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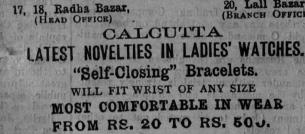
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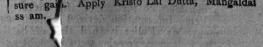
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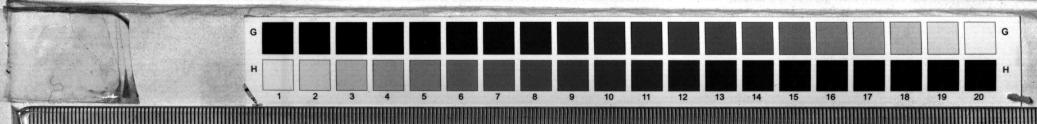
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NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A TRIP TO PORT ARTHUR.

CORRESPONDENT'S ACCOUNT OF A DARING ADVENTURE.

PORT ARTHUR WELL DEFENDED.

Mr. Hector Fuller, the special correspondent to the "Indianpolis News," lately succeeded in landing at Port Arthur. The "Chefoo Daily News' gives some particulars of Mr. Fuller's visit to the Russian stronghold, the correspondent having returned to Chefoo.

Mr. Fuller states that he landed in Louise Bay (called Louisa Bay on the charts) at about dawn on 11th June. Getting into the about dawn on 11th June. Getting into the bay there could be observed from the junk on the north shore of the little inlet two Russian cruisers, four troupedo boats, and four torpedo boat destroyers. He proceeded inland a short distance, and taking up a position on a little eminence, awaited the rising of the sun to disperse the fog on the bay, so that he might do some reconnoiting and get a good view of the little squadron. He spent some time in the vicinity of the bay, and saw the four vessels move about in the basin,

Mr. Fuller tramped about the entire day, having in the meantime communicated with his junk and dispatched it to Chefoo and took observations of the surrounding country.
With regard to some of the fortifications, the hills on which were the batteries which were observed on the tramp into Port Arthur from the north-west side had been rendered inaccessible by being cut away in places where there had been a natural terrace, many points where the hills might be climbed having been ilprapped with stone so that they will be impassable unless pounded to pieces by a fierce artillery assault. Carefully constructed rifle pits line the foot-paths and roads leading in towards Port Arthur, details to insure effective fire being looked after well, the pits being provided with kneeling banks for the men. the hills on which were the batteries which

ARRESTED. On the night of 12th June Mr. Fuller was

apprehended by Russian soldiers in the immediate vicinity of these fortifications, and conducted to a Chinese hut behind the hills where were quartered several officers. Here he was interrogated as to his business in the place, but the inability of his questioners to speak good English baffled their efforts to get a knowledge of the designs of their prisoner. He was taken on some distance to the quarters of another batch of officers, and the ters of another batch of officers, and the same performance was repeated, after which a decision was evi ntly arrived at to conduct him into Port Arthur. He was marched under guard along what he describes as a splendidly constructed military road, into the city, and lodged in a prison building just off the naval basin, arriving at his assigned quarters at about 1 o'clock in the morning. He was given something to eat and placed in a loomy "cell," which continued to be his residence for a period of five days.

BEFORE GENERAL STOESSEL.

Several officers, accompanied by interpre-

Several officers, accompanied by interpreters, visited him during the next day, to all off whom, in response to questions, he stated the reasons why he had come to Port Arthur, viz., that he was there in the interests of the newspaper represented by him in an endeavour to get news which apparently could not be obtained in any other way. The knowledge of English possessed by the interpreters, however, was so limited that the prisoner feared that the various little courts sitting on his case might get things tangled up in a on his case might get things tangled up in a bad mess, so he addressed a lengthy letter to the Commanding General, asking that he be permitted to explain his presence to the General in person, his papers and money in the meantime having been handed over to

head-quarters in the vicinity of the prison. In a very few words he again stated his case, and received the reply that he would have to get out of the city immediately. The interview was very short, after which the prisoner was escorted to the jail.

Mr. Fuller stated that he was not furnished

with very good food, but through the inter-vention of an officer who could speak very good English and who became quite friendly, he was enabled to obtain two meals per day from the outside at five dollars per meal.

He was able to see from the windows of

his room various of the Russian men of war in the inner harbour. He states that during this time the 'Retvisan' and the "Tsarevitch' moved into the outer harbour, amid the cheers of many hunoreds of voices. He was told at the time that the repairs to these vessels had just been completed.

SPLENDID DISCIPLINE.

The correspondent says that splendid discipline prevailed among the soldiers, who were well fed, well dressed, and whose desmeanour would tend to contradict the general opinion of prevailing conditions in Port Arthur and the probable effect such conditions would have on the treese guestered there

have on the troops quartered there.

Mr. Fuller states that on the evening of 12th June two Japanese torpedo-boats disguised as Chinese junks came close to Port Arthur. Two Russian torpedo boats went out to meet them and were fired on by the out to meet them, and were fired on by the "junks." The Russians gave chase, but as the Japanese fleet appeared in the distance, coming up rapidly, the Russians retired, with a loss of two men killed and one wounded.

On 11th June the Russians had reason to support that Japanese spice were concealed in

suspect that Japanese spies were concealed in a village about sixteen miles north-west of Port Arthur. The Chinese assured the searching party that no Japanese were in the place, but the officers, not satisfied, continued to investigate. Shots were then fired from Chinese houses, killing one officer wounding one. Two Japanese, were found in the ing one. Two Japanese were found in the building from whence the shots came, and were taken prisoners and deported in the same junk which carried Mr. Fuller to Chefoo. EASY COMMUNICATION.

Plenty of opportunity occurred to observe the large amount of merchandise being brought

the cruisers there were the "Bayan," repaired a searching inquiry into the circum-stances connected with the sinking of the torpedo-boat destroyers in the Port all in fighting condition.

men ar given, in addition, soup at midday meal, and gruel in the morning.

Mr. Fuller came away from Port Arthur with a very reseatte view of Russiam prospects at Port Arthur, and is inclined to believe from what he gathered as to the lieve, from what he gathered as to the character and strength of the fortifications, the discipline of the troops, and the general favourable conditions which he asserts prevail there, that the fiercest assault may not prove there, that the fiercest assault may not prove successful. He came away with an opinion entirely changed from that with which he went in, and when asked, says our Chefoo contemporary, if he didn't think something would happen soon which would result in the fall of the northern stronghold, replied with an emphatic "No." Whether he is correct, remains to be seen. remains to be seen.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

"Reuter's" correspondent telegraphs from Yokohama, July 25:—
The Vladivostock squadron has captured German vessel, believed to be the "Arabia," with 30,000 tons of flour, and a British steamer, name unknown, which has been sent to Vladivostock.

Later.—Capt. Brown, of the British stea-mer "Tsinan," says that the Knight Com-mander met three Russian warships at half-past seven on Saturday morning off Idzu. The Russians ordered the captain and crew to come on board one of the warships in 10 minutes. At the expiration of that time they sank the steamer. At three o'clock the 'Isinan' fell in with the squadron, and the 'Isinan' fell in with the squadron, and the crew of the Knight Commander were put on board her. The boatswain of the Knight Commander says that the Russians boasted, between the sinking of the Knight Commander and their meeting with the "Tsinan," that they had sunk two small Japanese vestered and had previously contured a German sels, and had previously captured a German vessel. They asserted that they had plenty

The American Trading Company denies that there was any contraband on board the Knight Commander, according to the mani-

The Russians are thought to be short of prize crews. The sinking of the Knight Commander without trial is strongly resented by the mercantile and shipping community, and apprehension is expressed as to the treatment likely to be meted out to other neutral ressels.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE RED SEA. ANOTHER BRITISH LINER SEIZED.

the meantime having been handed over to the officers.

His request was granted, and he was summoned before General Stoessel at the latter's and O. Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Formosa" in the vicinity of the prison has just arrived here flying the Russian naval flag and pennant with a Russian prize crew on board. She was seized by the "Smolensk." It is rumoured that the "Formosa" has on board the Red Sea pilots belonging to the "Smolensk" and "Peterburg," as well as the crew of the seized British steamer "Ardova." The Russian Consul is

awaiting instructions for her release.

The "Formosa" was bound for Yokohama, and left Suez on the 23rd inst. St. Petersburg, July 26 (Reuter).—The Russian Government has been considering the question of the Volunteer Fleet in all

its bearings, and its views will be embodied in a "communique" which is expected to appear in the Official Messenger any day. It is anticipated that this "communique" will confirm the conciliatory conclusion arrived to by the Council on Saturday.

THE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs from Tokio, July 25:—
The cargo of the Knight Commander con-

sisted of rails, rice, and flour. She was sunk by the Vladivostock squadron 35 nautical miles off Idzu. The British steamer "Tsinan," from Australia, was spared for the purpose of carrying the Knight Commander's crew alleged was withheld from presentation.

June, 1903, the petitioner applied to Vicencia for Large 1903, the petitioner applied to Vicencia for Large 1903. peans were taken by the cruiser "Rurik" to Vladivostock.

Vladivostock.
7.20 p.m.—The consignees of the cargo of the Knight Commander, the principal American firm in the East, deny explicitly that the ship carried any contraband. It appears that the Russians allowed the crew 10 minutes to leave her. Some took to the boats, some jumped into the water. The reported selzure of other British steamers is confirmed. not confirmed.

July 26.—Fishermen at Tago and Idzu have picked up three boats belonging to the Knight Commander containing about 100 suits of clothes, a quantity of Mexican dollars, gold and silver watches, and books. It is believed that the crew proceeded in these boats to the cruisers, but were not allowed time to transfer the contents of the boats. into Port Arthur via Louise Bay, junks ooming in there by the dozen.

a considerable portion of the From information derived ment, Mr. Fuller learned the following vessels were in fighting trim and ready for service: "Rety san," "Poltava," and ready for service: "Rety san," "Poltava," "Posteda," "Peresviet," "Figure 1." Of Minist , Sir Claude MacDonald, has instiofficers of the Knight Commander were taken of prisoners by the Russians. The cruisers are apparently going north, but it is not certain. They seem to have sunk or captured another

There were twenty-three torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers in the Port all in fighting condition.

He also learned that an admirable system of telephones has been established between the geenral and staff head-quarters and the forts surrounding the towns, bringing into immediate communication vital points in the line of defences and the town itself. In addition to this, numbers of neatly uniformed messengers on bicycles continually dart in and about the various head-quarters and outlying points.

DAILY RATIONS.

The daily ration of the soldiers during June has been 1½ lbs of bread, 1½ of meat, in addition to an allowance of vegetables. The men ar given, in addition, soup at midday meal, and gruel in the morning.

Men allowance of the taken and the officers of the Cargo of the Knight Commander telegraphs from New York, July 26:—

Alarm for American ships on the way to the Far East increases. The State Department and the officers of the Malabar District Board and the District Board to the Engineer. The following to the Malabar District Board to the Commander, will send the State Department a formal demands of the Cargo of the Knight Commander, will send the State Department a formal demands of the State Department and the destruction of the State Department and the District Board to be reinstated and the public atte

Lloyd's Liverpool agent telegraphs that the owners of the steamer "Calchas" have received a telegram from Hong Kong stating that it is reported that the "Calchas" has been seized by the Russian fleet. The "Calchas" is bound from Puget Sound for Japan and Hong Kong Japan and Hong Kong.

NEWS OF THE "MALACCA." Malta, July 26.—His Majesty's cruisers Bacchante, Pandora, Astrœa, and Suffolk, and two destroyers returned to port to-day. It is announced that the Malacca was sighted by the Astrœa at half-past five last evening north-west off Cape Bon.

REPLY OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERN-MENT.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

A BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

Tokio, July 25 (Reuter).—The Vladivostock squadron sank the British steamer Knight Commander, from New York, off Idzu, yesterday. The British steamer "Tsinan" has arrived at Yokohama with the Knight Commander's crew. The Knight Commander sailed from New York on May 6, and from Manila on July 11 for Shanghai and Yokohama, with a general cargo. The European passengers have been detained by the Russians.

"Reuter's" correspondent telegraphs from Yokohama, July 25:—

The Vladivostock squadron has captured The

Great Britain takes a firm stand on the quistion of the irregular position of these vessels and will resist, by forcible means if necessary, not of the seizure, but also the examination of British ships by the Russian Volunteer vessels. It is stated at the Russian Foreign Office that the matter is engaging the serious attention of the Government.

Later.—It is said that the Russian promise that British ships should no longer be in-terfered with by Volunteer steamers was largely due to the influence of the Czar, of whom Count Lamsdorff had an audience yesterday The Minister also had an interview of considerable length with M. Bompard, the

French Ambassador.
The release of the Malacca was generally The release of the Malacca was generally expected, as, after the British declaration regarding the cargo, it was realised that the captain of the Peterburg had been mistaken and had possibly even exceeded his orders. On the other hand, Russia's assurances as to the future will undoubtedly come as a great surprise to the majority of the Russian public, especially after the articles which appeared in the Press to-day.

Berlin, July 22.—A telegram received here from Port Said says:—The authorities prevented the prize ship Malacca from taking in coal and provisions. In consequence the Malacca left yesterday for Algiers.

THE CASE OF THE MAHARAJA OF PANNA.

special leave to appeal from a report of a Commission appointed by the Viceroy of India and from the Viceroy's action thereon.

Mr. Haldane, K. C., and Mr. Herbert Cowell were counsel for the personner; Mr. Arthur Cohen, K.C., and Mr. A. Philips for he Indian Government.

the Indian Government.

The petitioner in 1898 became the ruling chief of the Province of Panna, in Central India. In 1901 his uncle, Rajah Khuman Singh, died while his guest, in suspicious circumstances. The Viceroy in Council assumed the administration of the Province, and appropriate the company of the Province, and appropriate the company of the Province, and appropriate the company of the Council assumed the administration of the Province, and appropriate the council assumed t pointed a Commission to institute a public inquiry into the matter. Five persons were tried for complicity in the death of the Raja, of whom one was sentenced to death. The Commission found that there was reasonable ground for imputing conspiracy against some of the others; and, as regards the petitioner, they reported that it was impossible to explain the facts on any other hypothesis than that he was privy to the conspiracy. In the result the India Government deposed him from the rulership of the Province. The petitioner forwarded through the Viceroy a memorial to the Secretary of State, which he June, 1903, the petitioner applied to the Viceroy in Council for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council, which request was refused. The petitioner now applied to the Judicial Committee, urging that, as the report of the Commission, under which he was deposed was tantamount to a conviction by an established Court, he ought to be accorded special leave to appeal from its findings and from the decision of the Viceroy in Council confirming them.

At the close of the arguments, Lord Davey, intimated that their Lordships would humbly advise His Majesty to refuse the prayer of

ONE of the most useful Institutions of this country promises to be The Diabetic Institute of London established for scientific rebelieved that the crew proceeded in these titute of London established for scientific reboats to the cruisers, but were not allowed search into the origin, cause and treatment of
bime to transfer the contents of the boats.
It is now certain that the master and
officers of the Knight Commander were taken
prisoners by the Russians. The cruisers are
prisoners by the Russians. The cruisers are
apparently going north, but it is not certain.
They seem to have sunk or captured another
Japanese steamer. Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.

INDIAN NOTES.

5,894 against 6,819 for the corresponding period last year. The following were the details:—Bombay City 57, Bombay Presidency, dency 3,308; Madras Presidency, 413 Calcutta 3, Bengal, 366; United Provinces, 368; Punjab 31; Central Provinces, 58; Mysore, 814; Coorg, 3; Hvedrabad State, 2,166; Central India, 95 and Rajputana, 65. The worst places in Bengal were Saran district, with 148 deaths against 50, and Patna 116 against 96.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION. Our (Pioneer's) correspondent with the Tibetan expedition reports that supplies are coming in more freely, but no progress seems to have been made with ne negotiations, though the Amban states that the National Assembly has considered its reply to the British demands, and he (the Amban) has written to the Dalai Lama, strongly advising him to return to Lhassa. There are vague him to return to Lhassa. There are vague rumours of attempts to raise a force to attack the Mission, but nothing definite. The Mission has moved a couple of miles in a northerly direction, and is now lodged in the Lhalhi House, the residence of the Dalai Lama's parents, known also as Paradise.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A MAGIS-

Some time ago, a Sub-Magistrate in Cannanore tried a nuisance case and convicted the accused. In the judgment it was recorded that the accused had pleaded guilty. The accused appealed to Mr. MacIver the Loint Magistrate and stated among other British Embassy.

The telegram continues:—
There will still remain the far more important question of the status of the Russian Volunteer vessels. The natural inference drawn from the British Note is that Great Britain takes a firm stand on the question of the irregular position of these vessels and will resist, by forcible means if necestary and the properties of the subordinate court and discharged the accuracy of course, such a serious matter. cused. Of course, such a serious matter could not end there, and the Subordinate Magistrate, who happens to be a Christian has been called upon by the District Magistrate to appear with his witnesses at Tellicherry on the 20th instant before the Joint Magistrate and offer any explanation he may have to give

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN STOCK BREEDING IN BENGAL.

During the past year the Government of Bengal took into consideration the question of establishing depots for the rearing of bulls in the Province with a view to improving stock and the scheme which has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor is that animals should, in the first instance, be selected for cattle-breeding operations from the farms at Pusa and Sripur, and that, where the conditions of climate vary, they should be sent away to be acclimatised before being used. For this purpose, it is proposed that the farms at Pusa and Sripur should be utilised for young bulls intended for service in Behar and Bhagalpur, and that depots for Central and Northern Bengal should be established at Belgachia and Rampur Boalia. The purchase of cattle for pur Boalia. The purchase of cattle for breeding operations at the Pusa farm has been entrusted to the Bengal Veterinary Department, and Major Raymond was en-gaged during the year in making arrange-ments for the purchase of suitable animals.

THE SIVAKASI RIOTS. Ponuswami Tevan and Ramachandra Tevan, who were alleged to have taken part in the anti-Shanar riots at Sivakasi, on the 6th June, 1899, were recently convicted by the Sessions Judge of Madura, and sentenced to twelve years' transportation each. The case for the prosecution was that the accused took a prominent part in the rioting and that the first was armed with a sword and the second with a gun. Both the accused pleaded an "alibi". The first accused stated that he had been away at his uncle's place in a village about sixty miles away. The second accused stated that finding his efforts to settle the differences between the Shanars and the Marvars fruitless, he went away to Rangoon about two months previous to the date of the about two months previous to the date of the occurrence and had since then been there The prosecution, on the other hand, alleged that the accused left the country immediately after the occurrence, and that they were only arrested in December, 1903. The Sessions Judge disbelieved the evidence for the defence that the accused left the country immediately after the occurrence, and that they were only arrested in December, 1903. The Sessions Judge disbelieved the evidence for the defence and convicted the accused as above. An appeal was preferred to the Madras High Court and was argued on 16th instant before Mr. Justice Davies and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair. After hearing the Acting Public Prescentor. After hearing the Acting Public Prosecutor who appeared in support of the conviction, their Lordships allowed the appeal and ac-

quiltited the accused. THE WAR OF WILD BEASTS.

A Kulu correspondent writes in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of the 9th instant:-A party of four native "Shikaris," who went out together in Bunga, had the luck to bag three black bears and five goral in one day. A leopard and a bear, both bearing marks of recent wounds, were shot in Bilan on the 18th ultimo. The men who shot them think they had been fighting. On the same day a leopard which was also shot, killed six sheep in broad daylight, near Barkli to the south of the Beas. A bear and a leopard were shot whilst engaged in single combat, near Panjain on the 20th, and on the 21st a family party on the 20th, and on the 21st a fam'ly party of leopards, two males and a female, were shot on the Bikri-Lihar in Dugilug. On the night of the 21st a leopard again broke into a cattle shed in Pulsaira and killed seven amore sheep. This seems to be the same brute that killed five sheep a week ago. On this occasion, however, he was tracked by dogs to his den, two miles off, in some rocks below Sani and there shot. To judge by the seulls and bones lying about, that one brute must

have killed and carried of close on thirty A DISTRICT BOARD SENSATION.

A big case which is attracting a very large share of public attention is a tug-of-war between the President of the Malabar District Board and the District Board Engineer. The former some time ago gave the latter a month's notice, and later on extended the notice to three months. The Engineer is appealing to the District Board to be reinstated and the appeal is to be considered at the meeting to be held on the 27th instant.

PLAGUE RETURN.

During the week ending 13th August the piague mortality in India rose from 4,794 to 5,894 against 6,819 for the corresponding period last year. The following were the probably probably the case.

The contract who had killed after merely sucking their blood. Four more sheep were killed the same nght in Bunga. A bear was shot in Sinore on the 23rd and a boy who was minding cattle was clawed by another bear, but not very seriously. News came on the 25th that fourteen sheep and two ponies and been killed on the Upper Parbutal grazings, whether by a leopard or by a red bear is not clear, most a leopard or by a red bear is not clear, most ow sheep were killed, also the bear and leopard who had killed them whilst feeding. On the same day two sheep were killed at Neole, and the leopard shot. My informant was careful to impress upon me that this particular leopard was shot by "license-wallahs," which looks as if most of the other shikaris were unlicensed, which was probably the case. Two bears were shot in Shuklugurh on the 26th. killed and left after merely sucking the 26th. The increase in the number of leopards is partly accounted for the manner in which the goral have increased of late years. which the goral have increased of late years. A fine cow and calf, valued at Rs. 25, were killed in Balu on the afternoon of the 27th. Their owner built a "machan" in some neighbouring trees, and two men sat up over the kill. The leopard seemed enspicious, as he came three times before touching the kill. It was not till late that he settled down to supper, giving a fine broadside target, with the moon full upon him. He was rolled over with two bullets, and turned out to be a fine with two bullets, and turned out to be a fine young male. A bullock was killed on the 28.h, the leopard, which was shot on the kill in the evening, being an old male.

DEER AND CATTLE PLAGUE. Dr. Srinivasa Rao, the state Bacteriologist

and Mr. N. Narsaimah Iyengar, the Veterinary Surgeon were deputed to go to Kakan kote and examine the nature of the Deer and Cattle Plague that had broken out among wild and domestic animals there. They arrived in Mysore on the 8th instant, and left rived in Mysore on the 8th instant, and left this the same evening for Hampapur where they were told that an ox was suffering from the disease. They examined the blood and made cultures. They repaired then to Antharasanthe where they saw an infected elephant in a convalescent state. They examined its blood and found it teeming with Plague bacilli, though it was a month and a half since it got rid of the plague fever. This and two other elephants were employed in dragging into the grave an elephant which had died of the disease. They caught the infection during this process. Of the animals that were buried, two were exhumed and were examined. They made enquiries about the outbreak of this disease. The informathe outbreak of this disease. The information they received went to show that the disease must have broken out first in Malabar and extended thence to this Province Their examination has led to the conclusion the disease which had broken out in Tarikere is identical with the disease that the saw in Hampapur and Kakankote. Not only elephants but also cattle, deer, bison, and other herbivorous animals have suffered from the disease. From the information they have gathered, it seems that the carnivorous animals have been enjoying a degree of immunity from the disease. They also surmise that this disease is one which does not affect human beings. The ways of the disease are yet mysterious, and unheard. The animals that are attacked by the disease are yet high force and suffer wearth. The animals that are attacked by the disease get very high fever and suffer greatly for 36 hours before they die. The result of their examination of the disease will be embodied, we hear, in a Report which they will submit to the Government. We are told that wild animals are fleeing from the infected parts of the forests in her's. This shows the instinct of self-preservation which shows the instinct of self-preservation which animates even lower animals.

