thereupon wanted the accused to explain in regard to every witness why he was required. When this was done, and finding no reasonable excuse against any of the witnesses he passed an order that, "witnesses may be summoned on payment in Court of their expenses and process fees."

The defence counsel, however, drew the attention of the Magistrate to a ruling of the Punjab Chief Court in which the lower courts are required not to insist on expenses of witnesses in a criminal case. Whether this had any effect upon the Magistrate or not has not yet been known; but, what he did was to fix the 5th of August for the final hearing of the case, and declare in the clearest language possible, that witness or no witness, he shall give no further adjournment! In the meantime, no witnesses for defence have been summoned up till now, the accused being unable to deposit Rs. 100 or 150 as expenses for their witnesses.

The hot haste with which the Magistrate is proceeding with the case is another feature of the prosecution. It was on the 28th July that the proceedings were first commenced. The accused, the editor and the printer, entered into the dock at 10-30 a.m., and the Government Advocate prosecuted them. Lala Sukh Doyal, the Head Translator to the Government, appeared for the Crown as prosecutor. Being examined he said that, in his opinion, the article in question was seditious and came within the purview of section 124A. So the law point was decided on the evidence of a Government Translator!

On being cross-examined, Lala Sukh Doyal admitted that he had never come across any such article before in the paper, "Anlu Walia Gazette," and that he had seen an apology published in its issue of 16th May, where the editor had explained how the communication, without his knowledge and in his absence, had crept in its columns under a false signature. He further admitted that, in 1902 the paper had charged the local police with gambling, and on being called upon to substantiate the charge, the editor alleged that the paragraph had been published in his absence, and that the paper was not in the habit of attacking Government officers.

The next witness was a clerk of the Magistrate's Office, who produced a register of deprecation showing the names of the editor and the printer of the "Gazette". (It seems it is not known to the Punjab authorities that, under the law, the name of the printer and the publisher is registered, and not the name of the editor. So, unless the editor acknowledges himself as such, he cannot be hauled up.)

A few more witnesses for the prosecution were next examined, and they made a strange admission in cross-examination. They said that they belonged to the party of a police officer who was judicially condemned for malpractices. The statement of the accused was next taken and he described graphically how he had been entrapped in the net which was spread for him. Certain police officers, said he, whom the paper has exposed mercilessly, were watching their opportunities, and that they got the article published in its columns while he and the printer were out of the station.

If the version of the editor is correct, the case is plain to the meanest apprehension. The editor gave offence to certain people, and they took their revenge upon him, while absent from the station, by getting a rascally article inserted in his paper. This being the case, the authorities, instead of pouncing upon the editor and putting him in jail, should help him in discovering those cowardly miscreants who sought to stab him in the dark. This is exactly what is being done in the case of the bogus telegram sent to the "Englishman". Any newspaper may be hoaxed in this way at an unguarded moment, even the great "Times" was in the Parnell case; and, in the interest of the entire press, therefore, the proceedings of the Punjab authorities are to be condemned.

In short, the question to be decided first is, whether the sedition was published with the consent or knowledge of the accused. If it was, let them be hanged or quartered. But suppose they are innocent. In that case, surely, not only they deserve no punishment but not even displeasure. But, it seems to us, they are innocent. For it is impossible for a man, unless he be absolutely insane, to write or publish an article in a newspaper urging his countrymen to expel the English by force. Be first sure of the fact that the accused are guilty before losing temper, which the Magistrate seems to have done, without being at all sure of the fact.

The attitude of the Amritsar Magistrate is also very much deprecated. In the first place, such an important matter should have been never entrusted to him, for he is not only young and inexperienced, but has never tried a sedition case in his life. Then, mark the way he is hurrying through the trial. He is determined to finish the case at the next hearing. A more unreasonable decision cannot be conceived. If the words and the language of the article were challenged, that alone might necessitate at least ten hearings. It is by such unwarrantable actions Indian authorities bring discredit upon their administration.

Lord Amthill is now occupying the place of Lord Curzon. Will his Excellency be pleased to institute an enquiry into the matter? Fancy that the editor, against whom nothing has yet been proved, on the other hand, who is apparently only a victim of a conspiracy, is suffering practically all the horrors of an Indian jail. Surely, as a just-minded nobleman, Lord Amthill should not permit such a thing so long he is the Viceroy of India. And then, in the interests of the Government itself, the prosecution of a newspaper, unless it pervasively disseminates sedition, should never be started in this country.

LORD CURZON AND SANDEMIAN POLICY. The first article in the current number of "East and West" is by Mr. Maclean, headed "English Policy in Asia." As Mr. Maclean is honest and outspoken, we can always expect something from his writings, not known to the natives of India or kept concealed from them. We shall refer to these secrets, which Mr. Maclean discloses, presently. Mr. Maclean has no high opinion of Lord Curzon as an administrator. About his Lordship he says:—

"I have never cared very much for the administrative work of Lord Curzon, about which so many people go into raptures. Most of it purely departmental, and the tasks Lord Curzon set himself to do are such as fall to the lot of every Indian Viceroy. His career, as acute critics in India have remarked, shows a strange want of sympathy apparently with the poverty-stricken and helpless millions of the people under his rule. He has not shown any warm desire to grapple with the land revenue system, which is the central problem of British rule in India, and the evils of which are generally attributed by Indian civilians to the greedy money-lender—an explanation which is much as if bankruptcy in England were ascribed to the pawnbroker. The active and picturesque features of Indian life are far more to his taste."

Mr. Maclean's defence of the "greedy money lender" who, in reality is the greatest friend of the Government and saves people from starvation, shows that he is honest. The writer continues: "The Princes rather than the people of India have been the peculiar objects of Lord Curzon's care." That must be so if "the active and picturesque feature of Indian life are to his taste." We are told that "from the time of the mutiny the native Princes had never been thoroughly trusted," but Lord Curzon, "acting on the advice of a supple native courtier" declared that he believed in them, and formed his Imperial Cadet Corps.

It is news to us here that there is any native of India who has the privilege of advising the Viceroy, even in private, and who is so trusted as to be listened to with attention. Mr. Maclean, however, says that there is such a "native." Who can he be? To such a "native" we would most gladly offer a profound salaam. Those good old days of confidence are, however, gone—utterly gone.

We are further told that Lord Curzon modelled his frontier arrangement on Sir Robert Sandeman's system. We wish that in this view Mr. Maclean was mistaken; for the system that Sir Robert followed was, we fancy, not at all creditable to him. When the Government of Lord Lansdowne formed his conspiracy of capturing Tikendrajit Sing of Manipur, his plan became public property. The world then came to know that his plan was to invite the Manipur Prince to a Darbar, and then to make him a prisoner. When this was known, of course, many cried shame. Commissioner Taylor of Patna had been dismissed for having acted on this plan during the mutiny. Well, when the world cried shame, Sir Robert Sandeman came forward to defend the treachery.

Sir Robert said that, that was the usual way by which he kept the border tribes in order. He invited the Chiefs to Darbar; and, when they had, trusting him, attended it, he, spider-like, enmeshed them. Sir Robert Sandeman himself came forward to declare that he had followed this policy; and so thoroughly had he been trained in India that he found nothing objectionable in the practice. Without feeling the least shame in his method he took glory in it. He said so openly in the press; and the very fact of his avowal that he had acted in the manner, whenever necessary, as Lord Lansdowne had done in the Manipur case, showed that, in his opinion, such treachery was justifiable with those who manage Empires. So, it is no credit to say that Lord Curzon followed the Sandemanian policy.

Sir Robert was always praised for his diplomatic feats. It once happened that he had to meet two rival Sardars who had, accompanied by their followers, come to him in an angry mood. They wanted money; they wanted a large sum; and Sir Robert was determined to give them nothing and send them away not dissatisfied with the Government. Well, he was in his camp while the Sardars and following were waiting outside. He sent for one of them, and when the latter entered he found Sir Robert busily engaged in writing, perhaps a letter home or mere hydrographs. His object was to show that he was busy and writing, that is all. When the Sardar was announced, he accosted him with a slight motion of the head, keeping himself yet engaged. After a few minutes, he said while writing, "sit down, Sardar Sahab, please." The Sardar squatted on the mat. In this manner, when half an hour had passed, Sir Robert raised his head and asked the Sardar how his "tota" was. Now this Sardar had a pet "tota" (parrot) and this Sir Robert knew. The Sardar said "it was doing well." Sir Robert thereupon commenced writing again, and after keeping the Sardar waiting for fifteen minutes more, again raised his head and inquired how the members of his family were doing. The Sardar gave a suitable reply. Sir Robert then bade him good bye. The Sardar felt foolish, but he had to come out. Sir Robert however immediately followed and beckoned him again to come near. When the latter had done it, he whispered into his ears, "I forgot to tell you that black pepper is a good medicine when parrots fall ill."

The Sardar was now finally dismissed, enriched with this piece of information. This was done before the other Sardar and all the rest who were sitting at some distance. When the Sardar came out he was besieged by his rival with his following and his own following too. They were anxious to know what he was doing all this time, how much money he had got, and what was it that the Sahib had whispered into his ears. The Sardar replied that the Sahib had told him nothing about business, but enquired about the "tota."

"And what did he whisper into your ears?" To the Sardar.—Well he told me how I was to treat the "tota" when ill, with black pepper.

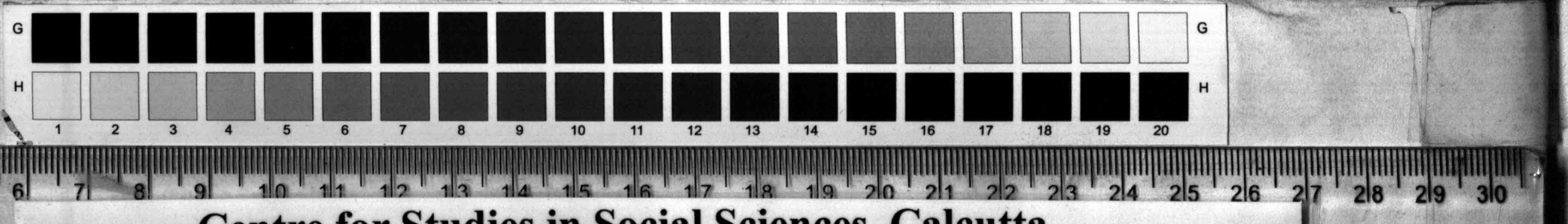
"You lie!" said the rival Sardar. "Is it possible that the Sahib had kept you so long only to ask you about the 'tota'? Confess you have been bribed, and you have promised to betray us." Well, the end is soon told. There was a fight, and the Sardar and their following had to be dispersed. This is the sort of diplomacy which had made Sir Robert famous.

It was distinctly understood that the resolution, which was passed last Friday by the Vaidik Association relating to the discour-

teous conduct of a Judge of the High Court should not find its way to the press for the present, specially as a copy of the resolution has to be sent to the Chief Justice. So we did not give publicity to it when the matter was brought to our knowledge, immediately after the deliberations of the Association had been brought to a close. A Calcutta paper, in spite of this understanding, has ventilated the subject in its columns, and a member of the Association writes to us, expressing much indignation for it. The matter having thus become a public property, we have now no option but to relate the actual facts. What happened was this. The conduct of the Judge in question towards the Vakils and Barristers has been since sometime very objectionable. Not only did he shout out to a Vakil, while engaged in some business conversation with the Bench Clerk.—"get out, get out!"—but he behaved similarly towards another Vakil. While the latter was arguing a matter before the Judge he observed that he could not understand what fell from his Lordship, and thereupon the Judge ordered his Peohkar to explain the matter to him! So the Vakils' Association had no alternative but to meet and pass a resolution to the effect that the Association was of opinion that the treatment accorded by the Judge to the Vakils was unsatisfactory, as it was discourteous and sometimes insulting; and it was further resolved that a copy of the said resolution should be sent to the Chief Justice for remedial measures. This resolution will most probably be sent to the Chief Justice today. We very much regret the incident, for the Judge in question, though rough in his manners, has a good heart. At least, he is above all racial distinctions. We doubt not, no one will regret more this unjustifiable conduct on his part than his Lordship himself. Occupying the position that he does he cannot afford to be rude. It should also be remembered that, the Vakils and the Barristers who appear before him are at a great disadvantage. His Lordship, from his safe place on the bench, can say whatever he likes without risking anything; but the former cannot retort without committing contempt of Court and making themselves liable for punishment.

The strike of the 300 students of the Campbell Medical School, noticed in another column, has a serious aspect. There are some 350 patients lying in the hospital attached to it. One can easily imagine, how terribly, in the absence of the students who have to do hospital duties daily, these poor people are suffering. As a matter of fact, there are only two dozen nurses to look after them. Now, who is to be held responsible for this state of things? We think it should have occurred to the Superintendent that the students were not coolies but members of respectable families. Rightly or wrongly they had a grievance; and the grievance, from their point of view, was not a trifling one. In short, their allegation was that they had been insulted by the Durwan at the gate in a wanton manner, and assaulted by some coolies belonging to the school, and their prayer was that the matter should be enquired into. What was the duty of the Superintendent under these circumstances? Surely, it was not to tear their petition without reading it, and thus add injury to insult, but go through it carefully, then to hold an enquiry, and punish the durwan and the coolies if they were guilty, or to reprove the students if they had not stated the real truth. At least for the sake of the 350 patients placed at his disposal, the Superintendent should not have adopted a course the inevitable effect of which was to drive the students from the school. As a matter of fact, taking it for granted that the version of the students is correct, they had no other alternative than to leave the institution in a body. For, where was the guarantee that other students would not be similarly insulted and assaulted by the menial servants with impunity, the Superintendent giving them no protection? What would Dr. Walsh himself have done if he were a student and insulted by a durwan, and had got no redress from the school authorities? But the Superintendent did more. He made no enquiry; and, on the mere report of a subordinate, inflicted heavy punishments upon some of the students who were taken for ring-leaders. It is a pity that Sir Andrew Fraser is not here. For, we dare say he would have at once brought the matter to an amicable settlement by his sympathy, tact and judgment. However, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, we trust, will bring about the desired result in the absence of His Honour. The admission of in-patients into the Campbell Medical Hospital, was ceased since the strike. This is a serious matter, and we trust, the students will be persuaded to resume their studies and duties as soon as possible. What they require is some good words, and a guarantee that they will not be treated in this fashion in future.

Sir A.P. MacDonnell is in trouble, nay, disgrace. And his fault apparently is that, he is a Roman Catholic and not a Protestant, though a definite charge has been brought against him. The reader knows that the services of Sir Antony were lent to the authorities in Ireland for settling the land question in that country, and he was appointed as Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle under Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Last autumn a Protestant Constable named John Anderson, stationed in Kiltmargh, County Mayo, made himself disagreeable to the Catholics of the locality, and three charges were brought against him by O'Hara, the priest of the parish. An investigation was held and the Constable was acquitted. Later however, a second trial was obtained before a differently constituted Court which found him guilty of two charges; and Anderson was dismissed from the service, and the dismissal was confirmed by Sir A. MacDonnell. The Protestants, however, made a row over the matter, and the Constable was reinstated by the Chief Secretary, and all his back pay was paid up. The charge now brought against Sir Antony is that, he was approached by the priest of the parish, while the case against Anderson was sub judice, that is to say, the accused was in communication with the official who was to finally decide on the fate of the accused, and that Sir Antony did dismiss the man, though he had seventeen years' good record in his favor. Whether Sir A. P. MacDonnell will be compelled to resign his post and go back to the India Office has yet to be seen; but, we in



India are very much surprised to learn that it is a serious thing for an accuser to come in contact with the official who has to decide the case of the accused. Indeed, here, in all police cases, excepting those which are committed to the Sessions, the Judge and the prosecutor are practically the same person. The police officer sends up a case, and his superior, the Magistrate, prepares it; and the same Magistrate either tries it himself, or, which is the same thing or rather worse, makes it over to a subordinate for decision, the promotion and the future prospects of the subordinate being entirely in the hands of the Magistrate! It is a scandal in Ireland, if an accuser approaches an official who has to decide the case of the accused; but here, it is an law that when a police officer is the accuser, he should not only approach but discuss the merits of the case with the Magistrate of the district has to try it! Yet the Indians and the English are under the same British rule!

We had the painful duty of criticising adversely the criminal administration of Mr. Foster, now Deputy Commissioner or Magistrate of Hazaribagh, on more than one occasion. We are glad to acknowledge that Mr. Foster has friends among Indians, for when the adverse criticisms against him appeared in these columns at least two parties wrote to us, contending that he was not as bad as he was represented to be and that his nature was sympathetic. But we have to judge a tree by its fruits. We never criticised Mr. Foster but his acts. His behaviour in the case of Mr. Christian, a mica merchant, and the Zemindars of Gya, does not speak favourably of his judicial work. The Zemindars and their men were not allowed bail in a bailable case. They had to move the High Court for it, which directed the Magistrate to release them on bail. But it appears Mr. Foster was not yet willing to set them free. He could not of course disobey the orders of the High Court, but he adopted the usual tactics of defeating its object. The Magistrate, in short, rejected all the five persons who were willing to stand securities for them. So the Zemindars in despair again moved the High Court. It is clear Mr. Foster's tactics did not please the Hon'ble Judges. For this time they directed the release of the prisoners on their own personal recognizance!

CURIOUSLY enough while the Judges of the Calcutta High Court were showing some spirit, those of the North-West Provinces were doing the same thing, in another case. We refer the case of Mithu Khan of Mirzapur. The Magistrate had refused him bail though legally he had no right to do it. The High Court on being moved released the prisoner on bail. But the Magistrate of Mirzapur, like that of Hazaribagh, sought to defeat the object of the High Court by refusing to accept the parties brought forward to stand for securities. Mithu again moved the High Court and this time he has been ordered to be released on recognizance of the same securities, whom the Magistrate did not accept.

NEED we offer any comment on the above two cases? A man is always to be considered innocent until he is proved guilty. Why did then the two Magistrates named above keep these men in jail before they had been proved guilty? And why did they shew this determination to keep the parties in jail? They have to do justice, and have no right to be guided by any private bias. We wonder the Magistrates did not feel any sense of humiliation to betray their feelings in this open manner. But the proceedings did not stop here. Mr. Foster continued in his career of lawlessness. The Gya Zemindars had come before the High Court with a tale of high-handed proceedings which has taken away our breath. Was it not Mr. Foster who contended that the High Court had no business to interfere with him? But the story told by the Gya Zemindars, which we shall notice shortly, shewed that if any district autocrat needed control it was Mr. Foster of Hazaribagh.

An edifying scene was enacted the other day in the Court of the new Sub-divisional Officer of Narangunj, if a correspondent of the "East" of Dacca is to be credited. The allegation against the officer is that he belaboured a witness with a stick, cutting the body of his victim here and there, because, he was found chewing "pan"! We trust that the matter has been exaggerated or the Sub-divisional Officer has a version of his own. The correspondent of the "East" brings several other charges against the Sub-divisional Officer:—

"We are told that he is very fond of inflicting the punishment of whipping to the accused; and that he has further directed the Subordinate Magistrates to take down evidence in cases under sections 447, 426, 379 and others of I.P.C. and send to him their opinions about the cases and the S. D. Officer will award the punishment of whipping to the accused in those cases. We do not know how far this procedure on his part is legal, but we are sure the non-stipendiary Magistrates will not be willing to sacrifice their conscience in the discharge of their public duties only to titillate the sweet will of their official overlord in inflicting the inhuman punishment of stripes in petty cases. We beg to draw the attention of the higher authorities to such an unprecedented procedure."

