

# Anrita Bazar Patrika

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NO. 68

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(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi.

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.  
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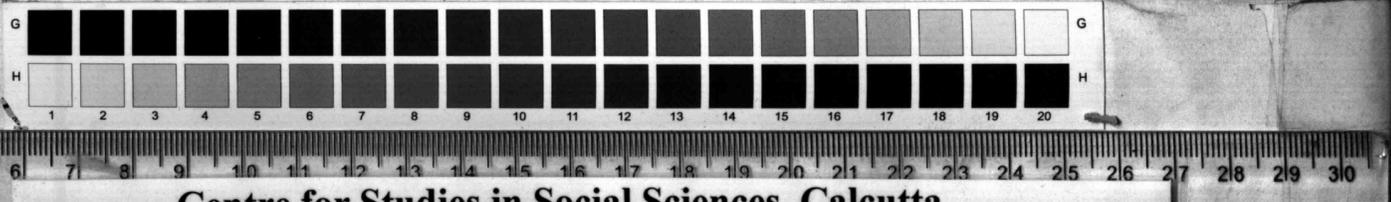
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INDIAN NOTES.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN SILK MANUFACTURE.

Sericulture is making steady progress, particularly in Orissa. 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.

EXCOMMUNICATION BY A RAJAH.

Another interesting case has cropped up in Native Cochin arising from the excommunication by the Rajah of a Sub-Magistrate and two others for the infringement of certain caste rules. One of the excommunicants recently went to a temple to worship, but was refused admission by the head of the temple authorities, and a case of defamation has been filed in the British Magistrate's Court at Chowghat against the headman.

AT WAR WITH TIGERS.

A Munwar correspondent writes to the "Madras Times":—Great excitement prevailed on news being brought by the hillmen that four tigers were haunting their village near Palliyal, about six miles from Munwar. The Superintendent of Palliyal met the whole force late on afternoon, but had only time to wound one before all disappeared in the jungles. This wounded one, the hill men subsequently reported to be dead in the jungle, and later on they had a tale that one of their number was dragged out of his hut in the night; they constructed a very ingenious trap, and secured another tiger, which died from a broken back. The hillmen are armed with quaint old matchlocks with stocks fitting under their arms instead of on their shoulders.

A CURIOUS KIDNAPPING CASE.

Mr. T. Richmond, Barrister-at-law, moved before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer for the release on bail of Ramalinga Kandia and three others who have been committed to take their trial at the Court of Sessions, Tanjore, on a charge of kidnapping a minor girl. The girl, who is alleged to have been kidnapped, is a daughter of the complainant's paternal uncle's son, her mother being the sister of the first accused's wife. The girl was an orphan. In consequence of ill-treatment received by her in complainant's house she sought the protection of the first accused's wife about a year ago and had since been living with her. The case for the prosecution was that the girl was kidnapped for the purpose of getting her married; but the girl's evidence was that there was no proposal to get her married. Counsel urged that the charge was a trumped-up one, and that it was hard that the accused who were respectable Mirasidars should be in remand pending the disposal of the case before the Court of Sessions. Their Lordships ordered the release of the accused on bail.

COLLECTOR OF MALABAR VS. COCHIN DURBAR.

A dispute has lately occurred between the Collector of Malabar and the Cochin Durbar in respect of arrangements made by the latter for the examination of passengers coming to Cochin from plague-infected areas. When the Collector of Malabar was at Shoranur about the end of last month, he objected to the examination of passengers arriving there from Madras by the Plague Apothecary appointed by the Cochin Durbar, on the ground that Shoranur is within British jurisdiction. He accordingly wrote to the British Resident and requested him to advise the Durbar to remove the Plague Inspecting staff from Shoranur. The Durbar was communicated with on the matter by the Resident, and the Dewan has written to him to say that Mr. Pinhey's interference is unwarranted, since he was informed of the arrangement before its introduction at Shoranur, but as he received no reply, the Durbar took his silence as amounting to consent. It was further pointed out by the Durbar that the whole of the line from Shoranur to Ernakulam is British Territory, and consequently Mr. Pinhey could not object to the examination of the passengers at Shoranur; and finally that the arrangements in this connection were adopted with the permission of the Madras Railway authorities. Mr. Mackenzie has referred the matter for the decision of the Madras Government. Another objection Mr. Pinhey has raised is with regard to the locking of the doors of trains at Ootapalam Station. He has written to the Traffic Manager that the trains at this station should never be locked.

Some sensation is being created owing to certain action taken by the Cochin authorities, lately for the prosecution of two Missionaries belonging to the Verapoly and the Bulion Mission who returned to Cochin from Bangalore after the Eucharistic Congress. It would appear that they failed to present themselves for examination as required by the plague rules, and that one of them, without reporting himself before the Cochin Medical authorities, went off to Bulion. The Cochin Magistrate, who was directed to take the necessary action, is said to have issued a non-bailable warrant to the District Magistrate at Quilon for the arrest of the Missionary. The District Magistrate got the warrant executed, but released the Missionary on bail. The Missionary has brought the matter to the notice of the British Resident, who has now placed himself in communication with the Dewan of Cochin, and the action of the Magistrate of Cochin is expected to form the subject of enquiry. Two other persons are similarly implicated. This matter is now before the Collector of Malabar for disposal.

THE PLANTAIN FIBRE INDUSTRY.

We ("Madras Mail") have received the following interesting communication from Mr. T. Ponnambalam Pillai, whose contributions on economic subjects and archaeology have been highly spoken of:—

In one of the recent issues of the "Madras Mail," my friend Mr. M.S. Thiruvaryan Pillai, of Nagercoil, did me the honour of mentioning my name in connection with the plantain fibre industry in Travancore. Since the appearance of his letter I have been flooded with letters of enquiry from different parts of the country, including Northern India. I therefore seek the medium of the columns of your widely circulated journal to place at the disposal of the public all the information in my possession on the subject.

I must at the outset correct one or two errors into which Mr. Thiruvaryan Pillai and my numerous correspondents have innocently fallen. I have not published a special brochure on the subject, but I have made a short reference to it in my lecture on The Mine of Wealth in the Forests of Travancore and What Young Travancore could do to Create Industries. This was delivered under the auspices of the Travancore Government Lecture Committee in April, 1902. The lecture has been published under the orders of Government, and copies of it are available from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. M. LaBouchardiere, M.A. Again, Mr. Thiruvaryan Pillai is not quite accurate in stating that "the industry has been successfully tried in Travancore by Mr. Ponnambalam Pillai." I was of course instrumental in introducing the art of extracting the fibre into the State, for, at my suggestion, the Government of H. H. the Maharajah were pleased to depute three men to Ootacamund to Mr. Proudlock, who is the pioneer of this industry in Southern India. At the instance of a mutual friend Mr. M. LaBouchardiere, Professor of English in the Maharajah's College and a Botanist of no mean order, Mr. Proudlock undertook to teach my men the art, kept them with him for about a month, put them in the way and sent them back with five machines for which I paid Rs. 15.

When these simple appliances were placed before Dewan Bahadur Krishnaswami Row, the then Dewan, and the mode of extracting fibre was demonstrated in his presence, I was so charmed with what he saw that he declared that a great industry was looting in the future for Travancore, and set to work at once to give it a start. He called upon Mr. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., the talented Superintendent of the Travancore School of Arts, to make experiments of manufacturing fabrics out of this fibre. With that inventive genius characteristic of him, Narayana Aiyar took up the matter earnestly, extracted fibre from no less than twenty-nine species of plantains, tried to improve its gloss, durability and pliability by washing it with alkali, soda, and soap and by tanning and dyeing it, that it might excel silk and cotton in all their essential qualities. He also found out that it was ready for the loom soon after it was extracted, and that it required no spinning. He invented the requisite machines for bobbin-winding. He had, further, to improve the ordinary loom, as it was not found working well. But, unfortunately, the result was not as one would wish, for the warp thread was found to break in spite of all possible care. Mr. Narayana Aiyar had therefore to content himself with the weft thread alone from plantain, making use of cotton for the other. Notwithstanding this drawback, the cloths woven in this manner looked like silk and proved to be light and less costly than fabrics made of cotton, and one of them secured a prize at the Exhibition held at Ahmedabad in December, 1902.

From the experiments made, Mr. Narayana Aiyar found out that an ounce of fibre was enough to cover an area for which 3 oz. of cotton were necessary; consequently, the cost must be proportionately reduced. In addition to fabrics of delicate texture, lace and embroidery works, coarse cloths, carpets and curtains could also be made of this stuff. Trials after trials are still being made, so that the time is not distant when success is certain to be attained in manufacturing clothes and other articles entirely of plantain fibre without the admixture of cotton, under the fostering care of Mr. V. P. Madava Row, the present Dewan of Travancore, who takes a keen interest in the technical education of the people and who is ever ready to encourage all local and indigenous industries and thus improve the material wealth of the country. When these experiments are crowned with success, I feel no doubt that there will be a great demand for this cheap fabric of all kinds, and I do not in the least share the pessimistic view of Mr. Narayana Aiyar. But till such time, the enormous quantity of raw material that is thrown away at present throughout India should be utilised in other directions.

In my paper on the Travancore forests I have referred to the uses of this fibre, and prominently amongst them to the manufacture of paper and cordage. The whole of Europe and America are paper-producing countries, and there are lots of mills in India for the same purpose. If plantain fibre could be supplied at a cost that would bring in a profit both to the vendor and vendee I feel certain that it would be consumed in large quantities. I have for some time been in correspondence with European and native firms on the Malabar coast, and I am convinced that to ensure success in the trade, and to create an attractive market, the supply must be perennial, and the persons dealing in fibre should be able to collect not less than fifty tons a year. But the quotations of the firms above referred to have not been very tempting inasmuch as they ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per ton. I think, however, that the price must rise with the demand which should be created by a never failing supply.

CHANCE OF WATER often brings on diarrhoeas. 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. 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. Wholesale Agents, R. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Bahaman Abdool Karim Calcutta.

Mr. Narayana Aiyar thinks that owing to the extensive business that is being done in cocconut coir in Travancore and Cochin there may not be a great demand for cordage made of plantain fibre. It is an undoubted fact that the Manila hemp plays an important part in ship building. In case it is proved that hemp is inferior or equal to plantain (as he has tried to do) the plantain fibre procurable in the country could be exported for that purpose. I have reason to believe that owing to the lack of it in large quantities in the Philippine Islands, other fibres are used either to adulterate it or to pass off for it. One kind of such fibre is that which is extracted from the species of aloe called Adam's needle (Yucca). This is largely to be had in the southern and eastern parts of Travancore and the Tinnevely District and is exported to Europe. From a cursory examination of the fibre of the Yucca and that of the plantain, it will certainly be observed that the latter is superior in point of gloss and strength, and the length of each individual thread is five or six times that of the other. It can therefore safely supplant the fibre of aloe of all kinds, including the broad leaved Agave-American, and create an honest market for its cordage.

Now to the machine. The mechanism of the one supplied to me by Mr. Proudlock is very simple. It consists of a smooth piece of wood 4'x6'x6" on two posts attached to the ground and a blunt knife fixed to it lengthwise with its edge downwards. One end of a string is attached to the handle of the knife, and the other to a long piece of bamboo to form a lever which is pressed by the left foot while the workman stands facing the machine. But this machine is devoid of one important facility, viz., portableness. As pointed out by Mr. Venkatarama Aiyar, of Valavanore, South Arcot, the machine should be so handy as to be carried by a cooly from garden to garden along with one full load of fibre, for the object of the fibre collector should be to carry with him only the marketable commodity, instead of encumbering himself with the heavy plantain stems, to a central place.

The mode of extracting this fibre is as follows: Long pieces of plantain sheaths or leaf stalks less than 2 ins. in breadth are inserted between the blunt knife and the smooth piece of wood referred to above, and then pulled with some dexterity, while the pressure put on the lever by the left foot assists in raising and dropping the blunt knife. This process should be repeated till the succulent matter is got rid of and pure fibre is severed from it. Till some skill is attained there will be breakage, and the whole of the fibre may not be obtained. But constant practice will enable one to secure every bit of it. In some improved machines cylinders have been introduced to crush out the cellulose substance as a preliminary step. When this process is gone through the sheaths become more pliable. Mr. Proudlock thinks that the fibre could be extracted by scraping the sheaths with two sharp pieces of bamboo, which primitive method is the one that is in vogue at present in the Philippine Islands. I have successfully extracted the fibre by scraping the sheaths with ordinary cocconut shells. Place a sheath on a smooth piece of wood or plank, hold tight one end of it by pressing your left foot on it, and scrape it between that foot and the other end, by the sharp edge of a cocconut shell. When you have removed all the succulent matter, reverse the sheath and repeat the process. Of course some skill is necessary in extracting the fibre in this manner, but it can be gained only by experience.

The following is an account of an improved machine made at the School of Arts, Trevandrum, as described by its Superintendent:— The frame work of the machine is in teak wood, and the scraping blade with the squeezing fluted rollers fitted parallel to each other at the top, are actuated by two separate strong steel springs worked by foot levers. The machine on the whole, is sufficiently small and light to enable it to be carried conveniently to the very spot in the plantain gardens where the trees are cut saving thereby a large expenditure comparatively that has otherwise to be invariably incurred in the transport of the raw material. The additional mechanism for squeezing with the fluted rollers which work in advance of the scraping operation gives greater pliability to the plantain sheaths and renders the extraction of the fibre much easier. The fibre thus obtained can consequently retain the full length of the sheaths available, little or no breakage occurring in the process of extraction.

I own a machine of this class but I am sorry to say that it is not portable. It, as well as the one offered for sale by Mr. Venkatarama Aiyar, cannot be placed at the disposal of the ordinary ryot for this reason, and on account of its prohibitive cost, viz., Rs. 10. With this feeling in my mind, I have for some time been trying to find out one which an ordinary cooly could buy without exercising much self-denial. When one day I visited the coir mat factory belonging to one Mr. K. C. Govindan at Paravur, close to Quilon, I found a small portable machine, to extract the fibre of pine-apple (Bromelia ananas) and at my request he tried plantain sheaths and found it possible to extract its fibre. It is built on the same principle as the one described above, but its cost is only Rs. 3. Mr. Govindan is now engaged in perfecting it and rendering it less costly. In this connection I would ask your readers to peruse the pamphlet published by Mr. V. T. Venkatarama Aiyar, of Valavanore, South Arcot, on "Plantain Fibre Industry," sold by Messrs. Srinivasa, Bardachari and Co., Madras, at 10 annas per copy, as it gives a good deal of valuable information respecting it.

EVERY COMMUNITY has been benefited by the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into this country. There is no really a neighbourly life but that someone can be found whose life has been saved by its use. It is the best known medicine for all forms of stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails to give immediate relief and can always be depended upon. For sale by Smith, Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, R. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Bahaman Abdool Karim, Calcutta.

LAND TAXATION AND ITS CRITICS.

A Bill recently published in the "Calcutta Gazette" to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 has naturally given rise to some lively controversy. It is supposed to be an Englishman's special privilege to grumble; but our fellow subjects in Bengal have certainly shown themselves quite capable of using this privilege on every possible occasion; and it cannot be said that any new measures proposed by the Government in these days suffer from want of outside criticism. Nevertheless, we are persuaded that the objections which have been raised to the present measure will receive a fair consideration. The landed classes of Bengal have, in more than one important instance, helped legislation by their loyal, temperate, and well-reasoned criticism of Government Bills; and we have no doubt that their opposition will receive full consideration in the present instance, in so far as it is grounded on reason.

The particular clause in the Local Self-Government Amendment Bill, to which the greatest objection is taken is the one which provides for the levy of new rates on land to enable District Boards to pay guaranteed interest to new lines of railway and tramway. And the objection so far as we have been able to gather, is mainly based on three different grounds. It is argued in the first place that any special tax on land, and not affecting other forms of property, is a violation of the Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue effected in 1793. The high authority of Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir Erskine Perry is cited in support of this contention; but we scarcely think the Government of the present day will feel disposed to reopen a vexed legal question which was fully discussed, both here and at home, when the Road Cess was first imposed in Bengal over thirty years ago. Of greater practical importance in our eyes is the second argument that fresh taxation on land, whether legal or otherwise, is uncalled for and specially inopportune at the present time. It is undeniable that recent currency legislation, and the fixing of the value of the Rupee at Rs. 4d. has had the effect of increasing the real taxation of the country, and has secured for the Indian Government a surplus almost unprecedented in modern times. It is argued with considerable force that a portion of this surplus should be employed in improving the trade routes and the internal communications and roads in Districts, without the imposition of fresh burdens. And it is also pointed out that advantage should be taken of these years of surplus to reduce the number of cesses already imposed on land since 1872, according to the hopes held out in Lord Curzon's Land Resolution of 1902; and that the imposition of fresh cesses in such years would be pre-eminently impolitic as well as unjust. Where, however, as for instance in Madras, which is much less favoured than Bengal in its landroads, legislation similar to that contemplated in Bengal, has already succeeded in opening up communications under District Boards, an objection is afforded which must weigh at least as much in public estimation as speculative anticipations of evil.

