

Anrita Patrika Bazar

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CALCUTTA, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.

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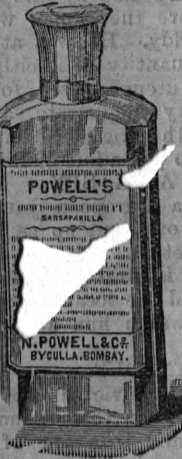
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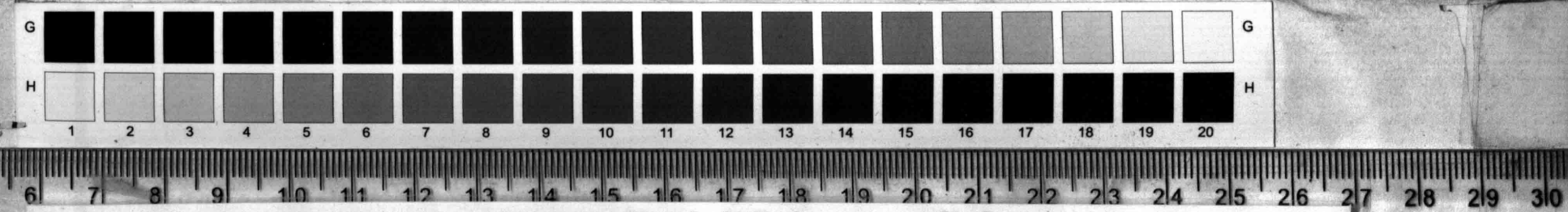
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High Court—Sept. 22.

VACATION BENCH.

(Before Justices Harin, and Pargiter.)

APPEAL BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT. APPEAL DISMISSED.

This was an appeal preferred by the Local Government against the order of the Deputy Magistrate of Nilphemari, dated the 23rd March 1904, acquitting the respondent Darpa Narain Dass on a charge under section 411 I.P.C. with respect to certain currency notes.

The notes in question were proved to have been handed over to one Kir Narain Dass in exchange for cash by a money-changer named Himatulla. Kir Narain Dass kept them in his house and on the night of the 26th June 1903 the house was broken into by burglars; a considerable quantity of property was stolen and among the stolen property were the notes which had been paid by Himatulla.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the Crown. Babu Shiba Prosonno Bhattacharjya appeared for the defence.

Their Lordships were of opinion that although the case might be regarded as one of very grave suspicions, they should not be justified on the evidence which had been placed before them in setting aside the order of acquittal. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal.

A REFERENCE CASE. This was a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Mysensing under the provisions of section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, he having disagreed with the verdict of the majority of the jury in the case in which one Gazi Shaik was charged alternately with having committed an offence under section 395 I.P.C. or under section 412 I.P.C.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the Crown. Babu Dasarathi Sanyal appeared for the accused.

Their Lordships discharged and acquitted the accused. In delivering judgment their Lordships remarked: "There is one curious and unexplained fact and that is that the accused person was taken into custody on the 22nd April and was detained in the custody for two months and some weeks. There is no explanation why this unusual and improper course was followed."

AN ASSISTANT SURGEON IN DIFFICULTY.

In this case, it will be remembered, that Babu Mohendra Nath Dutta, Assistant Surgeon of Naranguni, moved this Hon'ble Court to set aside the order of prosecution, passed against him under sections 193 and 215 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Jackson, who appeared for the Assistant Surgeon, after commenting on the evidence at a considerable length said that the result of this case, if it was allowed to go on, would be that no doctor would give his evidence independently. There was no evidence to the effect that the Assistant Surgeon did say that for the purpose of saving any body. There was absolutely no motive.

Their Lordships then delivered the following judgment:—"This is an application for a rule to show cause why certain proceedings taken against the doctor, an Assistant Surgeon, for giving false evidence should not be stayed. The facts are that a dead body was discovered and the Assistant Surgeon deposed positively that the dead body was very much decomposed, the genital organ and the testicles had not been cut off. This evidence was directly in the teeth of the evidence which was given by the other witnesses, who had the opportunity of seeing the body and who were all clearly positive that these organs had been cut away.