Sir Andrew Fraser is new to the Province, and many local authorities are apparently taking advantage of his goodness to do things in a high-handed manner. We hope this matter as well as the doings of Mr. Foster and Mr. Egerton, already noticed in these columns, will attract the notice of His Honour.

If ever the British Government loses the foremost position that it enjoys now, it will be through the arrogance of its "petty clerks in power." It is well-known that, generally speaking, there is not much cordial feeling between the people of India and those Englishmen who reside here, either as officials, or as planters and so forth. It is said that this bitter racial feeling is due to the shortcomings of both. We cannot subscribe to this opinion. Englishmen are unpopular everywhere in the world, and that is for the arrogance of the lower ranks. In India the bitter feeling has been created, not by such questions as annual drain, the destruction of our indigenous manufactures, and similar wrongs, but by the haughty manner in which the people have

been ever treated by petty men in power. The higher the position of an Englishman, the more courteous is he and the more the people are willing to suffer at his hands. But the higher man, as a rule, is all right. Fancy that, if a native of the soil, outside Bengal, comes across a European in the road, he has to come down from his horse, palkee, or carriage, or shut his umbrella if he is using one, and wait patiently, till the European has gone ahead of him. Now such a treatment not only takes away the manliness of the "natives" for which the Englishman may not care, but also deadens the higher sentiments of the latter. We very much wish to know how would the people of England characterize a countryman of theirs who would apply his whip upon a native of India for not salaaming him; or if he finds him going with an open umbrella, he will compel him to shut it? That is the position to which Englishmen have reduced themselves in India. About three hundred students of the Campbell Medical School approached their master, the Superintendent, an English medical man, in charge of the institution, for the redress of an alleged wrong done to them by some menials. They approached him not with a loaded revolver or with filthy language, or impertinence and defiance, but with a humble petition. They were not infants, or even lads, but young men; they did not belong to lower classes in society, but were all respectable and educated youths whose position is not inferior in any way to that of gentlemen's sons in England. The Superintendent did not even deign to look at the contents of the petition but tore it to pieces! It was not an ordinary grievance that drove the students to approach the Superintendent and adopt the venturesome step of submitting a complaint before him; for it is a well-known and keenly-felt fact that they are considered, not as hopefuls, but something like nuisances, by a certain section of Englishmen in power. The wrong that led them to assume this attitude must have been deep and wide-spread; otherwise, 300 students would have not combined and ventured to run the risk of offending their Superintendent and marring their prospect in life. It is alleged that the petition of the students was torn to pieces, and some of the petitioners were severely punished. Would Emperor Edward behave in this manner, if he were approached by the meaneast of his subject?

BEFORE the townspeople of Barisal enjoy the luxury of drinking filtered water, they should enquire into the condition of the water-works at Arrah and Bhagalpur. Like themselves they were fired with the ambition of using filtered water, but to their cost, they now find that they were far better off without these blessings. In short, the water-works in these towns have proved veritable white elephants. When the Arrah works were commenced and the District Board of Arrah was made to sanction a large amount of money for the purpose, we protested against the misappropriation. Sir Charles Elliott then came forward to justify the action on the same grounds that were advanced by Sir Andrew Fraser the other day at Barisal, namely, that the cess-payers would also be benefited by the measure as many of them came to the town for litigation and other purposes. But the real point is, that the proceeds of the cess cannot be diverted to medical purposes or to the construction of water-works in a municipal town without violating solemn pledges given by such authorities as the Secretary of State for India and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The same plea was likewise urged when the money of the Road Cess payers was devoted to water-works in the town of Bhagalpur. At Arrah, it soon transpired, that the maintenance cost of the works would necessitate the doubling of the municipal taxes. As a matter of fact, the people of the Arrah town are now groaning under the weight of municipal taxation, which has been increased enormously since the installation of the water-works. Besides, it is very doubtful whether the filtered water is in any way better than the well-water the Arrah people used previously. The same is the case with Bhagalpur which would be glad to part with its water-works and revert to its former condition. A craze for filtered water has seized many of our towns. Of course filtered water is conducive to health, but it is too expensive a luxury for us, poor people. With Rs. 50,000, Barisal may dig half-a-dozen excellent tanks to meet the wants of its residents. But the initial cost of the proposed water-works may require two lakhs, while the maintenance cost of the same may exhaust the entire resources of the municipality and starve all other useful works. And, in the end, some screw in the machinery of the water-works may go wrong; and the rate-payers, who were made to pay so dearly for the whistle, may not get any water at all when they need it most.

INDIGO is doomed in Behar, but is there a fair prospect for any other crop? A Behar planter, who understands the business thoroughly well, describes the real situation in a letter to the "Englishman" of Saturday. He says in effect that, with the destruction of indigo has vanished the future prosperity of the planters. The cultivation of every crop, he says, has been tried on Behar soil, and found wanting. He thus examines the results of crops other than indigo taken up of late years by the planters. He begins with tobacco and says that, "there are many, many factories who can't raise one at any price, try what they will." As regards rape seeds, "already it has been overdone and prices have fallen to a point, which gives very little profit." "The country crop game," says the writer, "is being played out." With regard to sugar, "it can be dismissed," says he, with the following sentence: "The less said about it the better." Talking of cotton the writer says:—

"Now we come to cotton. There are unfortunately in Behar two classes of planters. The one class is thrilled at the sound of the word 'expert,' an 'expert' to him is little less than a god—his word is gospel. "If an expert comes along and advises such a planter to try dead rabbits as a manure, the latter would wire to Australia on the spot for 10 millions of them!"

Yes, these "experts" being the master of the situation, and there being none to challenge their knowledge, have everything in their own way. And the capitalist at last comes to realize, when he has been well-nigh

ruined, that he acted like a fool by relying too much upon the expert. The writer continues:—

"The other class says: 'What is good enough for A is good enough for me!' Hence this bursting out into new industries without first of all carefully experimenting to see how they will answer."

"Anybody who has travelled a bit about the globe and seen real sugarcane and cotton growing countries will be amazed to hear that Bihar is to be a great centre for these industries."

"With regard to cotton we know Manchester desires the long-stapled kinds and won't take any other kind."

"Only the other day a report was issued from the Government Botanical gardens in Saharanpur. In this report it is stated that the American long stapled varieties have been grown in these gardens for 30 or 40 years and the Egyptian long stapled varieties for a lesser period with the object of furnishing seeds for distribution, and yet it has been a complete failure."

The correspondent speaks in the same doleful tone about rhea. Indeed, unless a machine is invented for separating its fibres, rhea will never pay. But where is the machine? There is none forthcoming. Such being the position of agriculture in Behar, how is it that the Government is wasting public money year after year by helping the Behar planters in this connection? A member of the Council should ask the Government to know how much money has been granted for experimental cultivation to the Indigo Planter's Association in Behar and how it has been used.

THE object of Sir Andrew Fraser's visit to Ranchi, it is now definitely stated, is to settle the question of the proposed transfer of the Sibpur Engineering College to that place. Ranchi is a well-known sanitarium, and Sibpur an abode of malaria. So when the healthiness of the two places is considered, Ranchi will no doubt be preferred by far. But there is one great disadvantage. Ranchi is not only far off from Calcutta, but the journey is long, tedious and very difficult. It will thus be impossible for many students to avail themselves of the College there. We trust, at this point will receive the serious consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. As far as we are aware, there is no talk of Ranchi being connected with railways and the distance shortened. The journey, besides, is expensive, nay, almost prohibitive to poor students. A central healthy place like Madhapur is far preferable. As it is the only Engineering College in Bengal, it should be located at a place which is easily accessible. We sincerely trust, Sir Andrew Fraser will be pleased to consult the leading men of the country before he finally decides the matter; for, the whole nation is vitally interested in the institution. If the students are likely to derive some special advantages at Ranchi, which are not to be found elsewhere, that should be mentioned, so that the public might understand the real situation properly. When the old Civil Engineering College was in Calcutta, the authorities did not suffer from any special disadvantages. They took the students at Ramesgunj during the winter season and taught them field work and the measurement of hills. This arrangement served two purposes—it invigorated their health and added to their knowledge in practical engineering. And the passed students of the College were in no way inferior to those returned by the Roorkee or the Cooper's Hill College.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, July 25.

KUROPATKIN FORGETS DORJIEFF!

Glancing through the account of Kuropatkin's suggested invasion of India, published by the "Daily Express" early this week, one is first thought turned sympathetically towards the "Times." In their inner hearts, one wondered, what did the pundits of Printing House Square think of the hidden plans of Russia as they were laid bare to the public eye? A close and detailed scheme of the invasion of India is published; routes marked out, bases indicated; armies named. All of this was planned before Younghusband's expedition; it was right in the middle of the period during which, on the authority of the "Times" story, the double-faced Burials ascendancy over the Tamasseries. Yet, from beginning to end, Kuropatkin never mentions Tibet! Could it be that he was blind to the pro-Russian operations which the "Times" correspondent has exposed, and deaf to the whispers which must have been circulating throughout Central Asia? It must be so. Otherwise, he would have planned a flank attack upon the defenceless Indian Empire. A swift Army Corps of Burial Buddhists, headed by Dorjief himself, would have been dispatched to Simla on the first outbreak of the war. Armed with the two or three ancient rifles of unquestioned Russian manufacture discovered by the Indian troops in Tibet and quoted as full proof of the "Times" story, the double-faced Burials would have been deputed to pick off one or two "prancing pro-Consuls" and to create some vacancies in the lists of the K. C. B. If we are to rely on the "Times," Kuropatkin must certainly have known of his Buddhist allies and of this back-door into the Indian Empire. Yet, in all his scheme, there is no mention of this master-stroke. Afghanistan is part of his plan and Persia is another. But, if Persia and Afghanistan, why not Tibet? Could he hope to find the Shah as whole-heartedly pro-Russian as is the Dalai Lama of the "Times" imagination? What Afghan tribesman could show more cunning and resourcefulness than Dorjief? It is impossible that Kuropatkin could have overlooked these reputed allies. Either the Tibetan foray is a card up his sleeve which has escaped the enterprising dexterity of the "Express," or the "Times" has been attaching far more importance to Dorjief and pro-Russian intrigues than is warranted by the facts of Central Asian politics. These are the two alternatives. I have already made my choice with regard to them.

CUSTOMARY MILITARY PRECAUTION.

The "Express," not unnaturally, makes a good show of the information obtained with regard to the Russian plan of invasion of India. One can hardly blame the journal for advertising well its unique discovery. Nevertheless, it was wise enough to warn its readers that "The report should be taken in no alarmist spirit. General Kuropatkin's proposals are more or less academic and must not be taken as a direct menace to India. At the same time," it continues, "it is well that the British public should know how complete are Russia's plans for the possible seizure of the Indian Empire. It is the business of every nation's War Office to prepare plans for the invasion of a possible enemy's country. Germany's plans for the invasion of France, and France's plans for the invasion of Germany are worked out in detail by the staffs of the respective countries. These detailed reports, even if discovered by the nations against whom they are aimed, cannot be taken as a direct menace." It is well that the "Express" should have made this point clear, for there are still in England people, sufficiently ill-informed, to believe that a descent on India is possible even in the present parlous condition of Russia in the Far East. As regards the military operations upon the Russian General's scheme, it is necessary to say much. The plans are so audacious and visionary that they constitute a danger to the reputation of a soldier so highly regarded as Kuropatkin. If he were Napoleon himself, he could not have put his scheme to execution. And the battles of Yalu, Fengwhangheng, and Telissu satisfactorily dispose of any claim he could make to such ability. General Sir Henry Green, who has seen active service on the frontier, is right in describing the scheme as unworthy of serious consideration. Even if Russia could have reached the gate of India, Sir Henry points out that her real difficulties would only be commencing. Indeed, General Kuropatkin seems to have drawn up a plan which entails two years' fighting before reaching India, and he has not paused to consider what the British Empire would do in the meantime. It must have been in some similar frame of mind that Russia embarked upon her war with Japan. Disaster in the one case would be duplicated by disaster in the other; but in the latter the result would be even more terrible.

ACTIVITY OF THE LONDON INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Last Saturday the business meeting of the London Indian Association was held under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The veteran reformer was again appointed President for the ensuing year, and Mr. J. M. Parikh to his office of Vice-President. It is hoped that as long as these two gentlemen reside in London they will be able in this way to serve the Society. The honorary officers elected were as follow: Dr. Pereira and Mr. Parneshwar Lal, secretaries; Mr. J. N. Masaldan, treasurer. The Society is arranging to hold a Conference in the autumn, and is taking practical steps to make it of value. Two points will be brought prominently forward: the recent action of the Government of India with regard to the Universities and competitive examinations. A sub-committee was appointed and its duty will be to gather information from all parts of India as to how the decrees are regarded by the people of the land. If this work be carried out with zest during the coming months, valuable material should be available to put before the Conference when it meets in the autumn. As has been remarked in another paragraph of this Letter, everything that tends towards a political consciousness amongst the people of India is to be welcomed. I wish this new effort every success and trust that when the day of the Conference arrives, many English friends of India will support the Society and that good results will follow.

THE "SPECTATOR" SPEAKS STRONGLY ON TIBET.

I expect that Lord Curzon reads the "Spectator" and if he does the article which appears in its columns this week will show him how even the orthodox Conservative in Great Britain regards his spectacular adventure across the Himalayas. Lord Curzon may have thought that the opposition to the expedition was confined to the Opposition in Parliament, the Congress in India, and the ultra-Radicals in England. If so, the "Spectator" will show him his error. That journal declares that there is one consequence of a protracted campaign which it cannot regard with a certain feeling of dismay. The Forward Party, always powerful, and for the moment, probably, in the ascendant, will find in that protraction a reason for claiming what they describe as solid compensation from the Tibetans. They will not, it is true, ask for annexation, for there is probably some understanding with Russia on the subject; but they may clamour for a protectorate or for the admission of a permanent British envoy at Lhasa. The first demand, should it ever be put forward, would be a terrible addition to the burdens of the Indian Empire. No sensible man who knows India and who is not carried away by an unreflecting pro-Russian expansion, could view such a prospect with indifference. The "Spectator" then proceeds to point out the great expense that would be incurred if the boundaries of India were suddenly expanded so as to include Tibet. It hints at the danger in such a case from China when her mandarins shall have reorganised the country on the pattern of Japan. We do not want another Power," it remarks, "regarding with jealous eyes our ascendancy upon the glacial India." Another subject, almost identical in its results, will certainly be pressed, continued the journal in question, if we have to fight hard, and may even be carried out before the country has had an opportunity of expressing its opinion. That is the project of planting an embassy permanently in Lhasa. That project, the "Spectator" thinks, is just as unwise as a protectorate. A large garrison would be needed to safeguard the British representative and Russia, with an entirely plausible excuse, would demand the same privilege. "Indefinite risks, indefinite complications, indefinite sources of trouble for our diplomacy will be the least dangerous results of planting an embassy at Lhasa." With such dismay does the "Spectator" regard the possibility of so serious a burden that it adds: "It is surely enough to be responsible for the good government and safety of three hundred millions of more or less civilised men without worrying ourselves and expending energy in guarding against a

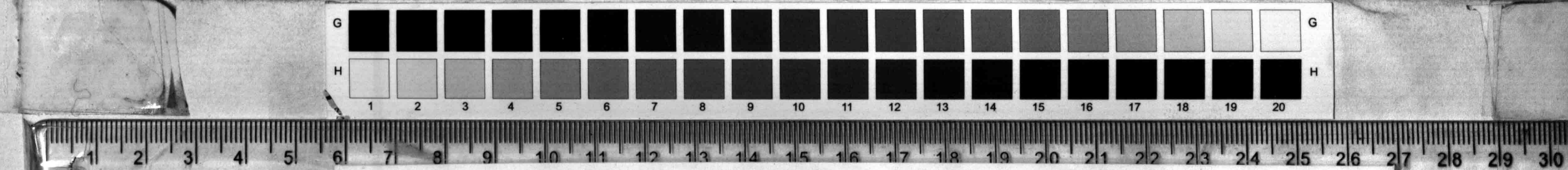
conceivable future destiny for vast regions like Persia, Central Asia, and Tibet. Our people, to do them justice, do not even desire the possession of the last-named country, and we could find it in our hearts to wish that for once the popular opinion, ignorant as it usually is, had some influence over this section of our foreign affairs. After this somewhat back-handed compliment, which must, however, be appreciated because of its rarity, the "Spectator" says of the danger of Russian aggression: "We are no enemies of expansion in itself, and are entirely opposed to the policy of surrendering everything that we possess; but we confess to great dread of prophetic politics, of that policy of occupying the Moon to prevent the inhabitants of Mars from invading our world." This remark sums up with vivid pungency Lord Curzon's experiment: "Occupying the Moon to prevent the invasion of the Earth from Mars." It has scarcely been better put. In concluding the article, the "Spectator" has a word of advice to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. "We wish that a conception of the necessity of conciliating opinion would induce Lord Curzon to tell the country clearly what is the policy which, in obedience to his advice, is being carried out. Even if the winds carry his speech to Lhasa his words may dissipate some of that ignorance which is the unhappy cause of the resistance we are now encountering. The Dalai Lama suspects, and is, therefore, defiant; whereas, if he knew the truth, he might be willing to negotiate with sincerity."

THE INDISPENSABLE LASCARS.

Australia, in a spirit of regrettable exclusiveness still adheres to the exclusion of dark-skinned fellow-members of the British Empire from the mail service. Since the opinion was announced some time ago, Australia has been trying to find a shipping company which would confine its crew to white men only. Hitherto the search has been unsuccessful, as I have already mentioned in these Letters. The "Daily Mail," usual, an exponent of the Colonial view on matters in general, parts company with Australia on the lascar question. In a leading article this week it comments on the difficulty that has been raised by the refusal of the Australian Government to co-operate with the Home Government in its mail contracts. "The ambition to have only white men on the ships," it writes, "may strike Australians as praiseworthy, but the claims of a world-wide Empire render it unreasonable and impossible when viewed from Downing Street. The mail contract includes India whence the lascars come, and it would obviously be unfair to say that the Government of India must contribute to a subsidy for the carriage of its mails on board steamers on which its own subjects are prohibited from serving as seamen or firemen." The "Daily Mail" considers that a much more rational proposal would be to confine the service to seamen of British birth, of British Colonies and of British Dependencies. It is to some such conclusion as this that Australia will inevitably be drawn for the lascar is showing himself to be indispensable upon the Eastern ocean service of the world.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

- New Five-Rupce Note.—The new five-rupce currency notes will shortly reach in India. These notes were ready for despatch when the last mail left England.
- A Retirement.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Handley of the Calcutta High Court, will shortly start for England. His Lordship will not, it is said, come back again.
- Gold and Silver Reserve.—The total silver coin reserve in Government of India Treasuries on 31st July was Rs. 14,13,64,640, and of gold coin and bullion Rs. 18,47,96,639.
- Agricultural Bacteriologist.—Mr. C. J. Bergthel is gazetted as agricultural bacteriologist to the Pusa Research Institute and posted to Bengal.
- Advocate-General, Bengal.—The King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Hon'ble Mr. Peter O'Kinealy, Barrister-at-law, to be Advocate-General, Bengal.
- Sibpur Engineering College.—Mr. B. Heaton, Officiating Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. J.S. Slater, retired.
- Dr. P. C. Ray.—Dr. P. C. Ray, Professor, Presidency College, is allowed leave for six months, under article 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd August 1904.
- Financial Secretary.—The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Shirre, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Department, has left Calcutta and joins the Camp of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Bankipore.
- Inspector of European Schools.—Mr. V.H. Jackson, Temporary Professor, Presidency College, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the office of the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, with effect from the 29th July 1904.
- Calcutta Madrasa.—Mr. H.E. Stapleton, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. E.D. Ross, or until further orders.
- Privilege Leave.—Mr. Donald Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has availed himself of his three months' privilege leave. Mr. D. H. Kingsford, officiating Judge of Purneah, will act for him, during his absence.
- Public Works Department.—The services of the undermentioned Civil Engineers are placed at the disposal of the Military Department; Messrs. H. H. Green, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, and H. H. Stevens, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal.
- Legislative.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 45 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1862 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), and the orders issued hereunder, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to nominate Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.