The strongest argument, however, against empowering District Boards to impose cesses for local improvements is that such a policy is inconsistent with the character and history of the existing Acts. Public memory in India is short; and we stand in need of being reminded of the views which were set forth when the Road Cess was first imposed about thirty years ago, and again when the Local Self-Government Act was passed about twenty years ago. The resources of the English language were strained to the utmost to make it clear to the people that the proceeds of the Road Cess raised in Districts would be spent on the improvement of roads within the Districts; and Sir Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, gave the most emphatic assurance that no portion of the Cess would ever be spent except for the purpose for which it was raised. Subsequently, when the Road Cess Committee were expanded into District Boards, and new duties relating to education and sanitation were entrusted to these bodies, care was taken to make adequate contributions from the Provincial Revenues to enable them to perform these new duties, so that no portion of the Road Cess might be diverted from the purpose for which it was originally imposed. It is scarcely eight years since Sir Alexander Mackenzie, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, issued instructions requiring that the money spent on roads in the different Districts should not fall short of the Road Cess imposed in those Districts. The history of the Local Self-Government Act from its very inception proves that it was a beneficent measure intended to associate the leading men in the country in the administration of local affairs; and it is contended with considerable force that the Act was never meant to be used as an instrument of new taxation on the people. To use the Act now for this new purpose would be, it is argued, on the one hand, an unwarranted departure from the professed objects of past legislation. But it cannot be forgotten, on the other hand, that growing subinfeudation in Bengal is practical proof of a steady increase in the value of land, in no way attributable to effort of cultivator or landlord. The State, as trustee of the public, has at least as much right to this, or a share of it, as any limited class of its subjects; and taxes levied to improve communications and further increase the wealth of the land have at least an equal claim to respect with not wholly uninterested pleas in favour of any limited class.

The Government urge in their Statement of Objects and Reasons, "that there are many places in Bengal where light railways would prove of great service to Local Trade, and that District Boards would be the appropriate agency to further the development of the country by aiding the construction of such lines." We are in entire sympathy with this object; and we hold that such light railways would not only help local trade, but largely add to the comfort and convenience of the people who are, in some measure, represented by the District Boards. In the note on the Financing of Branch Railway Lines recently published by the Government of India, it was pointed out clearly how independent capital shrinks from feeder

railway enterprise without a State guarantee, and why the course now pursued in Bengal seems necessary, and all informed criticism must be directed to the weak points in that note, if any such can be detected. The Howrah-Amra Railway has been started without the help of a cess, and the Barasat-Basirhat Railway has been guaranteed by the District Board, and is likely to bring a profit and not a loss. It is a gain to the cause of good administration to encourage District Boards in such wise and well-considered enterprises, undertaken on their present resources, rather than to urge them to reckless and foolish enterprises with the help of vague powers of fresh taxation. And judging from the Drainage Act which was passed by Sir Charles Kinloch nine years ago, one probable effect of empowering District Boards to impose taxes for improvements would be, not to hasten such improvements which are now being undertaken in many districts, but to create a needless alarm, and to stop them altogether for a generation to come.

There is yet one more argument against new cesses on land, which has been constantly urged, and which should find a passing mention here. Taxation in India, as was pointed out by the late Marquis of Salisbury nearly thirty years ago, is one-sided; there is always a tendency to heap taxes on agriculture and the soil, and to leave alone other forms of income and property. It is probably not realized that almost every new tax imposed in India within the last 33 years, i.e., since Lord Mayo's Decentralisation Scheme came into operation, has been a tax on the soil. In the United Provinces, for instance, there is a land-cess for roads, a land-cess for schools and hospitals, a land-cess for the post office, a land-cess for Famine Insurance, besides rates for chowkidars and patwaris. We have always insisted on the natural obligation which rests on every landlord, in this country as in England, to improve his property and minister to the convenience and comfort of the people dwelling on his estate. But recognizing this obligation to the fullest extent, we do think at the same time that the fiscal policy of the Indian Government has been somewhat one-sided during the past generation. And the time has come when some of the harassing cesses, which, as Lord Curzon says, are more cruel in their operation than they were meant to be should be gradually withdrawn. The only class of cesses against which this grave consideration does not tell with fatal force are those which can be shown to be likely to improve the status of the cultivator by bringing his produce nearer the markets of the world.—The "Englishman."

THE GANGES IN FLOOD.

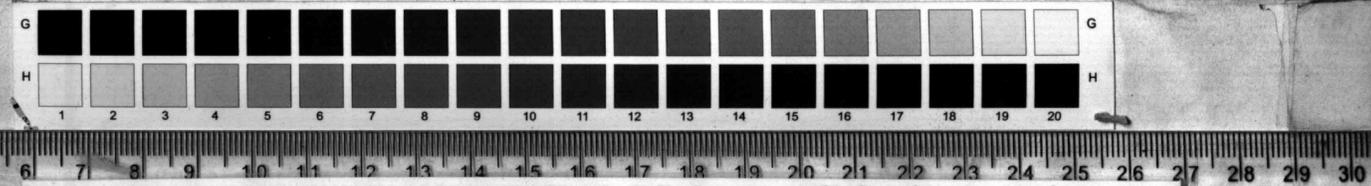
TERRIBLE DISASTER AT PATNA.

Bankipur, Aug. 19. By the overflow of rivers Ganges, Son, Poonpoo and others a greater portion of the Patna District has been inundated causing terrible disasters here and there. The Churland just below the Judge's Court, presents a most shocking and terrible sight. No greater disaster can be imagined than to see the entire and partial disappearance of some of the hamlets on the Churl land. The tall towering trees in the villages—the beautiful villas with rows of trees and around the newly-built temple of Mohadeva in the village Sakuntola with the solitary retreat of the grey-haired Babaji Gokuldas have all disappeared. Just before the sad catastrophe, the waters began to rise and in a quarter of an hour the "Mandir" with its adjoining trees and houses fell with a splash in the deep water and disappeared. Fortunately the Babaji and the neighbouring villagers who were there on the alert, left the place just before the Mandir and the neighbouring houses gave way. Soon as the water began to rise higher the poor people with their wives and children, their cattle and everything portable flocked towards the Judge's Court for shelter and it was, no doubt, an act of great goodness on the part of our District Judge Mr. Holmwood to allow these people to settle in his court-compound until the water goes down and the land becomes habitable. Babaji Gokuldas who left his all to the mercy of the furious element, is now as cheerful as before and is living in a temple close by. The villages Sakuntola Emortola and others which have been thus washed away, are the Zemindars of Babu Deva Nath Shaw of this town and so we hope he, as well as our kind-hearted Magistrate, will arrange immediate relief for the distressed and thus save the poor people from starvation. Several houses on the Kankarbag side have also been levelled down to the ground, homeless and heartless the people live here and there but who is to give shelter to them? There is no sign of abatement of the flood yet.

If the report of the Benegal Murder case which appeared in the "Madras Mail" of the 15th instant is true, the Sessions Judge wanted to consult the District Magistrate whether he ought to accept the recommendation of the Government Prosecutor for making the 11th accused an approver in the case. Mr. Branson, a leading member of the Bombay Bar, who appeared for the accused, had to protest against this unheard of procedure, and to remind the Judge that the question was entirely in his hands.

Attention has already been called to the striking success of the electric installations at the Cauvery Falls for the purpose of supplying power to the Mysore Gold Mines. On the first year's working the net profits were no less than 31.86 per cent, and it is calculated that in five years the total cost (just over half a million sterling) of both installations, providing altogether 6,500 horse-power, will be more than recouped, while the probable net profit for the first nine years is put at £750,000.

A sensational criminal case has been tried recently by Shaikh Maula Bakhshi, Assistant Sessions Judge of Aligarh. A son of a Mohomedan Raj was indebted to a certain Bohra in whose favour he had executed a bond. Finding an opportunity he caught hold of the bond and tore it up. The accused was tried for the offence by the Assistant Magistrate and committed to the Court of Sessions. The Assistant Sessions Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced him to 4½ years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal has been filed to the High Court against this order of the Judge.



THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25, 1904.

ZAMINDARS BEWARE!

The people of India fondly hoped that as British rule in this country grew old they would enjoy more and more freedom. But, as a matter of fact, they are day by day losing what they enjoyed before. Thus the independent States in India represent the national existence of the people of this country; and the British Government, by a generous Proclamation, assured their integrity. When the Government attempted to interfere with the affairs of the Baroda State, there was great row. But almost all the States are now under the control of British Politicals. It was during one administration that Holkar, Panna, and Bharatpur were deposed or compelled to abdicate, and there was no stir in the country.

It was hoped that the British Government would relieve, gradually of course, of the burden of maintaining a costly white garrison which is impoverishing the country, but the military charges are day by day increasing.

The British Government has always expressed sympathy with the aspirations of the natives of the soil for a share in the public services of the country, and had so provided that if the authorities here had respected the pledges guaranteeing the appointments to the people, the latter's utmost expectations would have been realized. But day by day all the public, semi-public, nay private services are being appropriated, for the benefit of the Eurasians, "Poor Whites" and other Whites. The policy of the Government now seems to be to replace the Babus by Eurasian employes.

The British Government generously granted the boon of Permanent Settlement to Bengal and a portion of the North West Provinces and Madras. It seems the Government is going to undermine it.

Let the Zamindars beware! The fate of the Permanent Settlement is gloomy indeed! An article recently appeared in the "Englishman" condemning the Settlement, and the methods of the Bengal and Behar Zamindars. We now see the premier Zamindar of the Province publicly rebuked for his alleged oppression towards his tenants! The article in the "Englishman" apparently was an inspired one; and the official rebuke, following immediately after its publication, will naturally lead the public to suspect that the article and the rebuke are a part of the same plan and the plan is to give a rude and successful shake to the Settlement.

The Settlement was undermined to a considerable extent long before, and the process is still being carried on with vigor. And who knows it not that the Zamindars themselves brought all this mischief upon themselves by their own folly, selfishness, and apathy?

When the great economist, Mr. Wilson, came to India, after the Mutiny, he proposed an income tax upon the Zamindars, with fear and trembling. He knew that he was proposing a thing which was illegal and dishonourable; so he fished for support from among the Zamindars themselves. That support came from the Maharajah of Burdwan. He declared his willingness to be taxed, and the loyalty of the Maharajah was utilized for the purpose of the first blow at the Settlement.

The next blow came when Sir John Strachey proposed a Cess upon land. The Zamindars entered a feeble protest, and they spoiled even that by a voluntary suggestion to the effect that along with them the ryots should also pay the impost. This foolish act produced the inevitable result—not only was the Road Cess imposed upon the Zamindars, but the ryots also. Thus the Road Cess was brought in the country with the indirect support of the Zamindars themselves. And when the Cess was imposed the organ of the British Indian Association declared that it was "a triumph of the British Indian Association! Triumph forsooth! it led to their downfall."

Then came Sir A. Eden, who was appointed the ruler of Bengal, simply because he was a great friend of the Zamindars. This friend of the Zamindars, however, did then the greatest injury possible by imposing another Cess upon land, and thus the P. W. Cess came into existence. And when Sir Ashley left the country, he was voted a statue by the same Zamindars!

And now the Government, after having brought the District Boards under its absolute control, is going to empower them to impose taxes upon land by a mere notification in the "Calcutta Gazette!"

What more need we say about the degradation of the Indians than to point to the fact that, only the other day, the system of competitive examination for the public service was abolished by a mere executive order, containing a few lines! Fancy the situation! The idea is to manage the affairs of this vast country by executive orders. Fancy the degradation of the people, and the nature of the contempt with which they are regarded! The censure passed openly upon the premier Zamindar of Bengal shows that the people are now regarded with much less respect than before.

The Zamindars enjoyed blessings which no other class of our people did. But they prostituted these advantages. By their apathy and folly, they have not only brought degradation to the country, but ruin upon themselves.

The authorities have acted just as shrewd men of the world would do. Why should they not proceed in this manner if the people would not object? We live under a glorious constitution. We are all free, as free as any other British subjects. But the people of India have not utilized their opportunities. They have tamely submitted, where they ought to have entered vigorous protests. Their position is not yet beyond hope. Let them struggle; let them show, by all legitimate ways, that they deserve a better treatment. The British Government has a settled policy: it is never to disregard constitutional agitation when it is sincere, widespread and persistent. We can regain one by one what we have lost by this sort of agitation.

Alas! every one in India is for self. If one Zamindar is hauled up, the others will consider that it does not concern him at all. They forget that their turn may come next. If a blow is aimed at the people, they shrink

in pain, and immediately forget all about it. The Congress holds its session for three days, and sleeps all the year round. The Congress holds two-days' sessions, to go to sleep immediately.

The Zamindars have their Associations and let them unite. Let them sink all petty and personal differences, and act as one undivided family. Let them make a common cause with the middle classes and the masses, for they all are a part and parcel of the same nation. Let them assume their legitimate position as leaders. Heaven knows, the country is in a very bad way, and every one of them should realize this fact vividly in his mind. If the Zamindars, however, remain apathetic; if they do not put their own house into order; if they surrender the position they enjoy and neglect their legitimate duties, the time is not distant when they along with the country will invite dire punishment upon themselves.

A KHASI CHIEF TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

The facts of a very startling case, which was lately tried at Shillong, have been placed at our disposal. Not only does it involve an apparent failure of justice, but also a grave principle touching the status of the Indian Chiefs. The matter therefore deserves the serious attention of all, specially of the Indian Princes. We know how the Maharajah of Panna was arrested on a charge of murder, brought to British territory, tried by a Commission composed of two Englishmen, convicted, and then made a State prisoner. All this was done in violation of the treaty engagements entered into between the British Government and that State; for, no Indian Prince, when accused of a criminal offence committed in his own kingdom, can be tried as a subject of the British Government. The protest of Panna, however, went for nothing. If the other Indian Princes had joined in this protest, perhaps it might have resulted in some good. But as they remained quiet, the Government had everything in its own way.

In the Shillong case under notice is implicated a petty Chief of the Khasi and Jaintia hills. His name is Symburai, and he is what is called the "Siem" of the Maosynram State. He was elected as Siem in March 1890 while yet a minor by an unanimous vote of the populace. The election was confirmed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the usual Sanad was given to him on his executing an agreement on his attaining majority. Now the State of Maosynram, like other similar States in Khasi hills, is no part of British India. Under the terms of the Sanad he has full powers to adjudicate and decide all civil and criminal cases between his subjects except cases of heinous offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for more than five years. He is thus not a British subject but a ruler with sovereign powers. Under the terms of the Sanad he is not liable to be tried and punished as an ordinary criminal; the only punishment which the British Government can inflict upon him, in case of his committing oppression, or in the event of his people having just cause for dissatisfaction with him, is to remove him from his chieftainship.

The terms of the Sanad are clear and explicit; yet, when a charge of murder was preferred against the Siem and some of his followers, he was not only arrested and dragged into Assam, but tried like an ordinary British subject by a single Commissioner, specially appointed, without the help of a jury or assessors, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The Chief Commissioner has, however, kindly commuted the death sentence to that of transportation for life, and the Siem has just submitted a petition to the Government of India against this decision. Now no people are more sensitive about the strict observance of treaty rights than the English. The Thibet war ostensibly is the outcome of the violation of the terms of the treaty by the Thibetans. Surely, the rulers of this country should show by their acts that not only would they not permit others to break their engagements with them, but they themselves also were incapable of doing the same in regard to those with whom they had entered into solemn contracts.

But what do we find in the case under notice? The Chiefs in Khasi and Jaintia hills may not be as civilized or important as the other Indian Princes are. All the same they possess sovereign powers, and were, only a few decades ago, the "allies" of the British Government. The only difference between their former and present condition is that they were then more savage and restless in their nature, and they have now become more civilized and more amenable to reason. That is certainly no reason that they should be converted from "allies" into ordinary British subjects so long the treaty exists.

Indeed, it is quite clear from the provisions of the treaty that these Chiefs, when they commit a criminal offence, are not liable to British jurisdiction. As a matter of fact, since the time the Khasi and Jaintia hills have been brought under British rule, not a single Chief has been put on his trial before a British Court for any criminal offence. The Siem and other Khasi Chiefs, however petty, are rulers of States. As such they possess certain rights and privileges. One of these is that when a Chief is accused of an offence he should be tried by his own peers, which means, by other Chiefs. There may not be any distinct law on the subject, but that has all along been the custom of this country. Indeed, Mulhar Rao was tried by his peers. And this time-honoured custom ought not to have been deviated from on the present occasion. It is quite true that this privilege was not accorded to the Manipur Prince, Tikendrajit Sing, though he demanded it. But that is no reason why other Indian Chiefs, high or low, should be deprived of it, specially when they are not accused of treason but of an ordinary offence.

The manner in which the Maharajah of Panna was tried, three years ago, was open to grave objection. Yet an open Commission, consisting of two Englishmen, was appointed to try him. But, in the case of the Siem, even that privilege was denied him. He was placed at the mercy of a single Commissioner who was not helped by even a couple of assessors. The result of the trial has naturally created great alarm and consternation among other Chiefs in Khasi and Jaintia hills. They now see too plainly

that they are Chiefs in mere name; that when one of them could be dragged and sent to the Andamans like an ordinary British subject, the turn of the others might come next to share the same fate; and that their treaty-rights with the British Government are mere myths.

As regards the result of the trial, we are simply astonished to find that, with the evidence before them, the trying Commissioner could see his way to convict the Siem of murder and pass death-sentence upon him, and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, instead of acquitting him at once, could confirm the conviction and content himself by merely commuting the death-sentence into that of transportation for life. Fancy the prosecution witnesses consisted only of the enemies of the Siem and they contradicted themselves on material points; and there was not a single independent witness to corroborate what they stated. How Mr. Phillipmore, the trying Commissioner, could convict him upon such rotten evidence and Mr. Fuller could confirm the conviction as an appellate court, simply passes our comprehension. Perhaps Mr. Fuller, the Chief Commissioner, who is a fair-minded ruler, had no help in the matter, and he did what he could do under the circumstance, namely, commute the death-sentence into one of transportation for life.