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NOTES FROM SOUTH INDIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Camp Kumbakonam, Sept. 15.

FORGERY BY A SUB-MAGISTRATE.

The particulars of the case have already appeared in these columns and the following is a brief summary of the evidence both in the examination-in-chief and the cross-examination. Mr. Richmond, Bar-at-Law, defends the accused R. Ram Chandra Iyer, B.A., and the Public Prosecutor conducts the prosecution. Mr. A. R. Banerjee, M.A., I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, tries the case.

THE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The offence with which accused is charged is the fabrication of false public documents alleged to be the statements of the accused's clerks and copyists regarding certain words of contempt used to the said Magistrate on the bench by a pleader of Shiyali who appeared before him on the 4th January last in an assault case against his client, a woman, and to be the same Magistrate's proceedings he passed on the 4th January in open Court giving sanction to prosecute the pleader for those objectionable words and to send both of them to the Divisional Magistrate at Mayanearam for disposal antedating them as the 4th, while according to the prosecution, those statements were actually taken on the 10th January last and the proceedings, etc., sent on the 10th. One other circumstance which needs to be told here for a proper understanding of this case is that the said pleader, who also allege to have been abused by accused in open Court, besides complaining of it to the District Collector filed also a civil suit for damages in the local Munsif's Court on the 8th January, that is, four days after the incident. In that plaint the altercation between the Sub-Magistrate and the Pleader is set forth thus:—

After the complainant's deposition in the assault case was over, the Sub-Magistrate remarked, "What case is this? Why a Vakil for this case? The beating is not enough, you should have been beaten more." Vakil to Court.—"Suppose the owner of the house your Honour occupies asks your Honour to vacate it, but it is not vacated, and the landlord commit assault and take forcible possession of the house? The only remedy is to file a civil suit for ejection and the landlord cannot take the law in his own hands."

The Sub-Magistrate angrily said:—"Why you take the Court as an example, a stupid man, a foolish man, old fool, having no sense, a bellystarved man, talkative, go out of Court, don't appear before me hereafter."

The pleader on explaining to the Court that he was a long practising etc., the Magistrate went on with the case. The pleader left the court.

The case for the prosecution is that the Sub-Magistrate hearing of this civil suit against him on the 8th January forwarded to the Divisional Magistrate his order of sanction charging the said pleader with contempt of court by using these words, as the Sub-Magistrate represented them:—

By Pleader to Court "If some persons took possession of the house occupied by the Court and forcibly ejected the Court and disgracefully pushed it outside by the neck, then only the Court would understand the position of my client." The Sub-Magistrate has added in the proceedings that the pleader admitted his wrong and asked for pardon and that he repented he would not excuse it.

When the sanction order against the pleader reached the Deputy Collector he summoned the accused as also the clerks of the Sub-Magistrate's Court, and held a regular enquiry on the 18th February. The finding was that the accused was discharged and that the proceedings appeared to him to be antedated. This report resulted in the suspension of the Sub-Magistrate by the Collector and the present prosecution for forgery ordered by the Board of Revenue. Meanwhile on the intercession of the accused and friends the civil suit was compromised on the 27th January.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

On the prosecution side the Head-clerk of the Sub-Magistrate's Court, another clerk, two copyists, the despatching clerk, and the said aggrieved pleader were all examined and cross-examined. Every one of these subordinates of the accused stated that on Sunday the 10th January 1904 the Sub-Magistrate sent for them from the office whether they were on work, in his house at about 4 p.m. that the accused took the statements and got them signed, purporting to relate to the contemptuous words used by the pleader on the 4th January in Court, that they all had perforce signed them in due obedience to their master's order, that they did not know then that the papers were going to be predated, that no such statements were taken on the 4th, that the clerk knew they were, all doing a wrong thereby but trusted to speak the truth if it should be enquired into by the higher authorities and that accordingly they all deposed so at every enquiry. The despatching clerk also stated that on the Sunday in question the Sub-Magistrate and Head-clerk sent for service labels and office covers from the former's house and despatched a letter to the Deputy Collector. They have all spoken to the fabrication of their own statements as dictated by the Sub-Magistrate and to the proceedings being passed not on the 4th. Pleader Krishnasami Iyer has stated that he heard of the sanction proceedings on the 14th January and believed they were not despatched on the 4th, that no such statements were taken from the office clerks on the 4th, and that he did not consult any one at Shiyali on the matter till he got summons as accused in the sanction case.

