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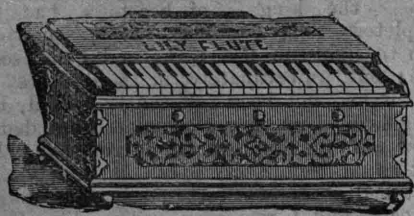
CALCUTTA, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1904.

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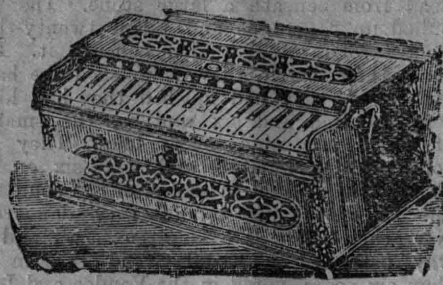
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Sir, I just received to-day all the silver utensils in sets from your mohorir. The polish and the making of the article is excellent, and well approved. As you made for me in the past various golden ornaments of value, I can honestly recommend you 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 Bepin Behari Dhar of Rampur Boalia, Rajshahi is a jeweller of high reputation. His designs are excellent and he executes orders with precision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs 500 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 128th Oct. 1901.
Babu Bepin Behari Dhar, Jeweller of Boalia, made several ornaments for me. He also received several orders through me from my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straightforward. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.

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

BOALIA,
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DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was 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 1890. Babu Nityananda 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 trustworthy in his dealings with his customers.

(Sd.) Nil Kant Mainmder,
Professor, Presidency College.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA.—By Alfred Chatterton, B. Sc. Professor of Engineering, on Special Duty, Madras. Contents: Agricultural:—Water-Lifts, Underground Water-Supply, Well-Irrigation, The Cost of Power, The Value of Wind Mills in India, Agricultural Education. Industrial:—Tanning in the Madras Presidency, Hand Weaving, Manual Training Industrial Education, District Board Industrial Schools. Cloth Bound. Rs. 2. To subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-8 only.

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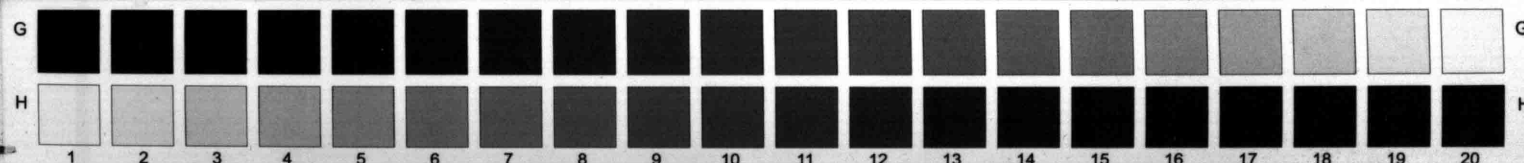
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MIRZAPUR SENSATION.

MITHU KHAN'S CASE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Mirzapur, Sept. 15.
In the Court of the District Magistrate of Mirzapur.
Present P. Wyndham, Esq., C.S., District Magistrate.
In re Mithu Khan.....Appellant.
King-Empress.....Respondent.
Appeal No. 59 of 1904.
Appeal against the order of the Joint-Magistrate Mr. Tute, ordering the appellant to enter into a bond of Rs. 1000 with two sureties in the sum of Rs. 1000 each to be of good behaviour for the space of one year or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for that period.

ORDER.

This is an appeal against the order of the Joint-Magistrate dated 5-9-1904 calling on one Mithu Khan a resident of this city to produce under sec. 110 C.P.C. two sureties in Rs. 1000 each and his own recognizance in Rs. 1000 for his good behaviour for one year and in default ordering him to undergo one year's R. I.

I have gone through this case at some length and heard the learned barrister for the defence.

The Joint Magistrate seems to have had good grounds for calling on the appellant to give sureties, etc. under section 110 and action under this section seems to have been necessary. The Joint-Magistrate in his order makes no mention as to the nature of imprisonment for default but on the order sheet records rigorous imprisonment, it is usual to give such a form of imprisonment in such cases and I see no reason to interfere.

As regards the amount of surety demanded it is not excessive considering the man with whom the law has to deal.

I accordingly dismiss this appeal.
The learned barrister for the defence has drawn my attention to the fact that the Joint Magistrate requested him to sign a statement to the effect that he produced no further witnesses for the defence, he (the learned barrister) having so stated in Court.

I understand that other barristers of the Allahabad High Court have done so without protest and I do not understand the objection of the learned barrister.

It was, however, quite unnecessary for the Joint Magistrate to request the Government Pleader and his Peshkar to attest his record of the above incident.

A record of any occurrence in a Magistrate's Court is sufficiently established by the signature of the presiding officer.

The learned barrister was correct in drawing my attention (on appeal) to the Joint Magistrate's procedure and the Joint Magistrate will no doubt see that such attestation need not be recorded.

Sd. P. Wyndham,
District Magistrate.

MALABAR NOTES.

Calicut, Sept. 12.

GUN SHOT INJURY.

The readers may remember that a Namboori Brahmin of Pounani was shot by some one about a couple of months ago, while he was bathing in a tank adjacent to his "illom" after sun-set. Rumour has it that he was struck by a shot from a gun fired by an infatuated man there. The District authorities have taken interest in the matter and a vigorous enquiry has been instituted. Mr. S. K. Subramania Iyer, Assistant Superintendent of Palghat, who is said to be a very capable and honest officer, is on special duty in Pounani. Let us wait and see the results of the enquiry.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

In the Pounani case a woman was tried and sentenced to undergo six months' imprisonment for having deserted her child. A Brahmin youth of Palghat was put on his trial for forgery and the accused was sentenced to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment. The facts of the case are that the accused filed a receipt of Rs. 40 in a civil suit and it was found not to be genuine, so a sanction was granted to prosecute the Brahmin. The assessors found the accused not guilty, but the Judge disagreed. Three persons were sent up by the Palghat Stationary Magistrate with house-breaking and theft and the wife of the 2nd accused for keeping stolen property. The Jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty against all the four accused and the Judge agreeing with them sentenced the 1st and 3rd accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and the 2nd accused, who had previous convictions against his name, sentenced to three years' hard labour of which a couple of months will have to be passed in solitary confinement. The woman got one and a half months' simple imprisonment. This unfortunate woman gave birth to a child in the jail only a couple of weeks back. Her suffering during her advanced stage of pregnancy and her future condition with her child in jail, can not be conceived. It must be remembered that she was convicted of the offence on the evidence of a prosecution witness and it was also proved that there was enmity between the accused and the witness, for the latter had once outraged her modesty.

VILLAGE OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE.

The Adhikari of Cheruvannoor and a Constable are under suspension. The Deputy Magistrate had been to the village enquiry into their case of illegal remuneration. An Adhikari is the lord or his village having both civil and criminal powers. It is very seldom that the Police differ from the Adhikari, in short they work hand in hand, and specially in the interior it is not at all difficult for them to fleece the people. Mr. O. Gopalan Nair, brother of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nayar is our Deputy Magistrate, and we are glad that he is always ready to relieve the suffering people from the clutches of the impertinent officers of the Government.

CASE WITHDRAWN.

The criminal case which was pending in the Town Magistrate's Court, against the nephew of H. H. the Zamorin, was to be heard to-day. The complainant Mr. Gopala Menon, withdrew the case as he was not willing to conduct the case against the Rajah. Well, it was nicely done. The other case of defamation against Mr. G. Menon and other leading members of the Caste Committee is posted to the 16th instant for hearing. Our Deputy Magistrate will take up the case.

Scientific Notes.

Electricity is now employed to work the irrigation pumps on the orange plantations of California.

M. van Hareveld finds from experiments that the penetrating force of roots is much greater than was believed. His results were communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Amsterdam.

A German journal mentions a new substance, cryostase, which is a mixture of phenol, saponine, camphor, and essence of turpentine. It has the peculiar property of solidifying when heated and liquefying when cooled.

Emanium is a new radio-active substance got from pitch blende by Herr Getzel, a German chemist. It gives large and more effective sparks on a phosphorescent screen than radium or polonium, and, as he thinks, better for the spintharoscope.

There is a notion that lemon juice is a germicide, and a remedy in fever, such as typhoid, but according to the experiments of Mr. W. G. Bissell, of Buffalo, its action is weak, and one cannot hope to put oneself beyond the reach of contagion by drinking ordinary lemonade.

Sir James Dewar has found helium in solution in rain and sea water. He considers it one of the most widely but thinly dispersed of substances in nature, and he estimates that its boiling point is only five to six degrees centigrade above the absolute zero of temperature.

A tunnel, giving a view of the Horseshoe Falls of Niagara from below, has been completed for the Queen Victoria Park Commission. An electric light will lower sightseers down the shaft to the tunnel, where observation rooms of glass will enable them to sit and admire the cataract.

The oldest inhabitant of the earth is to be seen at the St. Louis Exhibition. It is a giant tortoise from the Seychelles, weighing 970 lbs., and it is known to be over 150, but is probably 300 years old. Mr. Hagenbeck, son-in-law of the well-known animal trainer, got permission from the natives, who take a pride in their tortoise, to send it to St. Louis.

Colonel Renard, of the French Aerostatic Department, has invented a new boiler, which he expects to help the motor balloon. It heats very quickly, is practically smokeless, uses liquid fuel, and gives a very high pressure of dry steam for its weight. The French Government propose to try the boiler in the Navy. It is estimated that the new boiler will increase the radius of action of a torpedo-boat from 175 to 683 miles, and that of a warship from 8,000 to 24,000 miles. In other words, a modern warship will be able to steam round the globe without taking in fuel.

The "Electrical World and Engineer" of New York states that the De Forest wireless telegraph is working commercially between the St. Louis Exhibition and Springfield, Illinois, 105 miles. Other installations are in progress, for example between New York and Philadelphia, which are to be used for ordinary telegrams by day and Press work at night. The De Forest system is also to be employed in Morocco and the Azores Islands. One advantage of the wireless telegraph in Morocco is that brigands cannot "cut the wire."

Edelman, Frey and Verneuil, and others have made rubies in the laboratory but their methods have not come into general use. It appears, however, that a new process of making them by fusion is likely to produce gems fit for jewellery on an industrial scale. It is to be fully described in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," but we may remark that it consists in fusing the chemical ingredients of ruby in the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe under certain conditions favourable to the production of good transparent crystals. These are (1) to fuse the materials by the part of the oxyhydrogen flame richest in hydrogen and carbon in order to avoid "bubbling," (2) to build up the stone in thin layers one above another, and (3) to reduce the supports of the stone while it is made as much as possible. A special apparatus has been designed for making them, and the gems are said to have the colour and water of the orient ruby.

M. Bernard proposes a new expedition to the North Pole by the route of Nansen, but it is to consist of two ships in communication by wireless telegraphy. The Prince of Monaco is said to be interested in the scheme.

A new instrument is coming into prominence. It is the megaphone, and it consists of a simple cone, at the pointed end of which the human lips are put and into which the human voice is directed. When this is done, the voice which emits is much stronger, and will carry further than the ordinary human voice. The instrument was used for a long time on the dock walls at Liverpool, and with much success, on one occasion an experiment of speaking from Bootle to New Brighton having been unequivocally successful. Now it is to be introduced into American politics. We read that two huge megaphones are being constructed for use in the forthcoming campaign and that by their means the speakers will be able to address 30,000 people at one assembly.

Could Scarcely Walk.—Mr. G. S. Purton a resident of Kyneton, Victoria, Australia, says: "Some time ago I was attacked with severe pains and stiffness in my legs, which affected me so that I could scarcely walk, when I was recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm by our local chemist, Mr. Stredwick. I have used it once a day since, and have experienced wonderful relief. I am indeed grateful for the good it has done me and shall be happy to recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to anyone suffering from a similar complaint." For sale by

Smith Stanistreet and Co.,
Wholesale Agents, B. E. Paul and Co.,
Aldor Rahaman and Abdul Karam,
Calcutta.

Interesting Items.

VENOMOUS SNAKES IN FRANCE.

Of the eighty-nine Departments into which France is divided, there are only twenty-four which can boast of a perfect immunity from vipers. In some districts so great is the number of those venomous reptiles, that premiums are offered to those who kill them. In this way by paying two pence half penny per head three hundred and thirty-five thousand have been killed in the Doubs Department; four hundred and eighty five thousand in the Haute Saone; and two hundred and five thousand in the Jura in the course of the past thirty years. These figures eloquently testify to the fecundity of the viper, but a remarkable instance of this is reported from a village near Moulins in the Allier Department. Some men were engaged in repairing a river sluice, when one of the workmen noticed a snake put out its head from beneath a large stone. The men pulled up the stone and killed twenty-three snakes which were hidden beneath it. Pursuing their search, they demolished the bank, and before they had finished they had killed four hundred and six reptiles, the smallest of which was nine inches long. They also collected one hundred and sixty-six snakes' eggs. Compared with snakes of hot countries, the French viper is not very dangerous. Nevertheless, its bite is often fatal, and always painful. M. Viaud Grandmets, in less than six years, noted in the Vendee and Lower Bretonne Departments three hundred and twenty-one cases of bites by vipers, and in sixty-two instances death followed. Of recent years, however, the serum made by the Pasteur Institute has been used in cases of snake bites with very good results.

A VIKING MAGNIFYING GLASS.

At the recent visit of the German Society of Anthropologists to Stockholm, the theory was put forward, for whatever it may be worth, that an object of the Historical Museum may have been used by the ancient Vikings as a magnifying glass. On the German men of science being shown some beautiful gold and silver filigree work, Professor Von Forster, an oculist, expressed the opinion that the fixing of the little glass could not have been performed with the naked eyes. This led to the Museum authorities producing an exhibit belonging to a Gothic discovery at Wisby in 1877. On close examination, this proved to be a piece of rock crystal about two inches in diameter, half spherical in shape the side underneath being slightly convex, which was capable of magnifying objects to twice their size. The glass was found with two small folding scales and a set of weights such as were used at the time of the Vikings for weighing gold and silver.

MEASUREMENT OF STREAM.

"The accuracy of the measurement of a stream," says a recent bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, "depends largely upon the accuracy with which the cross-sectional area and the velocity are measured. There is no special difficulty in measuring the first factor, but the second factor is very difficult to determine, chiefly because it is constantly changing. The velocity varies not only from the surface to the bottom of the stream and from the one bank to the other so that it is necessary to measure it at many points, but it is constantly changing at every point, even when the cross-sectional area and the discharge remain constant. Several experimenters have observed the phenomenon of pulsation of moving water, and a few have tried to measure it, but as yet little is known of the magnitude and frequency of the pulsations or of the laws governing them. A knowledge of such phenomena is evidently of vital importance in making and computing stream measurements. If only a few observations of velocity are made, these may all, or nearly all, be made at a time of maximum impulse, and thus the measured mean velocity be too large; or it is possible that most of the observations may be made at a time of minimum impulse, and thus the mean velocity be too small. The motion of water in an open channel is not, however, simply a succession of impulses. On the contrary, it is exceedingly complex, and is very different from the uniform flow in parallel straight lines that is assumed in deriving the ordinary hydraulic formulas. Under close observation the water of the most undisturbed streams is seen to contain some particles that move up, others that move down, and still others that move across."

TWO GIRLS FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Jealousy has led two young women of Madrid named Maria Vega Gonzalez, aged seventeen to fight a duel under extraordinary circumstances, and with fatal results to both. They were cousins and both were exceedingly beautiful girls. Unfortunately both had fallen in love with a young and handsome youth who refused to show a preference for either. Their jealousy of each other grew so intense that they finally decided to fight a duel to the death. Providing themselves with knives, they climbed out on the roof of an untenanted house, and taking off their upper garments, attacked each other with great fury. The fight was witnessed by several spectators from a house opposite, and is described as being of an exceptionally desperate character. Both girls were soon covered with blood. They constantly became "locked" together and hacked at each other's backs with their knives. The spectators shrieked loudly for the police but when they arrived and succeeded in getting access to the roof, both girls were lying across each other, mortally wounded, presenting a fearful spectacle. One died while being taken to the hospital, and the other succumbed a few hours later.

AN EAGLE STORY.

At Trenton, New Jersey, Mrs. Shaw (telegrapher of the New York correspondent of the "Telegraph") was suddenly attacked by an eagle. The woman screamed, and endeavoured to frighten the bird away, but the eagle refused to go, and swooped down upon her, striking her with its powerful wings, and trying to claw her head. Finally the eagle struck the woman to earth. She lay almost stunned, and the eagle alighted on her shoulder and commenced pecking her. The stinging pain revived her, and she shrieked and struggled, and managed to grab the head of the bird, which she held fast with her apron until several men arrived and put an end to its life. The eagle from wing to wing measured 57 in. It is to be stuffed and exhibited at the Cadwallader Museum.

AN EXCITING NIGHT'S LION SHOOTING.

In the columns of the "Field" a correspondent signing himself C. Manning tells of his experiences (in Zululand) in shooting lions with buck shot.

"Unfortunately," he writes, "our blue lights" (we borrowed this idea from the charming pages of Mr. F. V. Kirby) had not come to hand, as our friend Mr. M. had been considerably delayed on his way up from Natal; so we had to improvise a flash-light by spreading a quantity of E. C. powder on an old soap box. As the illumination afforded by this method would be so momentary that only the very quickest of snap-shooting would be possible, we decided, after some discussion, on using our fowling pieces, loaded with SSSG shot (loopers, twenty-one to the 1½ oz.) in preference to our .303 rifles, which we kept as a reserve battery. Of course we knew that shooting lions with slugs must savour somewhat of an experiment, and the king of beasts might object on principle; but the use of rifles, under the circumstances, was out of the question, and we had found from considerable experience with driven bush back, in the jungles of Natal, that moulting shot, backed 3½ drachms of black powder, was a deadly charge at such close quarters. So, after seeing that everything was in order and well to hand, we lay down in our scherm, just as the sun was setting, and for a time had our attention more than occupied with fighting the voracious mosquitoes, which came on in humming legions. The weapon I relied on for this nightwork was a ball and shot gun, built to order by W. Greener, while I used my old and favourite Lancaster smooth bore, which had done service since 1890.

"As the quarter moon was not due till 2 a.m. the darkness in that wooded donga was absolute as night advanced. The bull, who had remained obstinately and obdurately silent, in spite of all our forcible protestations laid down at the foot of the tree, and evidently had not the slightest intention of serenading the lions, and was not going to give himself away in any such foolish manner. So the silence of the night was broken only by the 'Kwauk Kwauk,' of some love-sick or restless whitebeast, the melancholy hooting of a lone owl, the gentle sighing of the south wind as it whispered overhead, or the occasional howl of some wandering wolf. Silence was profound near our scherm, and we slept and, lo! it was morn, and the shrill piercing notes of the inkwazi (Zululand pheasant) heralded the sun, which peered at us over far distant sand dunes, the dark waters of the Umkusi flashing beneath its rays." The second night they again had trouble with the mosquitoes:—

"After a time, deciding to lie low, like a Boer marksman, we buried our heads beneath the blanket, and preferred to be asphyxiated rather than undergo further agonies from the mosquito fiend. It was now silence and no light, with a ghastly sense of suffocation, till exhausted nature intervened and we slept."

