

Amrita Bazar Patrika

WEEKLY EDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

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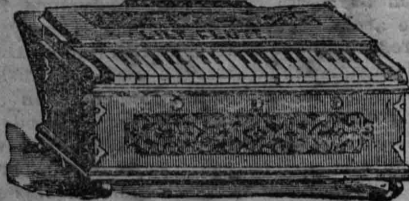
VOL XXXV,

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

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It removes all sort of fag and exhaustion, and is cheerfulness, like an electric current, in mental depression due to excessive study, labour of thought, and acts as a safe and effective stimulant. It strengthens the body, increases manly power, invigorates the system, quickens the circulation, forms blood and tissue, develops muscles and sinews purifies the impoverished blood, enhances beauty and grace, stimulates the drooping spirit and restores youth. It acts magically like a charm in indigestion, heart complaint, cold, and similar affections. In curing the habit of drunkenness, which is regarded by many as incurable, the use of the Mitra Sanjibane Suddha has been found by experiment to be of very great benefit, while it keeps up the spirit it does not inebriate on bringing reaction.

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LEMO SALIS is a refreshing and invigorating tonic.

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Price per Bottle Eight Annas only

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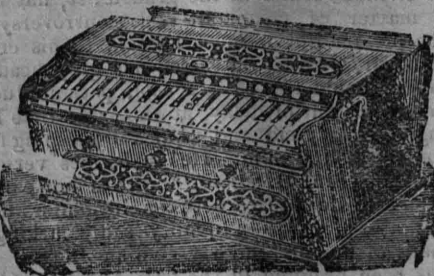
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(Great Remedy for Asthma)

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

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

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Its Effects:—Powell's No. 1 Asthma Cure is a great favourite remedy with men to be relieved of the Asthmatic fits and it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy in the worst forms of cases. It relieves the chest of congealed Phlegm by expectoration with a rattle thereby removing all difficulty in Breathing. It is a wonderful relief in the most distressing cases.

Bottle Rs. 2.

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

Ranaghat, 21 May 1904.

Babu Behari Dhar of Rampur-Boalia, Rajshahi, is a jeweller of high reputation. His designs are excellent and he executes orders with precision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 worth of ornaments prepared by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta, and was glad to find that he was honest as regards the price of gold and rate of labours.

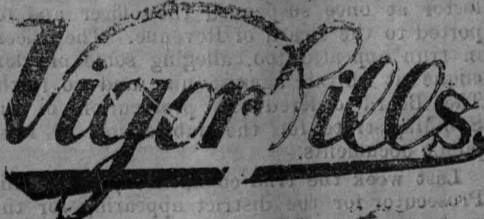
(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi.

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

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

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

BOALIA, 1-5-02.



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No need wasting word—try and judge. VIGOR PILL

is invaluable in all the different varieties of seminary and organic diseases and wasting diseases. In removing poison from the body—in enriching the impoverished blood—in bringing back to the old or prematurely old the flush, vigor and strength of glorious manhood—in restoring joy to the cheerless—in giving tone to the system—it is unequalled, unrivalled, unsurpassed.

VIGOR PILL removes the evil effects of youthful indiscretion, abnormal excess, dangerous abstinence—rejuvenates the old—recuperates the wasted frame—sharpens the memory—purifies the blood—wonderfully increases the power of retention—arrests the decay of age—brings on appetite.

Try VIGOR PILL once and you will use VIGOR PILL always. Innumerable certificates—no fear of imposition. We say less than VIGOR PILL achieves.

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DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1900.

Babu Ityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boalia has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trust, worthy in his dealings with his customers. Dated 4-2-99. (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumder, Professor, President College.

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KESHANJAN for the Hair is tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; it causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, cures baldness, debility of the brain nervous dizziness, Melancholia, shortsight, vertigo, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1 Packing and postage As. 6

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

OUR SAFE DIABETES CURE.

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

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INDUSTRIAL INDIA.—By Glyn Barlow, M.A., Principal Victoria College, Falgah, and formerly Editor of "The Madras Times."

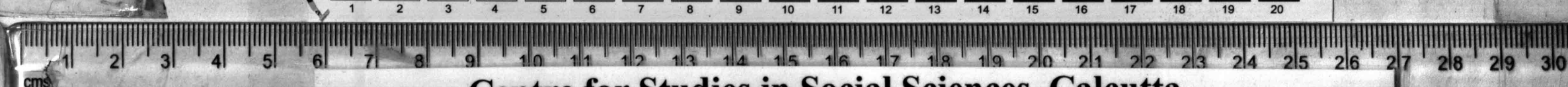
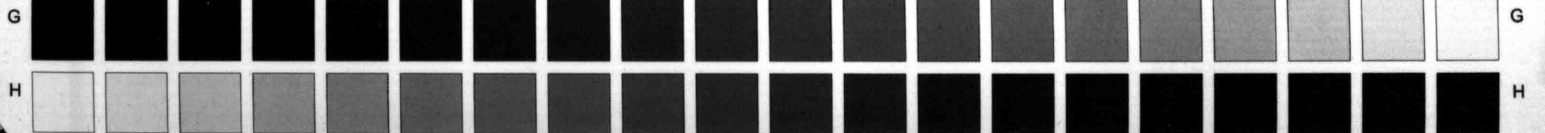
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"Assam Tea" Invigorating thick juice and preventive of Malaria. As. 5 to 15 per lb. "All acute fevers" (except in case of incurable) cured in two days and malaria/fever, spleen, liver cured in a week. PRICE 50 PILLS ANNAS 8. Enquiry solicited in reply cards. No loss, but sure gain. Apply Kristo Lal Dutta, Mangaldai, Assam



MIRZAPUR SENSATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WHY MR. G. W. DILLON REFUSED TO APPEAR BEFORE MR. TUTE.

I wrote in the report of the proceedings of the 19th instant of the case of Mithu Khan accused under sec. 110, Cr. P. C. before Mr. R. C. Tute, Joint Magistrate of Mirzapur, that a good many more reis and mahajans were present to give evidence (for the defence), but excepting Sahai Sahai Ram Kalwar, a big merchant, Mr. Dillon (Counsel for defence) did not produce the rest of the defence witnesses. I then omitted to report a certain incident, which, all the circumstances not having come to my knowledge, I then did not think worth noticing, but which has since then assumed an importance not to be passed over.

When Mr. Dillon informed Mr. Tute, the trying Magistrate, that he would not call any more witness for defence except Sahai Ram, who was not then present in court, Mr. Tute put what the counsel said in black and white and asked the latter to sign it. Mr. Dillon refused to sign it, as derogatory to his position as a barrister, and added that he never signed such papers, and that as he was always present in court to defend the accused, he did not see the necessity for it. Mr. Tute said that Mr. Colvin, Barrister-at-law, would not object to sign such papers. Babu Harish Chandra Chatterji, the Government pleader said that he had the privilege of working with Mr. Dillon's father (Mr. O. Dillon, Barrister-at-Law) and found him sign such papers. Notwithstanding the mention of precedence Mr. Dillon did not see his way to sign the paper. Then Mr. Tute said that he would make it "pucca," and wrote something in the paper and handed it over to the Government pleader to sign it, which the latter did. I was then standing by the Government pleader. The Peshkar (Reader) here made a joke and said that the Reporter sahib (meaning myself) might be asked to sign the paper. On the mention of the Reporter Sahib, Mr. Tute expressed his displeasure at my standing at a place meant for witnesses, and I retired to my seat which Mr. Tute was good enough to order his Peshkar to provide for me on the very day. I noticed I appeared in his court with "a chair, a table, papers and law books." I could not read then owing to my short-sightedness what the paper signed by the Government pleader contained. It was given to Mr. Dillon to read; and when I met Mr. Dillon that day after the court time, he exhibited such a gloomy reserve that it struck me. I was at a loss to account for it. On the 20th instant (the next day) Mr. Dillon did not come, but he sent a letter addressed to Mr. Tute, the full contents of which I could not know even now, but I was told that Mr. Dillon refused to appear before Mr. Tute again as the latter had insulted him. After the letter was filed with an application, Mr. Tute assumed a lively mood and talked with the accused Mithu Khan smilingly. He told Mithu Khan that Mr. Dillon had given him up. Mithu Khan said that when the Huzur (meaning Mr. Tute) could give him up, it was not a matter of surprise that Mr. Dillon, his counsel, would do the same. Thus the lively talk between the trying Magistrate and the accused went on for a few minutes to the extreme surprise of everybody present. Mr. Tute then called the Reporter Sahib (myself) and asked him, still smilingly, to send him (Mr. Tute) the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" which would be an "interesting reading" to him. The Reporter did send the "Patrika" to Mr. Tute. This extraordinary goodness shown to the accused Mithu Khan had created an impression, un-founded though, that Mr. Tute had made up his mind to let off Mithu Khan.

This is what actually happened on the 19th and 20th instant. On the 24th instant a certified copy of a note made by Mr. Tute on the 19th instant was taken. I give it below in full:—

"In the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Mirzapur.

"Present R. C. Tute, Esq., C.S., Magistrate, 1st class.

"Copy of the note of the Joint Magistrate in re K.-E. vs. Mithu Khan, section 110, Cr. P. C., on the 19-8-1904.

"I have no more witnesses except Sahai Ram to call. I wish to call him because he is a wealthy man and one of the leading men of the city.

"Above is what Mr. Dillon said but refuses to sign.

(Sd.) R. C. Tute, Joint Magistrate.

"Above statement was made in my presence and Mr. Dillon has not asked for any other witnesses and apparently desires to call more, (Sd.) H. C. Chatterji, (Sd.) Behari Lal, Government Pleader, Reader."

How far Mr. Dillon was justified in refusing to sign the first part of the above note, I am unable to say; and I think that Mr. Tute was quite right in recording it and signing it himself. Here Mr. Tute did not stop, as he would make it "pucca." He wrote the last part of the note and made the Government Pleader and his Reader sign it. It was not that the prosecution made any objection to or imputed any motive to Mr. Dillon's refusal to sign it, but the imputation of a motive, namely, "apparently desires to call more," came forth from Mr. Tute's own imagination and the government Pleader and his Reader signed it simply as witnesses and not as a party who made the imputation. They signed it because they had not the boldness to refuse; and thus an imputation was levelled at, to which Mr. Tute himself did not put his signature. This was how Mr. Tute made the matter "pucca." And Mr. Dillon was justified in refusing to appear before Mr. Tute any longer, as he must have felt the insult very keenly in thus being shabbily treated by a trying Magistrate. If European barristers who appeared to defend an accused before Mr. Tute is thus treated, what will be the fate of the local legal practitioners if they would serve their clients, as they should do, without always humouring Mr. Tute, Mouli Fajdar Khan, a local Mukhtar and father-in-law of the accused Mithu Khan, has been refusing to appear before Mr. Tute since his son-in-law is made an accused, though by that his large practice and good income is now brought to almost nothing, as he is afraid that further complications might arise. I understand that the treatment which Mr. Dillon received at Mr. Tute's hand would not be allowed to be shelved.

THE CALCUT MURDER CASE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Calicut, Aug. 24.

I have already sent you a report of the above case, which caused here a good deal of sensation. And no wonder that such should be the case. It is a typical case, showing how offences may be created at the mere will of the Police or the Magistracy, who, as it were, are pining for want of work. Who knows it not that it is not at all difficult for the Police to suspect a number of people as offenders, secure evidence against them and challan them, and the Magistracy is ever ready to do their bidding. The latter rarely take the trouble of weighing the evidence placed before them and shirk all responsibility of such cases by committing the accused to the Sessions. As regards the Cowhat murder case, Mr. Moore, the Sessions Judge, happened to be an able and conscientious official and laboured hard to understand the real merits of the case. And thus the accused were let off. Mr. Narasia, Bar-at-law, on behalf of the defence, very ably defended the case, thoroughly exposing the weak points of the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution.

The first witness in the case was one of the accused and who was afterwards admitted as an approver. He was made so by the Collector at the request of the local authorities. He said that the first accused complained to him of the grievances he had against the deceased, inasmuch as the latter was not properly maintaining him. Another prosecution witness, a village official, practically contradicted this statement, when he said that the first accused was in possession of a "kalam," which yielded Rs. 10,000 annually. Another reason brought forth of the enmity between the first accused and the deceased was a sanction case which was instituted by the accused. But it was proved that the first accused had also preferred a similar complaint against the deceased and both these cases were posted on the same date for hearing. Again the approver said that he kept regular accounts of all his income and expenditure. But he admitted that he had not entered the Rs. 123 which he received as reward for killing the deceased. "The deceased was carried to the tank through a door-way the width of which is 22 1/2 inches by 5 men, holding one side by two and the other side by three, sunk him for half an hour under knee-deep water keeping the feet of one of the accused on the breast of the deceased and when they knew that the life was extinct they came away," so said the approver. It is a wonder that the accused managed to carry the body through the doorway, considering the width of it. This is a physical impossibility. The second prosecution witness was the son of the deceased. He is 23 years of age. He stated before the Magistrate during the preliminary enquiry that his father died of dysentery. His brothers and mother were also examined by the Magistrate and they also stated that the death was owing to dysentery. The second son also said that his father was under treatment of Indian physicians before his death. The deceased died on the 2nd June 1903 and till the 20th March 1904, it was regarded as natural death. It was on the 21st March that the committing Magistrate ordered to register the case as of a murder, though he began his enquiry on the 17th February 1904. The committing Magistrate before examining the deceased's own men, i.e., the sons, etc., he examined a barber, a thatcher and other bazaar witnesses. When the sons, etc., were afterwards examined they gave a different version. They stated that their father was killed by the accused, they did not tell this to the other Magistrate, because, they said they were threatened by the Panikers, i.e., the nephews of the deceased. But they never stated that the first accused threatened them. They told the committing Magistrate to believe that they were under the influence of the nephews and so they had to conceal the facts. The Magistrate believed this, when there were evidences to prove otherwise. Witnesses, 5, 6, 14 and 15 were Agents or Karistans of the deceased. They stated before the committing Magistrate and at the Sessions, that the son sent for them as soon as the deceased breathed his last. The servants of the deceased were sent by the son to call the Karistans. When the servants were examined they stated that they were sent to call the Karistans and they told the Karistans that the death was due to dysentery. The Karistans also stated that the servants told them so and when they came and asked the sons they told them that their father had fallen into the tank and that he was suffering from giddiness. The sons sent for the first accused and other Panikers afterwards. The first accused went there the next morning. Now it is sure that the sons were not threatened to sent word through their servants to Karistans that the deceased died of dysentery and to tell the Karistans when they went there. There is ample evidence to show that the sons and servants had no previous intention to conceal facts, until the 20th March 1904. The Police and Magistrate began to manufacture evidence afterwards without a medical evidence that the death was due to unnatural causes, but they succeeded to drag the accused to the Sessions. There were documentary evidences showing the existence of enmity between the Ullanoor and Apruth Nambories and the Ullanat people. There were big suits between the Nambories and the Ullanat people and all suits ended in favour of the Ullanat people. It is evident that the police and some others have cleverly tried their utmost to ruin the Ullanat Zemindary by this case and the executive officers have taken pains to disgrace the respectable people by changing one of the Zemindars, named Madhava Paniker, for the offence of murder with the other accused and committing him to the Sessions.

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AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ahmedabad, Aug. 24.

OUR DISTRICT JUDGE IN THE HIGH COURT.

Our popular District Judge has been appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor to be a Judge of the Bombay High Court to fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of a Judge of Anglo-Indian tendency Mr. Justice Crowe. Mr. Batchelor is a very young man, a junior civilian of about 14 years standing and with little judicial experience; that indeed is a fault and so also true it is that he has no intimate knowledge worth the name of the habits, manners, etc., of the mofussil having served in one district only. His appointment to the Bench in supersession of 13 civilians, senior in the graded list, has been a matter of complaint and controversy in the press. But it must be said to his credit that Mr. Justice Batchelor has grey head on green shoulders; he is a cool, patient Judge, not intolerant of delay, at the same time having a clear head and is quick in grasping facts coming before him. He is besides very industrious and studious and has an earnest desire to do justice between litigants knocking at his gates—a quality sadly lacking in many of our present day civilian Judges. He has been preiding in the first Appellate Court of the Bombay High Court with the Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir L. Jenkins and we here are confident that with some experience of work and sound training that His Lordship will receive, he will prove worthy of the expectations raised by his appointment.

THE GUJERAT TALUKDARS.

It may be within the memory of the readers of the "Patrika" that Mr. Robertson I.O.S., of the Government of India, was appointed last year to report on the condition of the Gujerat Talukdars and to frame schemes to ameliorate their fallen condition. Early this year the report was submitted and the Bombay Government has on the strength of it, after consultation with the Government of India, drafted a Bill termed "the Court of Wards Bill" which will be introduced in the Provincial Council next week. The object and reasons are published. The good intentions of the Government are no doubt apparent; but much more can be done in the same direction. It is expected that the elected members of the Council and particularly the veteran illustrious representative of the Northern Division will boldly as ever come forward with his suggestions and constructive criticism calculated to lead the officials on the right path and voicing the public view of the question.

NOTES FROM SOUTH INDIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Camp, Kumbakonam, Aug. 22.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SUB-MAGISTRATE.

Here are the particulars of the case against a Sub-Magistrate reported in our issue of the 20th instant. The Joint Magistrate of Kumbakonam, Mr. A. R. Banerji, M.A., J.C.S., tries the case, Mr. R. Ramachandra Iyer, B. L., is a Sub-Magistrate of some years standing in Tanjore district and posted to Shiyali. In a case of assault on the file of his court, one Krishnasami Iyer, a local pleader, appeared and it would appear, that the Magistrate on the Bench used insulting words in addressing the pleader. The latter immediately left the court and shortly after, filed a civil suit in the local District Munsif's Court claiming damages for such open unwarranted language. Somehow, through the intercession of brother pleaders and, as is now observable of the Magistrate himself, this suit was withdrawn. Meanwhile, the Sub-Magistrate probably learning that the suit was filed against him, had, it is alleged, got up certain records written by his clerks in the court, charging the pleader with contempt of court on the day he appeared in the said case and sent it up to the Deputy Magistrate of Nayanerai, Mr. M. Ravi Varma, M.A., B.L., possessing 1st class powers. The pleader was tried and, in the examination of witnesses, something transpired which led the Deputy Magistrate not only to acquit the pleader but to report to the District Collector that the Sub-Magistrate had concocted the allegation. The Collector at once suspended the officer and reported to the Board of Revenue. The officer in turn appealed too, alleging some pleader-clique at Shiyali against him and so forth. The Board ordered the prosecution of the Sub-Magistrate for the fabrication of false public documents.

Last week the trial commenced, the Public Prosecutor for the district appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. J. Richmond, Bar-at-law, Madras, for the defence. The Shiyali pleader was examined at considerable length and he corroborated in the main, the facts summarised above. Other witnesses were also heard and the case stands adjourned to the 31st instant. The case has evoked much sensation in the district, as it is seldom that we see such responsible officers being brought to book in the south!

MEANINGLESS COURTESIES.

It is not very gratifying to see and hear our Vakils friends praising to the skies the few civilian officers they happen to become acquainted with, after all, in the course of their professional duties. Fancy, sir, a leading Vakil rising up from his seat on the local Board and congratulating the official President for the great good done by him. To our Indians it does not appear that the members of the Civil Service draw princely salaries for the few hours work they turn out per day, throwing all the responsible, routine hard work to their Indian low-paid subordinates. It is inconceivable why a civilian of only about 10 years' standing should be so extolled even when he is going on leave! So far as Mr. Simel Vibert, I.O.S., of Negapatnam is concerned, it may or it may not be that he deserves it. While at Kumbakonam division he was known to be no friend of Municipal progress, and what extraordinary good had been done at Negapatnam, so as to be so praised by our people is known to the admiring only. I only wish that our public men are more sparing in such mutual adulation of officers!

NOTES FROM COMILLA.

Comilla, Aug. 23.

THE PROPOSED COLLEGE AT COMMILLA.

I informed you in one of my previous letters that, the people of Comilla approached His Highness, the Maharajah of Tippera, with a prayer for necessary funds for establishing a first grade College here. I am glad to be able to state that His Highness has, with his usual generosity and magnanimity of heart, acceded to their prayer and consented to make a splendid donation and a handsome annual grant towards the establishment and maintenance of the proposed College. A first grade College at Comilla would be a real boon not only to the people of this district but to those of the sister districts also. Poor people can ill afford to send their boys to Calcutta and other places. Again the danger of keeping youths away from their parents and guardians is one which can be better imagined than described. Short while ago, His Highness, the Maharajah of Tippera, established a first grade College at Agartala which is the capital of his independent territories and is only three hours' journey by rail from Comilla.