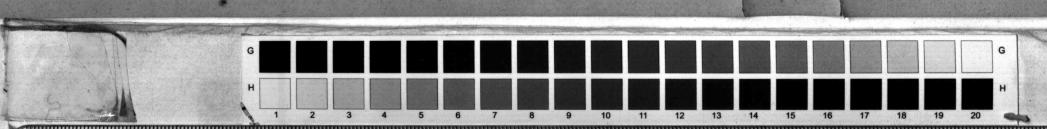
EXCITING EXPERIENCE AT SEA. THE "KYOGLE" STRIKES A WHALE.

THE STEAMER DELUGED BY A SPOUT. Kyogle" of the fleet of the North Coar S. N. company had a sensational experience when on the way from the Clarence River to. Sydney. The last little sceamer was speeding along at a rate of 12 knots when suddenly, there was a terrific impact, the vessel shaking from stem to stern. There was some amount of consternation on board, and Captain Farrell who knows every inch of the coast was at a loss for a moment to account for the obstruction. Some of the officers fear-ed that the "Koygle" had collided with submerged wreckage. But all doubt was dispelled a minute later, when an immense whale alongside the ship sent up an enormous spout of water which literally deluged the ship. Cap ain Farrell, when seen in regard to his remarkable experience upon arrival in port

at Sydney said:—
"We were about eight miles north-east of "Did the whale give you any further

"Well he evidently resented the blow we "Well he evidently resented the blow we gave him, for he at once sent up a gigantiq spout, throwing it to a great height. The volume of water was so great that in its descent it deluged the upper bridge, drenching both the chief officer and myself, who were on the bridge at the time. The aggrieved whale seems to have held those on the bridge responsible for the knock he received, for he appears to have directed the spout at us. he appears to have directed the spout at us. We were both drenched to the skin." "Was there any alarm among the passen-

"The first impression among those on board was that one of the large steam pipes had burst. This conclusion was arrived at from the facts that the "Kyogle vibrated from stem to stern, and that the shock was immediately followed by a great noise of hissing as of escaping steam. The hissing was the result of the spout. The suspense was quickly relieved when we informed those on board that the ship had merely struck a whale, and it had retaliated on the navigating officers. Everyone seemed to appreciate the humour of the situation, and the voyage of the "Kyogle to port was continued without



Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21, 1904.

ABULITION OF THE SERVICE COM-PETITIVE EXAMINATION.

WE said the other day that the scheme adopted by Sir A. Fraser is much better than adopted by Sir A. Fraser is much better than the one contemplated in the India Government's Resolution on Education, as a substitute for the abolished competitive examination for the public service. The original intention of the Supreme Government, if carried out in its entirety by the Local Governments, would have thrown almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of our graduates entering the higher grades of the Provincia. entering the higher grades of the Provincia. Service: how we shall show in a future issue. The scheme, contained in the executive order promulgated by Sir A. Fraser, will, however promulgated by Sir A. Fraser, will, however, remove this detect. For, says Sir Andrew, that none but the graduates of the University will be appointed to the executive branch of the service. The are sincerely grateful to Sin Andrew for this liberal interpretation of the Government of India Resolution, and we doubt not it will be interpreted in the same way, by all other Lord Governments.

way by all other Local Governments.

The detect of His Honour's scheme, how ever, is that ne will find it difficult, nay, all most impossible, to choose the best candidates from among the hundreds of B. A.'s and M. A.'s who will apply for appointments.

Whom will he accept and whom wid he reject? The competitive system enabled the ject? The competitive system enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to choose those who succeeded in obtaining more than one-third succeeded in obtaining more than one-third marks. Besides, taree candidates, who obtained the highest marks, were entitled to Deputy Collectorships, and four otherwere entitled to Sub-Deputy collectorships, according to the order of merit.

Under the nomination system, however, Harden with home and entitioned before him to Honour will have no criterion before him to follow in order to ascertain the comparative merits of the candidates, unless the selection

is made according to merit.

And then, has His Honour taken note of the dismal situation created for him by the abolition of the competitive system? The system now saves him from the trouble and responsibility of distributing the appointments. But, when the patronage will be entirely in his hands, he will have to satisfy thousands of claimants and hundreds of parties, many of whom are unreasonable—a task ties, many of whom are unreasonable—a task which is next to impossible. As it will not be possible for him to distinguish the reality worthy from the unworthy, for, he will have to choose from amongst hundreds of candidates, all strangers to him, he will, an spite of every effort, be led to do injustice to one or the other party, and this will naturally be resented.

resented.

In the second place, he will be deluged with recommendations and pestered with personal appeals to provide for the failures of sonal appeals to provide for the failures of sonal appeals to provide for the failures of sonal appeals to provide and provide for the sonal appeals to provide a sonal appeals to p influential families or the undeserving son-of parties who have claims upon Government will thus be attacked from different quarters and by people whom he cannot disoblige. In this way, His Honour will not know what rest or peace is; while the public will not spare him when he makes a biunder in appointing a candidate. Even the lives of those members of the Indian society who have access to Belvedere will be rendered unhappy by place-hunters calling on them over an over again and at last compelling them to speak a word on their behalf to the Lieutespeak a word on their behalf to the Lieutenant-Governor. We have enough of sufferings in this world: why should his Honour then open a new source of misery for nimself and others? If it is not too late, we would be seech Sir Andrew Fraser to make a representation on the subject to the Government of India, vividly describing the evils that are bound to result from the abolition of the competitive system, and how it will make his own infe miserable.

The only way by which the disastrous effects of the abolition of the campetitive state for appointments in the Executive Branca of the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service can be neutralized to a considerable extent is by preparing

zed to a considerable extent is by preparing a list of the graduates according to the order of merit; and reserving the same number of appointments for them as are now p.aceu within their reach under the present system. By passing the present competitive examina-tion the graduates now secure these appointments; under the altered circumstance, let such of the graduates as were able to be at the top of the University examinations. By this means, the really brilliant students will be selected and the tongue of scandal silenced. Upon this very principle the Munsiffs are appointed by the Judges of the High Court. Among the candidates for a Munsiffship, if their Lordships find a Roychand Premchand student they prefer him to others. If there is no such candidate, they select an M.A., who showed his pronciency in the examination in a better way than other M.A. candidate. This is the main reason why so little clamour is heard about the appointments of Munsiffs. We trust this plan will be approved of by the Leutenant-Governor and a rule to effect will be tramed.

There is yet one difficulty. What is to become of those who are indifferent University graduates or who failed to pass the B.A. examinations? Under the present system they have a chance of entering the Provincial Service by passing the competitive test, but now they will be nowhere. Indeed, the abolition of the competitive system means a gross wrong to this class of young men. Something must be done for them, otherwise some 1,500 or more unsuccessful B.A.'s will be debarred every year from getting even a Sub-Deputy Magis-

As for conflicting interests, the Government can evade the difficulty in the same way as it does now. Indeed, as we pointed out the other day, by keeping the right of nominating a certain percentage of appointments in its own hands, it has made ample provision for meeting the so-called conflicting interests of different communities in India.

THE POLICE NEED LOOKING AFTER EVERYWHERE.

Our readers ought to remember that Mr. Knyvett, the able Inspector-General of the Bengal Police, succeeded, with the help of the just and sympathetic ruler of the grovince, in procuring the release of certain in-nocent men of Cuttack, who had been in a

most outrageous manner convicted and transported for life on a charge of dacoity. The ported for life on a charge of dacoity. The particulars given below of a case of burglary with attempt at murder, taken from an English paper, received by the last mail, will show that the high officials, referred to above, any yet to do something more in connection with the business, so nobly begun by them. The particulars of this English case should also be studied carefully by every one in India who has anything to do with the administration of criminal justice. One wild night ourglars broke into the vicarage at Edlingham. burglars broke into the vicarage at Edlingham, a lonely hamlet among the Northumberland

There were in the house at the time four confirmed invalid, the vicar's wife, who was a confirmed invalid, the vicar, Mr. Buckle, seventy-seven years of age, but hale and nearty and a man of indomitable pluck, and

The lacter it was who gave the alarm, com-

his daughter.

The latter it was who gave the alarm, comng soitly to her father's room, barefooted and in her night attire, so as not to disturb or frighten her ailing mother.

Mr Buckle leapt out of bed and slipped on a dressing-gown. Then he took down from a nail on the wall an old cavalry sabre, a amaly heirloom, and stole softly downstairs, his daughter following him.

He came upon the robbers in the drawing-room. One dashed past him through the open door, and made good his escape. The other, who carried a short "scatter" gun such as poachers use, fired point-blank at the brave old man, and brought him to the ground. The same discharge also wounded Miss Buckle.

The Police were speedily notified, and Superintendent Harkes, of Alnwick, a most energetic and zealous officer, began his inquiry. I'wo men were arrested on suspicion, Michael Brannagan and Peter Murphy. Then there was nothing against them, but subsequently proofs began to accumulate; and they were ach sent to jail for life. They went to their noom protesting their innocence, though nobody believed them.

There was only one, however, who believed in their innocence; it was Agnes Simm, the weet-heart of Murphy. This wonderful girl

There was only one, however, who believed in their innocence; it was Agnes Simm, the weet-heart of Murphy. This wonderful girloiled for seven years, and at last succeeded in procuring evidence establishing the innocence of Murphy and his friend.

To Mr. Percy, Vicar of St. Paul's Alnwick, Agnes Simm confided her story, and succeeded in convincing him that not her lover and transacran but two men named Edgell and

Grannagan, but two men named Edgell and

R chardson, were the real guilty parties.

Mr. Percy then sought out Mr. Milvain,
Q.C., who had defended Brannagan and
Murphy; and who had by this time been
promoted to the Recordership of Durham.

Mr. Milvain, deeply interested, took up
he case in his turn, and appealed so earnestly
o the Home Secretary that a special comnission of inquiry was ordered to investigate

nission of inquiry was ordered to investigate he whole affair. The resultant disclosures were of the most

xtraord nary nature. It was proved, for instance that the police vidence had been, if not exactly manuac tured for the occasion, turned and twisted against the prisoners in an exceedingly unfan

The incriminating chisel, which was sworn to have been traced to Murphy's possession, was proved to have never belonged to him at all. It had been "planted" upon his brocher-in-law, in whose house he lodged, by a reprehensible ruse.

But the most damaging fact of all was that a coat, which Inspector Harkes had deposed was Murphy's, and in the pocket of which there was alleged to have been discover-

land Yard detectives, Inspector Butcher, with instructions to investigate the conduct of

Mr. Butcher spent two months in searching out all the facts he could, and then re commended a criminal prosecution.

There was, however, one grave difficulty at the way of this. Superintendent Harkes the man mainly responsible for the conviction of the two innocent men, was dead; an the other participators in the plot, if plot there was, had obviously acted under his instructions.

Nevertheless, four of the constables who had been most active in the matter were ar-They were also charged with having conspired toge her to secure the conviction of men whom they knew at the time to be guiltless, and of manufacturing evidence where none

Their trial came off in February, 1899, and resulted in an acquittal. Strictly speaking, there can be little doubt that the verdict was, under the circumstances, a right and

We said in the beginning that Sir A. Fra ser and Mr. Knyvett have yet to finish the work they began. It ought to be impressed upon the Police in a most emphatic manner that Government does not approve of Police officers manufacturing evidence, for the purpose of sending innocent men to jail, and that it is a way of discharging public duties which is dangerous to society. The second work they have yet to do is to offer compensation to those who were unjustly sent to

ja'l and then released. We do not think there is no official in India, so devoid of humanity as will not regret the circums ance if he has been in any way instrumental in sending an innocent man to jail or the gallows. In the English case, referred to above, the Sessions Judge had not much to condemn himself, for he ha

had not much to condemn himself, for he had only accepted the verdict of the peers of the accused. But, in India, the Judges are mainly responsible for any such failure of justice. It is, therefore, their duty to refuse to administer justice unless aided by a jury.

If in England it is possible for the Police to pass off manufactured evidence as true, when the accused are tried by their own peers, how easier is it for them to do the same thing in India where criminal justice is

administered by aliens, without the help of jury, and when the functions, judicial and executive are united in one official?

The reason which led the English Superin endent to manipulate evidence for the purtendent to manipulate evidence for the purpose of implicating innocent men is to gain credit and promotion. The same motive exists in the country, while the fear of detection is infinite times less strong here than in England. So we appeal, in the name of everything sacred, to those who administer criminal justice, never to award punishment to an accused, without thorough and conclusive evidence.

SOME REMARKS ON THE HAZARIBAG

THE press has done its duty in regard to the Hazaribag case; it has brought to the notice of authorities all facts in connection with t, and we have no further work, except to offer a few remarks. The Hon'ble Judges of offer a few remarks. The Hon the Judges of the High Court have come to realise that they have their dignity to maintain, and the Government of the Province has come to know that the case needs looking after. The tormer have demanded further explanation from Mr. Foster, and will pass necessary orders when it reaches them; while the Lieutenant-Governor sent for the records of

Lieutenant-Governor sent for the records of the case and is now studying them.

One thing is certain. Mr. Foster has gained nothing by his over-zeal. He has not pleased the Gaya zemindars, the accused before him. He has not also pleased the compainant, the European manager of Mr. Christian nor the High Court. Neither has he handfitted himself for it is not likely that benefitted himself, for it is not likely that his action will be upheld by the Government. Over-zeal, therefore, should be avoided by every one, holding the position of a District Magistrate. It does not pay, in the long run. The complaint in England is that, in that country property is valued more than person, that is to say, men are punished. person, that is to say, men are punished more severely for offences against property, than against persons. The alleged reason for this is that legislation in England having been in the hands of men of property, the latter were led to make laws more stringent with regard to offences against property than the against person. It seems the same rule holds here, at least in the case of Euro-

ledged offence is serious, no doubt, but is it greater than that of a Magistrate who deliberately abuses his authority for the purpose of satisfying his private feelings? A man who misappropriates money offends one man directly and the society is directly. But the Magistrate who abuses his , wer is a danger EDUCAT

In its infinite wisdom the Government ha made the Magistrates in this country almos rresistible. The law allows him to do almost anything he likes; and the law on the other hand protects him, as a hen protects her young ones. He is, however, entrusted with enormous power on an implicit condition, namely, that he will utilise it only for public good. For, if he does the antrary, he man

good. For, if he does the contrary, he manages to make himself a grave danger to milnons placed under his charge.

Let us see what the High Court says of Mr. Foster. The Hon'ble Judges of the Criminal Bench remark in their judgment:—

"No imputation is made against Mr. Warde-Jones except that he has very complacently complied with the imperious order from the Deputy Commissioner to detain the petitioners in "naiat' after he himself had ordered to

dence of his subordinates. And yet, alas! the Government will not relieve the people of India from this danger of union of functions, executive and judicial, in the same official. We see Mr. Foster issuing the ukase upon his subordinate to withdraw an order, the latter had passed in this case, which he was bound to do under the law. In short, Mr. Foster sends these men to jail by a ukase trampling law and justice under foot.

May we inquire, who is more dangerous to society—the man who misappropriates 1. oney or who sends a man to jail illegally or unjustly? Such a Magistrate is a serious danguety. ger to the people over whom he holds juris-

Here "enpassant" let us submit, will not the Government take notice of 'he "complacence of Mr. Warde-Jones? He is an official or of Mr. Warde-Jones? He is an official of 27 years' standing. He knew that he had passed an order which he was bound to do under the law. He knew that his superior, Mr. Foster, had no right to interfere with his judicial independence. He knew that the order that Mr. Foster had passed upon him was illegal. How could he then comply with such an order? Would Mr. Warde-Jones set blameless if he had done so? So Mr. Warde-Jones has no objection to commit an illegality, that is to say, a gross wrong to some fellow-beings inasmuch as it meant loss of liberty to them, and please his superior, or, in other words, to serve his own interests!

To come to Mr. Foster again. The High Court complains of the "remarkable attitude" Court complains of the "remarkable attitude" of the Deputy Commissioner. And the Hon. Judges then explain what they mean by the remarkable attitude; namely, that Mr. Foster had, inspite of "clear provisions of law, sent the petitioners to jail without the option of bail." What the High Court says, is that Mr. Foster does not know law, nay, the "clear provisions of it." But observe his zeal. He sent the accused to jail without the option of bail; indeed, he was determined to make them rot in jail.

Now is not a Magistrata who is determined

Now is not a Magistrate who is determined to keep parties in jail against the provision more dangerous to millions in his

of law, more dangerous to militaris in his charge than one who misappropriates money? It may be alleged that Mr. Foster was led to commit the errors under a mistaken sense of duty. In short, he outraged justice because he loved it dearly. But the High Court removes even that slippery ground of defence from under him. For the Hon'ble

"It seems to us that Mr. Foster has for Emperor has been kept in the dark as resome reason or other made this case a per-sonal matter instead of looking upon it from

a calm judicial stand-point."

What more need we add to the above? Mr. Foster was administering justice, but he, without doing so, took personal interest in the case under notice and sent the parties to jail without the option of bail. The last trick played by Mr. Foster deserves also special notice. He feared that the case might be cused enabled to escape his hands. To prevent this he proposed to the Hon'ble Judges that he would not try the case himself but would make it over to Mr. Warde-Jones, his complacent subordinate. But the High Court saw through it and rejected the pro-

Need we further analyse what all these mean? What safety is there of the people who are under such a Magistrate as the High who are under such a Magistrate as the High Court Judges declare Mr. Foster to be? And how can we find this excuse for Mr. Foster that he was the victim of mistaken zeal and hat he committed illegalities from a wrong view of the law? The High Court in a fatherity way pointed out to him that he was overstepping the bounds of law. And what was it the Hon'ble Judges got for this parental advice? They got a "lecture" in "arrogant' language. They got a treatment from him that was "unbecoming" and "contemptuous." Indeed, he took so great a personal interest Indeed, he took so great a personal interest in the matter that, (1) he sent an imperious order to his subordinate to send the accused to "hajat," though Mr. Warde Jones had released them on ball under the law; (2) he read an arrogant lecture to the Hon'ble Judges when the High Court explained to him the law, which provided that he should bail out the accused; (3) he nullified the order of the High accused; (3) he nullified the order of Court to release the accused on bail by repersons brought to him them; sons brought securities for them 4) he again openly "disobeyed" he orders of the High Court to release the by making them attend his court, day ifter day to execute fresh recognizances.

And he thus succeeded in keeping the accused in jail for two and half months against law and orders of the High Court. We are mr. Rolt was accused of having misappropriated some money of his master and is now on his trial before a Criminal Court. His alledged offence is serious, no doubt, but is it treatments than that of a Magistrata who deliberate intent of insulting the Hol'ble Judges. s due to a mistake and not a deliberate intent of insulting the Hon'ble Judges.

Is not such a Magistrate more dangerous than an accused who has embezzled property?

Is he fit to be entrusted again with judicial powers?

Is not such a Magistrate more dangerous than an accused who has embezzled property?

Is he fit to be entrusted again with judicial powers?

> EDUCATION, as it is imparted to the natives of India, encourages disloyalty to British rule, and the Government, therefore, should take the education department in its own hands. The above is the sentiment attributed to Lord Curzon. There is no doubt hat there are high officials who freely express the sentiment attributed to Lord Curzon. press themselves in the way indicated above They are, in short, of opinion, that the present system of education teaches disloyalt, and, therefore, it must be changed. There and, therefore, it must be changed. Infereis another opinion held by Lord Curzon, and was held by his predecessor. It is this that an Indian, who is in the service of the British Government, is more loyal than one who is not, and, therefore, the relations of such men have the first claim upon the Government for subline effects. ment for public offices.

than those who have not, we have to say this that, though we doubt not he loyalty of those Indians who have been able to secure a berth under Government, we don't also doubt the loyalty of those who have not. In proof of which let us examine the feelings of Anglo-Indian officials towards India. Many of them hate India though they have eaten its salt, and though they owe everything to India. A. O. Hume and Wedderburn made themselves particularly obnoxious, by gratefully acknowledging their obligations to India. Where is the British official who is indebted to India for every thing and who has yet a sympathy for the people? Of course there are Hume and Wedderburn, and possibly there are a few others, but they are less than half a dozen, in the midst of tens of thousands.

Who knows not that Mr. Skrine claimed to be a sympathetic friend of India? This we denied, and thereupon we were told that denied, and thereupon we were told that we had done a great injustice to him. In reply we pointed out the circumstances which led us to deny the claim put forward triend of India. fire to a house if his superior ordered him twhich led us to deny the stand of India. to do it? And would he have been held In short Mr. Skrine having said that the white garrison in India should not be reduced white garrison in India should not be reduced by a single troop, the "Englishman" had triumphantly pointed out that since that was the view of Mr. Skrine, a great friend of the Indians, the people of this country had no right to pray for the reduction. Well, when we were charged with ingratitude towards Mr. Skrine we contended that we could never Mr. Skrine we contended that we could never regard an "Englishman" a friend of India, who holds to the opinion that the white who holds to the opinion that the white garrison should not be reduced at all, Mr. Caine and others having urged that it could be reduced by 20,000 men. No, friends of India among officials are very rare. We, therefore, cannot accept the doctrine that loyalty is confined to Indians who hold berths under Government as well as to under Government as well as to their relations. If that were so, the number of the "loyals" would be infinitesimal. But fancy the absurdity of the idea of making a people lovel by making them read certain books written to order!

gards the present situation of the 'political mission in Thibet.' They are in a condition mission in Thibet." They are in a condition which is far from happy. They want to fight, but the Thibetans are not at all willing to oblige them. They also need food, but the Thibetans have very little to give. So the five thousand men, English and Indian, who are encamped at Lhassa, find themselves in a most queer position indeed! They must have their provisions supplied to them from India—a not very easy task. Then, the winter is approaching, but there is no sufficient winter clothing for the troops; and the march back in the cold season over the Karola is almost impossible owing to the difficulty of feeding transport animals. And winter at Lhasa is no joke. Then where is the Dalai Lama? We are told he will keep himself concealed from the world for three years; and as his officers will have no access to him, they will be unable to transact any public business. as his officers will have no access to him, they will be unable to transact any public business. With whom would Colonel Younghusband then open negotiations? One of the conditions of the proposed treaty which the British Government will impose upon the Thibet Government, is an indemnity which will no doubt amount to a pretty large sum. But where is the money to come from? For, Thibet is the poorest country in the world. It is amusing to find from a description of the town of Lhassa from a distance how its gorgeous appearance made the mouths of all water. "The whole appearance of Lhassa from here (a distance of seven miles)," says a correspondent, "betokens a great prosperity. The domes of monasteries shine like burnished gold." As a matter of fact, they expected to The domes of monasteries shine like burnished gold." As a matter of fact, they expected to see houses there, if not wholly, but partly, built with gold bricks. But all that glitters is not gold. So, though Lhassa looked like a city of gold from a distance of seven miles, on entering into it, they found it all a mirage! The city, on nearer acquaintance, proved very dirty, the streets serving the nurpose of drainage channels, and the whole place being infested with dogs of every kind. Now suppose the Dalai Lama does not really turn up in three years; what will the British troops do at Lhassa?