"Rudely, however, was that slumber broken by the sound of our bull frantically rushing around the tree, then his agonised bellowing told us that our hour had come. I need not dwell upon the sickening sensation we felt as we lay within 12 yards of where that horrid butchery was going on, in the intense blackness of that night, the groaning, gurgling, and sobbing gasps of the unhappy bull-telling up only too plainly that his life was being dragged out of him by some hungry monsters. Before this stage had been reached, however, and while I was groping for my gun which lay beside me, I saw a huge round head and dark form dimly outlined against the sky, and it was evident that a lion had walked up to reconnoitre our scherm. He was not two yards from me, and a spring would have landed him through the frail barrier between us right on to me. I had not even grasped my gun, and do not mind admitting that during those few seconds of suspense I was badly scared. Silent and ghostlike, however, the form glided away into the darkness, and evidently the lion, whether satisfied or not as to our presence, did not wish to delay any longer taking his part in the gory business going on. Not a sound had the lions made up to this point; they did their butcher's work in absolute silence."

"It seemed an age before they succeeded in killing that bull, and we could not understand this at the time, but the mystery was explained next morning, when it was evident that the rope round the bull's neck had prevented the lions from breaking his neck in the customary manner. They had entirely failed in doing this and had perforce to eat the wretched animal alive—a most ghastly business, but the lions cannot fairly be blamed for this, as their usual artistic mode of killing had been completely balked by the stout Manilla rope. As soon as the bull's cries ceased, hoarse grunts and gurgling growls, blended with the tearing of flesh and the cracking of bones, made it evident that a family party of lions was hard at work on the carcass. Of course, it was impossible to see anything in that impenetrable darkness and we decided to commence operations at once. I had lost the spin of a coin, and it was therefore prearranged that he should light up the powder while I faced the music."

A PACK OF LIONS.

"Those next few minutes will live for ever in my memory. As I faced the spot, where in that appalling darkness, within a few yards of me, lions were grunting, squabbling and bolting huge lumps of flesh, I could hear with painful distinctness L. fumoling with the matches. Then the night was rent by a vivid flash that revealed a pack of lions on and about the carcass of the bull. Only for a second, however, for they scattered in all directions with huge bounds, their tawny hides showing up snow-white in that sudden glare—six great brutes, the seventh remaining on the carcass, stretched right along it. I at once fired into him, heard the deafening report of L's gun close to my ear a moment afterwards, then the whole scene

How to Avoid the Dangers of a Cold.
Everyone must realize the dangers attending a severe cold, and that it is always prudent to remain in-doors until the danger is passed. Many, however, do not feel able to lose the time and will be interested in knowing that a severe cold may be broken up and all danger avoided by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures, but cures quickly and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by

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was blotted out by darkness, rendered absolutely intense by the powder flash dying out so suddenly. What had happened? What was to happen? Were the lions rushing away to the deep and wooded donga below us, or were we at any moment to feel on our frail scherm the shock and impact of some charging monster? It was quite impossible to say, so with gun in hand we crouched low, awaiting developments. For a few seconds not a sound; then a low moaning near the carcass told us that one lion at least was sobbing out his life hard by. This was evidently the beast I had fired at as L. whispered to me that, in spite of our decision, he had loaded with ball cartridge, and under the circumstances it was 1,000 to 1 on the lion—a fatal error, but L. is a fine rifle shot, and he was, moreover, a little dubious about our experiment with SSSG.

"After a while the low moaning ceased, and all was silent as the grave. We thought the game was up, but we did not reckon on the fearlessness and tenacity of lions when baulked of their prey. Scarcely five minutes had elapsed since the heavy reports of our guns had rung out on the night air, when gurgles, and grunt and growl told us that the king of beasts had not completed his innings. It was now my turn to light up the E.O., and I did so at once; but, unfortunately, in the darkness the powder had not been sufficiently spread, but, being heaped up, I was completely blinded for a few minutes, and, on facing round, a white mist swam before my eyes. I thought my sight had gone, but, fortunately, this was not the case, and I was soon gazing, like L., at the black wall of darkness before me. 'What luck?' I whispered to my companion, who replied that he had seen four lions, had pulled on one; but it had been the flukiest of shots, as the powder flash had gone out in a moment. If we had only had those blue lights, what would we not have accomplished by their aid during this eventful night!

THE THIRD CHANGE.

"We now felt certain that this was the 'finale' and could scarcely credit our senses when rasping growl and murderous grunt came once more from the inky void. It seemed impossible that any wild beasts, even lions, would possess such extraordinary daring as to return three times to the carcass within so short a space of time, after being bombarded in a brilliant light, which must have shown them quite plainly who their assailants were. Such was the fact, however, and it adds further testimony to the evidence of other sportsmen, who have started that lions when intent on a kill know no fear."

"We had an old Kheila with us in the scherm whom we employed in the daytime to boil the kettle, collect wood, etc., and we decided in whispers to let him do one light business, so that we should now have equal chances at the lions. Umgatchoo is an old Zulu veteran who has been through a dozen battles in the old fighting days, a splendid specimen of his race, but the tension of that memorable night was too much for even his nerves, and his hand literally shook like an aspen leaf when L. handed him the matches. The old warrior, however, obeyed instructions at once, and the powder having this time been well spread we had something better than a lightning flash to shoot by. I had right-hand position, and as two lions bounded off the carcass and stood motionless for an instant, with heads turned to the flare, I put in a quick right and left at the nearest one, L. fired at a big lion as he jumped off to the left and caught him, he thinks, in the flank. Another brute rushed past our scherm, actually brushing against it, and commenced grunting in a very unpleasant manner in our rear. We fully expected a charge (had a lion got in our scherm there would have been a terrible fix, the arena being barely two yards square) and faced round, but luckily there was no such 'demonstration,' and no doubt the lion joined the survivors of the pack, as we heard them roaring away down the donga. The beast L. wounded must have been in a consuming rage, as after giving some horrible growls we heard a terrific fight going on in the wood below us, and there is no doubt that the savage brute must have turned on one of his companions. 'Soon all sounds ceased but for the low hum of the south wind through the dark foliage aloft and the distant cry of gun or wolf, and in vain we lay and hoped that the cards were still trumps. It was not to be; our innings were over, and as the pale moon rose slowly over distant knolls, casting a wan light around the dark carcass of the bull, we knew the lions would return no more that night. It was all over; in all human probability never again will the chance of being within 12 yards of seven lions come our way, and we still feel the thrilling excitement of those memorable hours."

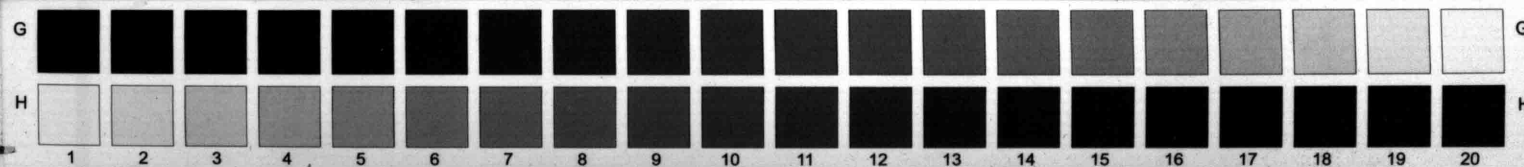
"It seemed an eternity before the night passed and we were able in the grey dawn to leave our scherm and see what had been brought to bag. We soon came upon two fine lionesses lying dead in the long grass, within 10 yards of each other, not twenty paces from the carcass of the bull. They were in perfect condition, of a pale yellow colour, full grown massive brutes, well over 8 ft. long from tip to tip. The heavy loopers had caught them both behind the forearms and driven right into their vitals."

"When we had duly admired their splendid proportions we proceeded to track up L.'s wounded lion, after arrival of natives and dogs from the camp. The beast must have been very badly hit, judging from the amount of blood he had coughed up, but we finally lost his spoor in the dense thorns by the Umkosi, and had to give it up, much to the chagrin and disappointment of my companion. His luck had been dead out right through."

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THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1904.

LORD CURZON.

It is now generally admitted that, at the present moment, there is no man in England worthy to be called a far-sighted statesman, who commands general confidence as a leader, or a leader who has the confidence of his party. This is the case both with regard to the Liberals and the Conservatives. Mr. Morley is more a philosopher than a statesman, and the Liberal rank does not count one member strong enough to be able to give vitality to his party. The foremost man in England just now is Mr. Chamberlain; yet he cannot be compared to Gladstone, Disraeli or, even to Salisbury.

The other rising politician is Lord Curzon, who has at least one advantage over the Colonial Secretary. While Mr. Chamberlain is declining, Lord Curzon is growing. Naturally, therefore, Mr. Chamberlain is jealous of Lord Curzon. Knowing the weakness of the latter that he was fond of show and display, he was very readily induced to come out to India as Viceroy.

When, however, the term of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty office nearly came to an end, the premier and the late Colonial Secretary sat in conference to devise a plan for the purpose of keeping the brilliant youth confined to India. It was thus that Lord Curzon was informed that if he had done much for India he had yet to do more; and, that if he had accomplished many achievements as Viceroy, he had yet to give a "finishing" stroke to them. While proposing the health of their guests, Lord Curzon, at the Constitutional Club, Mr. Balfour, among other things, was pleased to observe:—

"He comes to us not as yet having fulfilled his great task in the East. He returns a few weeks to put the finishing touches to a great policy."

Like every other frail human being, Lord Curzon has his share of vanity; and, when the Prime Minister called upon him to give finishing touches to the great works he had already accomplished, he could not resist the appeal. The temptation was too much for him; and he swallowed the bait. In short, he agreed to return to India.

Now, Lord Curzon is fully aware that his presence in England was not desired by his colleagues and rivals. That being so, it is simply incomprehensible to us that he should have yet succumbed to the bewitching smiles of his colleagues who, in their heart or hearts, wished him far away from their presence and from his country. And why did he yield? It is, because, as we said before, Lord Curzon has his vanity, and which was flattered in such a magnificent way as to blind him completely for the nonce.

It is not the first time that a great rival has been sent away from his country by his jealous and less able colleagues, so that the latter may have everything in their way smoothly. Thus Napoleon sent away from his country to conquer Egypt. His colleagues tickled his vanity, called him the greatest general of the age, and then, induced him to leave home and opportunities and spend his time abroad as a conquering hero.

Napoleon was, however, a giant, and he was not to be led by his puny rivals. He expressed delight at the flatteries showered upon him, and agreed to and did go to Egypt; but, to the surprise and consternation of his colleagues, he one day suddenly came to Paris and snatched the supreme power from their hands into those of his own! Why did not Lord Curzon, in the same manner, when he left this country for his own, struggle for the highest position at home, instead of agreeing to live the life of an exile abroad, to give finishing touches to his policy?

Goldsmith thus found fault with Burke, who had, instead of giving himself up to humanity, had surrendered to a "party." Lord Curzon, in the same manner without agreeing to be the Viceroy of India, ought to have bidden for the highest post in the Empire.

Malicious people may say that we are offering the advice to Lord Curzon from selfish motives. In short, they may say, we ask him to stay in England, because, we do not want him here. But Lord Curzon is well-aware that Mr. Chamberlain is jealous of his abilities, and anxious that he should stay out. This will prove that, though our motives may be selfish, yet our advice is sound.

Besides, we deny altogether that our motives are selfish. We offer him advice from mere disinterested motives. He loves India, and he has given his reasons why he feels so strongly for this country. Well, if he loves the Indians, is it strange that he should be loved by the Indians in return? That being the case, why should an advice, offered to him by an Indian, be considered as one based upon selfish motives?

Lord Curzon has declared that he works for India, not from selfish, but pure disinterested motives. He expects the world to believe him. Why should he then hesitate to believe that the advice given to him to stay in England and not to come out to India is also given from disinterested motives?

We are perfectly aware that our endeavour to persuade him to stay in England is mere labour lost. For it is not likely that our advice will reach him; or, if it reaches him, it is still more unlikely that he will listen to it. But that does not justify his Lordship to doubt our motives; for if he does that, he also makes the sincerity of his own declaration doubted, namely, that he works for India from pure disinterested motives, and solely for the good of the Indians.

INDIA'S CLAIMS UPON HUMANITY.

A simple truth, regarding the existence of man after his death and the mode of his life in a future world, is infinite times more valuable than the most wonderful discoveries of the greatest scientists of the world. For such a truth is a commodity which affects the eternal life of man, while the scientist has dealings only with matter, which is of use only for thirty-three years—the average earthly life—and which does not concern a mortal being at all after his death.

From this point of view, India is the greatest benefactor to mankind. As the birth-place of Vyas Deva, India is a greater benefactor than countries which have

given a Newton, a Laplace or an Edison to the world. Facts about the life in the other world were communicated to the West by Swedenborg, who had the privilege of talking with men who were dead and gone. Now it is no longer possible to laugh at those who believe in these spiritual communications. Queen Victoria believed in them; so does the present Prime Minister of England; so do the greatest scientists now in England, William Crookes and Oliver Lodge. Lord Curzon is also a believer in the spiritual phenomenon.

Swedenborg was followed by another great teacher, Stainton Moses, an Englishman, who had, like the former, the privilege of receiving communications from the dead. He died only a few years ago, and was a highly educated and thoroughly honest man. Stainton Moses, who signed himself as "M. A. Oxon" was trained in the Christian creed, and so his spirit guides first tried to clear his mind of the orthodox Christian idea of God. Thus he was told by his guide:

"You have framed for yourselves a God whose acts accord with your own instincts. You have fabled that He sits on high, careless of His creatures, and jealous only of His own power and honor. You have fabricated a monster who delights to harm, and kill, and torture: a God who rejoices in inflicting punishment bitter, unbending, unmitigable. You have imagined such a God, and have put into His mouth words which He never knew, and laws which His loving heart would disown."

Well Stainton Moses is asked to reject the monstrous God, a God who is said to have drowned all His creatures because they failed to do Him honor, and is said to have provided eternal punishment for those who are not willing to accept the Christian dogmas. And Stainton Moses is asked, by his spirit guide to accept God as described by him. And here is the guide's description:

"God,—our God Good, Loving, Tender, Pitiful—delighting in punishing with cruel hand His ignorantly-erring sons! Base fable! Base and foolish fancy, produced of man's cruel heart, of man's rude and undeveloped mind. There is no such God! There is none. He has no place with us: none save in man's degraded mind."

Now, who is it that taught mankind, even these great spirit Teachers that God is only Love—that He loves His creatures more than they are loved by their own dear ones? It was the Hindus who revealed this Loving Father, Mother, Brother, Friend, Husband, Lover to mankind. It is the Vaishnava religion which did it. The idea of God as a Loving Father, more than a Loving Father, did not exist outside India. Now this is admitted by the spirit guide of Stainton Moses, who says:—

"India is the source from which is derived much of the religious idea which pervades your faith. From India the chain has been perpetuated through many nations of antiquity. The myths which have centred round the plain truths of revelation owe their origin to India. The Messianic legends date from the earliest days. Men have always pictured to themselves a Saviour of their race and the best record of your gradual growth is to be found in tracing the early religious history of India. As the study of Indian lore bears much on the scientific aspect of language which you have studied and taught to others, so is the study of the religious aspect of Indian history in the far, dim past, essential to yourself now. Direct your mind to it. We have those with us who can aid you."

"India, Persia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Judea—of these and of God's dealings with them is revealing the Divine Ideal as man has been able to grasp it, it behooves you to know. You must learn how Djemny and Veda Vyasa were the predecessors of Socrates and Plato. You will be told of this by those who know, and whose earth-life was spent at that epoch. But, first, you must labour to gather up for yourself such knowledge as is stored up. That done you will be guided further."

"You must learn, too, from similar sources how that man in every age has felt his need of a Saviour outside of himself, and how the legends that cluster round these Messiahs repeat themselves from time to time. The mythic source from which many a legend sprang you will find in the story of Krishna. Hence you will get light on subjects yet dark to you. This is the special information of which we spoke long ago, but which the peculiar attitude of your mind, combined with its black ignorance on these subjects, compelled us to withhold."

"We have still much to clear away before we can build safely. There is much in the mere outlines that will be strange to you, and you must be familiarised with them before we can build safely. There is much in the Egypt, Persia, Greece, Rome, the great kingdoms of the world, owed their philosophy and religion very largely to India. Manou, the great Indian reformer and teacher, reappears as the Manes of Egypt, the Mnos of Greece, the Moses of Hebrew story. The name is impersonal, and is the appellative 'man' in its simplest form. The great pioneers of truth to their respective peoples were called, by emphatic eminence, 'The Man.' They were to their fellows the highest embodiment of human power, dignity, and knowledge."

"Manou of India was a learned and erudite scholar, a profound student of philosophy, more than three thousand years before the Christ was born among you. Nay, he in his turn was but a late reformer compared with those whose words are written in the ancient commentaries which belong to venerable Brahminical lore thousands of years before Manou expounded philosophically the mysteries of God, of creation, and of man's destiny."

"To him Zaratushtaa, or Zoroaster, owed whatever of truth he taught of old in Persia. All the sublimest conceptions of God date from him. The influence of India on all ancient races, in legislation, in theology, in philosophy, in science, is as surely proven to you as the fact that the language which you use is the same tongue as that spoken by Manou himself. (The adulterations of modern times have so changed it that you can hardly trace the resemblance, yet your learned philologists will tell you that it is the same. The religions of the world bear to a superficial eye no apparent identity with the ideas which are enshrined in Brahminical lore, yet they are derived frequently from those primitive teachings which Manou systematised, which Manes naturalised in Egypt, and which Moses introduced among the Hebrews."

"Hindu ideas permeated all systems of philosophy and theology. The Devanagiri, the holy virgins who in Hindu temples devoted themselves to the pure worship of the Supreme, according to their idea of Him, have had their successors in the consecrated virgins of the Egyptian temples of Osiris, in the inspired pythonesses of Delphi, in the priestesses of Ceres, in the vestal virgins of later Rome."

"This is, indeed, but a solitary instance of what we wish to point out to you. We do but direct your mind; and our bare sketch will be plentifully filled in hereafter. You are not yet able to comprehend more than the outline."

And what did the Hindus get from their brethren in the world for this great service? Well, it was for their high spiritual nature that their country was invaded, their cities looted and destroyed, and their men and women massacred and enslaved. Says Max Muller:

"I confess it has always seemed to me one of the saddest chapters in the history of the world to see the early inhabitants of India, who knew nothing of the rest of the world, of the mighty empires of Egypt and Babylon, and of their wars and conquests,—who wanted nothing from the outside world and were happy and content in their own earthly paradise,—to see these happy people suddenly overrun by foreign warriors, whether Persians, Greeks or Macedonians, or, at a later time, Scythians, Mahomedans, Mongolians and Christians, and conquered for no fault of theirs, except that they had neglected to cultivate the art of killing their neighbours."

Why did the Hindus suffer when they harmed none? Says Prof. Max Muller:—"They themselves never wished for conquests,—they simply wished to be left alone and to be allowed to work out their view of life which was contemplative and joyful, though deficient in one point, namely, the art of self-defence and destruction."

The present rulers of India, very naturally committed the blunder of dealing with the Hindus as if they were just like other nations. But as a matter of fact, they are very much unlike other nations. Business instincts and political instincts—they have but in a very small degree. The present rulers, instead of cultivating in this country indigo, tea, and gum, might have benefitted themselves and the world, by cultivating philanthropy, piety, and other higher feelings which mark out men from the brute creation. The rulers are not aware yet, but they will regret when they come to know it, that the nation is fast disappearing."

THE RACE-FEELING IN INDIA.