The people of our town were unanimously of opinion that a College at Comilla would be more useful than one at Agartala, and represented their views to His Highness. The Maharaja owns the town of Comilla in Zemindari right and it is the headquarters of the British district of Tippera, and contains, among others, the principal officers of His Highness' Zemindari which extends over vast tracts of British territory known as Chalka Roshnabad. The people of Comilla are the tenants of His Highness, just as the people of Agartala are his subjects.

It is an act of grace on the part of His Highness to accede to the prayer of the people of Comilla. The Agartala College has been abolished and it is only proper that it should be so. Two Colleges, one at Agartala and the other at Comilla could not possibly be maintained without detriment to each other, and His Highness has shown the kindest possible consideration to the wishes of the Comilla public by abolishing his own College in favour of a new one to be established in the town of Comilla. As I said before, a Working Committee consisting of the District Judge, the District Magistrate and other gentlemen were formed for the purpose of taking necessary steps in the matter and it is time that the matter should be taken up a little earnestly. It is to be regretted that Mr. McMinn, Manager of His Highness' Zemindari, who set the movement on foot and was very enthusiastic about this matter is not now in our midst, he having already retired from His Highness' service and left our town. However, we hope that our District Judge, who is a man of letters and has a genuine taste for learning and our District Magistrate and other members of the Working Committee, would do the needful in the matter.

THE NEW FISHMARKET AND THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

Nearly a week ago, the old fish-market of Comilla was removed to Rajgunj which occupies a central position in the town, to suit the convenience of the people of all quarters of Comilla. The old market was situated at a very inconvenient place being in the easternmost part of the town and far away from the other parts. The change was welcomed with delight by the people of other quarters and the market held its sittings regularly for some days. But strange to say, the fishermen and vegetable-sellers made a strike yesterday and did not attend the new market, but attended the old one which had been abandoned for the last 6 or 6 months after it had been burnt down by a conflagration. His Highness the Maharaja of Tippera, is the owner of the sites of both the old and the new market and it is quite immaterial to His Highness whether the bazar be held at the new or the old site. The Maharaja's officers removed the bazar only to meet the convenience of the people in consultation with some of the leading gentlemen of the town. It is a pity that the fishermen and the vegetable-sellers have made a wicket combination, probably at the instance of some mischief-making busy bodies to frustrate the attempt of the Raj officers. They did not only abstain from attending the new market, but forcibly held the bazar at the old site in spite of the orders of the Raj officers to the contrary and actually broke the peace and assaulted one of the Raj-officers. The whole matter has been laid before the District Magistrate who visited the spot personally. We hope the District Magistrate will take proper steps in the matter.

MAHOMED ISHAK KHAN.

It is seldom that we hear news of Mahomed Ishak Khan, who fled to Russian territory after the failure of his rebellion against the late Amir of Kabul in 1888. He has since resided in Samarkand as a pensioner of Russia. At the funeral of General Ivanoff some weeks ago he placed a wreath on the grave, in the name of the Afghan people—a theatrical proceeding, as he has practically few adherents now in Afghanistan. According to local reports Mahomed Ishak finds himself in such a poverty-stricken state that he has had recourse to trade to eke out his pension. He is described as having agents at Tashkent, Bokhara and other cities, and recently he sent his son Ismail Khan to St. Petersburg there to dispose of certain merchandise. Mahomed Ishak, like Yakub and Ayub Khan has felt the effects of the policy of the Amir in granting pardon to all refugees who are willing to return to Afghanistan and swear allegiance to him. Nearly all his followers have left him and he has now only a few near relatives with him. We may note that the Amir in a recent conference with his leading officials expressed his satisfaction at the success of the policy just referred to, as it had enabled him to deprive his chief enemies of the support formerly given to them by men of influence who had accompanied them into exile.

AS USUALLY TREATED A sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by

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THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

A LARGE FISHERY NEXT YEAR.

The following are extracts from the Preliminary Report submitted to the Government of Ceylon, by Mr. Hornell, the well-known Marine Biologist:—

PROSPECTS OF FUTURE FISHERIES.

The prospects of a large fishery, both next year and in 1906 upon the Cheval and Modergam Paars, are excellent; the immense quantities of young two to two and a half years old; occupying the Moderagams, the South-East, South, Mid-West, North-West, and the greater part of the three central blocks, or the Cheval Paar are ample for two years' fishery. These on the Moderagams, and on the South, South-East, and South Central Cheval will, I hope, be fit to fish next March, being more advanced in growth than those on the Mid-West and North-West Cheval. Apart from this reason it will be advisable to fish the former at as early a date as the valuation of samples may show to be profitable, as many of the oysters on the beds named lie loose in bunches on a sandy bottom, and for that reason are more liable to mischance than those attached to rocky bottom. The oysters at present on the Muttuvaratu and the Dutch Moderagam should also be ready to fish in 1906, but I do not build confidently on this, as these oysters even now are stunted and sickly-looking, and are likely to decrease very largely ere ripe to fish. Beyond 1906 or at latest 1907 there will be a more or less prolonged break in the fishery cycle, unless large measures of transplantation be resorted to, seeing there has been no fall of spat upon the Cheval, Modergam, and Muttuvaratu Paars within the last two years.

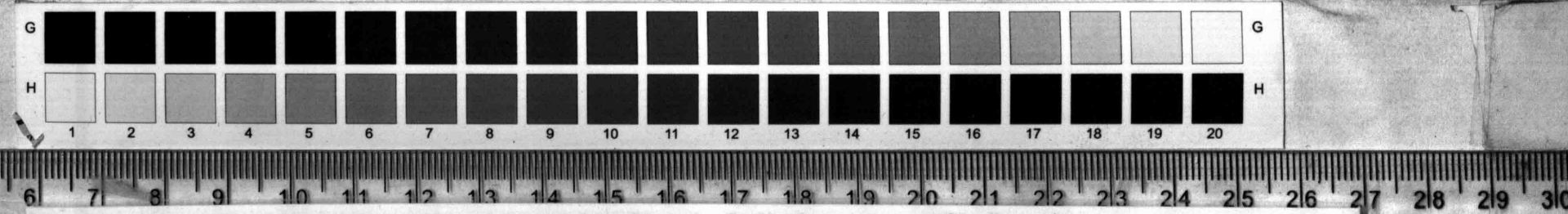
METHODS OF INSPECTION.

In the localisation of my positions I utilised not only the usual mathematical methods of taking the angular bearings of known landmarks ashore and of the shoal buoy, but combined with this certain methods based upon the biological and physical characters of the bottom with which I am now intimately familiar. In this way I was able to find my way about with a certainty which is impossible under the present imperfect and inadequate system of beacon marks by mathematical means alone. Thus, when, as happened several times, the beacons ashore were too distant or too indistinctly seen to provide exact angular bearings the character of the oysters and of the associated organisms, the depth of water and the nature of the bottom, enabled me to define my position with perfect exactitude. The results compel me to the opinion that from lack of the combination of these various methods of verification of position, fisheries have been lost in the past, that some at least of the blank cycles were out apparently blank, that beds of oysters lived, flourished, and died without being found at the age when fishable, or alternatively were known when young and missed when mature. Quite apart from the adoption of methods of cultivation, I am convinced that inspections carried out on the scientific lines indicated above will do much to increase the number of future fisheries by rendering it impossible for oysters of mature age to be over-looked and to die off without being fished.

A BEAR AND LEOPARD FIGHT.

IN THE KANGRA VALLEY.

The following story comes from a planter friend in the Kangra Valley:— "One of the 'kill stories' is the best I have heard for some time, and knowing the man I don't doubt his word for a moment. He is a Gujar, and was grazing his buffaloes about sunset, when suddenly a couple of bears put in an appearance, one a monster the other about half grown. They started stalking one of the buffaloes, that was somewhat separated from the others. He never thought they would be able to kill it, so lay low and watched their operations. They approached from different directions. At first the buffalo seemed to think it great sport, and chased them when they came too near him. All this time the big bear used now and then to run up to the little one and appeared to be giving him directions how to proceed. The little one gradually drew the buffalo towards a drop of about fifty feet. When the buffalo again made a rush at it the big bear, seeing his opportunity made a rush from behind, and over went the buffalo, breaking its neck at the bottom. The little bear was first on the carcass and thought he was going to have his share, but the big bear coming up gave him a couple of cuts on the head and drove him away. The Gujar was horror-struck, but wishing for revenge, drove the other animals home and set out in quest of the local 'shikari.' By this time the moon was shining brightly, and when they came within some distance of the scene of the encounter they heard great growling and roaring going on, and thought that the young bear had returned for his share, instead of which they saw a large leopard and the bear at it tooth and nail. The sight was such an uncommon one that they waited with striking distance, the 'shikari' knowing that he could take his shot whenever he liked as one of other animals was sure to return to the kill. After a time the leopard, feeling he was getting the worst of it, gave a huge growl and fox-like seemed to subside as if dead. The bear sniffed at his enemy, long and lovingly, and after giving him a few more blows with his paws proceeded to enjoy the repast from which he had been disturbed. Before the men could recover from their astonishment, the leopard was up and on the bear's back, when, taking him at a disadvantage he soon turned him over and got him by the throat. Then there was a regular 'rough and tumble' for some minutes, but the bear could not free himself from the leopard, who clung like a leech to his throat, sucking away his life blood. At last the bear fell dead, and as the leopard rose, the 'shikari' gave him a bullet behind the shoulder rolling him over dead. Then arose a dispute as the 'shikari' claimed both skins with a view to the Government reward of Rs. 8 for each, Rs. 16 in all. So it was finally agreed that they should return in the morning; but the Gujar set a friend to work in the night, so when they returned at daybreak the bodies were there but the bear had been carefully skinned! The Gujar and 'shikari' at once went away and filed civil suits against each other and this weighty case is now in court."



THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT ON TRICHINOPOLY POLICE.

REFERRING to the Trichinopoly scandal relating to Police and Magistracy we said in our issue of August 9: "It is simply impossible to describe the importance of the incidence. It strikes at the very root of the administration of justice in Madras. If a subordinate Magistrate on the bench cannot adversely criticize cases put before him, without making an abject apology to the Police, he is reduced into a mere tool in the hands of the latter. A more serious situation cannot be conceived. The Mahajan Sava of Madras should take up the case." We see that the Government of Madras have taken prompt notice of the affair.

It will be observed that all the officers concerned in the incident have been punished more or less severely. Mr. Spencer, the Officiating District Magistrate, who played in the hands of the Police Superintendent, has been reverted to his previous appointment as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, and his promotion is stopped at least for three months. The Police Superintendent, the principal author of the scandal, has been reduced to the fifth grade for six months. And the Sub-Magistrate, who made the apology, has been divested of his Magisterial powers and given a ministerial appointment. The latter has thus suffered the most, though, we think, he is the least guilty of the three.

In apportioning punishments, we fear, the Madras Government has not been able to hold the balance strictly even. We quite agree with the view of the Government that, after the humiliation to which the Sub-Magistrate was subjected, he was utterly unfit to exercise Magisterial powers. Indeed, he should have never agreed to offer an apology, even though it cost him his post; for, by offering an apology, not only did he bring disgrace upon himself but the Court of Justice that he represented. Yet the Government should have taken into consideration his peculiar position. The mandate came from the District Magistrate, his official superior. He had no help but to obey it. Who knows but he might have lost his appointment if he had disobeyed the Magistrate?

It is the Government arrangement by which the District Magistrate is made the head of the Police, and the superior of the Sub-Magistrates, that is responsible for such undesirable spectacles. The Sub-Magistrate is a subordinate to the District Magistrate, but the Police Superintendent is his confidential adviser, and something like a member of his official family. Therefore, he very naturally sympathised with the sorrows of the latter.

But is Mr. Spencer, who is such a weak tool in the hands of the Police, something like a piece of clay in the hands of the Superintendent—fit at all to take charge of a district? Is it possible that he will rise a strong man after having been reverted for three months to his permanent grade of the Joint Magistrate? Can a man who is so helplessly weak be a strong man in three months, and qualify himself to take charge of a district? As for the Police Superintendent, it must be borne in mind that he had a private interest in the case which was characterized as "mad" by the Sub-Magistrate.

The Government has not stated in detail the parts played by Mr. Spencer and Mr. Clogstoun, specially the latter, in this connection. When the reader comes to know all about them, he will be surprised to learn how weak are the instruments which the Government sometimes uses when administering the affairs of a district. The only fault of the Sub-Magistrate was that, when a frivolous case was brought before him by a Police Officer, he characterised it in Tamil as a "mad case." We think he was perfectly justified in making this sort of remark; for, would it be believed that, in this case two bandy-men were charged with criminal trespass, simply because they had entered the compound of a certain person, without the permission of the latter, to take away some stable manure from it? Fancy, the trivial, nay, the monstrous nature of the case! It was a crime in the opinion of the Trichinopoly Police to take away stable manure without the permission of the owner. Naturally, the Sub-Magistrate, who was only human, expressed his disgust by the remark that, because the Police had no cases in the Cantonment, therefore they had brought "a mad case" like that.

The Police Officer who brought the case before the Sub-Magistrate, and who is called the Station House Officer, reported the matter to his master the Police Superintendent, and the latter was in a fury. And do you know why was he so angry? The stable was his, the horse-dung was his which the bandy-man had gone to carry away, and it was he who was practically the complainant. In short, it was at his instance that the Station House Officer had hauled up the two bandy-men, and he took it as a personal affront as soon as he heard about the observations of the Sub-Magistrate. Any officer with a modicum of common sense in him would have not made a row over the matter when he was personally interested in it. Mr. Clogstoun was, however, differently constituted. He ran to the District Magistrate, and how he moulded the latter like a piece of clay has been described in the Government order.

In short, when the Police Superintendent complained the matter to the District Magistrate, and the Sub-Magistrate admitted the truth of the complaint, Mr. Spencer suggested that the Station House Officer should meet the Sub-Magistrate privately at the Collector's house to receive there an apology from him. But this would not suit the Police Superintendent. He must have the apology tendered in the Court of the Sub-Magistrate where the so-called offensive words had been spoken. And what could the poor District Magistrate do? Was not Mr. Police Superintendent, his subordinate, inexorable? And he yielded to appease the perturbed feeling of Mr. Clogstoun. The District Magistrate at once directed the Sub-Magistrate to offer an unqualified apology to the Police in his Court "in the same open manner as the insult had been offered." And this "insult" consisted in the remark of a judicial officer that as the police had no good cases, therefore, they had brought a "mad" case! Sovan Allah!

Armed with this order, the Police Superintendent improved upon the occasion. Not only did he himself go to the Sub-Magistrate's Court on Monday, the 26th July,—the day fixed for the tendering of the apology—but he caused all the available police in the town assemble on the occasion to take part in the humiliation of the unfortunate Sub-Magistrate. The Sub-Magistrate sat in his court with a written apology in hand, and read it from the bench, withdrawing the words he had used against the Police, and unconditionally apologising for the same. Nor was this all. The apology being in English was translated into Tamil by an Inspector; and thus every constable, present in Court, was made acquainted with the fact that the Magistrate had been made to kneel before a petty police officer. Whether or not the policemen cheered the Inspector when he interpreted the apology to them we are not aware of; but, of this we are assured, that the Police Superintendent left the place in triumph.

When all the above circumstances are taken into account, it will naturally occur to many that, the District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent had no idea of the nature of the responsible position they held. Indeed, the Madras Government itself has been obliged to admit that, Mr. Spencer was not only weak enough to give way to the insistence of his Superintendent of Police, but, "as District Magistrate he cannot be relieved of the direct and final responsibility for what occurred," and that "it should have occurred to him (Mr. Spencer) that the proper administration of justice would be rendered impossible if the police, with his sanction, were allowed to cast the strictures of the Madras Government upon the Police Superintendent as even more caustic: "As to the Superintendent of Police," says the Government order, "Government cannot but characterise the part played by him in this affair as a grave scandal. Instead of setting proper example to his subordinate officers, he, Mr. Clogstoun, paraded them to witness the discomfiture of the Sub-Magistrate, thus degrading the administration of justice in the eyes of his own subordinates as well as of the general public."

The system is so bad that the administration would have fallen to pieces if the superior authorities had not exercised proper control over their subordinates now and then. The Madras Government has proved itself wide-awake by the prompt notice it has taken of this scandal. For, if the Government allow such things to go on, it would encourage anarchy and undermine administration. The fact is, so long the Police and Magistracy are not separated scandals of this nature must happen every now and then. The reform which is urgently needed, therefore, is either to divest the District Magistrate of the headship of the District Police, or, if that is not possible, to put the subordinate Magistrates under the District and Sessions Judge.

A PROOF OF UNEXAMPLED ILLIBERALITY.

OUR readers have no doubt with us thanked the Government for its admission that the natives of India are not unfitted for the Survey Department. We, the other day, gave accounts of Nain Singh and other great Hindu explorers who had made themselves famous in the world, by their daring explorations and important discoveries. But there were some other Indians, who were permitted to enter the Survey Department, and who have also left undying fame behind them. One of them was Radha Nath Sikdar, a man of genius whom the world admired, and whose eccentricities shocked the orthodox portions of his countrymen. It was he who tried to create a Bengali language of his own; and it was he who advocated beef-eating as essential for the growth of the Hindus; and though born of Hindu parents, he lived almost upon beef.

Being a man of quick temper and gigantic strength he had frequent tussles with Europeans violently disposed, and this made him an object of both respect and hatred to the latter. Physically a giant, intellectually he was one of the foremost men in his country, perhaps in the world. A profound mathematician he also studied Greek and Latin, and had a fair knowledge of these ancient languages of the West.

We all know of the mountain called after Colonel Everest, but very few people know who he was and what he did. It was he who was the soul of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India, the greatest work ever achieved by man. Radha Nath was his constant and almost sole companion, when the Colonel surveyed the Himalayas. Col. Everest had tried Europeans, but he was anxious to see if he could utilize a native of India for his purpose. He, therefore, wrote to Dr. Tytler, the bigoted Christian and Professor of mathematics,—the antagonist of Ram Mohan Roy—to send him a Hindu proficient in mathematics. And Dr. Tytler recommended two—Radha Nath Sikdar and Rajnarain Bysack. Col. Everest selected the former for his experiment.

This is what the "Hindu Patriot" of May 3rd, 1870, said of Radha Nath:—

"Dr. Tytler, Professor of Mathematics, thought highly of him, and he and Rajnarain Bysack were the first Hindus who received instruction from him in Newton's Principia. He was particularly fond of Greek and Latin literature and wrote several articles from Plutarch, Xenophon, etc., for the 'Patrika.' He was a rough and ready man, and never slow to show his pluck when there was occasion for it. Radha Nath was a remarkable man."

The "Patrika" referred to was the "Masik Patrika," a monthly magazine, which he edited with the late Babu Peary Chandra Mitter. As for his opinion about beef-eating, there is no doubt that beef, when taken as food, develops muscular powers and pugnacity. The only classes among Hindus who take beef are the Chamars or Mochees, and they have the best developed muscles in the country. Beef was abjured by the Hindus mainly for two reasons. One was that the Hindus thought that they were under too much obligation to the cow to be able to kill it for food. And the other was that, in their opinion, beef had the effect of brutalizing the soul; and as the body was perishable while the soul was not, it was not reasonable that the former should be nourished at the cost of the latter. That beef is not essential for the development of physical powers has been proved by the Japanese. This is what the "Calcutta Review" (April 1881) says of Radha Nath:—

"Radha Nath Sikdar was the best mathematician in the group of Denozio's friends, and was long employed in the Surveyor-General's Office. Physically he was the sturdiest of the lot, and held theory that the food of a people determined their character and capacities. Beef eaters he declared ruled the world. Though not a Christian he had renounced Hinduism altogether and lived after the English fashion. He believed that India would never become a great nation till the inhabitants made use of diet consisting extensively of beef in which he largely indulged."

The Survey Department was divided into two sections,—the surveying and computing,—and Radha Nath entered the latter section in December 1831 on Rupees 30 a month. He owed his position to Col. Everest. The latter, as stated above, was in need of an able assistant and he wanted to try an Indian; and he secured Radha Nath through the help of Dr. Tytler. And how Radha Nath fulfilled his expectations would appear from the following report to the House of Commons in 1851:—

"Among the Sub-Assistants may be mentioned as most conspicuous for ability Babu Radha Nath Sikdar, a native of India, of Brahminical extraction whose mathematical acquirements are of high order."

So in this report to the House of Commons the only Sub-Assistant whose name was recorded was Radha Nath Sikdar, and that for his "conspicuous ability."