The other batch of witnesses for the prosecution consisted of two Vakils at Shiyali. They have stated to the effect that pleader Krishnasami reported on 4th January that the Sub-Magistrate had abused him down right in open Court, that he had reported to the Collector of the same, and that they compromised the civil suit and that the Sub-Magistrate was usually harsh and unpopular. They have also been examined by the Deputy Collector.

The defence have cited a few witnesses, their examination being posted to 23rd inst.

MALABAR NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Calicut, Sept. 15.

DISPUTE OVER A BURRIAL.

A Mappillah Priest of East Coast died at Trichonopoly a few days ago. Before his death a Mosque was built at his expense at Balliapattam, in North Malabar, where, it was arranged with his disciples, his body should be buried after his death. As soon as the Priest died, his followers tried to bury the body at the Mosque. Another faction of Mappillahs objected to it and put in a petition stating that there was a likelihood of the breach of the peace. When the dead-body was brought out the opponents, more than 4000 in number, gathered together at the station. The Police and the Magistrate arrived on the scene and they followed the dead-body as far as the Mosque, and it was buried at the Mosque as previously arranged by the deceased.

SUDDEN DEATH.

An aged Mappilah of Tirur was the defendant in a civil suit brought against him by his nephew. The defendant was cited as witness by the plaintiff. While in the witness-box, he replied to a question put by the opposite party that he was not willing to swear or to accept the swearing of his nephew. As soon as he gave this reply, he fell down senseless on the floor and died after a few seconds. The Sub-Judge, however, dismissed the suit.

ABKARI CASE.

The Salt and Abkari Sub-Inspector of Chavayoor, accompanied by some of his peons, went to search a tapper's house to see whether toddy was illicitly distilled by him there. When they arrived there the tapper was in the act of distilling toddy. He was at once arrested with a large quantity of illicitly distilled arrack and the utensils used for the purpose. The Stationary Magistrate, awarded the accused 6 months rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

SUSPECTED AS A SPY.

On Wednesday last a European youth of about 25, named Horriyor, got up as a passenger by train and returned to Chery on the same day. It is said that he was suspected at Madras and the local police had previous intimation to watch him and report his movements.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Town-Magistrate convicted and sentenced a District Court Peon to four months rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of £50. There was another case against the same peon in which he was fined Rs. 15.—A station House officer of Walwanad was assaulted by some Mappillahs who were out hunting. A complaint has been lodged before the Magistrate. The complainant says that he was assaulted when he arrested an unlicensed gun, which was found with them. The Mappillahs say that they had in possession a spear which was forcibly taken away by the officer. The case is under a vigorous enquiry.—Mr. Tottenham, the special First-class Magistrate, paid a visit to the Vandoor Sub-Registrar's office unexpectedly. He wanted the Sub-Registrar to show the registration fee collection. The Sub-Registrar replied that it was with the Head Clerk, who had gone to Manjeri. Mr. Tottenham is personally looking after everything in his Division.

HOOGLHY ITEMS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, Sept. 19.

A CONVICTION.

In the case, already reported in the 'Patrika' of the 14th September, headed 'A Husband in Difficulty,' judgment has been delivered by the Assistant Magistrate of Hooghly convicting all the accused under Sec. 448 I.P.C. (house trespass). The husband Sahadat has been fined Rs. 20, and the three constables attached to Pundooah Thana Rs. 10 each. An appeal will shortly be filed.