SIR HENRY COTTON has divided his book, "New India," into several chapters, one of which takes cognizance of the "bitterness of race-feeling" that prevails now in India. He says:—

"There are few Indian gentlemen, even of the highest rank, who have not had experience of gross insults when travelling by railway, because Englishmen object to sit in the same carriage with a native. This form of insolence generally takes the shape of forcible ejection with all goods and chattels. In a recent 'Times' review of the 'Leaves from the Diaries of a Soldier and Sportsman,' by Sir Montagu Gerard, I read as follows:—

"We have never read a book which shows more pertinently how the ruling caste, from sheer carelessness or from inbred contempt for the colored races, lay themselves out to court unpopularity. Take two of his instances. A subaltern gets into a railway carriage, where, to his disgust, he finds a couple of Hindu gentlemen. He quietly waits till the train is in motion, and then, as he expresses it, 'fires them out of the door.' A petty Rajah, going to a State visit to Agra, takes his seat in a first-class compartment, with a magnificent send-off by his loyal subjects. On his return he sneaks out of the third-class, and explains to the expectant crowd that on the former occasion, he had been boxed up with a couple of Shahibis, muddy from snipe-shooting, who had made him shampoo them all the way. This story of the Indian Rajah, who was called upon to unlace the boots and shampoo the weary legs of a British officer, is corroborated by Sir David Barr, the Resident at Hyderabad, and would be incredible if it were not vouched for by such high authority. One does not know whether to marvel most at the insolence of the young subaltern, or at the miserable spirit of the Rajah, which induced him to submit to such abasement."

Here is another case, among others, cited by Sir H. Cotton:—"It is narrated by Colonel Graham that when Justice Mahomed, that distinguished Judge, during a visit to Madras, was taken by the then Chief Justice, Sir Charles Turner, to the Madras Club, a member promptly came up, and told the Chief Justice to Mr. Mahomed's face, that no native was allowed in the club. And they had both to leave."

A portion of the story is omitted in the above by Sir Henry. Sir C. Turner was told that his friend could only be allowed to be present if he agreed to take off his shoes, and attend upon the table as a waiter (khansama). We said some time ago that if the British Empire were ever to come to grief it would be through the arrogance of irresponsible Englishmen, who have nothing at stake. There is no profit nor credit in treating the Indians with rudeness. It is oftentimes due to mere wantonness. It has come to this that there are Englishmen who without being ashamed of their brutality, pride themselves upon it.

Let us refer to the two stories referred to above by Sir Henry Cotton. One was that a Rajah, a guest of the Viceroy, while returning home from a State ceremony at Agra, was compelled by a subaltern, who was in the same carriage with His Highness, to shampoo his feet. The other was that, when a late Chief Justice asked the secretary of a Club to permit an Indian friend of his to attend the officers' dinner, the former got an amusing (?) reply.

One of the reasons which led the subaltern to ask the Raja, the Viceroy's guest at the Agra Durbar, to take off his boots and shampoo his feet, was that he wanted to be the author of a very great joke, which would make him a hero in the eyes of those among whom he moved. He has no doubt told that story to many of his friends to their infinite amusement. In the same manner, we venture to hope that the motive, which led the secretary of the Club to tell his Lordship, that his Indian friend could only be permitted to attend the dinner of the officers if he, like other natives, (meaning no doubt the khansamas) would take off his shoes and attend upon

the table, was not pure brutality. The proposal of the Chief Justice so upset him that he evidently lost temper and managed to say something very hard in return.

Let not the reader forget the well-known fact that, it is not respectable on the part of Europeans to show sympathy for the Indians; that an official with sympathy for the Indians is regarded as a weak-minded man; and that, that European does not lose in the public estimation of his countrymen generally here who is found mal-treating one, who is only a "native."

Similar to the incident mentioned above in which a subaltern and a secretary of the Club figured as heroes, may be mentioned the exploits of one Mr. Deputy Commissioner Harrison of the Panjab, who had shaved one side of the beard of a Mussaman, both for his own fun and the punishment of the offender, and for which he was dismissed the service. Till the day of his punishment, Mr. Harrison was no doubt the hero of many social gatherings, detailing all the circumstances of the good joke which convulsed the company with laughter.

"But such instances are rare" is likely to be explained by some of those of the European community who do not approve of such brutal proceedings. But is not contempt, on the part of Europeans, for the Indian, universal, from the highest to the lowest? And is not want of sympathy for the Indians a general rule among the Europeans? That being the case some Europeans, brutal in instinct but imaginative, will ask an Indian nobleman to shampoo his feet, and some equally brutally disposed but less imaginative will grievously hurt or murder him.

"Yet the mal-treatment of Indians by Europeans must be an exception and not the general rule," would say an Englishman who does not approve of the brutal conduct of his countrymen.

The Fuller minute, that is to say, the minute recorded by Lord Lytton referring to the case of Mr. Fuller who was fined Rs. 30 for having kicked his syce to death, has, we believe, not been forgotten in India. In that minute, Mr. 1093 J. Simla, the 7th July, 1876, Lord Lytton alluded to the cowardly practice of killing the inoffensive natives of India, and condemned the policy of dealing with such offenders lightly, in these memorable words:—

"The Governor-General in Council would take this opportunity of expressing his abhorrence of the practice, instances of which occasionally come to light, of European masters treating their native servants in a manner in which they would not treat men of their own race. This practice is all the more cowardly, because those who are least able to retaliate injury or insult have the strongest claim upon the forbearance and protection of their employers. But bad as it is from every point of view, it is made worse by the fact, known to all residents in India, that Asiatics are subject to internal disease which often renders fatal to life even slight external shock. The Governor-General in Council considers that the habit of resorting to blows on every trifling provocation should be visited by adequate legal penalties, and that those who indulge in it should reflect that they may be put to jeopardy for a serious crime."

Another minute was issued by the Government of Lord Ripon, which was signed by the Viceroy and by some members of his Council. This minute was founded upon the case of Mr. Webb, who, on a Sunday night, the 10th April, 1884,—the Christian Sabbath day,—dragged a young shrieking coolie-girl into his cabin, and violated her chastity almost in the presence of her husband and father, the girl screaming out all the while these words: "O mother, my abdomen is bursting with excruciating pain." Seven days after, she died from the effects of the outrage. Webb was let off with a fine of Rs. 100 only!

In the Webb minute, Lord Ripon remarked that "it is difficult to exaggerate the mischief which is done by such a case as this." Yes, every one of these cases leaves an indelible mark upon the minds of the people, to efface which require several decades and no small amount of energy on the part of our rulers."

The same Englishman may again urge that Fuller was an exception, and so was Webb. If that be so, why would the Government of Lord Lytton call the maltreatment of the Indians a cowardly "practice"? Besides the nominal punishment inflicted for the murder,—the fine of Rupees 30,—proves that "native" life is not valued by even British Judges at more than 30 or 40 shillings per head, and, therefore, the murder of an Indian by a European does not create much stir among the Europeans here.

We have thus two Governments, of Lords Lytton and Ripon, condemning the cowardly practice of non-official Europeans, and the still more cowardly practice of European Judges letting off these cowardly murderers with a light punishment. In our own day, Lord Curzon revived the practice of protecting in various ways the lives of the Indians from brutal Europeans. The case of the Rangoon soldiers as well as that of the 9th Lancers, the Bala case, and the frequent military circulars show that the Curzon Government, too, is fully aware of the practice, which was condemned by Lord Lytton in 1879. The way that the Indians are oppressed by "Police rule," and punished severely, show the same thing; namely, a want of sympathy on the part of the rulers towards the ruled. The way to shine under the Government is to shew a strong hand, and what that means we need not explain.

Of course there are many Englishmen here who are not brutal, but are in possession of the highest and finest sentiments. But what of that? They have with very few exceptions yet no sympathy for the Indians, while they have the full measure of contempt for them. The brutal European shews it in a more tangible way; but the cultured European adopts a more ethereal, though equally effective, one, of shewing his contempt. These highly cultured Englishmen will not associate themselves with anything that is brutal, but yet they cannot help betraying their contempt for the Indians. The brutal European will ask a Rajah to shampoo his feet, but a highly cultured Englishman will ask the Rajah to trample his cherished opinions, or take the consequence.

If the Indian agitators be told that he is getting up spurious demonstrations. If he condemns a Government measure, he is told that he is a fool to do it. If his country joins in uttering a protest, it is not heeded, as the bark of a stray dog is not. The contempt for the Indian is universal among

Europeans, only the rude will insult the "native" by kicking him, while the cultured will not insult him in the brutal way but by treating him as an animal who ought to have no feelings, interests, or opinions of his own.

The English public have come to realize that a bad police is not altogether a blessing. It is the case of Adolf Beck that has given them this knowledge. Says the "Daily Mail":—

"The great issues arising out of the Beck case affect the daily life of every citizen, from the meanest to the highest. They are bound up with the liberty and honour of every innocent man, with the happiness of his home, and the well-being of his family. Tamper with the administration of justice, and you take away from the upright citizen his sense of security, and the assurance of his personal safety. Herein lies the full significance of the great popular demand for investigation. What has happened to Mr. Beck may happen to anyone, unless there is drastic and remedial reform of certain police methods."

The police is not bad because it is corrupt. Of course there are many in the force, who would not object to take a bribe, but it is the system which makes them so dangerous to society. Says Mr. Heliyar in the same paper:—

"It is widely known in the legal profession that the police must never make a mistake. A conviction must always follow a charge; if not, it is looked upon as an ignominious defeat, entailing, besides a reprimand, damaged perspicacity and, most probably, delayed promotion for all concerned, from inspector to constable."

"This explains the readiness with which they support one another in their efforts to bolster up a doubtful case, and I should not be surprised if, on investigation, this does not also explain Mr. Beck's case."

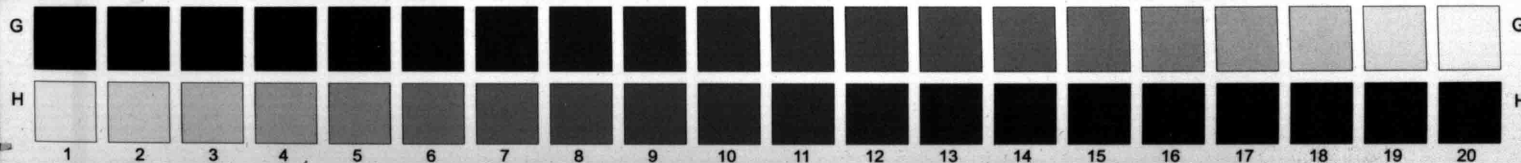
So you see the police is the same everywhere, nay, here in India the police is infinitely more dangerous because the Magistrate, who has judicial power, is the head of the police. Adolf Beck suffered seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and was found to be innocent. The Government wanted to give him £2000 as compensation, but the British public persuaded him to reject the offer and demand a public enquiry. A subscription has been raised in England to indemnify him, and the Government has, in view of the demand of the public, appointed a Commission of Inquiry. If the people of this country had a hundredth part of the public spirit which the British people have manifested on the occasion, they would have succeeded in a great measure to improve their police.

We wonder that such a shrewd man as Mr. Malabar should be so imposed as to be led to insert an article on the "Gesta" in his "East and West" to hand. It is the work of a proselytizing Christian, that is all. Of course the article is presented in the garb of philosophy, but that is a delusion and a snare. Surely "East and West" should not be made the vehicle of zealous Christians for the purpose of spreading their own religion, at the cost of that of the Hindus.

SIR HENRY COTTON'S "New India" revised is before us. If the European officials in India did their duty to the country to which they owe almost everything that men hold most dear, the people here would have been infinitely happier than they are now. But, by a strange psychological law, the English official, who has eaten India's salt, is generally found to be an enemy of the people. It was Mr. A. O. Hume who formed one of the exceptions to this rule. His idea was that if, as an official, he could not do as much good to the country as he would, because of his subordinate position, he would devote, when free, the last portions of his life to the service of India, which had served him so well. Mr. Hume soon found a colleague in Sir W. Wedderburn; and there ended the list of pro-Indian officials who were willing to benefit, and not harm, India.

BENGAL, however, had no English official who had retired on pension, willing to help in the cause which Messrs Hume and Wedderburn had undertaken. We have now one, thank God, in Sir Henry Cotton, who is willing to serve India to the best of his ability. Sir Henry was known to be a friend when he was in office; so his promise of friendly service to this country, now that he is independent, is not a surprise. There is another official on whom we can rely much, —we hope he will turn out as we expect him to be. We allude to Mr. Allen, now Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. It was always a matter of sorrow that Bengal was not able to present to the Indian National Congress an ex-official willing to serve that body. But if Bengal was not fortunate in this respect, it found a non-official Englishman in Mr. Andrew Yule a President of that organization. His nephew is now one of the most prominent merchants in Calcutta, and he has inherited the family "weakness," that is to say, an affection for the people of this country. Mr. David Yule intended to adopt India as his home. Unfortunately, on account of some domestic reasons, he has now to spend the most part of his time in England. We have much to say on the "book of Mr. Cotton in a future issue."

REFERRING to the election of Fellows by the graduates of the University, the "Indian Mirror" remarks:—"We are not aware of the reasons which have led these gentlemen (candidates for the five Fellowships) and specially Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee who was a stout opponent of the Universities legislation, to seek election as Fellows of the condemned University and we think they owe an explanation to the public in the matter * * *. It is doubtful whether they can, with any pretence to self-respect, seek admission to an institution which they have condemned with one voice. Such conduct on their part, we are afraid, will be misconstrued into an approval of the measure previously condemned by them. We have here examples of the 23 Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, who retired in a body from the Corporation before the Mackenzie Act came into operation. If these 23 Commissioners had stood for re-election under the new constitution of the Corporation, they would assuredly have been held amenable to the



trust." The article of our contemporary is reproduced elsewhere. The real mischief is that by accepting the present University, we practically give up all hope of reforming it in future.

It is said a stone was flung at Lord Ampthill, the present Viceroy of India, while out riding at Simla. Of course such an outrage paralyzed the party for a moment and shook the Simla hills to the foundation afterwards. Parties ran to arrest the offender a moment after when it was found to be the work of a Hanuman (monkey). Of course the incident, which threatened to move the world turned out to be a good joke, which led even the Viceroy to laugh. But how disappointing! Supposing instead of a monkey, the offender was found to be a man. Would not then the circumstance have been telegraphed to England by Reuter? And would not the "Times" have followed suit by a leading article abusing the Babus? The opponents of the Babus have lost a great chance. The "Times" may yet, when it hears of this outrage, try to implicate the Babus. It may argue in this fashion. "The Babus are clever; they pass examinations and they are, therefore, seditious. It is quite possible that one of them trained a monkey to pelt stones at Viceroy's. The matter deserves inquiry." This is the way the Babus have been often abused by the "Times."

A CORRESPONDENT thus explains in the London "Daily Mail" why the members of the English Police force are tempted to oppress people:

"It is widely known in the legal profession that the police must never make a mistake. A conviction must always follow a charge; if not, it is looked upon as an ignominious defeat, entailing, besides a reprimand, damaged perspective and, most probably, delayed promotion for all concerned, from inspector to constable.

"This explains the readiness with which they support one another in their efforts to bolster up a doubtful case, and I should not be surprised if, on investigation, this does not also explain Mr. Beck's case."

In India, the case is infinite times worse. Here the members are under the protection of the District Magistrate, who enjoys judicial powers. The Deputy Magistrates are considered outsiders by the Magistrates, and the former have to keep the Police in good humour. If they do not convict accused in police cases, the Police Superintendent runs to the Magistrate and the Magistrate very naturally sides with the latter. This is the general rule. Here again there is no public opinion, and what little opinion the public has, is utterly disregarded. In England the case of Beck roused the indignation of the public; and the Government, frightened, first tried to purchase the injured man by the offer of a solatium of two thousand pounds. But this was rejected, and the Government was forced to appoint a Commission of Inquiry. In the Outcast case, the Government was kind enough to release the innocent men who were unjustly sent to prison, but there the matter ended.

The Police thus is an object of constant terror to the people; innocence is no protection. It is said that high pay will improve the condition of things, but so long the present system remains, the high pay will do very little good. The Police Superintendent is paid liberally enough, but in the Outcast case he was found to be, if not directly, but indirectly implicated. At least everything was done before his eyes, and he could do nothing to stop the underhand doings of his subordinates. The other day came the report of a case from Purnea, the facts of which are most startling, and will be soon made public. In this case the parties were first sent to jail, though nothing was proved against them. Great efforts were, however, made to release them on bail, and, in this, the lawyer for the accused succeeded. The accused were bailed, and in this state, they were kept for about two months, and a half. And at last they were discharged for want of evidence! Fancy the terrible fun of the situation, first Hajut which is as bad as imprisonment, and evidence afterwards! We do not blame the police so much as we do the system. Rightly, says the correspondent quoted above. "The Police can never make a mistake." "A conviction must follow a charge." "They support one another in bolstering up cases which are false or doubtful!"

It is generally admitted, admitted even by interested parties—that the Municipal change introduced by the Mackenzie Act in Calcutta, has failed all along the line. A special Committee was appointed by the Corporation in which European element predominated, to examine carefully the working of the Municipal authorities, and they not only condemned the result of the new system, but the system itself. The report of the Committee has been submitted for the adoption of the Corporation, and a discussion on the subject will take place on the 28th instant. There are Municipal Commissioners willing to support the report in its entirety, but they don't choose to do it by disavowing Mr. Allen. From this it appears that they think that, if the Committee has condemned the administration of the Municipality and the system that prevails now, Mr. Allen will oppose the views contained in its report. As a matter of fact, he has already shown a hostile attitude in regard to the conclusions of the Committee by the speech he delivered in defence of the Municipal employees. If Mr. Allen elects to lend himself to a party, he has either to stand by his subordinates or by the rate-payers. Now, under what law, human or divine, can Mr. Allen range himself against the rate-payers? It is quite true he has to stand by his subordinates, but he has also to stand by the rate-payers. We think there can be no two opinions about the contention that his sole duty consists in standing by the rate-payers. It is quite true India is governed by officials, and, as a rule, they support one another. But this practice of the officials is morally wrong. If Mr. Allen belongs to any body, he belongs to the rate-payers who not only furnish his salary, but also the cost of the Municipality itself, including the pay of his subordinates. If Mr. Allen chooses to adopt the usual official practice we cannot help it, but we expect from him much more than we would do from an ordinary official. For, decidedly, he is what is called pro-Indian in his tendency, and one of the best that we have now. We beg to

remind him that the officials serving under him are few, but the rate-payers are a million. And we also beg to remind him that, the rate-payers have a real grievance.

THEN of course Mr. Allen is an employee of the Municipality, and that being the case he has to defend himself. But we deny altogether that Mr. Allen is at all responsible for the present deplorable state of affairs. He was not the author of the new scheme, nor is he responsible for the scandal that followed the working of the system. On the other hand, the Municipality came into his hands when the mischief had already been committed. He has not done anything for which he need be ashamed; on the other hand, he has done his best to afford protection to the rate-payers. Above all what we expect is justice from him, and no favour. In the Committee were some of the ablest members of the Corporation, Indian and European. He cannot say that they were prejudiced, or that they had acted from any other feeling but the highest. If Mr. Allen now condescends to form a party and neutralize the good that the report expects to do, it is no doubt in his power to accomplish it; but that would be a misuse of power, and quite unworthy of the head of the Municipality, as also of a really noble-hearted man like himself.

FROM the full text of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at last Saturday's Belvedere Conference, relating to the proposed Ranchi College, which appeared in our last issue, it will be seen, that our summary, published also yesterday, contains all the points noticed by His Honour in the speech. We shall criticize Sir Andrew Fraser's utterances in detail in future issues; in the meantime, we shall draw special attention to one or two salient points in the speech. It will be seen that, though His Honour has denied the rumour regarding the removal of the Presidency College to Ranchi, yet the manner in which he has sought to do it will hardly serve the purpose. Indeed, what His Honour says is that the Presidency College is not going to be removed just now, but its removal is not an unreasonable proposition, though it is inopportune at the present moment. If His Honour had simply denied the truth of the rumour, it would have served his purpose better than the way in which he was pleased to contradict it.