The success of Radha Nath led Col. Everest to appoint another native of India, four years after the admission of the former into his department. Of him we shall speak hereafter; he too proved as successful as, or perhaps more successful than, Radha Nath.

Well the natives of the soil, whenever they were taken in, proved their fitness to serve in the Survey Department. Previously there was nothing in the rules to prevent an Indian to enter the Department, yet, a fair trial was not given to a man of this country. Some Eurasians were appointed, but their success was not as conspicuous as that of the two Indians named above. Colonel Everest appointed Radha Nath only as an experiment; and to his surprise, the latter more than fulfilled his expectations.

The natives of the soil had thus given testimony of their ability by actual deeds and not mere words. And were they, for this reason, more largely appointed by the Government? No, not at all. When the Indians had proved their fitness, the doors were absolutely closed against them!

One may be led here to inquire why was this done. But we have no reply to give. Perhaps the Indians proved too successful. Perhaps in their heart of hearts, the authorities wanted the Indians to fail, so that they might appoint a few to shew their generosity. Perhaps the Government loves to encourage and cherish mediocrity.

Perhaps the reason why the Indians were ostracized from the Survey Department would be found in the following remark of Mr. Medlicott, Director of the Geological Survey, who wrote in 1886 in his official despatch:—

"In Bengal the word of knowledge has been preached for the last two generations, but in no single case has it found the useful germ in which it might come to maturity and bear fruit in original scientific work; it seems only to develop a more obnoxious kind of weed—words of science without substance. In the medical and engineering services they have for long had like teaching and opportunities to those from which Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, and a host of others have arisen, but of like result in Bengal there is no symptom even. For a still longer period the practical results of the new knowledge in the shape of material progress have been displayed with ever increasing energy from the West, but neither has this awakened in the Oriental mind desire to do likewise. Of imitation there is no lack, but of creative power there is no sign. If this is not a demonstration on the part of the Bengali of his ineptitude for science, evidence counts for nothing. He would do well to take it to heart if by any means he may correct his failing. Meanwhile even if there were not particular evidence to confirm it, I hold this as sufficient warrant for objecting to the appointment of natives to the slender staff of the Geological Survey."

And thus the "only" Babus were for ever expelled. The injustice came to the notice of Lord Ripon and his Lordship, during the last days of his rule, provided for their appointment by publishing a Minute. But like all other official despatches, resolutions, proclamations and pledges of this nature, it was never respected.

A NOBLE PROJECT OF SIR A. FRASER.

THERE is absolutely no foundation for the rumour circulated by some newspapers that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal intends to remove the Presidency College to Ranchi. The origin of the rumour can, however, be traced to an altogether different proposal which has emanated from Sir Andrew Fraser and which shows how sincerely anxious His Honour is about the moral and intellectual progress of our youths. In short, Sir Andrew Fraser intends to found another high class college at Ranchi for the benefit of the sons of our higher classes. The scheme has not yet been matured; possibly it will be publicly announced before a conference to be convened by His Honour at Belvedere immediately after his return from Ranchi.

The main reason which has influenced the Lieutenant-Governor to conceive the idea of another educational institution at a place like Ranchi is to save students, who have to reside in the Government Hostel at Calcutta and are practically without any control, from possible moral and physical ruin. It is quite true that there is a Superintendent attached to the Hostel to look after them; but, he can control them only so long they are within the four walls of the building. As soon as they go out, they are free to do whatever they like. Calcutta is a place full of temptation, and guardianless students are apt to fall an easy prey to vices; though, to the credit of our students it must be said, that they compare favourably with their confreres in other countries.

The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, very strict in this matter, and hence His Honour is anxious to establish another College like that of the Presidency at a healthy place like Ranchi, which is absolutely free from the noxious atmosphere and surroundings of Calcutta, and where suitable boarding houses will be provided for the students, according

to the Hindu, Mussalman and Christian style. If the guardians of the students so desire, even arrangements may be made for imparting religious teachings to the youths in accordance to their respective faiths.

The institution, in short, will be something on the European model, and a strict watch will be kept over the morals and physical health of the students. As Ranchi is going to be shortly connected with a railway line, so the question of distance will not arise at all. The estimated cost of the institution is fourteen lakhs, of which the Government is prepared to pay one-half; the other half is to be raised by public subscription.

The project may or may not be a necessary one, or it may have its many defects; it, however, shows in a distinct manner how ardent is the love of Sir A. Fraser for the people of the Province of which he is now the ruler. Here is an institution the object of which is the good—the pure good—of the people. It is a disinterested move, and we must say, a move in the right direction. But then it is a question for serious consideration whether the institution is likely to be a success or not. We dare say, Sir Andrew Fraser will not launch into this undertaking, however laudable and good it may be, without the active and sincere co-operation of the leaders of the Province. For, not only will it mean a grievous disappointment to His Honour himself but a waste of a very large amount of public money if the institution unfortunately proves a failure.

The principal difficulty lies in securing a sufficient number of students. It is only the Zemindars and the upper middle class men who are in a position to meet the heavy cost of giving their sons an education at an institution like the proposed one. But the number of well-to-do Zemindars and upper middle class men is not large. Many of these have got their houses in Calcutta, and they will hardly agree to part with their sons and entrust them to the care of strangers at a distant place when they can look after their welfare directly at home. A considerable number of Muffasil residents, again, have their friends and relations in Calcutta, under whose charge they can safely keep their sons for their education in the Presidency or other Colleges.

It should also be remembered that there is scarcely an important district which has not its own College. We have got Colleges at Dacca, Krishnagar, Hooghly, Ootterpara, Berhampur, Rajshahy, Comilla, Barisal, Santosh, Patna, Bhagalpur, Cuttuck, etc., etc. People in the Muffasil will prefer a College in their own district to one in a distant part of the country like Ranchi.

So, what we fear, is that the proposed College at Ranchi is not likely to draw a sufficient number of students to make the institution a success. We, therefore, submit that, before coming to a definite conclusion on the subject His Honour will be pleased to ascertain, by opening communications with the leading Zemindars and middle class men of the Province, whether they are willing to send the young members of their families for education to the proposed institution. If a considerable number of them are found to be agreeable to the proposal, then the project may be undertaken, otherwise it ought to be dropped.

The other important obstacle is that, the Presidency College is likely to suffer by a rival Government College at Ranchi. Yet another objection is that, as Calcutta is the centre of civilization and culture, it has its special advantages which cannot be secured in a place like Ranchi, which is the abode of Sonthals and other semi-barbarous people. And lastly, to raise seven lakhs of Rupees from among the public is a task which, knowing as we do, the real circumstances of our Zemindars and other big persons, is a most difficult thing. We wish every success to the project of His Honour, for it has emanated from a sincere desire on his part to benefit our youths; but the difficulties in the way of accomplishing his object are stupendous.

There is another aspect of the question which we beg to submit for the consideration of His Honour. The Presidency College itself requires improvement. A little enquiry will show that it is no longer the grand institution it once was. Indeed, it is, at the present moment, just like an ordinary College of the Province. Now-a-days it is very often beaten down by a private College. If fourteen lakhs of Rupees were spent for the improvement of the College, its status might be raised to that of a high class educational institution in England. In this way, the necessity for the Indian youths to go to a foreign country for the completion of their education may be done away with to a considerable extent.

As for the morals of the students residing in the Hostel, we can assure His Honour, the majority of them are well-behaved. Precautions may, however, be adopted by which all opportunities of their going astray may be taken away from them. For instance, a few more Superintendents may be attached to the Hostel to keep a constant eye over the students.

Calcutta may not be a sanitarium like Ranchi, but there is no doubt it is now one of the healthiest cities in India. So the physical health of the students is not likely to suffer in Calcutta, specially if suitable boarding houses are provided for them in healthy quarters of the town, and they are supplied with wholesome food and allowed to take healthy exercises. In short, cut off from Calcutta society they will grow in one way; living in Calcutta society they will grow in another way.

We are certainly not opposed to this noble project, we only beg to shew the difficulties it has to overcome. Besides we have good reasons to believe that, Sir Andrew Fraser has two other noble projects in view. One is the establishment of a Technical Institute, and the other is that of a Research College. We have colleges for general education, but we have absolutely none to impart technical instruction and scientific knowledge to our students. If His Honour, instead of beginning with the proposed Ranchi College for general education, signalise his career in Bengal by establishing the other two institutions, he will not only fill up a much-felt desideratum, and carry the whole country with him, but also find subscriptions flowing in not only from the rich but every class of our community. If His Honour succeed in establishing these two

institutions, his memory will ever be enshrined in the grateful hearts of the people of this country.

Two other day we stated that the Magistrates in this country were invested with dictatorial powers. This time the same complaint comes from no less an authority than a Judge of the High Court. And who is this Hon'ble Judge? He does not belong to advanced Bengal, Bombay or Madras, but the backward United Provinces, where, we were told by Sir A. P. MacDonnell, the Judicial and Executive officers formed a part and parcel of the same family like the Police and the Magistracy. In the Gorakhpur District certain disputes arose between the servants of Rajah Norendra Bahadur and one Ramsevak. Petitions were filed by both parties charging each other with acts of violence. Though disbelieving the allegations of the petitioners, the Magistrate of the District who heard them thought that there was bitter enmity between the Rajah and Ramsevak; so he ordered that the Rajah should be bound down to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 50,000. The case coming before the High Court of Allahabad on a reference from the District Judge, Mr. Justice Blair delivered judgment setting aside the Magistrate's order, and observed:—

"If the Magistrate had been in the position of a dictator, his conclusion might have been a right one, but he is a Magistrate administering the law as it stands."

But why should not a Magistrate play the role of a dictator when he can do it with impunity? In the case under notice, it is quite evident that the proceedings of the Magistrate were most arbitrary and high-handed, otherwise a Judge of the Allahabad High Court would have never gone out of his way and passed such severe censure upon him. But is he in any way worse for his illegal act? On the other hand, he has still the confidence of his Government, and is the same dictator that he has always been. In the Trichinopoly police case, the District Magistrate Mr. Spencer, according to the Government itself, brought discredit upon his high position and a Court of Justice by playing in the hands of the Police Superintendent, and making the Sub-Magistrate apologise to the police. Yet, all the punishment meted out to him is that for three months only he will not be permitted to exercise full Magisterial powers, but after the expiry of that term, he will be again put in independent charge of a whole district, that is to say, play the dictator again.

If the Magistrate is a dictator, it is mainly, because, he is the head of the District Police. The Police and the Magistracy are one family, and naturally one supports the other. It is this unification which has made the District Magistrate and the Police so terrible in this country and so universally unpopular. The Police Superintendent is the adviser and right hand man of the Magistrate. The Police Superintendent, at the same time, is as a rule, completely in the hands of his Sub-Inspector. The Sub-Inspector is thus practically the master of the situation; and the Magistrate unconsciously is led to support his doings and take all the odium upon his shoulders. We can guarantee that the Magistrate of Gorakhpur was the victim of a Police Superintendent, who himself was a victim of a Sub-Inspector, just as Mr. Spencer was the victim of the Police Superintendent, Mr. Clogstoun, and Mr. Colostoun was a victim of the Station House Officer. And yet, they will not separate the police and the Magistracy!

BENGAL, said to be the most advanced Province in India, sometimes presents most unique spectacles. At the time when Sir Joan Woodburn was hopelessly ill, the administration of Bengal was carried on in his name, though from the Viceroys downwards every one knew that the Governor of the Province was utterly unconscious of all that was being done behind him by his subordinates. An incident happened during this interregnum which was reported to us by an official connected with the Secretariat, but which we did not choose to publish. A prisoner was condemned to death by a Sessions Judge and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court. The unfortunate man appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor for clemency, but His Honour himself was at the time almost in a dying condition, and this petition could not, therefore, reach his hands. A Secretary then arrogated to himself the privilege of disposing of the petition—privilege which belongs only to the ruler of the Province. As ill luck would have it, just about the time an article appeared in an Indian paper criticising somewhat severely some of the public acts of the Secretary in question; and this irritated him so much that, he took his revenge upon the offending paper by refusing the prayer of the condemned man to exercise the prerogative of mercy in his case!

This party who informed us of the incident was present at the Secretariat when he found the secretary giving vent to his anger against the newspaper in question and then rejecting the prayer of the petitioner; but yet, we are willing to believe that there was some exaggeration in what he had stated to us. There is, however, no doubt about two facts. First, it is absolutely true that a man capitally sentenced did submit a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor to show him mercy, and that Sir John Woodburn was at the time almost in his death-bed. Secondly, the petitioner was told that the Lieutenant-Governor had declined to grant his prayer. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, could not pass such an order as he was then in the throes of death. So, a Secretary undoubtedly acted in the name of the Lieutenant-Governor, presumably without his knowledge or sanction, and took upon himself a responsibility which rests upon His Honour alone, and which His Honour, under the law, could not delegate to another. So here was a Secretary who really exercised a special privilege of the Lieutenant-Governor with impunity! Without meaning any disparagement to the present staff of Secretaries of the Government of Bengal, all of whom are able and estimable persons in their own way, we are still thankful to Sir A. Fraser for having divested them of some of the most important powers which their predecessors used to arrogate to themselves. But this by the way.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a color calibration chart and a ruler showing centimeters from 1 to 30.

Scraps.

BENGAL just now presents another curious spectacle. The Calcutta High Court at the present moment is really without a Chief Justice, though it is obligatory upon the Government to appoint a puisne Judge to officiate as Chief Justice as soon as the latter takes leave, even for a week. And what is the result? The public know not whom to go to for the redress of their grievances, when they have any. Now, it has become an absolute necessity to have the present Criminal Bench reconstituted. The manner in which the Bench has been administering justice has produced disastrous results in the country. In short, even when grossly oppressed by the executive, they do not choose to seek redress at the High Court, knowing full well that they will get no adequate protection at its hands. And would it be believed that, on Friday last, when the Criminal Bench had disposed of half a dozen cases, the presiding Judges were told that there was no more case for them! This is, we believe, an unparalleled incident in the history of the criminal administration of the High Court; for, never was the Criminal Bench so absolutely clean as it was found to be on Friday last. But as there is no Chief to control the affairs of the Court, the people must put up with this state of things without being able to make known their grievances to any body.

The other day we said that, the history of legislation in this country will show that, with the exception of two measures, namely, the one which conferred the elective principle upon the Calcutta Municipality in 1876 and the other which introduced partial Local Self-Government in the districts in 1881, there is perhaps not one which had not for its object either to impose taxation, or curtail liberty, or to make the executive more powerful. The result is that, every Bill introduced in the Council is received with suspicion and alarm. Now, who could ever imagine that, an innocent measure like the one pending before the Bengal Legislative Council to make better provision for the protection and preservation of game and fish conals in it some subtle poison? As a matter of fact, we took no notice of it when it was introduced and have not yet studied it. But, from a memorial of the B. I. Association Committee, just submitted on the subject to the Government of Bengal, we are surprised to learn that it is of the usual type. First of all, where is the necessity for such a law? Are our forest game and fish diminishing in a marked manner? The B. I. Association Committee do not share in this apprehension. On the other hand, in the opinion of the Committee, the proposed measure is "wholly uncalled for." The Committee apprehend that, not only would the proposed measure deprive our higher classes of healthful exercises, but their poor neighbours of the opportunities of an occasional diet of animal food. And lastly, says the Committee, it "would place a new engine of oppression in the hands of the police and subject persons to heavy penalties for acts which no body ever regarded as offences and which they would long refuse to regard as offences under any moral code. It would be more rigorous in its operation in disarming the people than the Arms Act itself and, it would, therefore, put a serious check to the destruction of beasts of prey and poisonous reptiles. It would seriously interfere with the fishery rights of land-holders without paying them any compensation for the infringement of such rights and lastly, the Committee believe it would, on the assumption of principles and precedents wholly inapplicable to the Bengal Provinces, despoil the land-holders of rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Permanent Settlement." We trust, the Bill will be either withdrawn or modified in a way so as to make it perfectly innocuous.

A REMARKABLE invention is reported from France by which excellent butter is extracted out of cocoanut oil. The advance of science is not by any means unlikely in the near future to introduce to the world at large a substitute not only for margarine and such-like products, but also for butter. In France there have been carried out lately somewhat exhaustive experiments with cocoanut oil, with the result that, an article has been produced to which has been given the name of "vegetable butter." It is claimed that this product is the nearest approach to butter made from cow's milk which we have yet known from any vegetable oil. It contains, like true butter, seven per cent. of soluble acids, butyric acid, capric or decylic acid, at the same time carrying twenty-five per cent. to thirty per cent. less water. It will keep twenty-five to thirty days without showing any actual reaction, and should, therefore, offer actual superiority over animal butter for the use of dry pastry, biscuits and such-like commodities. Of course, it is a secret how this is done. The only hint given is that the cocoanut oil is relieved of their fatty volatile and odoriferous acids as well as their other aromatic principle by means of alcohol and bone-black. Now, here is an invention which will be found extremely useful in India.

In Monghyr two thanas were inundated owing to the unusual rise of the Ganges.

A scheme of experiments in irrigation will be undertaken at the Dumraon Experimental Farm.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Bikanir is among the Chiefs who have offered an increased number of Imperial Service troops.

A Comilla correspondent draws our attention to the hardships to which the people of the district are subjected owing to the manner in which the District Magistrate generally disposes of appeals. He generally fixes the dates of hearing of appeals when he is on tour, and in such of the way places that the pleaders and muktears refuse to go there. In criminal appeals the parties usually engage influential lawyers and the latter oftentimes refuse to accept cases in the mufassil sacrificing their established practice in the district head-quarters. And the inevitable result has followed. The parties go unrepresented and appeals are being dismissed without hearing the arguments. Mr. Scott, the present District Magistrate of Tipperah, is reputed to be a just and conscientious officer and we hope he will see his way to take up the appeals in the sudder and thus relieve the litigants from unnecessary and heavy expenditure.

The Motihari Kayastha Conference has sent Babu Ambica Charan, B.A., a resident of Patna, to Japan to learn mining industry there. So at last the long-expected message has reached India from Lhasa but still we cannot put much faith in it. Our contemporary the "Englishman" has got a wire from its Tibet correspondent, stating "that an early settlement is expected."

Nothing has definitely been settled as regards the scheme of curtailing the existing powers of the District Boards. With a view to discuss the above proposal all the Divisional Commissioners will probably be invited to meet at a conference to be held in October next.

Following the Government of India, His Highness the Amir of Kabul is distributing titles among his subjects. The Amir intends, we are told, to give five Malikis belonging to the Afridi tribe, the title of Khan Bahadur. This title has been hitherto unknown in Afghan circles.

A new discovery has been made which would revolutionise the medical world. Eucaine, a new local anesthetic of the cocaine order permits of operations where chloroform, owing to heart weakness, is dangerous. It also allows the surgeon more time for his work. It is, however, not suitable for amputations. It is injected under the skin where the incision has to be made.

The readers are aware that a Brahmin student of Palghat was sometime ago convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' imprisonment by the Head Assst. Magistrate of Palghat on a charge of having forged the answer papers of another student at the last year's examination. An appeal was preferred against the decision which was heard by Mr. Moor. Mr. Hardley Norton, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Ramachandra Iyer of the Madras Bar, appeared for the defence while Mr. Ramakrishna Iyer, the Crown Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The case has ended in the acquittal of the accused.

During the recent visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Khulna, the people of that district prayed for the introduction of the system of trial by jury there. It is an anomaly that though the system exists in the sister district of Jessore the people of Khulna are denied of the privilege. His Honour saw at once the force of the reason urged by the people for its extension there and immediately inquired about the state of affairs. We understand that His Honour has asked the District Judge and the District Magistrate to prepare a list of persons willing to serve as jurors as also their proportion to the number of cases occurring in the district.

Babu Satya Sunder Deb, who was sent to Japan to learn the art of pottery by the Maharaja of Cossimbazar and Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, has completed one full course in the Ceramics Department of the Higher Technological School at Tokio. He attended lectures on technology of clay, building materials and building construction. Amongst practical subjects he has acquired considerable knowledge in the following: chemical composition, physical properties, trial of raw materials, properties and composition of plastic bodies, preparation and purification of raw materials, etc. The student now intends to study in a factory to get a thorough mastery over the subjects. He is a diligent student and has got the following certificate from the Director of the Technological School:—"This is to certify that Mr. Satya Sunder Deb has pursued a special course in the Ceramics Department of this school for one year, and has successfully completed the work assigned to him." There is no dearth of raw materials in this country; what is wanted is properly trained men and capital. Now that these students are returning with special knowledge in the different subjects taken by them, we may hope that India in future will be able to supply its wants.