We have no space to-day for criticising the judgments of the trying Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner, which we intend doing in a future issue. In the meantime, we earnestly trust, the Governor-General in Council will be pleased to go through the petition of the Siem carefully and do him that justice which he seeks so earnestly at their hands. He should at least be treated as a State prisoner, and not as a common convict. Many years ago, one of the Khasi Chiefs made war with the British Government in which many people were massacred, including, we believe, two Englishmen. The only punishment meted out to him was that he had been kept a State prisoner at Dacca. The Siem may also be punished in the same way, though, as we said, the prosecution evidence is so weak and conflicting that he should be acquitted in the interests of justice. The Government should also take this opportunity of settling, once for all, the much vexed question of the trial of Indian Chiefs, when accused of a criminal offence.

THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES.

The Thibetans are said to be a non-fighting race. As a matter of fact, they have shown very little fight. The truth is that, in Asia, every race, which came under the domination of Hindu Prophets and Hindu thoughts, gave up fighting as a profession, and was led to regard it as an occupation, unworthy of creatures endowed with a soul. All Prophets arose out of the Orient, and Jesus Christ is nothing but another edition of Lord Buddha. Inexpressible pathetic and soul-elevating are the addresses of the Prophets delivered to men on the last days of their existence on earth. Just study the conversation which Jesus Christ had, on the night before his crucifixion, with his disciples. His advice to his followers was never to think of the morrow, never to care for property, but to preach the Lord.

That was exactly what was the last exhortation of Buddha to his disciples. A few minutes before Sree Gauranga disappeared at Puri in the Temple of Juggannath, he addressed God Juggannath,—"The Lord of the Universe"—in these words: "Lord of my heart, I have done Thy bidding and taught Thy creatures that their highest duty is to love Thee and love one another. I have tried to show how men can attain to Thy Lotus Feet. Take me now in Thy breast and allow me a place there."

All these Avatars taught one great truth, namely, that men must live for the development of their souls, and not for the satisfaction of their baser passions. The Asiatics were thus moulded by their Prophets. Emperors and Kings in India, as a rule, sent expeditions to other countries not to conquer the bodies of their inhabitants, or to acquire land, but to preach great truths. Thus, in obedience to the command of Buddha, Buddhist expeditions reached Thibet by the overland route, and China, Japan and Corea by the sea. It is now almost an established fact that they also founded a colony in Mexico.

China is now the Lord of Thibet; but the present English expedition will change all this. It is England which is destined to take the place that China has hitherto occupied in that country.

It was the problem of life that engrossed the sole attention of the great men of the East, just as the properties of matter occupy the scientists of the present day. When a holy man from China came to Thibet to thwart the Nadia missionaries who were in charge of the spiritual affairs of that country, a holier man was imported from Nadia to meet him. It was thus they sent spiritual and not military expeditions in the East.

In India, the Maharaja of Jeypore took a leading part in settling religious differences. If it happened that a great religious teacher had preached a doctrine which was not agreeable to his rival, the dispute was referred to the king for settlement. The king invited religious men and learned pandits from all parts of India to confer on the subject. In this way thousands of them were collected in one spot for the settlement of a knotty point. Umpres were elected, and the point was discussed, sometimes for months together, the entire country taking interest in the discussion.

The Europeans, on the other hand, owe a nominal submission to Jesus Christ, who no doubt made a deep impression upon them, but was not able to mould their minds. For, the followers of Christ who preached love to enemies, have made it impossible for weaker nations to exist. In Europe temporal powers occupy a higher position than the spiritual. Christ has his representative in the Pope and the Bishops; but, Kings and Emperors, who represent temporal power, are superior to them. In England the Archbishop, the representative of Jesus Christ, has to kneel before the king. This fact alone shows conclusively that Jesus has a secondary place in the heart of Europeans.

In Asia the idea, that the greatest, perhaps the only legitimate work of men is the development of his soul, moulded its inhabitants. In the West, however, the notion, that the acquirement of sovereignty over fellows, is the greatest object of human existence, had

a different effect upon its people. And so the Westerners and the Asiatics present distinct features. Thus it is that the Thibetans are now the object of laughter in the West; because, they have no weapons, nor do they know how to fight; and, also because they allowed themselves so easily to be overcome by the leaders of a peaceful mission that had penetrated into their country.

Precisely in the same state was India, when this country was invaded by the Mussalman hordes. There was none to oppose them, and the invaders marched triumphant. Experience taught them that, to exist they must learn to fight, and so they learnt afterwards how to fight from the Mussalman invaders of their country and recovered their independence. Japan has ceased to be Asiatic, and, therefore, is now the object of admiration of the West.

Thus while the development of the soul was the object of life of the Asiatics, the acquirement of material gain was that of the West. We do not think that, in this matter, the West has any superiority over the East. The Easterner may die a slave, but he may rise a free man. The Westerner may die a hero, but there is no knowing what may be in store for him in a future state.

Of course, the ultimate fate of both the Easterner and the Westerner is an unknown quantity. But let us compare things about which there is no doubt. Take the case of the brave English Lieutenant in the Chitral force. He led the charge; and the fort, apparently unapproachable, was taken. But the hero was killed. He has no doubt left a name behind him, and the soldiers did great honor to his dead body. But he left a child, six months old, and a young wife behind him, to mourn his loss.

Lord Dufferin conquered Burma and got the title of the "Lord of Ava." Lord Curzon is likely to be called the "Earl of Lhassa." But where is Lord Dufferin now? And where is his title of Ava? Lord Dufferin, the brilliant statesman, died as a tool of Whittaker-Wright, a victim of remorse. He died of a broken heart. And will the Earl of Lhassa help Lord Curzon on the last day of his life when he will have to quit this earth alone, accompanied only by his deeds, good and bad?

The following production by one who signs himself "A failed B. A.," is neither prose, nor poetry, nor is it verse, but it has one merit, namely, it is intelligible. His sorrows touch our heart, so we give him space for his "lay."

To the Editor, Sir,  
I am a wretched failed B. A.,  
Kindly, good sir, accept my lay.  
"I am a failed B. A." which means I have no prospects in this world. The only thing open for me is to put a halter round my neck and hang myself or to write poetry. As committing suicide is illegal, and as I am a law-abiding subject of His Majesty, I have chosen the second alternative. The argument of my poetical piece is this. I asked an Englishman, who served in the same office with my father, who is now a pensioner, to explain what is meant by a "Babu," and why the "Babus" are hated. I got my reply, and I have expressed the questions and answers in verse, and that is the

"LAY OF A FAILED B. A."  
Be so good as to tell me Sir  
Who these much-abused Babus are?  
Why is the poor Babu hated,  
Spoken with breath so bated?  
Tell me I am anxious to know,  
Why you hate the quiet Babu so?  
Tell me, kindly, why George Curzon,  
Tried his country to partition?  
Tell me His Lordship's intention,  
Why he abolished competition?

Answer.  
We can bear a Swift's Yahoo,  
But not a Bengali Babu.  
There is more than one good reason,  
Why he offended Lord Curzon.  
Himself greasy, sleek, and oily  
Criticises our so-called folly.  
The object of his newspaper  
Is to on us mud bespatter.

To find fault is his nature,  
He is thus a hateful creature.  
He is not a thing amusing,  
His nature is so disgusting!  
The Babu's chief satisfaction  
Consists in making of us fun.  
Moves slowly for he is so fat  
Yet has taken our coat and hat!  
He is proud and does not well know,  
How to an Englishman bow.

I have been in Ind's other lands;  
They all salam with both their hands;  
He bows forgetting altogether,  
Nigger he is, nothing better!  
Tho' when the Babus abuse us,  
Their attempts only amuse us,  
Yet we cannot do anything  
Without feeling the Babus' sting.  
He will resent if we lick him,  
Howl in chorus if we kick him.  
We cannot a spleen rupture  
Without the Babus' crying murder.

Why hold Empire if at our will  
We cannot a fat native kill?  
As rulers, we have now and then  
To keep things out of public ken.  
If the Babu scents a secret  
He finds it out like a ferret!  
The Secret Act shows profound wisdom  
"Till check meddling Babudom.

Fancy this brown-skinned villain  
Wants to be a civilian!  
Doctor, lawyer, or Engineer  
He is always competitor;  
Editor or school master  
The wretched beggar is everywhere.  
If there is a fat post vacant,  
Surely he for it is claimant;  
It is delusion, his culture  
The Babu is a hungry vulture!  
He learns English for the purpose  
Of good fat berths depriving us.

When Herbert Paul carried his motion,  
There was fear and consternation,  
Swooned away pious quadstone,  
And heart-rending was "The Times" moan.  
They all cried, "what should we do  
We would be ruined by the Babu.  
In examination would he beat us  
And thus of every post cheat us.  
Opportunities fair given  
The Babu is sure to win.  
Alas! alas! what shall we do  
To get rid of oily Babu?"

To crush this Bengali nation

Was brought into requisition  
John Pedru the Eurasian;  
Yet nothing so much dreads good John  
As competitive examination.  
Thus was Curzon of opinion  
India needs no competition.  
The object of this partition  
Is Babu's emasculation.  
And thus the world says of Curzon  
He is a superior purzon.

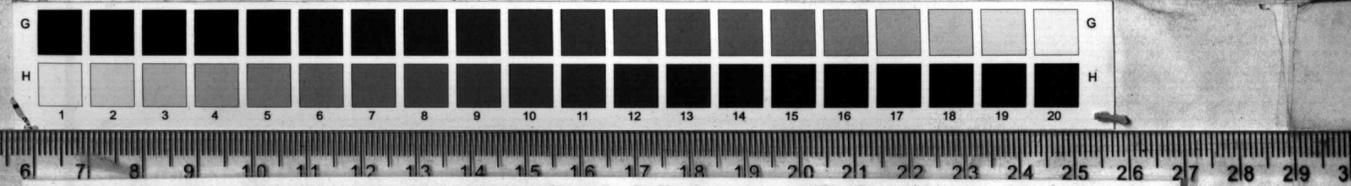
We thank the "Englishman" for its protest against the Local Self-Government Amendment Bill, which has created such deep alarm in Bengal. The article of our contemporary, over the heading of "Land Taxation and its Critics," is reproduced elsewhere. The "Englishman" facetiously remarks that, grumbling is not an Englishman's special privilege; "our fellow subjects in Bengal have certainly shown themselves quite capable of using this privilege on every possible occasion." There is, however, this difference; an Englishman grumbles in season and out of season, and both reasonably and unreasonably; the apathetic Indians raise their voice only when a real danger is before them; and they never grumble without substantial reason. If our contemporary will care to go through the history of legislation in this country, he will find one remarkable fact. Excepting the Calcutta Municipal Bill of Sir Richard Temple and the Local Self-Government Bill of Lord Ripon, we do not remember to have come across a single public measure of the Government which was not introduced either with the object of curtailing the liberty of the Indians, or imposing taxation upon them, or arming the executive officers with enormous powers. Hence the hue and cry which has followed the introduction of almost every Bill, either in the Imperial or the Local Councils.

With regard to the Bill in question, the real position is this. The Government has absolutely no right to tax land in Bengal which has been permanently settled; why does it then attempt to impose a Cess upon it and create unnecessary unrest? Then again, District Boards, constituted as they are, should on no account be empowered to construct tram and railways. For, the only sources of income in their hands is the Road Cess, and the proceeds of the Cess cannot be applied to such undertakings as tram and railways, without making the late Duke of Argyll, Sir George Campbell and other high authorities breakers of a sacred pledge. Indeed, if the Indian authorities from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had not given the solemn promise, in as distinct terms as it is possible for the English language to do, that the Cess Fund would not be devoted to any other objects than those for which it was imposed, the Zamindars would have never agreed to the imposition of the Road Cess, and the Government would have to do it at the point of the bayonet. And, as the construction of the tram and railways was not one of these objects, so the Boards should not be empowered to do so. If the Government want to make the Boards construct railways and tram, and do other works which the Bill contemplates to throw upon them, let the Government supply them with necessary funds. What the Government, however, means to do is to fasten a number of additional duties upon the Boards, knowing full well that they have no other fund than the Cess Fund, without making any grants to them, and then to empower them to meet the cost of these works by taxing the lands of those who live within their jurisdiction. And, they are further proposed to be empowered to impose the tax by a simple notification in the "Calcutta Gazette." This is the gist of the Bill. Need our contemporary be surprised why it has led to grumbling among the people of Bengal? Of the 78 millions in Bengal almost 68 have interest in land. So the proposed Cess will practically affect the entire population of the Province, from the highest Zemindar to the meanest agriculturalist. The grave nature of the measure can thus be easily realized.

There is a grim humour connected with the case of Monohar Chatterjee of Tangail, who is now being prosecuted for alleged embezzlement of Municipal money. The reader may remember how his old father sold his property to make good the money alleged to have been embezzled by his son on the assurance of the Municipal Commissioners that he would not be prosecuted in that case; and also how the District Magistrate of Mymensingh, without having regard to the position of those Commissioners, took criminal proceedings against Monohar. The reader may naturally conclude that the fine sense of justice of Mr. Thompson would not allow him to let Monohar escape without tasting the sweets of a criminal prosecution. But that is not it. In short, Mr. Thompson was quite willing to let him off if his father would pay double of what was embezzled. We quote the following from the letter of our Tangail correspondent:

"In one of his official communications in reply to his father who had prayed to his worship to spare his erring boy—the only prop and stay in his old age, the good Magistrate said that if he (Monohar's father) liked to save his boy, he should pay double the sum embezzled, and put the amount in the hands of the Magistrate so that he might give it to any charitable institutions as he liked."

The Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram has for the third time been unanimously recommended by the non-official members of the N. W. Provinces Council as their representative to the Viceroyal Council. The Bengal seat in the same Council, vacated by Dr. Ashu Tosh Mukherjee, will be filled up in the course of a few days. There are, we believe, three candidates for it. The number of non-official members who will select one of them is ten. The process to be adopted is this. The non-official members will be first asked to send their votes in writing. If none of the candidates succeed in securing an absolute majority of votes, that is to say, six, the non-official members will be again asked to vote in the same way. If the second voting also results in a fiasco, the non-official members will be invited to meet under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor and choose their representative. If they fail to do it, that is to say, if none of the candidates get six votes, or there is a tie, the Government will appoint its own man to the vacancy.



The Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government has just written to the ten non-official members to elect their representative and send their votes in writing to him.

The Administration Report of the Gondal State for 1903-4, which is before us, is, as usual, interesting and useful reading.

His Highness the Thakur Sahab of Gondal secured a liberal education for himself by a long stay in England. We are glad to learn from the Report that the heir-apparent Shri Bhadrarajee has also received a similar training.

It goes without saying that if Indian States need anything it is liberal education; and the rulers of the States cannot create a taste for it among their subjects in a better way than by establishing local educational institutions.

As for the Thakur Sahab, it has been the constant aim of his life to abolish petty and vexatious taxes imposed upon his subjects, and during the year under notice, he has removed the impost levied from gold-lace workers in Dhoraji with the object of giving an impetus to that useful industry.

We are glad to see that the drastic order which the Commander-in-Chief issued on the 10th of June 1903 for putting a check upon military aggression has had its desired effect.

The Indians also need protection from civilian aggression. Like the Commander-in-Chief, the rulers of Provinces may also issue certain drastic orders for the guidance of Police and Magisterial Officers.

The department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, in its first forecast of the sugarcane crop is reported to have suffered no injury from any cause: germination was good; hot winds were this year less severe than usual, and the supply of water for irrigation was sufficient.

Scraps.

The second suit for damages against the Madras Railway in connection with the Mangapatnam disaster in September, 1902, was disposed of at the High Court, Wednesday.

A permanent boat route between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal has long been under the consideration of Government. All the existing routes were open only during monsoon period and the Government have arrived at an important decision regarding the Madanpur Bil route, which shortens the river communication between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal.

It must be fresh in the minds of our readers how the town Sub-Magistrate of Trinchnopoly was humiliated by the District Magistrate at the instance of the local police. As this single instance of the humiliation of a Magistrate or rather the triumph of the police over the subordinate magistracy is enough to strike terror into the hearts of all Sub-Magistrates and to make them play the tune which petty police officers desire them to play, the matter ought not to be allowed to pass in silence.

The vernacular weekly of Silchar of the same name to hand has a typical case of blow for blows. The boss of the Kumbhir Tea Garden was away from the garden and his deputy was in charge. This deputy Mr. Kingsley sent for the doctor of the garden. The doctor put in his appearance as usual with his shoes on. Mr. Kingsley took exception to this and ordered the doctor, who is a native of Bengal, to enter his august presence barefooted.

Our Tamil correspondent writes:—The following incident took place at a village within the jurisdiction of Thana Sabang, District Midnapur. Learning against the tenant which crowns the top of a temple was sitting the monkey, a fairly strong one of the species.

At about 9 p.m., on the 28th July last a Brahmin young man, named Ram Chand, who used to sell "pakauris" near the Qazi Haaz, Delhi, caught hold of a sweeper girl, threw her down, sat on her chest, cut off her nose with a razor and ran away, saying "Wretch thou hast been torturing me to death."

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ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Aug. 5.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN TO INDIA. Last week a rather mysterious rumour was circulated that Mr. Arnold-Forster was about to resign his seat in Parliament.

Since its publication, however, Mr. Arnold-Forster has declared that he will not again seek election at Belfast; it would seem that he will still remain in Parliament, but will choose an easier seat to contest on account of his weakening health.