Weather and Crop Prospects in Bengal.—Rainfall during the week was general, and in some places heavy. Excessive rain caused some damage to crops in Burdwan, Birbhum, 24 Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Ranchi. More rain is wanted in Dinajpur, Darbhanga, Cuttack and Angul. Transplantation of winter rice continues. Prospects on the whole fair. Cattle-disease reported from 15 districts. Fodder and water generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 18 districts, has fallen in 9, and is stationary in the remainder.

Alleged Assault on a Civil Surgeon.—A Nowgong correspondent writes:—Some time ago our Civil Surgeon, Mr. Bancroft, on his way to the Charitable Dispensary was alleged to have been assaulted by a Mahomedan youth. The version of the assaulting party is that what he did was simply a return of what he had received from Mr. Bancroft for his supposed unmannerliness in not shutting his umbrella even under the mid-day sun while the Civil Surgeon was riding past him. The youth, however, fearing conviction, if prosecuted, settled the matter amicably by paying Rs. 20 to the C. S., which the latter has paid to the Dispensary Fund.

Registration Department.—Babu Mangal Prasad Chowbe is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Mokameh, in the district of Patna. Babu Dhanukdhar Lal, Rural Sub-Registrar and Mutation Registrar, Mahara, in the district of Muzaffarpur, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar and Mutation Registrar, Hajipur, in the same district. Maulvi Shah Mahomed Karim, Rural Sub-Registrar of Lalganj, in the district of Muzaffarpur, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar and Mutation Registrar, Mahara, in the same district. Babu Bhubaneswar Singh, Rural Sub-Registrar of Barhi, in the district of Hazaribagh, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Lalganj, in the district of Muzaffarpur.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 23rd July, 1904, was 367 against 350 and 320 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 46. There were 13 deaths from cholera, against 7 and 9 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 16. There were 6 deaths from plague, against 5 and 18 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 22 deaths from tetanus against 24 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 122 and 42 respectively against 114 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22.5 per mille per annum, against 25.6 the mean of the last five years.

Assam Weather and Crops Report.—The following is a report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 26th July, 1904:—Heavy rain in Surma Valley; light to moderate rain elsewhere. Ploughing for, and transplanting of, late rice, reaping of early rice, and plucking and manufacture of tea in progress. Prospect of tea good in Cachar, Nowgong, and Sibsagar; fair elsewhere. Prospects of sugarcane and cotton generally fair and of jute fair in Sylhet and the Garo Hills; poor in Goalpara. Early rice promises a fair return in all districts, except Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong. Cattle disease prevalent in five districts. Price of common rice: Slichar 17, Sylhet and Dhubri 16, Tezpur 14, and Gauhati, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh 13 seers per rupee.

The Asansol Outrage Case.—Our Asansol correspondent writes:—Since I wrote you last, the case in which three guards are charged with assaulting a woman near the railway station here has seen further developments. I understand that the General Traffic Manager, E. I. R., not being satisfied with the manner in which the case was disposed of by the District Traffic Superintendent and being of opinion that the fine of two days pay was quite inadequate, has reduced the pay of the offending guards by Rs. 10 for 6 months in addition to fine. It is further said that the Agent of the East India Railway has called for the papers of the case. Now that the attention of the Agent has been attracted to the case we hope, he will do justice in the case for the interest of the Railway Company.

Kulloo vs Mrs. Cook.—It will be remembered by the readers of the "Patrika" that sometime ago, a case was instituted by a youth named Kulloo against one Mrs. Cook, on a charge of laying a false complaint against him at the thana. This case was heard before Mr. V. A. Bonnaud, the Second Presidency Magistrate and his worship dismissed it on the ground, that as this was a case under section 182 I. P. Code, it would require the sanction of the Commissioner of Police. Babu N. L. Dey the other day moved the Chief Presidency Magistrate, saying that he had made an application under sections 182 and 211 I. P. Code, to prosecute Mrs. Cook. The Court only granted the application under section 182. On Wednesday morning before Mr. D. Weston the matter was resumed. The Court after going through the papers, ordered the prosecution of Mrs. Cook under section 211 I. P. Code.

Tragedy at Basirhat.—On Tuesday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions before Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Judge, one Punchanon Manji, a young man of Hasnabad near Basirhat was charged with murder. It was stated that on the evening of the 14th June last the young wife of one Jotiram Manji went to a neighbouring tank to fetch water where she was assaulted by the accused with a view to outrage her modesty. The girl reported the matter to her husband who thereupon rushed into the house of the accused and remonstrated with him on his conduct. This gave rise to hot words between the parties and the accused entered his room, came out with a "dao" in his hand and inflicted a serious gaping wound on his head which laid him senseless on the ground. The Police were informed who immediately came to the spot and removed the dying man to the hospital where he died shortly after his admission. The accused pleaded not guilty and stated in his defence that there was a fight between him and the deceased with the result that the latter fell down but that he had not consciously inflicted any wound on his person with a sharp weapon. The trial is proceeding.

A Point of Law.—Rai Behari Lal Banerjee Bahadur, Second Subordinate Judge of Alipore, disposed of four suits, pending in his Court, on a point of law. The suits were brought by the Port Canning Land Improvement Company Ltd., against some tenants of theirs. The Sub-Judge held that in the case of Limited Companies the plaintiff must be signed and verified by the principal officer of the Company who has personal knowledge of all the facts of the case and that mere verification, on information from official records and papers, is not sufficient. The Judge dismissed the suits on the ground that the plaintiffs not being properly verified could not be returned for amendment in the case of Limited Companies. Appeals have been filed in the High Court and their Lordships Justices Rampini and Mitra have called for the records at once and have passed orders for expediting the hearing.

Civil Medical Department, Bengal.—The following list of fourth-year students who have passed the Final Examination for Hospital Assistants from the Dacca Medical School and are qualified in medico-legal work is published for present information:—Bepin Behari Bhowmik, Aswini Kumar Bhowmik, Mohendra Chandra Chakravarti, Sarat Chandra Biswas, Prasanna Kumar Chakravarti, Joges Chandra Roy. First grade Assistant Surgeon Guru Nath Sen in medical department of the Sibpur Engineering College, is granted privilege leave for three months, for some months. First grade Assistant Surgeon Khironda Chandra Choudhuri, of the Tikari Dispensary, in the Gaya district, is appointed, to have temporary medical charge of the Sibpur Engineering College. Third grade Assistant Surgeon Aswini Kumar Das is appointed, to act at the Tikari Dispensary, in the Gaya district.

Honorary Magistrates.—The following gentlemen are appointed Honorary Magistrates opposite their names:—Maulvi Syed Yousuff Hossain, Sadar Independent Bench, Bhagalpur; Babu Damrila Kurni (Senior) Independent Bench at Sahibganj, South Parganas; Babu Tarak Nath Sen, Independent Bench at Manikganj, Dacca; Babu Rai Charan Dey, Independent Bench at Madhubani, Darbhanga; Babu Harish Chandra Banerji, Independent Bench at Rampur Hat, Birbhum. The undermentioned gentlemen are re-appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Madhubani, in the district of Darbhanga:—Babus Mohabir Prasad and Srimohan Jha. The undermentioned gentlemen are re-appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Benches noted against their names in the district of Murshidabad:—Babus Joges Charan Sen, Sadar Independent Bench; and Durga Das Trivedi Kandi Independent Bench.

Calcutta Municipal Pension Rules.—It is notified that, under section 569 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 111 of 1899, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the substitution of the following amended proviso in place of the existing proviso to Rule 27 of the Pension Rules of the Corporation of Calcutta:—"Provided that nothing in this or any of the foregoing rules contained shall be deemed to preclude the Commissioners in meeting in their absolute discretion from granting a compassionate allowance to any officer or servant (whether eligible or ineligible to contribute and whether he has contributed or not) who may have been permanently disabled or seriously injured in or during the discharge of his duties, or to the widow and children, or, in case he shall have left no widow or children, to the parents, brothers and sisters, of any such officer or servant who may have been killed in the discharge of his duties, and in a case where a servant is in receipt of not more than Rs. 15 who may have become disabled in the service of the Municipality."

A Contested Will Case.—Mr. Drake Brockman, the District and Sessions Judge of Alipore, delivered judgment in a will case which on account of its audacious character created a great sensation in the villages of Gobindapore, Langalbaria and adjoining places. It appears that one Nobin Chander Pramanick propounded a will alleged to be executed by his uncle, Mohesh Chander Pramanick, a rich man of the locality by which nearly his whole property, both moveable and immovable worth about several thousands was bequeathed to Nobin, leaving his only daughter and a daughter-in-law a paltry stipend per month. The daughter and the daughter-in-law of the deceased objected to the application for probate on the ground that the will was not genuine and that it was concocted after the death of Mohesh. Babu Ram Taran Banerjee with Babu Khirad Chander Chatterjee appeared for the applicant. Babu Nogensh Nath Mitra with Babu Nibaran Chander Bhattacharjee and Bunkim Chander Basu appeared for the caveators. The trial lasted for five days; the learned Judge after a patient hearing held that considering the circumstances of the case, the alleged will could not have been executed by Mohesh and accordingly dismissed the application for probate.

Indian Railway earnings continue to improve. The total gross receipts for the week ending the 16th instant are ten lakhs of rupees ahead of those of the corresponding seven days last year.

The experience which the troops in Tibet have gone through since the march upon Lhasa was begun serve to show that the theory of scanty rainfall on the highland-land beyond Sikkim and Bhutan was incorrect. Rain fell in torrents for some days before the Karo-la was reached, and at an elevation of 15,000 feet similar conditions obtained. General Macdonald reported on the 21st instant: "Heavy rain most of the day, turning to snow at night." The fact seems to be that the monsoon current from the Bay of Bengal is strong enough to reach well into Tibet even though the clouds are partially intercepted by high ranges. This is not surprising after all, for the distance from the head of the Bay to the middle valley of the Brahmaputra is only some 450 miles in a direct line. With a monsoon of normal strength it appears now to be established that Tibet receives at least a fair amount of rain in the summer months.

SIR JAMES LA TOUCHE ON TOUR.

Lucknow, Aug. 2.—Sir James La Touche arrived at Meerabad yesterday from Meerut, and was met by the Commissioner, Collector, local officials and raises.

MURDER OF A TRANSPORT DRIVER.

Simla, Aug. 2.—A transport driver went outside the lines at the Nili Kach (Waziristan) on the night of the 29th July, and was murdered within a mile of the post. He was found with his throat cut and with other wounds by a search party on the following morning.

MR. FULLER'S TOUR.

Dibrugarh, Aug. 2.—The Chief Commissioner left for Tejpur this morning in the Brahmakund. He has met and conversed with a large number of persons, official and non-official, during his visit, in addition to inspecting some of the institutions, and it is believed that he was greatly pleased at the improvements which have already been effected in the station by the energy and good taste of the Deputy Commissioner Major Cole. On Sunday evening he was entertained at dinner by Major and Mrs. Cole, and yesterday there was a large dinner party on the Brahmakund.

THE JUMNA IN FLOOD.

Lucknow, Aug. 2.—News has reached here of a serious break in the road between Chakrata and Dehra Dun. The tonga service is interrupted and passengers are only booked at their own risk. People leaving Chakrata yesterday were travelling via Mussoorie owing to heavy rains. The temporary bridge near Kalsi has been washed away. The Jumna is now running over the road for a distance of half a mile with a depth of water of twenty feet. All traffic is carried on only by means of rafts, until boats can be procured.

RUSSIAN GOODS IN PERSIA.

Allahabad, Aug. 2.—It is reported that the Russians have selected an office in Isphahan to be opened shortly on behalf of the Russian bank, the Banque d'Escompte de Perse, but it is not at all likely that they will do any banking business there for some considerable time to come. Owing to the Russian Government's hostility to merchants Isphahan has been loaded with Russian goods of all kinds for some years, notably cheap quality goods. A large number of bales, the refuse of the flooding period still remain unsold, and it is believed that efforts will be made by their representatives in Isphahan, M. Lepchetz late of the Banque Internationale de Commerce de Moscow, who was Manager of that institution in Teheran, and who has the reputation of being a very able man, to dispose of these goods.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

Allahabad, Aug. 2.—News from Persia states that cholera which some months ago broke out at Kermanshah is now more or less prevalent all over the country, and reports coming in from north and south are far from reassuring. In Teheran the deaths are reported as amounting to already as many as one hundred daily, and in Kum and Kashan as many as fifty and sixty daily. The predisposing causes are the water supply and absolute want of the most elementary system of drainage. In Kum where the disease has made great ravages it seems the people have been in the habit of washing corpses in the river, and this water is drunk by the surviving members of the community.

THE RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

Dibrugarh, Aug. 2.—At a general meeting of the Rangoon Municipality held this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved that, in the opinion of the Committee, the taxes recently imposed by the Local Government on firewood and charcoal entering Rangoon under the heading of Royalty are in reality in the nature of octroi such as elsewhere in India are levied for the benefit of the towns affected, and that in view of the probable necessity for increasing Municipal taxation in the near future, the Local Government be respectfully moved either to repeal the said taxes or to devote the proceeds of the same from Provincial to Municipal purposes.

THE L. G'S TOUR.

Bankipore, Aug. 2.—The Lieutenant-Governor and party on their way down from Simla arrived here this evening at seven. Mr. Lyon, the Commissioner, being ill, His Honor was received by Mr. J. G. Cumming, District Magistrate, and only a few gentlemen were specially summoned to attend. The Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, who, since he left Calcutta last week, has been staying in Benares, also arrived this evening, travelling in the same train with His Honor. The station and railway platform was daintily decorated for the occasion up to the main exit, which was spanned by a triumphal arch or shrubbery, displaying the simple word "Welcome." There was a Police Guard-of-Honor. Order was maintained by the Police along the route to the Commissioner's house, where the Lieutenant-Governor will stay during his visit here, and the usual ceremonies were observed in connection with His Honor's arrival. To-morrow morning His Honor drives to Patna City, visiting some interesting and historic places, such as the Dutch Cathedral, Chinni Ghat mosque, and the Sikh temple, and in the afternoon there will be an evening party at the Commissioner's house. Thursday will be a field day. His Honor will visit the various Government offices and institutions, and will receive visits and grant interviews. In the afternoon addresses will be presented to him by the Patna District Board, the Patna Municipality, the Patna Branch of the Central National Mahomedan Association, and the Behar Landholders' Association, to all of which he will give a joint reply. Sir Andrew Fraser will then visit the Behar School of Engineering, the Oriental Public Library, Temple Medical School, and the Patna Hospital. On Friday morning His Honor will leave for Digha, visiting St. Michael's School, Coorjee, on the way, and embark on the "Rhotas" for Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Murshidabad.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, July 29.—General Oku reports that according to captured Officers, Generals Sakharov and Kondratovich were wounded at Tash-chiao. Their casualties were about two thousand, ours about one thousand. A terrific assault on Port Arthur is proceeding. The fortress is rumoured to have fallen.—"Englishman."

The captured vessel "Arabia" has arrived at Vladivostok. Russian correspondents dwell upon the extraordinary mobility of the Japanese at Tashichiao. The Russians on the last day believed that they were victorious, till the Japanese made a turning movement and compelled the Russians to retreat. They extol the unflinching bravery of the Japanese under a murderous fire and estimate the Russian losses at one thousand.

London, July 30.—Reuter at Chifu states that thirty better class of Europeans who left Port Arthur on Thursday report that heavy fighting has been going on since Tuesday and a general assault by the Japanese began on Thursday. The Japanese bombardment has been very severe since the siege began, the Russian forts replying little. Reuter at Wei-hai-wei states that the British fleet is returning to Wei-hai-wei. This is regarded as indicating that Port Arthur has fallen.

The American Government has issued a semi-official statement declaring that regardless of the rules propounded by Russia respecting the sinking of neutral ships, America holds it to be opposed to all modern principles of international law. The Russian press is adopting a strong attitude regarding the sinking of neutrals with contraband, and maintains that the sinking of the Knight Commander was entirely justifiable on account of the impossibility of taking her into port. Reuter at Tokio wires that the Vladivostok Squadron has passed Tanguer Straits homeward bound.

An official report states that five officers have been killed and forty-one wounded round Port Arthur since Tuesday. The losses in men are not stated. London, July 31.—Two Russian torpedo boats and two large steamers flying the Russian war flag passed the Great Belt to-day northwards.

Correspondents at Liaoyang report a slight artillery duel at Haicheng on 28th, and the cannonade was reopened more violently on the morning of 29th. A decisive battle there is expected. Reuter at Tokio says that a belated report from Admiral Togo mentions an engagement at Port Arthur on 24th when the Japanese fired three torpedoes which exploded, the result was unknown owing to fog. The report tends to confirm the Chinese rumour that three Russian destroyers were sunk.

London, Aug. 1.—General Kuropatkin reports that all three Japanese Armies resumed the offensive on the 31st. The Russian rearguards on the south continued an obstinate defence, only retiring gradually towards Haicheng, before superior numbers. General Oku's and the Takushan Armies are directing their efforts to cutting between Russian forces at Simucheng and Haicheng. The Japanese on the east front turned the Russian position at Ikhavuen, also attacking the Russians on the Liaoyang and Saimatse Road.

Intelligence has been received of considerable Japanese forces landing at Yingkow under the protection of several warships. A later despatch from General Kuropatkin reports that when fighting was finished yesterday evening the Russians generally had retained their positions.

General Keller, commanding at the Yangtse Pass, has been killed by a shell. Earl Percy, replying to a question in the Commons, said that Britain had protested to Russia against the inclusion of foodstuffs in the list of contraband.

London, Aug. 2.—The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent with General Kuroki states that a Japanese general attack was made on a strong position on the hills to the south-west of Motiening Pass. The Japanese left were strongly opposed. The right made a splendid fight, the centre being engaged in an artillery duel. The Japanese took the Russian position, the enemy retiring; this leaves only one more Russian position to be taken before reaching Liaoyang.