In introducing the Indian Budget in the House of Commons. Mr. Brodrick admitted that there had been a considerable increase in the military expenditure. And why had military expenditure increased so enormously to India? Lord Curzon explained it very eloquently in his Guildhall speech on July 20 in these words:

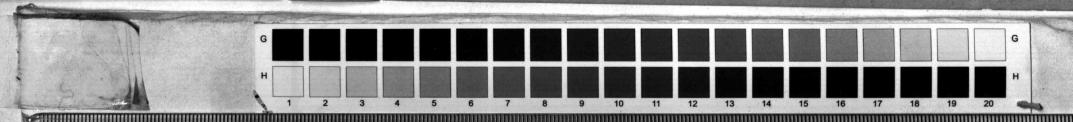
you want to rescue the white men's Legations from massacre at Peking, and the need is urgent you ask the Government of India to despatch an expedition, and they despatched it; if you are fighting the Mad Mullah in Samaliland, you soon discover that Indian troops and an Indian general are best qualified for the task, and you ask the Government of India to send them; if you desire to defend any of the extreme outposts or coaling stations of the Empire, Aden, Mauritius, Singapore. Hong-kong even Tientsin or Singapore, Hong-kong even Tien-tsin or Shanhai-kwan, it is to the Indian Army that

THE Indian army is thus needed as much for the benefit of India as that of England. And yet the whole of the military cost is And yet the whole of the military cost is shrown upon the former, though Indians are starving and Englishmen lolling in wealth! When Lord George Hamilton, as Indian Secretary of State, sought, in 1902, to fasten upon India the increased pay of the British soldiers in India to the extent of £786,000 per annum, Lord Curzon entered a strong protest against the proposal. In a telegram to Lord Hamilton, dated 8th March, 1902, he condemned this utterly selfish arrangement and pointed out that it was dictated by considerations which had very little connection with ment for public offices.

Mr. freely admit that English education eaches "disloyalty," but that disloyalty is safe, and strengthens, and not undermines, the had no power in law to refuse them bail."

We see here that Mr. Warde-Jones, the subordinate of Mr. Foster, had ordered the release of the accused on bail, because he was bound to do it under the law. Well, this comes to the notice of Mr. Foster, and forthwith he issues an "imperious order" to Mr. Warde-Jones to detain the accused in "hajat." And what does this mean? It means that Mr. Foster interferes with the judicial independence of his subordinates. And yet, alas! thrown upon the people of India, the principat of which was that, "British soldiers are already sufficiently well paid in this country; that from the Indian stand-point we know of no grounds for increasing their remuneration; and that the case for the increase of pay has arisen because of the increase or pay has arisen because of the increase in strength of the Home army, not of Indian." It is thus clear that, it was solely for the benefit of England that the pay of the English soldiers was sought to be increased at India's

> As we all know, the protest of Lord Curzon was not heard; the pay of the British soldier was increased, and an annual burden of £786,000 was permanently fastened upon India! Why should not our military charges go on increasing by crores when India is treated in this unjust fashion by England? What has India got to do with the huge standing army that is eating into the vitals of its people? It has no wars to fight; it has no unternal rebellions to suppresse it has no internal rebellions to suppress; it has no foreign invaders to check. It is mainly to carry out the military projects of the ruling country that starving India has to maintain the huge army; and the ruling country will not bear its legitimate share, or even a farthing, of the cost. Lord Curzon uttered a very lofty sentiment when he declared in his Guildhall speech that, "the basis of British rule n India was the eternal moralities of righteousness and justice." And yet he forgot all about the gross wrong done to India, and against which he himself entered an emphatic protest, in the matter of military expenses, when he electrified his English audience by describing the results of "unexampled liberality" en British rule in this country. Indeed the burthen of his song was that never was India so happy as it is under British rule. Here is a sentence culled from his speech. "India is important to your sentence of the s is important to you as you are beneficial to her." But how can the English people be beneficial to India, when, according to Lord Curzon himself the charge of £786,000, thrown upon India, is a gross wrong to her? So, you see, His Lordship did not state the real situation in India to his audience. We are no doubt extremely grateful to his Lordship for admitting that the basis of British r le in India is neither military force nor civil authority but it rests upon moral laws; all the same he His Imperial Majesty, in his speech from the throne, during the prorogation of Parliative the throne, during the prorogation of Parliative treat upon moral laws; all the same, he only ut and expresses "the greatest satisfaction" at reduced to practice, and the fore means their arrival at Lhassa. It seems the King- nothing.



A CORRESPONDENT informs us that four appointments of Rs. 200 to 300 in the Foreign Department of the Government of India were Department of the Government of India were recently sought to be filled up by the nomination system, with the result that every one of the men nominated to the posts proved a failure on trial. These men were already in Government offices and brought from different parts of the country. With such object lessons before the authorities, how could the Government about the competitive tests? Government abolish the competitive tests? For the sake of the good administration itself, the Government should not part with the system of competition.

By the way, in the face of the circular order of the Government of India in 1879, guaranteeing all posts carrying Rs. 200 and upwards, in all special departments, to the natives of India, how could the Government of Bengal record a Resolution, announcing therein that in a special cadre in Bengal Secretariat (proper) is reserved for Europeans and Eurasians, to which the children of the soil have no access? This Resolution was published in December last and forty appointments in this special with the congratulate the Hon. Rai Sriram last, and forty appointments in this special cadre were made over to 'Poor Whites' as follows:—12 for the departments under the Chief Secretary; 9 for those under the Revenue Secretary; 9 for those under the Financial Secretary; and 10 for those under the Secretaries in the Public Works Department. This special cadre is exclusive of the appoint ments of Registrar and on the occurrence of a vacancy in those appointments, Government reserves to itself the right to appoint to it any one either from the general or special cadres or from outside the Secretariat establishment. The appointments, in the special cadre, to be reserved in each grade with special cadre, to the many are given in the following table:-

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salaries from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400 are to be made over exclusively to Europeans and Eurasians. May we enquire how is it possible for the Government to make such an arrange-ment without violating the provisions of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and the principles contained in the circular of 1879 and other Government despatches? The Government of Bengal has no doubt a good explana tion for this open departure from the wise policy, based upon the Royal Proclamation. policy, based upon the Royal and the declarations of the highest authoriand the declarations of the highest authorians. The ties; but, what it is we do not know. The explanation should be offered in the interests of all parties concerned; for, not to mince matters, the public see nothing but race partiality in this arrangement, though, we must say, Sir Andrew Fraser is incapable of making any racial distinction in the distribution of State patron-

In October last, a man was shot through by some unknown hands in South Canara. police enquiry followed; the compainant implicated no one, but the energetic police found no difficulty in finding out the perpetrator of the outrage. Within six days after the occurence two persons were hauled up on suspicion. The evidence against the first accused was wholly circumsantial and consisted in his having scratches, on his person which were believed to have been caused by he falling against some thorny bushes in the act of his running away from the scene of offence. In due course the accused were committed to the Sessions. The presiding Judge was quite satisfied we the evidence produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transportation for life and abstracted. This case is now being investigation of the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transportation for life and abstracted. This case is now being investigation of the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transportation for life and the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transportation for life and the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transportation for life and the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transportation for life and the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transportation for life and the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transportation for life and the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transportation for life and the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transportation for life and the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transportation for life and the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in sentencing one to transport the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in the produced by the police and felt no difficulty in the produced by the police and the pro entencing one to transportation for life and the other to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment. When the case came on appeal before the High Court, a startling fact came to light. It was found that the Sessions Judge had failed owing either to pressure of business or indolence to take note of two simple facts In the first place it was not shown by the In the first place it was not shown by the prosecution that the abrasions, on the person of the first accused, were caused at the scene of offence, and in the second place there was no evidence that the complainant was shot at with the gun before the court. The Hon'ble Judges discovered this mistake on the part of the Sessions Juage, and set the unfortunate men at liberty. the unfortunate men at liberty.

THERE is one place, at least, where mos quitos are quite unknown. This is the town of Sassari in the island of Sardinia. Three years ago the authorities of Sassari set to work to absolutely exterminate these wings pests. A chart was made of the town and pests. A chart was made of the town and neighbourhood showing every pond or other piece of stagnant water where mosquitos could breed. Upon these petroleum was poured once a fortnight. In all the cellars chlorine gas was employed, and insecticides of various kinds scattered over the refuse pits. The result is that Sassari is now absolutely free from mosquitos and other similar an-

A young Burmese couple fell out a short while ago, and the woman, Mah Tha, 24 years of age, refused to return and be reconciled to Pya Maung Gyi, her husband. He visited his wife one day at her stall in the Strand Market and asked her to return to him. She refused, and it is alleged, he then dragged her from her stall to the top of 20th street and stabbed her in the side with a knife, inflicting a wound that caused her to be detained in hospital for a week. The accused was placed on his trial at Rangoon and was remanded after some evidence had been recorded for the prosecution.

Terrible stories from Teheran are to hand concerning the ravages of Asiatic cholera. The mortality from the epidemic is frightful, as many as 900 deaths occurring in one day. Corpses accumulate faster than the undertakers can bury them. Europeans in the city and its vicinty are abandoning their business and properties, and fleeing to the mountains. But it is now stated that the cholera there and surrounding districts is Cecreasing rapidly the daily mortality now of ng below rapidle the daily mortality now be 50. The epidemic is, however, Shiraz, and has also broken out t many

Scraps.

We learn that a Public Meeting of the citizens of Madras will shortly be heru in Pachaiyappa's Hali to protest against India being saddled with the cost of the Tibet Ex-

or Andrew Fraser will visit during the week the big property acquired in the Sunderbans by the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton, of Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenze and Co., for

agricultural purposes.

From the Resolution on the report of the Land Records and Agriculture, published the other day in these columns, it will be seen that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is aking keen interest in the improvement of

writing out his repo.... We congratulate the Hon. Rai Sciram Bahadur on his being unanimously returned as the U. P. representative to the Supreme Council. This is the third time that Rai Sriram has been so elected and the fact clearly shows the confidence of the public which he carries.

A correspondent from Shujabad in the Multan district has sent to the "Tribune" an account of a horrible outrage committed by three Mahomedan Budmashes on a Hindu female on the 8th instant in broad day light. The woman struggled hard to escape but without success. In short, she was ruined. The matter should attract the serious atten-

tion of the local authorities.

A correspondent informs us that since some time past a tiger which has taken its abode in the hills adjoining the village of Chouddagram (Tippera) has been committing great havoe on men and animals. Some six or seven villagers have been killed; and this has naturally caused the greatest possible panic in the locality. Thanks to the Arms Act, the villagers are no match for the man-eater. It is hoped that the local authorities will take pity upon these unfortunate men and rid them of the unwelcome

A Sukkur correspondent informs us that owing to the short-sighted policy of the local officials, the feelings between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Sind are very much strained and threaten to grow worse. The officials, we are told, have inaugurated the policy of divide and rule. Uneducated Mahomedans are being blindly preferred to educated Hin-

did not end here. It has an interesting did not end here. It has an interesting sequel, which has now formed the subject matter of inquiry by the Government. Mr. Garrett sent to Mr. Radice the goods left by M.ss Brown at Rajshahi. Mr. Radice in his turn forwarded them to Miss Brown in her Calcutta address. But Miss Brown refused to take delivery of the articles on the ground that some jewellery (pearls etc.) and other valuable articles were missing. She filed a petition before the gated by the Government.

envicted of the offence of rioting and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. On appeal to the District Magistrate, five days after the above sentence was passed and had begun to take effect, the Appellate Court substituted a sentence of whipping in her of imprisonment, which was duly executed. The boy next appealed to the Madras High Court and their Lordships in the course of their judgment pointed out that the judgments of the two Lower Courts were vitiated by garterial irregularities. In the first place by material irregularities. In the first place, entence of imprisonment should not have been passed on the lad, under Section 5 of the Indian Whipping Act. Secondly, the judgment of the Lower Appellate Court subscittuting whipping in lieu of imprisonment was illegal, for it was tantamount to enhancement of sentence--which was beyond its power to order --- in that the accused had already suffered five days' impr.sonm.nt. Th conviction and sentence re rdingly re-

A corespondent draws our attention to the great public inconvenience which has great public inconvenience which has been caused by the change of name of a Railway station on the Dacca-Mymensingh section of the E. B. S. Railway. We are told that the name of the Balipara Station has been changed and re-named as Amritgunge. The "Madhyam" and "Chota" Hishya rival Zemindars of Muktagacha are the owners o. the land on which the station is situate and of the Bazar to which the station is situate and of the Bazar to which the station owes its importance, the "Madhyam" Hishya enresenting the larger share. Unfortunately when he time came for changing the name of the station the Railway authorities acting, it is said, upon the advice of the D. S. P. named it as Amritgunge by which the head of the Chota Hishya party desired to perpetuate the name of his father. This they did inspite of a previous joint petition of the "Madhyam" and 'Chota' Hishya parties for calling the station Dihi Biara a ter the name of the village. We are given to under-stand that the Magistrate of Mymensingh, Mr. Thomson, being aware of these facts has stand that the Magistrate of Mymensingh, Mr. Thomson, being aware of these facts has thought fit to reconsider the question. The saying is that there is nothing in a name, but here we see quite the contrary. Already the feelings of the parties are much strained and if the name is not changed the result may possibly be disastrous. We hope the Magistrate would interfere and settle the matter in a way which would satisfy both the matter in a way which would satisfy both the

The attitude of the Panjab Government in regard to Kotwal Suffdar Jung of Amritsar is extraordinary indeed. Charges were brought against him, the nature of which was considered so serious that he was asked by the Local Government to vindicate his character in a court of law by bringing cases of defa-mation against his alleged vilitiers. And mation against his alleged vilhiers. And what was the result. The case was dismissed by the District Magistrate. The Police officer next appealed to the Chief Court and the Hon ble Judges dismissed his appeal.
And we find Suffdar Jung transferred to
Rawalpind. Surely this is no punishment at all, considering the serious allegations that are still hanging over him.

The "Mysore Standard" recalls to notice the honesty and strictness of an Amildar who 40 years ago hauled up his own wife for a regular judicial trial on the charge of accepting a bundle of sugarcane from a ryot, himself sat in judgment over her and fined ner in open cutcherry. The incident is no means a solitary one of the kind, as such no means a solitary one of the kind, as such exhibitions of personal worm are even new indulged in by officials for ulterior benefits they are calculated to confer on the exhibitor. We may quote the case of another official in one of the Southern Districts, still in service, who as Tahsildar of a Taluk was offered by a ryot a bunch of plantains and who at once made it the subject of a big report which he sent to the Collector of the District. The plantains were sent in a sealed District. The plantains were sent in a sealed basket, but did not reach the destination in a fit condition to be eaten. It is needless to state that no notice was taken of the matter by the Collector, but it was believed that the incident had established the official's reputation for honesty, and that this honesty cured all other demerits in

By publishing the "rasad" scandal from the account books of Maharaja Gobinda Lal Roy and Sumeru Giri's estate in Rungpur, cials have at last come to recall that the community of the following this forced "rasad" supply. A Rungpur correspondent says that on the arrival of the Divisional Commissioner there a Parwana ordering the zemindars to supply "rasad" to the Commissioner was put up before the District Magistrate. Mr. Hamilton, the Magistrate, made the following note on the Magistrate of the Magistrat are being blindly preferred to educated Hindus in the selection for Government service. And the inevitable result has followed. The Mahomedans have even gone the length of publicly pronouncing that they must rule the Hindus and they form the bulk of the population. In Bengal such a suicidal policy was once adopted and the authorities had to give intervention of the kind-hearted Magistrate intervention of the kind-hearted Magistrate.

afternoon.

The Government of India offices close a Simla on the 5th November this year, prior to re-opening in Calcutta on the 7th.

Lucknow has been invaded by a gang of thieves who use a jackal's cry as their call. On the night of the 16th instant one was captured who proves to be an old offender.

With a view to increasing the security of Government Treasuries in the Punjab it been directed that wire netting should be fixed over the inside of all Treasury and Sub-Treasury strong room doors.

Under instructions from the Local Government an appeal has been filed in the Chief Court by the Government Advocate against gentleman came out of his room and found the order of acquittal passed by the Canton The accused in the compound near Miss Bensment Magistrate of Mandalay in the Noyce-Brewer Assault case.

In the Basouli forgery case in which a number of Mahomedan Zemindars were

Two youths of the Nagar Brahmin caste, which is said to be the highest caste amongst the Hindus in Gujerat and Kathiawar, proceeded to England recently for advanced tudies in medicine and surgery and chemistry. A number of meetings were held at Surat and in Bombay in honour of them and a number of leading gentlemen of their community were present. munity were present.

Leopards appear to be somewhat numerous in the vicinity of Landour at present. A large male, measuring 7 feet 4 inches, was shot near Landour last week by Capt. Kettlewell, S. S. O. This makes the second this has fallen to the rifle of that office on this has fallen to the rifle of that officer within a month. Another was also shot by Lieut. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, a couple of weeks previously.

It is interesting to learn from the Report of Colonel C. J. Bamber, I. M. S., on Vaccination in the Punjab that Captain

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Imports of Gold.—The imports of gold into andia to the end of June amounted to Rs. 5,49,34,718 and the exports to Rs. 88,23,007. Of salver Rs. 5,63,11,414 were imported and Rs. 2,61,72,462 exported; giving a total of net imports of both metals of Rs. 7,62,50,053, while the net exports of both metals during the month of June were Rs. 3,05,90,428. Research Scholarship.—The Lieutenant-

Governor has sanctioned the grant to Babu Nil Mani Chakrabarty, M. A., for a period of eight months, with effect from the 1st July 1904, of the Research Scholarship of

R 100 per mensem, which as originally gradie to Babu Lalit Chantra Guha, acu weich he subsequently vacated.

Abducting an Aunt.—On Friday, before Babu H. D. Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, one Abhoy Charan Mondal of Hasanpore was charged with having kidnapped his minor married aunt from the custody of her husband. The girl deposed that she left the protection of her husband of her own accord,

M.A. Examination, 1904, it is notified that, as regards candidates who take up Arabic or Persian, the Examination will commence in the 5th December and not on the 21st November. In modification of the dates announ ced for the Entrance Examination, 1905, thereby notified that the Examination vil commence on the 1st March and not on the 6th March, and will be held on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th March.

Case Against a District Judge.—A Mymenbrought against Mr. Lee, District and Sessions Judge, for obstructing a road, was heard on the 2nd and 3rd instants by the Joint Magistrate. The arguments on both Roy and Sumeru Giri's estate in Rungpur, our vernacular contemporary the "Sanjibani" has done a great service both to the people and the officials. It is a notorious fact that zemindars and landholders suffer much when officials on tour visit their localities. Some of our kind-hearted ruler have condemned the way "rasad" is extorted from the people and various illegalities perpetrated by the subordinates in the name of the officials. We are glad to find that some of the district officials have at last come to realise the evils following this forced "rasad" supply. A Department contemporary the "Sanjibani" heard on the 2nd and 3rd instants by the Joint Magistrate. The arguments on both sides were heard on the above two dates and the case was postponed till the 8th September next. It is said that the Joint Magistrate has referred certain points in connection with this case to the Government for opinion and the final decision of the case was upon those points. In the meantime the Divisional Commissioner came to Mymensing on inspection tour. It is rumoured that the Commissioner came to this place

tion. In Bengal such a suicidal policy was once adopted and the authorities had to give it up when they saw their folly.

So the case of Miss Brown did not end in her conviction by the Magistrate of Krishnaghur. It will be remembered that Mr. Garrett, Magistrate of Rajshahi, criminally prosecuted Miss Brown for having stayed at the Dak Bunglow there without paying the dues. The case was subsequently transferred to the file of Mr. Radice, Magistrate of Krishnaghur. The result of the case is already known to our readers. The matter did not end here. It has an interesting

Is stationary in the remainder.

Trespass into a Young Girl's Bed-room.—
On Friday, before Mr. D. Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. Abdur Rahim, the Senior Court Inspector, prosecuted a pnkah-puller, named Ramasis of premises No. 28 Marquis Street, for trespassng into the bed-room of a young Eurasian girl, Miss Bensley by name, aged about 18 years, at 2 a.m. in the morning. The facts are these: This young woman woke up from sleep by feeling the touch of some hand. She opened her eyes and saw the accused seated on her bed, inside the mosquito curtain. A light was burning in the room and she at once recognised the accused and gave him a slap. On her raising an alarm, a ley's room. The Court examined witnesses

In the Basouli forgery tase number of Mahomedan Zemindars were charged of forging a document in the file of the Munsif's Court, three Zemindars have been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment each and a Hindu clerk of the Court ment each and a Hindu clerk of the Court ing is a report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 9th August, 1904:—Rain in all districts. Weather seasonable. Low lands a Cachar flooded. Harvesting of early rice, business and manufacture of tea, and cutting

Restoration of a Girl to her Father.—It will be remembered by the readers of this journal, that sometime ago one Joy Bhan made a complaint that his minor daughter

Lakhia had been wrongfully restrained for an unlawful purpose by a woman named Golap. This application was made under sec-tion 552 Cr. P. Code. The matter came on tion 552 Cr. P. Code. The matter came on for hearing on Thursday. Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose vakil appeared for the father of the girl and Babu Suresh Chander Mitter for Golap. At the outset, Babu Jotindra Mohan submitted that this was an enquiry under section 552 Cr. P. Code and that the other side had nothing to do with the matter. Babu Suresh Chander replied that the girl was in the custody of Golap and she produced her. The former retorted that the court ordered for the production of the girl and she was produced. Golap's connection with the matter ceased as soon as she produced the girl. A third party could not in-Vaccination in the Punjab that Captain Harvey's experiments for the preservation of vaccine lymphs and the best medium for admixture with vaccine have proved that glycerine is better than vaseline. They have also established the value of chloroform in destroying bacteria which gain access to vaccine lymph, and some of which are liable to cause inflammation, without, however, destroying the virus of vaccine lymph.