There is one reason that may weigh with him to cause his return. The Unionist Party is a big one, but it has already two kings fighting for the crown, and there is very little room for a third.

Another Curzon speech. In India Lord Curzon probably made more speeches than any other Viceroy, and now, during his stay in England, he is not allowing his powers of oratory to rust.

Lord Curzon's bubble empire. In India Lord Curzon probably made more speeches than any other Viceroy, and now, during his stay in England, he is not allowing his powers of oratory to rust.

India are more ill defended against drought than they were before the recent spells of famine. Here, among the High Priests of Imperialism, is that very sin which Lord Curzon castigates in other people.

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Calcutta Gazette.—Aug. 24.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mullick, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Asutia, Nadia, who was posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the kangpur district, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Nadia district.

The following confirmations, promotions and appointments are sanctioned in the Indian Civil Service, but the officers concerned will continue to act in higher appointments or grades, if any, until further orders:—

Mr. H. H. Holmwood, confirmed in the second grade of District and Sessions Judge. Mr. A. Goodeve, vice Mr. H. Holmwood. Confirmed in the third grade of District and Sessions Judge.

Mr. A. H. Vernede, substantively pro tempore, vice Mr. A. N. Moberly, appointed temporarily to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, and temporarily, vice Mr. R. G. Kilby.

Mr. W. A. Marr, vice Mr. R. G. Kilby, appointed temporarily to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade.

Mr. E. B. H. Panton, vice Mr. F. J. Jeffries, confirmed. Mr. J. F. Graham, vice Mr. A. H. Vernede.

Mr. J. F. Graham, vice Mr. A. H. Vernede, is allowed special leave for three months, in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. Syed Ahmad Nawab, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purnea, is allowed leave for one month.

Maulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed an extension of leave for six months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Appointments and Transfers. Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, substantive pro tempore Additional Munsif in the district of Midnapore, who is now acting as a Munsif of Contai in the same district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nripendra Nath Sarkar, is appointed substantively pro tempore to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai.

Babu Nripendra Nath Sarkar, substantive pro tempore Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Additional Munsif in the district of Bhagalpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Madhepura.

Babu Baku Lal Biswas, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Chikandi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nanni Mohan Bandopadhyay, or until further orders.

The following promotions, confirmations and appointments are sanctioned in the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service:—

Promoted to the first grade of Subordinate Judges. Babu Akshay Kumar Basu. Babu Lal Gopal Sen. Promoted to the second grade of Subordinate Judges.

Magnetic iron sand had recently been discovered on the south coast of Java, and it is reported to be very valuable. The persons who made this discovery have obtained concessions from the Government, but have no capital to work them and are ready to accept any fair offers in order to form a Company for the establishment of an iron and steel plant.

Referring to the case of Sardar Mewa Singh, which called forth strong remarks from Justice Rennie, the "Tribune" says:—The conviction was of course quashed and the accused acquitted. But as we have said, there are more things connected with the case likely to interest the public than what are recorded in the judgment.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Tokio, July 25.

In my letter dated the 25th May last I gave an outline of the industry Indian students are learning here. The Higher Technological School of Tokyo is the largest Technical Institute in the East and its working will greatly help the promoters of the Industrial scheme which is now on foot in India.

The Indians here are not so respected as other foreigners. The other day the Director of the Higher Technical School here addressing an Indian student said:—"Why do you come to Japan to trouble us. Your country is bigger than ours and is richer. I have heard that there are many rich men there who spent their monies in various ways. Can they not found a Technological School like here in Japan? It is really shameful. Our country is very poor but see what she has done. I am really very sorry, &c. &c." People in India generally believe that Japan, being a Buddhist country, loves India; but that is not the fact. She is very busy. She has to keep pace with the other civilised nations of the world. She has no time to think of India. There is no love for India if her children do not exert themselves.

Education is the watch-word of this country and it is so in other civilised countries. There is a great difference between the higher standard of the Indian Educational System and that of Japan. The Imperial University is established after the model of the American University. It is situated on a hill in the Hongo quarters of the town with beautiful buildings, all constructed after foreign style. The staff of the University consists of well-known Professors and Lecturers all educated in foreign countries. The University students here can generally speak in three foreign languages, viz, English, French and German. The Japanese students are very intelligent and they have special instincts for sciences. Every department of the University has special research courses where students, after graduating, work. Naval Architecture and Technology of Explosives and Arms and Engineering are included in the Imperial University course.

Two students from Nepal are in one of these courses, viz, Technology of Explosives and Arms and Engineering. For the practical work they sometimes attend Arcinals at Tokio Yossako. There are now three Indian students in the University, two in the Science course, and one in the Pharmacy course. The education of a Japanese male child generally begins when he reaches the age of seven. Education is compulsory. The great Mikado of Japan—the present ruling Emperor Maphu-ho—declared when he took up the reins of the Government after the great restoration of 1868, that there should not be a single village with an ignorant family and a single family with an ignorant member. And here is the result that followed this noble declaration. The following is the list of boys and girls receiving education in Japan in proportion to the total population:—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.
1897	80.67	50.89
1899	85.06	59.04
1902	93.78	81.00

In the present year about 90.70 of the school-going population are receiving education. A child enters at first the primary school, and spends there 8 years then the first high school or the Technological School or the foreign language school and spends there 3 years. After eleven years' training when all the mental faculties are well developed, he enters the University where he receives education not in any way inferior to that of Oxford or Cambridge. Thus a Japanese young man is trained.

SOMETHING LIKE MIRACLE.

A Chickballpur correspondent writes:—A friend of us writes to us from Gudibanda, that what would have been a miracle, if happened, took place at Gudibanda on the morning of the 16th instant, when the saint of the Jains, who predicted his passing away from all mundane concerns, was trying to breathe his last. As the prophecy of his voluntary departing was circulated round about, anxious public gathered round the place, and in the presence of curious admirers, the saint began to manifest his death struggles which commenced at 8 a.m. sharp and lasted for full 3 hours. A few of his devotees supported him, lest he should fall and the struggle of the "Atman" or soul was great. The saint appeared evidently agitated and all discerning eyes noticed the hard breathing which scared high in circles. The saint lost consciousness; and when the struggle was acute, it was believed he would pass away at the prophesied hour, but the spirit struggled hard and became uncontrollable. The lost pulse began to heat after an hour and the cold limbs which had lost all vitality regained their vigour, the saint got back his consciousness and gave out that the struggle could not be continued. There was a clam for half an hour, but a sort of tremour was visible over the body, as the nerve centre became again alive to life and vigour. The saint remarked that he passed over a crisis and his death was reserved to better times after two years. The Jains had mustered strong and as usual on such occasions all funeral arrangements were pre-arranged and the pyre erected of sandal-wood was ready to consume the remains of the great saint. But to the great joy of the loving Jains, the saint was one more himself.

No further news of any importance has reached Simla about the Tibet Mission. The National Council has been sitting idle, and so far has done nothing for the negotiations. It is anticipated the Dalai Lama may return to Lhasa shortly. The supply difficulty continues.

A Resolution of the Government of India on the Return of Accidents on Indian Railways for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1903, states that with an increase of 932 miles, or 3.62 per cent., in the mean mileage worked, and of 1,082,000 miles, or 1.14 per cent., in the train-mileage run, the number of train accidents increased by 372, but the total number of persons killed and injured fell from 177 and 292 to 77 and 218, respectively. The total number of casualties to both passengers and servants from all causes (train accidents and accidents from causes other than accidents to trains) decreased under killed from 1,281 to 1,144, or by 7.07 per cent.; the number injured, viz., 1,141, being the same as in the previous year.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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

Indian Railway Earnings.—Indian Railway earnings continue to improve and are already nearly ninety lakhs of rupees ahead of those of the corresponding period of the official year 1903.

Postal Department.—Babu Nani Gopal Banerji, Superintendent of Post Offices in the Rs. 200 grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month and 18 days, with effect from the 2nd August, 1904.

Legislative.—To-day's "Calcutta Gazette" announces the election of Babu Nalin Behari Sircar, C.I.E., to the Corporation seat on the Bengal Legislative Council.

Trade of Calcutta.—The total trade of Calcutta by sea with foreign countries for the month of July was valued at 792 lakhs or an increase of seventy-seven lakhs as compared with July, 1903. In exports the trade fell by nearly four lakhs in value but imports advanced by as much as 81 lakhs. Of this latter sum general merchandise contributed fifty-two lakhs and treasure nearly twenty-nine lakhs.

Foreign Trade.—For the first four months of 1904-05 the foreign trade of Calcutta was valued at thirty-one crores or an advance of more than four crores on the trade for the same period of 1903-04. To this large increase imports have contributed 2½ crores, of which seventy-one lakhs represented general merchandise, the remainder being chiefly represented by gold to the value of 183 lakhs. Exports contributed 146 lakhs to the increase.

Application for Letters of Administration.—At the High Court before Mr. Justice Woodroffe, Mr. Macnair applied for letters of administration in the goods of C. S. Gibbs, late Locomotive Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, who died in Scotland on the 21st April, 1900, leaving assets within the jurisdiction of this Court. The application was made on behalf of the brother of the deceased. His lordship made the order asked for.

Extortion by Oppression.—Is it true that the local theatre at Khulna, of which the patron is the Magistrate of the district, is maintained mainly, if not solely, by money extorted by threats and persuasions from the religious public of the district? At least the local paper says so. If this be the real fact all what we can say is that the practice should be discouraged and discontinued with a high hand by the authorities concerned. The District Magistrate should also see to this.

Weather and Bengal Crop.—The rainfall during the week was general and in some places heavy. Excessive rain caused injury to crops in Bankura, Patna, Saran and Palamu. Crops were also damaged by floods in some parts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Murshidabad, Patna, Malda and Sonthal Parganas. In Monghyr two thanas (Goori and Begusarai) are reported to be flooded, and in Bhagalpur some parts of two thanas owing to an unusual rise in the Ganges. Transplantation of winter rice going on, but more rain is needed in Puri. Prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from 15 districts. Fodder and water generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 5 districts, has fallen in 9, and is stationary in the remainder.

Wife Murder at Barrackpore.—On the evening of Friday last the Barrackpore Police was informed that an atrocious cold-blooded murder was committed at Chononpooker near the Barrackpore Railway Station. The Police Officer in charge of the local Thanna hastened to the spot and found that a young married Mohamedan girl aged about eighteen years was lying dead in the kitchen with a gaping wound on her head. On enquiry it transpired that for the last few days the husband and the wife were quarrelling with each other over domestic affairs and on the early morning of the occurrence he asked his wife to get his meal ready little earlier and went out on his work and on his return home he found that the meal was not prepared and his wife was sleeping. This enraged the husband so much that he at once struck a fatal blow with an axe which he had in his hands on her head causing an instantaneous death. The accused was arrested and will shortly be placed on his trial.

A Serious Allegation against a Police Officer.—On Tuesday before Moulvie Sorajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, Mr. Beddac of Ekhalpore was placed by the Police to answer a charge of being drunk and disorderly on the public street. The accused stated that he had never been drunk as alleged by the Police but a false charge had been laid against him in order to put him into difficulty and lower him in the estimation of his friends and dismiss him from his service as he was a Government Officer. He further stated that an Inspector of Police had for some time past been carrying on an intrigue with his wife, Mrs. Beddac and this came to his knowledge very recently and in support of his statements he produced a registered letter written by the said Inspector of Police to his wife. The Court after perusing the letter ordered him to send it to the Commissioner of Police. The wife also had brought a case against him for habitual ill-treatment and cruelty, the date of which was fixed for hearing. The Magistrate ordered that the cases of drunkenness as well as of cruelty would be heard together on that day.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Rai Mati Lal Mukherjee Bahadur is appointed to be a Civil Surgeon, with effect from the 10th May 1904, vice Assistant Surgeon Nemai Churn Chatterjee, retired, and is posted to Bogra; and Assistant Surgeon Kunja Lal Samyal is appointed to be a Civil Surgeon, with effect from the 1st July 1904, vice Assistant Surgeon Brojo Nath Shaha, Rai Shabeb, retired, and is posted to Noakhali. The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons of the first grade are promoted to the Senior grade:—Assistant Surgeon Rai Gurn Churn Das Gupta Bahadur, with effect from the 10th May 1904, vice Assistant Surgeon Rai Mati Lal Mukherjee Bahadur; Assistant Surgeon Mohendra Nath Das, with effect from the 26th May 1904, vice Assistant Surgeon Behari Lal Pal, retired; and Assistant Surgeon Khirode Chandra Choudhuri, with effect from the 1st July 1904, vice Assistant Surgeon Kunja Lal Samyal.—Senior Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghosh, attached to the Bhagalpur Dispensary, is appointed, with effect from the 3rd August 1904, to act as a Civil Surgeon and is posted to Jessore.

A Contempt of Court Case.—Our Mysen-ging correspondent says:—The appeal preferred by the Muharar of Babu Harihar Chukerbutty, pleader, against the sentence of a fine of Rs. 5 on a charge of contempt of court passed by Babu Nayanajai Bhattacharja Deputy Magistrate, has lately been disposed of by our District Judge. The appellate court found the Muharar not guilty, and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded. The Judge found nothing disrespectful in the conduct of the Muharar and further remarked that the Deputy Magistrate was not then engaged in any judicial work.

Charge Withdrawn.—The case in which one Hera Lal Bar, a native Christian of Tally-gunge was charged with having assaulted his father-in-law under circumstances already reported came on for hearing on Tuesday, before Syed Mohamed Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. After Rev. H. J. Jennings, Secretary to the Board of Mission was examined for the defence, the complainant intimated to the Court that His Grace the Lord Bishop of Calcutta having agreed to settle the matters between them, he was prepared to withdraw the present case provided that the accused also withdraw the charge of adultery which was brought against Rev. Bhattacharjee, pending in the Joint-Magistrate's Court and allowed to be decided by the Lord Bishop. Both parties accordingly with the permission of the Courts concerned withdrew the charges.

Murder at Basirhat.—Mr. Mar, the District Magistrate of Alipore, passed an order in the matter of a murder case in which one Fala Gazi and his brother-in-law Khoda Gazi of Basirhat were charged with murder and were discharged by the local Sub-divisional Officer. It was stated that the first accused who had some time ago mercilessly branded his girl wife with a pair of red hot iron tongs was convicted and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment on the complaint of his father-in-law. One night after his return from jail the accused No. 1 accompanied by the accused No. 2 went to his father-in-law's house and found him sleeping in the verandah of his house and there cut off the head of the old man with a sharp tapping "dao." The District Magistrate after hearing Babu Huri Paddo Mookerjee directed the Sub-divisional Officer to take additional evidence and committed the accused to the Court of Sessions for their trial.

A Police Officer sent to Jail.—On Tuesday, before Babu Krishen Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore one Paran Chander Sukul, the Head Constable in charge of the Bellagacha Out Post and three other constables were charged with having taken illegal gratification and wrong confinement. Some carts laden with mangoes were passing by the out-post when the Head constable demanded mangoes from the cartmen who refused to give him any. On this he ordered the three constables to drag the cartmen from their carts and confined them in the out-post. At last the complainants agreed to give some mangoes on which they were released. The accused pleaded not guilty and stated in their defence that this case was totally false and malicious one. The Court found the first and second accused guilty, sentenced the former to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and the latter to pay a fine of Rs. 20 and acquitted the rest two. Mr. Mendees with Babu Ashutosh Sen defended the accused.

THE FLOODS AT MONGHYR.

Monghyr, Aug. 21. The floods in the Ganges near Monghyr have chiefly affected Begusarai, the bund being breached in about a dozen places. The Tirdut Road near Begusarai has been flooded, the water, however, being held back by the Railway embankment. The country is now flooded eight miles east and west of Begusarai. Between the railway and Ganges where the flood current is strong kutcha houses have collapsed, and at Begusarai where the water is deep owing to being kept back from spreading over the country by the railway embankment and the road, houses with mud walls have collapsed. At present the depth of the water at this place is five feet. The worst is over, as the Ganges is gradually falling. On Saturday a European rescue party went within three miles of Begusarai to save lives. Some people were saved at Begusarai by a party including the Collector. So far information has been received of only six deaths from drowning. The condition of the people in the flooded areas is not serious, as the water is falling. The crop chiefly affected is Indian corn, which was, however, to a large extent harvested. The people are now securing ears of corn that show above the water. The grain stores in the affected villages have not been much damaged, and consequently the floods will not cause severe hardship. The Commissioner and Collector of the district are now engaged on measures of relief. When the water in the river has fallen sufficiently the bund will be cut by engineers.

Monghyr, Aug. 22. Later information shows that floods near Monghyr are not so serious as was at first believed. Though the country is under water for miles and the bunds near Begusarai have been swept away, the loss of life is very small. Huts have collapsed and where the flood currents are strong, the mud walls of village houses have literally melted away leaving a frame work with the thatched roofs showing above the water. Hundreds of huts are under water. Opposite Monghyr, the banks of the Ganges have almost disappeared, and but for the tops of trees and huts showing above water it looks as if the river were an immense inland lake. Boats are plying about the submerged villages, and peoples are gathering ears of Indian corn that still show above the flood. The flood currents are strong at Begusarai about twenty miles from Monghyr on the opposite side of the river and are destroying all the kutcha houses. The railway embankment of the B. N. W. Railway confines the flood though the country on the other side of the railway is under shallow water. The scene is desolate and miserable. The poorer villagers are suffering much immediate hardship. At Begusarai the railway station which alone stands above water gives shelter to many during the night and the platform is crowded with peoples rendered homeless. The circuit house at Begusarai is flooded to the second storey and through the station all work is paralyzed. The bunds were first breached on the 17th instant, and now there are signs of giving shelter to many during the flight, the plating, in fact it has not yet reached the point registered in 1901.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Aug. 19. Reuter's Chifu correspondent says that the Japanese lost enormously in the fighting on the 17th but gained important advantages, including the capture of Pigeon Bay positions and the occupation of the old Chinese Arsenal 14 miles to the east of the town.