Reuter at Tokio says that General Kuroki reports that the Japanese have occupied Khusuntzu and Yangtzuling. General Kuroki adds: "The Russians are fleeing from both places. We are twenty-five miles from Liao-yang. The operations, which were most arduous, lasted two days. Some field guns were captured." Reuter at Tokio wires to-day that it is reported there was three days' desperate fighting at Port Arthur. The Japanese captured Santsaikow, an important position in the defence.

The Russian Government has issued a statement that the liberation of the "Malacca" was due solely to the British declaration that the contraband was Government property. It affirms that the Captain refused to show the ship's papers and adds that Government in no wise abandons the intention to send out cruisers and other warships to prevent the carriage of contraband of the enemy. The term of the commission under which the "Petersburg" and "Smolensk" were sent out has now expired.

The status of the Volunteer Cruisers or the Dardanelles question is not mentioned.

London, July 29.—Mr. Arnold-Forster has informed his constituents that he won't seek re-election.

London, July 30.—M. Delcasse this afternoon notified to the Papal Nuncio in Paris that owing to the rupture of relations between France and the Vatican his presence in Paris had become purposeless.

GENERAL.

London, July 29.—The French Government has stopped the stipend to the Bishop of Dijon, and will refuse to fill several vacant bishoprics and intends to propose to Parliament the abolition of the Concordat and Public Worship estimates. The trial of M. Plehve took place at St. Petersburg to-day. The Tsar, the Empress Dowager, the Grand Duke and Duchesses, the Members of the Diplomatic Body, and the Ministers attended. Numerous wreaths were placed on the coffin including three from the Provincial Governors in Finland. London, Aug. 1.—Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons to-night, during the debate on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's vote of censure, said that his proposals were ripe for submission to the country, and he was certain they would ultimately be accepted. He urged Mr. Balfour to consider the calling of a conference of the Colonies to ascertain whether in what he said on the subject he had based himself on real knowledge. Lord Curzon was entertained to-day at lunch at the United Club, Mr. Balfour, who presided, said he was convinced that when Lord Curzon had completed his new term of Vicerealty in India, he would come forward as a Unionist Statesman of the first calibre. Lord Curzon replied that an Ideal Party was that which recognised the place of India as an organic factor and not as a troublesome appendage to the Imperial system, and not a Party that always favoured Britain at the expense of India. We must remain in India, or it will break like a pack cards. In conclusion, referring to the saying "that India will be lost on the floor of the House of Commons" his Lordship said they did not require Parliamentary interference in governing India, but thought they had a claim to expect a lofty sense of Parliamentary responsibility in respect to that country. London, Aug. 2.—The Commons have rejected Sir H. Bannerman's motion for a vote of censure by 288 against 210.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

London, July 31.—The French Government has stopped the stipend to the Bishop of Dijon, and will refuse to fill several vacant bishoprics and intends to propose to Parliament the abolition of the Concordat and Public Worship estimates. The trial of M. Plehve took place at St. Petersburg to-day. The Tsar, the Empress Dowager, the Grand Duke and Duchesses, the Members of the Diplomatic Body, and the Ministers attended. Numerous wreaths were placed on the coffin including three from the Provincial Governors in Finland. London, Aug. 1.—Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons to-night, during the debate on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's vote of censure, said that his proposals were ripe for submission to the country, and he was certain they would ultimately be accepted. He urged Mr. Balfour to consider the calling of a conference of the Colonies to ascertain whether in what he said on the subject he had based himself on real knowledge. Lord Curzon was entertained to-day at lunch at the United Club, Mr. Balfour, who presided, said he was convinced that when Lord Curzon had completed his new term of Vicerealty in India, he would come forward as a Unionist Statesman of the first calibre. Lord Curzon replied that an Ideal Party was that which recognised the place of India as an organic factor and not as a troublesome appendage to the Imperial system, and not a Party that always favoured Britain at the expense of India. We must remain in India, or it will break like a pack cards. In conclusion, referring to the saying "that India will be lost on the floor of the House of Commons" his Lordship said they did not require Parliamentary interference in governing India, but thought they had a claim to expect a lofty sense of Parliamentary responsibility in respect to that country. London, Aug. 2.—The Commons have rejected Sir H. Bannerman's motion for a vote of censure by 288 against 210.

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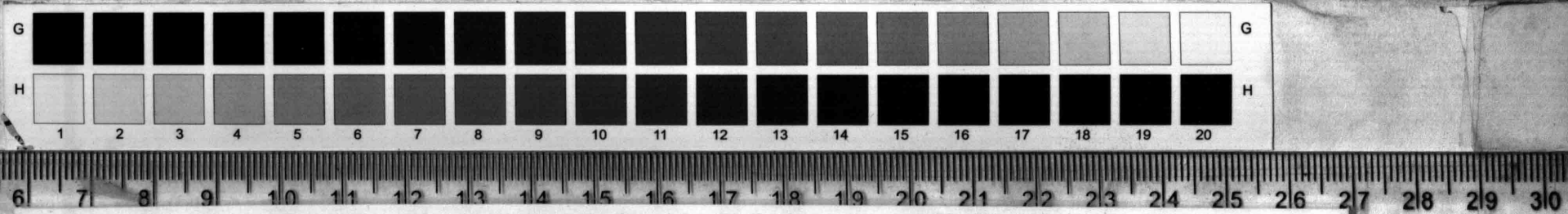
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High Court—Aug. 1.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pratt and Handley.)

A MURDER CASE FROM KHULNA. The central figure in this exciting and ghastly tragedy is Abojan, a young smart looking girl of eighteen. Tariulla Molla, is her father, whose original home is in Athor-khal, in the district of Backergunj, where while still a child Abojan was married to one Islam. Her mother-in-law was cruel to her; her father got to be imprisoned for some offence. Bajruk Molla, is her mother's cousin, and so her uncle, whose original home is also at Athor-khal, but who appears to have migrated to Tatalbari, within the sub-division of Bagairhat. A paternal aunt of Abojan, in order to rid her of her mother-in-law's oppression removed her to Bajruk's house at Tatalbari, where she lived for about three years, and where her father returned from jail to live. Near Tatalbari is a village called Santhkhal, where Rajaula lives. While getting to be a young woman, she appears to have attracted the notice of Rajaula, who requested Tariulla to give her to him in marriage, but as her former husband Islam was still living, the request could not be complied with, with the result that Rajaula abducted her from Bajruk's house, and made her yield to his unwedded lust. Tariulla lodged a complaint in the local Zamindary "Kutcheri," where Golap Khan, was believed to have some influence, and Rajaula sought Golap Khan's help in his difficulty. The "Kutcheri" people did not interfere in the matter and the girl was brought to Golap Khan's house. Doulat had married a niece of Rajaula and when at Golap Khan's house it was settled that if Rajaula, paid the expenses of getting "tallak" for the girl from Islam and further paid Rs. 30 to the girl's father, she would be married in the "nicka" form to Rajaula. Doulat stood surety for Rajaula who borrowed money from Golap Khan, paid the expenses of the "tallak" and made a part payment of Rs. 10 to Tariulla. But as Rajaula could not repay him, it was settled that the girl should be with Doulat—as a sort of security—spend her period of "iddat" at his house, and then be taken back by Rajaula after Doulat had been reimbursed. But Rajaula's impatience led him to carry off the girl by force from Doulat's house during the latter's absence. But the girl had been already familiar with Doulat, and when Doulat and his brothers went to Rajaula's house, during the latter's absence, the girl came away with them and lived with Doulat. The intimacy between them had grown to be so great, that after recovering Abojan from Rajaula's house, Doulat divorced his own wife (Rajaula's niece), and after the period of "iddat" was over, married Abojan in the "nicka" form. Doulat and Abojan then lived as husband and wife. Towards the end of April last Doulat and his wife went to live at the house of his sister Joigun Bibi, and look after the family, when Joigun's husband and husband's younger brother had gone to sell paddy. On the 25th of April last the only male person in Joigun's house was Doulat, the other inmates being Joigun's old mother-in-law, Sonai, Joigun's husband's younger brother's wife Maizan and Joigun's infant children. A mob, 15 or 20 strong, mostly armed with lathies, invaded the house about midday, surrounded the room, broke in the mat-walls, mercilessly assaulted Doulat with "lathies," and finally having speared him through the right side of the chest and abdomen, dragged Abojan out of the room and marched off with her in triumph. Doulat died that day. On these facts, Bajruk Molla, Tariulla Molla, Rajaula and Aminuddi were placed on their trial before Babu Kali Das Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Bagairhat, who committed the case to the Court of Sessions. At the Sessions Court the trial was held by Mr. B. C. Mitra, District Judge of Khulna, with the aid of two assessors. Agreeing with both the assessors the Judge found Tariulla Molla not guilty and Bajruk Molla, Rajaula and Aminuddi guilty. Tariulla was accordingly discharged. Under Sec. 302 I.P.C. Bajruk Molla was sentenced to be hanged. Under sections 302 with 463 Rajaula was sentenced to transportation for life. Under Sec. 148 Aminuddi was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The three accused persons were also found guilty under sections 325 with 149 and 366 I.P.C. but no separate sentence was passed. Against that conviction and sentence they preferred an appeal to this Court. Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the Crown, and Babu Brojo Lal Chuckerburty appeared for the defence. Their Lordships after hearing both sides dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused persons by the Sessions Judge.

THE GOWHATI DEFAMATION CASE.

Mr. P. L. Roy obtained a rule on behalf of Radhanath Chongkakoti calling upon the Deputy Commissioner of Gowhati to show cause why the conviction of the petitioner should not be set aside. In this case it will be remembered that on the complaint of Nursing Das Agarwalla the petitioner was tried for an offence under sec. 500 I.P.C. on the allegation that the petitioner on the 22nd of August 1903 published in his paper known and called as the "Assam Times" an article under the heading "a big theft case of tea." The article itself being as follows: "The meaning Nursing Das Agarwalla seems to be a great talker of tactics in doing his business, for his plan was to offer his services at first to a garden manager, for supply of goods in his garden and when he had succeeded in this, he would then bribe the underlings of the garden and obtain through them good tea in the place of tea dust. At the time the above article was published Nursing Das was being tried on a charge of having been in possession of tea, which he knew to have been stolen, but he was discharged subsequently to the publication of the said article. The order of discharge was subsequently set aside by the District Magistrate and the case was revived. Nursing Das moved the High Court against the said order. But this Court refused to interfere. Nursing Das was subsequently acquitted. The petitioner was first tried by Mr. A. Playfair, Assistant Commissioner of Dibrugarh, and discharged. The complainant then moved the Sessions Judge of Gowhati

and obtained an order for further enquiry. The enquiry was held by Mr. Abdulla, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Dibrugarh, who convicted the petitioner under sec. 500 I.P.C. and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10. It was contended that the article in question was in substance a true report of the proceedings of a Court of Justice; that the information upon which the article was published was obtained from the person who conducted the case for the prosecution, and that sufficient care and caution was exercised by the petitioner before the article was published and that there was nothing which had not been previously elicited in evidence at the hearing of the case.

August 2. (Before Mr. Justice Pratt and Bodilly.)

THE HOOGLY MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

Last year there was a re-election of Municipal Commissioners in Boiyabati Municipality. The elected and nominated Municipal Commissioners elected Babu Shyama Pada Mukerjee as Chairman and Babu Devendra Nath Mukerjee as Vice-Chairman of the Municipality. A number of residents took objection to the election of Babu Shyama Pada Mukerjee as Chairman and sent petitions to Government praying that the election be disallowed. The friends of Babu Shyama Pada thereupon canvassed through the Municipality and secured a large number of signatures to petitions supporting the claim of Babu Shyama Pada. One copy with signatures on blank paper was sent direct to Government and another petition with a duplicate list of signatures was sent to the District Magistrate. On the 3rd July 1903, one Troylucko Nath Ghose filed a complaint against Babu Shyama Pada Mukerjee under sections 417 and 465 of the Indian Penal Code alleging that Babu Shyama Pada took his signature and that of others on blank paper on an understanding that they were to be used with a petition for the reduction of the municipal taxes and that afterwards he came to learn that the signed paper had been used by Babu Shyama Pada in support of his claim to the Chairmanship. Troylucko Nath Ghose therefore prayed that process might be issued against Babu Shyama Pada or that an enquiry might be made. The Sub-divisional Officer of Serampur recorded the complainant's statement and ordered him to produce evidence at the Municipal Office in Boiyabati. There the Sub-divisional Officer examined the complainant and some witnesses and came to the conclusion that the case was false. He then dismissed the complaint under sec. 203 Cr. P. Code and ordered Troylucko Nath Ghose to be prosecuted under sec. 211 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and his three witnesses under sec. 193 I. P. Code. Against this order, Troylucko Nath Ghose moved the Sessions Court but the motion was rejected. The Sub-divisional Officer transferred the case for trial to the file of Babu Hari Bhushan De. Troylucko Nath then moved the District Magistrate and afterwards the High Court for transfer of the case from the file of the trying Magistrate but both the motions were refused. But as the trying Magistrate had been transferred, the case was tried by Babu Mon Mohon Chatterjee. The trying Magistrate found Troylucko Nath guilty under sec. 211 I.P.C. and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50 in default to three months' similar imprisonment. The charge under sec. 178 I.P.C. had been dropped. On the 12th July last, Troylucko Nath through his pleader filed an appeal to the Sessions Judge of Hoogly against the said order of conviction and sentence. The Sessions Judge on the same day admitted the appeal, sent for the records and fixed 23rd July for hearing of the said appeal. On the 23rd the petitioner's pleader was present in the court and was ready to argue the case, when the appeal was postponed "sine die" as the Judge was going to hold Sessions next week. On the 25th, the petitioner's pleader, who was ill did not attend court on the early part of the day and the petitioner was also absent. The pleader had no notice that the case would be taken up on that day. In the absence of the petitioner's pleader, the appeal was taken up for hearing and the Sessions Judge after perusing the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate dismissed the appeal. Aggrieved by the said order, the petitioner moved this court. Babu Dasarathi Sanyal, who appeared for the petitioner, contended that the Judge having postponed the hearing of the appeal "sine die," should not have heard the appeal without giving notice to the petitioner's pleader; that, as the appeal was admitted, and not summarily rejected, the Judge was bound to follow the requirements of sections 367 with 424 Cr. P. Code, which he had not done; and that as the appellant's pleader was ill, a reasonable adjournment should have been granted. Their Lordships gave effect to the contentions of the learned vakil and issued a rule on those grounds.

MR. ROLT'S CASE.

A RULE FOR TRANSFER ISSUED. Mr. Jackson and Babu Atulya Charan Bose moved on behalf of Mr. A. C. Rolt, manager of the Khagra Estate, for the issue of a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Purneah to show cause why the case against the petitioner should not be transferred from the file of the Sub-divisional Officer of Kishengunj to the High Court and to any other superior Court. The petitioner in this case is the son of Capt. Thomas Francis Rolt. He was the Manager of the Khagra Estate. In April 1899, he received information to the effect that Moulvi Mirza Sujat Ali Khan Bahadur, formerly a tutor to the wards Golam Mohuddin Hossain and Golam Mohuddin Hossain, proprietors of the Khagra Estate, had married their mother Nawab Shah Bane Begum, and came to Calcutta. He made certain enquiries and submitted a report, the result of which was that the tutor was dismissed and the mother was held no longer fit to be guardian of her sons. Since then, it was alleged, they are trying to put the petitioner in difficulty. One Moosudi Sing went to the Collector Mr. Lee and represented to him that the petitioner had taken the sum of Rs. 5,000 from one Parmeshury Lal as a bribe in connection with the purchase of a "putni mahal," which was purchased at a putni sale for Rs. 15,100 on behalf of the Khagra Estate on the 15th May 1903, on the recommendation of the

petitioner. Without any opportunity being given to the petitioner for explaining matters, he was suspended by telegram from the Collector and was ordered to make over the charge to Moulvi Shamsuzzolm. The petitioner or then interviewed the Collector and was informed that the Commissioner of Bhagalpur had forbidden him from disclosing anything to the petitioner. On the 9th July, he was informed by wire that he was prosecuted. The case is pending before the Sub-divisional Officer of Kishengunj. Their Lordships issued a rule.

Calcutta Gazette.—Aug. 3.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Appointments and Transfers. Babu Rajendra Coomar Bose, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Bhagalpur, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the third grade, vice Rai Syam Chand Dhr Bahadur, about to retire. Babu Rajendra Coomar Bose is also appointed to act as a District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C.W.E. Pittar, or until further orders. Babu Barhamdeo Narain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Patna district.

Promotions.

Mr. L.H. Burton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, second grade, on probation, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 5th May 1904.

Leave. Babu Makhan Lal Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Sarada Prasad Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dakshin Shahbapur, Backergunge, is allowed leave for one day.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Appointments and Transfers.

Babu Jengendra Nath Mookerjee, Officiating Subordinate Judge, Sylhet, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge, Saran, but to be on deputation to Tirhut, vice Babu Kali Krishna Chaudhuri, about to retire.

Babu Amrita Nath Mitter, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Additional Munsif in the District of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Kandi, Lalbahar and Jangipur.

Babu Atul Chandra Das Gupta, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at South Rajgan, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Probode Chandra Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Umes Chandra Sen (No. 1), Munsif of Bihar, in the district of Patna, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Aswini Kumar Guha, or until further orders.

Babu Akhouri Nityananda, Singha, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at Bihar, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Umes Chandra Sen, or until further orders.

Leave. Mr. Onil Chandra Dutt, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Habiganj, in the district of Sylhet is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Probha Chandra Singha Munsif of Bhangra in the district of Faridpur is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Probode Chandra Bose, Munsif of South Rajgan, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave for thirty-five days.

Babu Ashutosh Ghose, Munsif of Barisal, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed leave for one day.

Babu Apurva Chandra Ghose, Munsif of Dinajpur, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days.

Babu Lala Digambar Lal, Munsif of Jhenida, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for two months.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major B. H. Deare, I.M.S., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Rajshahi, is allowed privilege leave for five weeks.

Captain W.Y. Coppinger, I.M.S., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Jessore, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Rajshahi, during the absence on deputation, of Lieutenant-Colonel J. French-Mullen, I.M.S., or until further orders.

Military Assistant Surgeon R. Sharples is allowed three months' leave in India.

Under Rule 21 (a) of the Dispensary Manual, Babu Harendra Nath Gupta is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the Management of the Kalkini Dispensary, in the district of Faridpur.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors named below are posted to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned opposite their names:—

Babu Rebati Nath Chatterjee, —Howrah. Moulvi Mohamad Shahabuddin Khan—Bhagalpur. Moulvi Syed Mohamed Akbar,—Cuttaek.

Mr. Dobbs, C. S., and Major Wanless are now staying at Kabul. The Amir has received them more than once, and accorded them a hearty reception. They are expected at Peshawar on the 12th instant.

Since his succession to the gadi the Ameer has permitted a number of distinguished Afghan refugees to return to their mother country, and he has very recently permitted Ionnale Khudsi Khan to return to Kabul. Khudsi is now making the necessary arrangements to start on his journey by the beginning of the next month.

The Tibetan Delegates, who interviewed Colonel Youngusband at Chaksam Ferry, received a letter from him, and they left almost immediately to convey it to the Dalai Lama and members of the National Council. The passage of the Brahmaputra has delayed the arrival of the Mission at Lhasa, and according to the latest report received at Simla, General Macdonald should reach there by the end of this week.