Our rulers are very zealous in affording protection to all British subjects in all parts of the world. It is said that one of the causes of the Tibet Expedition is to release two Bhutanese British subjects who were arrested and imprisoned by the Tibetans last year. Here is a case in which an Indian British subject was arrested, put to prison and afterwards released in a foreign country and the Indian had to suffer all these indignities for no fault of his. This outrage was committed not in an uncivilized country like Tibet, but in America—the most advanced country in the world. Here are the facts:—One day a telephone girl took the same car which Mr. Mahesh Charan took for she was to go to the same street where Mr. Mahesh Charan had to go. Both alighted at one place; the girl suspected the stranger to be a gipsy who was, she thought, frightening her. The girl spoke of her fears to her god-mother, who communicated to the police the news that a gipsy has assaulted her girl, and gave Mr. Mahesh Charan's description. The police finding Mr. Mahesh Charan unprotected and a stranger did not care to enquire anything about the truth of the allegation or nature of the complaint, but unceremoniously caught hold of him as if they had got a Red Indian in their clutches and threw him into prison. All protests, all declarations as to his being a British subject, his desire to see the British Consul or his friend Mr. Attorney James were unheeded and our townsman, whose respectability and high connection could be sworn by hundreds, was thrown among the felons of Portland on the charge of "assault," consisting of Mr. Mahesh Charan looking at the telephone girl with his black eyes. The news of his arrest and his detention in gaol reached his friends through the evening papers and a night after six hours' stay in Havalat, he was released at the intervention of Mr. James. The Mafouson Bill, a curious part of the affair is not yet told. Although the greatest indignities were offered to an unprotected Indian, the British Consul in America has not a word to protect a peaceful subject of His Majesty the King Emperor and India's honor. We are told that Babu Mahesh Churn, who is a graduate of the Allahabad University and most respectably connected, has already brought a suit for damages claiming Rs. 24,000. Let us wait and see the result of the case.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) London, Aug. 5.

PHRASE FOR THE WEEK. "The fastidious and sensitive men, who try to rise above party, always, in practice, fall below it."—The late Sir Edward Strachey in "Talk at a Country House."

THE MAN WHO WOULD HAVE NO POLITICAL PARTIES.

When Lord Curzon was in the House of Commons, before the Viceroyalty of India had been offered to him, he was known, in the works of a pointed 'Varsity verse,' as "a most superior purzon." He is still "most superior" in his manner, and, as is shown in the speech commented upon last week, it is the party system of British politics which arouses his innate superiority. Perhaps, therefore, he would be interested in reading an opinion which was once expressed regarding the anti-party man—for Lord Curzon is not the first and only member of the anti-party. The writer whom I quote is most definite in his opinion concerning the politician who is against party.

"So far as my own observation goes," he writes, "I should say that the fastidious and sensitive men, who try to keep aloof from the dust and din, and still bask in elements of politics, and try to rise above party, always, in practice, sink below it. The only men whom I have ever known to rise above party are those who, with moral and intellectual earnestness, throw themselves sometimes into one, and sometimes into the other party, as either seems to them right or wrong. The state of negation which the non-party man attains to is, in practice, a dull, half-hearted conservatism, as far inferior to the true conservatism as to true liberalism. Think, too, of the unconscious selfishness of these men, who live in the enjoyment of all the infinite blessings of civilisation, and have no words except of censure and contempt for those by whose hard work, with all its begriming incidents, and by that alone, all those blessings have been won and are still secured for them. For us was by back so bent for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed; thou wert our conscript, on whom the lot fell, and, fighting our battles, wert so marred."

These words are wise and well-considered. Let Lord Curzon ponder them. He need not fight shy of their authority. Their writer was not a red republican, not a Little Englander, nor a Congressman, nor a Passive Resister, nor of any of those numerous sects—some good, some bad—which he, in particular, despises. The writer was the late Sir Edward Strachey, who came of a foremost Anglo-Indian family, two of whose members were the Power behind the Viceroy in the 'Seventies' and 'Eighties,'—nearly a generation ago. The book in which the words I have quoted may be found is entitled "Talk at a Country House." At page 81 anyone who cares may read them in their original setting.

LORD CURZON RETURNS.

The reference made by Mr. Balfour in his speech last week with regard to Lord Curzon's return to India has had speedy official confirmation. On Monday evening it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve his reappointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and the date of his sailing is fixed for September 30; he will resume his duties, therefore, after an absence of six months. It seems an unfeeling remark, but it is nevertheless true, that people in India will really welcome him back. Still, however, if any will declare with the London "St. James's Gazette," that "India cannot manage without Lord Curzon just yet." Nor could they aid, as the same journal adds: "Perhaps he has done a much work for India as can reasonably be expected of a man with so brilliant a career waiting for him at home, but his further term of exile should be softened by the knowledge that he could hardly be better occupied than in consolidating the Administration into which he has put new strength and vigour." To a certain extent, the disappointment which Indians will feel at the return of the Viceroy is a tribute to Lord Curzon himself—or, rather, a tribute to the Lord Curzon of five or six years ago. For, although his bitterness that is felt towards him is due to the mischievous and retrograde policies of his later years, it is true that the strength of feeling has been increased by the high hopes that were built up on the early utterances and acts of the Viceroy. The man who spoke as Lord Curzon spoke during his first few months of office, and who held the balance of justice evenly between the races, was a man to arouse enthusiasm and respect. But the enthusiasm and respect have been killed long ago by the Official Secrets Act, the Education Resolution, and the attempted partition of Bengal. If Lord Curzon had been the usual type of Viceroy who glides through his term of office doing nothing other very good or very bad, then the Indian world would have heard of his return without any great emotion. "As well be as anyone else that world would have said, and turned aside to more pressing matter. It is because Lord Curzon is different that India cannot accept the news so stolidly. Is he coming back in the old worthy mood of his earlier months or to the newer follies of repression and reaction? This is a question India will be asking during the next few weeks. I hope the answer of the future may prove satisfactory." Lord Curzon has now the chance to wipe his slate clean and to start afresh. That is his opportunity. But, if one may judge from his English utterances, he is decidedly enamoured with his handiwork, and the opportunity will be allowed to slip.

In the "Speaker" last week, before the news of Lord Curzon's return had been made known officially, Mr. H. W. Massingham made an interesting remark on the political situation in England. "By the way," he wrote, "I hear that Lord Curzon comes back to England with strong views on the Free Trade side of the fiscal controversy—a rather significant fact." The fact becomes the more

significant now that his return is definitely fixed. In it may possibly lie the explanation of his reappointment. In a Government of Protectionist leanings there is no place for a Free Trader. In a Cabinet which has evicted the Duke of Devonshire, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Ritchie, there is no room for Lord Curzon. Therefore, to quote the words of the "St. James's Gazette," must endure a "further term of exile in India." Meanwhile, it may be mentioned that the opinion is held in certain quarters, usually well informed, that Lord Curzon's second Viceroyalty will be brief. Here are a few dates giving the most notable public events of his holiday:

- April 30.—Sailed from Bombay.
May 15.—Reached Dover, went to Walmer.
May 16.—Lunched with the King at Buckingham Palace.
July 2.—Made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.
July 20.—Presented with the Freedom of the City of London; entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House.
July 24.—Went to Kedgeston.
July 28.—Presented with the Freedom of Derby.
Aug. 1.—Entertained at the Constitutional Club.
Aug. 8.—Re-appointed as Viceroy.
Sep. 30.—Will sail for India.

LHASA AND ITS LOOT.

The Peace Mission entered Lhasa eight days ago and on Monday morning the news of it filled our newspapers. In the evening it was announced that Lord Curzon would return to India. Perhaps the conjunction of the two events was a mere coincidence. But, in any case, it is a baleful omen that the reappointment of the Viceroy should follow so closely after the culmination of the most unworthy chapter in his career. The glitter of the domes of the Potala may dazzle the judgment of to-day; the inherent wrongness, however, of the Tibetan raid cannot for ever remain hidden from its author and chief defender. Even one's admiration of the manner in which General MacDonald and the late Col. Bretherton have overcome the sanguinary and senseless and senseless blood-stained incidents along the route nor the pitifully flimsy pretexts which prompted Col. Younghusband's initial marches. The Tibetan Mission was wrong to start with; was wrong at Gyantse; it was wrong at Lhasa. And the future leave us scanty opportunity to repair the damage that has been done.

As the story of General MacDonald's negotiations at Lhasa begins to unfold itself, it becomes evident that Col. Hama was right in prophesying that the expedition would find great difficulty in getting back to India this year. Meanwhile, another prophecy of the anti-Raid party has come true, for, when the Mission reached the capital of Tibet, the Dalai Lama was not to be found there, and this probability had already been hinted at by Sir Henry Cotton. Even now the inevitable outcome of the campaign is coming clearly into view. The expedition cannot leave Lhasa just as it found it without heavier booty than the promises of the Lama Government. Although the possibility of annexation has been scouted by a feeble Cabinet in England, nevertheless the time for Residents and Escorts is rapidly approaching. And in this connection I have heard a new proposal which reached me through one whose experience of India has been long and varied. I was told that the solution of the difficulty may possibly be found in the appointment of an Indian statesman to Lhasa instead of a Britisher. Such an appointment would certainly be less irksome to Tibetan pride than any other could be, and it will bear some thinking over at Simla.

A few weeks ago the City saw the birth of a dozen or more new companies which, with remarkable foresight, were designed to exploit the mineral wealth of Tibet. These companies are waiting to start work, but in the meantime certain members of the expedition are beginning to exploit that form of mineral wealth which has already been brought to the surface and has been stored in monasteries. The Calcutta stories of looted Tibetan shrines and religious buildings are being circulated in England, and we are beginning to hear that Darjeeling drawing rooms are becoming enriched by Tibetan ornaments. The words of Prince Oukhtomsky are interesting to recall in this connection. "It is impossible to tell approximately how great an injury may be caused to orientalism, how the solution of many scientific problems may be put off, problems which are bound up with the gradual revelation of the secrets of Tibet, if the precious treasures on the altars and on the libraries of the Lamas are in danger. We face the crucial moment when the best monuments, the last fragments of ancient Buddhist creative genius are in danger of falling into the gulf of oblivion." The Russian Prince fears that what was spared by the hordes of Genghis Khan may be trampled under foot by the invading "Pax Britannica." Loot is not now-a-days a legitimate profit of war. Even the campaign in Manchuria was commenced by Russia with the full determination to pay the peasants for everything seized. Robbery is robbery at all times, even though committed in warfare. It is to be hoped that a restraining hand will be felt by any member of the expedition who considers that he must bring away trophies from the Forbidden City. Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons yesterday, stated that the strictest injunction had been given for the protection of the monasteries and their treasures.

THE VIEWS OF EUROPE.

The manner in which Europe has received the news of the entry of the British troops into Lhasa is in certain respects unexpected. There is less unpleasantness of feeling and more aloofness than might have been foreseen. The plegmatic tone of the Russian press is particularly noteworthy. There is regret and envy but no extravagant outburst of bitterness. Indeed, Russia has her hands too full to think of Tibet which, even before the war in the Far East, she could never have hoped to capture so long as China presented richer land more easily attainable. In France the attitude of the people shows that the "entente cordiale" is maintaining its strength as uniformly as pro-Russian sentiment is losing ground. The Germans are not sorry that Lhasa should be occupied, for they are satisfied

that Russia should receive what they regard as a rebuff. It is scarcely surprising that there is no outcry against the morality of the proceedings. Germany is engaged in a long and irksome warfare with the Herreros in South West Africa, and she knows that the cause of that war is even more discreditable than the Tibetan affair is to the British. The significance of the entry is appreciated in Austro-Hungary, and there also the voice of justice is dumb. The Austrians discuss the commercial possibilities of the country and the opening of a new field for Christian missions. But they go no further, save to foretell the now almost inevitable quasi-annexation of Tibet. Thus, among all the nations of Europe, there is no voice of blame. The situation is a singular one which will be interpreted by the Expedition Party in India and in England as evidence of the righteousness of the raid. But in this they will not be justified. The righteousness of any act is to be judged by the circumstance of that act and not by other people's opinion with regard to it. The unanimity of Europe may be ascribed to causes altogether different. In part it is a rebound from the exaggerated virulence of the Boer war period. In part it is a reflex from the Japanese War; for the fall of Russia's prestige is permitting the nations of Europe to give voice to hatreds which they had hitherto feared to express, and this hatred gives rise to a sort of friendliness for the enemies of Russia, among whom England has long been the chief. There is also the fact that few Continental writers have kept themselves closely in touch with the history of the Tibetan campaign. Even if they had done so, it is doubtful whether any great difference of opinion would have been expressed. Tibet is known to be a weak and sunken nation, and the world is often very careless of such.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE WAR PATH.

I have had occasion several times in these Letters to notice the freedom and power with which Lord George Hamilton speaks now that he is no longer shackled by his official position. In the debate on Monday last on the latest proposals, supposed to emanate from the new Secretary of State for War, Lord George took up the cudgels on behalf of India in a much more vigorous way than he appeared to do when he was the responsible Secretary of State. Mr. Forster's proposals have as yet assumed no very definite outline, but Lord George was afraid that India was not being fairly treated, and he very strongly urged the War Secretary to stay his hand until the views of Lord Kitchener and the Indian Government had been heard in the matter. There is no possibility of the reorganisation of the army being carried out during the dying session, although when Parliament was opened, this administrative work was placed in the forefront of the parliamentary programme. Lord George, in a quiet but telling way, declared that strong views with regard to retrenchment and economy were more likely to influence the next Prime Minister than the present one. The ex-Secretary of State for India seems to breathe freely now that he is out of office, and beneath a restrained manner has proved himself to be amongst the most formidable of foes. On hearing his vigorous denunciations of policies to which he is opposed, one regrets that so much energy seemed to run to waste while he was at the India Office.

POLITICAL AGENT OF KOWEIT.

Allahabad, Aug. 28. Captain S. G. Knox, First Assistant to the British Resident in the Persian Gulf is the officer selected for the post of Political Agent at Koweit.

ABOLITION OF COMPETITIVE TEST.

Jalpaiguri, Aug. 29. A public meeting was held here to-day protesting against the retrograde policy of abolishing competitive test for public services. Several resolutions unanimously passed at the meeting, will shortly be submitted to the Government.

OFFICIAL POSTINGS.

Allahabad, Aug. 28. It is understood that the following postings and transfer of the Judges have been arranged:—Mr. Rustomjee on relief by Mr. Wells, to Allahabad, Mr. Leggat to Bareilly, Mr. Taylor to Aligarh, Mr. Tudball to Gorakhpur, Mr. Bruce to Agra, and Mr. Moir to Jaunpur, vice Mr. Muhammad Ali, who will be transferred to Mirzapur; Mr. Daniels, on relief by Mr. Wild, will act as Judge of Azamgarh, and Mr. Paterson, Assistant Judge of Saharanpur, will act as Judge of Benares; and Mr. Ashworth probably goes from Allahabad to Saharanpur.

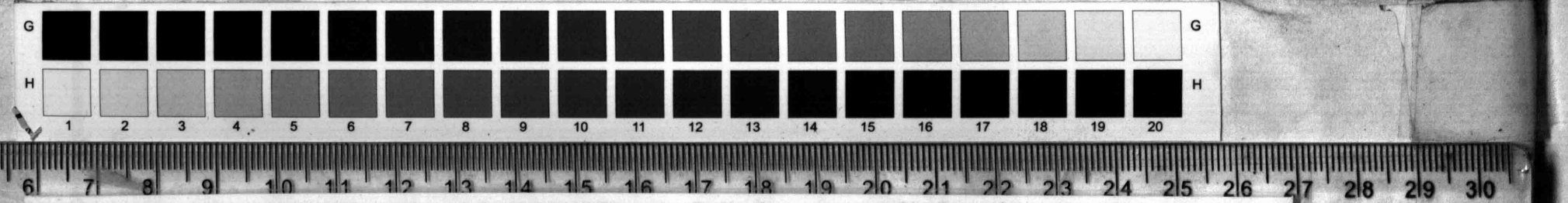
FAMINE PROSPECTS IN GUJERAT.

RELIEF WORKS OPENED.

Bombay, Aug. 29. Rain still holds off and the utmost concern prevails. A telegram from Surat, dated August 28th, says that prospects are becoming more and more gloomy in Gujerat as the days pass by, and the prices of food grains are continuously increasing. Fodder has become scarce in several parts of this district and arrangements are being made to transport cattle to Songadh, Dharampore and Mandir, where they can find sufficient pasturage.

There are already signs of distress among the farm labourers who seem to be awaiting for an official announcement of famine having broken out and for the opening of relief works. Water is running short in ponds and wells and a water famine is threatened. News from Broach, dated August 28th, states that the District is passing through a most anxious time. All hopes of better prospects have been abandoned and it has been arranged to open relief works as an experimental measure in the Jambusar, Amod, and Vagra talukdars from the beginning of next month.

A smart shower fell at Sayan on the morning of the 25th instant, which has given an extension of life to the crops. Three showers fell, and yesterday a drizzling rain which has given the crops a new lease of life for about a fortnight.



NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A DIARY OF EVENTS.

London, Aug. 13. Admiral Togo has furnished the following report of Friday's naval engagements:— "Our combined fleet attacked the Russians, who were proceeding southward, 25 miles south-east of Port Arthur. "We pursued them eastward, and sharp fighting continued from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until sunset. The enemy's fleet was, apparently, greatly damaged. Their fire weakened, and their battle formation was completely deranged. "The Askold, Novik, Cesarevitch, Pallada, and some destroyers, fled southward. The rest of the squadron retreated to Port Arthur. "We found life-boys and other articles belonging to the Cesarevitch floating in the sea. "Our own damage was slight, and our fighting power unimpaired. "Our total casualties were about 170." Admiral Togo reports:— "Five Russian battleships appear to have been heavily damaged in the recent engagement. "The 'Pobieda' lost two masts, and her heavy gun was disabled, and the 'Retvisan' was hit several times at a distance of 3,500 metres. "The Russian cruisers were only slightly damaged. "All the Japanese ships have been temporarily repaired." It is reported that Admiral Witteft, one of the Russian naval commanders at Port Arthur was killed in the recent naval battle. A Reuter's message states that one destroyer and four Russian battleships were sighted to-day off Saddle Islands, east of Shanghai. It is reported at Chifu that the Japanese have captured two torpedo-boats off the Chinese coast. The Russian cruiser Askold, one of the ships of the fugitive Port Arthur squadron which took part in the recent naval engagement, has arrived at Wusung, on the east coast of China. One funnel is gone, and others are riddled with shell holes. A gun on her port side is dismounted, and there are several large shell holes above her water line. One of her lieutenants and eleven men were killed, and fifty other men were wounded. Reports from Chifu state that the Russian battleship Pallada is missing, and that the Cesarevitch, the Novik, and three Russian destroyers are still at Tsing-tao, and that the Germans are assisting to repair the Cesarevitch. A later report states that the Novik has escaped from Tsing-tao, after the expiration of the stipulated twenty-four hours' limit. The Russian destroyer Boorn has been beached and blown up south of the Shantung promontory. Her crew walked to the British station at Wei-hai-wei. A strong detachment of the Japanese fleet has sailed south to intercept the Vladivostok fleet, which up to the present has not, it is believed, been joined by the two cruisers purchased by Russia from Argentina. The Japanese cruiser 'Takachiho' reports by wireless telegraphy to Tokio that Admiral Togo engaged the Vladivostok squadron of Tsi-Shima, in the straits of Corea, at 5 o'clock this morning. The Japanese seize guns have bombarded Port Arthur for four days. The inactivity of the Chinese when the Russian destroyer Reichteln was sunk by the Japanese in the neutral port of Chifu, has given rise to much comment. It is believed that international complications are likely to follow upon Japan's violation of neutral territorial waters. Commander Fuenote, of the Japanese torpedo flotilla, remembering the Russian destroyer Sievitch's disregard of the law of war at Neuchang, and presuming as the twenty-four hour limit has expired, he was entitled to fight or capture the Reichteln, sent a lieutenant to tell her captain that he must fight in the open or be towed out. Captain Rostchakowski, in the meantime, had privately ordered gunpowder and arranged to blow up everything. On the Japanese lieutenant boarding his vessel, he threw himself on him, whereupon both fell overboard. The fight extended to the sailors, several of whom also fell overboard, struggling, and some perished. Captain Rostchakowski's mission to Chifu is believed to have been of an important character, since he burned all his papers before the Japanese arrived. The German warship Furst Bismarck hurriedly left Chifu yesterday for the German port of Tsing-tao. The British cruiser Thetis follows. Germany is enforcing a strict observance of its neutrality laws. Russian warship taking refuge at Tsing-tao are being required to leave after coaling for their homeward voyage, or, in the alternative, immediately disarm. Germany and France are supporting Russia's protest to the Chinese Government for their inactivity in connection with the Chifu incident. The Japanese Prize Court at Sasebo has ordered the release of the captured steamer Hsia Ling, together with thirteen varieties of cargo. It directed the confiscation only of contraband, on the ground that the owners of the vessel were not aware that she was carrying contraband to a Russian port. Russia's reply to Great Britain's representations regarding the sinking of the Knight Commander, states that Russian regulations, which were promulgated in 1895, and not hitherto contested, must hold good until an arrangement is reached between Great Britain and Russia. Several Russian transports have left Liban, in the Baltic, for the Far East. Five steamers have been chartered at Hamburg for the conveyance to the Mediterranean of £1,000,000 worth of war material, which has been purchased in Germany. On reaching the Mediterranean these German cargoes are to be transferred to Russian cruisers. Advice from Brussels state that all the Antwerp shipping companies, in consequence of Russia's wide definition of contraband, have ceased loading cargoes for Japan. Two Russian volunteer cruisers have passed the Dardanelles. The owners of the Glen Line of Steamers have refused to take cargo for Japan.