A FATAL MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Mr. P.L. Roy, the well-known Barrister of the Calcutta High Court, appeared before the new Sessions Judge of Hooghly, Mr. S. C. Mullick, I.C.S., and argued at great length an appeal preferred by one Upendra Nath Mondul of Gourbhaty under thanna Arambagh against the sentences, under sections 326 and 342 I.P.C., for 2 years' and 2 months' respectively with hard labour passed on him by Babu H.B. Dey, Deputy Magistrate of Arambagh. His Honour after going through the records carefully and after hearing patiently the learned counsel for the appellant dismissed the appeal upholding the conviction and sentence of the lower Court. The facts of the case for the prosecution are briefly as follows:—On the night of 20th June last at about 7 P.M. one Dino Nath Saha, who was not in good terms with the appellant Upendra Nath Mondul, a man in affluent circumstance, while passing by the side of the shop of Upendra was seized and dragged into the parlour house of Soshi Mondul by Upendra, Surendra and Monindra (his son and cousin) and Hem (servant). Upendra had a 'katari' in his hand. He gave a cut on the head of Dino Nath. Then Dino Nath was taken to the space between the two side-rooms in the parlour. There Upendra inflicted another stroke on the head of Dino Nath with the 'katari.' On Upendra's asking for a rope it was brought, and with it Dino Nath was tied to a post. Then Upendra kicked him. Surendra and Monindra and Hem also mercilessly belaboured the person of their victim with lathies. Meanwhile Dino Nath's son gave information to the collecting member of the Panchayat, one Prokash Chander Dutt, who quickly came to the spot and sent a report to the Police station at Arambagh. The Sub-Inspector of Police arrived on the scene and took up the enquiry. He immediately had the wounded man removed to the Arambagh Hospital for treatment. On the 22nd idem his wounds were examined by the Assistant Surgeon, and his dying declaration was recorded by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Arambagh on the 26th and on the 28th he succumbed to the injuries sustained. The accused Upendra was sent up under Secs. 326 and 342 I.P.C., and the evidence being conclusive against him he was convicted of the offences he was charged with and sentenced to 2 years' and 2 months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrent. The son and cousin of the accused Upendra and his servant have become 'non est.'

MIRZAPUR SENSATION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Mirzapur, Sept. 16.

MITHU KHAN'S CASE.

REVIEW OF JUDGMENTS.—I.

The judgment of Mr. Tute Joint Magistrate, convicting Mithu Khan under sections 110 and 118, Cr. P. C., and sentencing him to imprisonment for one year without taking into consideration the application in which two Mukhtears offered to stand sureties has already been published in the 'Patrika.' On the 7th instant an appeal was filed in the Court of Mr. Wyndham, the District Magistrate. Along with it an application was also filed praying that Mithu Khan be released on bail pending the decision of the appeal. The case was fixed on the 9th when the argument was concluded. On the 15th instant Mr. Wyndham delivered judgment dismissing the appeal, and in the meantime Mithu Khan is undergoing rigorous imprisonment in the District Jail. This judgment has also appeared in the 'Patrika.'

I propose now to give the readers some idea of the judgments of Messrs Tute and Wyndham. I shall take up

THE JUDGMENT OF MR. TUTE

first. It is a lengthy document. He thus explained how the prosecution came about:—"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 section 110 Cr. P.C. in virtue of which Mithu Khan was arrested. . . . Since he (Mr. Adams) 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."