Reuter's Chifu correspondent says that the terms offered to the Port Arthur Garrison were, that they should leave with the honours of war and join Kuropatkin but the surrender of the fleet was insisted upon.

Reuter's correspondent at Liaoyang says that a complete change has occurred during the past few days relative to the positions of the contending armies, the Japanese apparently are changing their present objective from Liaoyang to Mukden.

Military experts in Germany take an extremely pessimistic view of Kuropatkin's prospects including the arm organ the Military Wochenblatt.

Reuter's Peking correspondent wires that the Japanese Legation says that the matter of the warships at Shanghai will be amicably settled so far as China and Japan are concerned.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that a Russian gunboat of the "Vazhni" type struck a rock off Liaotishan on Thursday night.

Reuter's Chifu correspondent says refugees report that the Russians have recaptured Paliching and two inner forts lost on the 14th and 15th. The Japanese are retiring from Sushiyen.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Las Palmas states that a German collier left for Cape Juby to coal a Russian cruiser.

It is stated in competent quarters at St. Petersburg that the Baltic squadron cannot leave for the Pacific before the 28th September; therefore the recent departures from Libau must have been for trials. It is even doubted whether the squadron will sail for the Far East.

Reuter at Chifu states that firing was very heavy at Port Arthur yesterday evening. The Commander of a Japanese destroyer, who boarded the steamer "Pechili" off Liaotishan stated that the grand assault was made today.

The Tsar has telegraphed to General Stossel that he is convinced the garrison will uphold the glory of the Russian arms by bounded bravery.

Reuter at Tasingtau wires that the German Naval Attaché left Port Arthur on board a junk and was landed there by a Japanese cruiser.

Reuter at Tokio says the Japanese occupied Anshanchan on the 19th. The Russians retreated in the direction of Mukden.

The "Novik" has arrived at Korea-tovosk in Saghalien. The "Diana" has arrived at Saigong.

Reuter at Shanghai says that the Taotai has ordered the destroyer "Grosvoit" to leave at noon to-day, and the "Askold" at noon to-morrow or to-day.

Reuter at St. Petersburg states that an "ukase" has been issued summoning to the colours, all reserve officers throughout the Empire.

London, Aug. 21. Reuter at Shanghai wires to-day that the American Consul-General has called a Consular meeting for to-morrow to arrange means to strengthen the Taotai's hands.

A Japanese destroyer sailed at full speed into Shanghai Harbour to-day, followed by the American destroyer "Chauncey" and anchored off Cosmopolitan Dock, where the Russian cruiser "Askold" is.

Reuter at Tokio says the Japanese Government has issued a statement justifying the seizure of the "Reichitani," which was the aggressor in the fighting preceding its capture. The statement reviews the whole question of Chinese neutrality and maintains that the "Reichitani" by entering Chifu committed a breach of neutrality, and in view of the peculiar position of China in this war entitled Japan to regard Chifu as a belligerent port. It is impossible to allow the Russians to regard the Chinese ports as harbours of refuge, whence nothing is to prevent them issuing forth to attack Japan.

The Japanese have sunk the cruiser Novik proceeding to Vladivostok off Saghalien—"Englishman" Reuter at Chifu wires to-day that it is reported that the Japanese have captured a fort one mile north of Golden Hill. The Russian garrison is estimated at 23,000. The Japanese plans contemplate three days' assault and they expect to triumph on the third day. They have sufficient force to maintain the assaulting columns at sixty thousand men throughout.

Reuter at Tokio wires that the Japanese cruisers Chitose and Tsushima defeated the Novik and forced her on the shore at Korsakovsk on Saturday.

A Junk from Miaotao Islands reports that those on board yesterday observed five Japanese warships pursuing two Russian ships going east.

London, Aug. 22. A Daily Chronicle telegram from Chifu says that Prince Admiral Ukhitomski who succeeded Admiral Wigtger reports from Port Arthur that the Pallada had fifteen holes made in her on the 10th and the Retvisan eleven. Fifteen torpedo tubes were destroyed in various vessels. There were 330 wounded, but the number of killed is not stated.

A despatch from General Stossel, dated the 16th instant, says that the Japanese made a two days' attack on the Louisa Bay positions; all the positions were, however, retained. The enemy's losses were heaviest, day and of course, rejected. The troops are in excellent condition and fighting heroically. The floating dock proceeding from St. Petersburg to Libau has broken in two and is totally lost.

The Novik was sinking when beached. The Japanese had no casualties and the damage done to them was insignificant.

Reuter at Shanghai says that the Channocoy anchored between the Japanese destroyer and the dock—the Askold's dock—which is British property. The Standard Oil Company, whose depots adjoin the dock having asked for protection, two American destroyers were ordered to be in readiness to protect the neutrality of the port.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A Durban steamer reports that an unknown warship, believed to be Russian, was off Cape St. Francis on Thursday. The cruiser Teretz and two torpedo boats passed the Great Belt yesterday on a route to the Red Sea to search for merchantmen.

GENERAL.

London, Aug. 19. The Baltic Squadron of eleven ships left Liban on the 15th inst. accompanied by several colliers and two floating docks for repairs at sea. Admiral Rozhdiestvensky who commands the squadron will start on the 3rd September.

London, Aug. 22. The Official Sponsors at the baptism of the Tsarevitch include the Kaiser, King Edward and the King of Denmark.

The P. and O. steamer Victoria, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day; and the India left for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

LOSS OF A RUSSIAN GUN-BOAT.

Bombay, Aug. 20. According to a report from our watch tower near Port Arthur, a gun-boat of the "Otrasy" type struck a mine and sank off Liaotishan at 7-50 p.m. on the 18th instant.

THE SINKING OF THE "NOVIK."

Bombay, Aug. 22. The "Novik" en route to Vladivostok was sunk by our cruisers at Korsakovsk near Saghalien on the 21st instant. The details are not yet reported. The Captain of "Chitose" reports that "Chitose" and "Tsushima" attacked the "Novik" in Korsakovsk on the afternoon of the 20th and in morning of the 21st the "Novik" was heavily damaged and stranded, partly sinking. The "Tsushima's" coal bunker was hit but has already been repaired. There was no other damage and not a single casualty on our side.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NAVADIP.

Santipore, Aug. 22. An enthusiastic largely crowded industrial meeting was held under the presidency of Pandit Jadunath Saravouma. All the pundits of the town were present and took active part in the proceedings.

MR. DUTT IN JUBBALPORE.

Jubbulpore, Aug. 21. Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt passed through Jubbulpore on Sunday evening on his way to Baroda to join his new post as the first member in the Gaikwar's Council. The elite of the town attended the station in his honor and an address of welcome was read by the Raja of Saugor on behalf of the Hitarini Sabha. Mr. Dutt thanked the assembly suitable terms.

THE RANGOON MURDER CASE.

Rangoon, Aug. 20. The Additional Magistrate to-day committed to the next Sessions of the Chief Court, fixed for the 30th August, Meera Hoossein, on charges of murder and culpable homicide (if Channer Andrews of the 89th R. A. The defence was a mere denial of the charge.

MITHU KHAN'S CASE.

Mirzapur, Aug. 20. The defence Counsel, Mr. Dillon having refused to appear in Mr. Tute's Court by a letter on grounds not yet transpired, the defence applied for adjournment to engage another counsel. Accordingly Mr. Tute adjourned Mithu's case to 30th instant and asked defence witness Sahairam and fresh prosecution witness Shri Chandra Banerjee, Manager Abdul Karim's manufactory, to attend Court that day. Mr. Tute talked with the accused smilingly when Mithu got an opportunity to make a verbal appeal to Mr. Tute, which seemed to please the latter.

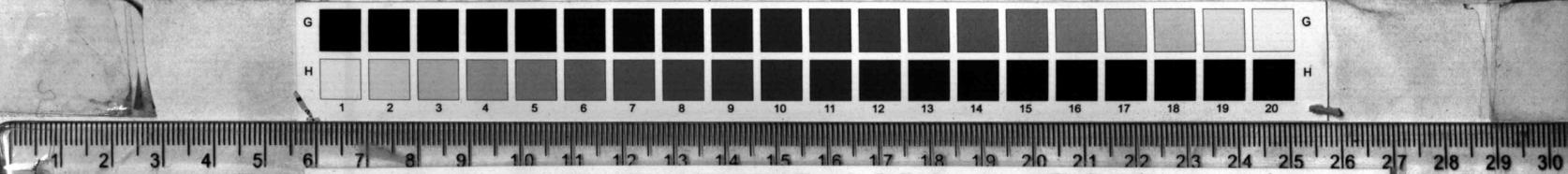
The Tibet Expedition

GENERAL MACDONALD'S REPORT.

Simla, Aug. 20. The following has been received from General Macdonald, dated Gyantse, 19th August, and Lhasa, 15th August: We moved the camp two miles on the 12th to a new site. The Mounted Infantry while reconnoitring up the valley towards the Pembra Gong-la came on about 100 armed Kham men eight miles from camp and surprised and captured sixty-four of them and about 100 matchlocks and swords, without opposition. They located their larger camp further north, which was visited on the 13th, when it was found that the enemy had fled across the Pembra Gong-la. A reconnaissance to Kichu on the 13th showed it clear of any armed force. A convoy of one mule corps under an escort of Mounted Infantry and one company of Gurkhas left for the ferry on the 14th instant. The weather has somewhat improved. Supplies are coming in satisfactory. All is reported quiet on the Lhasa-Gyantse line.

RELEASE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Gyantse, Tibet Aug. 22. Lhasa, Aug. 17th:—The Tibetans have agreed to one out of nine articles of the proposed convention. They have released the two Sikkimese British subjects whom they captured more than a year ago near Kham-bajong and have since kept in prison at Lhasa on the plea that they were spies. Their release took place in open durbar. The two men seemed well nourished and were clad in coarse but clean clothes, but they looked very frightened. Their faces had an extraordinary pallor; however they did not complain of bad treatment. An examination by the doctor showed no marks of ill usage. The political state that negotiations are proceeding smoothly. The Tibetan officials now say they are unaware where the Dalai Lama is, though they add, that he has been asked to return. The mysterious Russian Dorziuff is with the Dalai Lama.



High Court—Aug. 23.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

Before Justices Pratt and Bodilly.

AN ASSISTANT SURGEON IN DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Jackson with Babu Dasarathi Sanyal moved on behalf of Babu Mohindra Nath Dutta, First Grade Assistant Surgeon of Naraingunj Victoria Hospital, against whom an order of prosecution had been passed under Secs. 193, 218 of the Indian Penal Code by Mr. P. G. Rogers, Sub-divisional Officer of Naraingunj, for the issue of a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Dacca to show cause why the said order should not be set aside.

On the 19th June last a dead body of a man, which was identified to be that of one Asan, who was a "durwan" in the employ of the Naraingunj Jute Company, was brought before the petitioner, on the same day at about 4 p. m. the petitioner held a post mortem examination on the body. The body was highly decomposed and it was stated that the same was recovered by the police from a "til" or water course. It was alleged that the man was killed on the night of the 11th June last. On examining the body the petitioner found that a part of the body had disappeared from decomposition and that it had not been cut off. He was, however, not in a position to give any opinion as to the cause of death owing to the highly decomposed state of the body; in this Lt.-Col. Campbell I.M.S. Civil Surgeon of Dacca, agreed. The police thereafter sent up one Noso and two others on a charge of murder for trial before the Sub-divisional Officer of Naraingunj, who held an enquiry. The petitioner was examined as a witness, and he stated what he had written in his "post mortem" report. The Sub-divisional Magistrate then delivered the following judgment: "The medical evidence is in conflict with the other testimony; although I believe the accused to be guilty, the evidence against them is not conclusive enough to warrant their commitment. They are discharged under Sec. 209 Cr. P. Code."

On the 27th July the Sub-divisional Magistrate recorded a proceeding under Sec. 476 Cr. P. Code and called upon the petitioner to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under Secs. 193 and 218 I. P. C. In showing cause the petitioner stated "that the corpse was brought before him in a highly decomposed state and that he stated in his 'post mortem' report what he found to have been the facts and that the opinion expressed in his report and the deposition before the Court were his 'bonafide' belief, which he came to entertain after the 'post mortem' examination." The learned Magistrate then passed the following order: "Cause shown, not sufficient. The record of the case is herewith transferred to the District Magistrate of Dacca under Sec. 426 Cr. P. C. Mohendra Nath Dutta will give bail of Rs. 500 to appear before him on this day, August 8th. The record of the case Jamiruddi vs. Nasa and others will also be sent herewith." On the 8th the petitioner appeared before the District Magistrate, but the case was not proceeded with as the witnesses were not in attendance. The case has been fixed for hearing on the 23rd August.

Learned Counsel contended (1) that the Sub-divisional Magistrate had not given any reason for directing the prosecution, (2) that the order was made without making any enquiry under Sec. 476 Cr. P. Code, (3) that no "prima facie" case had been made out by the petitioner had committed the offence, (4) and that it was not a fit case in which the petitioner should be prosecuted.

Their Lordships called for the records and ordered all further proceedings to be stayed.

APPEAL BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

This was an appeal preferred by the Government of Bengal against an order of acquittal passed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Backergunj, in favour of one Nabin Dakua and two others. The circumstances out of which the case arose were shortly these:

There was dispute about a certain plot of land, in connection with which there was a riot. In the course of that riot one Hara Chandra Mondal was killed. He was speared on various parts of his body and his death was caused by hemorrhage. Gopal Dakua and five others, were tried in connection with this case before the then Additional Sessions Judge. The learned Judge agreeing with the Assessors found them guilty and convicted them under sections 325 and 326 read with section 149 I.P.C. Both the Assessors and the Judge found that the possession of the land was with the complainant. The accused persons preferred an appeal to this Hon'ble Court and their appeal was heard by the Hon. Mr. Justice Banerjee and the Hon. Mr. Justice Handley. The appellants pleaded the right of private defence. But their Lordships held that the possession being a disputed one the appellants had no right of private defence. The appeal was accordingly dismissed Nabin Dakua and two others, who had absconded, were subsequently arrested and were placed on their trial before the Additional Sessions Judge. The trial was held with the aid of two Assessors one of whom found the accused persons guilty while the others found them not guilty. The Sessions Judge agreed with the latter and found that the possession of the land was with the accused persons; but he has found that the possession was not peaceful and that they had not exceeded the right of private defence. The accused persons were accordingly acquitted. Against that the local Government moved this Hon'ble Court.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, who appeared for the Crown, contended that the learned Sessions Judge had erred inasmuch as he found that the possession of the land was not peaceful and that the accused persons had not exceeded the right of private defence.

Their Lordships held that the question of possession was not material in this case and that there should be no right of private defence in a case like the present one, in which there was time to have recourse to the protection of the authorities. Their Lordships therefore convicted the accused persons under section 326 with section 149 I.P.C. and sentenced them to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

A CASE TRANSFERRED.

In this case, it will be remembered, a rule was issued calling upon the District Magistrate of Purneah to show cause why the case now pending against Mr. A. C. Rolt, Manager, Khagra Estate, under suspension, before Mr. H. H. Heard, Sub-divisional Magistrate of Kishenganj, should not, in the event of his deciding that a "prima facie" case has been made out, be committed to the Criminal Sessions either of the High Court or of a district other than Purneah as to this Court might seem fit, mainly upon the ground that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in the district of Purneah inasmuch as the petitioner's case has been the subject of common discussion and the public have already formed their opinion thereon. The circumstances out of which the case arose were shortly these: In April 1899, Mr. Rolt received information that Mirza Shujat Ali Khan Bahadur, who was formerly tutor to the Wards Golam Mohiuddin Hossain and Golam Mohiuddin Hossain, proprietors of Khagra Estate, had married their mother Nawab Shah Bano Begum. Under instructions from the then District Magistrate Mr. Rolt came down to Calcutta and under orders of the authorities made certain enquiries and submitted certain reports. An enquiry was held and Mirza Shujat Ali Khan Bahadur was dismissed from the post of the tutor and Nawab Shah Bano Begum, mother of the Wards, was held to be no longer fit to be the guardian of her sons. In June 1900, Mr. Rolt went home on three months' leave. In May 1903, he again left for England, on six months' leave. In April 1904, he again took one month's leave and went to Darjeeling. Thereafter a complaint was lodged before Mr. Lea, the District Magistrate, alleging that Mr. Rolt had taken a sum of Rs. 5,000 from one Parneshary Lall as a bribe in connection with the purchase of a "patni mahal" by name Mohoshakore, which was purchased at a "patni" sale for Rs. 15,100 on behalf of the Khagra Estate on the 15th May 1903, on the recommendation of Mr. Rolt. Without any opportunity being given to him for explaining matters Mr. Rolt was suspended on the 15th June by Telegram from Mr. Lea and was ordered to make over charge to Moulvie Shomsuzohra. The case against Mr. Rolt is now pending before the Sub-divisional Officer of Kishenganj.

Mr. Jackson, Mr. Morison, and Babus Gonesh Chandra Chandra and Atulya Charan Bose appeared for Mr. Rolt. Mr. Douglas White appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Jackson first briefly stated the facts of the case and said that it was a very serious charge. Learned Counsel asked that the case might be transferred to Calcutta.