The Hamburg-American steamship line is doubling its Antwerp service to Japan, by adding two sailings monthly. It is officially stated at Tokio that the expenses incurred by Japan up to the end of July, in connection with the war amounted to £20,000,000. Of this sum it is stated that 70 per cent. has been expended in Japan. Calcutta and Mofussil. Breach of the Forest Act.—Before Mr. Denteith, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, a 'shikari' of Matla was charged with having violated the Forest Act by shooting deer in the Sunderbuns. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 100. High Court.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harrington will sit on Monday, the 5th September next for the purpose of hearing urgent applications. After the 5th only matters which are really urgent will be taken. Special applications for such matters will have to be made stating grounds for urgency. A New Worm.—Moulvi Syed Mazher Imam, Assistant to the opium Sub-Deputy Agency of Arrah, while going to the Court accidentally came across a worm sitting in the leaf of a tree. Its golden colour and peculiarity attracted his attention. The worm is unique of its kind. He took the worm to his office, where it is likely will send it over to the Calcutta Museum for preservation and exhibition. The Machoa Bazar Murder Case.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Machoa Bazar Murder Case in which one Gowri Sunder Bania was the defendant, was resumed. Rai Chooni Lal Bose Bahadur, Chemical Examiner to the Government, was examined. He said amongst other things that he had detected mammalian blood on all the articles. He detected mammalian blood on the knife. The case was adjourned to the 13th proximo. B. L. Examination.—The following are the examiners appointed for the next B. L. Examination:—Messrs. N. N. Jha, E. A. Khundker, D. Swinhow, E. P. Ghose, P. I. Buckland, W. F. Gellibrand, P. K. Sen (barrister), Mr. Jogesh Chunder Dutt (attorney), and Babu Jagat Chunder Bannerjee, Atul Krishna Ghose, Makunda Nauth Roy, Harprosad Chatterjee, Promotho Nauth Sen, Ganendro Nauth Bose, Gobindo Chunder Dass and Moulvie Mahomed Isfak. Causing Blind.—On Wednesday, before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, one Jogeswar Chamar of Kidderpore was charged with having seriously injured the right eye of one of his neighbours. One day when the accused was quarrelling with one of his caste people, the complainant having interfered was assaulted which caused him for a permanent privation of the sight of the eye. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. A Divorce Suit.—At the High Court, on Monday before Mr. Justice Harrington, Mr. T. H. Wilson asked on behalf of the petitioner in the divorce suit of Constance Angier vs. Minchin Angier that the respondent be directed to file his written statement within twenty-four hours, and on his failing to do so, the suit might be set down on the undefended board. The respondent said that it would be impossible for him to file his written statement within twenty-four hours. He did not think he could do so even in twenty-one days. His Lordship granted time till the 19th of September to file the written statement. Alleged Kidnapping of a Minor Wife.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Sarat Chander Pal, on behalf of one Mohamed Kassim, applied for a process against a woman named Parsh Bibee, on a charge of having kidnapped his minor wife Jamila Khatun. The allegations were that the woman, during the absence of the complainant, went to the house, and induced the wife to leave it. On a pretext of taking her to her step-father's house she took her to Belaghatta, for immoral purpose. The Court after hearing the facts, ordered the issue of a warrant against the woman. Alleged Zoolum by Police.—On Monday, Babu Krishan Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, delivered judgments in the two cases in which one Sulliman Kha, a constable attached to the Sonapore Outpost and another were charged under sections 161, 384 and 403 I.P.C. under circumstances already reported. Babu Upendro Chander Das Gupta contended on behalf of the accused that the cases were entirely false in view of the facts that the prosecution witnesses completely broke down in cross-examination some of them having deliberately perjured themselves and others having made quite contradictory statements. The Magistrate accordingly acquitted the accused. A Police Officer in Trouble.—On Wednesday before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, Inspector Wise of the Waingunge thanna was charged with assault. It was stated that one night the accused while on his rounds saw a local hotel open at about mid-night. He enquired of the hotel-keeper, Shaik Jomon about the reason of his keeping his shop open up to such a late hour of the night. The hotel-keeper in response said that his shop was open as he was taking his meal then. On this the Police officer abused him in most filthy language and the hotel-keeper on protesting was severely poked with an umbrella on his right arm, causing a serious wound. It is alleged that he forcibly took away the license for the hotel. The trial is proceeding. A Woman's Complaint.—On Tuesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Babu Sukumar Chatterjee appeared on behalf of a young woman named Moongi and made the following application: The applicant is a dancing girl and lived under the care of two men Jadoo and Amrit for about eight months, and whilst so living, she used to deposit all her earnings with the two men names above. They having broken faith she left their place and removed herself to Rambagan, with her belongings. Since her removal the two men with others called at her new place of residence created disturbance and threatened to cause her bodily injury unless she would allow them to live with her. The Court after hearing the facts, ordered the police to warn the defendants at the first instance.

Patna Opium.—Ten lakhs of opium cakes have been prepared at the Patna factory this year. Electric Tramway in Patna.—A European company have applied to the local authorities for sanction to open an Electric Tramway line from Patna City Station to the Railway Station at Bankipur. A Correction.—A correspondent writes:—"I am authorised to say that the rumour that Syed Badshah Nawab, Vice-chairman Patna Municipality has promised to pay Rs. 50,000 towards the water-works fund has no foundation whatever." Board of Revenue.—Mr. H. LeMesurier, C.I.E., is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. P. C. Lyon, or until further orders, on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal General and Revenue Departments. Mr. H. Wheeler, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, is allowed combined leave for one year, with effect from the 15th September 1904, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved and Mr. H. F. Samman, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum, is appointed to act as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Wheeler, or until further orders. An Application on Behalf of the Corporation.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, an important application was made by Mr. P. L. Roy on behalf of the Corporation of Calcutta, against one Shew Prasad Poddar, under section 196 I. P. Code (using evidence knowing it to be false) and section 471 I. P. Code, (using as genuine a forged document) to wit a plan of a building alleged to have been sanctioned by the Corporation. It was alleged that on the 15th January 1904, in the Court of Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, the defendant alleged to have used as genuine a forged document to wit a plan of a building. The Court after hearing Mr. Roy and examining Mr. H. L. Bromley, Surveyor and Architect of the Municipality, ordered the issue of a warrant against the defendant and also ordered him to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 1000, when arrested. The hearing of the case was fixed for the 7th proximo. Construction of a Will.—A suit has been filed in the High Court for construction of the last will and testament of Babu Ganga Prasad Sen, deceased, the well-known Kabiraj of this city. In connection with the suit a point of law arose on an application before His Lordship Mr. Justice Stephen as to whether the plaintiffs can as a rule compel the defendant, before he has filed his written statement, to file his affidavit of discovery, stating what documents he has in his possession or power relating to the matters in question. Mr. Sinha, instructed by Babu Atul Chunder Ghose, attorney for the defendant, Babu Bhogobati Prosonno Sen, contended that the plaintiffs have no right to ask for discovery at this stage, and in support of his contention cited several English rulings on the point. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, attorney for the plaintiffs, opposed the application. His Lordship agreed with Mr. Sinha and granted the application as prayed for. Dacoity.—A daring dacoity was committed on the night of the 28th instant in the Officers' quarters of the B. N. Railway at Garden Reach. The dacoits, at dead of night, broke open the door of the room in which the Assistant Station Master, Babu Okil Chander Das of the Garden Reach B. N. Railway Station was sleeping and, on his raising an alarm, the dacoits decamped with a cash box containing cash and jewellery. The railway officers and a large number of coolies chased the dacoits to a great distance who finding themselves at bay took shelter in a railway godown. The coolies, some of whom were seriously injured by the dacoits, eventually surrounded the godown and arrested seven of them. One of the dacoits, the mod lacoit's turned out to be an engine driver of the said railway and the rest to be the coolies of the Kidderpore Dockyard. Inspector B. B. Sinha of the Ballygunge Thana has been deputed to enquire into the matter. The dacoits will shortly be placed on their trial. A Meteorite.—Mr. S. R. Elson thus describes the fusing of an aerolite as it sped through the lower atmosphere on Friday evening last, the 26th instant. "At 7-31 p. m., Calcutta M. T. I saw a brilliant meteorite body passing along with but a slight inclination towards the horizon—say of 15 degrees; and I feel sure were it not for the presence of the full moon, only a short distance from the phenomenon, its light would have lit the welkin up like a close flash of lightning would have done. The aerolite appeared to me to be on the earth side of a dense sheet of pallio-cirrus which just then occupied the region, or else, its light must have been very intense. At the time 7-31 p. m., possibly lots of people would have been out of doors enjoying the cool breeze and may have seen the beautiful display; and moreover, as it must have passed closer to the S. E. ward of St. Xavier's observatory (where the indefatigable reverend astronomer seems ever on the watch for over-head phenomena), as well as S. E., of the Alipur observatory, doubtless, my contribution may help to elucidate the particulars of this visitor as to mass, gravitation, height above the earth, etc.; so I will give cross bearings:—The Alipur observatory tower, S. E., by E. 4 E., 4 mile and St. Stephens Church spire N. by E. 4 mile. The aerolite was moving celestially, at about E. N. E., and as it burnt itself out, bore from me E. S. E.; attitude about 25 degrees."

TELEGRAMS. REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. London, Aug. 26. Two Russian ships carrying coal and water for the Baltic Squadron passed the Bosphorus yesterday. Reuter wires from Liaoyang on the 25th that the Japanese began attacking yesterday 23 miles to the South-East and fighting continues. A St. Petersburg telegram says the Russian troops made a sortie from Port Arthur on 23rd inflicting a heavy loss on the Japanese. Kuroki has resumed a general advance and there has been heavy skirmishing along the entire Russian front and frequent conflicts between the Cossacks and the Japanese light cavalry. If the weather holds Kuropatkin must accept battle within a few days. London, Aug. 27. General Kuropatkin in a long and confused despatch, reports continuous fighting to the south-east of Liaoyang, extending from the morning of the 24th to five o'clock in the evening of the 25th instant, when, he says, the enemy was advancing in force to Liandingsian, situated twenty-three miles south-east of Liaoyang, apparently after ousting the Russians from their advanced positions. General Kuropatkin mentions that four times the Russian artillery silenced the Japanese batteries, apparently inflicting heavy loss. Reuter at St. Petersburg says that General Kuropatkin reports that fighting was continued along the entire theatre of operations throughout the 26th. The heaviest was east and south-east of Liaoyang. There were serious losses on both sides. The Russians lost 1,450 men. Twenty-four Japanese guns were disabled. Reuter at Chifu says the Japanese have captured two more forts and now occupy a threatening position in the vicinity of the railroad and expect to enter the town from the north. A special Tientsin telegram to an 'Evening Standard' states that Port Arthur has been 'virtually' captured. 'Englishman'. London, Aug. 28. Reuter at Tokio says, nothing definite has been received from Port Arthur or Liaoyang, but it is understood that the lull at Port Arthur followed the desperate fighting which took place in the earlier half of the week in order to rest the tired men and arrange certain changes in the plan of the attack and complete preparations for pressing the attack. It is estimated that two hundred thousand men are confronting General Kuropatkin, whose concentrated forces are carefully entrenched. The belief is growing that there will be a great and decisive battle at Liaoyang. Reuter wires from Liaoyang on the 26th instant that a rapid advance of the Japanese has forced the fighting line to within about ten miles of Liaoyang. A St. Petersburg telegram says that General Sakharoff's description of the fighting on the 26th, shows that losses were largely due to bayonet encounters. Reuter at St. Petersburg says that General Sakharoff telegraphs that on 27th six guns were abandoned during the Russian retreat after Friday's fighting. The Russian losses are not yet fixed but will exceed fifteen hundred. There were many sword, bayonet and revolver wounds, showing the closeness and desperation of the fighting. The Japanese turning movement and enfilading fire from their guns caused the Russians to retire to a new position. The Japanese resumed the offensive on Saturday afternoon. The Japanese attacks are characterised by extreme fanaticism. London, Aug. 29. General Oku, on Friday, began the attack on Aushan and General Kuroki on Anping. Reuter at Liaoyang, under to-day's date says that the Russians evacuated Aushan yesterday after a day's fighting in which they lost three hundred. A telegram from Washington says that M. Takahira Japanese Minister there, has handed the Secretary of State a Note to the Powers stating that unless Russia immediately disarms the refugee warships at Snanghai, Japan will be forced to take whatever steps she may deem necessary to protect her interests. The Secretary of State is careful not to disclose the attitude of Government, but assured M. Takahira that America hoped for a continuance of Chinese neutrality. Reuter wires from Liaoyang to-day that the entire Russian forces with transport and artillery have fallen back safely on Liaoyang and are preparing to give battle. It was a magnificent spectacle yesterday evening as the Russian transport retired across the plain, while the troops and guns protected the rear the batteries firing rapidly and incessantly. Reuter at St. Petersburg says that General Routkovsky and Colonel Deraben were killed during the retreat on Liaoyang. Four cruisers and one gunboat are seeking for the Russian Volunteer Cruisers in the South African waters. GENERAL. London, Aug. 26. The Marseilles strikers threaten to extend the strike to every port in France, unless their demands are granted before to-morrow. Jeffries defeated Monroe in the second round for the World's Boxing Championship at San Francisco. London, Aug. 27. The death announced of the Very Reverend S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester. London, Aug. 28. Prince George has left Crete to visit the European Courts and has addressed a message to the Cretans, promising to do his best to obtain from the powers the Union of Crete with Greece. London, Aug. 29. Lord and Lady Roberts have sailed for the Cape to visit their son's grave. An Aldershot telegram states that fifty quick firing 18 pound guns and fittings have been ordered at Woolwich for India with the next despatch.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. GHASTLY CARNAGE. HEIGHTS CAPTURED AND RECAPTURED. Colombo, Aug. 25. The Japanese captured and the Russians recaptured Takushan heights, which dominate the main lines of the Port Arthur defences. Both sides alike displayed reckless bravery, each indulging in a succession of bayonet charges. The carnage on both sides was ghastly. The Russians ultimately retained their lines. Although it seems clear that the Japanese besiegers around Port Arthur received a check, indications point that General Stoessek's figures are being exaggerated. His message to the Czar was that the Japanese casualties numbered ten thousand. Four thousand Russians defended Wolf's Hill, and many dropped their rifles and hurled rocks at the Japanese with deadly effect. Russian mines were cleverly concealed elsewhere and annihilated two squadrons of Japanese cavalry. The Japanese finally crossed the firing zone over ground strewn with their dead, and stormed Wolf's Hill. They have since mounted sixty guns in an entrenched in a valley near Port Arthur. The Russian guns are ceaselessly harassing the diggers. Military and naval experts recognise that the Japanese problem involved in the speedy capture of Port Arthur is more urgent than the early outcome of the operations in the north. The Japanese have landed troops at Louisa Bay, near Port Arthur. The Czar has appealed to the Port Arthur garrison to 'keep the flag flying.' DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE. Allahabad, Aug. 28. Mr. Mollison, Director of Agriculture for India, proceeds home on one year's leave next month. SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. Cooch Behar, Aug. 28. A most crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Cooch Behar was held this afternoon at the Lansdowne Hall under the presidency of Rai Calica Das Bahadur, C.I.E., Dewan of State. Several important resolutions expressing sympathy and co-operation with the Calcutta Association for the Scientific and Industrial Education of the Indians as well as for raising subscriptions and establishing a District Committee were adopted. A representative District Committee was formed with the following gentlemen as office-bearers:—Rai Calica Das Dutt Bahadur, C.I.E., President; Babus Priyanath Dutt, M.A., B.L., and Brojendra Nath Seal, M.A., Vice-Presidents; Babus Priyanath Ghosh, Secretary; Babus Kedar Nath, Nogenra and Bhuvan Mohan Dutt, Joint-Secretaries; Babu Raj Kristo Das, L.C.R., Treasurer and Babu Amrita Lal Sen as Auditor. The announcement of His Highness the Maharaja's promise of two scholarships of hundred rupees each was received with great satisfaction and applause. The meeting closed with a promise of substantial help for the furtherance of the objects of the Association. U. P. JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS. Allahabad, Aug. 28. There will be several changes among Judicial Officers in the United Provinces this cold season. Mr. R. H. Macleod has retired, and it is possible Mr. G. T. Spankie will not return on the conclusion of his leave. An Additional Judge has been sanctioned for Meerut, and a fourth special Judge is required for Bundelkhand, though formal sanction to this appointment has not yet been received. Shrid M. Spankie retire, his place will be taken by Mr. Onamier, and Mr. W. F. Wells will become Second Additional Judicial Commissioner. Leaving Mr. Spankie's step out of consideration the new permanent Judge will be Mr. A. B. Bruce, at present Inspector-General of Registration, and Mr. H. J. Bell. The latter will be appointed Additional Judge in Bundelkhand if a fourth special judgeship is sanctioned, and will be succeeded at Meerut by Mr. E. A. Kendall. THE TIBET EXPEDITION. EARLY SETTLEMENT EXPECTED. Lhasa, Aug. 23. The crossing of the Brahmaputra, which has risen greatly owing to recent rain continues to give convoys the greatest trouble. The other day a mule driver, three Tibetan boatmen and ten mules were drowned. The Dalai Lama is now apparently quite beyond reach of messages from Lhasa. It appears that so far from being a man of extraordinary ability and determination the Dalai Lama is a weak creature entirely in the hands of the Russian Dordjeff who has hitherto been the guiding spirit in Tibetan foreign policy. Yesterday the force visited Lhasa arsenal which was found deserted though containing a certain amount of machinery for the manufacture of rifles. With regard to the progress of negotiations certain developments have taken place which point to an early settlement. SNOW ON KAROLA. Simla, Aug. 29. A telegram from General Macdonald dated Lhasa August 24th, 11 a.m., says:—"I sent a reconnoitring party to the other side of the river on the 22nd, who visited the arsenal, which was deserted, but a certain amount of hand machinery for boring rifles and manufacturing cartridges with tools for the same were left; also a large number of partially made breech blocks, bayonets and cartridges. An accident occurred at Chaksam ferry, in which one driver, three Tibetan boatmen and ten mules were drowned, owing to the swamping of one of the large boats. The Attock boatmen in Berthon boats behaved well and saved the large boat with the remainder of the passengers. A convoy arrived from Chaksam ferry on the 23rd with about one thousand mounds of supplies. All reported quiet at posts this side of Gyantse. Two feet of snow reported on Karola, on the 9th. Weather very unsettled and rainy here with reduced temperature at nights."

THE INDIAN WOMAN AS SHE REALLY IS.

THE WEB OF INDIAN LIFE BY SISTER NIVEDITA.

BY LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

The Western world, speaking generally knows the Indian woman only through the testimony of missionaries.

The missionary feels that she brings into the zenana a great joy not known before; how can she, therefore, regard what she finds there otherwise than as in great need or reform?

Nothing already existing in the secluded apartments of Indian women can, she considers, compare with what she brings. Her very enthusiasm and devotion are calculated to blind her to a beauty that she does not comprehend and to make her forget that the All-Father of all the world has not left Himself without witness.

For this reason a book published in London a few days ago, "The Web of Indian Life," by the Sister Nivedita (Heinemann, 7s 6d) comes as a revelation; it is attracting immediate attention; it is being regarded as an epoch-making book.

"Sister Nivedita of Ramakrishna-Vivekananda" is the Oriental designation of an English lady whose name is Miss Margaret Noble.

Even in America it is scientifically recognized that a cow yields her full possibility of milk only to one whom she has learned to regard with affection, and this wisdom was a possession of the East from time immemorial.

This revealing book makes it clear that the seclusion of women in the East arises not out of contempt but out of reverence.