With this introductory remark as to how the prosecution was initiated, Mr. Tute proceeded to see whether or no the case against the accused was established. He first discussed the evidence of the several people who came forward and deposed to specific acts of violence. These "several people" are seven in number, namely, one dismissed Municipal Choudhary, two corn-parchers, one wood-seller, one carpet-weaver, one cultivator, and one Bengali Brahmin. Mahabir Prasad, whom Mr. Tute designated as a respectable wood-seller and again as "a wood merchant" deposed that Mithu Khan and his gang extorted one rupee from him and he reported against Bachoo only. Bundul, a cultivator, said 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 Rs. 2." Abdul Hakim, a carpet-weaver, "witnessed an attack made by the gang on the house of one Ahmed Ali, and a subsequent attempt to attack the same man while at prayers in the mosque. . . . The case which ensued was thrown out because Fajdar Khan would not let the witness come forward." Here Mr. Tute, it seems, did not properly state the fact. The fact is, as the record shows, that Munshi Yewar Husain, a 3rd class Magistrate, on the 22nd June 1903, discharged or acquitted Mithu Khan and others as the case brought by Ahmad Ali under secs. 143 and 352, I. P. C., was not proved, and on the 24th October 1903 granted permission for, taking steps according to secs. 211 and 193, I. P. C. as Ahmad Ali's statement was false. The prosecution did not produce Mussamat Munha, the widow of Haji Pheku, and her partner Ahmad Ali, to tell the story of their sufferings at the hands of Mithu Khan, but produced Mahabir Prasad and Abdul Hakim presumably to speak for them and Mr. Tute did not take notice of it. Mata Badal, a corn parcher, only attested what Munia Bhujain said about looting her shop. This Munia Bhujain is the mother of Babbu who was convicted and sentenced under secs. 147 and 352, I.P.C., for committing rioting and causing grievous hurt on 1st April 1903 to M. Fajdar Khan, a Mukhtar and father-in-law of Mithu Khan. Mr. Tute says, "Mr. 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." Thrown out or not, the complaint, as the record shows, was not against Mithu Khan, and it was only in her evidence in the present case that Mithu Khan's name was added. Mr. Tute also did not take notice of it. He however remarked about this "important witness for the prosecution,"—"the demeanour of this woman is that of a truthful witness though she is rather incoherent and inclined to weep under cross-examination." Thus Mr. Tute in a way justified, without strongly condemning the statement of the witness, in remarking as one not fit to be relied on. These are the witnesses who deposed to instances of the alleged extortion and violence against Mithu Khan subsequent to April 1903 when Fajdar Khan was assaulted. But Ram Jass, the Choudhary, came with a story of Mithu Khan's violence previous to that period, that is what was said to have happened two years and a half ago. The story was thus put by Mr. Tute in the judgment:—

"Ram Jass, 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 Kharkin in charge of the garden to Mithu's son. The witness would not be found for cross-examination, but his evidence as supported by his written complaint and by the corroborative testimony of Sajjad Hussain, the Circle Inspector, who saw his wounds after the beating."

Now, Mithu Khan's son was presented to

Court and identified by some of the prosecution witnesses. The boy did not appear to be more than 5 or 6 years of age. So at the time of the alleged occurrence the boy's age was about three years. At such an age it was not possible that the boy had walked to a distance of over a couple of miles from his house and shot down "fruit with a pellet bow in a garden." If this is held impossible then the Kharkin's abusing the boy, the boy's going home crying, Mithu and others going to the garden and looting it, Ram Jass telling them not to loot it, being beaten, getting bruises and showing wounds to Circle Inspector Sajjad Hussain, cannot be believed. When so many things depended upon the physical possibility or impossibility of Mithu Khan's son at the time of the alleged occurrence and the boy was boldly presented to Court and identified, is it at all surprising why Ram Jass "would not be found for cross-examination" when the defence demanded it? But the surprise is, that Mr. Tute, without expunging what Ram Jass deposed in his examination-in-chief, sought to support it and put it as an instance of Mithu Khan's violence.

It has not been explained by the prosecution why no action was taken by the police though so many reports made to the Kotwali from time to time of specific instances of violence alleged to have been committed by Mithu Khan. Mr. Tute ought to have taken note of this fact.

Though it was irregular to allow a witness to be examined on behalf of the prosecution after the accused had made his defence, Babu Shri Chandra Banerjee was allowed to be examined. He deposed of an incident as old as 1898 when he was "threatened with a beating by the gang. He put in a case which the Vakils persuaded him to drop." The quotation is from Mr. Tute's judgment. But it is surprising that Mr. Tute did not notice what the witness said in favour of the accused. I quote it from my report:—"For the last 5 or 6 years he (Shri Babu) did not hear any rumour to the effect that Mithu Khan was a man of bad habits. He was too much engaged in business to take notice of what was up in the bazar."