Mr. Justice Pratt.—Does Mr. Rolt claim to be tried as a European British subject?

Mr. Jackson.—Yes.

Mr. Justice Pratt.—When is the case fixed for final disposal before the Magistrate?

Mr. Jackson.—On the 30th.

Mr. Douglas White said that the Magistrate had no objection if the case were transferred. If it were transferred in Calcutta it would be a great hardship on the parties. Bhagalpur would be a convenient district. Bhagalpur is very much nearer to Purneah. If the case was transferred to Calcutta, it would cost the Government at least three times the amount of expense. He was quite willing to assist Mr. Rolt as far as possible. Learned Counsel thought that their Lordships would not select a place which would be inconvenient. At Bhagalpur there is a Sessions Court presided over by an experienced Sessions Judge. The application was somewhat premature as it has been made before the order of commitment.

Mr. Jackson in reply said that the transfer of the case to Bhagalpur was quite impossible; it was just as bad as Purneah. The Commissioner of Bhagalpur is the superior officer to the Collector of Purneah; and every step, taken by the District Magistrate, is with the consent of that Commissioner, and with his sanction. In the next place Bhagalpur is not a Jury District at all. As regards the question of expense, referred to by the learned Counsel on the other side in the case of the transfer of the case to Calcutta, Counsel submitted that the distance might be three times greater, but that was not to determine that it would cost three times more.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment: This is a rule issued upon the District Magistrate of Purneah calling upon him to show cause why the case now pending against the petitioner before Mr. Heard should not in the event of his deciding that a "prima facie" case had been made out be committed to the Criminal Sessions either of the High Court or of such District other than Purneah as to this Court might seem fit, mainly upon the ground that a fair and impartial trial can not be had in the district of Purneah inasmuch as the petitioner's case has been the subject of common discussion and the public have already formed their opinion thereon. The learned Deputy Legal Remembrancer does not oppose the application in so far as it contains the request that the committal may be to some other Sessions Court than that of Purneah; but he urges that Bhagalpur would be the most convenient district for the witnesses and that a trial before the High Court would involve much additional expense. We think that the objections which have been indicated as regards Purneah apply though in a less marked degree to the neighbouring district of Bhagalpur. Calcutta is only some twenty-four hours by rail from Kishengunj in the Purneah district and the additional expense in comparison with Bhagalpur would not be very considerable. We understand that the accused is a European British subject and one of the charges against him, as indicated by the Magistrate and the Collector, falls under Sec. 409 I. P. C., which is an offence punishable with transportation for life. Therefore the committal must necessarily be to the High Court as provided by Sec. 447 (2) Cr. P. Code. Even if the commitment do not include that particular charge and we commit to a mufassil Sessions Court it is not improbable that in view of Sec. 449 of the Code the Sessions Judge would transfer the case to the High Court. Thus from every point of view we think that it would be expedient for the ends of justice to direct that the commitment should be made to the High Court unless the Magistrate decides that the accused ought to be discharged and we order accordingly. This order is made under the provision of clause (4) of Sub Section (1) of Sec. 526 of the Code. The accused will give bail to the same amount as is now given for his appearance before the High Court.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harrington and a Common Jury.)

A CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

Emperor vs. Mukhoda Dass.

Mr. S. P. Sinha, Standing Counsel with Mr. S. Bonnerjee appeared for the Crown. Mr. J. Chatterjee appeared for the accused.

The following special jury were empanelled: Mr. W. S. Malcolm, (Foreman), Babu Khindra Nath Tagore, Babu Mukundal Lal, Mr. Herbert D. Wood, Babu Srinath Pal, Mr. R. G. H. Gresson, Babu Sesh Prakash Ganguli, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie and Mr. Arthur J. Dent.

The prisoner, an elderly female, pleaded not guilty to the charge of causing the death of a newly-born male child on the 19th of June 1904.

Mr. Bonnerjee, in opening the case, said that early on the morning of the 19th June last, the accused was seen by a police constable walking along a street with a bundle. She was challenged by the policeman on suspicion and was stopped when it was found that in the bundle was the body of a newly-born male child. Another policeman who was close by came to the spot and the woman was taken to the thanah. From subsequent enquiry it was ascertained that the accused was engaged as a maid-servant in the house where the birth of the child had taken place. Dr. Walsh, Police Surgeon, who examined the dead body, was of opinion that the child had been suffocated after birth. The accused's story was that the child was still born.

The jury having returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, the accused was acquitted.

MIRZAPUR SENSATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mirzapur, Aug. 18. MITHU KHAN'S CASE UNDER SECTION 110, CR. P. C.

The case was called on at 11-45 a.m. Prosecution witness Abdul Hakim was cross-examined again to-day by Mr. Dillon. He deposed:—

I have once actually seen Mithu Khan catching a woman by the breast. It was some 4 or 5 months ago. It happened near my carpet-factory on the way to latrine. It was in the evening. I heard that Mithu Khan took a woman within Udasi's house and there misbehaved with her. Mithu Khan entered the house of Udasi by force by threatening him. Sultan and I locked the door from outside and called Faujdar Khan there and he cautioned them not to speak out. I saw Faujdar Khan there. The woman was a Jolhan. It was one year and a half ago. I have not heard Mithu Khan molesting any other woman. Udasi's two sons, Cheraqan and Muradan, were punished for beating Faujdar Khan, and so were Sultan and Sherai Cheraqan and Muradan were also punished for badmaishi. I married the daughter of Iman Khan. I don't know if Iman Khan is a relation of Ahmad Ali. I don't know if Sultan is a relation of mine or of my father. The four sons of Iman Khan are detd. I don't know if Jattab, Iman Khan's son, is dead or alive. Jattab was once punished for theft. I sell carpets to Haji Pheku and others. Mt. Bannu is my father's sister. I don't know what relationship exists between my mother and Husaini. I know Mithu Khan has a son. (The son was produced and identified.)

Circle Inspector Sajjad Hussain in cross-examination deposed:—I heard that Mithu Khan molests women. 3 or 4 months ago one Mt. Munia told me that Mithu Khan molested her daughter 7 or 8 months ago. No report about it was made to the Kotwali. Mahabir Prasad told me that Mithu Khan molested a Kalwar. I don't know if any report was made to the Kotwali. I do not remember if Abdul Hakim told me anything. Since a year I have been hearing that Mithu Khan molests women. I verbally and in writing informed Messrs. Orr and Adams (both D. S. P.) about it. I remember that one Khatkin and Ram Jass reported against Mithu Khan. (The report, an exhibit in this case, was read.)

(At this stage Mr. Adams having come, his cross-examination began.)

Mr. R. T. Adams, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, deposed in cross-examination to the following effect:—

In my examination-in-chief I said:—

(1) "Even when obtained they (witnesses) were often threatened and found to retract what they intended to say."

(2) "Things are so bad that the more important mahajans of the city have to maintain gangs of bullies who parade the city armed with lathies."

(3) "People who keep gangs of badmashes are Hanuman Das and Gajadhar Khandawals of Mahalla Dakhin Phatak. So does Kolai Ram and Mahadeo Kalwars of Laldigi. So does Parsotam Kalwar of the same mahalla; so does one Chheddi Lal, a Kalwar, whose residence I forget."

These I said from my personal inquiry and not from hearsay. The names mentioned in (3) are some of the specific instances which I inquired.

Q.—Would you be surprised to hear that Kolai Ram is dead about ten years ago?

A.—No, I would not be surprised.

When I came here Chumni Lal was Kotwal. I asked him about the unsatisfactory state of the city. Chumni Lal said about the bad characters and the helplessness of the Police. I said something must be done. I took the names of badmashes and investigated myself. I did not ask the Kotwal or the Circle Inspector to investigate or take down evidences. I told them to procure witnesses. No report was sent by them to me; they submitted reports to Court. Nothing was suggested to me either by Chumni Lal or Sajjad Hussain that these men (accused) were so powerful that nothing would be done unless they were sent to the lock-up. The written report of Sajjad Hussain against Mithu Khan was not laid before me. After I held the investigation and heard the verbal reports of my subordinates I approached the Magisterial authority. I still claim the privilege of not naming my informants I made no inquiry personally from the witnesses for prosecution produced in this court. Yes, my inquiry (referring the special and daily diary) covered about four years. I cannot recollect that most of the reports made against Mithu Khan came within the last two years.

Q.—Can you say why Chumni Lal left Kotwali on the 6th June last?—This question was disallowed by the trying Magistrate.

I did not tell the (trying) Magistrate that the Police would be obliged if the accused was not allowed bail so that he might not be at liberty to intimidate witnesses.

Q.—Was Sub-Inspector Chumni Lal's work satisfactory?—This question was also disallowed.

Thus the cross-examination of Mr. Adams was finished, and Circle Inspector Sajjad Hussain's cross-examination was proceeded with. He said in effect as follows:—

The case of Ram Jass and the Khatkin was not cognizable. I saw the Kart of Ram Jass. Asraf Darzi was arrested in a separate house where Faujdar Khan lives. Asraf Darzi was convicted under section 110, Cr. P. C. and sent to jail for 3 years and in another case for 2 years. I know Ahmad Ali. I have no friendship with him, nor do I interchange friendly visits with him. Ahmad Ali's application under section 107, Cr.P.C., against Mithu Khan and one or two others were investigated by me and I submitted report (read) suggesting to bind down Mithu Khan's party only and not Ahmad Ali's. I remember that Mithu Khan as guardian of Nabi and Imaman filed a civil suit. Mahabir Prasad and Abdul Hakim, mentioned in my report in connection with section 107 Cr. P. C. case, are witnesses in the present case. Badri mentioned in that report is the same person who was punished for assaulting Faujdar Khan. This Badri was a servant of Mr. Muna, the wife of Haji Pheku. I challaned Kudrat under section 304 I.P.C., in the case in which one Gaffur was said to be murdered. Kudrat and Gaffur lived in the "Bareh" (common) of Faujdar Khan. I do not know if they were related to Faujdar Khan. I don't know if tenants live in the "Bareh." I investigated the case from 8th to 13th June last. On the 6th or 7th I got the order to hold the investigation. I do not recollect that I made the accused (Kudrat) to confess that he murdered Gaffur. The doctor sahib reported the case as a death from plague. From records of court cases I can show that the big men of this city favour the badmashes. In all badmashi cases instituted within the last five years the big men appeared as witnesses for defence and not prosecution. In 1901 Sub-Inspector Mazhar Husain Khan reported to me that in a theft case investigation he suspected Mithu Khan's complicity. There was no other report for theft against Mithu Khan. Without looking into the reports I cannot cite any instance of Mithu Khan's extortion. Unless I see the list I prepared I cannot say which of the Mahajans keep badmashes in their pay. The Mahajans and big men favour Mithu Khan on account of fear friendship and compulsion. I hear that Mithu Khan is very clever as a shellac broker and so the Mahajans favour him. The six Mahajans named by Mr. Adams are themselves good men, but they will give evidence for defence as they are afraid of Mithu Khan. I personally do not know the character of Hanuman Das, but so far I heard that he was once about to be prosecuted for badmashi. I cannot say from recollection, unless I refer the list I prepared, that the six Mahajans named by Mr. Adams in his deposition keep gangs of badmashes.

Q.—Can you say from your knowledge, whether Hanuman Das Khandawal, Gajadhar Khandawal, Kolai Ram Kalwar, Mahadeo Kalwar, Parsotam Kalwar and Chheddi Lal Kalwar keep gangs of badmashes?—(The trying Magistrate ruled out the question, but Mr. Dillon having thrown away the brief the question was allowed and the witness proceeded.)

A.—As far as I know some badmashes and convicted persons are in the employ of these Mahajans. Hanuman Das has convicted servants in his employ and keep badmashes of Akori. I cannot say whether the name of Mahadeo appears in my list. I had two servants of Sahai Ram punished, but I don't know whether they are still in his employ. In the complaint of Ahmad Ali against Mithu Khan and others under sections 143 and 352, I.P.C., I was cited as a witness, but I don't know if it was by the prosecution or defence. I don't know whether permission was given for prosecuting Ahmad Ali for bringing a false charge and making a false statement. After the institution of this case I accompanied the Court Inspector and Kotwal Jahur Alam to the house of Mathura Prasad Khandawal. There was no conversation in particular, we simply received pan and cardamom as a token of civility. I went there by chance. Exhibit H, dated 13th June last was written by me.

Sub-Inspector Chumni Lal, Sub-Inspector Mazhar Husain, Sub-Inspector Ganpat Sahai and Budul were next cross-examined. Mr. Dillon asked witness Budul whether he knew Mithu Khan before, as he alleged, Mithu Khan beat him. The witness answered in the negative. Mr. Tute, the trying Magistrate, did not take it down. On being asked by Mr. Dillon to take down what the witness said, Mr. Tute refused and insisted in asking the witness the question himself. Thereupon Mr. Dillon left the court in disgust. He, however, came back and asked the Magistrate to make a note in the record and this the Magistrate agreed to do. With this the proceedings of to-day was brought to a close, and the case will be again taken up to-morrow.

Mirzapur, Aug. 19. MITHU KHAN'S CASE, UNDER SECTION 110, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Mr. R. C. Tute, Joint Magistrate of Mirzapur, took up Mithu Khan's case at about 11 a.m. Babu Harish Chandra Chatetria, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Court Inspector Shuja-ud-din, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. G. W. Dillon, Bar-at-law, assisted by Munsibi Bideswari Prasad, pleader, appeared for the defence. Prosecution witness Mata Badal was cross-examined. The remaining prosecution witness Ram Jass was not presented for cross-examination to-day. Sub-Inspector Chumni Lal, who was cross-examined yesterday, stepped into the witness-box and read a paper purporting to show that the father, grand-father, uncle, etc., of Mithu Khan were criminals. As his evidence was allowed by Mr. Tute, Mr. Dillon had to cross-examine the witness, in which the witness said, that the 11 instances of conviction have not been hunted out from court records but ascertained from asking people; and that Mithu Khan's father, Husain Khan, and grand-father, Nabi Khan, were among the

criminals. On this Mithu Khan made a second statement repudiating the charge that he himself, his father or his grand-father were never convicted and sentenced by any court, and said that his grand-father was Mast Khan and not Nabi Khan. After this the evidence of the defence witnesses were taken.

The defence witnesses are (1) Saho Manna Lal Kalwar, a proprietor of the firm Mahabir Prasad Manna Lal, who pays an income-tax of Rs. 130 a year; (2) Saho Maharo Ram Kalwar, sole proprietor of the firm Kolai Ram Mahadeo Ram, who pays an income tax of Rs. 651 a year; (3) Saho Mathura Prasad Khandawal, a proprietor of the firm Mathura Prasad Beni Prasad, who pays an income-tax of Rs. 390 a year; (4) Balmukund Lal, Kayasth of Imlaha, a trader and land owner; (5) Durga Prasad Bajpai, of Imlaha, a Gomasta of Seth Tezpal Janna Das; (6) Saho Mahadeo Prasad Kalwar, sole proprietor of the firm Sheombar Ram Mahadeo Prasad, who pays an income tax of Rs. 260 a year; (7) Mannu Lal Khetri, Secretary to the Chhapra-Beparic Sava (Shellac Traders' Association); (8) Saho Kanaaha Lal Agarwala, sole proprietor of the firm Basant Lal Basaidhar, who pays an income tax of Rs. 182 a year; and (9) Lala Makhan Lal, pleader; all deposed that Mithu Khan bears a good character and no report against his character has ever been known or whispered to them. A good many more raises and Mahajans were present to give evidence; but excepting Saho Sahai Ram Kalwar, a big merchant, Mr. Dillon withdrew the rest of the defence witnesses. Sahai Ram was not present in court though he was summoned.

The Court examined Binda Prasad, Shehabis of Tahsil Mirzapur, who was present with an income tax register from 1886 to 1900. He was taken as a prosecution witness and he deposed that there was no register before the year 1886 and that the register produced did not contain the name of Mithu Khan or Husain Khan as income tax-payer.

This closed the proceedings of to-day, and the case will be taken up to-morrow.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT BY A SAHIB.

ALLEGED KICKING A COOLIE.

Before Mr. Ram Anugraha Narayan Sing, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, a case of alleged fatal assault by a European, committed upon a coolie was heard. The police charged Mr. C. V. Warden, a Customs Preventive Officer, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of a coolie named Shaik Ramjan, aged about 35 years, and also with causing hurt to the deceased.

The facts of the case as stated by the prosecution are these: It would appear that on the evening of the 1st instant, Mr. C. V. Warden, went with his wife to the New Market to make some purchases. They bought some articles and engaged the services of Ramjan to carry those articles home, in Convent Road, Entally. On reaching home, Mr. Warden, missed a tin of jelly which he had purchased in the New Market amongst other articles which the deceased carried for them. The defendant taxed the coolie for the missing tin and refused to pay him his hire. On this, the coolie said to have remonstrated with him. Mr. Warden got angry and first of all he gave two slaps on the cheeks of the coolie and then kicked him with boots on, on his perineum (below the abdomen). The coolie ran out of the house crying out that he had been kicked by the sahib. He said this fact to the hackney carriage driver, who had brought Mr. and Mrs. Warden from the New Market to the house and other people living in the neighbourhood. The coolie got himself admitted first in the Chandney Hospital and then after three or four days into the Medical College Hospital, where he remained as an indoor patient till the 12th instant when he expired. The post mortem examination disclosed amongst other things that the death had been due to Pneumonia. There was no mark of external injury. There was an incised looking wound on the medium of the perineum from before and backwards. It measured 1 1/2 inches long and about 1/4 inch wide. The defendant 30 or 35 years old was first placed on his trial on the 12th instant and was enlarged on bail of Rs. 500.