The next point worth noticing is His Honour's declaration that he had discussed the question of the establishment of the Ranchi College not "with scores but even hundreds of men throughout the province of the classes which (his) scheme is specially intended to benefit." That being the case, we think, the most practical course for His Honour to adopt is to obtain from these persons and others information on the following points: (1) Are they willing to send their sons to the proposed College at Ranchi? (2) What amount of contribution are they prepared to pay towards the expenses of the institution? When His Honour has secured information on these two points from a large number of persons, he will be on a much firmer ground than he apparently now is.

Let it be distinctly understood that it is not our object to throw any cold water upon His Honour's scheme. For, there is no doubt that Sir Andrew is actuated by the best of motives in inaugurating this movement. Indeed, we have already acknowledged his excellent intention over and over again in these columns. We are therefore all the more anxious that His Honour should do nothing in a hurry; for, if the project is launched and it proves a failure afterwards, no one will suffer for it more keenly than His Honour himself. Indeed, we cannot too highly admire the spirit in which the following words were uttered by Sir Andrew: "Without the support of the public, and without such assistance as will indicate clearly that the public feel that this scheme is a desirable and even a necessary one, I cannot undertake to carry it out at all. It is a matter which depends on the feeling and support of the public." Exactly so, and that is our contention also. But is His Honour quite sure that the general public is with him in this matter? In our humble opinion, that has yet to be ascertained. From this point of view, the appointment of a Committee without consulting the general public, "with the object of giving effect to the proposals for the establishment of hostels for the College" was a mistake. Indeed, the Committee should have been appointed after the necessity and feasibility of a high-class College at Ranchi had been thoroughly threshed out and established, which was not done, at least at the Conference held at Belvedere.

Scraps.

Election fever is now raging in all the provinces of India. We have our municipal election, election of fellows and election of members to the local and Supreme Legislative Councils. At present canvassing is going on in Calcutta for the forthcoming election of fellows. In the United Provinces there will be a great stir over the forthcoming council election. The U. P. Government has addressed a circular letter to all the Municipal Boards and District Boards enjoying the privilege of sending members to the Provincial Council to elect delegates for the election of Councillors. A similar intimation has been given to the Chambers of Commerce and the Syndicate of the Allahabad University.

"An esteemed correspondent" of the "Tribune" after describing the scene of an Ash-tami sacrifice he witnessed in a temple in Nepal, asks "Is there a parallel in this wide world to such a thing?" He himself answers the question in the affirmative and relates the following case already noticed by us, in support of his statement. Recently, before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad, eight persons were put on their trial on a charge of murdering a fellow villager and then throwing the dead body into the river, under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The Judge found the murder proved and found it also necessary to hand somebody. But not being able to find out which one of the eight persons had given the finishing stroke, the learned Judge has sentenced all the accused to be hanged by the neck until death, evidently thinking that the right man to be hanged must be one of them! By the way, this is not the first time in India that this barbarous method of punishment—abolished long ago in all other civilized countries—has been resorted to under the auspices of the British Raj.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

From our own Correspondent.

London Sept. 2.

THE FINANCES OF THE WAR.

I. WHAT IT COSTS THE JAPANESE.

War is an expensive business. Even during times of peace its preparation will cost a nation anything from one-third to one-half of Government revenues and when the fighting actually begins debt mounts up daily to colossal figures. The task of financing a campaign is nearly as important as that of feeding the army; and the early victories of one combatant may be wiped out by the greater staying power of the other. The most striking example of this in modern times was the defeat of the Southern States in the American Civil War which was due, to a large extent, to the enormously greater resources possessed by the Northern States. The few Englishmen who are pro-Russian to-day are basing their only hope of Japan's ultimate defeat on the larger reserves of strength which they believe Russia to possess. Japan, they declare, is too poor to support her armies for two or three years on war footing; whereas Russia can play a waiting game and so reduce to beggary a nation which it could not reduce by arms. The "Fourth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan" for 1904 gives a full description of the country's finances, and from it one can judge how far, from the Japanese side, at least, the pro-Russians are justified in their hopes. After a careful examination of the book, Mr. A. J. Wilson, of the "Investors' Review," considers that Japan will be able to bear the expense of a short war, but that she should use the utmost energy to bring the fighting to a close for "Japan will be compelled to borrow heavily, and on all hands, her debt caused by the violent expansion of her debt caused by the war." The Japanese army is probably the cheapest that has ever entered the field as a civilized force during the last hundred years; but it numbers already over a hundred thousand or so near Liao-Yang and at Arthur, while modern armament and munition are very costly. In their "Annual" the Japanese authorities estimate the total outlay on what they quaintly term "the present affair with Russia" at forty millions sterling. This is the expenditure they have provided for, but Mr. Wilson considers it much too low. At a rate of a million a week, this would carry the country nearly to the end of the year, but the financial authority I am quoting thinks that the greater part of the amount must already be spent. He writes:

"Up to the end of March last nearly £18,000,000 of disbursements had been sanctioned by imperial ordinance, and of the total estimated outlay little more than £6,000,000 seems to be expected from additional taxation. The actual war expenditure, indeed, is estimated at only £38,000,000, but an additional £4,000,000, entered as a reserve fund for emergencies, may pretty safely be included in the war estimates which, we fear, will be quite inadequate for the purpose in hand. It is not that the Japanese army, so far as the fighting men in it are concerned, is a costly institution, or the navy either, but modern weapons of offence, whether naval or military, are costly to an unprecedented extent, and the expenditure of shot and shell by the Japanese will in itself involve far greater charges than this budget appears to us to allow for. We shall be surprised if the war bill for Japan does not already exceed fifty millions."

Mr. Wilson then proceeds to analyse the revenues of Japan, noting that within the last quarter of a century the total taxation has grown from £6,000,000 to £18,000,000. For thirty-seven years consecutively, with but two exceptions, a surplus over expenditure has been shown, sometimes reaching large proportions. But much of the surplus has, probably, been the product of loans—as is proved by the figures for extraordinary income and expenditure. At present, the table of income stands, in round numbers, thus:

Land Tax and Additional Land Tax	3,700,000
Excise	6,250,000
Customs	1,750,000
Income	800,000
Sugar	625,000

With taxes on soy, business, bank-notes, etc. to small amounts.

Total Taxation	£14,500,000
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Revenue from Post and Telegraph, forests, tobacco, railways, interest, etc.,	£7,500,000
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Total revenue estimated	£22,000,000
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This estimate is lower than the receipts for previous years. The Land Tax usually yields £4,500,000, while the total revenue last year reached £23,000,000, that is £1,000,000 in excess of the present estimate. The revenue of Japan, therefore, is under ten shillings per head of the population, and Mr. Wilson remarks: "How far the Japanese people are capable of bearing any addition to this burden we do not know, but should judge that their capacity is at present most limited." Special extraordinary taxation has been imposed. Land taxes on various kinds of property will be raised by amounts ranging from 72 per cent to 220 per cent. Business and income tax will be put up 70 per cent.; sugar excise between 15 per cent. and 187 per cent.; soy tax by 25 per cent.; shooting licenses by 50 per cent.; and the Bourse tax mining tax, and liquor taxes are raised. No estimate is made as to the yield of these increases, and they are not included in the table given above. One thing, however, is certain: Japan will need to add largely to her debt. The loans issued at present stand at a total of £57,000,000—not an enormous figure contrasted with those of some other nations, nevertheless, sufficiently high to render any great increase undesirable. In all transactions with its creditors the Japanese Government has shown itself honest, far-seeing, and reliable. It is this careful attention to true economy. Mr. Wilson thinks, that inspires confidence in the minds of the foreign creditors of Japan; and this confidence will facilitate the emission of further loans to meet the cost of the formidable war which they become necessary

or inevitable. Nevertheless, Japan is not a very rich country, and she is justified in making a considerable sacrifice in men and money to bring the campaign in Manchuria to a rapid end. Probably something of this kind is the reason for the wholesale expenditure in men which has characterised the tactics of the Japanese generals hitherto. They are running a race with debt and an empty treasury, and they find it necessary to sacrifice men to time. Meanwhile, since the "Annual" was issued and after Mr. Wilson had written his article, news has reached England of important gold discoveries in Japan. Should the mines prove rich and extensive, immediate financial difficulties will disappear. In times of depression, such as these, it may be hard to float a loan in Europe save at disadvantageous terms. But gold is a metal for which a purchaser is always available. Or, at any rate, it forms a good security for a debt. As to the actual mining of the ore, it may not assume large proportions until the war is ended. But it takes time to develop a big gold mining centre. It is evident that Japan will suffer from a long war. But the pro-Russians have yet to prove that she will suffer more than Russia.

II. WHAT IT COSTS THE RUSSIANS.

The Russian Ministry of Finance has recently published an elaborate statement which may be compared with some of those given above. From February 9 to August 16, it declares, a sum of £27,500,000 was assigned for the requirements of the campaign. Thus, the extraordinary monthly expenditure has not exceeded an average of £1,387,000, which means a weekly outlay of £1,037,250. In the words of the official statement, "it is probable that, with the extension of mobilisation, and with the reinforcement of the army in the field, the expenditure will be increased." The recent new issue of bonds amounting to £16,157,000 was made to meet the further extraordinary war expenditure. It is particularly pointed out by the Ministry of Finance that this last bond issue was made, not to cover expenditure already incurred, but to meet future expenditure. The sum of £27,500,000 has been covered up to August 16th by the free available cash in the Treasury, and by such sums from the Budget of 1904 as were made available by the reduction of certain items in that Budget. This brought the free sums in hand to £32,100,000. With that amount the war was carried on for the first six months. At present the free available cash will be increased by the produce of the foreign (French) loan of £32,000,000, and the bond issue of £16,157,000. The Government will, therefore, have at its disposal over £48,150,000 with the balance of the above-mentioned free sums amounting to £32,000,000, for further war expenditure incurred from August 16, estimated to be sufficient to pay for another nine or ten months' campaigning. On the whole, therefore, it would seem that the Russian situation is slightly firmer than the Japanese. But this will not help Russia very greatly. For, so long as Japan continues to triumph in the field, she will have little difficulty in raising loans in Europe or America; and so long as she can raise the money she can continue to beat the Russians. So that her immediate financial difficulties vanish towards the horizon.

THE BELVEDERE CONFERENCE.

The Belvedere Conference, in connection with the proposed College at Ranchi, held under the auspices of the Lieutenant-Governor last Saturday, was attended by more than three scores of gentlemen. Among these was noticed the following by the writer of the following note:

"The Maharajah of Durbhanga; the Maharajah of Burdwan; the Maharajah of Gidhore; Maharajah Sir J. M. Tagore; Maharajah Manindra Chunder Nundy; Rajah Peary Mohan Mukherjee; Nawab Salimullah; Maharaj Kumar P. K. Tagore; Rajah Bun Behari Kapur; Sir Gurudas Bannerjee; Mr. Abdur Rahaman; Moulvi Syed Abdul Jubbar; Mr. Gazanavi; Mr. R. D. Mehta; Dr. Ashutosh Mukherjee; Kumar Manmohan Nath Mitra; Kumar Manmohan Nath Rai Choudry; Rai Yatindra Nath Rai Choudry; Rai Sita Nath Rai Bahadur; Babus Janaki Nath Rai, Kali Charan Bannerjee, Bhupendra Nath Bose, Nalin Behari Sircar, Hem Chander Goshain, Kishori Lal Goshain; Mr. P. L. Roy and others."

The hall was almost crammed to the full. Sir Andrew Fraser came to the meeting ten minutes after half-past four, the appointed time, and at once commenced explaining its object. I and many others sat at some distance, and had some difficulty in catching all the words of His Honour. However, we could follow him fairly well and gather the gist of his speech. It was to the effect that, the rumour, circulated by some newspapers that he intended to remove the Presidency College to Ranchi, had no foundation in fact. On the other hand, not only was he going to keep the Presidency College in Calcutta, but he hoped to improve it during his administration, under the new educational changes introduced by the Universities Act. From conversations he has had with gentlemen whom he had met in the course of his tours, he, however, found that there was a strong feeling of the necessity for having a college in a good climate, where the sons of gentlemen would receive a first class education, at the hands of distinguished professors several of whom might be Europeans, away from the temptations and dangers of a great city, and subject to healthy discipline in good houses, conducted on efficient lines.

"Sometime ago, said His Honour, there was a proposal of a separate College for the sons of the Zemindars. He was very much opposed to such an institution for a particular section of the community. For the same reason he had also no sympathy for a special College for the benefit of the Mahomedans alone. He would have a College where young men belonging to all sections and classes of the community, professing different faiths, might receive a high class education. His Honour continued to say that, as far as he could gather, the classes who seemed most to feel the need were the following: (1) Zemindars desirous of bringing up their sons as well-educated gentlemen; (2) Mahomedan gentlemen, who had scarcely any institution in Bengal where they could secure a proper education and discipline for their children; and (3) well-educated officers of Government and other gentlemen working in the interior of the Province, such as Subordinate Judges, senior Deputy Collectors, Barristers, pleaders, doctors, and the like who, said His Honour,

were anxious that their sons should receive a first class education, but who were afraid of keeping them in hostels in large cities, lest they fell victims to temptations. The Lieutenant-Governor emphasised the need specially in the case of the Bengal Mahomedans who, he said, had no doubt an institution of the kind at Allighur, but which they could not avail of on account of its distance and costliness. In short, His Honour declared, that from the enquiries he had made, he was convinced that there was no doubt about the need of such an institution, and that this need was felt keenly by the classes mentioned above.

"As regards the general community, he pointed out, that even those who could avail themselves of the Presidency College might also send their sons to the proposed Ranchi College in the same way as Englishmen, residing in London, send their sons to Cambridge, Oxford, Eton and so forth. Good and cleanly houses, said His Honour, would be provided for the young students, and the latter, according to their respective faiths, would be put under the charge of Hindu, Mussalman or Christian Superintendents. In this matter, he would, however, expect pecuniary help from the guardians of the students. His Honour sincerely thanked the gentlemen who had responded to his invitation; and from the manner, in which they had received his utterances, said he, he might take it that they had sympathy with the object of the movement. He would, however, impress the fact upon them that he would not launch the undertaking, if they did not approve of the project, and that they had full liberty to speak out their minds on the subject. Sir Andrew spoke with enthusiasm, and he seemed to have made an impression upon the audience, many of his hearers cheering him, every now and then.

"It was expected that a discussion as regards the necessity, utility and the feasibility of the scheme would follow. Many also expected information on some such important points as to the cost required for the building of the college institutions; how much of the cost would be met by the Government and how much by the public; and, above all, what would be the maintenance cost, and whether the number of students expected would suffice to maintain such a college. But not only was no information on these points supplied by His Honour, but no opportunity was given to any of the invited gentlemen to make any enquiry about them. For, almost as soon as His Honour had finished his address, up rose Nawab Salimullah of Dacca with the proposition that a Committee should be appointed in connection with the proposed College. And the proposition was immediately after seconded by Dr. Justice Ashutosh Mukherjee. Maharaj Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tagore next read out the names of some gentlemen, constituting the Committee, among whom were the following: Sir Gurudas Bannerjee, Rajah Peary Mohan Mukherjee, Nawab Salimullah, Maharaj Kumar Prodyot Kumar, Babu Saligram Sing. After this, the meeting separated. It took His Honour full forty minutes to finish his speech.

"The only gentleman who spoke at the conference was Moulvi Syed Abdul Jubbar Khan Bahadur. He thanked the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of the Mussalman community for the proposed College and suggested that, as his co-religionists were poor, so the fees of the College should be commensurate with their condition.

"After the breaking up of the meeting, the question occurred to many, namely, for what purpose was the Committee appointed? No one, however, could throw any light on the subject. Even Dr. Ashutosh Mukherjee, who had seconded the resolution, had no idea as regards the real object of the Committee. The point is—is the Committee appointed to consider the question of the necessity of the College or for the working out the details of the scheme? If the former, the Committee can give only its own opinion on the subject. Indeed, the question as to whether such an institution is necessary or not, and, if necessary, who is to pay the cost, should have been discussed at the meeting. Even the vast majority of those who attended the meeting were not prepared to give any definite opinion on the subject, for, none of them had any direct, and many of them not even indirect, interest in the matter. Indeed, if those, who were present at the meeting, had been asked by His Honour whether they were prepared to send their sons to a College at Ranchi, almost all of them would have answered in the negative. So, in order to decide the point whether such an institution was a necessity or not, His Honour should have invited those who had a direct interest in the matter, and who had assured His Honour of their readiness to give their sons an education at Ranchi. As this was not done, so the course now left to the Lieutenant Governor is to ascertain the views of these classes of gentlemen by letters. If they are willing to send their sons and also bear the legitimate share of the cost, then His Honour can undertake the work with confidence; but, if their replies are not favourable, then, of course, it is a matter for serious consideration whether a project should be undertaken with the prospect of a failure before it.

"If the Committee has been appointed for the promotion of the scheme, this is, to say the least, irregular. For, no project, in a definite shape, was either circulated to the gentlemen invited or was it placed before them when they had assembled at Belvedere. Indeed, beyond dwelling on the scope of the proposed institution in a general way, His Honour produced no practical scheme whatever.

"What His Honour, I submit, should have done was to open the discussion himself. It is quite true he had asked the assembled gentlemen to express their views, but, every body naturally felt not quite competent to do it, as no materials were placed before them beyond some general remarks. Then again, some gentlemen, I know, were about to put certain questions to His Honour but they were taken aback by the suddenness of the proposition of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca to appoint a Committee.

"If His Honour had selected some gentlemen and asked them to express their views, or called upon the assembled gentlemen to select a spokesman for themselves, then the whole question might have been threshed out in the course of an hour or so. As it is, three scores of gentlemen, who attended the meeting, many of them such as the Maharajahs of Durbhanga, of Gidhore, of Burdwan, of Cossimbazar, who

had to come from a distance and at a considerable trouble and expense to themselves—went away not a whit more informed about the subject, than when they came.

After the meeting was over, His Honour asked the views of Sir Guru Das Banerjee on the subject. Guru Das Babu thanked the Lieutenant Governor for his lucid and sympathetic speech—and in this the whole country will join with him—and then remarked that His Honour should be pleased to remember two things, namely, whether or not, other educational questions claimed His Honour's prior consideration; and secondly, whether the fees of the Ranchi College would be such as would enable a large number of students to avail themselves of the high-class education which it proposes to impart, and whether, considering all circumstances, the College would attract the requisite number of students necessary for the maintenance of the institution. That is, we believe, the view of the entire intelligent section of the community regarding the question; and I have no doubt, it will receive due consideration at the hands of Sir Andrew Fraser.

We shall say our say on the subject tomorrow, if possible. The full text of His Honour's address is published elsewhere.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

London, Sept. 4. The capture by the Japanese of the Shan-chan height, to the south-east of Liaoyang, last week, was due to a night surprise and attack.

The salient fact to be gleaned from to-day's messages from the Far East is that the bulk of General Kuropatkin's army at dawn yesterday was still south of the Taitze.

No official news has been received since. General Kuroki's troops attacked the Russians' centre spiritedly, and fought for ground to enable their guns to dominate the Liaoyang railway station.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondents of the French newspapers, General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to the Russian War Office, stating that the Russians on Thursday retired from their main position across the Taitze River, almost evacuating Liaoyang, though a very strong rearguard had been left to check Generals Oku and Nodzu.