Alleged Allahabad Bank Fraud Case. fore Mr. D. Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Caander Kunar Bhattacharjee, alias Niparan Chan-der Dey, stood charged with cheating the Allahabad Bank, out of Rs. 80,000, by means

Allahabad Bank, out of Rs. 80,000, by means of four alleged forged Promissory Notes of Rs. 20,000 each, was called on for hearing on Monday. After the prosecution had examined some witnesses, the case was adjourned.

A Daring but Unsuccessful Therr.—A Vernacular Weekly of Chittagong reports that the other night while the Divisional Commissioner was at his supper a thief entered his parlour and made good his escape with his cash box. Fortunately the sudden disappearance of the box attracted the notice of the commissioner as soon as hereturned to the parlour, and on immediate enquiry to the pariour, and on immediate enquiry the box was found lying unbroken close by in a jungle. Indeed the thief could find no opportunity to break open and take away the contents of the box.

Preventive Officers .- H. H. the Lieutenant. minor married aunt from the custody of her husband. The girl deposed that she left the protection of her husband of her own accord, and the accused knew nothing about it nor he helped her in the affair. Babu Haran Chander Chuckerbutty defended the accused and the trial is proceeding.

M.A. and Entrance Examinations.—With reference to the dates announced for the M.A. Examination, 1904, it is notified that, as regards candidates who take up Arab. 6. Persian, the Examination will commence (n) Preventive Officers,—H. H. the Lieutenant. Governor has approved the following rules for regulating the remuneration of Preventive Officers,—H. H. the Lieutenant. Governor has approved the following rules for regulating the remuneration of Preventive Officers,—H. H. the Lieutenant. Governor has approved the following rules for regulating the remuneration of Preventive Officers,—H. H. the Lieutenant. Governor has approved the following rules for regulating the remuneration of Preventive Officers,—H. H. the Lieutenant. Governor has approved the following rules for regulating the remuneration of Preventive Officers,—H. H. the Lieutenant. found necessary to work between sunset and sunrise for a period not exceeding 15 minutes, no fee shall be charged. Should the period of 15 minutes be exceeded, the full fee of one rupee will be charged for any broken period of the hour. For every hour in excess of 0 on which he officer works between ess of 9 on which an officer works between cess of 9 on which an officer works between sunrise and sunset, Government will pay him an overtime fee of one rupee, provided that no such fee will be paid unless the officer has worked for a total of 54 hours in the week, or for a number of hours equal to nine times the number of days on which he has been at work during the week. The new rules shall take effect from the 1st September,

> Female Education.—With a view to give a further stimulus to the cause of female edua further stimulus to the cause of female edu-cation, and to encourage girls to continue to read up to comparatively high standards, the following relaxation of the rules in favour of Hindu and Muhammadan girls obtaining Primary or Middle Scholarsh ps has been sanctioned. "If a Hindu or Muhammadan girl obtains a Primary or Middle Scholarship and is unable to attend any recognized sales." girl obtains a Primary or Middle Scholarship and is unable to attend any recognised school owing to the customs obtaining in Bengal or to the circumustances of the particular class to which the scholar belongs, or to distance from any suitable school, then, if the scholar stage, the scholarship gained by her will be held to her credit subject to the following arrangements:—If before the expiration of the period for which the scholarship is to be held the girl-pupil in question submits to an examination to be held by an Inspectress of Schools, or by a female teacher for Zenana education, or by an Inspector of Schools, or by some officer specially selected by the Inspector of Schools for the purpose, and if the scholar is found on such examination to have attained the desired higher stage of education, then the scholarship money, which would under ordinary circumstences have been examined. the scholarship money, which would under ordinary circumstances have been paid to her in the form of monthly stipends, may be paid to her as a prize."

Survey Operations in Saran.-We cull the tollowing from the Resolution on the report of the Survey Operations in the Saran disriet: -The total area of the district, inclusive of riverain tracts and mure pal areas which were not cadastrally surveyed, is 2,674 square miles; while the total population, according to the census of 1:01, is 2,409,509 persons. The density of the population thus teaches the very high figure of 901 persons to the square mile. As much as 78-6 per cent. of the area cadastrally surveyed was found to be under cultivation. Of the remaining 21.4 per cent., 9-1 per cent. consisted of and not available for cultivation; while of he balance of 12.3 per cent. (or 313 square niles) more than one-third was found to be covered with mango groves, and the rest to be required chiefly for pasturage. These figures, combined with the facts that the In the Basouli forgery case in which a funder of Mahomedan Zemindars were charged of forging a document, in the flat of the Munist's Court, three Zemindars have been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment each and a Hindu clerk of the Court to 5 years' imprisonment.—"Advocate,"

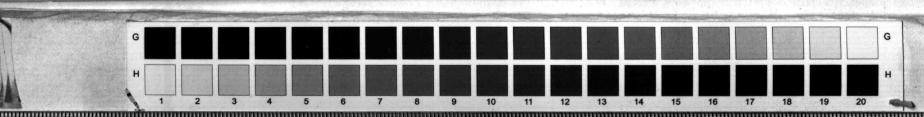
The sporadic cases of plague in Narahai Mukhbologanj and Husaniganj and in the district of Lucknow causing at an average one death a day are the subject of generatals. At Allahabad some mohal as are showing signs of infection; Daraganj had twelve cases in the last week At Ghazjur several deaths are reported from Gola Bazar.

Over six hundred thousand r.oc fields in Burma are irrigated land, The amount grown on irrigated land, The amount grown of irrigated land, The amount grown of irrigated land insreased this year by about 24,000 acres, and when the Shwebo Canal; finished no doubt there will be a still greater increase.

Two youths of the Nagar Brahmin caste, which is said to be the highest caste amongst the Hindus in Guijerat and Kathiwar, proceeded to England recently for advanced tudies in medicine and surgery and chemistry. A number of meetings were held at Suratand and Bombay in honour of them and a member of the themstery. A number of meetings were held at Suratand and Bombay in honour of them and a member of the districts. See the lindus in Guijerat and Kathiwar, proceeded to England recently for advanced tudies in medicine and surgery and chemistry. A number of meetings were held at Suratand and Bombay in honour of them and a member of the member of the season and the population has reached the extreme limit to the districts of the season and the population, and that a large amount of the season and prospects for the week end in the season and in the population, and that a large amount of the season and the population has reached the extreme limit the district, and cutting of early rice places and cutting the progress. Transplanting of early rice, and cutting the progress, although the progress, although the progress, althou and found accused guilty and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonceive; the incidence of revenue being annas 14-2, as against assets amounting to Rs. 4-2-10, per acre of the occupied area. The rent-roll of the Hatwa Raj estate was increased by nearly Rs. 68,000. The net cost of the operations amounted to -s. 11,14,491; the incidence on the area in respect of which a record-of-rights was framed being Rs. 449-6-3 per square mile.

> Colonel Macdonald wires that Major Lye, 23rd Pioneers, and Lieutenants Mitchell, 32nd Pioneers and Bowden and Smith, Royal Fusiliers, who were wounded in Tibet, are all loing well.

The note on the trans-frontier trade of Burma for the year 1903-04 says the total value was 370 lakhs or sixty takhs, i.e. 19-5 per cent above the figures of the preceding year. Western China comuributed Rs. 2,98,000 to the increase, the Northern Shan States Rs. 3,06,000, the Southern Shan States Rs. 8,21,000, Southern Siam Rs. 19,99,000; Northern Siam Rs. 14,44,000, and Karenni, Rs. 11,50,000.



TIPPERA NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Comilla, Aug. 17. A SESSIONS CASÉ. A case of brutal murder was lately tried by Mr. W. B. Brown, our Sessions Judge Out of the seven accused who were committed to the Sessions and tried, three have been sentenced to capital punishment and four to transportation for life. The facts of

the case are shortly as follows. Abdul Aim, one of the accused, wanted to marry Monglarma, a girl of about 13 or 14 years of age and daughter of one Mahamad Avich, a neighbor of his. The girl's father did not agree to this and settled her marriage elsegies to the set of the marriage of agree to this and settled her marriage elsewhere. The girl was to be married on a certain Monday and on the Saturday previous, she was forcibly taken away by Abdul Alim and six others from her father's house in broad day light. The accused were opposed by the girl's father, mother, brother, six er and uncle, all of whom were severely beaten and a brother of the girl died from the effects of injury the next day. The girl after being abducted were wrongfully confined for 5 days abducted were wrongfully confined for 5 days in marriage elsemarriage a brother of the girl died from the effects of injury the next day. The girl after being abducted were wrongfully confined for 5 days in various places and was made to go through a sham ceremony of marriage. After 5 days she was released and returned to her father's house. The accused's story is that the girl of her own accord was married with Abdul Alim on the previous Friday and it was her father and his partisans who forcibly took her away from the accused's house. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with bounthe assessors, has found all the accused guitty under secs: 302, 148 and 149 and sentenced them as menincrease of theft.

Of late, there have been many cases of theft in the town, and four burglaries of a most during a character. Three or four days ago, a thief was caught redhanded in the act of stealing, but he managed to effect his escape after inflicting a wound with a knife on the hand of the gentleman who had caught him. In the interior also, especially in the Brahmanbaria sub-division, there has been an enormous increase of theft. We invite the attention of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police to this sad state of things.

WEATHER AND WAR.

LECTURE AT SIMLA BY MR. DALLAS.

Simla, Aug. 18. Mr. Dallas, the Meteorological Reporter, delivered his lecture upon weather and warfare before the United Service Institution here to-day, Major-General deBrath occupying the chair.

The lecture contained a vivid picture on the influence which weather has exercised the influence which weather has exertised upon the conduct and outcome of almost all campaigns both ancient and modern. The lecturer pointed out the extraordinary importance of its bearing upon the question of the possibility of a Russian invasion of India via Afghanistan. Mr. Dallas showed that snow in Central Asia would make an advance impossible until spring with the result that Afghanistan would be crossed in trying heat, and the frontier of the Punjab would not be reached until the latter part of July, a time of year when troops arriving from the cold of the north would suffer terribly. Delay, however, would be impossible with the prospect of winter again approaching in the rear of the advance. He concluded that it is almost impossible to imagine a modern army with all its necessary impedimenta attempting to enter India in face of these climatic obstacles. Regarding the climate of upon the conduct and outcome of almost all climatic obstacles. Regarding the climate of Tibet Mr. Dallas observed that it was a mistake to suppose that snow and rain is not usual there at this season. He quoted mistake to suppose that snow and rain is not usual there at this season. He quoted Colonel Bower's experience of frequent snow in July and August, becoming of daily occurrence in September, and pointed out that this traveller who entered Tibet in July found that the season are regards supplies for the coolies employed.

No news has so far reached India regarding of the British protest and points out that rence in September, and pointed out that this traveller who entered Tibet in July believed Lord Curzon in consultation with seffectually blockading the coasts. found that heavy rain constantly occurred, and that the country was cut up by deep water courses. Regarding the sufferings of Tibet Mission from imperfectly cooked food and their difficulties caused by the clogging of the locks of the rifles and maxims owing to the freezing of the oil used as lubricants. Mr. Dallas quoted the "Times" correspondent's statement that "Any tyro in physical science could have told the military authorities that at fifteen thousand feet above sea, oil ceases to be a lubricant and becomes a clog and the temperature of water boiling in an open vested falls roughly two degrees fahrenheit per every thousand feet of ascent," and added "Whether there was any truth in these accusations or whether these difficulties were experienced, I do not know but a certain amount of knowledge as to weather and temperatures of Tibet was undoubtedly available." This knowledge he then went on to summarise, showing that previous travellers in Tibet had placed clearly upon record the observations of the same Arctic cold, the same elevation of country and the same rain storms violent winds and snow which the present mission had encountered. The lecture was illustrated throughout by quotations from recognised authorities in regard to campaigns in different parts of the world, and formed a valuable record as well as a most readable account of a matter the important of the control of the c portance of which has been too often over-

Discussing at the close of his address the weather aspect of General Kuropatkin's scheme for the invasion of India, Mr. Dallas pointed out that General Kuropatkin's idea, of reaching Kabul in the month of November, would be as unforwable to the Burier, would be as unfavourable to the Russians as it would be favourable to India. since at that time of the year the troops could most easily be pushed up northwards from India to oppose the Russian advance, whereas all movement southward from Russia would be hampered by severe weather in Central

A society for the promotion of Arts and Industries in India has been started in Coim-batore. The object of the Society is to in-stitute Free Technical Libraries in the principal towns, and to train capable young men Mr. Meade is confirmed as Store-keeper in in different branches of work in the various Class 3, Grade 4, of the Revenue Establishcountries. The members are required to pay one pie on every rupee of their income for gineer, retires.

The Hon'ble St. Clair, Superintending Entire purpose.

ANOTHER BOXER OUTRAGE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP KILLED. The Belgian Franciscan Bishop and Parish Priest have been assassinated by the Boxers at Ichang on the Yang-tze River in the neighbourhood of the Spanish Augustinian Convent. Further Boxer troubles and depredations are averaged lations are expected.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. A. C. Larkins, Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the

Rai Sahib Milki Ram, Personal Assistant to the Manager North-Western Railway, is ABOLITION OF THE AGARTOLA

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE. ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SEN-

Darjiling, Aug. 18.

The Jury unanimously brought in a verdict of guilty against both Elliot and Thomas. The Judge agree ing with the jury sentenced Elliot to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Thomas to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. The Judge remarked after the verdict had been given that the jury came to a right verdict.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN MONGHYR. LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

Monghyr, Aug. 19.

The district north of the river is under flood. The Collector is reported to have had a narrow escape from drowning owing to the bursting of the Goori embankment. Great loss of life is feared. The Superintendent of Police with boats has gone to Goori to save life; also the Gupta embankment at Oolaw has broken. The Begooserai sub-division is under water, and hundreds of houses are down. Water is in the catcherries and gael. The Collector, District Engineer and Subdivisional Officer are cut off in the Subdivisional Officer's house. Boats are starting with European volunteers from Monghyr to rescue the people.

PARS FROM THE "PIONEER."

Allahabad, Aug 19.

The Tokio telegrams describing the naval engagements show that the Russian gumery and seamanship were inferior to those of the last and seamanship were inferior to the last and seamanship were inferior to the last and seamanship were inferior to the last and seaman

and seamanship were inferior to those of the Japanese. Admiral Togo was able to direct the maneeuvres notwithstanding the concentration of the Russian fire on the Mikasa.

The "Daily Telegraphs" Tsington correspondent has interviewed the senior officer of the Tsarevitch who stated that the Krupp 9 inch armour resisted the 12 inch shells fired

by the Japanese.

The offices of the Government of India will close at Simla on the 5th November and reopen in Calcutta on the 7th.

The quest on of accelerating the speed of the Bombay Punjab up mail will be among the subjects considered at the Railway onference at Simla next month. The bullock train service on the Kalka-Simla cart road band.
will be abolished on the 1st October. It has Reut

the Secretary of State will make the selection

at home orders to be in readiness to join the Tibet mission escort have now been demobilished.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. J. Cornes, C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of sengal.

In consequence of Surgeon-General Franktin taking three months' leave, Colonel Bom-ford officiates as Director-General of the In-dian Medical Service, and Colonel Bate offi-ciates as Inspector-General of Hospitals of

the Punjab. The services of Captain Richards and Dewan Ganpat Rai, I.M.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Justice Rampini is granted one month's privilege leave from 13th November.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. Mr. F. G. Wigley officiates as Deputy Secretary, vice Mr. Greeven.
FINANCE.

Mr. W. Skinner, of the Bengal United Tea Company, fills the vacancy on the Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. Buckingham.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. The services of the undermentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of Department

Conservator of Forests in Sam.
Mr. W. F. L. Totenham, Deputy-Conservator of Forests, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his ducies as Conservator of Fores's in Siam.
REVENUE.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Aug. 15. Admiral Alexe eff reports that the Japanese are besieging Port Arthur in immense force. After a fifteen hours battle they occupied the mountains of Takushan and Siaohushan on the night of the 9th.

The naval force participated in a general attack on Port Arthur.

Junks report that the Japanese have already occupied the Liautishan Hills and Suspiyen,

occupied the Lautishan Hills and Suspiyen, three miles northward of the fortress.

The Japanese on the night of 10th, during a heavy rainstorm, attacked the east front, and were repulsed. They attacked the entire from Wolf Mountain to Takushan and were also rapplied. The fortrees

shan, and were also repulsed. The fortress has been bombarded for days.

Reuter at Chifu says that the report of the death of Admiral Matussevitch is premature.

He is still alive.

The Russian Minister at Pekin is lodging a protest, and charges the Chinese Government with complicity in the "Rechitelni" affairs, and also charges the Chinese Commodore with cowardice or treason, and de-mands a full explanation and restoration of mands a full explanation and restoration of the destroyer, and the severe punishment of the Commodore. China has now dmanded Japan to restore the "Rechitelni."

It is semi-officially announced at Berlin that the Russian warships at Kiaochau have been ordered to dismantle as they are unable to put to sea within the prescribed time.

Reuter at Tokio says that Admiral Kamimura's fight with the Vladivostock Squadron occurred twenty miles from Ulsan. The Japanese saved 450 men of the "Rurik's" crew during the fight. The "Rossia" and

this morning, and returned without encountering the Japanese.

It is officially stated at St. Petersburg that the losses of the garrison of Port Arthur, between 8th and 10th instant, were 255 killed, 1,588 wounded, and 84 missing.

London, Aug. 17.

The cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi have returned to Vladivostok.—"Englishman."

Reuter wires from Liaoyang that the army is inactive owing to heavy rains which have carried away the bridges.

The Russian cruiser Ural, formerly the German liner Kaiserin Maria Theresa, stopped a British collier west of the Straits of Gibraltar. The Commander stated that he is searching for 200 steamers carrying contraband.

most of the traffic.

Military labour largely supplemented by that of coolie corps will be employed on road making in Tibet. Special arrang ments will be taken as regards supplies for the coolies

No news has so for Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that an Imperial Ukase directs the issue, in view of

effectually blockading the coasts.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a telegram from St. Petersburg says that the British protest reviews:—firstly, Russia's claim to treat as contraband articles recognised by international law en logitimate course. The 33rd Punjabis, one section of No. 27 reviews:—firstly, Russia's claim to treat as Mountain Battery and No. 1 company 1st contraband articles recognised by interna-Sappers and miners who have been under tional law as legitimate cargo; secondly Russia's refusal to limit the zone wherein the alleged contraband may be pursued, involving the right to hamper even coasting trade; thirdly, the sinking of vessels and las ly, demands compensation for the heavy losses inflicted on British shipping, including the confiscation of cargoes, and the sinking of steamers

of steamers. The language used in the protest though courteous, is emphatic.

The Hamburg American and Nord Deutsche Lloyd lines are doubling their service to Japan, mainly to provide the freight refused by the British Companies. Reuter at Tokio States that the Mikado's

offer to allow non-combatants to leave Port Arthur is coupled with the demand for a sur-render of the garrison which was delivered to the commandant yesterday, and a reply is expected to-day.

Reuter at Tokio wires that the Command-ant of Port Arthur has refused to surrender

or deliver up the non-combatants.

Reuter at Shanghai says that the Japanese squadron is expected to-day to enforce the demand that the Askold and Gromoboi should leave immediately or dismantle.

Reuter at Chifu says that since the

of Revenue and Agriculture:

Mr. D. O. Witt, Deputy Conservator of Forests, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Deputypatkin reports rains everywhere, and the situation unchanged. The Chunchuses are increasingly active.

Another collier for Marseilles has been

similarly stopped. This interference with purely local traffic has redoubled the indig-Mr. Fernandez having joined the Barar ration felt regarding the Russian proceedings, nation felt regarding the Russian proceedings, and the papers have strong articles on the subject. A Russian cruiser circled round the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Orient Liner "Oroya" off St. Vincent, but did

Mr. J. Gilmore officiates as De uty Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Rail-way.

Mr. Meade is confirmed as Store-keeper in Mr. Meade is confirmed as Store-keeper in validity of British and American views, differentiating between conditional and absolute contraband in specific cases. The seizure whereof Britain has complained will probably be reserved for ulterior consideration.

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 19. Admiral Alexeieff reports that the Rossi and Gromboi returned to Vladivostok on the 16th with half their officers killed and wounded and a quarter of their men. 135 of the latter were killed and 307 wounded. of the latter were killed and 307 wounded. The description of engagement tallies generally with the Japanese account. The Rossia and Gromboi were engaged in a running battle for two hours and after they left the Rurik were amazed at Admiral Kamimura suddenly ceasing firing. The Rossia was struck eleven times below and near the waterline, and the Gromboi six times. The Rossia's boilers and funnels were also badly damaged, and after Admiral Kamimura turned back she made temporary repairs and then continued her voyage to Vladivostok.

The "Morning Post" says that the Japanese answer to Russia's protest regarding the seizure of the Rechitelini was yesterday communicated to Great Britain and America. In it Japan refuses to surrender the

In it Japan refuses to surrender the Rechitelni, justifies the seizure and declares that she had recoaled in readiness to escape. Japan then recapitulates Russia's violations of China's neutrality, including the use of wireless telegraphy at Chifu.

GENERAL.

London, Aug. 15.

Parliament was prorogued to-day. His Majesty in his speech from the throne says: "My relations with Foreign Powers continue satisfactory." He refers to the cordial receptions at Copenhagen and Kiel. Agreements with France will materially strengthen the ties of friendship. His Majesty regrets that hostilities are still in progress between Russia and Japan. "Important questions involving the treatment of neutral commerce which have arisen, and the issues involving which are of the gravest moment to the trade of the Empire, will, I trust, be amicably settled. Empire, will, I trust, be amicably settled. The Government will energetically support my subjects in the exercise of rights recognised by International Law as belonging to Neutrals. I have decided to sanction the elective element in the Transvaal legislature, and trust all classes will unite in rendering this step in the direction of self government this step in the direction of self government, conducive to the welfare and development of this part of my dominions. The political mission to Tibet has encountered some resistance and the safe arrival at Lhassa affords the greatest satisfaction and reflects the highest credit on the officers and men of the small force employed. I trust by conference with the Tibetan authorities in conjunction with the Chinese representative at Lhassa that terms may be arranged facilitating trade and ending the difficulty and friction which and ending the difficulty and friction which has arisen on the Northern Frontier. I trust the army reorganisation will conduce to the defensive strength of the Empire."