Babu Siddeswar Chatterjee, the Court Inspector, conducted the prosecution and Babu Promotho Nath Mukerjee represented the defence. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 31st instant.

The case has created a good deal of sensation.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate was held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. A. Pedler, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR.

The following recommendation of the Faculty of Law was unanimously adopted:—That Babu Kisorlal Sarkar, M.A. B.L., be appointed Tagore Professor of Law for 1904-1905, and that the subject of his lectures be "The Rules of Interpretation in Hindu Law with special reference to the Mimamsa Aphorisms as applied to Hindu Law."

B. A. EXAMINATION.

The following recommendation of the Syndicate was unanimously adopted:—That Mr. J. H. Little be permitted to appear at the B.A. Examination of this University as a teacher, without being required to pass its F.A. Examination, on the ground of his having passed the Intermediate B.A. Examination of the London University.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The following recommendations of the Syndicate were unanimously adopted:—That J. Stayner, who passed the High School Examination in 1898 in the First Division, and is serving as a Junior Master in the Armenian College since 1900, may be permitted to appear at the F.A. Examination in 1905 or 1906; and that Philip Cox, who passed the High School Examination in 1904, be permitted to appear at the F.A. Examination of this University in 1906.

After disposing of several other formal items of business the meeting separated.

An unfortunate case of a Sivchar girl being kidnapped while the parents were absent by a body of organised persons comes from Yedatore. The girl, it is alleged, after being kidnapped was forcibly married to an aged man, confined unlawfully thereafter and subjected to certain cruelties. The case is being investigated by the 1st class Magistrate for commitment to Sessions.—"Myers Herald."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and color calibration chart.

LORD CURZON AT THE UNITED CLUB. THE VICEROY ON INDIA.

The United Club entertained Lord Curzon, on Aug. 1, at luncheon at the Constitutional Club, Mr. Balfour (the president) occupied the chair.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH. Lord Curzon rose shortly afterwards to respond, and was heartily greeted. He said:—Mr. Vice-Chairman and Gentlemen,—Mr. Balfour said in his remarks that he and I were very old friends. That is quite true. Mr. Balfour possesses, as we all know, the rare quality of attaching men to him, not only by the strongest ties of political loyalty, but also by those of personal affection. (Cheers.) In him all parties in this country regard with respect the first Minister of the empire. His own party follows him with unquestioning confidence as its leader, but there is another sentiment, warmer, I think, and stronger, which is the happy and peculiar prerogative of his personal friends. When Lord Salisbury died there was not the slightest strain or effort on the part of any of us who were servants of the Crown in transferring our allegiance to Mr. Balfour, and if he were present I could assure him that he has the devoted adherence of followers in all parts of the empire quite as much as any he can lay claim to at home. (Cheers.) We who serve the empire abroad recognise in him a statesman who is imbued with the larger spirit, the finer sense of empire, who lifts every subject he touches on to a higher moral and intellectual plane, and who, we believe, is actuated in governing the country, not by any petty or transient motives of expediency, but by a wide and far seeing conception of the public good. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour was kind enough to make some remarks about myself to which I do not quite know in what spirit or manner I ought to reply. I feel almost tempted to say that for the first time in my experience Mr. Balfour dipped his brush in the colours of the impressionist school; indeed, it was the only political portrait I have known him to draw which seemed conspicuously wanting in fidelity to the original. ("No, no.") However that may be, I am, of course, very grateful for the kind remarks he has made about myself. I am really not conscious of having done anything in India except the very obvious and simple thing of my duty, and I can only attribute it to the generous recognition of public service, to which we are so accustomed in this country, that I have received anything in the nature of recognition or reward.

THE PARTY SYSTEM.

I spoke just now of the extent to which I have been the victim in the past few weeks in England of the party system. Those who occupy the sort of position I have been filling in India in the past five and a half years stand in very peculiar relationship towards that system. From that great distance we see the political game going on here—I need hardly explain that I do not use the word in an invidious sense—we see the political game going on here—much as a sailor may look on at some great manoeuvres from the crow's-nest of a man-of-war; but we occupy a position towards it all of quite curious detachment. Getting our papers, as we do, some three weeks after the events they record, I am sorry to say we seem very curiously over the debates in the House of Commons. ("Shame," and laughter.) We are even so impertinent as sometimes to doubt whether the House of Commons is either the best or the most sacred institution in the world. (Laughter.) Those of us who have been in the House in the olden days see our old friends still at the mill—see the two sides engaged in saying much the same things and doing pretty much the same things as they were doing years before. Probably it is all quite necessary and quite right, for we are told that this is the only system in the world that can provide a constitutional country not only with an actual Government, but with a potential Government in reserve. (Laughter)—although I am not sure that recent events have not thrown some doubt even upon that hypothesis. In India the case with us is quite different. There we think a great deal, and every day, about the empire, and we are not so much concerned with party, and in so far as we turn our attention to party, the party we want is the party that will remember that the empire has a circumference as well as a centre, and that, although the lifeblood goes out from the heart to the extremities comes back to the extremities to the heart. (Cheers.) The ideal party for us in India and the ideal party at home is the party that will recognise the place of India in the imperial system—that is, as an organic factor, not as a troublesome appendage, which will act both as the impartial umpire as well as the superior authority in the disputes that sometimes arise between us, and that will not unduly favour the home country at our expense. That is the sort of party that we desire in India.

THE VICEROY'S MAIN OBJECT.

My main object during the past few years in India has been identical with that which I take to have been the object of every Governor-General before me and of every patriotic Englishman who knows India—namely, to render the foundations of our rule in that country more secure; and, if you ask me why, the reason is not for the honour and glory of the thing, still less for the selfish advantage of England or Englishmen. We must remain in India, because if we were to withdraw the whole system of Indian life and politics would break up like a pack of cards. We are absolutely necessary to India. That is recognised by the best of the people themselves, just as it is by us; and I think that the bitterest foe of England, if he were also a true friend of India, would be the first man to vote against our departure. (Cheers.) I cannot myself conceive of a time as remotely possible in which it would be either practical or desirable that we should take our hand from the Indian plough. Car-

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

yle once posed a curious question—namely, whether the British people would sooner lose their Shakespeare or their Indian Empire, and he decided in favour of the latter, because, he said, "your Indian Empire in any case must go sooner or later, but Shakespeare cannot go; he lasts for ever with us. We cannot give up our Shakespeare." Well, I find it somewhat difficult to decide between such incongruous factors as an author and an empire (laughter), but I venture to submit that comparison is not necessary. There is no reason why we should lose either. Let us keep both. Let India remain our India just as much as Shakespeare is our Shakespeare—that is to say, as a part of the inalienable heritage of Englishmen and the lasting glory of the British race. (Cheers.) I believe I see before me many of the rising members of one of the great parties in the State, and a good many also of the risen. Some of you are in Parliament already; others, we hope, will follow their footsteps towards that desirable goal.

A MESSAGE FROM INDIA.

Is there any message I can give to you from India? I think it is this—in the first place, come out and see us. Should any of you find yourselves at no remote distance of time in what is euphemistically called "the cold shades of Opposition" (laughter), come out and get a touch of the Eastern sun. A hospitable welcome will always await you in Calcutta, and we will show you there and elsewhere a very great deal that will interest you, inspire you, and make you proud of your country. Then, when you come home again, keep a warm corner for India in your hearts; but do not bother us with an excessive display of parliamentary affection. (Laughter and cheers.) There was a distinguished Indian statesman, Sir Charles Metcalfe, who recorded his opinion 70 years ago that India would be lost on the floor of the House of Commons. I think that that was an exaggerated sentiment. I do not see why India should be lost there or anywhere else. Indeed, if any such crisis were impending, I should be disposed to look to the patriotism and commonsense of the House of Commons to avert any such disaster. But no such question, happily, arises, and meanwhile we appeal to the practical sympathy, the interests, and the sense of justice and of duty of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Parliamentary interference we do not require, but a high and lofty sense of parliamentary responsibility I think we have a claim to expect, for, wherever the ultimate and sovereign power rests, there also the rights of dependencies find their security and their protection. (Cheers.)

ART OF MATRIMONY.

MR. PLOWDEN GIVES ADVICE TO MARRIED COUPLES.

Mr. Plowden again played a "Sir Charles Wyncham" kind of part at Marylebone Police Court yesterday (Aug. 1). His advice to married couples who fail to agree is worthy of general attention. An elderly woman named Martha Cole was summoned by her daughter-in-law for assault. The complainant, a young woman, said that her mother-in-law sent an invitation to her husband to attend a party. The complainant considered it was her place to be where her husband was, so she went to her mother-in-law, who gave her a black eye. "I have only been married ten months," added the complainant, "and my husband is unkind to me, so I am not happy." The husband went into the witness-box, and Mr. Plowden remarked: "Your wife says you are not very kind to her." The husband: Well, it's getting used to the art of matrimony, I am not yet used to being dominated by a female. Mr. Plowden: Keep your wife away from your mother. That is the first step in the art of matrimony if you want to be happy. It is an art, as you say, and a very difficult art. Turning to the defendant, Mr. Plowden added: "Leave your daughter-in-law alone. You are just a bit jealous because your son belongs to her, and you think she has taken him from you. She has the first right to him. In another case, in which a woman summoned her husband for deserting her, the husband said he left her because they were continually quarrelling. Mr. Plowden: The more your wife quarrels the more you must cling to her. The Defendant: She wants a lot of clinging to. Mr. Plowden: That is the interest of married life. It is part of the bargain. You must expect it. You have taken her for better or for worse, and you must make the best of it. Now act the man and take your wife back. "Most assaults arise through people going to other people's room to demand explanations of silly remarks," said Mr. Fordham at North London.

Some excitement prevails in Bangalore City regarding the arrest of two Brahmin widows in connection with theft at Malle-swaram. The excitement is due to the alleged high-handedness of the city police and the alleged wrongful confinement of the two widows without arrest. We are told a petition has been submitted to the City Magistrate to the above effect who after personal inspection, it is said, has reported to the District Magistrate touching upon the objectionable conduct of the police. The decision of the District Magistrate is awaited with anxiety.—"Mysore Herald."

ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholera, morbus, pains in the stomach, dysentery and diarrhoea 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, Cholera 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 Smith, Stanstreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Bahaman Abdool Karim, Calcutta.

MODERN SURGERY WONDERS.

DELICATE OPERATIONS.

A vivid description of the wonders of modern surgery by Mr. Harold Begbie appears in the August number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." "One can think," says the writer, "of few situations in life so likely to throw the nerves out of gear as an unexpected development in the midst of a most delicate operation, but so wonderfully trained is the modern Surgeon, and so completely under control is his whole nervous organism, that he will sometimes follow out a new line of action without causing those about him to suspect that the original plan has been abandoned. The reader will perceive that this steadiness of nerve and this superb adaptability of mind could hardly be possible without the discoveries of Simpson and Lister; and here we arrive at the chief factor in the romance of modern surgery. It is easy to be grateful for anaesthesia, easy to realise the difference between the conscious and unconscious patient under the knife of the Surgeon; but the mercies of anaesthesia do not stop here. A more sensitive type of man can now become a surgeon, and the profession attracts a higher and nobler order of mind. Operations which would have appalled the type of man if he had been a Surgeon a generation ago, and which would have seemed like a miracle to those wonderful Hindus with their hundred steel instruments, are now of daily, almost hourly, occurrence in the hospitals of London. Think for a moment of operations performed on the brain. Here, with scarcely any risk to the patient, the Surgeon cuts through the densely resisting bone of the skull, makes a semicircular incision through the inner and softer membranes, and then lays bare that pulsating mass of matter which seems to some of us the instrument of the soul, and to others the very soil itself. This alone is an act which makes one pause to admire the consummate skill and the fearless daring of the Surgeon; but admiration becomes swallowed up in a dumb amazement and a silent wonderment when one sees the Surgeon take his knife, bend over that mind lying open before him like a stopped watch, and with swift and unerring stroke remove a tumour from the very midst of it. How is it that the arm does not tremble, the hand does not shake, the finger does not swerve? A deflection of the fraction of an inch, as the knife dips down in obedience to the Surgeon's will, and irreparable damage would be inflicted; the heart would cease to beat, and the soul would no more be able to express itself on that ruined instrument."

ELEPHANT CATCHING IN PIT. A BIG HAUL.

"It never rains but pours" is a saying which one very often hears, and well may it be said of Mount Stuart on the Anamalais; after days of continuous rain, there has been quite a pouring of wild elephants in pits. Within two days there were seven falls. The first was a baby elephant in one of the pits at the foot; men had to pass the night near the pit to keep away the mother from taking it out. The wild cries of the little one brought the mother quite close to the pit, and by the beating of drums and shouts she was frightened away. Early next morning, with no great difficulty, the captive was noosed round the neck and one hind leg and taken out of the pit, and tied to the decoy elephant in front and coolies held on to the leg rope, and then it was marched away to the kraal. It was very amusing to see the mite follow the decoy elephant. The six others were within the precincts of Mount Stuart. Getting these out was not as easy as the baby captive in the pit. The men were only able to take two in a day, as there were several difficulties to contend with, (1) the ropes for the operation had to be made on the spot (vackai? Fire) obtained in the forests here; (2) there were only a few trained decoy elephants and these could not make more than one trip as the kraals were three miles away. In one pit two had fallen in together (a cow and tusker), the cow, being a bigger animal, was trying to kill the young tusker and so form an embankment and make good her escape; but before this wise feat could be accomplished, the tusker was noosed and taken out and before the kraal was reached it grew dark, but nevertheless she was safely kraaled and set free of all ropes on her neck and legs. The next day two more were taken out, these being rather under-sized ones gave little or no trouble. Here I would mention the docility and the sagacity of a mother elephant. It had collected a heap of sand and threw it in, and also a lot of twigs and leaves to raise the young one, but in vain. It had even cut out a step at the side of the pit to assist the calf, but all her labour was useless. The remaining two were taken out the day following. It was about 10 p.m. before the animals reached the kraals and were set free of their ropes and chains. Great credit should be given to the Ranger and his subordinates for the skill and untiring energy with which they worked day and night during the operation. The noteworthy point is that there are kraals here to contain only six, but the smallest of the lot is kept in a decayed old kraal. And for want of kraals the capturing operation has been stopped temporarily. This ought not to be so, as the services of elephants is indispensable in the Forest Department, and I would suggest, that kraals be erected at once so as to be able to continue the capturing operations much longer. The heights of the animals vary from 4' 6" to 7' 4" Out of the seven three are males and the rest females, the ages of these animals are not known, as one cannot arrive at an approximate age the animal has reached, as there are always differences in opinions. But all of them are young animals.

THE GREAT SUCCESS of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it stand over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Smith, Stanstreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Bahaman Abdool Karim Calcutta.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

July 30.

(Present—LORD DAVEY, LORD ROBERTSON and SIR ARTHUR WILSON.)

Debe Pershad Chowdhry and Others v. Rani Radha Chowdhry (since deceased) and Others.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bengal of Feb. 13, 1900, reversing a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Bhagalpore. Mr. Leslie De Gruyther appeared for the appellants; Mr. Haldane, K. C.; and Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the respondents. Lord Robertson, in delivering their lordships' judgment, said: "Their lordships were unable to agree with the High Court in their appreciations of the evidence and on other points in the case. They were satisfied that the appellant had established his claim, and they would humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal ought to be allowed, the decree of the High Court discharged with costs, and the decree of the Subordinate Judge restored. The respondents would pay the costs of the appeal."

Kishmish Koer v. Phul Chand Lal and Another.—This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Bengal, of Aug. 13, 1877, affirming a decision of the Subordinate Judge of Patna. Mr. C. W. Arathoon appeared for the appellant; Mr. Leslie De Gruyther for the respondent, Phul Chand Lal. The appeal had reference to the property of one Kant Das, a wealthy inhabitant of Barh, in Patna, who died in 1833. At the close of the argument for the appellant the learned counsel for the respondent was not called on. Their lordships, having regard to the concurrent findings of fact by the courts below that there had been no adoption and that there was no special custom affecting the rights of the parties, intimated that they would humbly advise His Majesty to dismiss the appeal with costs.

Durga Baksh Singh v. Mirza Mahomed Ali Beg.—These were consolidated appeals from a judgment of the Court of the Judicial Commissioners of Oude of July 31, 1899, reversing a decision of the subordinate judge of Sitapore. Mr. Leslie De Gruyther appeared for the appellant; Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee for the respondent, Lord Robertson, in pronouncing their lordships' judgment said their lordships would humbly advise His Majesty that the appeals ought to be dismissed. The appellant would pay the costs of the appeals. Shivabasa v. Sangappa.—This was an appeal from judgments of the High Court of Bombay of Dec. 2, 1896, and Aug. 11, 1897. Mr. George Cave, K. C., and Mr. A. F. C. Luxmoore appeared for the appellant; Mr. Arthur Cohen, K. C., and Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the respondent. Sir Arthur Wilson, in delivering their lordships' judgment, said their lordships would humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed. The appellant would pay the costs.

Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Roy Bahadur v. Rani Hamanta Kumari Debi and Others.—These were consolidated appeals from judgments of the High Court of Bengal of Aug. 29, 1900, reversing decrees of the Subordinate Judge of Mysensing. The arguments were heard a month ago, when the late Sir William Ratigan, K. C., and Mr. O. W. Arathoon were heard for the appellant; and Mr. George Cave, K. C., and Mr. Leslie De Gruyther for the respondents. Sir Arthur Wilson, in delivering their lordships' judgment, said their lordships would humbly advise His Majesty that the decrees of the High Court should be discharged with costs, and that the decrees of the subordinate judge should be restored, with the modification that in each decree, instead of wasit being awarded for the period of claim it be awarded for three years before suit. The respondents would pay the costs of these appeals.