Japanese shells had, it was stated, destroyed the railway station at Liaoyang, but another station had been established north of the river, while the field telegraph had been removed thirteen miles northward.

General Kuropatkin has sent a large force to Yentai to attack General Kuroki's rear.

It is alleged at St. Petersburg that unless General Kuroki has 150,000 troops he will certainly fail to intercept the Russian retreat.

It is believed at Tokio that Oyama's main strength crossed the Taitze on Saturday morning.

General Kuropatkin's statement that he was retreating along the right bank of the Taitze is interpreted to mean that he has abandoned the Mukden-road, is trying to escape westwards across the Hun and Liao Rivers, and possibly by entering Chinese territory.

General Oku has captured several of the Russians 10½ centimetre cannon.

General Kuropatkin reports:— "Kuroki attacked Sy-wan-tun, sixteen versts east of Liaoyang, on Thursday night, when the Japanese captured most of our positions.

"On Friday night a further attack forced the defenders to retire eight versts upon a rearguard position, between the villages of Shan-run-tun and Shi-tshang-za.

"On the same night the 1st Siberian Army Corps was driven westward.

"I therefore, ordered the evacuation of Liaoyang."

It was announced at Tokio on Saturday that General Kuroki has captured the last of the line of hills between the Japanese and the railway and that severe fighting continues.

The Marquis Oyama reports:— "The Russian fronting Generals Oku and Nodzu continued on Friday to retreat across the Taitze, except that portion occupying the defence works from the south to the north west of Liaoyang, and the heights north-east of Nutchang.

"General Kuroki's right on Friday morning occupied part of the heights west of Hei-yang-tai, near Yentai."

The Marquis of Oyama adds: "At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the remnant of the routed army was still resisting General Oku and General Nodzu outside Liaoyang.

The Taitze River is flooded and cannot be forded.

Yesterday General Oku pressed the Russians into the river.

It is believed that a number were drowned. According to unofficial estimates, the Russians at Liaoyang and its vicinity numbered fifteen divisions of fifteen thousand men each, and that their casualties since the battle began on August 23 were 30,000 while the Japanese losses were from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand.

The Japanese it is stated, are about to seize the Russian island of Saghalien, with the intention of using it as a base against Vladivostok.

[Saghalien is an island 670 miles long, and from 20 to 150 miles broad off the east coast of the maritime province of Siberia. The climate is raw and cold. The streams and the adjoining seas teem with fish. Petroleum and naphtha exist, and coal is mined on the island by Russian convicts. The population includes about 20,000 Russians and 3,000 Ainos. The Japanese held the southern part of the island down to 1875, when they ceded it to Russia for some of the Kurile Islands. The island is chiefly used by Russia as a convict settlement.]

The number of State emigrants brought from Bihar to Burma during the official year 1903-04 was 457 (367 adults and 90 children), against 797 in the previous year. The great falling off in the number of emigrants year after year is attributed to the virulence of the plague in the Bihar district generally.

Mr. J. B. Carruthers, of Ceylon, has refused the Indian appointment of Biological Botanist at Pusa offered to him, and has accepted the post in Malaya of Director of Agriculture and Government Botanist. The place carries a commencing salary of £800 or Rs. 12,000. There are at present two Botanic Gardens, and an experiment station under Mr. Stanley Arden, all of which will be included in Mr. Carruthers' department.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

London, Sept. 16. Kuropatkin wires that there was no fighting on the 14th instant and that a strong Japanese advance guard had advanced five kilometres north of Yentai station.

London, Sept. 16. General Stoessel wires that the Japanese have been reinforced on the west front of Port Arthur and continual bombardment is going on. "Our losses," he adds, "are insignificant."

London, Sept. 16. The Officers and crew of the Lena are to be allowed on parole by the United States.

London, Sept. 16. Reuter at Mukden wiring in the 16th says that the panicky condition prevailing immediately after the battle of Liaoyang has entirely disappeared. The Russian army is concentrated here and business is resumed.

London, Sept. 16. Alexieff reports that fighting took place in Kamchatka in July between militiamen and Japanese fishermen who had proclaimed a Japanese protectorate. The Japanese lost heavily and were driven off.

London, Sept. 16. Kuropatkin's report is favourably commented upon by French Military Critics and has revived hopes in France of Russia's eventual success.

London, Sept. 16. The Daily Telegraph referring to the Japanese surprise at the supposed change of British views says that while British admiration for our allies and faith in their ultimate triumph remain undiminished, it would be puerile to ignore the fact that the Russians have done better than was anticipated.

London, Sept. 16. Full despatches from both sides which have been published now enable the public to form a juster appreciation of the stupendous struggle at Liaoyang and its results than earlier reports. The nonfulfilment of positive anticipations of the complete cutting off of General Kuropatkin coupled with his successful retreat have checked the trend of public sentiment in England, whereof the fall in Japanese stocks and the rise in Russians are clear indications.

London, Sept. 16. The "Times" to-day fairly reflects the general feeling and says that unquestionably Liaoyang has deepened our respect for the fighting qualities of both belligerents. We realize now the vicissitudes and physical difficulties of the struggle and the magnitude of Kuropatkin's efforts. It would be idle to deny that it was the expectation in England that the Japanese would be able to carry out their full design; but it does not follow that the great results moral and strategical of the signal victory at Liaoyang are underrated, and we are inclined to think that English people as a whole never so fully fathomed the depth of Japanese courage and resolution as after reading the accounts of the historic battle.

London, Sept. 16. Reuter wires from Mukden on the 15th that it is reported that the Japanese are advancing from the east and that a strong force is ready to meet them.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese army is massing near Yentai and Bentseputz.

London, Sept. 16. Reuter at Shanghai says a Chinese interpreter employed in the Commissariat at Port Arthur arrived in Shanghai and reports that only five weeks' full rations are left, and that the garrison with the exception of the officers are anxious to surrender.

London, Sept. 16. The Russian Auxiliary cruiser Korea is reported off Vancouver.

London, Sept. 17. Reuter at Zanzibar wires that the Russian Volunteer Cruisers Smolensk and Petersburg sailed yesterday morning. The British Cruiser Forte which had been watching them did not observe them pass between Zanzibar and the mainland. It is believed they may have gone South. The Margritgoebel has arrived at Constantinople. A Russian officer informed her captain that nine other Russian Cruisers were in the vicinity.

London, Sept. 17. Reuter, wiring from Mukden to-day says the Japanese are reported to be advancing on both flanks from the east, the south-east and the south-west. The Russian outposts are closely engaged twenty miles south-east of Mukden there being almost constant skirmishing. All indications point to the probability of another great battle in the vicinity of Mukden. The Russian troops occupy all the surrounding villages.

London, Sept. 17. Reuter at St. Petersburg says that telegrams from Mukden state that the Japanese are laying an extra rail to suit their own gauge north of Liaoyang.

It is announced that the Circum Baikal Railway will be opened at the end of the month.

London, Sept. 17. The German semi-official newspapers are busily contradicting the recent statement of the "Times," maintaining that there is a close understanding established between Germany and Russia, the main evidences of which are the transfer of the great Liners to Russia, the acceptance of contracts for coaling the Baltic Fleet and the Volunteer Cruisers, the arrangement for the Port Arthur Squadron taking refuge at Tsingtau, and the promises of a loan. The "Times," added "it is safe to assume that Germany's support has been secured to Russia in the final settlement. The "Cologne Gazette," in denying the statement, remarks that it would be foolhardiness of Germany to commit herself to such an agreement in view of the uncertainties regarding the issue of the war.

London, Sept. 19. In consequence of the recent friction between the Japanese Military authorities and the Foreign Attaches and Newspaper Correspondents, the Marquis Yamagata has telegraphed to Marshal Oyama hoping that, so long as military secrecy is not infringed, they must be treated with frank and candid considerations.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

London, Sept. 18. Reuter, wiring from Tokio, says that General Oku reports that thirteen Russian prisoners were made at the battle of Liaoyang, and thirty horses, 5,292 rounds of artillery, and 659,930 rounds rifle ammunition, besides quantities of rifles, provisions and accoutrements were captured. Kuroki and Nodzu made no prisoners and captured 1,290 rifles, 1,461 rounds artillery and 637,880 rounds rifle ammunition, besides various stores and implements.

Reuter, wiring from St. Petersburg, says that in reply to a message from the Tsar congratulating the Army on the battle of Liaoyang, Kuropatkin says that the Manchurian Army is animated by the one desire to beat the enemy and justify the confidence of the Tsar. He adds that the departure from Liaoyang was indispensable.

Sakharoff telegraphs on the 16th and 17th that there was no fighting for the Manchurian Army. The enemy's outposts were considerably reinforced along the whole front.

A GUNBOAT BLOWN UP. London, Sept. 19. The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Chifu, and the "Standard" Correspondent at Shanghai state that the gunboat "Gremiastchu," when leaving Port Arthur to meet the French blockade-runner, struck a mine and sank. The crew were saved. Neither mentions the date, and possibly it is the same gunboat as was mentioned on the 20th August.

PORT ARTHUR. THE CITADEL TUNNELLED. London, Sept. 17. The fall of Port Arthur is considered imminent. There has been a deadly bombardment since the night of the 15th instant. The Japanese has tunnelled the citadel and some Russian Cavalry have been destroyed by a number of guns taken.—"Statesmen."

NAVY FIGHTING PROCEEDING. NEWS FROM PORT ARTHUR. FIERCE AND DESPERATE FIGHTING. London, Sept. 19. General Kuropatkin reports that Generals Reckenkamp and Samsonoff are conducting important reconnaissances, and that there has been heavy fighting with numerous casualties.

A telegram from Mukden, dated the 19th, says the Japanese dispositions resemble those before Liaoyang. The battle will extend over a 25 miles front completely screened behind a line of outposts.

Prince Radzivil, a Lieutenant in Russian Army, has arrived at Chifu bringing despatches from Stoessel to Kuropatkin. He states that the temper of both belligerents is absolutely ferocious, and flags of truce and surrender are disregarded on both sides. Stoessel has ordered the garrison to resist to the last drop of blood as the Japanese Officers will be unable to prevent a massacre if the fortress is taken.

Radzivil denies positively that there is any scarcity of munitions or provisions.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE. THE "TIMES" REPLIES. London, Sept. 19. The "Times" says that, despite the demerits, it has good reason to believe in the general accuracy of its statements regarding the Russo-German understanding.

GENERAL. THE PRESS ON THE TIBET TREATY. London, Sept. 19. The "Daily Chronicle" praises Colonel Youngblood's skill and despatch in carrying out the political side of the expedition.

The "Daily News" says the Treaty is equivalent to annexation, and that Lord Curzon's audacious plot has succeeded.

The "Daily Mail" says the Mission has obtained most valuable results at comparatively small cost. It warmly congratulates Lord Curzon on the success of his firm and far-sighted policy.

The German Press considers Tibet is now the vassal of Great Britain, wherefore the Treaty is an important success.

Sir Henry Cotton, on being interviewed, said the Treaty appears to contain all the elements which will ultimately lead to annexation, and that the Government's assurances on the subject is being flouted.

LORD CROMER IN LONDON. London, Sept. 20. Lord Cromer has arrived London and visited the Foreign Office to-day.

THE TIBET TREATY. RUSSIAN PRESS OPINION. London, Sept. 19. The "Novoe Vremya" says the Tibet treaty contains great advantages for Britain; but provision against Tibet falling under foreign influence does not reassure us as regards the future.

THE ENGLISH MAIL. Aden, Sept. 19. The P. and O. s.s. "Oriental" with the English Mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at noon to-day, and the P. and O. s.s. "Oceania" left for Colombo and Australia at 1 p. m. to-day.

THE QUEEN OF ITALY. London, Sept. 16. The Queen of Italy was delivered of a son at the palace Racconizza last night. The infant is named Humbert, Prince of Piedmont. Mother and child are both well.

THE TIBET MISSION. A RUSSIAN PROPHECY. A BUDDHIST JEHAD. London, Sept. 18. The "Novoe Vremya" prognosticates a great movement of the Mongol Buddhists in February against the British intervention in Tibet.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE SPOILS OF LIAOYANG.

A BIG HAUL FOR JAPAN. (From the Japanese Consul.)

Bombay, Sept. 19. Marshal Oyama reports that the prizes of the Liaoyang battle are immense and are still under investigation, but the result of examination up to the 17th instant is as follows: Rifles 3,583, ammunition thereof 1,638,730, shells 10,056, ammunition carts 1,269, shovels 15,985, ploughs 5,639, axes 2,570, signalling machines 3, portable telephones 6, can (beef) 18,915, timbers (1 foot 5 inches in diameter) 2,500, bags of rice 2,000, Koku gram for horses 13,620, Koku flour 1,000, Koku overcoats, 6,400, pieces of material for a light railway.

Implements for coal mines, telegraph and telephone wires and kerosene oil were also found among other things. Thirteen prisoners were captured.

PARS FROM "PIONEER." (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Allahabad, Sept. 20. LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO KASHMIR. In view of the possible visit of Lord Curzon to Kashmir, the Durbar are making preliminary arrangements for his reception.

DURBHANGA'S ELECTION. The Maharajah of Durbhanga has, on the recommendation of the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council, been nominated an additional member of the Governor-General's Council.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE MOVEMENT. The replies of the Native States regarding the extension of Imperial Service movement are now nearly complete. The last will probably be received before the end of this month.

THE L-G.'S TOUR. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will leave Nainital on the 15th October for a tour in the hills going to Pauri and Lansdowne. He is expected at Allahabad on 1st November by train from Kotdwara and will remain here throughout the month, leaving again on tour in the beginning of December when he will visit Banda, Jhansi, Orai and Cawnpore. From the latter station His Honor will go to Khurja whence he will march via Bulandshahr to Hapur, or go on by train to Amroha and Hardwar in the neighbourhood of which he will spend the Christmas with the Maharajah of Balarampur's Khedda. After the Xmas Sir James La Touche will march to Rurki halting there some days and then go by train to Lucknow stopping at Shahjahanpur and Hardoi on the way.

THE L-G. AT DARJEELING. (From our own Correspondent.)

Darjeeling, Sept. 20. Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser, with the Hon. Mr. Shree, Mr. Stephenson, Captain Renne and Staff, arrived here by Special train a little after 4 p.m. His Honor and Lady Fraser looked very well and were received by ladies and gentlemen, a good number of whom assembled at the platform long before time. Amongst those present I noticed the Hon. Messrs. Savage, Carlyle, Macpherson, Earle, Gupta B. L., Gupta K. G., Mr. and Mrs. Marindin, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Savage, The Very Reverend Father Munier, Rev. Father Bodson, Messrs. St. Leger, Banerjee, Chaudhuri, Goymal and Moller. After conversing for a time with all present, Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser left for the Shrubbery. The afternoon was fine.

BAZAR ROADS BLOCKED BY THE MAGISTRATE. HIGHER OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE SOLICITED. (From a Correspondent.)

Deoghar, Baidyanath, Sept. 20. Great inconveniences are being felt throughout the town. All shops are ordered to remain closed for five days. All the roads leading to the bazar have been blocked by the order of the Magistrate. People are suffering awfully. We pray for immediate interference of higher authorities.

WEATHER SUMMARY. Simla, Sept. 19. The storm over the United Provinces has filled up entirely, but a shallow low pressure area continues to be shown over North-East India and the head of the Bay. General and in places heavy rain has fallen over Burma, but over India, only light local rain has been received, and over the extreme north-west of India, over Gujarat, over Rajputana, over the west of the Central Provinces, and south-east of the Peninsula, no rain whatever has fallen during the past 24 hours. The principal rainfall amounts reported are four inches at Mandalay, three inches at Tavoy, over one inch at Mergui, Bassien, Diamond Island, Akayab, and Cherrapoonjee, and over half an inch at Jessore, Dera Dun, Bangalore, Kur-nool, and Waltair. Temperature is lower than usual over the greater part of North-West and Central India and Burma, but is higher than usual elsewhere, and is generally rising over India. Fine weather will prevail over North-West and Central India, but local rain appears probable over the south-west of the Peninsula and in North-East India, and general rain will continue over Burma. Winds are becoming cyclonic around the head of the Bay, and the weather in Deltaic Bengal and Orissa will depend on developments in this quarter.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT. Lahore, Sept. 19. The vacancy in the Punjab Chief Court, caused by the death of Mr. Justice Anderson has now been filled as was anticipated, by the appointment of Mr. A. Kensington, as Fifth Judge. Mr. Kensington has already officiated in the Chief Court, and his appointment is in every way a sound one. During the 23 years of his active service, Mr. Kensington's experience has not been confined to the Judicial branch, for he has acted as an Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, and has been transferred for a time to the United Provinces, as Accountant-General.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA'S NEW FRIEND.

THE KAISER'S MOTIVE.

GERMANY'S POWER IN CHINA. Colombo, Sept. 17.

The Kaiser's leanings towards Russia are attributed to the fact that Japan's success may jeopardise Germany's efforts to establish herself as the paramount power in the Chinese province of Shantung, analogous to that of Russia in Manchuria. Germany is unceasingly endeavouring to achieve the same influence in this regard in the Yangtze Valley, believing that the Shanghai-Hankow British Railway concession will lapse and is endeavouring to secure its reversion to Germany, with concessions in the Yangtze Valley, to counteract Great Britain's efforts to obtain a preferential position. German agents are busy refitting the Chinese arsenals and supplying war munitions to the Viceroy's of nearly every province.

A Japanese mining expert estimates that the yield of the newly discovered Iwate gold-fields, north of Japan, will be found to be a hundred millions sterling, if the whole field is equal in richness to the fourth part already tested.

Japan lately learned that the crews of the sunken cruisers Varyag and Corietz, who were released on parole after the battle of Chemulpho, have, despite their pledge to abstain from further service during the present war, been drafted into the Baltic Squadron, and has consequently demanded that China shall prevent the recurrence of such conduct by retaining the crews of the Askold and Grosvoil.

FLOODS AND RAIN IN WESTERN INDIA. Bombay Sept. 16. News from Surat, dated September 16th, states that since wiring yesterday the flood is rising steadily in the river Tapi, and to-day the water has been allowed to pass into the City ditch through the Makai bridge. The flood has made its way into the Castle by the Railway culvert on Fulgada road and also flooded the sluice in the protective works near the Fatek gate where the water entered. Protective measures have been taken. Communication with Rander and Katargani has been stopped. Information has been received that heavy rain has fallen at Chikaldia and Malegon and crowds of people are going to view the flood from the river's bank.

Mr. Morrison, the Collector, has saved the lives of some people who took refuge on trees.

An Ahmedabad telegram says that Anand, Mehmedabad, Baroda and their outlying districts have all been favoured with good rain and the anxiety of cultivators has been allayed. It is now hoped that there will be bumper crops of cotton and fodder for cattle. The fear of a water-famine is now passed.

THE MANDALAY ASSAULT CASE. Rangoon, Sept. 16. The appeal by the Local Government against the order of acquittal of Dr. Brewer, Health Officer of the Mandalay Municipality, passed by the Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, in the case of assault brought by Mr. Noyce, a Municipal Commissioner, was heard to-day by the Chief Judge. Mr. Giles, Assistant Government Advocate, contended that the Cantonment Magistrate ought to have convicted the accused under Section 358 of the Indian Penal Code, which provided a penalty for assault upon grave and sudden provocation. Mr. Eddis, for the respondent, admitted that Dr. Brewer had committed a technical offence upon a considerable amount of provocation by Mr. Noyce, and a nominal fine would meet the justice of the case.