Lucknow, Aug. 16.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council held here at noon to-day for the purpose of nominating a member of the Council to represent these provinces on the Viceregal Council, Rai Sri Ram Bahadur was reelected for the third time.

London, Aug. 17.

The latest advices from the Cape state that four German Columns, directed by General Trotha, were attacked on the 11th instant

Bombay Aug. 16.
Admiral Kamimura reports that at dawn of the 14th instant our Squadron found off Ulsan, south-east coast of Korea, three ships Ulsan, south-east coast of Korea, three ships of the Vladivostock Squadron steaming southward. The latter on sighting us attempted to escape northward which we obstructed and fighting commenced at 5-23 a. m. The enemy's ships all caught fire several times by our shells and apparently suffered heavily especially the "Rurik." Eventually the enemy fied at full speed towards the north, leaving behind the "Rurik" which afterwards sunk thereupon our whole squadron hastened to rescue the drowning Russians and picked about 600 of them.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

The Commander of Port Arthur besieg ing force reports that he sent on the 19th instant to the enemy's outposts parle minimals. taire bearing a communication embodying His Majesty's august wishes for relief of the non-combatants and a letter advising str render. These documents were handed to the chief staff of the garrison on the 17th instant. The enemy's parlementaire came with reply refusing both.

Allahabad, Aug 17. "The "Times" Tokio correspondent states that Japan regards the Chinese as incompetent to preserve neutrality. Therefore Japan will enforce belligerent rights as at Chiffu when necessary. The "Times" suggests that the Russian wireless telegraphic station at Chifu is a flagrant violation of Chinese neutrality.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Allahabad, Aug. 16.
The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires

The "Times" estimates the total Russian loss at 32,500 killed and wounded with 113 guns and 18 maxims. The paper further estimates General Kuropatkin's present strength to be at 132,000 men and over 400 guns opposed to 220,000 Japanese with 600 guns. It also comments upon the superiority at the Russian quick firing field guns in range, weight and rapidity of fire.

Allahabad, Aug. 18.
A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 17th August, says that "Times" Pekin correspondent states that the feeling there extenuates the Japanese action at Chiffu in view of the constant righting of Chiffu in view of the constant righting at the constant right righting at the constant right stant violation of Chinese territory and dis-regard of neutrality at Niuchwang and other outrages by Russia.

Colombo, Aug. 16. The position taken by the United States Government with regard to the sinking of the "Knight Commander" is that Russia must pay full value of the American goods on board as well as extra damage. The Government hold that Russia, by sinking the ship, forfeits all right to show that the American goods were contraband, and must give compensation promptly without question.

Colombo, Aug. 18. Despatches from Tientsin convey the intelligences of the Japanese having captured the heights around Port Arthur, and having mounted upon them the heavy ordnance with which they are able effectively to bombard the naval base and harbour.

Lieutenart-General Stoessel has made

with severe loss to the Russians, the defenders sullenly retiring further behind their original fortifications around the citadel.

Baron Oku, whose forces defeated the enemy at Tashichiao and afterwards occupied Niuchwang, has established his head-quarters at Tashichiao.

The Russian raids in the Pacific have been conducted with unabated activity, two Japanese schooners having been destroyed.

CROP REPORTS.

Simla, Aug. 19.
The crop reports for the past week, to-day published, show a great change for the better in North-Western India. Good rain has fallen over the entire North-West Frontier Province, and also more or less generally in the Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Ferozepur, Shahpur and Mian-wali districts of the Punjab and throughout wali districts of the Punjab and throughout Rajputana, immensely improving the agricultural outlook in this threatened region. Grops are still returned as suffering from want of rain in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Deccan and Carnatic districts of Bombay; in parts of Kistna, Kurnool and Bellary districts of Madras; in Amritsar and Mianwali districts of the Punjab; and in Marwar and Jaisalmer, but no general rise in prices has taken place, and the situation generally has undoubtedly become less tense.

TIBET EXPEDITION. A DRAFT REPLY.

bush in Damara'and, and that most desperate fighting ensued, which continued throughout the 12th instant till late at night. The Hereros were eventually repulsed. The Germans had 22 killed, including five officers, and 77 worn der.

London, Aug. 18.

Lord Curzon informs Reuter that His Lordship and Lady Curzon will arrive in Bombay in the Arabia on 13th October and reach Simla on 15th October.

The Hon. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton 7. Lord Curzon informs Reus.

ship and Lady Curzon will arrive in the Arabia on 13th October and reach Simla on 15th October.

The Hon. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies has rejected the Transvaal proposals in reference to Indian Legislation, but is willing to assent to the immigration restriction ordinance, similar to that of the Cape and Natal without limitation in respect to trade.

INDIANTELECRAMS

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Bombay, Aug. 16.

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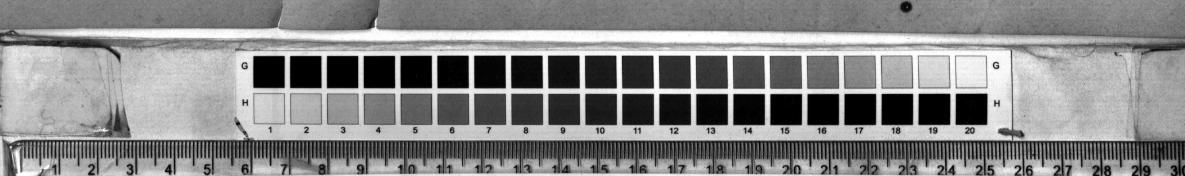
Bombay aug. 16.

B However the Amban and the leading officials have written to the Dalai Lama asking him to return as there is no further fear of fighting. The Mounted Infantry reconnoitring eight miles up the side of the valley surprised an encampment of Tibetan soldiers and took 64 prisoners with arms. The prisoners made no attempt to fight. They are bigboned Khan warriors. They are clad in sheep-kins. They say they had no intention of fighting and were only waiting for their pay, thus confirming the Regent's statement. Asked whether they would fight for us they replied that in future they would fight for no one unless paid in advance. Four councillors who visited Colonel Younghusband state that the chief objections to our proposals come from representatives of the three monasteries. Supplies are now coming in very freely, both Lamas and peasants bringing bags of grain and fodder now that they find that they are really being paid. A curious fact is that they show a reluctance to accepting rupees with the King's head and ask for rupees of John Company Bahadur with the Queen's head evidently in the belief that the East India Company is still ruling India. that the East India Company is still ruling India.

News from Chaksam Ferry states that the Sanpo has risen rapidly and great difficulty is found in getting convoys across. The cable erected by the engineers has been swept away. A force of sappers and coolies left. Lhassa this morning to assist in the management of he Ferry.

The wather is now driver, and British creat

ather is now dryer, and British sport-ets have been revived. The pros-the Lhassa races has been issued akhana is to be held weekly. ing ins and a gy



(Bsfore Justices Pratt and Bodilly.)

THE KYD STREET RIOT CASE.

In this case an appeal was preferred on behalf of Sneik Pattinga and two others the first of whom had been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and the rest to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. Bonnaud, second Presidency Magistrate.

The prosecution story of the case was that Mr. Boisogomoff, who lives in No. 7 Kyd Street, had some trouble in getting servants and believed that he was boycotted by the servants of Mr. Parker, who lives opposite to Mr. Boisogomoff's house. On the 30th March Mr. Boisogomoff observing a man walking up and down the Kyd Street and believing him to be the man, who had boycotted him sent out his durwan to bring him into his compound. This was done. Mr. Boisogomoff then nad this man's hands tied together and sending for a policeman, made the man over to be taken to the thanah. An attempt was made to rescue the man and it was said a crowd collected, abused Mr. Boisogomoff and the latter opened the gate of his house. He came out with a whip in his hand whereupon he was attacked by the latter. 5,000 was afterwards reduced to his hand whereupon he was attacked by the latter. 5,000 was afterwards reduced to his hand whereupon he was attacked by the latter. 5,000 was afterwards reduced to his hand whereupon he was attacked by the latter. 5,000 was afterwards reduced to his hand whereupon he was attacked by the latter. 5,000 was afterwards reduced to his hand whereupon he was attacked by the latter. 5,000 was afterwards reduced to his hand whereupon he was attacked by the latter. The name of Mr. Warde-Jones had been suggested as the officer fit to try the case. When that was suggested learned Counsel said that he was careful in refraining from going into the matter. In the counsel said that he was careful in records there were quite sufficient grounds to show that Mr. Warde-Jones had been influenced by Mr. Foster, the Deputy Commissioner, and the latter had taken upon himself the task to ask Mr. Warde-Jones had been influenced by Mr. Foster, the Deputy Commissioner, and the latter had taken upon himself the task to ask Mr. Warde-Jones had been influenced by Mr. Foster, the Deputy Commissioner, a months' rigorous imprisonment and the rest was said a crowd collected, abused Mr. Boisogomoff and the latter opened the gate of his house. He came out with a whip in his hand, whereupon he was attacked by the crowd. Mr. Boisogomoff used his wnip with which he struck one of his assailants; but Mr. Boisogomoff was thrown down and was seriously beaten. On those facts the appellants were tried and convicted as stated above. They appealed to the High Court and the appeal was admitted, which came on

for hearing to-day.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal appeared for the

another were convicted of the same offence and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Against the said conviction and sentence this Court was moved. This case was heard along with the former

Their Lordships after hearing the contentions of the learned Vakil delivered the judgment. They held that Mr. Boisogomoff's action was illegal. Their Lordships found the appellants guilty but reduced the sentence of Sheikh Pattinga to one of mine months rigorous imprisonment. The sentences of other two appellants were reduced to one of three months' rigorous imprison-

In the application of Suttomovir and another their Lordships issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not

THE HAZARIBAGH SENSATION.

CASE TRANSFERRED.

The rule obtained on behalf of Roghunandan Pershad and others calling upon the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh in this casto show cause why the case against the perference handless. tioners should not be transferred to the courof some other Magistrate in the neighbourin. District, such as Gaya or Sahabad, came or

District, such as Gaya or Sanabad, came of for hearing to-day.

Mr. S. P. Sinha with Babu Charu Chundr. Ghose appeared for the petitioners. Mr Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Sinha opened the case by reading the petition. He did not wish to read the explanation submitted by Mr. Foster, the Deputy Commissioner.

Commissioner. While the learned Counsel was reading tha portion of the petition which dealt with the fact that they did not receive the services of any pleader as they were airaid, the Hon'hle Mr. Justice Bodilly asked:—"Why was it that they were afraid?"

Mr. Sinha: - Because of the attitude of the

Deputy Commissioner.
Counsel then stated that the Deputy Commissioner received the order of the High Court the Rule we added that in the meantime the Deputy Commissioner is directed to release the petitioners on personal recognizances of Rs. 2,000. On that day the Deputy Commissioner is directed to release the petitioners on personal recognizance of Rs. 2,000 each and stay all proceedings. It now appears from what the Deputy Commissioner terms a report which he has submitted accused as before till to-morrow. On the 3rd he ordered "accused as before till to-morrow." On the 4th he passed the same order. On the 5th he passed the following order "accused as before till the 19th August."

Mr. Justice Bodilly:—What does he mean by that?

Mr. Sinha: -To execute fresh personal re-Mr. Sinna.
cognizance daily.
Mr. Justice Bodilly:—Did they execute

Mr. Sinna: -Yes.

Mr. Sinha then said that he did not wish

Mr. Sinha then said that he did not wish to say anything more now.

Mr. Douglas Whate in replying said that the case had been made over to another officer, namely, Mr. Warde-Jones, an officer of considerable experience. The records of the case are with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and has not yet been returned to the Deputy Commissioner. Under that circumstance what the Deputy Commissioner should do was to make a general order. Mr. Foster had washed his hands from this case. Learned Counsel therefore saw no reason Learned Counsel therefore saw no reason why the case should be transferred. If the learned Counsel on the other side ventured to assert that Mr. Warde-Jones was not an to assert that Mr. Warde-Jones was not an independent officer, the learned Deputy Legal Remembrancer submitted, that his learned friend would commit a libel against Mr. Warde-Jones. As regards the transfer of the case either to Gaya or to Sahabad, he submitted that Gaya is fifty miles from Hazaribagh and that Sahabad is double the distance. That meant heavy expense. He then submitted that it was not probable that Mr. Foster would disobey the order of this C. w. Counsel then read the explanation submitted by the Deputy Commissioner. by the Deputy Commissioner.
Counsel next read the affidavit submitted by

Mr. Macfageden, manager of Mr. Christian. Mr. Macfageden, manager of Mr. Christian. The Deputy Legal Remembrancer then said that Mr. Warde-Jones, according to the Civil list, is an officer of twenty-seven years' experience. Nothing had been suggested against him. He was competent to try the case. If their Lordships considered that he was an independent officer and was not likely to be influenced in any way by the Deputy Commissioner, there was no reason to transfer the case. The transfer of this case from the district meant that the subordinate of cers of the District were not competent. The leputy Commissioner was not going to try the case. Commissioner was not going to try the would not in any way dare to in any way dare to in subordinates. Counsel asked the

ships not to transfer the case, if Mr. Warde-Jones, or any other subordinate officer, was competent to try the case. If the case be tried by Mr. Warde-Jones, the Deputy Commissioner would not be so base as to interfere with the trial, and the case would be as safe in the hands of that officer as would be should have the satisfaction of knowing that ships not to transfer the case, if Mr. Wardemissioner would not be so base as to inter-fere with the trial, and the case would be as safe in the hands of that officer as would be in the hands of any other officer either at Gaya or at Sahabad.

Mr. Sinha in reply said that the question now was as to whether the ends of justice would be served by letting the case remaining the district. The name of Mr. Warde Jones had been suggested as the officer fit to try the case. When that was suggested learn-ed Counsel said that he was careful in re-fraining from going into the matter. In the said that Rs. 5,000 was afterwards reduced to Rs. 500 each. Thereafter Mr. Foster wired to Mr. Warde-Jones to detain the petitioners to hajat." Receiving that order Mr. Warde-Jones ordered, "Under orders of the Deputy Commissioner I cancel the order." So far as the judicial power of Mr. Warde-Jones was concerned, it showed that he was influenced. On these facts would it be believed that the petitioners would receive a fair trial from that officer? Having regard to the attitude of that officer towards this Hon'ble High Court, could it be suggested that the Deputy Commissioner would not interfere with the action of his subordinates and influence them? One of the Hon. Judges of this Bench (meaning the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt) observed that this was one of the typical cases which showed the necessity of interference of this Hon. Court. Notwithstanding their Lordships' order the petitioners were asked to appear before Mr. Foster day by day This was the case similar to the one reported in 20 Weekly Reporter, Criminal Rulings 23. Learned Counsel drew the attention of their Lordships that the explanation submitted by the Deputy Commissioner was addressed not one shad advanced upon him, chattering and Commissioner would not interfere with the Deputy Commissioner was addressed not to their Lordships but to the Legal Remem-

Mr. Douglas White here said that the ad-

dress was written through mistake.

Continuing, Mr. Sinha said that the Magistrate's action was a deliberate disobedience of the High Court's orders. As regards the suggestion that the petitioners had obtained the services of the pleaders he submitted that from the 16th of June last he could not get the services of any one of them. And as regards refusing the copies of the proceedings he submitted that the only copies allowed to the petitioners were that of application for bail and not of others. The petitioners had been detained in "hajat" for more than two and half months without having any evitwo and half months without having any evidence against them. They were ordered to be bound down under section 107 of the Cr. P. Code on the ground that they might commit an offence. Although the petitioners had not committed any offence they were detained in "hajat" for more than two and half months. In conclusion learned Counsel submitted that under these siresupersuments. mitted that under those circumstances their Lordships would not order that those persons should be tried in that district at all. The Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt then delivered the following judgment:—"This is a Rule issued upon the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh to show cause why the case now pending against the petitioners under section 107 of the Cr. P. C. should not be transferred for trial to the Court of some other Magistrate in a neighbouring district. While granting the Rule we added that in the meantime the to consider whether the trial should be held by Mr. Warde-Jones. It has been stated in the petition and supported by an affidavit that the petitioners were unable to secure the serthe petitioners were unable to secure the services of pleaders or muktears at the station of Hazaribagh. We are unable to accept this as at all probable. The affidavit is made by some unknown person and we are not prepared to believe that the legal practitizations at Hazaribagh are gentlemen who, through fear of the Deputy Commissioner or for any other improper reason, would be deterred from performing to do the duties that lies before them. No imputation is made against Mr. Warde-Jones except that he has very complacently complied with the imperious order from the Deputy Commissioner to detain the petitioners in "hajat" after he himself had ordered to release them on bail, and had observed that he had no power in law to refuse them bail. No doubt this is a circumstance which might lead the petitioners to apprehend that Mr. Warde-Jones might imperceptibly or otherwise allow his mind to perceptibly or otherwise allow his mind to be influenced by Mr. Foster's preconceived notion with regard to the conduct and characnotion with regard to the conduct and character of the petitioners. It has been made quite manifest to us from first to last that Mr. Foster has in this case adopted a somewhat remarkable attitude. We had previously observed that in spite of clear provisions of law he has sent the petitioners to jail without the option of bail. In explaining the reason for his action he addressed to this Court remarks which are wholly unbecoming, not to say, to some extent contemptages. ing, not to say, to some extent contemptuous

their case was tried free from any possibility of local influence or bias. We therefore direct that this case be transferred to the District Magistrate of Gaya to be tried either by himself or by such competent Magistrate subordinate to himself to whom he may make it over We cannot conclude our observation without referring to the facts of which the petitioners have complained and which is patent upon the order sheet which has come up in this case that although we directed the Deputy Commissioner the release of the petitioners of personal recognizance and to stay all further proceedings he nevertheless made an order for them to turnish recognizance in 'die in diem, thus necessitating their appearance before him after the 2nd of August when the first order after the 2nd of August when the first order of recognizance was made. Before dealing finally with this matter and any other aspect of the case which may appear to us necessary we will give the Deputy Commissioner an opportunity of explaining why he made the orders complained of regarding the recognizance after this Court's orders which had the effect of tying his hands and staying all further proceedings. This explanation should ther proceedings. This explanation should be furnished to the Registrar of this Court so as to reach him not later than the 26th instant. We desire the Magistrate to whom the case may be made over for trial should see that the petitioners are not further harassed by unnecessary delays. If the record is not obtainable within a reasonable time he should proceed to call upon the witnesses for the prosecution, take their evidences and proceed with the trial without the record."

DACOITY BY MONKEYS.

ones had advanced upon him, chattering and showing their teeth, and that he had got frightened and had run for help. Hurrying back to their camp, they were just in time to see the monker isappearing uphill. The "chapatties were an gone, and so was a bag of flour. There is no clue to the identity of the dacoits.

A STRANGE CASE OF MURDER.

A strange case of murder came for trial at the Coimbatore Sessions last week. A man named Kenchan Chetty, of Kothapalayam, in the Palladam Taluq, it is alleged, murdered his wife and then cut his own throat under the following circumstances. The accused, who seems to have been of a religious turn of mind, was given to much reading of the "Puranas" and books of a like charac ter; and according to him it seems his wife also could read and write. On the day of the occurrence both the husband and wife worshipped the deity Vinayak, purchased some new cloth and put it on the idol and refreshed their minds by reading Vinayaga puranam during the night, and went to bed saying that there was no use of their living in this world because their deity did not favour them with his blessings. And so in this state of mind both of them went into the local temple early in the morning of the following day and there the wife proposed that Kenchan should first kill her and then put an end to himself. The man, it is alleged, accordingly killed his wife and then the transfer and the vakil and the client are put his own threat but not fotally. The the petitioners on personal recognizance of Rs. 2,000 each and stay all proceedings. It now appears from what the Deputy Commissioner terms a report which he has submitted that he intended to transfer the case to Mr. Warde-Jones his subcordinate Deputy Marde-Jones his subcordinate his wife and then cut his own throat, but not fatally. The authorities soon afterwards came to the spot authorities soon afterwards came to the quite conscious. He confessed everything and wrote an account of all that took place. He added a request that when he was dead his corpse should be burnt together with that of his wife. He was sent to the Hospital where he Warde-Jones, his subordinate Deputy Magistrate, so soon as he should receive the records from the higher administrative authority to whom it had been sent. Therefore we have pill, where he recovered from the injury, and in course of time he was committed to take his trial at the Sessions for murdering take his trial at the Sessions for murdering his wife and for attempting to commit suicide. The hearing of the case is over but judgment has been reserved.

A NEW CIRCULAR.

The Calcutta "Telegraph" has published REVENUE CIRCULAR.

June 1904.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Savage, I.C.S., C.S.I. No. 8.

The following note should be inserted below section 35 of Act IX (B. C.) of 1879 at page 36 of the Wards' Manual, 1897:---

36 of the Wards' Manual, 1897:--"A died leaving a minor son. By a vill, he appointed his widow executrix to his estate, and directed that she should remain in charge of the property during the minority of his son. After the executrix had taken out probate of the will, the Court of Wards took over the estate from her. A suit was brought by the Manager under the Court of Wards, on behalf of the minor, upon a mortgage bond executed by a debtor to the estate in favour of the executrix. Objection being taken that the Court of Wards could not take over the estate of the minor and that it had no right to sue. The High Court on the court of the subat the data that the third that the data that the data that the court of appeal (Taran Singh Hazari versus Ram Ratan Tewari, pages 89-94, volume XXXI, Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, 1904) held that the Court of Wards had full authority to not under the provisions of continue for 27 to act under the provisions of sections 6, 27 and 35 of the Court of Wards' Act and to take possession of the property as guardian of the minor, and a manager under the Court was competent to institute the suit."

2. The following note should also be inserted after section 27 of the Act at page 34 of the Wards' Manual:—
"The Court can take charge of a minor's estate even if there is a will of the late proprietor of which probate has been taken out by the executors, though such will provides that the executors shall manage the estate during the minority wide note below section. om the some reason or other made this case a personal matter instead of looking upon it from a calm judicial stand-point. It is, however, not surprising if the petitioners should be applicated into their cases such a strong of the court can take charge of a minor's estate even if there is a will of the late proprietor of which probate has been taken out by the executors, though such will provides that the executors shall manage the estate during the minority (vide note below section 35, infra.)

NOTE FROM SOUTH INDIA. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Trichinopoly, Aug. 14.

TRICHINOPOLY MAGISTRATE'S APOLOGY.

Your Editorial comments upon questionable and no less strange proceedings of the police in the matter of Sub-Magistrate's apology were read with appreciation, side by side with the opinions of the "Hindu." It may here be added that of the four Madras dailies, the "Hindu" alone has chosen to write a leader on such high-handed treatment of one Magistrate and in vindication of the Magisterial independence on the Bench. As usual none of the other papers, issued and managed by the Europeans, has said a word on it. The "Mail," or course, published the report as sent by a correspondent, but it was pleased to add no comments. It is now rumoured in knowing quarters that the Government have called on the officers concerned to available to the correspondent. cerned to explain the circumstances which led to such fuss in the press. We watch and

ANOTHER STRANGE INCIDENT.