Two cases of indigenous plague were discovered in Poona city on the 27th ultimo, one of which has ended fatally. So far there are said to have been some eight cases in the Cantonment, some of which have proved fatal, while others are being treated in the General Plague Hospital. The Managing Committee of the City Municipality has been convened to concert measures for confining the disease to its present locality.

SEQUEL TO THE BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE.

On Wednesday before Moulvi Bazal Karim, the third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. Walsh was re-arraigned on charges of personating a public officer, to wit a police officer and extorted Rs. 200 from Mr. Gainsford, Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation. Mr. Moses and Babu Kali Churn Palit, Vakils, appeared for the prosecution and Babu Suresh Chander Mitter for the defence.

Mr. Moses addressed the Court in reply to the defence. In the course of which the following discussion took place between Mr. Moses and the Court.

Mr. Moses said:—The broad facts of the case are that the accused went to Gainsford's residence during his absence, sent a chit, was directed to Norton's and that after the interview at the Municipal Office the notes were found in his possession. The defence asked to deduce two facts—Gainsford did not know on that night what the mission of the accused was and hence the subsequent conduct of Mr. Gainsford in going to Chalmers and Hobbs is inexplicable; but the examination and cross-examination of Gainsford clearly show that Gainsford was fully aware of the mission of the accused. His Worship the examination-in-chief of Gainsford wanted the prosecution to show the paper from which the above was made out. Mr. Moses said that although there is no document pointing to that fact in so many places yet the general effect clearly show it.

Mr. Moses:—Where was the time that night? Court:—Why did you not inform the next morning?

Mr. Moses:—Would it not then have been said that the Police were in league with Gainsford and, moreover, where was the necessity—there were two reliable independent witnesses.

Court:—Your case is that Gainsford knew that night that Walsh was an impostor.

Mr. Moses:—My case is not that. My case is that Mr. Gainsford was imposed upon and blackmailed.

Court:—Why was not Norton informed that night?

Mr. Moses:—What useful purpose would it serve. Moreover the accused had not stated clearly what he wanted on that night.

Court:—If Mr. Gainsford did not know exactly what the accused wanted why did he go to Mr. Chalmers?

Mr. Moses:—Mr. Gainsford had his own idea about it no doubt.

Court:—The fact of Mr. Gainsford going to Mr. Chalmers without knowing clearly what the accused wanted might equally show that he was prejudiced in some way against the accused.

Mr. Moses:—The defence does not suggest any ill-feeling on the part of Mr. Gainsford, on the other hand they admit that the accused was a stranger. Not only that, although the defence had attempted they have utterly failed to prove that Mr. Gainsford knew of this entry at the thana.

Court:—On the 26th the accused after some conversation said that he would like to have a private talk; when arranging for this interview of the 27th why was Norton forgotten?

Mr. Moses:—There was hardly any time to think of it.

Court:—Why should Mr. Gainsford ask the accused "what his idea was" and arrange for the interview? Would it not have been more consistent to have kicked out the drunken intruder? Suppose a Police Officer comes to you, uses vague threats and ask for a private interview would you not say "arrest me if there is any charge or get away"?

Mr. Moses:—Mr. Gainsford was dining at a strange place and did not like to create a scandal.

Court:—Do you suggest that the place is one which the criminal would consider likely for the safe carrying out of his design?

Mr. Moses:—Accused admits the interview. Court:—Yes, but he says he was sent for. Again admitting the whole of the conversation on that night, where is the representation to constitute cheating? You have to prove that the acts and statements of the accused amounted to cheating.

Mr. Moses:—I submit that the statement of the complainant clearly makes that out. (The Court here read the evidence of Mr. Gainsford.)

Court:—Why were the notes typed? Mr. Moses:—To identify them subsequently.

Court:—That is to say, Mr. Gainsford had then thought of entrapping the man; and then comes the question as to how Mr. Gainsford came to know what the accused wanted.

Mr. Moses:—There is the statement of the complainant. His Worship again read the evidence.

Mr. Moses:—The defence has not challenged the statement of Mrs. McJohn. Court:—How are they to challenge it? Moreover it is consistent on his part to see a stranger at that hour of the night?

Mr. Moses:—No. But the accused persisted—that is her statement and it has not been challenged.

Court:—I know that, but the fact of the accused seeing the man at that hour of the night is not consistent with your story about the accused calling at the house as a stranger. Where does she say that the accused persisted?

Court:—Could not the lady refuse to see the stranger? Mr. Moses:—How is my client answerable for an act of courtesy on the part of the lady? Court:—No. I am suggesting it to you to show to me whether or not it is more consistent with the story of the accused that he came there invited. I am putting these points to you for you to meet the argument of the other side.

Mr. Moses:—The defence story is absolutely false. Where is the chit which called Walsh at Gainsford?

Court:—It may have been a verbal message. Mr. Moses:—They have not challenged the lady's evidence and they have not challenged the two chits and that is sufficient to dispose their case entirely.

Babu Kali Churn Palit:—Accused admits in his written statement having sent the chit. Court:—He does not say of these chits and if you accept one part of the written statement you must accept the other. Do the chits appear to be written by the same hand? Mr. Moses:—They have not been challenged.

Court:—What about the witnesses? Mr. Moses:—They corroborated the complainant in material particulars. The written statement of the accused is altogether false and the defence has simply attempted to throw dirt on Mr. Gainsford and I think, in fairness to him I must address your Worship, the defence miserably failed in this particular.

Court:—There is no charge in reference to that and it is simply unnecessary. After the address for the prosecution was over Babu Suresh Chander Mitter cited a few passages from Mayne's Criminal Law.

The Court promised to deliver judgment on the 6th instant.

NOTES FROM BONGAON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bongaon (Jessore), July 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The season bids fair to present us with a cool budget of rain. The river (Idhamati) is full grandeur, and there are whispers of a flood.—Malarial fever—the usual attendant of the season—has made its appearance rather early this year.—Fish has become scarce in the market, the result being that people have to fall back upon the lilsa supply from East Bengal.

MATTERS EDUCATIONAL.

The managing Committee of the local H. C. E. School has lately been re-constituted on a representative basis in pursuance of the new rules promulgated by the Director of Public Instruction. Babu Kunja Behari Biswas, M.A., B.L., Munsiff, 2nd Court, has been appointed Secretary in the place of Babu Santosh Nath Mukherji, B.L., pleader. An official Secretary can not be expected to have more than a fleeting interest in the institution and however much Babu Kunja Behari may be fitted for the office, the principle involved in the change has not met with public approval. In connection with these changes there was a little sparring between the Sub-Divisional officer and some of the local pleaders, which necessitated the intervention of the District Magistrate. Happily good feelings now seem to prevail between the parties.

A school for training up pundits or patsahas has lately been opened here. A good well within the school-compound has been a crying necessity for some time past; but the authorities do not seem to pay any attention to the matter. The students are supplied with dirty tank water, the result being prevalence of sickness amongst them. It is understood that there is a substantial surplus from the last "Coronation" collections, which has been made over to the Poor Fund. I would suggest that the cost of the proposed well in the school compound may fitly be met from this fund, conferring thereby a lasting boon on the students at large.

CRIME AND CASES.

Murders are the order of the day; but hardly one is brought home to the culprit. One Promotho Nath Ghose, a "Sadgope" by caste, resident of village Jh. ndangu, was found murdered on a field near Baganchra (thana, Sarsa). The deceased is said to have had a "lison" with his sister-in-law (wife's sister) whom her husband recently discarded. The husband and the brother of the woman, and a relative of theirs are being tried before the S.D.O. on a charge of murder. A mahomedan has been made an "approver" in this case. The trial is proceeding.—A headless corpse was found the other day near village Tentuberia, (thana Gaighatta). But neither the identity of the deceased, nor the perpetrator of the deed, has yet been traced. The multiplicity of offences is mainly due to the inactivity and dull spirit of the local police.

A NEW ENGINE OF OPPRESSION.

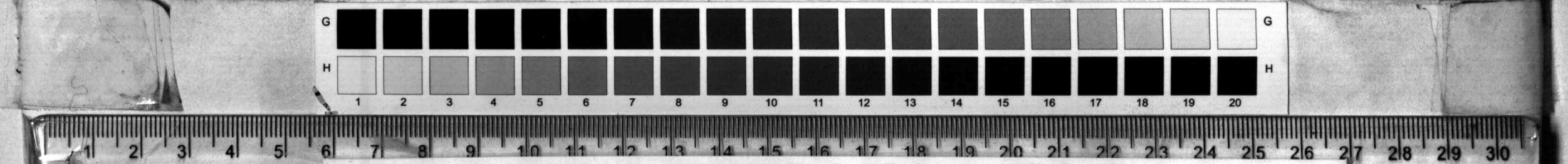
The Police Act has been extended to the Motiganj Bazar; and its introduction has been heralded by a number of troublesome prosecutions leading to heavy fines. Under the powers conferred by the Act the Sub-Inspector of the local police station rushed into the shop of a respectable merchant, forcibly arrested him and marched him off to the Thana. This act of outrage convulsed the local public, and filled them with consternation. The aggrieved shop-keeper represented the matter to the S.D.O. Happily, however, the matter has been amicably made up. The Police Act is a tremendous engine of oppression in the hands of the underlings of the department, and it is essentially necessary that its operation should be very carefully watched by the authorities.

ACCUSED WISHES TO CONVERT HER INTO ISLAM.

On Tuesday before Mr. Donald Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, an interesting application was made by Babu Asutosh Seal, on behalf of a young woman named Elokeshi, against one Baney, a convert to Islamism, under the following circumstances. She said that she lived with her grandmother who died recently. She now alone lived in the house. The defendant used to visit her during the life time of her grandmother. The man now seeing her unprotected, persuaded her to embrace Islamism. She did not comply with his request as she was a Hindu woman. The man then resorted to force and threats. On the 1st instant, the defendant called at her house and again insisted her to change her faith. She refused. On this, the man criminally intimidated and also assaulted her. She came to court to seek redress.

The court after hearing the facts enquired—what are you? Woman:—I am a woman of the town. The court then passed the following order on the application:—"Complainant says accused wishes to convert her into Islam. Dismissed under section 203 Cr. P. Code." The woman then left the witness-box and went away.

Mrs. Annie Manu. l of Station Road Allahabad, was summoned last Monday before the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad to answer to the charge of having caused grievous hurt to her mother-in-law Mrs. J.A. Manuel. The facts were that during a domestic quarrel the daughter-in-law ran up to the mother-in-law and struck the old lady so severely as to cause a fracture of the arm. On the case being called up, the complainant through Lala Mathura Prasad put in an application to compound the case, which the Magistrate granted and consequently the case was withdrawn.



SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A EUROPEAN MANAGER.

Purnea, July 30. EMPEROR VS. A. C. ROLT. (Under sections 161, 162, 163, 182, 403, 404, 409 to 418 I. P. C.)

The prosecution of Mr. Rolt has caused the greatest sensation in Behar. He was manager of one of the biggest Court of Wards estates, known generally as the Khagra Estate. It is seldom that a pucca European of such a high position, entrusted with such extensive powers and enjoying apparently the highest confidence of the authorities is accused of such grave charges as those preferred against Mr. Rolt. He was enjoying the handsome salary of Rs 500 with a special personal allowance of Rs 100 and has been at the post for about the last 10 years. Only 18 months more and the estate would have been released from the Court of Wards management and Mr. Rolt should have been in the good old country.

About the middle of last month people in Kishengunj were started to hear one fine morning that Moulvi Shamshul Zuhra, who was the S.D.O. here until recently, had walked into the beautiful palatial dwellings of the estate occupied by the manager with written orders from the collector to take over charge from Mr. Rolt at once and had asked him accordingly to lay down the reins. Any one in Mr. Rolt's position would have felt like being suddenly cast down from the skies, and if Mr. Rolt could not make up his mind as to how to face the situation it was only natural. The order of the higher authorities was however peremptory and had to be obeyed; and so after telegraphing protests in all directions, he went into suspension making over charge to the Moulvi on the 17th June.

Mr. Rolt soon afterwards apparently in disgust threw up his situation submitting a resignation and praying that it might be accepted. Before however, this petition had perhaps reached the Government he telegraphed messages withdrawing his former prayers. As subsequent proceedings have come to show, Mr. Rolt's first application made no impression anywhere.

Here is a general account of the nature of the charges brought against the ill-fated manager. Taluka Mahasakhur which is a property of the Khagra wards was settled in 'Putni' with one Parmeshar Lal for a consideration of about Rs 8,000. Apparently, finding it unprofitable, he let it fall into arrears with the object of its being sold up by auction under the sale laws. It is alleged that he arranged with Mr. Rolt that the price should be raised to about Rs 15,000 of which Mr. Rolt was to receive Rs 5,000 and after deducting the arrears due, which were only about Rs 700, the balance of the surplus sale proceeds was to have been received by the expunitidar. The putni was put up to auction in May 1903, and it was knocked down for Rs 15,100. Under the sale laws the surplus sale proceeds could not be drawn by the expunitidar until after the expiry of 2 months from the date of sale. It is the story of the prosecution that Mr. Rolt wanted his Rs. 5,000 earlier than that and it is alleged that Rs 4,000 was paid to him through a local banker Kunja Lal; that the money which was in silver was changed into currency notes by one Mahomed Hossein, and that the notes were traced to a Calcutta bank, where Mr. Rolt's accounts stood.

The case opened on the 20th July before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. H. H. Heard. Mr. Rolt had been arrested a few days before and let off on his personal recognisance for Rs 8000. On the case being taken up, Mr. Rolt who was sitting by his pleader was asked by the Magistrate to step into the dock. His pleader applied for a chair to be given to him by his side, but the Magistrate remarked that the dock was the proper place for an accused and that he had no special reasons for making an exception in the present case. After some time the prayer for a chair was renewed by his pleader when the Magistrate said he could have it inside the dock. Mr. Rolt at first declined to take it and availed himself of the favour only when he perhaps felt tired.

The case opened with the defence pleader Babu Nisi Kanta Sen filing an application for time under section 526 clause 8 Cr. P. C. to move the High Court for transfer of the case to some other Court. The Magistrate held that the proceedings in his Court could go on until the accused should be called upon to enter into his defence, and refused the application. Thereafter another application was filed by the defence pleader for postponement of the examination of the prosecution witnesses on the ground that they might not, if examined in Kishengunj, give their evidence independently. The application was refused. After this six witnesses were examined for the prosecution, of whom Mr. Lea, the District Magistrate, was the first. The accused prayed at the end of this day's proceedings to be let off on his personal recognisance as before which the Magistrate allowed on the grounds that the accused had not up to this time showed any tendency to abscond, that the local sub-jail was overcrowded and had also no accommodation for European prisoners. On the following day, the 21st, four more witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The defence reserved cross-examination throughout. A clerk from the Calcutta branch of the 'Alliance Bank of Simla' was to have been examined on the 22nd, but he did not turn up and the 3rd proximo has been fixed for the evidence of the Bank being produced. Mr. Rolt at the end of this day's proceedings was let off on two sureties of Rs 4000 each and also personal recognisance of the same amount as the Magistrate no longer considered it advisable to let him off on his personal recognisance after what evidence had been recorded for the prosecution. The required securities were furnished.

Specimens of the new Indian nickel, of the value of one anna, are now being circulated among various authorities with a view to ascertaining their opinions upon the patterns. The coin is a very neat one indeed, a little smaller than the shilling and without milled edges. The design submitted may not be accepted, and it is uncertain yet whether the coin will be perforated in the middle or not. In the interests of the simple-minded millions the perforation would seem desirable, as otherwise unscrupulous persons might for some time palm off the nickel as a new kind of 8-anna bit. With a hole drilled through the centre there would be a distinctive character about this new 1-anna coin, which could not possibly be mistaken.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MEETING OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the reception Committee of the twelfth Indian National Congress, to be held in Bombay in December next, was held on Thursday afternoon at 5-30 in the hall of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder. The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta presided, and, in opening the proceedings, observed that the object of convening the meeting was to lay before the members of the Reception Committee a report of what progress had been made to make the coming gathering a success. The question which was of the first importance was to select sites for the Congress and the Industrial Exhibition mandaps. The Oval had been finally settled upon as the most convenient plot for the Exhibition, and the Committee will shortly apply to Government for permission for the use of the site. He fully hoped that their application would be granted by Government without any hesitation. It was desirable to have the Congress and the Exhibition sites as near to each other as possible, and the Committee had decided to utilize the Crescent for the Congress pandal, it being not far away from the up-country delegates, being in the midst of the best hotels. The permission of the City Improvement Trust would be applied for, and he believed that there would be no difficulty in obtaining their consent, in view of the fact that the plot was given for the Motor Carnival. They would have to pay a nominal rent for the use of the plot. The application for permission to the Trustees would be made in November next.

Coming to the question of the election of the President of the Congress, Sir Phirozshah observed that the general feeling was in favour of Sir Henry Cotton, and it had also been suggested to invite Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Hume and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee as guests to attend the deliberation of the Congress.

On the motion of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, seconded by Mr. M. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, it was resolved to invite Sir Henry Cotton to preside at the Congress.

On the motion of Mr. Hussein B. Tyebji, seconded by Mr. H. M. Cama, the meeting resolved to invite Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Hume and Mr. Bonnerjee as guests of the Congress.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed and Mr. Luxmidas Bhanji seconded that the secretaries be authorised to apply to the City Improvement Trust to secure the Crescent plot for the Congress pandal.

The motion was adopted. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas then laid before the meeting a short account of the progress made by the Exhibition Committee, in the course of which he observed that the Foreign Consuls had been approached on the subject of getting exhibits from their respective countries, particularly exhibits of agricultural implements, and they had promised to do their best within the short time at their disposal. The Oval, Mr. Vithaldas observed, was the most suitable plot for holding the Exhibition, but the cost of filling it in would be great, and he asked the Congress Committee to contribute towards the expenses.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

A SUB-MAGISTRATE'S APOLOGY TO THE POLICE.

A Trinichopoly correspondent writes to a Madras contemporary:—A somewhat unusual incident took place on Monday last at the Town Court Sub-Magistrate's Court in Trinichopoly, when the Sub-Magistrate, Mr. V. Vijandra Row, offered an apology to the Police of the Town in compliance with an order by Mr. C. G. Spencer, I.C.S., Acting District Magistrate of Trinichopoly. Some time ago, the Station House Officer of Trinichopoly Cantonment put up a case of criminal trespass before the Sub-Magistrate. In this case, two bandy-men were charged with having entered the compound of Mr. C.G.W. Clogstoun, District Superintendent of Police, Trinichopoly, without permission, to take away some stable manure from it. When the charge sheet was presented, and before commencing the enquiry, the Sub-Magistrate is alleged to have remarked to the Station House Officer, in Tamil, that because he had no cases in the Cantonment he brought a mad case of trespass like that. He (the S. H. O.) had not studied the definition of criminal trespass. He (the Sub-Magistrate) was not going to convict the accused in such cases. To-morrow, if he (the Sub-Magistrate) went to the Superintendent's house, he and his Superintendent might prosecute him for trespass. If the Station House Officer wanted, he had better go to his Superintendent or his Inspector and withdraw the case. In the evening, the cases were taken up, and as witnesses were deposing, the Sub-Magistrate is alleged to have observed that they had been well taught. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 2 each.