The Chief Judge, indisposing of the appeal, was of the opinion that the assault was not of a serious nature. The Cantonment Magistrate seemed to have overlooked Section 358 under which on his finding he should have convicted the accused. The order of acquittal was reversed and Dr. Brewer was found guilty of using criminal force on grave and sudden provocation and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

WEATHER DIFFICULTIES. A CHINESE PROCLAMATION. Gyantse (Tibet), Sept. 18.

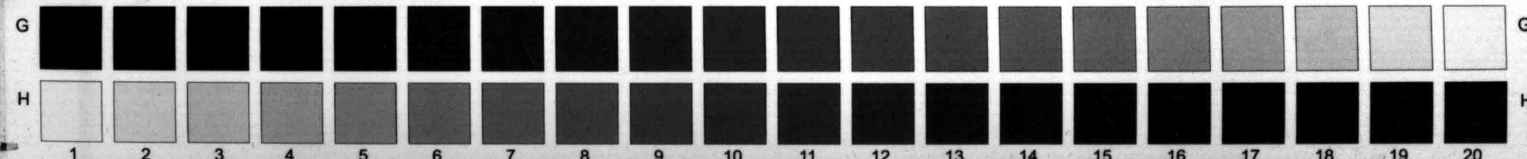
Lhasa, Sept. 15.—The date of the departure of the force has been officially definitely fixed for the 23rd, not a day too soon as already it is freezing here at nights. Snow has fallen on all passes between here and Gyantse itself. The temperature along the shores of Lake Palt is twelve degrees lower than here. The force has been able to purchase here a certain number of blankets, but the men are without fur coats and other clothing found essential last winter. If the weather grows much colder the crossing of the Khamba and Karo passes is likely to occasion much suffering. Fortunately a certain amount of warm clothing is stored at Gyantse. With regard to supplies the force is fairly well provided, but the flour has given out. The troops are eating coarse barley bread. An outbreak of glanders is reported at Rangpo.

A proclamation posted by the Chinese Amban by order of the Emperor announces that Tashi Lama of Shigatse succeeds to the spiritual dignities of the Dalai Lama.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. (From Our Correspondent.)

Ranchi, Sept. 17. A public meeting of the Association for Scientific and Industrial Education was held here this morning. The Divisional Commissioner presided. A representative District Committee was formed. Subscriptions are being collected.

Sylhet, Sept. 17. A thoroughly representative meeting was held yesterday at the local Town Hall to form a District Committee in connection with the industrial movement. Mr. Hart, Deputy Commissioner, presided. Mr. Newbould, District Judge, also graced the meeting with his presence. Resolutions were passed expressing public sympathy with the aims and objects of the Industrial Association, and a District Committee consisting of the representatives of all sections of the community was formed with Raja Girish Chandra Ray, as President. Mr. Hart brought the proceedings to a close in a nice little speech expressing his sympathy with the movement. The meeting was unique in character and created great local enthusiasm.



Indian Railway Board.—The Secretary of the Indian Railway Board will be Mr. Drew, formerly of the Superior State Railway Revenue Establishment. His pay is fixed at Rs. 2,000 per mensem. "I. Engineering."

The Hon'ble Mr. Shirres.—The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Shirres, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Department, arrived in Calcutta on Saturday last. He proceeds to Darjeeling on the 19th instant.

Tragedy at Basirhat.—The case in which one Fala Gazi and his brother-in-law Khoda Gazi of Basirhat were charged with having murdered the old father-in-law of the accused No. 1 under circumstances already reported, was concluded on Friday, before Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Judge presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions. The accused pleaded not guilty and took the plea of alibi. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty." The Judge sentenced the old father-in-law of the accused No. 1 to transportation for life and No. 2 to ten years' transportation. This case was formerly dismissed by the Sub-divisional Officer of Basirhat for want of evidence but the daughter of the deceased having moved the District Magistrate of Alipore the accused was committed to the Court of Sessions.

Dispute With a Fancy Woman Over a Gift.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, I.C.S., Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Kanai Lal Dutt, was re-arrested on a charge of house-trespass for having taken forcible possession of the house No. 2, Kerani Bagan East Lane. The facts, as alleged, are these: Kanai Lal took a fancy for a young woman and conveyed the house to her by a deed of gift. Subsequently the defendant came to the house with a number of men on the 15th instant and forcibly ejected the tenants from the house. The Police soon arrived on the spot and succeeded in arresting the present defendant while others made good their escape. T. Court Inspector Mr. Abdur Rahim with Babu Chander Gupta, conducted the prosecution. Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose with Babu Sukumar Chatterjee appeared for the defence. The case was partly gone into and then adjourned. The defendant was enlarged on bail.

Postal Department.—Mr. C. H. McMinn is appointed to be a Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade. Mr. L. A. Bull, Officiating Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for 12 days. Lala Mathra Das, B.A., is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. A. Bull or until further orders.

Mr. Forester and the Rani of Makoosdpur.—As desired by Mr. Forester, the District Magistrate and Collector of Gaya, the Rani of Makoosdpur came over to Gaya and stayed in her residential house for a few days. During her short stay here Mr. Forester paid a visit to her and talked to her about an hour. The rumour is that Mr. Forester's object of this visit was to persuade the Rani not to dispense with the services of Mr. Christian. We are also informed that the Rani was much worried by Mr. Christian the words of Mr. Forester had no effect upon her. It is said that Mr. Christian did not act according to the terms of the agreement executed by the Rani in his favour, has not rendered accounts to her month by month for the collections and expenses made by him during the year and has in most cases done contrary to her orders. There are two parties in the Raj one is headed by Mr. Christian the Manager and the other, the Rani's. Most of the servants are siding with the Manager as their appointments and dismissals were in his hands. The Rani has, therefore, it is said, settled to remove Mr. Christian. She has got an indigo-planter and wishes to appoint the latter in place of Mr. Christian.

Inventions and Designs.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th September 1904:—Janardan Sankar Limaye, Jahagirdar of Bhatkuli, Taluka Indi, District Bijapur, a machine for manufacturing "Janas" (a warp of cotton or silk); Sorabji Muncherji Ruttanagar, journalist, of 27 Meadows Street, Bombay, improvements in water waste preventors; Louis John Hunt and Sandycroft Foundry Company Ltd., electrical engineer and engineers, respectively, of Sandycroft near Chester in the county of Flint, Wales, improvements in alternating current induction motors; Alfred Hague Darwin, departmental manager and Henry Sharp, general manager, both of Stockbridge Works, near Sheffield, England, improvements in couplings for railway vehicles; John Alexander Colquhoun, engineer, East Indian Railway House, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, India, improvements in keys for keying railway rails to chairs; Illius Augustus Timmis, civil engineer of 2 Great George Street, Westminster, London, England, improvements in the construction of bogies for vehicles which run on rails; Edward Lennon Cantwell, consulting engineer and patent agent, of 14 Lindsey Street, Calcutta, India, a method of working railway signals and crossings by hydraulic pressure; Joseph Baudry, general manager, Societe Internationale, des Ciments et Brevets Stein, Liege, Belgium, Rue del Harmonie No. 3, a new process for making portland cement from slag; Kaikhosroo M. Satin, merchant and wire-artist, of 44 Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta, automatic connectionless bell signals for railways and like locomotives; William Frederick Suckling Percy, engineer, in the employ of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Ltd, of Rangoon, British Burma, improvements in punka pulling systems; Frank George Pries, engineer, of 31 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, India, improvements in washers for water-proofing bolt holes in corrugated or flat metal sheeting; Frederick William Schroeder, engineer, of 9 Arundel Street, Strand, London, England, improvements in devices for securing stoppers in bottles; Frederick William Schroeder, engineer, of 9 Arundel Street, Strand, London, England, improvements in bottling aerated waters and the like.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Babu Nikhil Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Narakona, Mymensingh, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, for employment under the Collector of Stamp Revenue, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.

Mr. M. Smith, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Burdwan, during the ensuing Civil Court vacation.

Mr. E. H. Berthoud, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Raniganj, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave of Mr. P. H. O'Brien.

Mr. F. G. Williams, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Raniganj sub-division of that district, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. E. H. Berthoud.

Babu Rajendra Coomarr Bose, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Purnea, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the third grade, vice Rai Syam Chand Dhur Bahadur, about to retire. He is also appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Noakhali, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. W. E. Pittar.

Mr. G. Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, Saran, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Gaya, during a portion of the ensuing Civil Court vacation, viz., from the 8th to the 24th October, both days inclusive. Mr. Gordon is also authorised to sit at Chapra and at Gaya for the disposal of cases arising in either of the two districts.

Pundit Rama Ballabh Misra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Bhagalpur district, on being relieved of his Settlement duties in the Monghyr district.

Mr. E. Geake, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, is appointed to act temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh.

Mr. B. V. Nicholl, District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, during the ensuing Civil Court vacation. Mr. Nicholl is also authorised, to sit at Dacca and at Mymensingh for the disposal of cases arising in either of the two districts.

Mr. C. H. Reid, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nawada, Gaya, under orders of transfer to Khurda, Gaya, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Dinapore sub-division of the Patna district, during the absence, on leave of Mr. W. S. Milne.

Mr. H. Walsley, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jessore-Khulna and Backergunge.

The orders of the 12th September appointing Mr. W. S. Coutts, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tippera, to act in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and to have charge of the Arara sub-division of the Purnea district, are cancelled.

The services of Mr. A. B. Barnard, Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Howrah, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. W. C. Faxon, Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Sealdah, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. B. Barnard, on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern and Eastern Range.

Mr. H. U. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the City Police, Patna, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the police of that district, vice Mr. T. C. Orr, on deputation.

Mr. C. A. Tegart, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, is transferred to Birbhum, and appointed temporarily to hold charge of the police of that district, vice Mr. J. A. Cave-Browne, deceased.

Mr. G. O. Denham, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, is appointed to hold temporary charge of the Patna City Police, vice Mr. H. U. Baker.

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

Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, is allowed leave for twenty-eight days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Ambica Charan Dutta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd October.

Maulvi Abdus Salam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed an extension of leave for seven days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Hira Lal Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is allowed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

Babu Nalini Kanta Basu, Additional Munsif in the district of Backergunge, on deputation to Barisal, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Barisal.

Babu Kumud Bandhu Gupta, Officiating Munsif of Barisal, in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Additional Munsif in the same district, but to be on deputation to Barisal.

Babu Bipin Bihari Sen, Subordinate Judge Tirhut, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 31st August 1904.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Komul Narain Chuckerbutty, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for two months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st October 1904, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Ganoda Prasad Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 11th August 1904.

Babu Karan Charan Gangi, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi, is transferred temporarily to the Natore Sub-division of that district.

Maulvi Sadat Abdul Masood, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Nator, Rajshahi, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of that district.

Babu Ambu Nath Chatterjee, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Birbhum district.

Babu Sisir Kumar Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 15th June 1904.

Babu Tarini Prasad Varma, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, is allowed leave for thirty-six days, under article 242 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th October 1904.

Mr. J. R. Blackwood, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Puri, is allowed leave for one week, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th October 1904.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Asutosh Dutta, a passed student of the Medical College, Calcutta, is admitted into the service of Government as an Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 19th July 1904, Western Bengal Circle.

Babu Binoy Lal Majumdar, a passed student of the Medical College, Calcutta, is admitted into the service of Government as an Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 20th July 1904.

Babu Beni Madhub Chakravarti, a passed student of the Medical College, Calcutta, is admitted into the service of Government as an Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 21st July 1904.

Captain B. R. Chatterton, I.M.S., has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Major J. O. S. Vaughan, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, on return from leave, is posted to Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Whitwell, I.M.S., or until further orders.

Captain E. E. Waters, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle, is appointed to be Resident physician, Medical College, Hospital Calcutta and a professor of Physiology Medical College but will continue to act as Civil Surgeon at Puri, until further orders.

Captain C. J. Robertson-Milne, I.M.S., is appointed, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th August 1904, to be Deputy Sanitary Captain E. E. Waters, I.M.S., transferred.

Captain N. S. Walls, I.M.S., is appointed, on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle, to act as a second class Civil Surgeon and is posted to Khulna, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd September 1904.

The services of Military Assistant Surgeon C. A. R. Haegert, Assistant Apothecary, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, on leave, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MIRZAPUR SENSATION.

MITHU KHAN'S CASE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Mirzapur, Sept. 15.

In the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Mirzapur.

Present R. C. Tute, Esq., C.S., Magistrate 1st Class.

In re King Emperor Vs. Mithu Khan Section 110, Cr. P. C.

Police Station, Kotwal. Case No. 5 of 1904.

ORDER.

The prosecution came about as follows:—

Mr. Adams the D. S. P. of the district found that the city was being openly terrorised by certain gangs of badmashes who live by extortion and who are in the habit of committing violent crimes.

These gangs had become in effect more powerful than the police, and for a time violent crimes became alarmingly frequent.

When committed they were seldom satisfactorily brought home to their perpetrators as the gang took care that witnesses should be prevented from coming forward by various methods of intimidation.

Mr. Adams then instituted a personal enquiry and found that the gang of which Mithu Khan the accused in this case is a member was one of the most formidable in the city.

He submitted these facts together with the records which supported them to this Court and obtained an order under 110 Cr. P. C. in the virtue of which Mithu Khan was arrested.

One another member of the gang has been arrested and convicted on proceedings based on the same order.

The others have absconded.

The necessity for taking action has been clearly shown by the D. S. P. in the statement made by him before the Court. Since he initiated the prosecution and to a great extent investigated the case himself, there can be no doubt that the prosecution is an entirely honest one.

It remains to be seen whether or no the case against the accused is established.

The evidence of Chuni Lal the Kotwal shows that Mithu Khan is a member of a dangerous gang which parades the city armed with lathis and often with illegal weapons.

The gang molests and insults women in the neighbourhood of the latrine.

It habitually commits extortion and other violent crimes. It enjoys immunity largely because Fajdar Khan a pander is father-in-law of Mithu Khan and practically a member of the gang. He has great influence with his brother panders, and people who complain against the gang find it most difficult to get anyone to represent them. These "tartars" combined with "judicious" intimidation of witnesses enables the gang to set the power of the police and the Courts at defiance.

Several people came forward and "depose" to specific acts of violence which they have witnessed or suffered at the hands of the gang. Mahabir Pershad, a respectable wood-seller, deposes that he was at a marriage ceremony when Mithu Khan and his gang came and demanded 10 from him. He paid one rupee and sent a complaint to Fajdar Khan asking

him to restrain his men. Fajdar Khan told him to take no steps. Next day Bachao another member of the gang visited Mahabir Pershad again and once more demanded the 10 with threats of violence on the event of disobedience. The latter then informed Fajdar Khan that he intended to report. To this Fajdar Khan consented on condition that he named no one but Bachao. He did so.

This witness has since retired from his business from fear of further molestation.

Budul, a cultivator and fruit-seller, also deposes that Mithu Khan and his friends used to make him give vegetable for nothing and one day when he refused their demands they beat him and forced him to give them 2. He then changed his residence to another mohalla to avoid further alterations of the same kind.

Ram Jas a dismissed constable was severely beaten by the gang when he tried to prevent it from looting a garden in revenge for abuse given by the Khatkin in charge of the garden to Mithu's son.

This witness could not be found for cross-examination but his evidence is supported by his written complaint and by the corroborative testimony of Sajjad Hussain, the Circle Inspector, who saw his wounds after the beating.

Shrish Chandra Banerjee the manager of a lac factory, was also threatened with a beating by the gang. He put in a case which the Vakils "persuaded" him to drop.

Musammatt Munia is an important witness for the prosecution. She has twice reported against the gang in January 1904, and brought a complaint against Mithu Khan in connection with the second report which was summarily thrown out.

The gang headed by Mithu Khan and Bachao Khan looted her shop and beat her and her son. One of her teeth was knocked out by a blow from Mithu Khan.

This attack took place in broad daylight and is attested by Mata Badal another witness in this case.

I have no doubt that it took place. In April 1903 her son was convicted of participating in the attack on Fajdar Khan. It appears therefore that the gang has subsequently persecuted her with acts of violence on a wholly unwarrantable manner.

She says that Mithu Khan used to insult her daughter and her daughter-in-law when they went to relieve nature and she was obliged to keep them shut up. If this took place before the "marriage" of Fajdar Khan it would appear that her son had some cause for participating in it. The demeanour of this woman is that of a truthful witness though she is rather incoherent, and inclined to weep under cross-examination.

I have hitherto dealt only with the cases to which the sufferers have themselves deposed.

This forms the bulk of the evidence originally tendered for the prosecution though some other witnesses are also adduced.

One of the special features of this trial consists in the manner in which the defence has carefully elicited in cross-examination a number of other instances in which the gang has been guilty of extortion and violence.

This procedure besides assisting the Court to arrive at the truth introduces a little harmonious relief into a tedious case.

I proceed to illustrate.

Mahabir Pershad, the wood merchant stated as follows at the end of his evidence-in-chief.

"This gang has obtained money from Musammatt Munia (not Munia) wife of Haji Phaku on several occasions by similar threats of violence." In cross-examination he is made to add that he has actually seen the gang on three or four occasions go to the woman's house and use threatening language to her.

He adds that she was obliged to get a police guard for her protection on two occasions. She is a widow. The same witness states generally in his examination-in-chief that the gang is in the habit of molesting women, in cross-examination he says that though he has never actually seen woman molested by the accused and his friends he has seen women crying after being molested.

Again Abdul Hakim discloses under cross-examination a great deal of information which he did not give when examined-in-chief.

For example he witnessed an attack made by the gang on the house of one Ahmad Ali, and a subsequent attempt to attack the same man while at prayers in the mosque. Ahmad Ali appears to be a partner of Musammatt Munia. The case which ensued was thrown out because Fajdar Khan would not let the witnesses come forward, the lessee of the mosque being one of the persons who was promised a beating if he gave evidence.

As regards the molestation of women he adds cross-examination that he saw the gang insulting one woman who was a resident of Laldigga.

Another disgraceful scene was witnessed by him and detailed under cross-examination in which Mithu Khan forced a woman to permit him to fornicate in her house.

The woman's sons bolt him in and brought Fajdar Khan. The latter had Mithu Khan released and threatened to make hot for the family if they took any steps. The sons were, I gather subsequently convicted with Mr. Munia's son in the case in which Fajdar Khan was attacked and beaten. They appear to have had some reason to dislike him.

I have said enough to show that sufficient specific acts of violence and extortion are brought forward against Mithu Khan and his gang to justify my taking security from him of themselves. The ordinary evidence of reputation is practically unobtainable against the gang because people are afraid to appear against it.

In its place however we have the evidence of the D. S. P. and of the Circle Inspector and two Kotwals.

I believe this evidence to be trustworthy partly because it is unshaken by a most severe and prolonged cross-examination and partly because the accuracy of his subordinates' statements is practically guaranteed by the fact that the D. S. P. investigated the case personally. Of the D. S. P.'s good faith in the matter there can be as little question as of his ability.

I now turn to the defence.

This consists chiefly in the statements of several lac merchants who are for the most part Kalmars. They are wealthy men. I say state that Mithu Khan is a dala in the lac trade and that he is of good character. They have heard no complaints against him.

If a man's truthfulness is to be measured by his means the defence is a strong one.

This standard cannot however be applied in India.

It appears that Fajdar Khan is engaged professionally by many of these lac merchants and it may well be that they have been forced to employ or propitiate this dangerous gang. The denial of the defence witnesses of ever having heard a complaint against Mithu Khan is on the face of the evidence already detailed either an untruth or else shows that they know nothing of his character, and are not in a position to attest whether it is good or bad.