ANOTHER STRANGE INCIDENT.

A case of an attempt to murder was last week enquired into by the local Sub-Magistrate, of which the following is a brief narration. One Ratnasami, a lad hardly ten years old, a Brahmin by caste, ngures as the complainant and charges his own natural rather, Sankara Iyer, with naving drowned him into the Cauvery by dropping him into it on the evening of the 8th January last, after sun-set, having been taken to the river bridge from his village 8 miles off under the pretext of purchasing for him some new clothes, etc. It is further alleged that the rather managed to remove from the son's nands and neck some golden jewels worn at hands and neck some golden jewels worn at the time, with the aid of a goldsmith at Srirangam, near Trichinopoly. The boy tells the Court that after being so drowned into the flowing water, he cried aloud and swimming in for a few yards he managed to get on the banks at a distance with the help of the weeds and plants be fewed flowed. the weeds and plants he found floating, and that after reaching the road reported the incident to the beat constables there who directed him to a public resort for sleeping there that night, and that next morning he was sent back to the viliage. This wongerful recovery of the young boy from the flowing river became the talk of the town and the police and the Head Assistant Collector held. a preliminary enquiry and challaned the poor rather. The Sub-Magistrate examined a number of witnesses and has committed the accused to take his trial before the September Sessions. This narration will be but incomplete if I do not add that this boy, so

tabrication of false evidence with a view to help his self-defence in a case which was brought against him by a pleader for defamation. Mr. Banerjee 1.C.S., at Kambakunam is holding the trial, the Government prosecuting him. Whatever may be the merits of the case, it will be an object-lesson to those who have the power to dispense justice between man and man.

VAKIL AND HIS CLIENT

VAKIL AND HIS CLIENT. Before the Divisional Magistrate of Tanjore city another interesting prosecution has been now being prosecuted before another Magistrate. I shall not for the present discuss this sort of "espirit de core" among the Magistracy, the matter being "sub-judice!"

HOW TO PRESERVE ORANGES.

Experiments in the storing of oranges were made last year at the Government Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow. Three kinds were experimented with, viz., Malta, Cintra, and Sylhet. The last two have loose and rather thin skins, and no doubt for this reason they did not keep well; quite two-thirds of the fruits went bad by the end of June. The Malta proved fairly satisfactory, its thick skin being valuable for keeping purposes; the loss of Malta type fruits was much less than with the other two kinds, and many kept sound and juicy till the teginning of August. The fruits were collected and stored when ripe in February and March; they were simply placed in deal and one of the dacoits was shot dead. The rest began to run away. much less than with the other two kinds, and many kept sound and juicy till the beginning of August. The fruits were collected and stored when ripe in rebruary and March; they were simply placed in deaboxes, divided by wooden shelves or partitions, a single layer of fruit being laid in each shelf or division. The boxes were kept in a small room in the office which was in a small room in the office which was opened once a week for the purpose of exa-mining the fruit. The Superintendent of the garden seems to regard the experiment as in the main satisfactory, and he suggests that those who have abundant oranges and who wish to enjoy them in the hot weather may do so by following this plan.

problem of aerial navigation. In his machine shop at Jersey City he is now completin—the construction of an airship which will weigh only 26lbs., and which, he declares, will make riding through the air safer than hicycle riding and far more popular. Mr. Holland's airship, in the construction of which he has dispensed with the use of both ballast, and gas-bags, is composed chiefly of aluminism, and he expects to be able to make a test of its efficiency in the course of a few weeks. of its efficiency in the course of a few weeks.

The official sanction of the S cretary of State for India for the formation of a Railway Board is expected to reach India at the

beginning of next month.

Mr. R. Greven, C.S., Deputy Secretary,
Government of India, Legislative Department,
proceeds on three months' privilege leave at
the end of this month, and Mr. Wigley, from Bengal, will officiate for him.

DACOIT OUTRAGES. EXCITING CAPTURES IN THANA

> DESPERADOES SHOT DEAD. RAID BY PATHANS.

PURSUED BY ARMED VILLAGERS. Dacoities seem to have been rife of late in the Thana District, where the District Police, under Sir E. C. Cox, Bart., D.S.P., have had a busy time of it. The force under the immediate guidance of Mr. Priestley, der the immediate guidance of Mr. Priestley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, have so far successfully accounted for two of the gangs. One of these gangs, which was formed of about half a dozen villagers known as "kathodees," (tree-fellers), had of late been giving trouble, though on a small scale, to villagers in the Shahpur District, and arrangements were made to arrest them.

About the end of last month, an Indian police constable, posted on special duty to get information as to the whereabouts of this particular gang, was surprised and captured

particular gang, was surprised and captured by the outlaws. They cut off both his ears and were discussing amongst, the meeting the best way of despatching him, when a number of Mahomedan villagers, who happened to be passing along the road, went to the rescue of the helpless policeman. The dacoits, finding themselves out-numbered, took to

The policeman has since been ompensated for the loss of his ears by promotion in rank, and, though rendered void of the auricular organs, is doing well, and attending to his

Mr. Priestley, on learning of this outrage on a member of his force, made elaborate preparations for the capture of the gang and personally led a party of police into the jung-es of Shahpur. Finally they accosted the dacoits and called on them to surrender, but, as they declined to do so and began to run away, they were fired upon, with the result that one was shot dead on the spot; another, who received a buck shot wound on his leg, could not run and was captured. Two more were chased and arrested.

Thus this small gang was smartly accounted for by the police, and those arrested will be tried in the Thana Court.

Another dacoity, by armed Pathans, thirteen in number, supposed to be inhabitants of Bombay, was committed on the night of Monday, the 8th instant in the village of Dassai, in Murbad taluka, and was a still more daring affair, being attended with more

number of witnesses and has committed the accused to take his trial before the Septem oer Sessions. This narration will be but incomplete if I do not add that this boy, so marvellously saved from the river and to the surprise of the father himself, is the only son of the father by his first wife now dead and is to inherit a decent estate and that the father has since married more wives. This tamily-circumstance may go to explain the case.

A MAGISTRATE IN TROUBLE.

In the neighbouring districts, it seems to be a bad time for officials. An Indian Sub-Magistrate is being charged with perjury and tabrication of false evidence with a view to the same of the sub-Magistrate is being charged with a view to the sub-Magistrate is being charged with a view to the sub-Magistrate is defined with more oss of life.

The village is situated almost in the heart of the jungle, about thirty miles from the Railway Station of Titwalla, and has a population of about four hundred people. A reward weeks ago a Pathan went into the village and introduced himself as a doctor, claiming to be able to cure all diseases. The patel of the village, named Lundaji, who is a wealthy man and who had been suffering from a chronic disease, invited him to stay with him and treat him. The Pathan treated the patel, with what results we do not know, but this much has been ascertained.

aluables and fire-arms.

A few days after the Pathan disappeared, and on the night of the 8th instant, at about on o'clock, the patel's house was raided by thirteen Pathans, one armed with an axe and the rest with sticks and lathies. One of them went directly to the place where a coaded gun was kept, and picked it up. They all then began to break open an ron safe in the house, when a number of villagers They all then began to break open an ron safe in the house, when a number of villagers on hearing the alarm raised by the patel, came up. One of the dacoits fired the gun, fortunately aimlessly, and challenged them to fight, when the villagers dispersed. The dacoits then broke open the safe, took possession of Rs. 10,000 in cash and ornaments of the value of Rs. 3,000, and left the place without giving any trouble to the other inhabitants.

Later on at night the daco'ts, while passmet Mr. Coachl the Mamlutdar of the taluka, and asked him o direct them to the road leading to the other side of the Ghauts. While the Mamutdar, who was not aware of the dacoity, was directing them, a Forest Inspector, who had learnt of the raid, came up, and, suspecting the gang to be the dacoits, told the Mamlutdar to bring the villagers to pursue them whilst he in the meanwhile would keep

and one of the dacoits was shot dead. The rest began to run away.

The villagers, headed by the Mamlutdar, gave chase and fired at the raiders, killing two more. By this time the villagers had completely surrounded the Pathans and succeeded in arresting five of them. The remaining Pathans made a dash through the line of villagers and made good their escape.

Property worth Rs. 6,000 has been recovered, and further investigations are in progress.

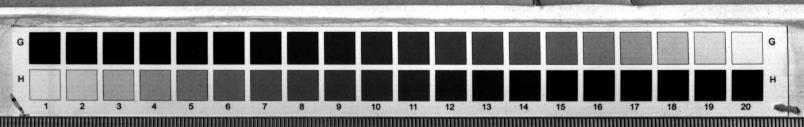
The patel and the villagers to their surprise found the pseudo-doctor amongst the killed.

RUSSIA'S VOLUNTEER FLEET.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet of which we are hearing so much just now, only came into existence during the stress of the Russo-Turkish War of 1878, when certain patriotic Russian noble purchased a few obsolete German liners and one of the carlier Russian noble purchased a few obsolete German liners and one or two of the earlier vessels constructed for the British Castle Line. Even these ships did useful service in transport. The Company was afterwards granted a practical monopoly of the trade between Odessa and Vladivostok. For many years the vessels of the fleet have had the duty of taking out troops and stores to the Fa: East, and of bringing back time-expired men, as well as valuable cargoes. The profits have been great, but they have largely been applied to the improvement and extension of the fleet

An enterprising native of India is starting a Soap Manufactory at Prome.

In all probability the Civil Procedure Code Bill will not be proceeded with during the forthcoming Calcutta season.



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Notes on The Russo-Japanes War.

NOTES FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES."

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

During the last week the Bank of Japan's "yen," de to a decrease in discount bills and general loans and an increase in general deposits. During the week under review, the increase in specie reserve was great, averaging 93,000,000 "yen," or an increase of 11,600,00 "yen" as compared with the average for the preceding week.

Astronomers are not usually classed among hard-working men, yet they often have to perform tasks requiring the severest toil and perseverence, such as observing a planet or comet for weeks, registering stars all night, making observations in the most inconvenient attitudes, perhaps lying flat on the floor in an ice-cold atmosphere.

ANOTHER TORPEDO ATTACK.

The following report from Admiral Togo was received by the Imperial Headquarters on the morning of July 12:—

The sixth torpedo-boat flotilla (commanded by Lieut-Commander Uchida) approached the boom outside Port Arthur early on the morning of the 11th inst. and attacked a Russian warship of the "Diana" type, which was on picket duty at the entrance to the harbour Our torpedo-boats No. 57 (commanded by Sub-Lieut. Odera) and No. 59 (commanded by Lieut.-Commander Uchida) discharged torpedoes at her, but the result is unknown. Though the enemy opened a fierce fire, our flotilla sustained no loss.

PORT ARTHUR.

The "Chefoo Daily News" of the 1st inst. The "Chefoo Daily News" of the 1st inst.
says that according to reports brought in firm Port Arthur, the final stand of the Russians in the defence of Port Arthur by land will be made at a point near where the railway communication is cut, known as Wolf Mountain. This information has been gathered from conversation of officers of the army. Wolf Mountain is just inside the first station on the main railway, the latter point being now in possession of the Japanese. This eminence is said to be heavily fortified, and to be able to withstand a fierce assault. and to be able to withstand a fierce assault. However, it is the general belief among the troops that in case the Japanese secure this place, it will be useless to offer any dogged resistance to their further advance, as it commands the situation as far as Port Arthur is mands the situation as far as Port Arthur is concerned. From what can be gleaned from army officers it seems to be settled that in case Wolf Mountain falls to the Japanese, the only reasonable course will then be a surrender, a successful evacuation being out of the question, in their opinion. The result of the engagements before Port Arthur on land, in the opinion of the army people, will depend entirely on the artillery, and as the Japanese have done so much more effective work with their artillery than was expected, the outcome seems to be certain. The fact that it is generally admitted that ammunition for the fortress guns about Port Arthur is not as plentiful as it might be, they argue, makes this view reasonable.

Trenches are dug below to carry off the water laden with earth and gold, the latter being stopped at various points along the flow. Even when water has to be brought long distances it is considered cheaper to adopt this method of mining than others.

We sometimes hear of lockjaw resulting from running a pin or a rusty nail into the hand or foot. If every person were aware of a perfect remedy for such wounds, and would apply it, then such reports would ease. The remedy, states an American contemporary, is simple, always at hand, can be applied by anyone, and, what is better, is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound, or any wound that is bruised or inflamed, with a woollen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke will take the pain out of the water

THE FAR EASTERN SQUADRONS

The following table showing the relative strength of the Far Eastern naval forces of enemies the different Powers, exclusive of Russia, such a n may be of interest :-

GREAT BRITAIN.

		Tons.
1st class battleship "Vengeance	-	12,95
" " " "Ocean"	TREE!	12,95
" " " "Albion"	100	12,95
" "Glory"		12,95
2nd class battleship 'Centurion'	Selici	10,50
Armoured cruiser "Cressy"	SPAN	12,00
"Leviathan"	2011	14,10
1st class cruiser "Ampritrite"	H. P	11,00
" " " "Andromeda"	Control of the	11,00
2nd class cruiser "Eclipse"		5,60
" " "Talbot"		5,60
3rd class cruiser "Sirius"	200	3,60
"Thetis"	1916	3,40
" "Fearless"	100	1,58
Despatch-vessel "Alacrity"	0000	1,70
9 destroyers, 8 gun-boats, and		torpedo
	9	torpeac
boats.		
THE UNITED STATE	S. o	

THE UNITED STATES.	- C. C. C. C.
Battleship "Orego 1"	10,242
" Wisconsin"	11,565
Cruiser "New Orelans"	3,769
"Albany"	3,769
" "San Francisco"	4,098
"RaJeigh"	3,213
" 'Cincinrati'	3,213
5 destroyers, 2 armonred coast-defend	
sels, and 6 gun-boats.	Strain !
Armoured cruiser 'Montcalm'	9,367
"Gueydon"	9,367
" ' ''Sully''	9,856
2nd class cruiser 'Chateaurenault"	7,898
3rd " "Pascal"	3,951
" " " Bugeaud"	3,809
y " "D'Asas"	3,962
5 destroyers, 2 armoured coast-defendence	STREET, STREET
sels, 11 gun-boats, and 10 torpedo-boat	
GERMANY.	114
Armoured cruiser "First Bismarck"	10,482
2nd class cruiser "Hansa"	5,791
"Hertha"	5,569
3rd d' "Thetis"	2,617
110019	77,4

ESTABLISHED 1874. USE ONLY THE WORLD KNOWN

2nd destroyers and 5 gun-boats.

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and 24 oz. Bottle Rs. 2.
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Interesting Items.

The catalogue of orchids in the Kew Gardens of London describes 220 specimens.

Twenty-three miles of American rail-road in 1830 expanded to over 200,000 mues in

To cure appendicius, derman doctors are recommending the patient to walk on all fours for twenty minutes four times a day.

An Austrian has invented safety reins for runaway horses, by means of which two small rollers can be made to press the horse's wind-pipe when desired. The animal must stop at

A marvel in surgery is reported from Scranton, Pennsylvania. As the result of an attack of pleursy the heart of Annie Riley, aged thirteen, moved from the left to the right side of the body. Thus it remained for twelve months, when by removing four entire ribs the surgeons restored the heart to its normal place. The girl is recovering.

As many as 500 families are now supplied with sterilized milk by the Liverpool Corporation, the weekly consumption being 1,200 gallons. So well has the undertaking succeeded that the Health Committee now Iroposes to develop it by starting a municipal dary farm and keeping its own cows. The municipal supply of sterilized milk has also been adopted at St. Helens and Battersea.

Glass buttons are chiefly made in Bohemia, where children are largely employed. The children get 5d. a day, women 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d., and men from 1s. 8d. to 2s. Pearl buttons are almost exclusively a Vienna product, but shirt buttons are made chiefly in Birmingham, which is also the seat of the metal button trade. The most extensive kind of button manufacturing is that of the Parisian and Berlin novelties

When possible, hydraulic force is largely nese. When possible, hydraulic force is largely ified, used nowadays for extracting gold at the mines. The water is directed from streams into pipes which taper off towards the end, or the water is expelled by rumping. The end of the pipe is directed against the oldbearing cliff which it quickly pulls to pieces. Trenches are dug below to carry off the water laden with earth and gold, the latter being stopped at various points along the

with a woollen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke will take the pain out of the worst case of inflammation arising from such a

Are any Ants Snake-killers? Although no ants can be said to be natural enemies to snakes, and there is such a notable disproportion in 'heir (relative size, ants are in some cases snake-killers. A large red-brown forest ant is known there would be no bones. Women and child-ren who gather twigs and berries in the wood are able to walk fearlessly barefooted, where the ground has been thus cleared of snake during the Spring.

Does the Earth Emit Light? In proof that the earth does emit light Humboldt (1808) points to the Aurora Borealis. The light produced by this luminous arch is distinct from that received from the sun, and its intensity slightly exceeds that of the moon's light in slightly exceeds that of the moon's light in her first quarter. At the poles this glow continues with scarcely a break, reminding us of the planet Venus, whose side turned away from the sun oiten gives forth a feeble phosphorescent light. Humboidt goes on to argue that other planets also may possess a similar luminous quality, and in our atmosphere there are other evidences of this emission of light from the earth itself. Such were the famous dry fore of 1783 and of were the famous dry fogs of 1783 and or 1831, which gave forth light perceptible at night; and such is that diffused glummer

Why are there no Tides in the Mediterra-As a matter of fact there are tides 1,597 in the Mediterranean. The general rise and fall is, however, so insignificant, owing to the comparatively small area and the mass of water involved, as to have escaped detection until scientific methods were brought to bear, and hence the Mediterranean has come po pularly to be looked upon as a tideless sea.

A similar want of knowledge and experience
of tidal phenomena cost Caesar the loss of
most of his fleet on his invasion of Britain in 55 b.c., when his vessels were dashed to pieces upon our coast. At Algie, a self-recording t.de-gauge was set up by Aime, and from its records he deduced a rise and fall of 88 m.m. or 34 inches at Spring tide, and helf that records he deduced a rise and fall of 88 m.m. or 3½ inches at Spring tide, and half that amount at neap tide, a fluctuation which would escape ordinary observation, as it would be masked by the effects of atmospheric disturbance. At Venice, and in the upper reaches of the Adriatic, the true lunisolar tide seems to be more accentuated than at other parts, but here, also, its effects are subordinate to those of the wind.

(From Our Own Ourrespondent.)

London, July 29.
THE WESLEYAN CHAPLAIN SCANDAL. The Westeyan Chaptain scandal is still in an unsatisfactory condition. At the end of last week the annual Conference in England dealt with the matter, but hardly in the dealt with the matter, but hardly in the bold and resolute manner that might have been expected. The itev. W. H. Findlay, of the missionary committee, stated that the consplaints of the new. J. Findlater about the misuse of travelling allowances had been carefully investigated last year by his committee, and had been found groundless. In view, however, of the letter to the "Times," reopening the whole question, the committee had approached the Government of India and the public states and a great deal of misery and injustice hidden carefully away in the background. Not until the Empire has a party for India—not merely a stray member for india—in the Imperial Parliament, there will be no chance to unveil the shams and evils that underlie the birecaucratic Government of India.

This practical plan of secretary Test for making Americans acquainted with the Filipinos. The object of the full of the committee had a great deal of misery and injustice hidden carefully away in the background. Not until the Empire has a party for India—not merely a stray member for india—in the Imperial Parliament, there will be no chance to unveil the shams and evils that underlie the birecaucratic Government of India.

WHAT INDIA THINKS OF LORD

After the fulsome flatteries which followed. had approached the Government of India and hoped to obtain a clear and definite pronouncement from them as to their procedure in the matter of travelling allowances. Mr. Findlay proposed a resolution that the action of his committee should be approved, and the motion was carried accordingly. This treatment is not so trank as it might have been, and has been met with further criticism by the Rev. J. Findlater. He writes again to the "Times," and complains:
i. That the Conference did not appoint an

the charges made;
iv. That after the Conference had passed its resolution the Rev. W. H. Findlay read a letter which should have been presented before the delegates, and expressed an opinion. The letter in question was from the Rev. Roderick MacDonald, M.D., of Wu-chow, China, saying that he had gone into the whole question of travelling allowance savings, and felt compelled to protest against the report of the missionary committee:

of the missionary committee; v. That the Rev. W. H. Findlay ended by declaring that he had told the Conference of the letter in order that it might be known that Dr. MacDonald had put himself against them. In other words, he made a personal attack upon the maker of the charges instead

attack upon the maker of the charges instead of calmly investigating the charges made.

Another letter in the "The "read for maker of the "Madras" his country was concerned with personal or his country was concerned with personal or his country was concerned with personal or party ambition.

Henry Beauchamp, Editor of the "Madras Mail," who is now in England, also treats of this subject. Mr. Beauchamp considers that it was not intended that officials under Government should send in exact accounts of how much they had spent. Certain recognised expenses are always paid, and he considers there is nothing in the Civil Service rules which makes it anything more than a venial matter to claim more for travelling expenses matter to claim more for travelling expenses than the official had actually expended. The only occasion where "dishonesty" comes in is when an afficial, for the sake of travelling allowances, undertakes a journey which is not truly "in the interests of the public service." This, writes Mr. Beauchamp, is the indictment of Mr. Findlater against Wesleyan military chaplains which chiefly requires explana-tion. Even in Mr. Beauchamp's estimation, Conference gives the impression of resorting to what is virtually a verdict of "Not Proven"; and such a verdict is not favourable to the growth of that personal esteem in which the ministers and chaplains of the Wesleyan community naturally desire to be held even by

"A CLEAN CUT IDEA" OF THE PHILIPPINES AT THE ST. LOUIS EAHIBITION.

Selfetary latt, of whom I have written so much in connection with the present and the night; and such is that diffused glimmer which guides our steps in the nights of autumn and winter, when clouds hide the stars, and the earth is not covered with snow. It is, therefore, not entirely true that, as Sir Norman Lockyer puts it, "the earth cannot give out light more than a cold poker can."

So extensive is "the million dollar show given by Uncle Sam" that it covers fortyseven acres and is housed in eighty buildings. It is the largest single exhibit in the Fair, and it has been found that many erroneous ideas regarding the Finpinos have by its means been entirely cleared up and corrected. The exhibit it is stated, is a sort of handy encyclopaedia of knowledge about the islands; the geographical features, the ethnology, the the geographical features, the ethnology, the natural resources, the potential industries and the commercial possibilities are fully set forth and explained. Visitors see the Filipino as he reality is, in all the stages of civilisation which the islands furnish. There are houses built in trees, others on piles above the waters of a lake in the Exhibition grounds; they are not imitation; they are built of materials always used in the islands and have been erected by Filipino workmen. All kinds of trades are being carried on and women are trades are being carried on and women are busy, too, weaving or tending rice fields through which tiny irrigation streams flow.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH The beautiful need ework, lace and emis worthy of the noble and public-spirited way

their American rulers.