Living the life of a Hindu woman, she was both teacher and taught. She gathered around her little girls to whom she unfolded the joys of kindergarten work; she also approached the study of the Indian woman at home in the spirit of a learner.

An initial difficulty was to find a house in the Indian quarter of Calcutta, which could be let to an English woman. That overcome, a second one presented itself—the need of a servant. Eventually an old, old woman was found who undertook the necessary duties, provided the English woman did not invade the kitchen.

Next the question of a stove, for how was the hot water for the English woman's tea to be supplied? The expenditure of three cents procured the necessary equipment for cooking: a tile, a lump of clay, a few thin iron bars.

In the same way that the housewives of the Middle Ages would be responsible for the welfare of some "poor scholar" in university town, the Indian ladies were unflinching in their kindness to the English lady who had come into their midst.

Were the visitors to stay all night? The needful bedding would be supplied, but no names were revealed. Such an attitude on the part of an Englishwoman is rare—is, in fact, unique.

To understand a people one must understand their religion. Especially is this true case in India, where the ordinary act of daily life are performed as religious duties, where religion is of every day, not merely the observance of one day and dismissed from mind for the following six.

Bathing and eating, which to Westerners are closely selfish operations, are in India sacramental acts. Says Miss Noble: "Without praying, no eating; without bathing, no praying."

While it is still dark, little companies of women of rank begin to leave their houses on foot for the bathing stairs; too faithful to forego the sanctifying immersion and too sensitive to tolerate the glance of passers-by, these high bred ladies "on whom the sun has never looked" begin their religious observances with the dawn.

Returning home, flowers are offered as worship and prayers said in the little oratory found in nearly every house. Until this is done the morning meal cannot be thought of. "Have you said your prayers?" said a tiny boy to the English lady who had just arrived in a Hindu household, and whose first thought on waking in the morning was near tea basket.

In the early dawn another observance tends to show the symbolic significance of life to an Indian. Before the door or every household in an Indian village a woman may be seen making a pattern on the pavement in line of powdered rice, with a few flowers arranged at regular points within it.

The artistic design of the pattern is the joy of the home, and wealth or poverty displays itself in the flowers. This decoration remains for a few hours and shows that cleansing and worship have been performed. The air upon the doorstep is held to be full of dim hoding and suggestiveness as to the incomings and outgoings which the day shall witness; the opening of the door must be done by one who will brood in doing it upon the divine security. For thousands of years Indian women have risen with the light to perform the Salutation of the Threshold.

Instead of the picture with which Westerners are familiar of the dull routine of life in the zenana, its petty quarrels and the dominating head whose will is law and who countenances no mirth or joy, Miss Noble brings brightness into the gloom, and reveals a life of happiness and of simple joys—a life which has its sacrifices, but which is full of satisfaction.

There is no familiarity of the kind which is evidenced toward parents in Western homes. The mother sits in the household is something of the abbess, but there is a constant bubbling of young life around the elderly woman, and having married her own daughters into other families, she receives in their places her daughters-in-law.

Nor is there any jealousy in her mind on the entrance of another woman into her son's life, for marriage cannot divide an Eastern mother from her son. It is rather she who urges the marriage, and sends her loving invitation to the new daughter.

There is nothing to be compared to the tie which binds mother and child. With the birth of her first child, the young wife advances, as it were, out of the novitiate. She has become a member of the authoritative circle. "It is as if," remarks Miss Noble, "the whole world recognizes that henceforth there will be one soul at least to whom every act is holy and before whom she is entirely without fault"—for, under no circumstances, is the criticism of mother by her child justified in Eastern eyes.

Little girls are always taught the management and treatment of cows, for the cow is a constant companion and a necessity. To have "a lucky hand with a cow" is a great merit for a bride, and to gain this, the little girl rises at five in the morning, sits for an hour or more before the cow, hangs garlands on its neck, offers flowers, gives it delicate things to eat and repeats verses expressing reverence and gratitude.

Even in America it is scientifically recognized that a cow yields her full possibility of milk only to one whom she has learned to regard with affection, and this wisdom was a possession of the East from time immemorial.

This revealing book makes it clear that the seclusion of women in the East arises not out of contempt but out of reverence. Ways which to Western eyes may seem more than austere—nay, even cruel—are not so regarded by the Oriental woman; facts torn from their surroundings are apt to convey false impressions. Publicity is repugnant to the high-bred Indian woman; she is held to be a sacred mystery; remoteness and silence are felt to be her true environment.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

On Monday, Rai Mohendra Nath Mookerjee Bahadur, the Additional Subordinate Judge of Alipore, pronounced judgment in the appeal of Gobardhan Das vs. Calcutta Corporation. The suit was for recovery of damages from the defendant Corporation for the wrongful demolition of a hut No. 7, Kamardanga Road South, belonging to the plaintiff under colour of an order passed by the Municipal Magistrate for demolition of a hut No. 1, Kamardanga Road by one Ram Lal Chamar. The Magistrate's order related to hut No. 1, Kamardanga Road. It was directed against one Ram Lal Chamar. But the Municipal authorities proceeded on the strength of such order to demolish the hut No. 7, Kamardanga Road South, belonging to the plaintiff.

In vain did the plaintiff protest against such high-handedness and petitioned to the then Chairman, Mr. B.T. Greer. The hut was dismantled and the plaintiff served the Corporation with the notice of suit, and then brought an action for damages in the Munsif's Court at Sealdah. The Chairman of the Corporation filed a written statement, in which he asserted that the hut No. 1 Kamardanga Road was demolished and not the hut No. 7 Kamardanga Road South and that Ram Lal Chamar was the owner of the hut, and not the plaintiff. The Corporation, therefore, joined issue upon the question of fact as to whether hut No. 1 South was demolished and whether the plaintiff was the owner of the hut. The Court at first instance found that hut No. 7 was demolished that neither the complaint of the Chairman nor the Municipal Magistrate's order related to that hut and that the plaintiff was the owner of hut No. 7 and that the Municipal Magistrate's order did not justify its demolition, but proceeded upon certain grounds neither urged in the written statement nor raised in the issues and dismissed the plaintiff's claim for damages.

Against the decision the plaintiff appealed and the learned Judge of the appellate court found that the Corporation had no legal justification for the demolition of a hut to which the Municipal Magistrate's order did not relate, specially in the face of the plaintiff's protest of the appellate Court, and therefore, decreed in part plaintiff's claim for damages, with proportionate costs. The case was argued on behalf of the appellant by Babu Ram Tarun Bannerjee and on behalf of the Respondent Corporation by Babu Debendra Chandra Ghose, the Senior Government Pleader.

There was a fatal case of pneumonic plague among the eyes in the Post office Cannington, Allahabad.

The Government of Mysore have resolved to make a complete collection of the statistics of the agricultural stock in the State. The first enumeration of the kind was made in 1899. The Government are of opinion that the statistics of agricultural stock should be collected by a methodical, and as far as possible, simultaneous, enumeration on the spot by a systematic house-to-house visitation; that such enumeration should be made once in five years; and that the village Khaneshumari (Census) account should be based upon the results thus reached. Instructions have been issued for the next enumeration to take place in the first week, or if absolutely necessary, the first fortnight, in September. The time selected for the enumeration is to be when the people and their stock are most likely to be in their villages and all market days and days of fairs and festivals are to be avoided.

DARBHANGA SENSATION.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Darbhanga Aug. 25.

I hope the readers of the "Patrika" have not quite forgotten the proceedings of the case of Sri vs. Lady Doctor and Mohamad Ali Chhaprasi. Now that the case has been settled out of court through the influence of gentlemen of position who intervened, I cannot help summarising the entire proceedings to show how a case by a poor "black" against a "white" sets the entire Anglo-Indian machinery into motion.

The case for the prosecution was that on 12th July last some four hackney carriages were engaged to form a part of the procession in the marriage ceremony of Hari Babu's son. The procession passed by the road leading from the Lady Dufferin's Hospital to his house. When the procession reached the house of the said Babu and all the gharries stood in a row on the road from his gate to a little distance from the southern steps of the hospital, the Lady Doctor, according to the prosecution story, rushed out of her room and called out her peon. The peon appeared and was, it is alleged, ordered to beat the coachmen. Sri was driving the last carriage. The peon aimed at Sri three or four lathes which missed and broke the lantern and the upper portion of the gharry. Sri filed a petition of complaint in the court of Mr. S. C. Bose, Deputy Magistrate in charge. The court after taking down the statement of the complainant ordered witnesses to be produced for preliminary enquiry and process fee to be paid for notice to the accused Mohamad Ali only for 25th idem. It is still a mystery why the Magistrate did not order for the issue of notice to the second accused, Lady Doctor, who was, if the prosecution story was to be believed, much more accountable for the alleged offence committed by her peon Mohamad Ali. From the petition of complaint as well as from the statement of the complainant recorded by the Magistrate on the 13th it is clear, she was charged with ordering Mohamad Ali Chhaprasi to take the law in his own hands. The Deputy Magistrate, it will be seen, did not issue process against her, though a distinct complaint was made against her.

On the 25th the date fixed for preliminary enquiry, the Magistrate after going through the evidence of two prosecution witnesses, ordered "that as there were prima-facie evidences for putting Mohamad Ali on trial under sections 426, 511-323 I.P.C. Mohamad Ali should furnish bail for Rs. 50 and both parties to adduce witnesses on 4-8-04". This was done when the court sat. Mohamad Ali being unable to furnish bail was put in lajot. At about 3 in the evening, the Civil Surgeon whose bungalow is very close to the court went up to the Magistrate and had a talk with the latter. It has not as yet transpired, what conversation the Magistrate had with the Civil Surgeon. But the readers can well make an inference that it had something to do with the case under trial. The sooner the Civil Surgeon left the court, the Magistrate amended his former order, the accused being ordered to furnish his bond only for Rs. 50 to appear on the date fixed. Can any of the numerous readers make out what made the Civil Surgeon take such an unusual interest in this case?

On the 4th instant, when the case next came on for hearing the Magistrate transferred it to the Bench of an Honorary Magistrate Moulvi Mohamad Abdullah, who having examined the complainant and four other witnesses in chief ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 20. When the recording of the evidence was over, the Bench Magistrate, in an open court, advised the Mukteer of the accused to pay a little damage to the complainant which, he hoped, would bring the case to an amicable settlement. The Mukteer regretted his inability to promise any compensation without first obtaining the views of certain European official by whom his services were engaged. The Bench Magistrate, it is said, was kind enough to express that he would see the official on the subject but at the same time wished the said Mukteer to report to the official as stated above. Whether the Bench Magistrate saw the official or not and whether the Mukteer of the accused reported as desired by the Magistrate is more than one can say but on the 11th when the case was called on by the Bench Magistrate for hearing the following petition of which it is a copy signed by the Mukteers of both the parties was presented to the court.

The humble petition on behalf of the afore-said complainant sheweth:—

That as several gentlemen of position and influence desire that the case should be settled out of court, it is not advisable that your petitioner should proceed further with the case.

That according to the orders of the gentlemen who have espoused the cause of the accused, your petitioner has got Rs. 4 as damages. It is therefore prayed that under section 248 C.P.C., your petitioner may be allowed to withdraw the case and the case may be entered as true.

And for this act your petitioner shall ever pray.

The court allowed the complaint to be withdrawn under section 248 C.P.C., recording on the order sheet that he was glad that the parties had settled their difference out of court. He ordered the case to be entered under section 426 I.P.C.

It is hoped the attention of the Superintendent of the Lady Dufferin's Fund will be drawn to the conduct of the present Lady Doctor, who, above all, should be of amiable disposition, as she has to deal with hundreds of poor patients. I must state here that any such friction during the 18 years incumbency of the late Lady Doctor on furlough was almost unknown so much so that the gentry of the mohalla had a Jatra party held for three continuous nights just in front of her bungalow and she far from taking the least offence evinced an interest in it.

Writes a Bhavnagar correspondent:—on the 21st instant at 2 o'clock Kubber was brought to the Maharaja Sahab of a panther in the rocks of the Kaltha Hills, about 80 miles from here. The Maharaja, accompanied by his brother and A. D.O. at once started for the place, reaching the spot at 4-50 in the evening. The Maharaja gave his younger brother the chance to shoot first. In no time the animal which measured 6½ feet was shot dead.

THE TRICHY POLICE INCIDENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Trichy, Aug. 26.

In continuation of my telegram to-day, I must add that the Government order published in the "Madras Mail" as communicated to that paper by its Ootacamund correspondent under date 24th inst. was received by the public with a somewhat surprising satisfaction. The event took place on the 25th ultimo and ever since this was the talk in every knowing quarter and no doubt even the public officers of every grade were struck with the strangeness of conduct of the Police in so humiliating the Sub-Magistrate. All honor to the administration of H. H. J. Thompson, the Acting Governor-in-council (that the matter was not allowed to go unnoticed. The Acting Governor has certainly won a reputation for his promptitude of action and less for his impartial judgment is this high-handed proceedings of the District authorities. It is not always that the Indians seriously take to heart such insult and much less do they initiate a strong public protest however merited! It was for some time past the opinion of our vakil-circle in Trichy that a public protest should be organized and the Government be memorialized. But all credit to the Government that before these men could move in the matter, it was given out that the District Magistrate and others concerned were called on to explain under what circumstances the apology was tendered. Now the Government order is published and after all the original version is not an exaggerated one. Perhaps the Superintendent of Police did not allow the general public to be present in Court when the apology to the Police was read. Anyhow the public got scent of it, thronged to the Court house and eagerly peeped in to see and hear what was uttered therein. The reading over, the Inspector had the apology translated and that is enough to humiliate the Magistrate before the awe-struck, gazing crowd.

It is very gratifying that the Government have in forcible terms criticised the action of the head of the District for his being led away by the Police in such an important matter and they observe that it was not conceivable that an officer holding the responsible position could have allowed himself to be led into sanctioning such an occurrence. . . . It should have occurred to him that the proper administration of justice would be rendered impossible if the Police, with his sanction, were allowed to cast disrespect in the Court disposing of the criminal work of the town". Here then is one of the few instances where we find the Government have the moral courage to visit the deserved censure upon the civilian subordinates who, in the main, often assume the gods and affect the nods as though they were not to be questioned at all. At any rate the district Heads whether of the Magisterial or the Police have now learnt a lesson that the Government would not, except under justifiable causes, screen their acts of commission and omission, and that they are also under the very law which they so scrupulously teach to their erring subordinates!

If the Government had not with the best of intentions enquired into the incident and if they had only chosen to take it as no more than a "mere newspaper version", the public would have had no opportunity to confirm their opinion of the Acting Governor H. E. Sir J. Thompson, I.O.S., and of the straightforward justice which they associated him with in the past. So, the Police will not henceforth parade their superiority to the Magistrates and it is equally desirable that the latter should treat them with the courtesy due to the officers entrusted with detective duties. Before I close, the remarks of the "Madras Mail" are to be noticed. Till the B.O. was passed, not a word was said on the incident. Now, however, that the Government have severely dealt with the officers, the "Mail" says: "The whole affair was a deplorable one. . . . However unjustifiable the Sub-Magistrate's conduct may have been, that of Messrs. Spencer and Clogston was equally indefensible. To make a Magistrate publicly eat his words on the judgment seat with all the attendant dignity of a Court of Justice is to bring the administration of justice into gross contempt". But the "Mail" is rather partial to the Police Superintendent and mark, how the "Mail" comments upon it: "The conduct of Mr. Clogston can only be explained by his sense of the insult outweighing his feeling of responsibility for the maintenance of respect for the Law". As to the District Magistrate the "Mail" says: "Government have justly come to a right conclusion in ascribing his behaviour to weakness in the face of the insistence of the Superintendent of Police". But the "Mail" is certainly wrong in characterising the poor Sub-Magistrate's act as due to his innate suspicion of the Police to get the better of his direction". The public regard the order of the Government so far as the Sub-Magistrate is concerned, as exceedingly severe, for to add to his humiliation, he has to be reduced as unfit to be a Magistrate. Indeed, by his patience to the extreme and by his continuance in office, he must be reverted to some clerical work. Perhaps the Government thought the three officers concerned should all be condemned and from that point, it is something that the big men are also reverted!!

A correspondent writes from Amritsar under date 24th August:—To-day there was unusual stir in the Court of our popular City Magistrate Rai Durond Ram, there being no less than four defamation cases on the cause list. Two of them had peculiar interest, and the Court room was packed with spectators. The first case called was F. W. Roy v. Karim Bakhsh and 6 others. The peace-loving Magistrate—as is his wont—advised the parties and their Pleaders to compromise the case and not wash dirty linen in public. But his kindly advice fell on unheeding ears. The Counsel for the defence raised a preliminary objection that a joint trial of all the accused will prejudice their case, and so separate complaints were ordered to be filed. The next case called was the Moulvies' who settled their difference out of Court as advised by the Magistrate, thus proving themselves more conciliatory than our Christian brethren.

Calcutta Gazette.—Aug. 31.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Banka Behari Singha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is appointed to have charge of the Nator subdivision of the Rajshahi district.

Mr. A. W. Watson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranchi, is appointed to act temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mallick, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb.

Mr. J.P. Feeny, Provisionary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpur, is transferred to Darjeeling.

Babu Nani Lal Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on revaluation work, Jalpaiguri, is allowed an extension of leave for three months.

Babu Sasibhusan Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nator, Rajshahi, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Barada Das Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed an extension of leave for seven days.

Babu Jatindra Monan Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tangail, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for two months. Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb, District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month and nine days.

Maulvi Shah Mohammad Yakub, Special Sub-Registrar, Arrah, is allowed leave for two months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Mohim Chandra Sircar, Munsif of Howrah, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to act, as Subordinate Judge of Manbhum and Singhbhum in Chota Nagpur, vice Babu Mohendra Nath Roy, about to retire.

Babu Nando Lal Dey, Subordinate Judge, on leave, is appointed to be subordinate Judge, -atna.

Babu Aswini Kumar Das Gupta, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Howrah.

Babu Probode Chandra Bose, Munsif of South Raajan, in the district of Chhattargong, is allowed an extension of leave for twenty-five days.

Babu Probha Chandra Singha, Munsif of Bhangra, in the district of Faridpur, is allowed for extension of leave up to the 20th September 1904.

Babu Nalini Mohan Bandopadhyaya, Munsif of Chikandi, in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave for fifteen days.

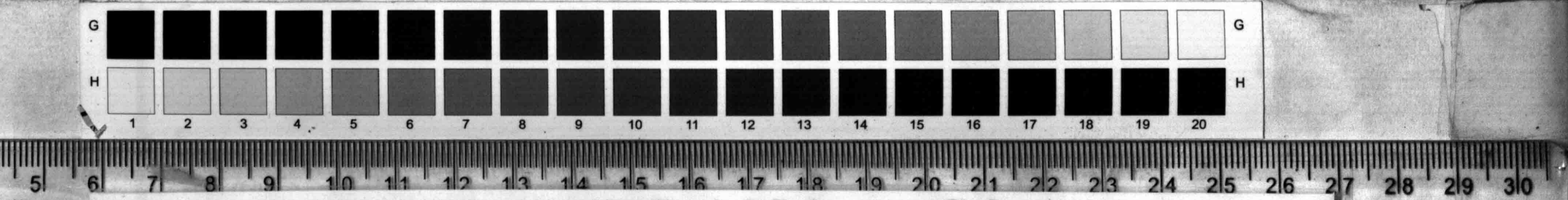
Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed, Munsif of Begusarai in the district of Bhagalpur, is allowed leave for thirty-two days.

Babu Srigopal Chatterji, Small Cause Court Judge of Dacca and Munshiganj, is allowed an extension of leave for four weeks.

THE MYSTERIOUS CATTLE DISEASE IN MYSORE.