The Sub-Magistrate's references to the Police and to their methods of work were, in the ordinary course, reported word for word to the Superintendent. He brought the matter to the notice of the Acting District Magistrate. The latter called upon the Sub-Magistrate for an explanation. In the correspondence that followed, the Sub-Magistrate is said to have admitted having spoken of the Police in the terms described above and expressed his regret for the same. The Acting District Magistrate, however, desired that the apology to the Police should be offered in the same open manner as the insult has been offered. Accordingly, on Monday afternoon, there assembled in the Town Sub-Magistrate's Court, a posse of all the available Police Force in the Town, composed of about thirty Constables, three Inspectors and the Superintendent all dressed in uniform. There were also members of the general public present and some Pleaders and reporters. One of the Inspectors explained to the assembly the purpose for which they were met, the insult and degradation offered to the Police by the Sub-Magistrate which led up to that meeting. Upon this, the Sub-Magistrate read an apology in the open Court from the Bench in which he withdrew the words of insult he had used against the Police and unconditionally apologised for the same. The apology which was given in English was translated into Tamil by a Police Inspector. The Police were satisfied with the apology that had been made, and the Superintendent accepted it. The incident then terminated.

BURDWAN NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Burdwan, July 30.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

One Harani Baguni, a helpless woman of about sixty-five years of age and inhabitant of village Kanakpur under thana Jamapur, lived alone in her poor cottage in a secluded part of the village. She had no friend or relative to take care of her. Her economical habits had made her the possessor of about Rs. 200 the saving of her lifelong labours, which she kept in a brass jug buried under the ground just where her pitcher of drinking water used to be placed. The woman was perfectly sure that nobody had any inkling of her secret possession of money. At about 11 p. m. on the 28th of Ashar last, the night of occurrence, when the ill-fated woman was lying fast asleep on the veranda of her hut, some chance passers-by heard a sharp moaning sound issuing from it. The day dawned and the cottage of the woman presented a ghastly spectacle. The neighbours found that the woman lay dead wetting in a pool of blood, her skull smashed and other limbs bruised. On being informed, the local police came to the place of occurrence and on a search of the hut found out that the pitcher containing drinking water had been broken and thrown away and the ground underneath dug up to a great depth. In their opinion it was a clear case of murder committed for the sake of the hidden money by those who knew of it. The dead body was forwarded to Burdwan for post mortem examination. A vigorous police investigation has been going on but the culprits have not yet been traced out.

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

One of the most important educational institutions at Burdwan is the Technical School. Indeed, a great desideratum has been supplied by the school in a district where there is such a preponderance of agriculturists, artisans and handicrafts. But there is a rumour afloat that this Technical School is going to be removed to Asansol and the rumour owes its origin to the fact that a few days ago the Principal of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College paid a visit to this institution who after inspection, is said to have made a suggestion in the visitor's book for its removal. But, what was the reason of such a suggestion? What necessity has arisen for it? The Technical School is maintained by the District Board and the Municipality and is located in a house obtained rent-free from the Burdwan Raj. It is in a flourishing condition from every point of view. After all, the Chairman of the District Board and the Municipality will earn the gratitude of the Burdwan public by retaining the institution where it exists and where it has been going so much good.

FLOODS IN THE DAMODAR.

It is indeed very painful to describe the exceedingly miserable condition to which the villages lying on the southern and western side of the river Damodar are reduced every year during the rainy season when it becomes flooded by mountain-high bores. The nominal protection afforded to the said villages by embankments, not sufficiently high, becomes absolutely useless during the floods. The gravity of the situation has been greatly intensified by the fact that the height of those embankments as sanctioned by a former Lieutenant-Governor, has been appreciatively lowered in course of time. And the deplorable result has been that the aforesaid villages, unable to withstand the annual ravages of floods, the new calamity befalling them before being sufficiently recovered and recouped from the havoc of the preceding year, have become almost tenantedless. This year, during the past thirty days the Damodar became three times flooded. On the last occasion, this comparatively small river, developed itself into a dreadfully mighty one—a vast expanse of water as far as the eye could reach. Huge volumes of water rushed upon the villages situated on its western and southern side. The villages of Sadipur, Krishnapur, Dabagarh, Debipur and Bokra, in particular suffered most terribly. Enormous quantities of sand were carried away by the currents and deposited on the fields, thus destroying the prospect of crops altogether. There is a universal wail of despair prevailing from one end to another of these villages, but alas! there is none to heed their cries of lamentation. The authorities of those embankments come to these places once a year on a tour of inspection but they do so in winter or in summer but not in the rainy season when floods occurring, they may see for themselves what terrible hardships these unfortunate villages have to undergo.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL STUDENT'S STRIKE.

The relation between the students and the school authorities of the Campbell Medical School has become much strained. The following story furnished by the students gives the immediate cause of the rupture. On Wednesday morning at about 9-30 A.M. when the boys of the Campbell Medical School were going home from the hospital a boy plucked a rose from a roseplant which was on the way. The boy was caught at the gate by a Durwan and dragged into the compound, his shirt being torn. One of the students who were passing by the gate at that time asked the Durwan why he had caught the boy. The Durwan did not say anything, but a servant said "It is the order of the Chota Sahab that if any student pluck any flower he should be beaten with shoes and be dragged to him." Upon this a student held that servant by his hand and said "come to the Chota Sahab and let us know if there be any such order." When the student was dragging that man 4 or 5 coolies came with lathies in hand and assaulted the students who were present. When the row was going on, the Durwan's wife, it is alleged, gave a slap on the face of a student. The students then reported this matter to the Deputy Superintendent, as the Superintendent did not come to the office on that day. The Deputy Superintendent apparently did not take any action on it. The next day the students approached the Superintendent, when he came to office, with an application praying for justice. The Superintendent, it is alleged, without asking a word from the students and without going through the application, tore it before the students. On the other hand, the students, who were reported by the Deputy Superintendent to be guilty, were punished severely. One student is to forfeit his scholarship or free-student-

ship, and another is fined. This is the version of the students, and we will be glad to publish the other version, if there be any. We understand that about 300 students are absenting themselves both from lectures and hospital work. We also understand that the students, failing to get justice at the hands of the school authorities, have sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—Students Campbell Medical School appeal to His Honour for protection against proceedings of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent. They have been forced to leave school owing to these proceedings. Inquiry solicited."

BANKIPUR NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bankipur, July 30.

EUROPEAN VS. INDIAN.

A European gunner in the Dmapur cantonment charged a Hindu boy, aged 15 years, with the theft of bicycle lamp under the following circumstances. The story for the prosecution was that the complainant was riding in his bicycle when he found the boy crouching under a bush. Thereupon he got down from his bicycle and questioned the accused as to what he was doing. No sooner he had done this than the boy snatched his bicycle lamp and ran away. He was given a chase, caught and made over to the police. The witness for the prosecution was a European lady who hopelessly contradicted herself in some of the material points and thereby raised a suspicion in the mind of the Magistrate as to the guilt of the accused, which is, on the very face of it, quite absurd. The present Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. Milne, who was so deservedly popular at Bah, is reputed to be a man of very cool temperament. He could not bring himself to believe that an Indian lad of 15 years could dare snatch a thing from the hands of a European soldier under circumstances reported above, so he asked the boy to give out the whole truth. His version of the story simply astounded the Magistrate. It is said that the European lady who appeared as a prosecution witness is a woman who has been divorced by her husband about a year or two back and ever since she has been living with her father in the Dmapur cantonment. Near her house lived the aunt of the accused in a hut where the boy very often came to visit her. On the day of the alleged occurrence when the boy came to the hut, he found that his aunt had been forced to vacate it and go elsewhere and in her place he found the complainant gunner and the witness, the divorced lady. Thereupon the boy was beaten and taken to the thana where he was charged with the theft of the bicycle lamp. The Magistrate believing the story of the boy at once ordered his release and directed the copies of his judgment to be forwarded to the Bengal Government, the Officer Commanding and Inspector General of Police. We cannot really sufficiently thank Mr. Milne for his impartial attitude. In the present instance he has acted like a real 'mabap' of the people and it is acts like this that does credit to the whole nation to which Mr. Milne belongs. We are sure in the long run he will prove an ornament of his race and the service to which he belongs.

A 'POOR WHITE' FINED.

Another case which Mr. Milne has just disposed of shows that he is no respecter of colour or person. A 'poor white' was caught travelling from Calcutta without a ticket and tried to run away but was pursued, caught and made over to the police. The man was fined Rs. 10 and in addition he had to pay the fare from Calcutta to Dinapur.

AN INNOCENT MAN SENT UP FOR MURDER.

In the present Sessions a man was sent up by the Behar police on a charge of murder. When the papers came to the public prosecutor he was convinced that the real culprit had been let off and an innocent man whom a confession had been forcibly extorted sent up instead. Thereupon the public prosecutor drew the District Judge's attention to the facts of the case and, he is said to his credit, he advised the public prosecutor to withdraw the case at once. But as the latter could not do it of his own accord, he ran to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, both of whom had to be first convinced that the case was really got up one before they would permit to drop the prosecution. When the case was withdrawn and the accused was ordered to be released, he was so dumb-founded that he was seen to ask what he should do. On being told to go home, he again asked if he would not be prosecuted (persecuted?) any further. It indeed reflects great credit to our newly-appointed Public Prosecutor that he has realised his true duty and we are informed that the District Judge enquired him in open court saying that but for him, the innocence of the accused would have escaped his attention specially as the man was undefended. It remains to be seen what notice the district authorities take of the conduct of the Police officers concerned.

AN IMPENDING STRIKE.

Like a drowning man catching at a straw, the Patna Municipality is trying to recoup its bad financial position by every means possible. There is already a proposal to raise the house tax from 7½ to 10 p. c. and before this is finally settled the proprietors of hackney carriages have been served with a notice that their annual wheel tax would be raised from Rs. 14 to Rs. 38. As the result of this a meeting of the 'gharriwalas' took place on Friday last and it has been decided upon that if the Municipality persists in its demand then they would strike in a body just at the time when the Lieutenant-Governor arrives here. The result of the deliberation of our city fathers who met this day is not yet known.

An estrangement is reported to have taken place between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities at Rajula, in the Bhownuggur State, and a meeting of the Hindu community was held recently in Mankuner's Dharamsala, when it was resolved that no intercourse should be kept up by the Hindus with the Mahomedans. Strange to say that the Khojas, who are also Mahomedans, have sided with the Hindus. The cause of the rupture is reported to be due to the Mahomedans showing undue favour to the butcher class.

THE DARJEELING BRIBERY CASE. JUDGMENT.

Darjeeling, July 27.

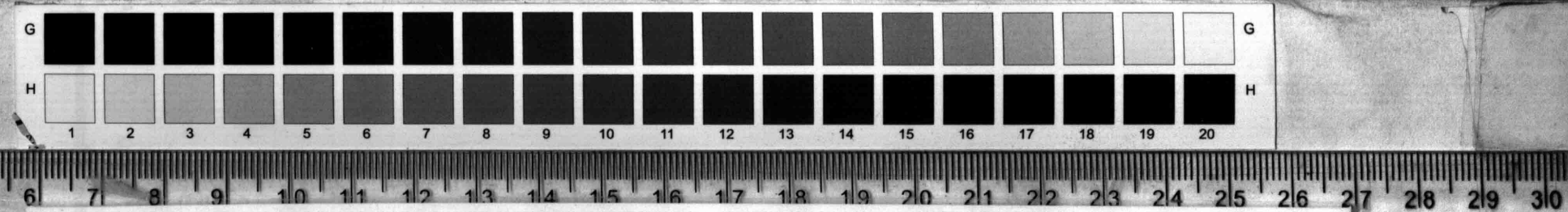
Mr. Peffard has delivered the following judgment in the case of Emperor vs. Chhabil:—

On the 26th January Mr. M. N. Banerjee Government Pleader brought to the notice of the Deputy Magistrate Mr. Heard in Court that his clients Ram Lal and Basanabir had complained to him that the Court Sub-Inspector was putting difficulties in their way in the matter of standing bail for two accused persons there in jail. That he was demanding Rs. 10, that they could only pay Rs. 5 which was refused, but that a Brahmin Constable (the accused by name Chhabil Jaisi) had offered to arrange matters for Rs. 8. On hearing this Mr. Heard questioned the clients and directed them to hand him over Rs. 8 which they did. Mr. Heard marked the coins with his pen-knife with a small H. and returned them and told the clients to give the money. This took place at about 3 p. m. Mr. Heard also told Mr. Banerjee to watch. There were some other pleaders in Court whom Mr. Banerjee asked to accompany him. They went out and at first went to the upper floor of the Court but finding they could see nothing from above they came down again shortly afterwards. Mr. Banerjee was informed that the money had been taken by Chhabil from Ramlal near the head of the road leading up to the kitchenery from the latrine. The constable was then seen walking under the Portico leading into the Court building. Mr. Banerjee with Ramlal and others at once came into Mr. Heard's Court and informed him of what had taken place. About this time the constable Chhabil was seen passing along the verandah of the Court and Mr. Banerjee pointed him out to Mr. Heard who at once called him in. At this time Mr. Heard had already started to write (Ex.2.) a letter to the District Superintendent of Police reporting what had occurred. Whilst Mr. Heard was writing, he noticed the constable was going out of the Court, and he told him to stand still. The constable then exclaimed 'I know nothing; he are the rupees' which he put down on the clerk's table or bar-ledge, and on being asked why the money was troubling him, he exclaimed that the Court Sub-Inspector had told him to get the money. Mr. Heard was watching accused's face at the time and noticed some one make eyes (signal) at accused, who then tried to back out of what he said about the Court Sub-Inspector. The Court Sub-Inspector was seen in Court by Mr. Heard after the constable had handed over the marked coins. Mr. Heard then sent Ex. 2. (letter to D.S.P.), the marked coins, and the accused to the D.S.P. through the Inspector Haridas Pradhan. The accused has filed a written statement in which he of course admits the receipt of the Rs. 8 from Ramlal, but states that Ramlal when handing them to him stated, that they had been given to him by Mohendra Vakeel, the Government Pleader to make over to the Court Babu, that he suspected nothing and took the money; that Ramlal when asked why he had given him the money stated he would tell him in a few minutes and hurried off to the prison. That as he did not turn up he went in search of him and found him in Mr. Heard's Court. From what he heard there he suspected that it was an attempt to get him into trouble and that he consequently offered to return the money exclaiming "(Hum kuch nehni janta, garibko fansanay ko wasti aysa kia hoga). He goes on then to state that the whole case has been got up by the Government Pleader and his brother in order to get the Court Sub-Inspector into trouble, with whom they are at enmity. Before going on any further I may say I have not the slightest doubt that this written statement was concocted by others, and utterly reckless charges made against Mr. Mahendra Nath Banerjee, without the slightest foundation. It is on a par with the petition filed by accused on the 8th March asking that Mr. M. N. Banerjee, Ramlal Roy and Basanabir should be made co-accused and again with a second petition filed on the 4.7.04 before this Court. I have not as yet touched upon what occurred before the 26th January. I will now do so shortly.

On the 24th January (on Sunday) Panchanan and Asa Roy were brought into Darjeeling under arrest and with them came Ramlal and Basanabir for the purpose of obtaining bail. They state they were taken from the Darjeeling Thana to the Court Sub-Inspector's house, and there when they asked for bail for accused Panchanan and Asa Roy, the Court Sub-Inspector demanded Rs. 15, that Chhabil, Sepoy was present at the time. The accused has produced evidence to know that the Court Sub-Inspector was not present but was playing 'passa' at Piari Mohun's house at the time. It is possible he may have been playing 'Passa' that afternoon, but I am not satisfied from the evidence that he was not at home when the accused Panchanan and others arrived.

The prosecution has gone into what took place on the 24th of January, merely to show that the accused Chhabil was present at the Court Sub-Inspector's house and I am satisfied from the evidence that he was. (On the 26th a petition for bail was filed before Mr. Heard, Ex. 1. between 11 a.m. and 12 p.m. Mr. Heard passed orders for bail for Rs. 200 [vide order on back of Ex. 1. (Ex. 1A)]. This was taken to the Court Sub-Inspector and Mr. Banerjee remarked at the time to the Court that "that a man's troubles begin after the order for bail is passed." About 3 p.m. Ramlal and Basanabir complained to Mr. Banerjee that they could not get bail as the Court Babu was demanding Rs. 10 but they could pay only Rs. 5, that a Brahmin constable, however, offered to arrange the matter for Rs. 8. Mr. Banerjee then reported the matter to the Pleaders, Babu Bipin Behari Chatterjee and Babu Charu Chunder Banerjee, and after consulting them brought the matter to the notice of the Court. The Pleader for the accused has raised two principal objections to the evidence, 1st that Ramlal and Basanabir are accomplices and as such their evidence is unworthy of credit. I do not think it necessary to discuss this point at length, for I do not consider that their conduct amounts to that of accomplices. It is palpably not the case and the evidence of Mr. Heard and others are alone sufficient in my opinion to convict the accused.

The second argument raised is that the statement made by the accused when called into the Court amounted to a confession, and upon this basis the accused's pleader has argued at length and quoted several rulings to show that the accused's confession should



have been recorded and so on but as a matter of fact there was no confession. The accused at the time was under arrest. Mr. Heard was writing a letter Ex. 2, reporting the fact to Mr. St. Leger, when accused finding that he had been detected voluntarily exclaimed "I know nothing; the money was taken for the Court Sub-Inspector" or words to that effect. This was merely an attempt to explain how he happened to have the money on him, and not a confession or even a statement under section 164 Cr.P.C. There is not the shadow of a doubt that Chhabil took the money with a guilty knowledge. His whole conduct shows this and that he took it from Ram Lal for the Court Sub-Inspector, so that the letter should submit a favourable report as regards bail. He is therefore found guilty under section 161 I.P.C. In passing sentence I shall however, take into consideration the fact that accused was not taking money for himself, but for another although it is probable he might get a share of it. Also that he is an illiterate constable. I therefore, sentence him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four (4) months.

(Sd.) F. G. E. Piffard, Deputy Magistrate. On the 26th July the Pleader for the accused filed a petition for appeal before Mr. F.S. Hamilton, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge who is now holding his Court at Darjeeling.

The Pleader further petitioned for bail to be granted to the prisoner Chhabil, which was refused. The date for hearing the appeal has been fixed for the 28th July 1904.

Mr. M. N. Banerjee the Public Prosecutor represents the Crown and Babu Indu Bhushan Sen, Pleader for the prisoner.

THE GYA ESCHEAT CASE OR GAMBLING IN LITIGATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Gya, July 28. You all know the facts of the sensational escheat case instituted by Government in connection with the big estate of the late Babu Ram Dyal Singh. Particulars have appeared in your paper of the said case from time to time. An application was put in on behalf of the Secretary of State in that case for the appointment of a Receiver "pendente lite." Mr. Ali Imam, Bar-at-law of the Patna Bar, originally appeared in the case. But on the date fixed for the hearing of the Receivership matter, the services of Mr. B. Chakravarti of Calcutta were engaged by the Legal Remembrancer. He came here, it is said, for Rs. 2,000 for the first day and Rs. 1,000 for each subsequent day. He was opposed by the members of the local Bar. The argument on both sides occupied five days and this means that Government had to spend about Rs. 7,000 as there were local Pleaders also to instruct him. Mr. Chakravarti acquitted himself very well. He argued the case very ably. The result was not satisfactory. The application was rejected.