LORD CURZON'S GREAT OFFENCE

AGAINST INDIA.

in which the islanders are being treated by

The new policy Lord Curzon laid down yesterday at Derby is the most amazing of his five years' work in India. He said that of justice which is due to the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor. India and the Crown Colony part of the Empire, as a whole, and to be withdrawn from all the free influences of

so great as they are.

Remember two things concerning Lord

1. After a recent general election he stated, with that lapse from good manners into which he is sometimes betrayed, that the defeat of the Liberals at the polls was a cause of rejoing in every foreign Chancellarian the world—a statement, which was not in the world—a statement which was not true. Had it been true the Englishman who made it, if he had guessed the mischief which would follow, and which did follow, would be a traitor to his country except in so far as his country was concerned with personal or

in their own country.

In view of his last speech in the Legislative Council at Calcutta, he would have the future of 300,000,000 of British subjects based on a series of appointments, the most important of which shall always be alien and never spontaneous of the soil. Illustration after illustration in justification of his course was given. With a long public life behind me, I have no hesitation in saying that I have never encountered a series of statements so

them test once more the noble lord's statements as to the appointments he has made uninfluenced by politics.

THE FALLACY OF "NO PARTY POLITICS' IN INDIA.

Lord Curzon asks that party politics shall not intrude into Imperial questions. There is such a specious reasonableness about his plea that it will unfortunately carry away capitive many Engishmen even among those who are unbiased in their views. Without seeing all that his suggestion implicates, they will argue with him that it would be well if no one quarrels with anybody else on matters of the covernment of India that it to the covernment of India that it the results obtained to allow the results obtained to ment were on the whole discouraging. There is, in the opinion of the Inspector-General or Agriculture, great scope for extending the cultivation or superior cotton in Bihar; and it is proposed to arrange for extensive experiments at Pusa in comparing varieties, experiments at Pusa in comparing varieties, experiments at Pusa in comparing varieties by selection and cross-breeding. Experimental farms and experiment in Government estates and Wards' estates.—An experimental farm was started during the continuous proposed to arrange for extensive and it is propose were going well in the Empire reformers could be quiet for there would be nothing to reform. But directly there is a need for any change in method or in practice, parties must grow up. There will always be blind people who think that old ways are best, and enlightened men who see the glory and happiness of an altered future. Only under one condition could there be no parties in the Empire. And that is when the Empire is perfect in all its parts and territories. Can Lord Ourson look upon Inclia and say that everything—not merely most things, but everything—no party in the politics of India or of the Empire. No party for Indian politics! That is the condition, unhappily, in England to-day, for though many members of the Liberal party deeply sympachise with Indian sufferings and though a few work for the removal of Indian grievances, it is nevertheless true that there is, practically, no party for Indian grievances, it is nevertheless true that there is, practically, no party for India in Parliament. And the

result? In the House of Commons yesterday The teautiful need work, lace and embroidery, executed by women, are greatly admired. There is a representation of the city of Manila; the keen commercial instinct of the American has also taken care that the mineral and forest wealth of the islands should be interestingly displayed. In addition to the currous racial types which are to be seen, there are battanons of Filipinos drilled under American methods. Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Herbert Roberts

CURZON.

After the fulsome flatteries which followed Lord Curzon's presence in the City last week, a letter has appeared in the 'Daily News' from the pen of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, which gives a different aspect of his lordship's The new policy Lord Curzon laid down yesterday at Derby is the most amazing or his five years' work in India. He said that in India nothing was known of the party labels of Liberal and Conservative, Unionist or Radical. During the time he had been serving in India he had almost forgotten to what party he originally belonged. He would like, he declared, to place a rung fence round the whole British Empire with a notice board three hundred millions of Indian people. "Times," and complains:

i. That the Conference did not appoint an impartial committee to consider his charges, relying instead upon a twerve month old investigation by the missionary committee which being so nearly a defendant against his charges, could not be expected to reach an unbiassed and judicial conclusion;

ii. That the Conference would not hear him although he was present at Sheffield and was quite prepared to lay the whole matter before them;

iii. That the "ex parte" resolution of the Conference is now being given ont as being a complete investigation by the Conference of the charges made:

serving in India he nad almost forgotten to what party he originally belonged. He would like, he declared, to place a ring fence round the whole British Empire with a notice board on which should be written: "Any party man on the british close as a second a thing that it ought never to be thought about on the British hustings, never introduced as a plank into about on the British hustings, never introduced as a plank into about on the British hustings, never introduced as a plank into a purpose denied. Hundreds of public meetings have been held all over lindia to protest against his retrograde. Yet this is what we are doing with regard to Lord Curzon. He is being openly proclaimed as a great and successful administrator, and no one seems to enquire what the regard to Lord Curzon, He is being openly proclaimed as a great and successful administrator, and no one seems to enquire what the whole British Linguage which is being on the whole British like, he declared, to place a ring fence round the whole British like, he declared, to place a ring fence round the whole British like, he declared, to place a ring fence round the whole malter."

It is more than probable that the declared to lay the whole matte has condemned several of his schemes. Even the "Englishman", the Jingo journal of Calcutta, described his press law as worthy of Muscovite tyranny. He has superseded, or driven out of office, every man with a spark of Liberalism in him." Mr. O'Donnell home politics, which have already made them Tenclosed certain extracts from an Indian journal, characterised as having a very large circulation and as conducted by capable and moderate men in the Indian political world, for the benefit of English readers; the Editor of the 'Daily News," however, was unable to give space for the whole of the quotation, but he published a few of the most pregnant sentences showing that Indians and Anglo-Indians alike has united in expressing the hope that Lord Curzon would not return to India in an official capacity.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

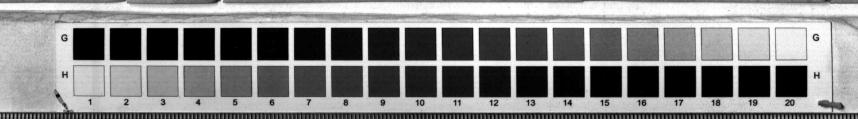
The last Calcutta Gazette contains the following resolution on the Agricultural Branch or the above department:

The Department was in charge of Mr. S. L. Maddox throughout the year. Altogether 184 days were spent by him on tour in connection with settlements, agricultural

m connection with settlements, agricultural work and sericultural operations.

Scientific enquiries.—Considerable progress was made during the year in the enquiry into the alleged deterioration of jute; and special investigations were made into the practice of frauditiently watering the fibre. The Department had the advantage of receiving expert advice in the course of these enquiries from the Inspector-General of reculture, the Superintendent of the Royal of the Garden, the Reporter on Economic Products, and the Agricultural Chemist; and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank these officers for the valuable assistance they Are any Ants Snake-killers? Although no ants can be said to be natural enemies to snakes, and there is something that needs investigation, there is something that needs investigation in saying that I have no hesitation in saying that I have no rever encountered a series of statements so under the properties of the statement of th

> and that his suggestion implicates, by the suggestion of the rinhppine Islands under the jurisdiction of the Chingpine Islands and that it would be well if no practical. In the Universal Exhibition, not practical. In the Universal Exhibition, and taking place at St. Louis, he saw an opportunity of presenting to his countryment at creating to his countryment at creating the countryment at their over-sea possisions were really like. Without resitation one million dollars were set asted and the services of a rew clever and resourceful men were secured in order that the object lesson might be entirely truthful and successful. The result is that, for all practical purposes a visit to the Philippine exhibit is just about as good as a trip to the Philippine Islands, and "Oncie Sam has in it a chance to shake hands with the people of his new possessions and to size up his wards in a much hore comprehensive and decent way than over a Krag-Jorgensen rifle barrel."
>
> So extensive is "the million dollar show in the connection of the finite plant importance. Or course, it such importance. Or course, it such importance is the would be destrable would be destrable that it would be destrable the dovernment of India that it would be destrable to hasten the development were runing so wisely that no reform were secured in order to work out its policy. But how the right policy? If reforms are needed in the lamber of an experimental farm was started during the augustion of the dovernment of India that it would be destrable—that is to such importance. Or course, it such importance. Or course, it such importance is the dovernment of India that it would be destrable that the suggestion of the Covernment of India that it would be destrable that the object is such importance. Or course, it such is such importance in importance. Or course, it is downthant to dovernment of word of importance in importance. Or course, it dovernment of the covernment of unaminary could be obtained at would be dovernment of importance. Or importance is the co periments which it is proposed to make under different conditions or soil and climate.



responsible persons that they proved successful. To remedy this state ful. To remedy this state of affairs, the employment of four travelling overseers has been sanctioned by Government, and a closer supervision of experimental work in the Province is now being exercised. The Lieuten-ant-Governor is firmly convinced, however, ant-Governor is firmly convinced, however, that very much more requires to be done. The Agricultural Department has admittedly failed hitherto to make known among the people the results which have been attained by experiment. Accounts of the various operations undertaken are published annually, but they have not reached the cultivating classes; and even in the vicinity of the various agricultural farms improved methods of cultivation have not been adontmethods of cultivation have not been adopted. There are many zamindars and mered. There are many zamindars and merchants keenly interested in agriculture, but their sympathy and co-operation have not been enlisted. In these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that an agency is wanted to disseminate agricultural knowledge, and to awaken further interest in, and d soussion of, the agricultural development of the Province. Experience in the Central Provinces has shown what immense advantage has followed the creation of advisory Agricultural Associations; and mense advantage has followed the creation of advisory Agricultural Associations; and it appears to His Honour that there is a great field of work open to such Associations in Bengal. Sir Andrew Fraser has, therefore, decided, as a first step, to establish a Provincial Agricultural Association at Calcut a to co-operate with the Director in his work in this Province. Its chief work will be in connection with agricultural experiments and the dissemination of the results of such experiments; but it will also advise Government as regards the programme of Government as regards the programme of work of the Agricultural Department, as well as concerning all matters affecting the improvement of agriculture and the best well as concerning all matters affecting the improvement of agriculture and the best method of reclaiming waste lands. Sir Andrew Fraser hopes that if such an Association proves successful, it will be possible to form, in the interior, Branch Associations composed of members keenly interested in the advancement of agriculture and ready to push improved methods and to carry out in their own villages any practical experimental work which may be entrusted to them.

Sericulture.—The Bengal Silk Committee continued to carry on its useful work in

their own villages any practical experimental work which may be entrusted to them.

Sericulture.—The Bengal Silk Committee continued to carry on its useful work in popularising the use of healthy seed and cantending mulberry plantations. The Liquidenant-Governor is pleased to observe the progress made in extending the silk industry in Midnapore and the Tributary States of Original. In Midnapore a school has been established by local efforts with the object of reviving the silk industry in the district and of improving the agricultural condition of the people by giving instruction in agriculture and sericulture. In the Keonjhar States a trained sericulture. In the Keonjhar States a trained sericulture in the Keonjhar States a trained sericulture and cocoon-rearing and teeling was introduced.

The Sibnur Acrielland Class Them and Cocoon-rearing and Telegraphic Address, "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.

The Sibnur Acrielland Class Them and Cocoon-rearing and Telegraphic Address, "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.

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The Sibnur Acrielland Class Them and Cocoon-rearing and Telegraphic Address, "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.

The Sibnur Acrielland Class Them and Cocoon-rearing and Co

lead to a greater number of students coming forward, and looks to that college for valuable assistance in respect of the trained managers and fieldmen who will be available for the local farms. His Honour welcomes the offer of a scholarship to be held at the Pusa College, which has been made by the Maharani of Dumraon, and shares the hope of the Director that District Boards will come forward to support promising boys who have attended agricultural classes in their

Spread of Agricultural Education.—The Director of Public Instruction has been directed to submit a report showing what measures he would recommend both to develop rural primary schools in Bengal and to supply courses of training specially suited for the teachers of such schools. He will now be asked, in submitting his proposals to consider the suggestions made by Mr. Maddox in paragraph 43 of his report. The divisional farms will afford suitable centres for the purpose.

The Australian Government has organized an expedition under Captain Barclay to explore the region, comprising 50,000 square miles between Eyre Lake and the Western boundary of Queensland. It is a desert of the worst type which has cost the lives of

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removes all sort of fag and expaustion, and is cheerfluness, lik an electric current, in mental dpression due to excessive study, labour of thought, and acts as a safe and effective stimulant. It strengthents the body, increases manly power invigorates the system, quickens the circulation, forms blood and tissue, develops muscles and sinews purifies the impoverished blood, enhances beauty ands grace, stimulates the drooping spirit and restorer youth. It acts magically like a charm in indigestion, heart complaint, cold, and similar affections. In curing the habit of drug kenness, which is regarded by many as incurable, Mrlta Sanjibanee Sudha has been for ent to be of very great benefit, for which the sprit it does not inebriate by the sprit it does not inebriate. MITRA SANJIBANEE SUDHA

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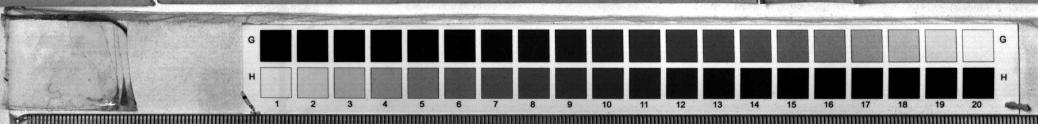
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him and his grand nephew, a lad of thirteen years, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of six months for a number of offences under the I. P. C. As the case is sub-judice, we withhold comments. The following, however, are the salient facts of the case.

Valia Lovilogath Krishna Varma Tampuran (as he should be called) is a lad of thirteen years who for the last several years was a pupil of a little caste school established for the benefit of the Tampuran children belonging to the once kingly Valia Kovilogath

Swaroopam.

Krishna Varma was the favourite of his class. All his master and the monitor of his class. All his Sudra class mates used to stand before him with respect, and address him as "Tampuran" meaning "Lord"—while they referred to themselves ... "slaves." But the master of the class, as became his position as a "guru," called him by what was universally regarded as a more modest epithet—that of "Raja." And the Brahmin lads of the class also recognised that, as belonging to the hereditary priestly caste, they, too, were entitled to patronisingly accost him as "Raja," And Krishna Varma, modest lad that he was, instinctively learned to sign himself as "Krishna Varma Raja," and did not affect the pom-

pous "Tampuran" style. One evening, however, when Krishna Varma returned from school to his palace with shining evening face and half a dozen halfnaked attendants to carry his satchel and umbrella, glad tidings were awaiting him. As soon as he had thrown off his clothes and dipped into the green tank adjoining, his venerable grand-uncle Rama Varma Raja summoned him to his side and told him in laconic style that the Collector Sahib, Avergal had conferred a great boon on his ancient house by promoting every member of it to the rank of "Tampuran" and ordering that in future they should not only call themselves by that name but be so styled by the holy Brahmins as well as by the great Sirkar. He added that somehow he alone, though the Karnavan, was only to be a "Raja"; but it did not matter. "I feel proud, dear boy," he said, "that you and all the other Unnis are said, "that you and all the other Unnis are to be "Tampurans" in future; for to kings without a crown, there's a great deal in a

was wounded when he read it. His favourite boy to be guilty of such immodest style!

Just because he was his favourite, he must be reported. The head master ordered—the little world of school at Tottikulam had not yet heard of Mr. Pinhey's circular—that, as a mete punishment for the lad's misconduct he should have the word "Tampuran" placard

three times round the school.

It was done. With what result, may be imagined. The outrageous conduct of the head master was the talk of the whole neighbourhood. The Valia Raja,—not Tampuran—was advised to put in a complaint before the First Class Special Assistant Magistrate for "defamation." It was a sensational efficiency

mation." It was a sensational affair, and on the day it came up for trial, the courthouse was crowded.

Mr. Eardly Norton, Btrrister-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Chathukutti, a 'para' pleader who had known better days, was engaged by the imperunious pedagogue. was engaged by the impecunious pedagogue Mr. Morton's great eloquence and sparklin humour seemed to carry all before him; and especially, as it was known that he was the Special Assistant Magistrate's guest during s stay at Tottikulam, it was universally believed that a severe sentence would be passed

whose official action in the matter of the cor whose eldest member was entitled to be called a Raja, was the cause of the present case, had instructed him to watch the case on behalf of the Government and give his cept those on whom the Government had conferred it. Ignorance of law, he said, was no excuse for its violation; and the school

master who taught disloyalty to his pupils deserved to be clapped in jail.

Mr. Norton thanked the Dawana Bahadur for having spoken in his client's support, but he confessed his inability to understand all that he is learned friend had advanced. that his learned friend had advanced. He would be glad to learn that the remark that had just fallen from his learned friend was only an instance of "lapsus linguae." His client, far from thinking that "Tampuran" was an inferior title, was preparing a memorial to Government praying that that title might be conferred on the eldest member as well, as it would be a somewhat, embarrassing situation for the Karnavan to be a mere Raja' while his anandiravans were given the more exalted name of 'Tampurans.' Counsel hoped that the learned Dawn. Counsel which would, when his opinion was asked, support his client's petition. He would point out, in fact, that Government did not seem to think that the epithet Raja occurring in names wa any distinctive title. He knew a Deputy Collector who was his client's namesake, being named even in official papers as Rama Varma Raja. He also knew another Deputy Collector who called himself by the name which his parents gave him, Raja Gopala Chari, and no one objected to his doing so.

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with the Government and had received some

An interesting case is just now occupying the learned Sessions Judge of Pindipur, in which Valia Kovilogath Rama Varma Raja and having been so lately conferred upon them by the representative of Government, appeals against the decision of the Special Assistant Magistrate of Tottikulam, sentencing him and his grand nephew, a lad of thirteen. not only wounded the honour of his client's illustrious house but shown his contempt of

illustrious house but shown his contempt of constituted authority.

These arguments had an unexpected effect upon the learned Magistrate. His Honour observed that the people of Malabar had a pecular habit of saying what they did not mean and that, unlike Englishmen, they were fond of lying in the witness box. He therefore, inclined to the belief that the prosecution story was malicious and false, that Rama Varma Raja—although he should have known better—had perjured himself. He therefore, sentenced him and the boy Krishna Varma Tampuran to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Krishna Varma Tampuran to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution party having thus been disposed of, the learned Magistrate next turned to the accused. The latter's guilt had been conclusively established, and he was therefore awarded three months' hard and was handed over to a head constable to be marched away. Our reporter says that a sudden friendship grew between these two worthies to their mutual advantage, but it is not relevant here.

not relevant here.

be released on bail.

His Honor refused bail. As for a copy of the judgment, the Counsel was informed that he would be supplied with it only at Kuttikadu, to which place His Honor's camp was moving in half an hour.

Mr. Norton then moved for a stay of

proceedings for forty-eight hours, so as to enable him to move the Sessions Judge for bail. His Honor, however, found no reason for adopting any such unusual procedure.

The venerable Raja, and the little Tampuran

were accordingly led on foot to the nearest jail, in charge of constable Koman, while a great crowd of Mappillas followed, yelling and hooting.

The Raja and the Tampuran were in jail

for three nights and two days, eating ragiballs offered by clean Cheruma hands and sleeping on beds of straw.

On the third morning was received the Sessions Judge's order releasing the men on bail

An appeal was duly filed; and the "cause celebre" came on before the Sessions Judge in appeal on Monday last. Mr. Norton, who The next day, at the head of Krishna Varma's copy-book was displayed, with proud ably. He submitted that his clients were inflourishes, the name "V. K. Krishna Varma Tampuran."

The poor schoolmaster's sense of propriety the fact that the accused was no right. As showed that the prosecution was right. As for the relative gratness of the two terms "Tampuran' and 'kaja,' he would point out that "Rajah' merely meant—at this stage bulky dictionaries were brought and consulted—'a shining person—and a flake of mica those,' instance, well as gold; while the 'shone' just as well as gold; while the Tampuran' was he who fed the rest'—the

he should have the word "Tampuran" placard and made to walk with it three times round the school.

It was done. With what result, may be imagined. The outrageous conduct of the head but if the Court ruled otherwise, they would submit,

Dewana Bahadur Bhimasena Aiyar appear-Dewana Bahadur Bhimasena Alyar appeared for the crown. In the course of an exhaustive speech, he pointed out that the Tampuran class deserved no consideration. They were an indolent set of people, who did no good to the country, who spent their lives in profligacy, and figured in criminal cases, dacoities and even murders; and yet they had the presumption to style themselves as had the presumption to style themselves as "Raja" and "His Highness," to write petitions in the form of orders, to address the Collector without the epethet of "Sahib Avergal" and to claim exemption from service as jurors and assessors! "To prove conclusively to your Honour" he said "that these Dewana Bahadur Bhimasena Aiyar, the Public Prosecutor, at His Honour's Court. He announced that the District Magistrate, whose official action in the matter of the court of the Board Revenue and had executional opportunities for studying the native character. After observing with prophetic insight that in a 'country governed by a few stangers case, had instructed him to watch the case on behalf of the Government and give his own opinion upon it. The learned counsel then proceeded to show how, in the opinion of the local representative of Government, Raja was a higher designation than 'Tampuran' and could not be assumed by any average that it is a 'country governed by a few stangers 'pride, high ideas, and ambitious thoughts must be stifled,' and pointing out how appropriate it is that in England an opulent mobility and gentry should be encouraged, he goes on to say:—But in India, that haughty spirit, independence and deep thought which the possession of the proposession of the goes on to say:—But in India, that haughty spirit, independence and deep thought which the possession of great wealth sometimes gives, ought to be suppressed. They are directly adverse to our power and interest. The nature of things, the past experience of all Governments, renders it unnecessary to enlarge on this subject. We do not want generals, statesmen, and legislators: we want industrious husbandmen. If we wanted rank, restless and ambitious spirits there are

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Indeed, that gentleman was in high favour LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS. The following amendments, which it is intended to submit to the Bengal Legislative Council when dealing with the Bengal Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill, 1904, are published for general information, together with a note explaining their object:

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN THE BENGAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1885 (BENGAL ACT III OF 1885).

EDUCATION COMMITTEES.

I .-- The following words to be inserted after he words "under section 30" in section 33 of the Act, namely:—"or by an Education Committee referred to in section 65A."

H.—The following section to be inserted after section 65, namely:—
65A (1) Every District Board shall appoint to be members of an Education Committee,— (a) three members of the District Board, and (b) not more than three residents of the district not being members of the District Board

(2) The Deputy Inspector of Schools also shall be a member of such Committee "ex officio."