Upon such evidence Mr. Tute supposed that the case was established against the accused. Thus he said in the judgment:—

"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."

NOTES FROM RAMPURHAT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rampurhat, Sept. 12.

We have learnt from reliable sources that one aim on each complaint is realized by the original court peons from the illiterate complainants on the pretext of costs for taking thumb impressions from them on those complaints. We understood Mr. Thompson, one of Mr. Hubback's predecessors, initiated the practice of levying one pice only on such complaints when the local charitable Dispensary fund was in a very straitened condition. But that has now increased fourfold and our information is that the amount thus realized is not made over to the benevolent fund. Would Mr. Hubback as President of the Charitable Dispensary Committee take note of it and inquire?

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

Formerly such honorary posts were very often thrust upon competent local persons than applied for by them as candidates and were more avoided than sought for. But now-days candidates are found in hordes when any such post falls vacant and the same is filled up by candidates in good favor with the authorities than by nomination of competent men in consultation with the public opinion. This system has given rise to many evils. From time to time we have heard in my complaints against several of the present staff of Honorary Magistrates of Rampurhat. There was once a bribery case against one of them. Under the circumstances we hope our worthy District Magistrate would remodel the staff and re-elect a new set, or, at least, remove those who are reputed to be a disgrace to the Bench.

THE JUTE FORECAST.

A BUMPER CROP.

The following summary has been published by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture:—

Explanatory.—Returns were received from Collectors of 26 districts between the 12th and 18th September.

Area under Crop in 1904.—The Collectors now return an area of 28,90,000 acres under crop.

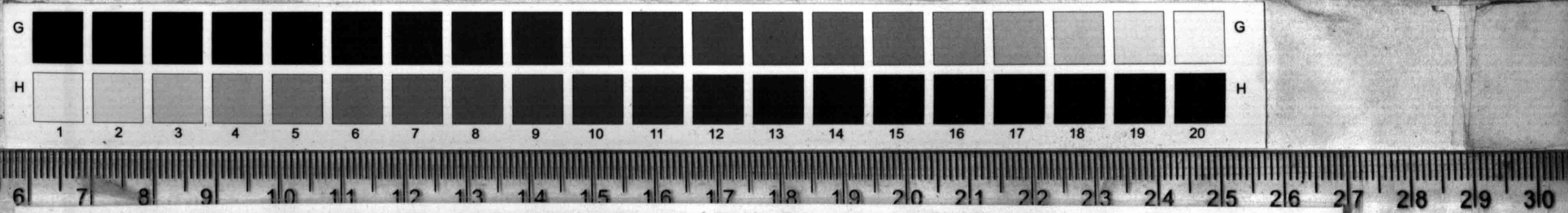
Prospects of the Crop.—Owing to untimely and excessive rain the Collector's estimates are on the whole lower and work out to 76 cent. as against 81 per cent. in the first forecast.

Estimates of Outturn.—I am of opinion that the area under crop does not exceed 28,50,000 acres. Allowing for the tendency to under-estimate, an outturn of 85 per cent. in 28,50,000 acres may be expected. Calculating 3 bales to the acre as 100 per cent. this represent 72-2.3 lakhs of bales.

From Cooch Behar ... 36,000
From Assam ... 46,000
From (average of two years import returns) Nepal ... 38,000

Total ... 1,20,000
Stocks of 1903—Are reported to be very low indeed.

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 Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Raman and Aldool Karam, Calcutta.



THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.

RACE-FEELING IN INDIA AND ITS RESULTS.

THE other day we quoted the story of the Rajah, from Sir Henry Cotton's book, "New India," who had agreed to take off the boot of the subaltern and shampoo his feet. This Rajah will no doubt be blamed everywhere for his want of self-respect, specially in England, where our friends cannot understand why the natives of India do not return blow for blow when insulted.

It is quite true that those who allow themselves to be so grossly insulted without protest, gradually lose their self-respect, but those who, like the subaltern, act in a violent way, injure themselves and their countrymen more than they do their victims.