MURDER OF A YOUNG GIRL.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

In the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of an appeal of Krishna Janu, who was convicted in June last of murder by Mr. Mohshin B. Iyebji, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, and sentenced to death. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the accused, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Accused was charged with the murder of Anusuya girl, aged 14, and with the theft of her ornaments on 14th December last, whilst she was returning from her father's field. On 16th January, accused was arrested at Yeola in the house of a school-master, and he made a confession to the Second Class Magistrate at Nevada. On 27th January, he made a supplementary confession showing the whereabouts of the property he had robbed his victim of. The Judge remarked that the corpse was dragged to some distance from the place the girl had been killed and lay in a thick crop of jowari. Deceased being well acquainted with the prisoner, did not feel suspicious on meeting him. They seemed to have sat down and eaten parhe gram; then accused suddenly struck her with a stone, and filled her mouth with earth to prevent her from crying out. The murder was a cruel and sordid one, committed by a young man. Accused was sentenced to death for the murder, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for the robbery, the latter sentence to be executed only in the event of the High Court not passing the sentence for murder.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, in giving judgment, said the evidence of some of the witnesses in the case had been disbelieved by the assessors, and it was no doubt open to objections of prompt information not being given to the village authorities or to the investigating policemen. Their statements were not fully consistent in detail and duly corroborative where that was possible. The Judges of the Appeal Court had given anxious consideration to these and other objections. The most convincing facts of the case were established by the statements of the accused. Accused disappeared from the village shortly after the crime, and re-appeared at the distant town of Yeola under the assumed name of Nana Dada. He pledged a "putali" one

of the stolen ornaments, to Fari woman, a witness. Although a remand of ten days should not have been granted by the magistrate to enable the obtaining by the police of a supplementary confession, still as there was no trace or allegation of ill-usage, the Judges confirmed the conviction of the prisoner on both charges. As to the penalty, they were of opinion the case was not one calling for the extreme penalty of the law, and commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life.

MUTTRA NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Muttra, Aug. 18.

THE COMING 'DANGAL' TOURNA-MENT.

Great sensation prevails here on account of the coming wrestling match which is to take place near the Railway Station from the 25th instant and is to last for three days in all. The platform, fashioned on purpose for the display of strength, is formed by an artificial elevation of the ground. It slopes gradually down on all sides to a level bottom surrounded by a shallow ditch for the rain water to pass off, having short steps to lead to another platform. Wrestlers of renown will flock here from all parts of India and will wrestle in the presence of Mr. (Sands) District Superintendent of Police, who evinces great love and zeal for the tournament which has attracted universal attention. A large concourse of persons of all ranks is expected.

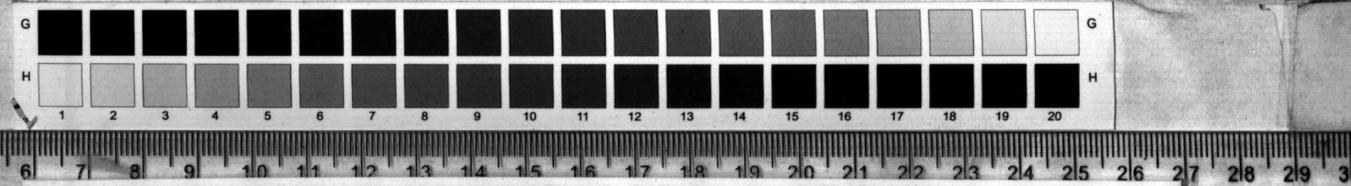
THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

I am glad to say that my last letter published in these columns on the 30th of July last, has attracted the attention of His Honor and produced some effect. He has taken amazingly prompt steps to remove the grievances of the inhabitants of this place under which they have been groaning for the last few years. The sanitary engineer came here in the beginning of the current month and inspected, with the help of Mr. Firard, our District Magistrate and the Chairman of the Mittra and Brindaban Municipality, all the lanes and streets of this city as well as those of Brindaban. He has not given any final opinion regarding the advisability and propriety of re-starting the drainage system. This city being built on a natural elevation, the authorities will have to tax their brains considerably before they can hit upon a right, convenient and wholesome plan sufficiently capable to drain off the filthy water. The proposal of re-opening the underground drainage system which existed here in the early eighties of the last century would only bring the poor and distressed inhabitants of this place from the frying pan to the fire. It was well tried long before it was discontinued. By its introduction, the unbearably nauseating stench in the interior of the city will of course subside to a great extent, if the drains be regularly and carefully flushed, but the bathing in the Jamna, pleasant walking on its side or staying on its bank to breathe the pure and healthy air so much necessary for our existence will be attended with great danger and discomfort. A large underground drain from Swami Ghat to Dhruva Ghat may be prepared for carrying water from the principal drains now flowing direct into the Jamna. There is a natural slope in this direction and the excavation, I am sure, will require comparatively less labour and money. If this be not to the liking of the local Municipality, I may give here a faint picture of an ideal drainage system for this sacred city. The first thing here required is that the drains should be sufficiently shallow to carry off filthy water and the present underground drains should be abolished. There should be a big reservoir of water attached to a well at the one extremity of a drain in one quarter from which water can easily flow every morning to flush it and its tributaries. The tributary drains of one-quarter should flow into the principal one and the latter to carry the filthy water into the grand principal drain by the side of the Jamna as suggested above. The drains crossing the streets should be underground. This is in short the alternative plan which I can suggest and which the authorities may take into consideration before working it out practically.

A MURDER.

On the 15th instant at 8 p.m., Municipal chowkidar, Villayat Hussain had a quarrel with Mussammar Sakho, a woman of bad character, residing in the chawk, for whom he had an attachment. This evening Villayat Hussain called upon her and saw Mussammar Sakho with some other men. This excited his jealousy and he pounced upon the woman with a sharp knife and stabbed her twice in the back. She died immediately from the effects of wounds. The murderer is now in jail and will be tried shortly.

From what a correspondent writes to us we learn with deep regret that the old Temple of 'Radha Govindaji' at Brindaban is allowed to be desecrated. 'Bhanganis' (sweepers) walk over the sacred temple; and foreigners tread on the floor with their shoes on. The observances with regard to the use of a sacred Hindu temple are truly set at defiance and what surprises us most is that the Maharajah of Jeypur legally claiming the ownership of the temple is totally indifferent to such acts. From a spiritual standpoint the temple is not an individual occupation; it is a public place of worship. The whole Hindu society is bound to maintain the sanctity of the temple, and having regard to the susceptibilities of the orthodox class, we trust His Highness the Maharajah will in consultation with the original Office adopt suitable measures. Despite the strict prohibition by law and regular warning by inscription on slabs of stone at the entrance gates of the peaceful villages of 'Brajmandal,' it pains us much to learn that at such places shooting of innocent animals is still committed by military people, disturbing the tranquility of the quiet sanctuaries, the abodes of spiritual devotees. It is most desirable that the authorities that be would control such illegal and unpleasant conduct.—"Citizen."



Matters Commercial.

The Bengal Government have decided to open a spinning and weaving department in the Alipore Reformatory School.

The imports into Germany from India amounted in 1902 to £11,900,000, as against £10,750,000 in 1901, an increase of £1,150,000.

Cotton-crossing experiments are in progress at both the Saidapet and Bellary Government Experimental Farms in the Madras Presidency.

The Indian Geological Department among its other operations is about to undertake "diamond drilling" in certain selected parts of the country.

The cotton industry in India will be interested to learn that according to an official report the cotton area in the Central Provinces this season has increased considerably.

A scheme for the institution of a cattle-breeding and rearing farm on the Laxmi Bui estate in Nagpur has been arranged for by Provincial authorities.

A timber which is increasing in value in Assam with the advent of the railway is that of "Nahor".

Another exceptional export of apples from Nova Scotia is promised the present season, as it is said the orchards are so well laden that at least 100,000 barrels more than last year will be available for shipment.

Propros of sial hemp cultivation, we learn that yet another source of supply for the plant is the Ganeshkhund Botanical Garden near Poona.

Paper Mills on this side of the country may be interested to learn that, according to an officer's report, the Reay Paper Mills at Mundwa near Poona are now growing sabai grass successfully as a commercial venture.

Mr. Brodrick: I regret that I am unable to give the information asked for, as it would require considerable research.

Mr. Norman: To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether one of his Majesty's Indian subjects has been requested to return from Japan to India; and, if so, will be state under what circumstances.

Mr. Weir: To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he will state approximately to what extent the finances of India will be relieved during the current year, through the loan of Indian troops for Imperial Services outside India.

Mr. Weir: To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many members of the Indian aristocracy are at present receiving military education in the Imperial Cadet Corps recently founded by the Viceroy; and how many commissions as British officers it is proposed to confer annually.

Mr. Weir: To ask the Secretary of State for India: In view of the recent creation of a commercial and industrial department for administrative purposes in India and the redistribution of work which the creation of this department involves, will he consider the expediency of laying upon the table of the House a return showing briefly the character of the work dealt with by the various Government departments in India and the amount paid in salaries for each department.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Aug. 2. The Tibetan Expedition.—Mr. Brodrick, in reply to Mr. Lamber, said it was very difficult to give estimates of the losses inflicted on the Tibetans.

Wednesday, Aug. 3. Pay and Allowances of British Ridingmasters and Quartermasters in India.—Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether representations have been made to the Indian Government and the Commander-in-Chief in India to the effect that Ridingmasters and Quartermasters of the British Services doing duty in India receive less pay and allowances than they would be entitled to receive if serving at home, and moreover that, while all British service officers doing duty in India receive an increase of pay while so employed, no such increase is given to Ridingmasters and Quartermasters; and whether he will examine into and redress any difference which may exist in the pay of those ranks.

Mr. Brodrick: No official recommendation has been made to me on the subject of the Indian pay and allowances of Ridingmasters and Quartermasters of the British Service doing duty in India, but I will see that the attention of the Government of India is drawn to the matter.

The Indian Police Commission.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: With regard to the proposals under consideration for better utilisation of the Indian indigenous village police as distinguished from the uniformed district police, can some such proposals towards extended use of the village police as partly substituting them for district police be given effect to without waiting for any elaborated plan dealing with the whole subject of the Indian police services.

Mr. Brodrick: I am unable to make any announcement as to measure to be undertaken to give effect to the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission until I receive the conclusions of the Government of India upon the report. As I have already stated on previous occasions, that Government has been asked to deal with the report as expeditiously as possible.

Thursday, Aug. 4. Manufacture of Equipments in India.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: In view of the fact that it is the policy of the Government to make India, as far as possible, independent of assistance from Home in the matter of war material, will he state the value of the equipments, other than guns and rifles, which have been manufactured in Indian Government factories and by private firms in India, respectively, during the last two years.

Mr. Brodrick: I regret that I am unable to give the information asked for, as it would require considerable research.

NOTICES OF MOTION & C. Mr. Norman: To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether one of his Majesty's Indian subjects has been requested to return from Japan to India; and, if so, will be state under what circumstances.

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to him by his wife out cycling Mr. Hankinson went to Mr. Clarke's house, but never returned the invitation. That first aroused the latter's suspicions.

WAR NEWS.

General Kuropatkin is taking precautions lest Vladivostok be cut off in view of the possible fall of Port Arthur, and intends to defend it.

A Constantinople telegram says that it is stated on trustworthy authority that Russia has notified the Porte of the impending passage through the Dardanelles of some vessels of the Volunteer fleet laden with coal and has given assurances that they will preserve the character of merchantmen throughout the voyage.

A passenger by the Kipsang, the steamer sunk by the Russians in Pigeon Bay, says that the fighting from the 26th to the 28th resulted in the Japanese capturing Wolf Hill and Green Hill but they did not succeed in taking Christ Hill which is now the only outpost held by the Russians.

A truce was declared on the night of the 28th for the purpose of burying the dead which were strewn the hills. The Russian Fleet emerged from the harbour on the 26th and engaged Admiral Togo who withdrew behind his mines. A Japanese gunboat struck a mine and was damaged.

He says the main force of the defenders is now inside the permanent forts which constitute the fortress. They have 2,000 guns commanding the plain over which the Japanese must cross. It is reported that the Mikado has expressed a desire that the capture of Port Arthur be effected with the smallest possible loss of life, hence the care and precision which are being effected in approaching the Russian defences.

The Japanese troops landed at Yinghow have occupied Naichwang. Haicheng and the railway there are in Japanese hands, and a large force is concentrating with the object of capturing the Russian column which was driven from that town before it could be succoured from the north.

The Tokio correspondent of the "Standard" says that no official news has been published concerning the Port Arthur operations, but it is generally believed in well informed circles that the place is now completely invested. It adds that the range of hills practically commanding the fortress was taken by the Japanese on the 28th after two days' severe and continuous fighting.

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The Japanese troops landed at Yinghow have occupied Naichwang. Haicheng and the railway there are in Japanese hands, and a large force is concentrating with the object of capturing the Russian column which was driven from that town before it could be succoured from the north.

The Tokio correspondent of the "Standard" says that no official news has been published concerning the Port Arthur operations, but it is generally believed in well informed circles that the place is now completely invested. It adds that the range of hills practically commanding the fortress was taken by the Japanese on the 28th after two days' severe and continuous fighting.

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A Madura correspondent wires to the "Hindu":—Mr. Saminadha Iyer, Sub-Magistrate of Usilampatti, who was tried by the Sessions Judge of Madura for wilfully convicting an individual knowing the case against him to be false was acquitted on the 15th instant.

A Cheruma girl of Palayoor Amsom, Kurumbanad, in Malabar was forcibly carried away by three Mappillas with a view to convert her to the Moslem faith. The father of the girl complained to the Joint Magistrate, who has directed the Police Inspector at Badagara to investigate.

SUDHA CHURNA THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ACIDITY, DYSPEPSIA AND COLIC THAT HAS PROVIDED A MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY BY ACTUAL EXPERIMENTS.

SUDHA CHURNA is an invaluable medicine for indigestion, dyspepsia flatulence, rumbling in the abdomen, pinching or gripping pains in the bowels, costiveness alone or alternating with diarrhoea, impaired power of digestion with distaste for food and loss of appetite &c.

SUDHA CHURNA produces a magical effect in acidity attended with all its symptoms and complications such as acid eructations, burning sensation in the heart or stomach, pain in the bowels, nausea and vomiting after meals &c. SUDHA CHURNA works like a marvel in colic even of obstinate type where every other remedy has failed.

SUDHA CHURNA gives immediate relief when the stomach is overloaded after too heavy or rich a dinner.

NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A PHIAL. The following are some of the testimonials certifying to the efficacy of SUDHA CHURNA:—

"I was suffering from acidity and colic and Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathé recommended me your SUDHA CHURNA.—I am glad to say that I have got rid of my complaint... (Sd.) K. G. Keaker, B. A., Principal, Poona Training College.

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

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

"My friend whom I gave a phial of SUDHA CHURNA speaks very highly of its efficacy... (Sd.) Raghoba Vithal Joshi of Napur.

"I have tried a phial of your SUDHA CHURNA and am glad to say that it was found a good remedy for acidity."—(Sd.) Avinash Chandra Mitra, Head Clerk, B. C. Section, Audit Office, B. N. Ry.

ALL LETTERS CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF DISEASE AND SEEKING PROFESSIONAL HELP RECEIVE OUR MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.

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

MANAGER, "BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA," 41, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

Lemo Salis. PREPARED FROM FRESH LEMON (Citrus lemon) WITH THE ADDITION OF CERTAIN DIGESTIVE SALTS.

LEMO SALIS is a specific for indigestion, flatulence, loss of appetite and other forms of Dyspepsia.

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

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

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

LEMO SALIS is a specific for excessive hemorrhage, is absolutely free from alcohol, palatable to the taste and a delightful beverage during the hot season.

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FEAR NOT FOR WASTE AND LOSS

Healing Balm

Indian Gonorrhoea Specific is able and ready to recoup them.

HEALING BALS.—Unrivalled specific for Gonorrhoea. HEALING BALS.—Never failing specific for Gonorrhoea. HEALING BALS.—Unique specific for Gonorrhoea. HEALING BALS.—Sovereign specific for Gonorrhoea. HEALING BALS.—Unparalleled specific for Gonorrhoea. HEALING BALS.—First and Last specific for Gonorrhoea. HEALING BALS.—Unsurpassed specific for Gonorrhoea. HEALING BALS.—Ever sure specific for Gonorrhoea. HEALING BALS.—The specific for Gonorrhoea.

WHAT IT CURES:—It cures acute and chronic Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Running, White, Urethrics, Cystitis and their evil consequences such as obstruction of urination, scanty urine, emission of matter during urination, muddy colour of the urine, thinness of semen, weakness, loss of memory retention, nervous debility, giddiness of the brain, loss of vitality, mental and physical weakness, inability to perform the various duties of worldly life and to enjoy its pleasures, constipation headache and all other evil consequences of dissipated habit in early life, without any harm to the kidneys or alimentary canal. It contains no poisonous ingredients.

THE MAGICAL EFFECT OF HEALING BALM (1) A single dose arrests the progress of the disease. (2) In 24 hours it removes the scalding sensation and irritation of the disease. (3) In a week it will bring the patient completely round by eliminating all poisonous matter from the system.

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