Now the question is, who is responsible for this waste of money? Is this not gambling in litigation? The application was, for more reasons than one, very ill advised, and it cost Government about Rs. 7000. We have often heard it said and suggested in certain official circles that the main cause of the impoverishment and ruin of this country is the love of its people for litigation and that litigation is eating into the vitals of the people. The so-called well-wishers of the Indian people have often suggested that the people must put a stop to all litigation and then and only then the country will thrive. We expected that the paternal Government would have set a noble example to the people of this country by its own acts and deeds. But what do we find in practice? Take the Gya case. Here is a pure waste of Rs. 7000 over an application in a suit the result of which itself is very doubtful and that for no good whatsoever. The principal object of the application was to deprive hundreds of the dependants in the case of their means to fight and thus to handicap them. The fight itself is not a fair fight as it is one between a giant and a dwarf. Government ought to have given a fair chance to the claimants of the Estate to fight out and prove their allegations. Ram Dyal Singh died in the year 1845 and since his death, his heirs and the transferees of his heirs have been continuing in peaceful possession of the Estate. After the lapse of about 58 years the present suit has been instituted, and the allegation is that for so many years lots of persons have been in illegal possession of the properties. This is monstrous, the like of which was never heard in the history of India.

The result of the Census of Simla was taken on Tuesday night, and is now being prepared and audited. The figures will be ready within a couple of days. According to a rough calculation the population of the Simla Municipality and the Municipal villages is placed at 35,729, Jutogh 1,807, and the outside area 7,785, making a total of 45,321 during the year 1902-03. The Simla Municipality has estimated the population of Simla, excluding Jutogh and the outside area, at 29,357, and the sudden growth of the population from 29,357 to 35,729 within a short space of eighteen months is, indeed, striking. The Hindus of Delhi are going to build an Orphanage on a rather grand scale, and have succeeded in obtaining from the Municipality a large piece of land to erect the building on.

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The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras paid an eloquent tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. R. N. Pragas Modellar in the Resolution which was passed on Monday before the Meeting adjourned without transacting any business. Mr. D. A. Stuart and the President, who were associated in the moving of the Resolution, testified to the respect and esteem in which the deceased Commissioner was held and to the thoroughly conscientious and painstaking way he set himself to master all the details of the Municipality and its working.

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MEDICAL OPINION.—Dr. Hem Chandra Dutta, L. M. S., Medical Officer, Bhagawat Doyal Singh's Charitable Dispensary, Chainpur, Daltongunge, Palanow, writes:—"I have tried your 'Phtisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption with satisfactory results, and I have found that before the formation of cavities in the lungs the 'Inhalation' is highly efficacious. I heartily recommend it to the public. Our professional brethren would do well to give this remedy a fair trial in their practice. Please send me again a bottle of your 'Inhalation' per V. P. P. for another patient of mine and thereby oblige."

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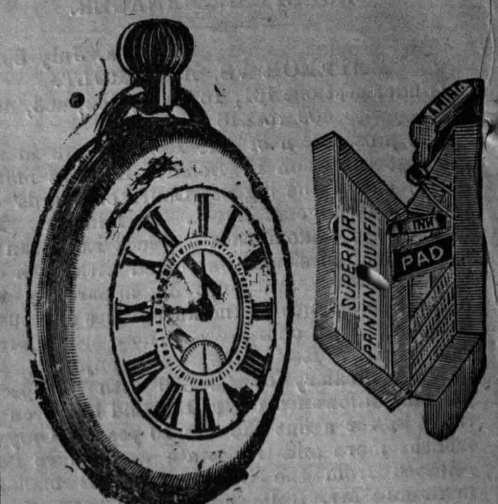


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THE SEQUEL TO THE BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE.

Defence. On Tuesday, before Moulvi Bazal Karim, the third Presidency Magistrate, A. Walsh was re-arraigned, at the instance of Mr. Gainsford, Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation, with having falsely personated himself as public officer, to wit, a police officer and extorted Rs. 200 from the complainant. Mr. Moses and Babu Kali Churn Palit, Vakils, appeared for the prosecution and Babu Suresh Chander Mitter for the defence. Mr. G. A. Ali examined said:—"I am a daroga of the Fenwick Bazar thana. I have received a subpoena to produce the original case register for the month of February 1904. I produce it. There is no report made by Walsh on the 3rd or 4th February. Information was given by Walsh on the 30th January. This is the entry written by Sub-Inspector Madden. The entry was recorded in my presence (here the witness identified the accused as the man who gave the information). Cross-examined by Babu Kali Churn Palit the witness said:—"I have no recollection of the different persons who gave information at the thana that day. Mr. Madden is in Calcutta. European Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors sit in a room different from that used by native officers, but I occasionally sit in that room. I have no table of my own there. The accused was hopelessly drunk when he came to the thana on that day. He was in police uniform. In January the accused was employed in the Railway Police. The accused was accompanied by a second person. I don't know if any man was under his arrest. He produced no authority to arrest persons. The accused's drunken condition was reported to his superior officers and since then according to my information he was dismissed from the Railway Police. The information given by Walsh is recorded fully in the case register."

However you can help me if you wish and you can depend upon it that I shall make up for your trouble. Already the public knows too much and they shall not know more. The thana report is all right and I have arranged that nobody else shall know it. You will get your summons shortly and as you do not know personally anything about me do not think of mentioning my name. I will stand your expenses for the journey. He asked me to give him a written statement of mine. I said 'I would think over the matter and let you know.' "Mr. Gainsford then asked me to call at his office the next day at 9 a.m. where everything would be settled. "I called at his office the next morning and Mr. Gainsford told me that he had consulted his solicitor and had my statement ready. He asked me to go through it and sign it. I asked to see the statement. He then took me to a room downstairs and handed over to me a packet of folded paper and on opening it I found it to be G. C. notes which I subsequently learnt was 20 ten-rupee notes and which on seeing I immediately handed back when simultaneously with this action Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Chalmers, friends of Mr. Gainsford, suddenly appeared on the scene from behind a partition where they were in hiding. This was evidently a pre-arranged affair. Gainsford and Chalmers went aside where they appeared to be consulting together after which they left me in charge of the notes and returned with Superintendent Davy, who arrested me. "I emphatically deny having personated a police officer and attempted to extort money from Mr. Gainsford. If it had been my intention at any time to extort money from Mr. Gainsford of which I am accused, I had ample opportunities long before the 26th June and shortly after hearing the facts from Thomas, whereas I simply reported the matter to the Police and thought no more of it. "The reason why I was arrested is that Mr. Gainsford who, not knowing at the outset how much I knew about the matter, had thought of gaining me over and finding how matters stood reconsidered it on the night of the 26th and arranged this scheme which was calculated both to silence me as well as to allay the strong suspicion which the public entertained against him.—Ashby Walsh, Calcutta, the 2nd August, 1904."

Interesting Items.

WIRELESS WAVE KITES.

In the presence of the Kaiser some interesting experiments took place in the Baltic on Saturday morning (7th July) with a newly-discovered method of wireless telegraphy by means of kites, writes our Hamburg correspondent.

The inventor is a German American professor, at present residing at Havre, who has for a long time past been in communication with the German naval authorities, and has now displayed the new invention to the Emperor personally.

Naturally the strictest secrecy is observed regarding the whole matter, and every sailor to whom the new apparatus was shown was compelled to take an oath not to speak of the device.

At Saturday's operations, which were carried out about a mile from shore, seven kites were flown on copper wires to a height of from ten to twelve thousand feet. The experiments were partly made from the Kaiser's dispatch boat Slesinger, travelling at the rate of thirty sea miles an hour, and several languages were employed. It is possible to employ the system over the greatest distances without affecting any other wireless telegraph station.

The form of the kites used is that of two cubes side by side.

The patent will be acquired for a large sum by the German Navy.

His Majesty expressed the greatest interest in the new invention.

KISSING GAMES.

"Of course, I do not object to children kissing or playing kissing games, but promiscuous kissing between young men and girls of marriageable age is wrong and harmful."

In his vestry at Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, the Rev. F. B. Meyer thus expressed himself on what he termed a growing and most objectionable practice.

"It was part of my duty as president of the Sunday School Union," said Mr. Meyer, "to visit the Sunday schools of the country. I was surprised and pained to find that in the north of England, at chapel social gatherings and school entertainments, these kissing games are very popular. The girls who take part in them are quite young women, old enough to be married."

"All this encourages the sensuous side of human nature, that side against which our preaching is or should be directed. A modest young woman should think twice before she surrenders herself to the embrace of any young fellow who likes to drop in at a Sunday school entertainment."

"One minister told me that if he did not allow such games and pantomime entertainments to take place in his chapel buildings many of his congregation would go elsewhere."

"But lately I was horrified to learn that the members of a Pleasant Sunday Afternoon band had a dance. We shall never convert the world by such means, but are far more likely to repel the thoughtful working men of the country, who are, I believe, religious at heart."

"Teaching those committed to our spiritual care to act in plays and allowing them to indulge in objectionable games destroys the influence of the Church. What is needed is a crusade in favour of a purer, sterner life, but a life full of innocent joy. We want more of the Puritan spirit, and I am certain that if the Church is not to lose ground there must be a return to more spiritual methods."

EVERY COMMUNITY has been benefited by the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into this country. There is scarcely a neighbourhood but that someone can be found whose life has been saved by its use. It is the best known medicine for all forms of stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails to give immediate relief and can always be depended upon. For sale by

Smith Stanstreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B.K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman Abdool Karim, Calcutta.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lord Curzon is expected to leave for India in the second week of October. Major R. Strachey, I.A., Controller of the Viceroy's Household, will return to Simla from leave about the 5th of September.

There is little abatement in the rinderpest epidemic which has been prevalent in the Andamans. Settlement for the past two months, and, I understand, says a Port Blair correspondent on the 21st July that close on eight hundred head of cattle have already fallen victims to this disastrous scourge.

Advices from Tibet show that the Mission reached Chakom ferry. According to latest reports the Dalai Lama and his Councilors are keenly anxious to treat with Colonel Youngblood, but the request is conveyed to the Mission Headquarters with the usual cry to stay the further progress of the Mission towards Lhasa.

A very sensational case is pending in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Lyalpur, says a Lahore correspondent, in which Pir Muzaffar Ahmad, Deputy Collector, has charged one Phuman Singh, a dismissed orderly, under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, alleging that the complainant is afraid of injury to his life by the said orderly.

The Nawab of Rampur goes on a pilgrimage to the Hedjaz in October next. He will be accompanied by about 500 persons, and has entrusted Mr. Wright, the Chief Engineer, with the arrangements for the journey. His Highness proposes to take with him several lakhs of rupees and innumerable jewels to present as offerings at the holy places he intends visiting.

Advices by the last mail state that the Secretary of State for India has finally decided to sanction the formation of a small board for the control of railways in India. It is also currently reported at Whitehall that Mr. A. B. Weston, who is now on special duty there in connection with the Mission, is to be one of the members of the board.

A steam roller, belonging to the City Improvement Trust, was being taken from Agripada to the Government Dock Yard of Bombay on Thursday morning, when a child, age 4, in attempting to cross the road near Two Tanks in front of the roller, was knocked down. Both the legs of the child were so badly crushed that they had to be amputated on its removal to the J. J. Hospital. The child, however, died shortly after the amputation.

The following amounts have been received by the Indore Branch of the "Japanese Widows' and Orphans' Fund." Amount previously received Rs. 510-7-3; Shrimat Shanker Rao Paraji, Holker Durbar, Vakil, Indore, Rs. 10; Sardar Bahadur General Sohnoo Singh, officer commanding Imperial Service Troops, Gilgit (Kashmir), Rs. 10; Raja Ram Saran Sahaya, Banker, Patna, Rs. 10; smaller amount Rs. 2-3-4; total Rs. 542-10-7.

Last week four thieves broke into the house of Captain Eardley Howard, Cantonment Magistrate at Nowshera. One of the robbers, unfortunately for the gang, passed an open door to turn down an inconvenient lamp and was seen by Mrs. Eardley Howard, who immediately awoke her husband. The thieves tried to run away, but not before Captain Eardley Howard had succeeded in detecting his chowkidar as one of the party. Following up a clue that a gang of doubtful characters had crossed the river the same morning in a boat, the Cantonment Magistrate smartly ordered their arrest, with the result that another of the thieves was identified by Mrs. Eardley Howard.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced at Port Blair in the Andamans on the morning of the 19th July. Although not sufficiently severe to cause alarm, the tremor was distinctly felt at several places in the Settlement, the approximate time recorded by those who noticed it being about 7-50 a.m. Lying as they do close to a recognised subterranean line of weakness, it might be expected that the Andamans should be liable to frequent earthquakes and other seismic disturbances; but though the adjacent Nicobar Islands are very subject to them, there have been so far only eight years during the whole period of British occupation in which such disturbances are recorded to have occurred here.

A correspondent writes:—"The passengers by the mail train for the 'Arabia' last Thursday week had a very bad time. At Jubulpore five passengers had to turn out because the carriage was almost on fire and emitting volumes of smoke from the axle-boxes and had to be taken out. The mail-van was also found to be in the same condition, and was removed and the mail put in the break-van. The six remaining passengers of the eleven who left Howrah, found their carriage flooded by two leaks in the lavatory pipes and had their baggage soaked on Friday night. They sat in wet boots and with sloppy floors through Saturday till they reached Bombay. In future each special mail train should carry a licensed plumber, a few pair of goloshes and a fire engine."

The great annual fair at Pandharpur was held at Pandharpur in the Sholapur district, on Saturday, the 23rd July, and the attendance this year was exceptionally large. It appears that cholera broke out among the pilgrims there. The pilgrims have since begun to return to their homes, carrying with them seeds of the epidemic. Cholera has also broken out in Poona, and has reached as far as Bombay. Nine Hindus, all residing at Colaba, went by train to Pandharpur on the 17th ultimo. Two of them died of cholera there, and the remaining seven returned to Bombay on Wednesday last and went to their homes at Victoria Bunder, Colaba. One of these seven men was attacked with cholera and died of it the next day. Three of the remaining six men were found suffering from the same disease and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital by the Municipal authorities. Seventy-five Hindus, including males, females and children, who had arrived in Bombay from Pandharpur, and put up in the Dharamsala at Falkland Road, left for their homes in the Khandesh District on Thursday.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

WAR NEWS.

London, July 17. A telegram from Mukden states that the Russian right flank at Port Arthur assumed the offensive on the 3rd and 4th instant.

According to this message, the Russians drove the Japanese back and occupied the east bank of the Lunsuntan Valley and the neighbouring heights.

The "Novoe Vremya," a St. Petersburg journal, declares that a Japanese attack on Port Arthur on the 10th and 11th instant was brilliantly repulsed, General Koch pursuing the besiegers to Nonalin.

According to the same journal, the Japanese losses were enormous, while the Russian casualties numbered one thousand.

Admiral Alexieff reports:—"On the 3rd and 4th instant the Japanese lost a number of fortifications at Lunsuntan."

The cruiser "Novik" and a number of gunboats and torpedo-boats proceeded to sea and bombarded the Japanese flank. The Chinese estimate that the Japanese lost 2,000. The Russians lost two officers killed and five wounded, including Prince Kantimoureff and Colonel Reuss. The first named wounded officer is General Stoessel's Aid-de-Camp and Colonel Reuss is his Chief of Staff. Thirty-five Russians were killed and 47 wounded. On the 6th the Russians occupied the Linsuntan Pass, when two Russian officers and 21 men were killed. On the 9th instant the Japanese ceased to advance, and commenced fortifying their positions."

The Japanese head-quarters staff deny that 30,000 Japanese casualties were sustained on the 10th and 11th instant.

They declare that not a shot was fired on either of those dates near Port Arthur.

When the Japanese occupied Ying Kow, the port of Neuchwang, 300 Russians escaped with difficulty.

A Russian gunboat at Neuchwang tried to leave, but returned owing to the presence of Japanese warships outside.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Neuchwang reports that General Oku's main force is waiting at Sun Kiatsen, half-way between Kaiping and Tashih-Chiao, while large encircling movements are in progress to prevent the Russians' retreat from Haichang.

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General Rennenkamp, one of the Russian commanders, was wounded in a sharp engagement near Saimatso.

General Sakharoff reports that a Russian reconnoitring force, on the 13th instant, expelled the Japanese from two strong positions near Tsin-zia-taun.

Japanese troops have appeared at Tchindjin in connection with General Kuroki's attempt to envelop Mukden.

The Japanese are incensed against Turkey on account of the Porte having allowed the volunteer cruisers "St. Petersburg" and "Smolensk," which are really commerce-destroying cruisers, to pass through the Dardanelles.

A Russian volunteer cruiser delayed the British steamer "Dragoman" in the Red Sea. The "Times" states that the Russian cruisers are taking little trouble to stand well with neutrals. It complains that the character of the "St. Petersburg" is highly equivocal. Though she is now exercising the rights of a warship, she may resume the part of a merchant vessel if she experiences difficulty in coaling.

Russia's volunteer cruisers, which, on passing the Dardanelles, flew the Red Cross flag, under the Russian commercial pennant, and which are now making their way through the Red Sea, are at present flaunting the Russian naval flag.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRO

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, July 8.

British Indians in the Transvaal.—Sir Mancherjee Bhowagree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If his attention has been called to a debate which took place in the Legislative Council at Pretoria last Tuesday, in which the local Colonial Secretary gave an assurance that he intended to introduce legislation restricting the trading privileges at present enjoyed by British Indian traders in the Transvaal, when an amendment was adopted urging the local government to press to a conclusion the negotiations on this subject with the Imperial Government; and, if so, will he state what steps he proposes to take with reference to such intended legislation; and whether the legislation in question is directed against the subjects of the Mikado of Japan as well as against British Indian subjects.

Mr. Lyttelton: I have seen the newspaper telegrams to which the hon. member refers. I am not in a position to make any statement at present as to the legislation in question.

A Factory for Small Arms in India.—Mr. Bell asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that a factory for small arms has been erected, or is in course of erection, in India, he will say how much has been expended on buildings and plant, and what further sums are to be expended on these; and can he state to what extent this factory will decrease the necessity of relying on private factories for the manufacture of small arms.

Mr. Brodriek: The estimated total initial expenditure on the buildings and plant is 37,50,000rs. The whole of this sum was included in the estimates for the years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904. The actual expenditure has not yet been reported by the Government of India. The object of establishing this factory is to make India to a large extent self-supporting in the manufacture of small arms, and this must to some extent diminish the expenditure on supplies from private factories.

Monday, July 11.

Indian Army (Uniforms).—Sir Seymour King: "Return of all changes in the regulations affecting the dress and equipment of officers in the Indian Army since November 1902, showing, where possible, the approximate cost of the changes in each rank to the officers concerned," granted.

Thibet.—Mr. Labouchere asked the Secretary of State for India: What is our precise position towards China in regard to Thibet; is Thibet an independent kingdom or is it a portion of the Chinese Empire; has the representative of China in Thibet full powers from his Government to enter into a treaty with us; and, if so, would this treaty be valid before being ratified by the Chinese Government in Peking; or have we—assuming Thibet to be a dependency of China—obtained any assurance from the Chinese authorities that if we sign a treaty with Thibet such treaty would be binding on China?