(3) The appointment of any person referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) to be a member of an Education Committee shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

(4) It shall be the duty of an Education Committee, subject to the control of the District Board and to any rules made by the

Mr. Norton applied for a copy of the District Board and to any rules made by the judgment and prayed that his clients might Lieutenants-Governor under section 138, (a) to superintend all matters connected with the finances, accounts, maintenance and management of all schools maintained by the District Board, and (b) to determine the conditions to be coupled with when grants are made by the District Board in aid of other schools.

other schools.

(5) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall apply to schools referred to in section 64.

III.—The following clause to be inserted after clause (j) in section 38, namely:—(jj) prescribing the powers and duties of Education Committees and regulating the removal from office of m. mbers referred to in sub-section (1) of section 65A.

CHANTS-IN-AID

GRANTS-IN-AID. IV .-- That, in section 65, for the words "the improvement of primary schools within the district under private management," the following be substituted, namely:—(a) The improvement of any schools or class of schools within the district under private manage-

(nent, or (b) the maintenance or improvement of any schools or class of schools maintained and managed by the District Board.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

whether managed by private individuals or Ly District Boards.

2. The amendments under the first head are designed to introduce into Bengal the system of School Committees which in the Central Provinces has proved successful in encouraging and maintaining local interest in education. The Local Self-Government Act contains a section authorising the Local-Gov-ernment to make rules with regard to the work of committees generally, but it does not contain any provision expressly recognising Education Committees. It has, therefore, been thought advisable to add a section to the Act, similar to section 55 (which authorises the appointment of a Finance Committee) authorising the appointment of Education

Committee 3. Under the proposed section 65A (1) the Education Committee will consist of three members of the District Board and not more than three residents of the district not being members of the District Board, while under section 65A (2) the Deputy Inspector of Schools will also be a member of such committee "ex officio." The object of sub-clause the representation of all classes of the community including important minorities or associations or specialists who should have a voice in the educational policy of the district The elected members of the District Boords are interested, no doubt in education no less than in all other matters entrusted to their care. It is thought desirable, however to take advantage of the present occasion to offer additional representation to all sections

Self-Government Act is to empower Government to transfer funds to District Boards for expenditure on the improvement of all classe of schools. At present Government is unable to transfer funds to the Boards for the purpose of subsiding middle schools, technical schools, tols (Sanskrit schools), muktabs (elementary Mahomedan schools) or Madrasahs (secondary frequent source of complaint.

There was a case before the Sessions Judge of Sholapur. Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., in which Badiappa Hussoo, a merchant of Dudni, was charged by Inspector Waller, of the Railway Police, with cheating and forgery. From the evidence it appeared that on the 11th May leet the accuracy Government, is an object of importance."

Pressure of space precludes a full report of the Dewana Bahadur's learned speech, which extorted frequent nods of appreciation from the Superintendent of Police who, under the District Magistrate's instructions, sat at the right hand of the Judge to watch the right hand of the Judge to watch the rocase.

It was 6 p. m. when the Dewana Bahadur the Court adjourned, reserving judgment.—

It was 6 p. m. when the Dewana Bahadur the Court adjourned, reserving judgment.—

West-Cost Spectator."

evidence it appeared that on the 11th May last the accused consigned six bags of linseed from Dudni to Wari Bunder, Bombay, in another name, subsequently altering the rail-to a merchant at Sholapur on the railway to a merchant at Sholapur on the railway the right hand of the Judge to watch the receipt for Rs. 300. Several witnesses interested in the case were examined, after which the assessors gave it as their opinion that the committed criminal breach of trust with respect to a portion of Rs. 90:

West-Cost Spectator." to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHANCE OF WATER often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travellers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. 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 Stanistreet and Co. Wholesals Agents. B K t'and and Co., Abdool Rahaman Addool Kerim Calcutta. Addool Karim, Calcutta,

A CASE UNDER SEC. 110. POICE EVIDENCE DISCREDITED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Mirzapur, Aug. 15. For some time Mr. Warker officiated as

District Magistrate of Mirzapur. It appears that during his time the police did not get that amount of patronage from the execu-tive head of the district as they are supposed to get ordinarily. The following judgment of Mr. Walker shows this:—

"Appeal from the order of Mr. A. C. Hol-mes, C.S., Magistrate 1st Class, dated 6th June, 1903, ordering the 3 accused (1. Sheo Naik, 2. Kandhai, 3. Shyam Sunder) to exe-cute bonds of Rs. 200 each with one surety of good behaviour for one year under sec. 110, C.P.C., in default rigorous imprisonment for one year.

JUDGMENT.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused were habitual extortioners. There is one report of extortion made to the police. There were other reports of beatings and quarrellings between accused and other Maha-brahmans. These reports would show a reason for taking security for keeping the peace rather than for good behaviour. It is nowhere proved that the appellants Shoo Naik and Kandhai are habitual extortioners. except from the police evidence alone. I and bail and discharge the accused Sheo Naik and Kandhai.

(Sd.) S. A. WALKER, Magistrate. 9th July, 1903." There are Calcutta, Allahabad, Madras and

Inere are Calcutta, Aliaharad, Madras and Bombay High Courts' rulings to prove that the object of Sec. 110, Cr. P. C., is to afford protection to the public against a repetition of crimes by the persons proceeded against, and that the order made under Sec. 112, Cr. P. C., is for the protection of the society and not for the punishment of the individual. The police wanted to bind down the brothers Sheo Naik and Kandhai, and on failure to give security for good behaviour to send them to jail. Mr. Holmes did what the police wanted, but Mr. Walker, on appeal reversed the order and discharged the accused Mr. Holmes was so much carried by the police story that he hastened to afford protection to the public which he must have supposed that they badly needed: but that protection was withdrawn by Mr. Walker by reversing the order of Mr. Hollas. was about a year ago, and for full 12 months those two alleged Badmashes were at large to pursue their depredations on the community. But had the society been at all affected by it? I think if the Mirzapur public. The objects of these doments are (1) to provide for the appoinment of Education Committees to assist District Boards in matters connected with education, and (2) to enable the Local Government to transfer funds to District Boards for all classes of schools. will rise even now to support the police story. Will Mr. Wyndham be good enough to enquire what it was which led the police then to proceed against two persons, if he is convinced that their being at large in no way jeopardised the security of persons and menaced the safety of their property? How-ever, Sheo Naik and Kandhai, it seems, have been forgotten, and other persons have, from time to time been named to take their place.

> THE LEGAL IGNORANCE OF MAGISTRATES.

STRONG REMARKS IN THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

Mr. E. A. A. Joseph, Magistrate, 1st class, of the Kulu sub-division of the Kangra district convicted Babu Mewa Singh, of the Forest Department, of offences under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of upon the accused applied to the Chief Court to set as de the order. The application was heard by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rennie in e presence of Mr. Arthur Grey and Rai Sukh Dial on behalf of the accused, and of the Government Advocate on behalf of the Crown. The learned Judge recorded the following

offer additional representation to all sections of the public in respect of educational matters with the object of utilising all the public spirit which exists in the cause of education.

4. The object of the amendment which it is proposed to make in section 65 of the Local to the conviction. The amount of trouble some Magistrates seem to the amount of trouble some Magistrates. some Magistrates seem to take in order to go out of their way to offend against rules of procedure is nothing less than astounding. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code on this point are expressed (see sections of subsiding middle schools, technical schools, tols (Sanskrit schools), muktabs (elementary Mahomedan schools) or Madrasahs (secondary Mahomedan schools): and this has been a frequent source of complaint.

233,234, otc.) and as if to remove all ambiguity there has recently been a Pr vy Council case (see Indian Law Reports XXV, Madras, page 61), which has been followed by this Court in 'Punjab Record' No. 17 of 1908. In cheerful disregard of law and rulings the Magistrate has proceeded to dispose of five charges under Section 409 and one under section 465, or section 468.

Thus, in spite of the fact that the Magistrate has displayed a great amount of zeal and energy over these cases, the whole of his proceedings have been vitiated by his failure to observe one of the most elementary

On the first charge he has been acquitted,

ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholers morous,
pains in the stomach, dysentry and diarrhoes
come on suddenly and so often prove fatal
before a physician can be summoned, that a
reliable remedy should always be kept at
hand. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholers and
Diarrhoea Remedy has no equal as a cure for
these ailments. It never fails to give prompt
relief even in the most severe cases. It is
pleasant to take and every household should
have a bottle at hand. Get it to-day. It
may save a life. For sale by may save a life. For sale by
Smith Standstreet and Co. Wholesale
Agents, B K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman
Addool Karim, Calcutts.

and I am of opinion, after considering the evidence, that the second charge has not been substantiated. It is, therefore, unecessary to send the case back.

The account given by the accused seems reasonable enough; in fact it differs but slightly from the facts found by the Magistrate. There was clearly no intention to cause wrongful loss to Government, as a recepit for the Rs. 62-4 was obtained in full and the debt of Government to Puran Chand vas treated as satisfied in Puran Chand's That Puran Chand did not r gard himself as having any further claim against Government is shown by the fact that on hearing that accused was leaving the valley he sent in two pro notes, one for Rs. 31-7-6 admittedly due in his private capacity, asking that they might be deducted from accused's pay.

The Sessions Judge in his order held that Indian Law Reports X., Bombay, page 256, did not apply. In my opinion it is on all fours with the present case. The mere wording of the acknowledgment is not to be looked at, but the intention of the parties. What I really gather happened was this. Accused went over from Nagar to Sultanpur with Rs. 50 in his pocket in order to pay Puran Chand's bill. Finding that it a nounted to Rs. 62-4, in order to save I mself the trouble of another journey and to get a econd voucher, he asked Puran Chand to give him a receipt in full to serve as a voucher give him a receipt in full to serve as a voucher promising him to pay the additional Rs. 12-4 when they next met, and asking Puran Chand to trust him for the sum. This Puran Chand agreed to do. Perhaps the transaction was not wholly regular, but such transactions occur every day, and no one attaches the least importance to them or thinks of imputing dishonesty to the parties concerned.

A vast amount of misdirected energy has been shown in this case, which might well be diverted into other channels.

be diverted into other channels.

Conviction quashed accused as uitted.

The crop prospects in the Punjab have improved owing to the recent rain, but there are still many districts where more moisture

Major Wanliss, Intelligence Branch, has arrived in Simla on return from Kabul. Mr. Dobbs, Political Department, also reaches Simla this week.

HAMMERS AND EGGS. I have seen hammers, weighing many tons

each and operated by steam, that would crack an egg without crushing it, and yet at one blow smash a lump of iron as big as your head as flat and thin as this sheet of paper. There are several such hammers at Essen, in Prussia, where the German Emperor's guns are made, and at Armstrong's foundry, by the river Tyne, in England. I have looked at these hammers with admi-

ration and awe. They are things to take one's hat off to Oh, to have the power of a thunderbolt combined with muscular control that would enable me to take a moth between my thum and finger without brushing the flour from its wings! And health, too, of course, health which should never, since I began to breathe, have been modeled by an ache, a weakness or any physical suggestion that this condition would ever end.

But there! if wishes were horses beggars Whether the Creator so inteded it I can-

not say, but every human life falls short of

Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. H.C. Oosthuzen, who lives at Stand 875, Richt Street, Burghersdrop, Transvaal, on April 14 of this year, 1904, in which she tells you exactly how she suffered and what the chief symptoms were. It you are suffering from pains in the stomach, or kidneys, from rheumatism, have any the symptoms she describes, would be well for you to act

on the recommendation she gives when she certain Government monies, and sentenced tells you what cured her. She says: "For him to undergo one day's simple imprison-nearly fifteen years I suffered from kidney as jurors and assessors! "To prove conclusively to your Honour" he said "that these men deserve to be suppressed. I shall quote the respectively of sub-clause men deserve to be suppressed. I shall quote the respectively of sub-clause of the companion of all classes of the companion of at Bloemfon ein, during the war I was ta ken into hospital and there remained for over two months. The treatment given me by the hospital doctors gave temporary relief and I was discharged from hospital. The rough conditions under which we were living at the time away from all home comforts did not tend toward building up my aiready shattered state of health. Having some friends in the camp who had been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup, I visited them and from them heard the wonders of that remedy. I purchased two botties and began to feel my health improve. I continued using the Syrup until I was completely cured."

There is no mistaking that story—it is a

plain and simple one. But perhaps you would like to know more about the wonderful curative effects of this remarkable medicine in another case—this time the patient being a man. If so, read the accompanying extract from a letter written on March 27th, this same year, 1904, by Mr. X. Norodien, of the Malay Location, Johannesburg. He says:
"For nine years I suffered from severe pains in the right of the results of the right of the results of the right of the rig in the vicinity of the kidneys, lost my appetite completely, and could only take milk and beef tea; anything more substantial would not remain in the somach. I became so ill that I was forced to take to my bed. A doctor treated me for almost two beds. doctor treated me for almost two months, but without success. On arriving at Cape Town at the outbreak of hostilities, a Malay friend told me of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup. One bottle relieved me, and now I am nover without a bottle in

my house."
Only one bottle, he says, cured him, but he has such confidence in the remedy that he keeps it always handy. He can eat and enjoy and digest his food now. Without fire, no heat. Without digested food, no strength. That's Nature's law. Relief and cure for digestive disorders reside in Mother Seigel's Syrup. Cases on which excellent doctors have looked in despair are daily cure by it, and it is constantly adding to the working strength and

happiness of the world. THE GREAT SUCCESS of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale agents B. K. Paul and Co., Abdoo. Rahaman

PRESSING THE DALAI LAMA.

Gyantse, Aug. 16. Colonel Younghusband called on the Amban yesterday (date omitted by correspondent) to impress on him the responsibilities of the Chinese. The Amban has forwarded a letter to the Dalai Language. Chinese. The Amban has forwarded a letter to the Dalai Lama advising him to come in. The National Assembly has discussed terms and drafted a reply which has not yet been received. The Assembly is holding constant sessions. Supplies are coming in now from Depung. An ultimatum was given to the Sera monastery on the ninth that supplies must be sent to the Camp within five days; failing compliance they would have to be levied forcibly. At present none have been sent in. There are various rumours in regard to the movements of armed Tibetans, gard to the movements of armed Tibetans, but these are not confirmed. A Lama who was captured yesterday with a concealed rifle attempted to escape to-day and made a plucky fight with a sentry, who shot him in the leg. A force of about 1,000 Khams men is known A force of about 1,000 Khams men is known to be waiting east of Lhassa. It is believed they are there to cover, if necessary, the retreat of the Dalai Lama, and do not intend to act on the offensive. Heavy rain is falling daily, and snow is falling on the hills only 2,000 feet above the camp. This augurs an early winter and hardships on the march back.

ATTITUDE OF THE LAMAS.

Gyantse, Tibet, Aug. 16. Lhassa, 11th August:-The situation i somewhat easier as supplies are coming in more freely. There are some indications that the Tibetans are inclined to consider our that the Tibetans are inclined to consider our terms favourably. They are in possession of the draft of the treaty and have considered the articles. A formal reply is shortly expected. It is reported, the main objection is to the amount of the indemnity. Meanwhile, Colonel Younghusband has succeeded in renting a large house with a garden to the vicinity, of which our force will be moving to-morrow. The Dalai Lama is reported to be watching events from the monastery eight marches away, but is prepared to flee further in case we advance. Our force continues to suffer the greatest discomfort owing to steady rain turning our camps into owing to steady rain turning our camps into swamps. What is worse, signs of the coming winter are already apparent. The evenings are now quite cold. Last night heavy snow fell on the surrounding hills.

WITH THE TIBET MISSION.

The correspondent of the "Pioneer" writer from Tailung Bridge on the 2nd August:—
I am writing this letter in full view of the Potala, and about nine miles distant therefrom, and two Tibetan servants of one of the Shape's are watching me in undisguised astonishment, still more pronounced when I showed them how the writing was duplicated. I am afraid the letter must be very cated. I am afraid the letter must be very hurried and short, as unfortunately the post closes to-night and I have only just got into camp after a long day of over nine hours in the saddle. As I write a durbar is proceeding in Colonel Younghusband's tent, at which seven of the highest officials from Lhassa are present, but what the result is likely to be or after how many hours talk it will be arrived at I cannot prophesy and dare not wait to hear. My last letter was a the other side of the San-po, the crossing of which took in all six-days, the last boatload crossing late on Sa'urday evening. The arrangement fixed up by Captain Sheppard for helping the boats across increased the speed from 12 boats on the first day to 41 crossing on the last, so that our return

sant experience on Wednesday. Whilst on a rock some 12 feet above the river he was caught by a rope and knocked down the side of the rock into the river. He was out again in a moment, with only plenty of bruises and cuts to remember the incident by, but it might easily have been avoided.

SERVICE.

An exchange of appointments is sanctioned between the following officers:—Babu Juna and The crossing, and whilst on nada Charan Mazumdar, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Khulna Zilla School, and Babu Juna arock some 12 feet above the river he was out again in a moment, with only plenty of bruises and cuts to remember the incident by, but it might easily have been avoided.

by, but it might easily have been avoided.

The camp on this side of the San-po was a most delightful change after the sandy situation on the other side. We were camped in a popular grove in the midst of the most luxuriant crops imaginable and infinitely finer than any seen previously. In some fields the wheat stood about four feet high and the villages were composed of most sub-stantial well-built houses, the whole valley stantial well-built houses, the whole valley giving the impression of prosperity and wellbeing. Saturday was our last day in this delightful spot, but none of us were sorry to begin the final stage of our march to Lhassa. We marched ten miles on Sunday, and after about four reached the junction of the Kichu and San-po. We bade farewell without regret to the muddy ugly river of the San-po and marched along an easy road up the right bank of the Kichu. The river is neither muddy nor ugly. Its waters are very clear, and its size was a surprise to all of us. One cannot say what the width of its channel is in the average, and it never seems to flow in one channel, but spreads itself across in numerous streams between the sand bank. In many places its width is asy road up the right bank of the Kichu. The river is neither muddy nor ugly. Its waters are very clear, and its size was a surprise teall of us. One cannot say what the width of its chamel is in the average, and it never seems to flow in one channel, but apreads itself across in numerous streams between the sand bank. In many places its width is additionally a surprise to flow in one channel, but apreads itself across in numerous streams between the sand bank. In many places its width is additionally a surprise to flow in one channel, but apreads itself across in numerous streams between the sand bank. In many places its width is additionally a surprise to flow in one channel, but apreads itself across in numerous streams between the sand bank. In many places its width is guite as great as the San-po we find left, and here, where it is joined by the Tailung it forms quite a mighty stream at present full of very swiftly running water. Yesterday our march took in 10½ miles to a place called Nam. The road was easy, and of the same nature as on the previous day, and the only incident of note was the view we got on the march of the gilded dome of the residence of the Naichung Chokyong, or chief astrologer. This building is just beyond the Daipung monactery, and is about four miles from the Potala. To-day's march was 14½ miles, but until one got quite close to the place no glimpse of Lhassa was obtainable, and even now the city itself is invisible. The march began in cultivation, passed through a rocky valley destitute of any sign of crop, and then again emerged into the Lhassa valley, which is fully cultivated and only assumptions and the submatical properties. The march began in cultivation are propertionally to the place no glimpse of Lhassa was obtainable, and even now the city itself is invisible. The march began in cultivation passed through a rocky valley destitute of any sign of crop, and then are propertionally to the country of the

in blue, red and green. A long low ridge of hills came down into the valley on our right and hid all sight of Lhassa until suddenly the Potela came full into view, and we knew we were looking on the principal building of the forbidden city. It is not impressive from this distance, but it stands out clearly at the head of the valley and evidently overtops every other portion of the city. When I have seen it close I will endeavour to describe it more fully, but all we can see from here is a small hill, perhaps 300 feet high, crowned by a red building rising up from white stone walls, and apparently with two large and two smaller golden domes surmounting the whole. I think I may fairly claim to be writing this from the environs of Lhassa. So rar I have not been disappointed. Whether the actual city of Lhassa will bring such disappointment is a secret the near future will disclose.

Master, Khulna Zilla School, and Babu Jnanada Charan Mazumdar, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Northbrook School, Darbhanga. Babu Lalji Misra, an Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Muzaffarpur Zilla School, is allowed leave of absence, for one month and-a-half Babu Ram Dayal Banerja, an Assistant Master, Muzaffarpur Zilla School, is appointed to act in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service. Educational Service.

The following confirmations and promotions in the Subordinate Educational Service are

sanctioned: -Confirmed in Class III. Babu Avinas Chandra Sen, B.A., Head Master, Hooghly Branch School, and now Officiating Head Master, Birbhum Zilla

Promoted substantively pro tempore
to class III.

Babu Iswar Prasad Pain, B.A. Head Master, Barrackpore Government School.
Confirmed in Class IV.

Babu Barada Prasad Ghosh, First Assistant, Physical Laboratory, Presidency Col-

Promoted substantively pro tempore to class

the Malda Zilla School as Assistant Head that the Government Pleader was not likely Master of that institution is allowed leave of to appear that day as he was engaged in the absence for four months and twenty-one days. The following arrangements are sanctioned consequent on the appointment of Babu Syama Charan Gupta, Assistant Head Master of the Hooghly Training School, to be Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Backergunge:

—Babu Makhan Lal Rai Chaudhur, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Hooghly Branch School to be Assistant Head Master of the Hooghly Training School and Babu Kesav Lal Saha, an Assistant Master in the Hooghly Branch School to be Assistant Head Master of the Hooghly Branch School to be Assistant Head Master o

Gonococci are of the srecific causethis disease. These microscopic germs poison the muc.s membrane and thus propagate the disease. Unless these germs are err dicater there is no radical cure. Healing Ba'm totally destroys these germs and so the cure effected by it is permanent and radical. In a day the sting of the disease will be over.

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3. R. Newgent, L. R. C. P. R. S. (Edin), says:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm, for obstinate Gonorrhoea, has been proved to be only medicine that will effectively cure the patients and fulfil which is claimed for it.

2. Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col., I. M. S., M. A., M. D, F. R. C. S. (Edin.) D. Sc. (Cambridge,) P. H. D. (Cantab.), late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc., says:—"... Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhoea... and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease."

4. Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., say:—"I have tried Healing Balm.

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

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

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

Urinary tract and it acts like charm."

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

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

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

Dispensity, says ound successful.

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

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A SENSATIONAL CRIMINAL PROSECU-TION.

THE CASE OF ANJWA BABUS. (From Our Own Correspondent.)
Bankipur, Aug. 16.

The sensational riot case in which two wealthy Zemindars and eleven of their men were committed to take their trial at the

MERAPER SIGNATION.

(Press over Spain Corresponded).

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