They state that Mithu Khan is a dala who does business with them but in the cross-examination it appears that he has done very little work as a lac broker and is one only in name.

The Secretary of the Lac Association also gives Mithu Khan a character on the strength of having spoken to him once and having seen him now and then in the Karkhanas and because his name appears in the list of dalas.

The last named qualification is not a certificate of character in Mirzapur. Apart from the witnesses who are directly concerned in the lac interest three other witnesses are produced. One says he is a zemindar and a carpet manufacturer.

This man's brother was employed in Mr. Sibold's lac factory and dismissed for embezzlement. The zemindari is imaginary and the carpet business is heavily in debt.

Durga Prasad, a gumashita, admits in cross-examination that he has no means of ascertaining Mithu's Khan character, and stamps his statement as disingenuous by saying that he never heard of the gang. The third witness is a pleader who by reason paralysis has been out of work for a considerable time. His knowledge of Mithu Khan is of the slightest.

To sum up we have a man whose name has appeared in numerous reports and against whom numerous acts of violence are adduced which prove conclusively that he is unfit to live in society unless some guarantee for his good behaviour be taken.

I am unable to say why the lac dealers

are so anxious to befriend him though I suspect it is because they find it necessary to employ or to propitiate the gang to which he belongs. I do not believe that the defence is a genuine one.

I confirm my order but reduce the period from three years to one year. This should give the police sufficient time to get the city in hand and once it is in hand I have no doubt that the ordinary procedure of prosecution for specific offences will be sufficient to prevent a recrudescence of lawlessness of this type. Order under section 110-118 Cr. P. C. sub-sections d. e. f.

5-9-1904. (Sd.) R. C. TUTE, Joint Magistrate.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Nagpur, Sept. 14.

EDUCATION.

The Honourable Mr. Lely, our Chief Commissioner, paid a visit to the Hislop and Morris Colleges the other day in the morning. He was shown over the library and the laboratory. He seems to be well-pleased with what he saw.

LECTURE SERIES.

The Hislop College lecture series began on the 14th August last with Rev. Mr. Whitton's lecture on "A trip to Southern India." The Rev. gentleman spoke for nearly an hour on the manners and customs of the people of the "benighted" Presidency and gave an interesting account of his journey. The second lecture was by Dr. Robertson on "Electricity, Radio-Activity and Radium." Dr. Gadre B. A., L.M.S., presided. The lecture was made clear by illustrations and experiments, which were much appreciated by the audience. Now that the suggestion has been practically put into execution, a great commotion has been caused here. He explained the principle of Marconi's Telegraphy and threw side-lights on the modern Philosophers' Stone, Radium. Several European gentlemen were present with a sprinkling of ladies. The fame of the Reverend Doctor drew a large audience and the hall was literally packed up. The Morris College lecture series began on the last Friday. Mr. Agnash spoke in Marathi on "Mitraragala." Principal K. G. Tamram presided.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another batch of 68 clerks of the Comptroller's Post Office will come here in October next. With the plague looking us full in the face and high prices of board and lodging, I do not know what is in store for these poor clerks. The "Gazette" notification to the effect that the C.P. and the Berars are to come under the Allahabad University from the 1st September 1904 has come down as a bolt from the blue. Seventy boys who are already in the College should be exempt from this odious piece of arrangement. The University Commission was so long known only in theory. One of its recommendations was to affiliate the C.P. and the Berars to the Allahabad University.

Since Thursday, the river Tapti has risen steadily and on Saturday the water was allowed to pass into the city ditch through the Makra Bridge. The flood has made its way into Castle by the railway culvert on the Fulgoda road, and also flooded the sluice in the protective works near the Fatek Gate, where the water entered. Protective measures have been taken. Communication with Rander and Katargam has been stopped. Information has been received that heavy rain has fallen at Chikalda and Malegon, and crowds of people are going to view the food from the river's bank. Mr. Morison, the Collector, saved the lives of some people who took refuge on trees.

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WAR NEWS.

St. Petersburg feels that Russia will in time exhaust Japan's reserve men, which at the present rate will last only eight months longer.

Admiral Prince Ukhomsky will be court-martialled for returning to Port Arthur after the recent sortie, thus disobeying orders. The Court will meet under the presidency of Admiral Alexieff at Vladivostok or at St. Petersburg.

The Russian new programme of Naval Construction will be very large. At present the building yards are practically empty, and the Naval authorities recommend an examination of the results of the recent naval encounters.

The Gensan correspondent of the "New York Herald" reports that great Russian preparations are being made in Northern Korea. Chinese junks are transporting military supplies from Vladivostok. Russian commissariat preparations on the coast point to a long campaign. A large body of troops of Russian have advanced no further than Ham Heungh river, except for a few road-repairing and reconnaissance parties.

The "Daily Express" correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that an army of 160,000 disciplined regular troops is being prepared for despatch to Harbin. They are said to be vastly superior in quality to the Siberians now fighting. With them Russia will start the winter campaign on a level footing, or attempt to relieve Kuropatkin if he is besieged at Liaoyang or Mukden.

The inspection of the recently discovered Japanese gold-fields at Iwate by Government engineers shows an estimated gold yield to the value of one hundred million sterling with an annual yield of thirty-one millions. The Government has issued a proclamation, entirely reserving the field, and preparations are being made to institute operations. The Japanese Consul-General to England states that, should the mine prove to be worth a hundred-million, it will just about pay for the present war.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" there have been remarkable recoveries from bullet wounds received in the present war among the Russians as well as the Japanese, but in the Russian cases the reason is said to be neither diet nor skilful surgery but the character of the Japanese bullets. The reason which led to the making of the Dum-dum bullet is, in fact, being learned over again—or has been learned, would, perhaps, be more accurate, since the Japanese are said to have changed their bullets since the war began.

The "Times" publishes a long account of its wireless war correspondence receiving station at Wei-hai-wei. It took nearly a month to prepare, and from the 18th March to the 18th April there was a continuous service to the station from the special steamer "Haimun" at sea. Small difficulties and defects gave constant trouble. The description of the destroyer fight of a thousand words in length was sent a distance of a hundred miles. They were able to receive the private messages of the Japanese and Russian ships, and hence able to tell the distance away they witnessed the sinking of the "Petropavlovsk" after a dangerous run through Pingyang inlet. The longest distance the message was sent was over 210 miles.

A correspondent of the Paris "Matin" has interviewed the Grand Duke Boris and Prince Demidoff on their return from Manchuria. The Prince says Kuropatkin will fall back after inflicting cruel losses on the enemy. He will go as far as Mukden or further. By then he will be joined by the first Army Corps and the 6th Siberians with Mountain Artillery. The total forces will number three hundred thousand. As a result of the talk the correspondent is considering the present engagement at Liaoyang only tentative, and that there may be something in Kuropatkin's plan, though often treated with sarcasm. A traveller over the Siberian Railway reports that at least three thousand troops were met each day during the journey going eastward. At Moscow it was stated that on an average twenty-five thousand men were sent to the front weekly. At Liaoyang both sides employed a balloon reconnaissance; the artillery failed to hit them, though at one time one hundred Japanese guns were firing at a Russian balloon.

A FAMOUS JAPANESE SURGEON.

The "British Medical Journal" publishes some extremely interesting notes by Dr. Suzuki, Admiral Togo's Surgeon-in-Chief, on the wounded in the naval engagements. His communication is dated 21st June, by which time examples of every kind of engagement had occurred, including three attempts to block the entrance to Port Arthur. For the Surgeon at sea the important thing is shell-fire. A ship may be sunk by a torpedo or a ram, but its men are wounded by shells. Most wounds are inflicted by fragments of a shell which has burst, and these differ markedly from the rifle bullet wounds which are the rule on land. There is much less penetration, the fragments are easily turned by such obstacles as a note book or a pocket-knife, and Dr. Suzuki thinks the use of protective masks and jackets is quite likely to come in on shipboard, where men need not be so mobile as on land. On one other hand, shell-fragments lacerate more than bullets, and first-aid bandages are more necessary and should be much bulkier. The most dangerous part of a ship in action is the side not exposed to the enemy, as shells bursting on the exposed side radiate their fragments fan-wise in traversing the ship. But the cases of wholesale execution done by big shells have been singularly few—quite unlike those in most recent forecasts of naval warfare. In the first great battle there were only three such cases—one shell killed two men and wounded 11, another killed two and wounded nine, and a third, without killing any, wounded 16. Dr. Suzuki makes some curious suggestions, says the "Bombay Gazette," as the result of his experience; one is that everyone should put on clean clothes before going into action. This is because a shell fragment generally imbeds a piece of cloth with itself, which is not, as it is, sterilised, and which often easily eludes discovery and prevents healing unless clean.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN AMERICA.

Criminals, like the poor, are always with us, and the question of how to reform while punishing, is one which has for some time past exercised the minds of all interested in sociology.

The Secretary of the Howard Association recently returned from a visit of inquiry to America and has published a pamphlet on prison systems in the States which is full of interest.

One feature of American prisons in the north and east, he explains, is that the relations between officers and prisoners are more human—more free and easy, if you like. There is an absence of martinet spirit on the one side and of formal tokens of respect on the other. That does not seem to subvert discipline. Schooling in many places is supplied; in more than one a magazine or newspaper is produced. Correspondence classes where teachers and pupils are prisoners, but do not know each other, have been extremely successful.

Of the Maryland State Penitentiary in Baltimore, the pamphlet speaks highly. A feature of the employment there is the contract system. The prison is "run as a great factory, or collection of factories, with the latest and best labour-saving appliances. There is a power-house, with dynamos working up to 1,050 horse-power, which distributes power through the workshops. The boot factory is organised on the most modern lines, and turns out an average of seven and a half pairs of boots per day to each man employed. The method adopted is somewhat as follows. The contractors supply the materials and patterns required and pay (say) forty-five cents for making each pair of boots. They have nothing to do with the oversight of the prisoners, for which the Warden is entirely responsible. He plans out the work in tasks, so much a day's work for a man. The value of this goes to the prison; but whatever a man can do beyond this amount is credited to him; and in this way many of the prisoners can earn from eight dollars to twenty dollars per month. The financial success of the institution may be judged from the fact that last year 1903 it not only cost the State nothing, but brought some 23,000 dollars into the State Treasury, and that in the same year the prisoners earned about 25,000 dollars for themselves.

One fatal objection to the system in Maryland and in other places is that the wardenships or governorships are political party prizes. Several of the progressive States are, however, eliminating politics from these appointments. The county and city gaols also suffer from a system by which sheriffs are paid in proportion to the number of prisoners under their charge. At one of these gaols in Mansfield, Ohio, the inmates were engaged in playing cards.

Mr. Grubb is an admirer of the great reformatories in the Northern States, in which the idea is to take offenders between the ages of 16 and 30 and "subject them to a course of thorough discipline and training, applying every possible inducement that may lead to moral reformation."

"The pillars of the American reformatory system are mainly the indeterminate sentence and the method of release on parole. The essence of the indeterminate sentence as it is applied in practice is the provision of a maximum term of detention, which may if necessary, be enforced, but which may, on the other hand, be greatly reduced if, in the opinion of the authorities of the prison, the individual is fit to be released."

In such a reformatory at Elmira much time is given, especially at first, to military drill, and the effects are seen in the comely forms and graceful movements of the inmates, who in none of these places wear ugly ill-fitting garments such as one sees on English prisoners. Regular lessons are given for some hours of every day to those who need schooling; and a large number of different trades are taught. At Elmira these number about twenty, but as little is done for the State, and nothing may be sold, most of the produce has to be destroyed. "Sloyd" is largely taught, and probably might with advantage be introduced elsewhere. Each institution has a weekly newspaper run by the inmates, who numbered at Elmira about 4,500.

In New York State an interesting experiment is being made among juvenile criminals. The "Junior Republic," established at Freeville, near the centre of New York State, by Mr. William George, has for its motto "Nothing without Labour."

"The place is, as the name implies, a miniature 'republic,' with laws, legislature, courts, and administration of its own, all made and carried on by the citizens themselves. The superintendent retains, but seldom exercises, the right to veto any law. Courts are held in the evenings, and delinquents, when convicted, subjected to fine or imprisonment. The occupations are schooling, carpentry, printing, and (in summer) a large amount of farm and garden work. There is also sewing for the girls, and a good laundry. There is much evidence that in many cases strong and independent character is developed in children whose antecedents have been almost helpless. In the Southern States there is a different tale to tell. There the coloured criminal and the traditional attitude of the white to the negro constitute a complex problem. Many convicts are leased out to private persons or firms, and in the State convict camps gross abuses are perpetrated.

It is in the county convict camps, "situated as many of them are in remote places, where the officers appointed by the contractors have been free to use the prisoners much as they chose, unchecked by any authority, that the most terrible abuses have arisen. A coloured woman who has interested herself for many years in the prisoners, especially in the children, told me the saddest part was that the women prisoners 'will keep having babies.' The fathers are either guards or other prisoners. That terrible cruelties and even murders have frequently taken place in these camps, without anyone being punished, is certain. A certain deputy warden, a rough, but apparently good-hearted fellow, told me he had often had to flog women. I asked him how he did it. He said, 'By turning her dress back over her head and laying on.' But he added that in his State a rule had now been made that women should be flogged over the shoulders. In the county camps, it should be remembered, such rules can rarely be enforced."

Altogether one has to conclude, after reading the pamphlet, that America in its prison administration, as in many other things, runs to extremes.

INDIAN NOTES.

MINERAL WEALTH OF INDIA.

The statistics just published of mineral products in India for the ten years 1894 to 1903, show that besides the steady rise in output from Kolar where the gold-mining industry has gradually expanded since 1885, and during the past year reached an output of 600,000 ounces, work has begun in the Nizam's dominions, and during the ten months, February to December 1903, 3,414 ounces of gold were raised. In Burma there has been a decline in the output from 2,179 ounces in 1902 to 1,095 ounces in 1903, on account of the exhaustion of the reefs in the Katha district. A certain amount of washing for gold is carried on in the rivers of the Punjab, Chota Nagpur, and Burma, and dredging operations with promising results have begun in the upper reaches of the Irrawadi river.

SALT WEALTH.

The production of salt in India, which averages about a million tons annually, fluctuates with the seasons. The total in 1903 was only 894,840 tons owing to the much smaller production in Bombay and Madras. In consequence of apprehensions with regard to the diminution of the supply, which varies greatly, and apparent deterioration in quality of the product from the Sambhar Lake, an examination of the salt resources of the lake is now being conducted by the Geological Survey, and an estimate will be made of the total reserves, as well as of the accompanying compounds which interfere with the crystallization of the sodium chloride. The largest proportion of salt produced in India is, however, sea salt made on the coast in Sind, Bombay, Madras, Burma, and Aden. The quantity so made on the Indian coasts in 1903 represented more than two-thirds of the whole production.

POWERS OF A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

One Naramba Goundan was served with a notice by the Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Reilly, at Tindivanam, calling on him to show cause why he should not be bound over to be a good behaviour for one year. On the next day the Head Assistant Magistrate cancelled the order under Section 119 C.P.C. after a regular enquiry; but the police of the district moved the District Magistrate of South Arcot, Mr. E. B. Elwin, to revise this order. The District Magistrate set aside the order of discharge, and ordered further enquiry by the Head Quarter Deputy Magistrate, who directed Naramba Goundan to be imprisoned for one year, unless he furnished security in the meantime, and this order was upheld by Mr. Elwin. The Sessions Judge of South Arcot, Mr. A. C. Tate, referred the case for the orders of the High Court on the ground that an order of discharge passed under Section 119 C. P. C. was final, and that the District Magistrate had no power under Section 437 to order a further enquiry—vide 27 Calcutta 662. The case came on for disposal before their Lordships Mr. Justice Boddam and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, who agreed with the Sessions Judge, and directed the discharge of Naramba Goundan.

M. MOBERLEY AND THE MADURA BAR.

A question of some importance to the legal profession has arisen in connection with the absence of the Government Pleader and his powers to depute another pleader to act for him in his absence. Three criminal appeals were posted for hearing to a certain date and in each of these the District Magistrate had instructed the Government Pleader to oppose the appeals. The Government Pleader had applied for leave. The leave was granted and a substitute appointed but formal orders were not issued. The Government Pleader requested the Acting Government Pleader, but he was not able to appear as he had once appeared on the opposite side. The name of a certain other pleader was communicated to the Judge, but that pleader being absent another was asked to appear in support of the conviction. The last named pleader wished to address the Court but was not allowed as his name was not communicated, and as he had no "loans standi." The appeal was allowed to be argued by applicants the Crown being unrepresented. The question that has arisen is whether the procedure of the learned Sessions Judge is regular and legal, whether a Government can instruct a pleader without intimating the name to the Judge, and whether such pleader could legally insist on being heard.

REVERSAL OF DEATH SENTENCE.

The Bombay High Court lately disposed of an appeal made by Kanu Lakhu, who was sentenced to death for the offence of the murder of one Kondu Dhotu, by Mr. A. R. Bonus, Additional Sessions Judge of Kolaba, in August last. The facts of the case are that the accused cut the deceased, Kondu Dhotu, down with a sickle. After the deceased was down, the accused continued to strike him. This was witnessed by Rami, the deceased's wife, and accused's paramour. It appeared the deceased came on the scene when the accused and deceased's wife were talking together. Deceased began to use abusive language in an impetuous manner and a scuffle ensued. There was nothing except the accused's own statement, the Sessions Judge said, to show that deceased attempted to strike accused with his sickle. The accused was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. Their lordship, in disposing of the appeal, remarked that the Additional Sessions Judge had not proceeded in this case in accordance with law. He had taken no evidence. The Assistant Sessions Judge had dealt with the evidence recorded not by himself but by the committing Magistrate. Their lordships reversed the conviction recorded, set aside the sentence, and sent the case back in order that it might be retried according to law on evidence duly recorded.

Nothing Like Experience.—"One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about." Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure cholera morbus, and he will most likely forget it before the end of the day. Let him have a severe attack of that disease, feel that he is about to die, use this remedy, and earn from his own experience how quickly it gives relief, and he will remember it all his life, or sale by

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THE CAR FESTIVAL AT SRIVILLIPUTUR.

The district authorities, writes a correspondent to the "Hindu," did not reconsider the order that the car should not be dragged unless iron axles were fitted. The Trustees of the temple represented to the Executive Engineer to permit them to drag the car with the usual wooden axles. But he refused to take the responsibility on himself with a remark that the Trustees had disregarded his estimate for providing the car with iron axles. A memorial signed by the inhabitants of the town to the Government did not serve any useful purpose. The Trustees were obliged to remove the deities from the car to a temporarily erected car which was dragged on the night of the 8th instant without any ceremonies. It is a pity that the authorities have not showed any deference to the feelings of the Hindu public. The car at Srivilliputur is bigger than several cars in Southern India and the festival is viewed as very important.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

At the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Subramania Aiyar and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, Mr. T. Richmond argued a referred trial against the convictions by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore of Marenthen Govindan and two others on charges of murder, murder in the commission of dacoity and attempt at murder. The first and the second accused were sentenced to death, and the third accused to transportation for life. The case for the prosecution was that the accused along with several others went to the hut of a railway watchman between Erode and Cauvery Stations, and caused the death of one Rama Goudan, a line watchman, besides seriously wounding another watchman, Ardhadari Goundan, in the commission of the offence of dacoity. Their Lordships held that there were good grounds for modifying the sentence of death to one of transportation for life. The appellants were all accordingly sentenced to transportation for life.

THE TRICHINOPOLY SCANDAL.