In our last issue we invited attention to the seriousness of the disease that has broken out among wild animals and domestic cattle in parts of the Province which, we understand, is spreading towards Coimbatore. Further inquiry has elicited the fact that the results of the investigation conducted so far by Mr. Srinivasa Rao, State Bacteriologist, and Mr. N. Narasimengar, Veterinary Surgeon, have by no means been unsatisfactory. These officers started on their tour of investigation on the 28th ultimo, and spent two days at Arkere examining the herd that was infected. They examined the blood of the animals and found the bacilli. They were then sent to Kakankote where elephants, cattle, deer and bison were dying. They examined a few that had died of the disease, and a few of those that were recovering. They found they had the same bacilli they saw at Arkere. They examined the bodies of two elephants that had died of the disease, and examined these and another that had just been recovered. They again found the same bacilli. They made cultures of the bacilli and inoculated some rabbits, and these took the disease and died the next day. They examined the rabbits and found they were also subjected to the same disease. They again went to Arkere to investigate the disease among another herd of cattle, of which twelve had suddenly succumbed to the disease. They examined two calves that were recovering and made a post mortem examination of three calves that had died the previous night. They examined the spleen and found it much enlarged, while the bacilli were the same as those with which they had inoculated rabbits. The calves that had died had developed no bubonic swellings. Only they showed symptoms of ill-health in the morning and died within a few hours. On examination the bacteriologist and the Veterinarian concluded the disease was the same, but of different form. They are of opinion that up to date no carnivora, either wild or domesticated, have been infected, that the disease is very acute, but does not affect a very large number. The bacilli are not affected when exposed to light and air, and they are active for a long time even in animals that are recovering. It has also been found that the bacilli are active in the soil saturated with the blood of deceased animals for an equally long period. We are informed that infected animals should therefore be segregated for at least three months. The bubonic plague in animals, it is said, is not the same as the human bubonic plague and man is practically immune to it. The officers now conducting the investigation are also endeavouring to find out the treatment that might successfully be adopted.

Writes a Cochin correspondent:—An interesting question has cropped up in reference to Munsif Venkata Row's dismissal from service. Before he entered the Cochin Judicial Department he held a "sunnud" to practise before the Cochin and Travancore Courts. Now that he has been removed from service, he wants to resume his practice; but the question raised by the Durbar is whether he can be allowed to do so. The ground of his contention appears to be that he has not been judicially tried, and that a departmental punishment does not deprive him of the right of practising as a Vakil on the strength of his "sunnud" previously obtained.



NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE SHIPS DAMAGED.

Tuesday, Aug. 9.—Admiral Alexioff despatched the following telegram to the Czar, dated Mukden, Aug. 7:—

Telegrams received to-day from Port Arthur and from the commander of the squadron state that the cruisers Bayan, Askold, Pallada, and Novik, and some gunboats steamed out of the harbour on July 26 with the purpose of bombarding the enemy's positions. They were attacked by the Japanese battleship Chin Yen, the armoured cruiser Chiyoda, the protected cruisers Itsumishima and Matsushima, and two second-class cruisers, with 30 torpedo-boats. An eight-inch shell from the cruiser Bayan burst in the stern of the Itsumishima, placing that ship out of action. Thereupon all the Japanese ships steered for the open sea, and at the same time the cruiser Chiyoda was damaged by a Russian mine, and as she was sinking by the head she steered towards Ta-lien-wan. A shot from Battery 22 also damaged a Japanese gunboat which was sighted. On July 27, in view of the Japanese having taken the general offensive against our land positions, the Bayan, Capt. Ketzstein, the Retvisan, Pallada, Askold, Ketzstein, the coast defence ships Greniastch and Novik, the gunboat Giljak, and 12 torpedo-boats, under the command of Rear-Admiral Leschinsky, were ordered to support our right flank at the demand of General Stoessel. Our ships, preceded by mine dredgers, steamed towards Lungtuan whence they bombarded the Japanese positions until 3 p.m. On their return, which they effected with the same precautions, a mine exploded underneath one of the dredgers. Admiral Viteft estimated that the enemy's naval forces which were off Port Arthur on July 30 consisted of five battleships, four armoured cruisers, 10 other cruisers, and 40 light torpedo craft.

Chefoo, Aug. 8 (Reuter).—During the last 24 hours 200 Chinese and 50 Russians have arrived here from Port Arthur. I am unable to obtain any confirmation of the report that a Japanese cruiser has been sunk. The refugees, several of whom witnessed part of the three days' battle, deny that the Japanese are only one verst from the fortress. They state that the distance varies from 10 to 15 versts measured from the inner fort. The Japanese are said to have 60 guns in position on Wolf's Hill and the vicinity. A refugee who witnessed the battle of Wolf's Hill on July 26 and 27 states that 4,000 Russians defended the position, all approaches to which had been terraced at angles of 45 degs. The Russians in many instances dropped their rifles and hurled down rocks upon the Japanese with an effect more fatal than that of bullets.

The Russian mines were cleverly concealed in the open field. The first layer consisted of pyroxaline, the second of rocks, and over these sods. The explosion threw the rocks a distance of one or two versts. It is alleged that two squadrons of cavalry were wiped out by a mine with the exception of four men, who were captured.

Witnesses confirm the report that the Japanese losses were severe. They obtained possession of Wolf's Hill over ground thickly strewn with the dead. By the third day the stench arising from the decomposing bodies, which there was no time to bury, became intense.

Japanese prisoners are quoted as saying that one narrow street of a Chinese village, which was made a target of by the Russian batteries, was simply packed with dead and wounded.

On July 27 two detachments of marines and sailors numbering 260 lost every commissioned officer in the first volley. The men thereupon sent a deputation to General Kourdrachenko with a request for officers, who were furnished, and under whom the detachments thereafter performed prodigies of valour, for which General Stoessel sent them his special thanks.

By the night of July 27 the soldiers had been fighting for 48 hours with the minimum of rest, food, and water. They were relieved by the reserves, who arrived led by bands playing the national anthem. When the anthem was concluded cheers were raised for the Czar.

General Stoessel has issued a proclamation thanking the soldiers and declaring that their work showed that the fortress would never be taken. This proclamation was read to the troops, who again responded with loud cheers. At this time parts of the Japanese line were so close to the Russians that they could hear each other talk.

JAPANESE LOSSES DENIED.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.—Tokio, Aug. 9 ("Times").—All official reports of the operations at Port Arthur are still withheld, but I learn on the best authority that there is no truth whatever in the Russian rumours of Japanese reverses with heavy losses.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9 (Reuter).—The Czar has received the following telegram from Admiral Alexioff, dated Aug. 7:—

General Stoessel reports as follows:—"July 27.—At five o'clock this morning the enemy, having advanced a strong force of artillery, opened fire along their whole front, and soon carried out a series of attacks, also along the front, one of them directed against the Yupilaza Mountain being especially vigorous. About eight o'clock in the evening the enemy were everywhere repulsed with enormous losses. I remain on the advanced positions we have held for two days against an army very much stronger than ours. July 30.—At four o'clock this morning the Japanese about five divisions strong, took the offensive against our position on the Wolf's Hill. In view of the enormous superiority of the enemy's forces and the weakness of the position, our troops received orders to retire without fighting on the next position. The movement was effected in complete order under the protection of the artillery, which by an accurate fire at short ranges completely stopped the Japanese advance. Our losses have not yet been ascertained, but they are not great. The losses of the Japanese were very considerable. In the engagement of the 26th and 27th they had at their disposal about 70,000 men and a considerable number of siege pieces. The moral of the troops is excellent and their health is good."

REPORTED NAVAL BATTLE.

Friday, Aug. 12.—The following telegram, dated Tokio, Aug. 11, has been received at the Japanese Legation:—

Various reports from Ta-lien-wan show that the Port Arthur squadron emerged on the morning of Aug. 10, and that a severe naval battle ensued, continuing till sunset. In the night our destroyer flotillas seem to have attacked the enemy's squadron. At dawn on Aug. 11 the "Retvisan" and another battleship, of the "Pobieda" type, appeared, talking flight towards Port Arthur."

Chefoo, Aug. 11, 7-30 a.m. (Reuter).—A Russian torpedo boat destroyer entered Chefoo Harbour at half-past five this morning and reported that six Russian battleships, four cruisers, and half the torpedo boats escaped from Port Arthur yesterday morning. The destroyer left the fortress last night. She brought five passengers, who state that the Japanese fleet is pursuing the Russians, and that a battle in the open sea is expected.

Later.—News from other sources absolutely confirms the report that all the big ships except the "Bayan," which was injured, left Port Arthur yesterday, exchanging shots with the Japanese at long range.

There seems no doubt that the long-expected junction of the Port Arthur and Vladivostok fleets is now being attempted, and it is thought possible that it may be effected.

According to information from an official source, 16 Russian warships were sighted last night in the vicinity of Chifu. It is stated that the "Mongolia" is going to Shanghai.

It is reported that the Japanese cruiser "Kasagi" has been sunk in a naval engagement off Round Island.

Shanghai, Aug. 11 ("Times").—Capt. Bradley, of the British steamer "Hipsang," which, following the usual course on a voyage from Neu-chwang to Shanghai, was torpedoed and sunk by the Russians in Pigeon Bay on July 16, was released at Port Arthur on Aug. 2 and arrived at Shanghai yesterday. During the period of his detention he was twice allowed to leave his quarters in order to purchase provisions, which were plentiful and moderate in price.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The news from Port Arthur is no better than that from Liau-yang. The Russian General Staff considers that it can hold out for some time longer, but it has not concealed from the correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" the gravity of the situation. The reduced garrison of men, which is opposed by 80,000 Japanese, is exhausted by the fatigues of a six months' campaign during which the troops have been kept on the alert day and night. According to this correspondent, the inevitable capitulation after a desperate struggle or its destruction in a sanguinary final assault.

(By the Mail.)

THE LATEST MOVE OF RUSSIA.

In official circles in St. Petersburg, the desperate position of General Kuropatkin is causing the gravest anxiety. It is recognised officially that the Japanese are strategically in an unassailable position, and that a forward Russian movement, even though it began with victory, would end disastrously. A new plan of campaign is in course of completion, and in a day or two will be telegraphed to General Kuropatkin. He is to maintain his present positions as long as possible, and to withdraw gradually to winter quarters at Harbin, leaving Port Arthur to work out its own destiny. The new campaign will be organised at Harbin. The best Russian troops from Europe will be massed down the still open railway ready for the spring. The youngest and most efficient class of reservists will be called to the colours. Time will be used as a factor to drain Japan in men and money. Her fresh reservists will not, it is believed, last beyond October 1905. Service at the front will be made popular by allowing reservists to return home after a year's campaign. Russia will thus get the full value of the enormous army of four millions and will have a fresh force every season for just as long as Japan can stand the physical and financial strain.

A CASUALTY LIST.

The official casualty lists record heavy Japanese and Russian losses round Hai-cheng and south Liaoyang and Port Arthur. The assaults on the fortress are stated to have destroyed a whole Japanese division. The Russian retreat has been a terrible affair and the casualties apparently have been enormous. In view of the retirement, Oina is massing men on the frontier to preserve Chinese territory against harbouring any armed force which may be driven by stress of circumstances over the border. The magnitude of the scale upon which the present war is being forced home by the extent of the casualty lists which both sides are reporting almost daily. In comparison the South African campaign was an altogether minor conflict. Eleven hundred casualties at Colenso is the record for the day's bloodshed in that war. At Magersfontein, Paardeberg, Belmont and other places the roll was well under a thousand. In Manchuria men are being slain in thousands every week. At the Yalu, Nanshan, Motienling, and Hai-cheng the tale of the dead and wounded is already greater than the total casualties of the Boer War. Considering that the Japanese are still outside Port Arthur and that the crucial issue is not yet in sight, the campaign is comparable to some of the most sanguinary conflicts of history. Comparative totals are interesting. At Waterloo 46,000 men were killed or wounded, and at Bordingo 80,000 paid the toll of war. Russia at Yagni lost 47,000 and Mars La Tour east Germany 17,000 men. But these totals are insignificant in comparison with the American Civil War which cost the United States 600,000 soldiers. The casualties in Manchuria are likely to be augmented by tens of thousands of cases of disease if the war is protracted, and the loss of life may come a good second to the American conflict. The present casualty rate, roughly estimated, is 10,000 per month. A two-years' war at this average would make the loss 240,000. We are within measurable distance of a conflict which may stagger the world. At Liaoyang Russia is massed and defiant upon her last positions in South Manchuria. Before her is a victorious army fearless of death, and a turn of the strategic wheel will plunge 300,000 combatants into a deadly struggle.

RUSSIA AND PORTE.

The Porte has now given its consent to the passage of the Dardanelles by the remaining ships of the Russian volunteer fleet. The Russian Embassy has given verbal assurances that these ships shall remain under the commercial flag and not be employed as cruisers. Turkey, it is understood, in taking note of these assurances, made it quite clear that it was only on this condition that the passage could be permitted.

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST. IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Aug. 4 (additional).

Indian Irrigation Commission.—In answer to Mr. Weir, Mr. Brodric says:—I am awaiting a statement by the Government of India of their views regarding the action to be taken on the recommendations of the Indian Irrigation Commission. I have no information as to the order in which the schemes recommended by the Commission will be proceeded with; but, as stated in my reply to the hon. member on the 28th ult., the Government of India have provided in their forecast for 1904-05 for expenditure on some of the projects recommended by the Commission.

Monday, Aug. 8.

The "Malacca."—Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Gibson Bowles, said:—My hon. friend has put down questions in considerable detail with regard to the "Malacca." Perhaps he will now allow me to give the view the Government entertain upon this incident. If he wishes to press me further, I shall be very ready to do my best to satisfy him. The House must remember that the objection we took to the seizure of the "Malacca" was due entirely to the fact that we thought that ships issuing out of the Black Sea under the commercial flag were not competent to turn themselves into cruisers in the circumstances of the "Smolensk" and the "Petersburg." We remonstrated, therefore, very strongly with the Russian Government, and they on their part showed a desire to meet us. The important thing to remember is that it was entirely a new case. It was the first time since the Treaty of Paris and the Treaty of London, on which our objection was based, that any such incident had occurred. If the Russian Government was right in its contention, the captors of the "Malacca" would have had the right to take her to a Russian port and try her before a Prize Court. If we were right, there was no justification for having taken the ship at all. The object we had in view was to prevent this new incident from developing into one which would cause a great condition of strain between the two countries—a condition of strain that might easily, in my opinion, have developed further. (Hear, hear.) The actual arrangement arrived at was, as regards the "Malacca," in the nature of a compromise. The Russian Government gave up the idea of taking her to a Russian port, and they gave up the idea of having an examination of her cargo, and they gave up the idea of trying her before a Prize Court. They agreed that she was to be taken to a neutral port, and, after a purely formal examination, should be then and there released. It was also arranged that these two ships belonging to the Volunteer Fleet were no longer to act as cruisers. The whole substance of our contention was, therefore, I think, granted; and I confess I have not the smallest feeling of regret that we did our best to meet the Russian Government, who on their side showed no impracticable spirit in the matter. (Hear, hear.) If my hon. friend wants further details I shall be ready to give them, but I think in substance I have answered all the questions he put to me.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: I am obliged to my right hon. friend for his answer, which I may be permitted to say, I regard with much satisfaction, except that there may be made against us the assertion that we have admitted the right of capture of admitting the right of examination.

Mr. Balfour: Oh, no; that is not so. Mr. Gibson Bowles: Then I am perfectly satisfied. Will the right hon. gentleman answer No. 47?—Whether the British Consul at Algiers officially certified that the military stores on board the British merchant steamer "Malacca" were the property of the British Government, and that the rest of her cargo was not contraband of war; and, so, whence did he derive the knowledge which enabled him to make such a declaration; whether the Russian captors of the "Malacca" seized and had detained the ship's register, manifest, and other papers; if so, what steps were being taken to procure their restitution; and could he now, consistently with the public interest, state what stage the negotiations or other proceedings with regard to this matter had now reached.

Mr. Balfour: The British Consul at Algiers did officially certify that the military stores were the property of the British Government, but all he did about the rest of the cargo was to give a general assurance of its innocence, and that was founded upon a study here at the Foreign Office of the ship's manifest. No official information has been received as regards the fourth point my hon. friend asks me about, that relating to the ship's register, manifest, and other papers.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: Do I understand that no information is in possession of the Government with reference to the alleged seizure and detention of the ship's papers?

Mr. Balfour: No, we have no information on that score, and I feel pretty confident that the P. and O. Company would have told us if any such event had occurred.

The Sinking of the "Knight Commander."—Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his Majesty's Government had now ascertained the facts connected with the sinking of the British merchant ship "Knight Commander" on the high seas by Russian cruisers; and whether he proposed, before the House adjourned for the recess, to make any general statement, or to lay upon the table any correspondence dealing with the seizure or sinking of British merchant vessels by Russian men-of-war and alleged men-of-war, on the high seas.

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Mr. Balfour: We really have no further information upon this subject than that I have already given to the House. There can be no doubt that the ship was sunk; that she was sunk by the Russian officers on the ground that it was extremely difficult to bring her into port, and on the further ground that she was undoubtedly carrying, in their opinion—(hear, hear)—that these circumstances, whether true or not, afford no adequate justification for sinking a neutral ship. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gibson Bowles: May I understand that his Majesty's Government have by no means abandoned their position and intend to adhere to it?

Mr. Balfour: Oh, no, sir; we have not abandoned our position in the smallest degree. (Cheers.)

Exportation of Coal to Russia and Japan.—Sir L. Knowles asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would state the quantity of smokeless steam coal exported from Great Britain to Russia and Japan respectively during each of the months of this year; and if Russia was placing indirectly orders for such coal for ports yet to be advised.

Mr. Gerald Balfour: Smokeless steam coal is not separately distinguished in the export returns. The quantities of steam coal exported from the United Kingdom to Russia during each month of this year have been:—In January, 31,000 tons; February, 14,000 tons; March, 28,000 tons; April, 126,000 tons; May, 394,000 tons; June, 405,000 tons; July, 383,000 tons—a total of 1,381,000 tons. The figures as to exports to Japan are: January, 22,000 tons; February, 39,000 tons; March, 6,000 tons; April, 4,000 tons; May and June, nil; July, 16,000 tons—a total of 87,000 tons. In addition about 1,800 tons of anthracite have been exported to Russia during the seven months. I have no information as to the last part of the hon. member's question.

Sir L. Knowles also asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his Majesty's Government exercised any, and, if so, what, control over the consignments or destinations of smokeless steam coal exported from Great Britain to foreign countries; and whether his Majesty's Government would take into consideration the desirability of making early provision to ensure an adequate supply of smokeless steam coal for naval purposes in future years.

Mr. Balfour reminded the hon. member that the subject was being investigated by a Royal Commission, and until it reported he was unable to give an answer.

Sir L. Knowles reminded the right hon. gentleman that there had been exported recently to Russia 1,381,000 tons of steam coal and to Japan 87,000 tons.

Lord Curzon's Administration of India.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any arrangements can be made under which the departmental history of Lord Curzon's administration of India, now in course of compilation, will be made public.

Mr. Brodric: I have no information on the subject to which the question refers.

Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Germany and the Yang-tse Valley.—Mr. Norman asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he could say whether the German Government was endeavouring to acquire from the Chinese Government a lease of the Tungting Lake, in the Yang-tse Valley, for the purpose of naval manoeuvres.

Earl Percy: No, sir. We understand that there is no truth in the report referred to.

Wei-hai-wei.—Mr. Norman asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he would state whether any negotiations had taken place between his Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government with a view to a modification of the terms upon which Wei-hai-wei was held; and, if so, would he state whether his Majesty's Government proposed to retain Wei-hai-wei by purchase or otherwise in case the present lease should determine.

Earl Percy: The answer to the first question is in the negative. As to the last paragraph, I can make no statement as to the policy of his Majesty's Government under hypothetical circumstances.

British Indians in South Africa.—Sir M. Bhowagree asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether the negotiations carried on by him with Lord Milner regarding the general treatment of British Indian subjects in Transvaal and Orange River Colony had been concluded; whether he had arrived at any settlement of the question as repeatedly promised by him; and, if so, would he state the particulars regarding it.

Mr. Lyttelton: The despatch addressed to Lord Milner, and fully setting forth the views briefly summarised in my speech of July 21, will reach him shortly. Obviously, a final settlement cannot be announced till I have considered his reply.

Indian Troops and Imperial Services.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India if he would state approximately to what extent the finances of India would be relieved during the current year through the loan of Indian troops for imperial services outside India.

Mr. Brodric: The Government of India have informed me that the saving to Indian revenues in the current year through the absence of Indian troops lent for imperial purposes will be approximately as follows:—Troops in China (savings calculated to end of year), 48,200l.; troops in Somaliland (savings calculated to Sept. 30), 42,800l., total, 91,000l.

Imperial Cadet Corps.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India if he would state how many members of the Indian aristocracy were at present receiving military education in the Imperial Cadet Corps recently founded by the Viceroy, and how many commissions as British officers it was proposed to confer annually.

Mr. Brodric: The number of members of the Indian aristocracy receiving military education in the Imperial Cadet Corps is, according to the latest information available, 22. So far as I am at present aware, it is not proposed to confer any fixed number of commissions annually.

missions annually on members of the corps.

British Indian Subject in Japan.—Mr. Norman asked 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 he state under what circumstances.

Mr. Brodric: I have no knowledge of the case to which the hon. member's question refers.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir M. Bhowagree gave notice that on going into Committee on the Indian Budget he would move, "That in the opinion of this House, a proportion of the expenses of the expedition to Tibet should be defrayed out of the Imperial Exchequer, because, politically and commercially, its objects are closely associated with results which will have a beneficial effect upon imperial interests and British trade."