Mr. Brodriek.—For information regarding the status of Thibet I must refer the hon. member to the Blue Book. The negotiations will be conducted jointly with the Chinese Amban and the Thibetan representatives. The Chinese Government have been kept duly apprised of the action of his Majesty's Government in Thibet, and the Chinese Amban at Lhasa expressed to Colonel Younghusband, on his arrival at Gyantse, his readiness to negotiate.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, with reference to the pending negotiations with Thibet, he can state the conditions which it is desired to impose upon the Thibetans; whether one of the conditions is the stationing of a British resident at Lhasa; and, if so, what precautions will be taken for his security; and, with reference to the November despatch, what is the nature of the demand covered by the term "reparation"?

Mr. Brodriek: It would not be possible for me to state the terms which we shall propose to the Thibetans before a settlement has been arrived at.

Chinese Labour in the Transvaal.—Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he could not give an account of a conflict in Tien-tsin between two batches of Chinese indentured labourers awaiting embarkation for the Transvaal mines, the casualties already reported being three Chinamen killed and 20 wounded; and whether, having regard to the fact that the combatants were natives of North China and South China, between whom a deadly feud existed, any provision had been made to prevent similar collisions during the voyage to South Africa and in the mines; if he had received a telegraphic report of this occurrence, why had he not communicated that report to the House of Commons.

Mr. Lyttelton: I received a telegram from the Transvaal Government agent at Tien-tsin on June 22 stating that the deaths occurred as a result of a street brawl on a large scale which originated between two bodies of Chinese emigrants living in different quarters of the town, and that there was no reason to apprehend that there will be trouble on the ships, that the contending parties would be carried on different ships, and that a despatch will follow by mail. I expected the hon. member by repeating his question as he has now done to enable me to give the information to the House.

The Assistant Military Secretaryship for Indian Affairs.—Capt. Norton asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state when the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs is likely to be filled up.

Mr. Brodriek: The appointment in question has been abolished.

Tuesday, July 12.

The Aden Hinterland.—Sir Walter Foster asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he has received any information as to the state of affairs in the Aden Hinterland which would account for the despatch of an increased military force from Aden.

Mr. Brodriek: In consequence of a threatened attack by the Kotaibi on our post at Sulek, which is about 55 miles from Aden on the route northwards, the Resident as a precautionary measure strengthened the post and the communications between it and Aden.

These measures, according to a report received by telegraph on the 10th inst., seem to have had the desired effect.

Johore Railway.—In answer to Mr. Heniker Heaton, Mr. Lyttelton says: A convention providing for the construction of a railway through Johore in continuation of the main trunk line through those States was signed on the 11th inst.

Ceylon Convicts.—In reply to Mr. Schwann, Mr. Lyttelton says: The question of transporting convicts from Ceylon to the Andaman Islands has been raised on various occasions, and, though I will give the matter further consideration, I am not, as at present advised, prepared to reconsider the decision of my predecessors which has been adverse to the proposal.

Wednesday, July 13.

Thibet.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, looking to the imperial character which the expedition into Thibet has assumed, he will move his Majesty's Government to relieve India of the cost involved.

Mr. Brodriek: The answer is in the negative. The Thibetan question is essentially an Indian interest.

Thursday, July 14.

The Seizure of the "Allanton."—Mr. Runciman asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether the Government has yet received the detailed reasons given by the prize court at Vladivostok for the seizure by a Russian cruiser and the condemnation by the prize court of the British steamer "Allanton," which was recently on passage from Muroran to Singapore with a cargo of Japanese coal consigned to a neutral; if not, whether the Government is aware that the owner of the "Allanton" has received from the master of the vessel the reasons given to him in writing by the court—namely, that the vessel was steaming through the Japanese Sea instead of through the Pacific, that her cabin boy was Japanese, and that there was an absence of proof that the cargo had been sold to a neutral purchaser; whether the Government is aware that the "Allanton" was carrying a copy of her charter party and a copy of her bill of lading consigning the cargo to Messrs. Paterson, Simons, and Company, a British firm at Singapore; that the route from Muroran to Singapore through the Japanese Sea is 200 miles shorter than by the Pacific, and is therefore that usually followed by merchant vessels on this voyage; whether, even if her cargo is held to be contraband and therefore seizable, the Government has protested or will protest against the condemnation of the vessel in addition to the cargo; or whether, in view of all the circumstances, what other steps the Government is now prepared to take.

Mr. Balfour: His Majesty's Government have been made aware, through the owner and other parties interested in this vessel, of the statements contained in the hon. gentleman's question with regard to the seizure of the "Allanton." His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg has pressed the Russian Government for an official statement of the grounds on which the vessel was condemned by the Prize Court at Vladivostok and has been promised a definite reply. On July 7, his Majesty's Ambassador was informed that a further telegram had been sent to Vladivostok pressing for the information required. One month is allowed in which to lodge an appeal from the Prize Court in the first instance to the Admiralty Council at St. Petersburg, and his Majesty's Ambassador has been requested to be informed of the date on which such appeal will be heard. He has been further instructed to represent to the Russian Government the loss to which the owner is exposed by the continued detention of the vessel and to represent that there should be no delay in dealing with the case.

NOTICES OF MOTION, ETC.

Mr. MacNeill.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether an understanding has been arrived at between the British and Russian Governments regarding the British expedition to Thibet, on the basis of an undertaking by Lord Lansdowne that the Mission will be withdrawn from Thibet as soon as its object has been accomplished; that no attempt will be made to enter Lhasa if an agreement can be arrived at before that capital has been reached; that the Russian Government has been assured that if the object of the Mission can otherwise be obtained no occupation of Lhasa is intended; and that the British officials will be withdrawn as soon as they have obtained an agreement on the questions of the delimitations of the boundary and the facilities that will be offered in the future; and whether the Russian Government is understood to be satisfied with these assurances. [Monday, July 18.]

Sir Mancherjee Bhowagree.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the annual contribution of 1,525,000 now made from the Indian Exchequer for the research work done at the Imperial Institute was volunteered by the Government of India, or whether they raised any objection in regard to it; and will he place the papers relating to this payment upon the table of the House. [Monday, July 18.]

Sir Mancherjee Bhowagree.—To ask the President of the Board of Trade: If he can state whether the various contributions and donations made from India to the Imperial Institute amount altogether to 150,000; whether of this total the sum of 41,300,000 was appropriated to the endowment fund, the balance having been expended in construction; and, if so, will he state what the income of the endowed sum of 41,300,000 is per year, and in what way it is being spent for the benefit of India; and will he, in future, allocate that sum towards the annual contribution of 1,525,000 which is now required from the Government of India for the Institute. [Monday, July 18.]

Sir Mancherjee Bhowagree: To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in consideration of the contribution amounting to upwards of 150,000,000 made by the Government, princes, and people of India to the Imperial Institute, and of the annual payment now made by India, he will move the Board of Trade to arrange for the reception and training of three or four graduates of Indian Universities in the laboratories of the Institute in such chemical research work as is now performed there for Indian purposes. [Monday, July 18.]

General Laurie.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that a Russian warship, the St. Petersburg, has

overhauled and searched British vessels in or near the Red Sea; and, if so, can he state whether this is the same vessel, also named the "St. Petersburg," that recently passed through the Bosphorus under the Russian commercial flag; and, if so, whether it is in conformity with international law that the same vessel can at one time fly the commercial flag and at another time assert the authority of a warship; and whether this transformation can take place on a vessel holding a commission as such in a port of the nation to which she belongs. [Monday, July 18.]

Mr. Flynn.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the officer in command of the Thibetan expedition has definitely decided to at once begin the march on Lhasa; and, if so, has the Chinese Government, as the suzerain power, been communicated with, with a view to give its sanction to the advance. [Monday, July 18.]

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL MEETING.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians was held at the Town Hall Monday evening. There was a large and influential gathering. Among those present were Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore Bahadour, Moharaja Bahadour Surja Kanta Acharya, Sir Guru Das Banerjee K. T., The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hendersen, Moharaj Kumar Prodyat Kumar Tagore, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, Raja Peary Mohon Mukherjee Bahadour, The Hon'ble Moulvi Serajul Islam Khan Bahadour, Kumar Monmotho Nath Roy Chowdhury, Mr. B. Chakravarty, The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Mr. A. Chowdhury, Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, Mr. A. K. Ghose, Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Dr. Sarat K. Mullick, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Moulvi Shamsul Huda, Babu Nalin Behary Sircar, Mr. J. N. Roy, Maharaj-Kumar Sailendra Krishna Dev, Mr. A. M. Bose, Nawab Bahadur Saiyid Amir Hossain, Babu Radha Charan Paul, Mr. J. Ghosal, Mr. B. M. Chatterjee, Babu Harendra Nath Dutta, Mr. L. Roy, The Hon'ble Mr. D. Hamilton and others.

In fact the meeting was thoroughly represented by people of every caste, creed and colour. Long before the appointed hour people began to pour in ceaselessly till the hall was full to its utmost capacity. Needless to say that, though immensely great, the gathering was quite orderly and it evinced a keen interest in the proceeding of the meeting.

Moharaja Bahadour Surja Kanta Acharya moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen be elected as Chairman. Sir Guru Das Banerjee, K.T., seconded the proposal. He said that it gave him great pleasure to second the proposition. In a matter like that self-help and self-reliance must undoubtedly be their guiding principle. They required the help of their elder brothers of the west to make their efforts bare fruit. It was a matter of great congratulation that they had obtained the sanction of the learned and broad-minded Englishman as the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen. He represented a family which was renowned for profound learning for successive generations and himself occupying a high position as a judge. He still occupied a higher position in the estimation of the public.

Moharaj-Kumar Prodyat Kumar Tagore and Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee supported the motion.

The Chairman then called upon Babu Narendra Nath Sen to inform the meeting of the progress hitherto made by the Association.

Babu Narendra Nath Sen said that the meeting had been convened under the constitution of the Association to form a District Committee in Calcutta and that the work of collecting funds in aid of the Association would be placed on a properly scientific basis. They would be glad to learn that District Committees had been formed in twenty-nine Districts and Sub-divisional Committees in six Sub-divisions and also a number of village Committees. There still remained, however, thirty Districts in which such Committees had yet to be formed. The result they must admit was most gratifying considering that only six months had elapsed since the scheme was ushered into existence. The cordial sympathies had been extended by all classes of people both upper and middle classes. The speaker then read the following list and said that they had promised to give the amount against their names every month:

- Moharaj Adhiraj of Burdwan ... 100 0 0
Moharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore 100 0 0
Moharaja Bahadour of Durbhanga ... 100 0 0
Moharaja of Mysnensing ... 100 0 0
Rai Jotindra Nath Chowdhury of Taki ... 50 0 0
Rani Mrinaini of Paikparah ... 50 0 0
Raja Srinath Roy and brothers of Bhagyakul ... 50 0 0
Kumar Monmotho Nath Mitra of Calcutta ... 50 0 0
Kumar Monmotho Nath Roy Chowdhury of Santosh ... 50 0 0
Babu Harendra Lal Roy ... 50 0 0
Raja Bahadour of Dighapatia ... 50 0 0
Moharaja Bahadour of Cossimbazar ... 50 0 0
The Calcutta Bar Library ... 100 0 0
The Vakils' Association ... 100 0 0

From these they would see that the Indian nobility were in full sympathy with them. They were in communication with several other members of the aristocracy with a view to obtaining scholarships and he had no doubt that they would receive a favourable response from them. He was sure that when he would have occasion to meet them again he should be able to present them with a list of larger names than the one which had been just read out to them. They had also received sympathy from the European friends. This made them hopeful of the success. The first public meeting in Calcutta was presided over by one of the most distinguished members of the non-official European Committee; he meant the Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton. He gave a donation of Rs. 500. In the public meeting held at Krishnagar, the District Magistrate Mr. Radice took the Chair. He had the satisfaction to say that an eminent judge of the High Court, who was universally esteemed was presiding over the meeting. Another distinguished Judge of Calcutta High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson, was present at the occasion. They

were grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen for his having readily consented to take the Chair on this occasion. On behalf of the Association he then expressed their thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. H. Allen and other European gentlemen, who were present there. They felt proud of their rulers and when they met such Englishmen, as the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Radice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen they looked upon them as their white Aryan brothers, divided only by geographical limits.

Mr. Justice Stephen then said that he was sure that they, felt very great debt of gratitude to those public spirited persons, who were responsible for the advancement of that Association. They were patriotic Bengalis, who did what they could to show their countrymen the right way to choose, and they performed a very high and eminent service indeed. It was not necessary that he should deal there on the importance of that occasion. The President then spoke about the importance of industrial education and said that those who began it could not make experiments. They had difficulties on their ways. He hoped that those difficulties would be turned out to the best condition. He hoped that the Association would not be deterred from making a reasonable number of mistakes. He did not know that ever any man had succeeded who had not committed mistakes. Every successful man had committed mistakes. He begged to remind them that that was only a district meeting in Calcutta in the district of Calcutta and hoped that that everybody present was responsible for the fartherance of that Association.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That the residents of Calcutta in public meeting assembled express their hearty sympathy with the aims and objects of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians.

Proposed by—Rajah Peary Mohon Mukherji Bahadour, C.S.I.

Seconded by—B. Chakravarty, Esq., M. A., Bar-at-Law.

Supported by—Kumar Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury, The Hon'ble Moulvi Serajul-Islam, M.A., B.L. A.C. Banerjee, Esq.; Bar-at-Law.

II. That a District Committee of the said Association be formed in Calcutta consisting of the following gentlemen (including office-bearers) with power to add to their number:— President—Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee, C. S. I.

Vice-Presidents—Maharaj-Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Maharaj-Kumar Kristo Das Law, Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitter, Babu Janaki Nath Roy, Nawab Syed Ameer Hossain, Rai Bahadour Hareeram Goenka, Mr. N. N. Ghose, Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, Babu Mati Lal Ghose, Babu Harendra Lal Roy, Kumar Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury.

Treasurer—S. P. Sinha, Esq., Bar-at-Law. Secretaries—Roi Sita Nath Roy Bahadour and A.C. Banerjee, Esq., Bar-at-Law.

Members—Maharajah of Durbhanga, Maharajah of Mysnensing, Maharajah of Nattore Maharajah of Cossimbazar, Rajah of Diga-patia, Rajah Sree Nath Roy, Rajah Soubux Bogla, Kumar Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury, Maharaj-Kumar Sailendra Krishna Dev, Babu Pramatha Nath Roy Chowdhury, The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, The Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behary Sircar, C.I.E., The Hon'ble Moulvi Serajul-Islam, Babu Satish Chander Mukherjee, Krishna Kumar Mitra, Basanta Kumar Roy, Umesh Ch. Dutta, Nilratan Sircar, Bejoy Chandra Singh, Grish Chandra Bose, Brojo Nath Dey, Haridhan Dutta, Debendra Nath Ghose, Golap Chandra Sircar, Pramatha Nath Banerji, Pandit Siva Nath Shastri, M.A., Babu Gobindo Chunder Ganguli, Moulvi Shamsul Huda, P. Mitter, Esq., Babu Ambika Charan Law, Babu Joy Gobinda Law, C.I.E., Je-nodi Lal Roy, Nanda Lal Roy, Jasoda Lal Roy, Kshudri Ram Bose, Heramba Chandra Moitra, N. Halder, Esq., Mr. E.M. Wheeler, A. Chowdhury, Esq., Raja Benoy Krishna Deb Bahadur, K.C. Banerji Esq., J.C. Dutta Esq., Dr. J.N. Ghosh, A. Ghosh, Esq., Babu Junoo Lal Agurwala, The Hon'ble Babu Saligram Singh; Babu Duniya Lal Saal, Babu Chandi Charan Shaw; Babu Bijoy Lal Singha; Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore; J. Ghosal, Esq.; Babu Jyotirindra Nath Tagore, Rai Budree Das Bahadour; Mirza Sujat Ali Khan Bahadour, Dr. R.G. Kar; Babu Sree Nath Das; Babu Ram Charan Mitra; W.C. Bose; Esq.; Babu Nilmadhab Bose; Babu Lal Mohan Das; Babu Baidya Nath Dutt, Moulvi Shumsul Huda; Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose; Babu Gaganendra Nath Tagore; Babu Upendra Nath Tagore; Babu Harendra Nath Dutt; Babu Nilkamal Mukherjee; Babu Upendra Nath Sen; Babu Bejoy Ra'na Sen; Kumar Arun Chandra Singh; Babu Harendra Lal Roy; Giridhari Lal Roy; Moulidhar Roy; Babu Ram Anugraha Narayan Singh; Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarvadikary; B.C. Mitter Esq.; R. N. Mukherjee; Esq.; Dr. U. Banerji; Dr. M. N. Banerjee; E. P. Ghose Esq.; Revd. Herbert Anderson; Dr. Protap Ch Mozumdar; Babu Lathi Mohan Ghosh, Kumar Sarat Chandra Singh; Kumar Satish Chandra Singh; Babu Radha Charan Pal; Deva Prasad Sarvadikary; Kumar Sirish Chandra Singh; T. Palit Esq., A.M. Bose Esq.; Babu Arjendra Nath Chatterji; Manick Lal Sen; Narendra Nath Sen; Sarat Chandra Ray Chowdhury; R.O. Gupta; Satish Chandra Ghosh; Major N.P. Sinha; Colonel R.L. Dutta; Mohanopadhyay Hara Prasad Shastri, Babu Naranath Mukherji; Babu Hem Ch. Mullick; J. Chowdhuri Esq.; Babu Jogesh Ch. Dutt; Mr. P.L. Roy; Mr. L. Ghose; Col. K.P. Gupta; Babu Pasupati Nath Bose; Maharaj-Kumar Hrisikesh Law, Babu Chandi Charan Singh; Babu Peary Mohan Roy; Moulvi Abdool Hamed; Babu Trylocke Nath Biswas; Chandi Charan Biswas; Gooroo Das Biswas; Ramani Mohan Chatterjee; Nilambar Mukherji; Babu Gopi Mohan Ghose; A. Rasul; Z. Amed; Babu Bisweswar Sanyal; Messrs. C.R. Dass; P. Roy Chowdhury; Gowhar Ali; R. Das; Mr. J.N. Roy; Bepin Chandra Pal; Babu Radhika Lal Roy; Dr. Sarat K. Mullick; Proposed by—A. Chaudhuri, Esq., Bar-at-Law.

Seconded by—Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh M.A., B. L.

Supported by—A.K. Ghosh; Esq.; Bar-at-Law.

III. That the aforesaid Committee be empowered to organize Ward committees and to funds in furtherance of the aims and objects of the Association.

Proposed by—Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallick. Seconded by—Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. Supported by—Moulvi Shamsul Huda.

IV. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Honorary Secretaries of the Provisional Committee of the Association.

Proposed by—Maharaj-Kumar Sailendra Krishna Dev.

Seconded by—Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Hossain.

Supported by—J. N. Roy.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIR.

Proposed by—Babu Nalin Behari Sircar; C.I.E.

Seconded by—Babu Norendra Nath Sen. The gathering then separated.

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