Mr. R. Ragoonath Row writes to the "Hindu":—A valued correspondent of yours has boldly stated many truths in his communication published in your issue of the 29th August 1904. Some of his statements relate to incidents which are only repetitions of what actually took place when I was a full power magistrate. The correspondent is right when he says that it is a popular belief that the Government and the Board of Revenue support the Collector and do not correct and control them and keep straight as administrators of law and justice. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule specially during the present "regime." It is a fact that many Sub-Magistrates convict people against their convictions in cases of Police, Forest and Salt Departments. They often publicly confess that they do so. The writer of the aforesaid correspondence says that we ought to feel thankful for the ever-to-be famous Resolution of the Government of a Civilian Governor. It is so. The Resolution has given immense satisfaction to the people and made them more loyal to British Government. At a meeting for a special object, which I had of late to preside, a Hindu gentleman proposed a vote of thanks to Government for the Resolution, but it was not carried, simply because the occasion was not a suitable one, although all agreed that thanks were due to Government.

HAIR SPLITTING IN LAW COURTS.

A case was recently heard at the Chief Court, Punjab, in which a Deputy Commissioner was found to have in rather a queer way attempted at hair-splitting in regard to the term labourer. One Imam-ud-din entered into agreement with the complainant's dramatic company to serve as an actor for two years on certain terms. He subsequently left the service suddenly without any notice; hence he was prosecuted under Section 492, Indian Penal Code. The case was originally heard by a first class Magistrate of Ludhiana, who held that the accused, an actor, was not an artificer, workman or labourer within the meaning of the section, and that the prosecution, therefore, did not lie. He dismissed the complaint accordingly. The complainant applied to the District Magistrate for revision of this order, and he accepted the application on the ground that "a workman is a man who works, and a labourer one who labours. Acting is labour." So he set aside the Magistrate's order and sent the case to another Magistrate for trial. Thereupon, the accused appealed to the Chief Court, which set aside the District Magistrate's order. The following remarks are called from the Chief Court's order:—The District Magistrate may have a strong opinion on the subject and no doubt in his mind as regards the interpretation, but the reasons he gives for setting aside the view of the first Court are somewhat startling. If because acting is labour, and a man who labours is a labourer,.....there is not an office, judicial, executive,.....however high it may be, the holder of which cannot be brought under the same category. But this would be reducing the construction to an absurdity.

Pyrag, a bearer of a European gentleman, was convicted the other day by the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad and sentenced to 8 days' rigorous imprisonment under section 34 of the Police Act, for being drunk and disorderly on Canning Road and for assaulting without provocation a European gentleman who was passing by.

Rain fell in all but Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar districts. Over six inches were recorded in Cawnpore, while Hardoi, Unao, Rae Bareilly, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Benares and Banda received from two to over four inches. More rain is still wanted for late crops. Irrigation is being resorted to in places. Early autumn crops are harvested. Standing crops are doing well, but cotton, 'juar' and 'bajra' are reported to have been affected to some extent by excessive rain in Cawnpore. Preparation of fields for spring crops is in progress. Supplies and fodder are sufficient and prices show a tendency to rise in places.

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THE ARRACH SENSATION.

THE AGA'S CASE.

Arrach, Sept. 16.

The sensational Arrach case, in which a young member of the Royal family of Tipu Sultan was humiliated and treated like a common felon for no fault of his, has seen another development. On 26th August last Aga Sultan Wahiddin Haider, son of Aga Sultan Tafazzul Hussain, preferred a complaint in the Court of Babu Rajani Prashad Neogi, Deputy Magistrate, for wrongful confinement and house-trespass against three peons of Ballia and two local peons of the Nazaret Department. The case has created a great sensation in the town as the son of an old ruling family is concerned. Aga Tafazzul Hussain, the complainant's father, is the grandson of the grand daughter of Tipu Sultan. He is therefore universally esteemed by the public.

The facts of the case so far elicited appear to be that on the 25th August last while the complainant Sultan Wahiddin was sitting in his Zenana, three peons of Ballia and two local peons, armed with a warrant of arrest on account of some Government dues outstanding against his father who was absent on some business, unlawfully entered the house and forcibly dragged him out despite a strong protest on the part of the females. The peons took the boy (complainant) to the Collector who in view of the serious irregularity committed at once released him.

The complainant, Aga Sultan Wahiddin Haider on solemn affirmation stated:— "I complain against (1) Gansi Mian and four others whose names I do not know. They entered into my house at 2 p. m. with a warrant. The warrant was not against me and I do not know what was the amount covered by the warrant. The accused caught hold of me and dragged me out of my house. My female members had tried to keep me inside. They were also dragged out with me. The accused gave me pushes and dragged me and produced me before the Collector who ordered my release. The warrant was for the arrest of Aga Sultan Tafazzul Hussain, my father. He was not at home."

On 8th September last the case was made over to Moulvi Mohamed Raza Karim, Deputy Magistrate, for judicial enquiries. As a result of the enquiries, summonses have been now issued under Sections 342 and 418 I. P. O. against Hasan Ali and Safdar Ali, peons of Ballia and Akhwa Singh of Arrach to appear on the 22nd September the date of the trial.

PETITION AGAINST AN ORDER OF ACQUITTAL.

Writes our Hooghly correspondent:—One Sital Chaki, residing in the village of Rajbatti, thana Kistnagore, lodged a complaint before the Sub-divisional Officer of Serampore charging Babu Raj Narain Mookerjee, an influential zemindar of Uttarpara, and his durwans under sections 452, 341 and 323 I.P.O. (house trespass, wrongful confinement, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt). It is said that his father Ramnath Chaki was severely beaten by the durwans and taken by them from his house to the kutcherry house of Raj Narain Babu at Gultia and there again after being beaten was confined and kept in confinement from place to place until he was rescued by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Babu Bidhu Bhushan Chuckerbutty. The durwans were placed on their trial before Mr. Stinton, who took into account the circumstances of the case, the state of feeling between the parties, the partiality of the witnesses, the fact that the original witnesses have not been examined, the discrepancies and improbabilities with which the evidence teems and the alterations and additions made in the original story. He also held that the charges framed against them had not been established. He therefore declared the case to be false, and accordingly acquitted the accused.

A petition has been filed before the District Magistrate of Hooghly praying that the records of this case be examined with a view to determine whether or not for the ends of justice it is necessary to move the local Government for preferring an appeal against the said order of acquittal under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

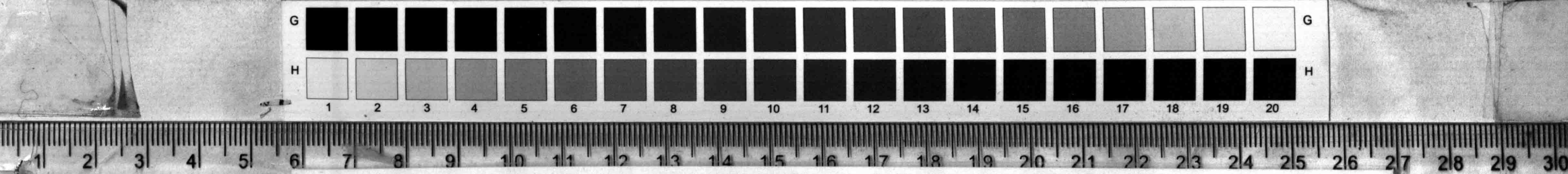
The points urged require consideration, and they seem to have been overlooked by the learned Sub-divisional Officer of Serampore, viz., (a) That in this country people are found generally to clothe a true fact with a garb of exaggeration but on that account a case substantially true should not have been thrown out; (b) The observations of the learned Magistrate with regard to this case would tend to show that he believes that complainant's father Ramnath was beaten and taken to the kutcherry by the durwans but that the manner in which he is stated to have been dragged and beaten and the subsequent story about his confinement in the Gultia kutcherry and other places is an exaggeration; (c) That upon a consideration of the evidence it would appear that although there may be a reasonable doubt about an offence under section 452, there cannot be any reasonable doubt about the offences under section 341 and coupled with the medical evidence under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

The case against Mr. Macleah, Executive Engineer, Travancore, is still dragging its weary length along. The alleged charges against him are misappropriation, breach of trust, etc. Another case also cropped up during the trial of this case owing to a reported attempt of bribe Mr. Vernebo.

In connection with the recent discussion upon the Indian salt duty in the House of Commons it may be noted that the issue of salt in India Proper from the 1st April to the 31st August this year was 12,78,150 maunds greater than last year—the first year of the decreased duty, and 15,82,405 maunds greater than in 1902. On the other hand, the increased consumption led to an increase of duty as compared with the same period of last year of Rs. 25,55,272, though this was some 40 lakhs below the amount realised in the five months of 1902, when the old duty was realised.

The idea which some people have that chronic diarrhoea is incurable is a mistake. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only gives immediate relief but will effect a permanent cure. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by

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NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

Reports from Vladivostok state that repairs to the cruisers *Rosita* and *Gromoboi* are progressing rapidly and will be finished shortly.

The long-expected great battle appears to have begun in earnest, although news is still far from full.

A German correspondent at Liaoyang asserts that there were about half a million men in the presence of each other on Tuesday, but this is perhaps an exaggeration.

A Tokio correspondent telegraphs that a gold mine, believed to be of considerable extent and richness, and capable of producing two to three millions sterling annually, has been discovered in the Kesen district of Rihugen Province on Government property.

A long despatch for the *Telegraph* correspondent in Monday's "Times" argues that the German Emperor and government have been showing a strong leaning towards Russia throughout the war and attributes it to a fear that a Japanese success would jeopardise Germany's efforts to establish herself as paramount power in Shantung.

The Czar telegraphed to General Kuropatkin on the 24: "During the Christening of the *Cesarevitch* the *Czaritsa* and myself requested the army and navy in our hearts to stand sponsors for his Imperial Highness. May God preserve, during the *Cesarevitch's* whole life, the moral bonds between him and all ranks of the Army and Navy, from the commanders to soldiers and seamen."

The Petersburg correspondent of the "Express" states that an army of 160,000 disciplined regular troops is being prepared for despatch to Harbin. They are vastly superior in quality to the Siberian now fighting, and it will be their task to start the winter campaign or relieve Kuropatkin if he is besieged in Liaoyang or Mukden. The correspondent adds that the feeling in St. Petersburg is that Russia will in time exhaust the Japanese reserve of men which at the present rate will only last eight months.

The battle which has been raging for the last few days is probably one of the most obstinately contested and bloody on record. The Japanese officially estimate their losses since Monday at ten thousand. The Russian loss is unknown, but must have been extremely heavy. Some reports put the loss on both sides at 25,000. The combined movements which led to the victory were apparently most brilliant military achievements. Kuroki, commencing with a flanking movement on Wednesday night and the next day his centre and right crossed the Taite, near Liutdowan then advanced towards Hsianghufen and occupied a line from Hangalazai to Tzuatou. General Nudchik's right column resumed the frontal attack on Wednesday morning. Several assaults proved futile but finally being reinforced they secured a position on an eminence south-west of Hsinlitun, whence they delivered a final and effective charge on Thursday morning. Meanwhile the centre column pressed the Russians against the railway and with a portion of the left column succeeded in repulsing a series of assaults. The Russians began to retreat from their position on the right and centre early on Thursday.

THE SITUATION.

Kuropatkin's official despatch on the recent fighting fills a few of the gaps left in the story of Liaoyang—if we may suppose Reuters' telegraphic summary gives a fair idea of the report, which is rather hard to believe seeing that we are told that French critics praise the despatch. As optimised in the telegram it is really quite as remarkable for what is not in it as for what is. Indeed, always assuming Reuters has given us all that has been published, the despatch bears such clear evidence of the censor's hand that one is in some doubt as to how far what is there published can be accepted at its face value. Clearly, as written by the Russian Commander-in-Chief, the despatch covered the whole story from the retirements on to Liaoyang up to the arrival at Mukden: as it appears in the telegram we have a brief defence of the retirement upon the main works at Liaoyang and then a sudden jump to the story of the falling of Kuroki's turning movement. It is true that Russian accounts of intervening actions have been published from time to time in the last fortnight, but it is hard to suppose that this detailed report would omit all mention of the most important phases of the fighting, and would cover only the first and last acts of the drama. The details missing must have been suppressed in St. Petersburg. There is no word allowed of the sanguinary conflict with Oku's magnificent infantry, who drove Kuropatkin across the Tai-tse-ho in great confusion; there is no mention of the undoubted peril of the Russians during certain stages of the retreat. However, even as it stands, the record can hardly be called pleasant reading for the Russian public. An indefinite number of guns were lost in the preliminary retirement on Liaoyang—a Japanese despatch mentioning 16, and a Russian telegram 46. North of the Tai-tse Kuropatkin's forces were confessedly unable to achieve their object. The Russian General states that he resolved to concentrate his army at Yen-tai, outflank Kuroki, and hurl him back upon the Tai-tse. But in this attempt he was altogether unsuccessful. Not only did he fail to hurl Kuroki back upon the river, but the Japanese by superior mobility and determined fighting succeeded in gaining such a predominating position that it was Kuropatkin's troops who had to retire. On the other hand Kuroki's communications were cut, and his army must have been in great danger of envelopment, but the maze in which Orloff's troops became involved, and the indomitable pluck of Kuroki's infantry, saved the situation. One would like to hear a full account of the orderly retirement upon Mukden of the Russians harassed by "Kuroki's furious attacks," and the statement that "nothing was abandoned from the 30th ultimo till the arrival at Mukden" is very curious, and looks rather like a censor's ingenious interpolation, for apart from the fact that the heaviest fighting at Liaoyang itself occurred after the 30th, and the retreat of the Russians did not begin until the evening of the 1st, Russian telegrams have already told us of depleted food reserves and the loss of quantities of food during the retreat, while if we are to believe the reports to-day the Russian troops reached Mukden in a state of panic. The puzzle of the various telegrams, in fact, is complete.—"Pioneer."

BEFORE LIAOYANG.

A LONG BATTLE.

Colombo, Sept. 15.

The brunt of the recent fighting south of Liaoyang was borne on the Russian side, by the Siberian Regiment.

The Japanese at Langtsechan commanded the Russian position, forcing back the enemy's centre and right wing and compelling them to evacuate Anshanchan, where the Russian casualties numbered 300.

The six Russian guns, abandoned at the Tsukan rapids, were brought by the Japanese into the fighting line within ten miles south-east of Liaoyang.

The Russians admit that the Japanese are able to defeat them in detail among the mountains, and claim that their gradual retirement renders their position safer.

It is reported at Tokio that General Kuroki has occupied a section of the railway southward of Mukden, across Kuropatkin's direct line of retreat.

While General Kuroki, along the Saimateo road, towards Liaoyang, was routing and inflicting serious losses on the Russians, Generals Oku and Nodzu hurried north on the heels of the fugitives from Anshanchan, the evacuation of that post leaving the railway below Liaoyang practically open.

Accounts from Japanese sources, received recently, report three days' desperate fighting at Anping and Ashanchan.

The Japanese First Army, at midnight, attacked a steep, strongly fortified eminence at Anping. The position was defended by the Russians, and captured by the Japanese at the bayonet's point. The Russians were strongly reinforced, and stubbornly defended the second and third lines of defence. The artillery fire is described as very deadly. The Japanese fire was comparatively ineffective, owing to the inability of their gunners to secure good positions.

After repulsing all attempts to regain the captured positions, the Japanese gradually drove the enemy towards the valley of the Taite river, and another column attacked the eminence north of Taischoukon.

The superiority of the Russian artillery forced the Japanese left to retreat, but the centre pierced and completely divided the Russian lines, though the right and left wings held firm.

Ultimately, after repulsing two assaults, the Japanese captured eight guns.

The fiercest fighting occurred on the 26th night at Hangsalang and Kunchanglung.

The Russians, besides keeping up a fierce rifle fire, rolled boulders down the hills.

The Russians, numbering 65 battalions, retreated towards Liaoyang.

The following morning the Japanese prepared to attack, and subsequently pursued and overtook the Russians, compelling them to retreat in utter confusion to Shaho with the loss of ten guns, much ammunition and many transport waggons.

RUSSIA AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

London, Sept. 2.

The Russian correspondent of the "Times" says that the news of the reappearance of the *Smolensk* in South African waters unquestionably causes something like consternation in those official circles at St. Petersburg in which old-fashioned traditions of responsible diplomacy still survive. Shipping and underwriting circles are by no means satisfied with Mr. Balfour's statement of last week. They maintain that Russia is unquestionably discriminating in favour of German ships. The "Express" publishes a list of neutral vessels overhauled, stopped, seized, etc., by both belligerents since the beginning of the war. The number seized, etc., by Russians is given as: British 39, German 7, other nationalities 8, total 46. By the Japanese: British 2, Norwegian 7, other nationalities 8, total 17.

PORT ARTHUR.

A Central News telegram from Tientsin says that an official message from Port Arthur gives details of the siege since August 24th, on which day there was a vigorous attack. The bombardment was renewed on the 25th for three hours, shells being thrown into the new town and several buildings were set on fire. On the 26th the magazines were bombarded and in evening the cannonade was directed against Tientsin and the ships in harbour; on the 27th 28th, and 29th the bombardment was general all batteries taking part. The Japanese suffered heavy loss. There was a lull in the firing till the 31st. Not a shot was fired on the thirtieth. Up to that day the Japanese had only brought two siege batteries into play and their attacks were repulsed, their losses are unknown but are believed to be heavy. An emphatic denial is given to the report that the Japanese possess any of the forts. There has been a cessation of heavy firing since Wednesday. A strong column is reported to be moving south to Liaotian in order to effect a strict blockade of the town. A Russian steamer engaged in clearing mines struck a mine on Wednesday and was destroyed; the loss of life is unknown.

A Tientsin telegram to-day says that every hope of the safety of the German and French attaches who left Port Arthur in a junk which was missing has been abandoned.

A Tokio telegram says that popular estimates now place the date of the fall of Port Arthur at late in September.

Recently a committee met at the house of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, to devise means for celebrating the silver jubilee of the Nizam's reign. Several suggestions as to the best way to commemorate the event were made, and will be taken into consideration at the future sittings of the committee. It is expected that the establishment of some permanent and useful institution will mark the occasion.

On Monday last Yusuf, the son of Now-coury, confectioner of South Road, and three others were placed on their trial before Mr. S. E. Anthony, Magistrate of the 1st class Allahabad, for having trespassed into the house of Mr. Harper, an employee of the E. I. Railway and threatened to assault him. It seems there was some dispute as regards the payment of some bills which lead to the above incident. The accused are being defended by Messrs. Hari Mohun Roy and B. C. Mookerji. The case is proceeding.

With regard to the Punjab Pre-emption Bill, we understand a very material modification has been made by the Committee which recently sat at Simla. The Bill has been again submitted to the Government of India.

Those concerned in the industry may be interested to learn that this year's sandalwood sales of the Mysore State are to take place between the 19th November and the 19th December. The total quantity to be offered for sale is about 2,300 tons distributed between the Mysore, Bangalore, Hassan, Kadir and Shimoga Districts.

The six men, who were being tried for rioting and murder before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The opposite faction Mahesh Prasad, a rich zemindar and nine of his party were placed in the dock on Tuesday for the same offences. The case is proceeding.

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WHAT IT CURES.—It cures acute and chronic Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Running, Waite, Urethritis, 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, nervous debility, giddiness of the brain, and low spirits, loss of vital forces, mental and bodily 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 to kidneys or alimentary canal. It contains no poisonous ingredients.

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Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col. I. M. S. M. A., M. D. F. R. C. S. (Edin) S. Sc. (Cambridge) P. H. 1. 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."

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."

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."

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."

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

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."

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

Dr. 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."

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

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

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."

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