Sir J. Rolleston gave notice that on the same occasion he would move, "That, in view of the continued prosperity of the finances of India, the duties on manufactured articles from the United Kingdom should be abolished."

Indian Councils Bill.—This Bill was read the second time.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Mr. T. Corbett asked the Secretary of State for India at what date Sir Antony MacDonnell's term of office in Ireland expired.

Mr. Brodric: No definite period was fixed for the employment of Sir Antony MacDonnell under the Irish Government. From the point of view of the India Office, all that I can say is that it is unusual for a member of the Council of India to be absent for any prolonged period, and we shall be glad to have the advantage of his presence as soon as his services, which my right hon. friend highly values in Ireland, can be dispensed with.

Mr. T. Corbett asked if Sir Antony MacDonnell in the meantime drew salary which was charged on the revenues of India.

Mr. Brodric: No, sir, he draws no salary from India as long as he is Under Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: Am I to understand that Sir Antony MacDonnell's services are to be indefinitely transferred from India to Ireland?

Mr. Brodric: No, sir, not indefinitely, but no definite period was fixed, and, so far as the India Office is concerned, his services would be valuable to India as soon as they can be dispensed with by my right hon. friend.

Mr. Sloan: Will the right hon. gentleman consult the Chief Secretary with a view to relieving Sir Antony MacDonnell of his position in Ireland? (Order, order.)

Mr. Brodric: No, sir.

Furlough to Indian Troops.—Mr. R. Lucas asked the Secretary of State for War whether the expedient of granting furlough to troops quartered in India, with a view to rendering long service there more popular, had been considered and rejected.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: The King's Regulations already provide for the grant of furloughs to troops quartered in India under certain conditions, but I am aware that the question of granting longer and more general furloughs has engaged much attention. I believe if it be found necessary to retain men in India for very long periods it would be well worth while to consider the question raised by my hon. friend, but my hope is that the soldier's term of service in India will be curtailed rather than extended.

The Tibet Mission.—Sir M. Bhowagree having asked what was the total cost of the Tibet expedition up to the date of latest available accounts, and what was the estimate of the further expenditure likely to be incurred in connection with it after that date.

Mr. Brodric says: I have nothing to add to the statement I made on July 28. The total estimated cost of the mission to March 31 last was 308,500l.; and the cost since then is estimated at a little over 50,000l. a month.

In answer to Mr. Stanhope, who asked whether his attention had been directed to the fact that sales of loot, images of Buddha, and other objects, ostensibly pillaged from the monasteries of Tibet, had arrived at Darjeeling, and whether he would give strict injunctions to prevent any pillage of the monasteries and libraries of Lhasa by the expeditionary forces.

Mr. Brodric says: I have received no information as to the arrival at Darjeeling of objects ostensibly pillaged from the monasteries of Tibet. The Government of India are fully aware of the necessity of preventing pillage, and are taking all necessary steps.

Thursday, Aug. 11.

Indian Councils Bill.—This Bill was passed through Committee and read a third time.

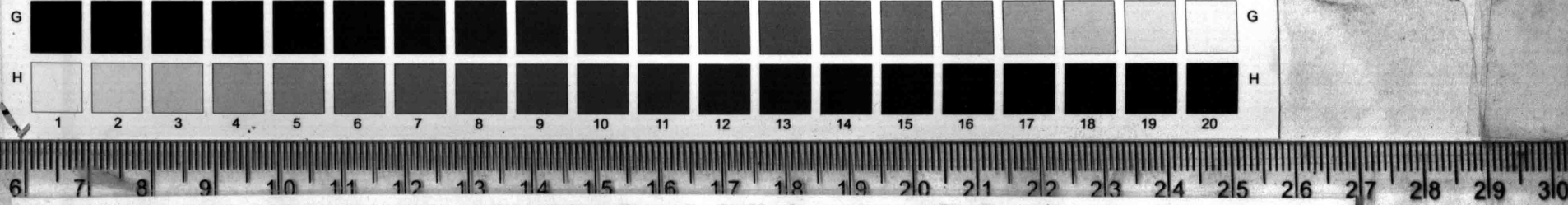
The total quantity of rain collected at the Madras Observatory from January 1st to the 21st instant was 11.26 inches, the average due for the same period being 13.22 inches.

The Coolie Transport Corps, now being organised for Tibet, will be sent forward as ready, so that their services may be available when the reduction of the force takes place in the autumn.

The Agricultural outlook in the Eastern taluqs of the Poona District, a correspondent writes, is gloomy in the extreme. In some parts 80 per cent. of the crops are still un-sown, so that unless heavy rain falls in the course of the next fortnight, the situation can scarcely be saved. The Bombay Government have already issued the first famine circular.

Writes a Bhavnagar correspondent:—on the 21st instant at 2 o'clock Kuber was brought to the Maharaja Sahab of a panther in the rocks of the Kalsha Hills, about 30 miles from here. The Maharaja, accompanied by his brother and A. D.C. at once started for the place, reaching the spot at 4-50 in the evening. The Maharaja gave his younger brother the chance to shoot first. In no time the animal which measured 6½ feet was shot dead.

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Commercial Notes.

FLOUR FROM MILK.

Dr. M. Ekenburg, of Gothenburg, Germany has invented an apparatus by which milk can be rendered to a powder, like flour in appearance, but possessing all the qualities of milk in concentrated form, moisture excepted. This milk flour is said to be completely soluble in water, and can be used for all purposes for which common milk is employed. It is claimed that it does not get sour or ferment, and that it can be kept and transported in tin cans, barrels, bags, etc. The invention is considered to be mainly of importance for the utilization of skim milk, much of which has hitherto been wasted, but which can, in the dry form, be transported easily without loss of quality. —(Queensland Agricultural Journal.)

PLANTAIN FIBRE AND MANILA HEMP.

A brief reference was made in the "Agricultural News" (Vol. II, p. 268) to a bulletin issued by the Madras Agricultural Department, containing notes on 'Simple Machines for extracting Plantain Fibre.' It is stated that the object of this bulletin is 'to draw attention to the common plantain as a latent source of fibre, and to furnish information about the two types of primitive machines which are believed to be in common use by the peasants in the Philippine Islands for extracting Manila hemp.

It should be mentioned that these machines do not appear to be used on a commercial scale, and that while they may prove of some value in India, where labour is cheap, they are not likely to be suited for conditions in the West Indies. Further, plantain fibre is not likely, in any case, to compete with Manila hemp.

Attempts to grow the Manila hemp plant outside the Philippine Islands have not proved successful for the reason that the two essential conditions for its successful cultivation are (1) virgin land and (2) an almost continuous rainfall. Even in the island of Luzon, where Manila hemp is principally grown, it is found that this plant thrives only on one side of the island; on the other side, the conditions mentioned are not present. —(Agricultural News.)

WHEN ARE BANANAS RIPE?

Considering the proportion to which the use of the banana has attained, it is of importance to settle not only when it is in the best condition for consumption but also when it has passed the stage at which it is fit for human food. Says "The British Medical Journal," in a note on this subject:

"In their native countries bananas are seldom eaten before the skin is discolored and the pulp of so soft a substance that it can be scooped out with a spoon. Under the artificial conditions in which they are placed in these climes they undergo somewhat rapid changes, and the times at which they are best suited for consumption may be short and difficult to predict with any degree of precision. Authorities, however, claim that they are habitually eaten here before they have reached their most suitable stage. Before they are thoroughly matured, moreover, they are apt to be insipid in flavor and to cause dyspepsia and other forms of intestinal disturbance. They should not be eaten before the skin is blackened in places, or when there is any reluctance in the skin to separate from the pulp. Housekeepers know how bananas will change in the course of a single night from a manifestly sound condition to one in which the skin is blackened and the pulp soft and slightly discolored. Now, children infinitely prefer these last bananas to those that are apparently sounder, although their elders may hesitate to gratify their taste in this respect from a fear as to the wholesomeness of such fruit. Attacks of gastric or intestinal disturbance from the use of unsound bananas are far from common, and it may well be that in this instance the natural inclination of the child covers more wisdom than the caution of its elders—in fact, experts say that the banana, like the medlar, can hardly be in too ripe a condition for eating. With the rapid changes the fruit undergoes it is hardly surprising that cases of friction between the sanitary authorities and the vendors should be of frequent occurrence as regards the fitness, or not, of the fruit for sale or consumption. It would seem to us that in many such cases the importers and retail dealers have a possible grievance, and their contention that sanitary inspectors require a more thorough knowledge of the different phases bananas undergo is a valid one. The general public, too, would seem to need convincing that at present they habitually eat their bananas in far too hard and immature a condition."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

PETROLEUM BRIQUETTES.

Petroleum Briquettes, yielding thrice as much heat as ordinary coal, but leaving no ashes, and weighing less than coal, are manufactured by Mr. Maestracchi, of Coburg. The petroleum is mixed with soft soap, resin, caustic soda, lye, then heated and solidified. The mixture is then run into briquette moulds, and heated in a stove for ten or fifteen minutes. The briquettes are then cooled for a day or two, and are fit for use.

A CURIOUS PLANT.

In the State of Rio de Janeiro there is a plant known as the Tillandsia. This plant has very small seeds, each of which is provided with a growth of long, light hairs. At a time of high wind these seeds are blown long distances in the air, to take root and grow wherever they finally arrive. De ropolis has recently been lit by electric light, the necessary current being conveyed by wires on wooden poles. Seeds from the Tillandsia have attached themselves to these poles and the wires themselves, and, owing to the strong light, have grown there in far greater luxuriance than usual.

HIGH SPEEDS ON RAILWAYS.

Dr. Reichel, who took part in the high-speed locomotive trials from Berlin to Zosen, when the phenomenal speed of 130 miles an hour was attained has published some interesting figures showing the comparative cost of steam and electricity for railways from a German standpoint. A steam train consisting of a locomotive and five cars, and having accommodation for 168 passengers required 1,400 h. p. when running at full speed; while an electric train consisting of one motor car and four trailers, having 180 seats, is only about three-fourths of the

weight of its steam rival, and only uses 1,000 h. p. Both trains, in the first instance, cost about the same. The operating costs seem to be about the same, but it is highly probable that they would be found to be very much less with electric running, because the number of passengers carried would certainly increase with a more efficient service.

Interesting Items.

30,000 YEARS IN MOTION.

An exceedingly interesting and very wonderful little instrument, devised by the Hon. R. J. Strutt, was exhibited at the Royal Society's Conversazione. It is called a Radium electrocope, and if it has not completely solved the problem of perpetual motion its action, says the "Birmingham Gazette and Express," will at least continue for 30,000 years—that is, as long as the speck of radium, which is enclosed in a sealed vacuum tube and from which the departure of negative ions perpetually charges the leaves of an electrocope, which is also inside a sealed tube. By another arrangement devised by Mr. Harold Glew, the discharges from the leaves of the electrocope, have been made to ring the bell every sixty seconds. The thought of this little bell striking at the expiration of every minute of 30,000 years is enough to make the pioneers of science turn in their graves.

TRIUMPHS OF SURGERY.

The recasting of the human nose by the aid of surgery is attracting a good deal of attention in Berlin just now. A well-known actress, disfigured by a nose so extremely aquiline as to give her a most masculine appearance, and to almost disfigure her for the ingenious young girl parts which are her forte, sought the aid of a fashionable surgeon, who, by means of a miniature saw of his own invention, and working entirely under the skin, so modified the exaggerations of the bone texture, that the actress's nose now appears little different from the type known as "Roman," while the operation, having been wholly subcutaneous leaves no visible scar. Eight to twelve days suffice for the healing process. The actress in question, however, is not singular in having recourse to the surgeon, who makes the correcting of nasal malformation a speciality.

HUMAN SENSITIVE PLATE.

From Morristown, New Jersey, comes a well-authenticated report which has set all America marvelling. About Parker, a young man, was struck by lightning and was taken on an ambulance to All Souls' Hospital. The man having been stripped to the waist, a wound was found on his back, and, while the nurses and doctors watched, a perfect representation of a crucifix gradually appeared exactly in the centre of the shoulder blades. Then the figure of Christ nailed to the cross slowly developed until an exact reproduction of the crucifixion stood out in bold relief. The watchers were spellbound. Photographs of the man's back, showing the picture, perfect in every detail, are published everywhere by the newspapers. The picture was developed while the man was unconscious. Abbott Parker declares that he has never been tattooed, and experts say that no tattooing could have produced so perfect an effect. Parker, who is a Protestant, does not believe in a miracle, but the nuns at the hospital insist that a miracle has taken place. On the wall opposite the bed where the man was examined by the doctors is a crucifix which possibly explains the mystery. Scientists who have been consulted say that Parker's skin after being struck by lightning became like a sensitized photographic plate. About a score of similar cases are recorded in the United States. Apparently the picture is fairly permanent, even the nails on the hands and feet of the image being distinctly visible. The discovery has made a great sensation.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. J. Dease, Superintendent of post offices in the grade of Rs. 400-500, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days, with effect from the 7th August, 1904. The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

M. Muhammad Nazim, Superintendent of post offices in the grade of Rs. 300-400, to act in the grade of Rs. 400-500.

Mr. H. M. Richardson, Superintendent of post offices in the grade of Rs. 250, to act in the grade of Rs. 300-400.

Mr. A. Appleby to act as Superintendent of post offices in the grade of Rs. 200.

Mr. Dorabji M. Lalkaka, Superintendent of post offices in the grade of Rs. 300-400, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st September, 1904 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Shaikh Umar is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices in the grade of Rs. 200 during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Dorabji M. Lalkaka or until further orders.

Lala Hira Lal, Superintendent of post offices in the grade of Rs. 300-400 is granted privilege leave for eleven days combined with furlough for four months and four days with effect from the 23rd July, 1904.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave or until further orders:—

Syed Naiz Kutub, M. A., Superintendent of post offices in the grade of Rs. 250 to act in the grade of Rs. 300-400.

Mr. C. J. Hennessey to act as Superintendent of post offices in the grade of Rs. 200.

THE AFRIDI JIRGAS.

The Afridi jirgas which lately visited Kabul are said to have numbered between 60 and 70 "maliks" with over 800 tribal followers, chiefly from among the Zalka, Khel and Kuki Khel. Some of the Malikhid, Kambar Khel and Orakzai sections also sent representatives, but no "maliks" of standing were among them. It is almost needless to say that the refugee Khwas Khan engineered the whole business. The Amir received the "jirgas" in durbar and afterwards directed that they should be taken sight-seeing in

Kabul, with a view, apparently, to their being impressed by the military workshops, arsenal, mint and treasury. At a second interview His Highness delivered an address exhorting the Afridis to remain united in their allegiance to him as King of Islam. His listeners complained that some 700 Afridi epeyos, who had been recruited by Mir Akbar, had been dismissed from the Afghan Army. The Amir is said to have replied that the men were discharged simply because they could not stand the extreme cold of the winter in Kabul, and he offered to take such fresh recruits as were equal to facing the climate. The "jirgas" were then dismissed, each of the principal "maliks" receiving Rs. 140 and the other sums varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. They were directed to use the Gandamak route in future which would seem to prove that they had travelled by the new road through Laghman.

"WHO FREW DAT BRICK."

Monkeys in Simla are becoming such a nuisance that residents are bitter in their complaints. Only recently, a well known barrister proposed a test case against the Municipality in consequence of the depredations of these brutes. Last week, as His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by Mr. Miller, Private Secretary and Captain Lambert, A. D. C., was riding past the Telegraph office, what seemed to be a good sized stone passed within a few inches of his horse's head from the hill above. The Private Secretary and A. D. C. both promptly turned round and looking about were loud in their inquiries as to "who frew dat brick!" To their astonishment they saw a huge monkey shaking the branches and grinning at them. They at once rode back and reported the result of their search to His Excellency, who seemed more amused than concerned.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhowanagar and his brother, Prince Mangalsinji, while out on a shikar excursion, bagged a magnificent tiger measuring 6ft. 8 inches. The animal fell to the Prince's gun.

"No Doctors to Treat Me!"

"In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncared for in my own home."—Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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Healing Balm

Indian Gonorrhoea Specific is able and ready to recoup them.

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WHAT IT CURES.—It cures acute and chronic Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Running White, Urethrities, 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, wet dreams loss of memory retention, nervous debility, giddiness of the brain, and loss of vitality, mental and and badly to prostration, 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 kidneys or Alimentary canal. It contains no poisonous ingredients.

THE MAGICAL EFFECTS OF HEALING BALM

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

GNOCOCCI.—The germ the main cause of the disease—are totally destroyed by the use of our Healing Balm and hence the cure effected by it is radical and permanent.

INJECTIONS IN GONORRHOEA:—To avoid stricture the dreadful consequences of injection in Gonorrhoea, this wonderful medicine has been brought to light.

INDISPATABLE EVIDENCE OF THE DOCTORS OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

One of the Leading Medical Journals the INDIAN LANCET SAYS:—"We have no hesitation in saying that R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one on which medical men and the general public may, without any doubt, depend."

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

3. Dr. B. K. Bose I. M. S. Surgeon Major, M. D., C. M. says:—"I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhoea with success."

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

5. Dr. S. Chakravarty M. D., Late Asst in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (London) says:—"I certify with great pleasure that Healing Balm has been found efficacious in cases of chronic and acute gonorrhoea. The scalding sensation ceases in 24 hours."

6. Dr. G. C. Bez Borua, L. R. C. P., (Edin) L. F. P. and S., L. M., (Glasgow) Late Civil Surgeon British Guiana, America, etc. says:—"I tried Healing Balm. It is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-urinary tract and it acts like a charm. Its diuretic property is well marked."

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

8. Dr. R. A. Fermie L. R. C. P., and S. says:—"Used Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea on a number of my patients and found it very efficacious."

9. Dr. O. S. N. CHOWDHURI L. R. C. P. (London) M. R. C. S. (England) Healing Balm can be confidently recommended to the public."

10. Dr. B. BASU L. R. C. P. and S. Late Civil Surgeon, Naga Hill, says:—"I feel pleasure to recommend the public to use R. Laugin and Co., Healing Balm while suffering from Gonorrhoea and Gleet of a chronic character. My experience is based upon observations in more than many hundred cases."

11. R. NEWGENT L. R. C. P. and S. (Edin) says:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm for gonorrhoea and Gleet has been proved to be the only medicine that will effectively cure Indian patients and fulfil which is claimed for it."

12. Dr. T. U. AHMED M. B. C. M., L. S. P. (London) His Majesty's Vice Consul, says:—"I have recommended this Healing Balm strongly to the suffering public."

13. DR. R. MONNIER M. B. C. M., (Edin) Resident Surgeon, Park street Government Charitable Dispensary, says:—"Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhoea and was found successful."

14. Dr. M. N. Banerjee B. A., M. R. C. S. I. S. A., (Lond) says: "I have found it good in Gonorrhoea."

15. M. L. Dey M. B., M. Ch., Late Resident Medical Officer, Paisley Asylum (London) says:—"Healing Balm contains some of the choicest drugs for the cure of Gonorrhoea and Gleet."

16. Dr. K. P. CHAKRABERTY M. B. Late Superintendent and Medical Officer, Lewis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjiling, says:—"It is called Healing Balm and may be rightly called so. In chronic cases of Gleet and Cystitis it acts with wonderful effect."

17. Dr. Atul Chandra Kasu M. B., Late House Surgeon Medical College, says:—"Healing Balm will prove very efficacious in Gonorrhoea and Gleet of long standing."

18. Dr. Kedarnath Dutt M. B. says:—"The preparation is an admirable one in curing Gonorrhoea and gleet of all kind. I can recommend it safely to the suffering public."

19. Dr. Troyakiya Nath Banerjee M. B. says:—"I am glad to be able to report very favourably Healing Balm all the cases treated having derived great benefit in an remarkably short time."

20. Dr. Upeindra Nath Mitra M. B. says:—"I have no hesitation in recommending it use by the public who I am sure will be immensely benefited by the Medicine."

21. Dr. Akshay Kumar Nandi M. B. says:—"I have used it beneficial Sufferers may with confidence use it."

Dr. Surendra Nath Bose L. M. S., says:—"The Balm has proved efficacious in many case of chronic and acute Gonorrhoea."

23. Dr. Bidhu Bhusan Ghose L. M. S., Medical Officer Maniktolal Municipal Dispensary, says:—"I have used it among many of my patients and found it successful in one and all of them."

24. Dr. Debendra Nath Guha L. M. S. says:—"Healing Balm is a very valuable Medicine in curing Gonorrhoea and Gleet in a short time."

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