As a matter of fact, Indians are insulted, though in different ways, not only by lower class Europeans, but even the highest, from the Viceroy downwards.

It is with deep pain that we have to refer to the matter of Webb again. We also know there is scarcely an Englishman who will not hide his face in shame when remembering the facts of the case.

Now, it is quite true that a few helpless Indians were subjected to untold misery and Webb apparently suffered very little.

Indeed, the later outrages like those of Rangon soldiers and the Ninth Lancers would not have been possible but for the atrocious deeds of Webb and others, and the leniency shown to them by British Judges.

The moral atmosphere created in this country by the mal-treatment of the Indians is thus not conducive to the welfare of the rulers.

We are assured by European writers that for this bitter feeling between the two races, the Indians are as much to blame as the Europeans.

What I must add that the strength of dislike between the two races has always been greater on the side of the Englishman than on that of the native.

What did the Prince of Jhauwar do to deserve to be deposed? There was only a trifling difference of opinion between him and his Political Agent, and he asserted his rights.

"I must add that the strength of dislike between the two races has always been greater on the side of the Englishman than on that of the native. Those who know the Indians best will be the first to acknowledge the natural affection and gratefulness of their disposition."

"For my own part I must say that I have often been astonished at the ebullitions of Indian gratitude which are so frequently evoked when English officials, who draw the whole of their salaries from India, have literally done no more than their bare duty by the people of the country in whose service they are employed."

"It is utterly false to say, as has been said, that natives hate Englishmen as such. It is quite true that they do hate Europeans who miss no opportunity to scorn, abuse, and degrade them, or to injure them; but it is equally true that their respect and attachment to such men of Western races as do or mean to do them any good is almost unbounded."

"If there is any increase of dislike between the two races, I must place on record my conviction that the people of India are not responsible for this aggravation of sentiment."

An American phrenologist, after examining the cranium of an Indian said that the people of India had not their inferior faculties, such as vindictiveness, cruelty etc. fully developed, which accounted for their subjugation by other races.

THE PROPOSED RANCHI COLLEGE. The scheme of the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the proposed educational institution at Ranchi as explained by His Honour himself can be expressed in a few words.

The College and the school will be residential ones. The College buildings will be very respectable, if not extravagant. They will be in a wide open space, so that there will be plenty of room for recreation grounds and out-door exercise.

The College will be under the management of the Government, but it will be surrounded by hostels of a non-official character, each under the immediate superintendence of a Professor of the College, and all under the supervision of the Principal.

It would thus appear that, His Honour must bring forward other facts and arguments than those advanced by him to convince the public about the necessity of an institution like the one proposed by him.

As to the financial aspect of the question, these hostels, not being Government institutions, must be provided by private subscriptions.

Now, it is quite true that a few helpless Indians were subjected to untold misery and Webb apparently suffered very little. But the necessary outcome of this unnatural arrangement was the creation of more brutes like Webb, and of more irresponsible Judges like those who tried him.

Indeed, the later outrages like those of Rangon soldiers and the Ninth Lancers would not have been possible but for the atrocious deeds of Webb and others, and the leniency shown to them by British Judges.

The moral atmosphere created in this country by the mal-treatment of the Indians is thus not conducive to the welfare of the rulers.

We are assured by European writers that for this bitter feeling between the two races, the Indians are as much to blame as the Europeans.

What I find to be the difficulty with these gentlemen is that they cannot afford to maintain a second establishment in Calcutta; and they feel that without true home influence, residence in Calcutta is most dangerous for young men.

Now, we must confess, this is the first time that we have heard of such a serious accusation against the student classes of Calcutta. There is only one Government hostel here; and it cannot afford accommodation for a large number of students.

Surely this cannot be a fact; for in that case, the whole Hindu society would have been undoubtedly up against the hostel management.

It is quite possible that, His Honour has heard the story from some unfortunate parents who had their sons in the hostel and who had gone astray but that is the exception and not the rule.

As to the financial aspect of the question, these hostels, not being Government institutions, must be provided by private subscriptions. Government might help with grants; but it cannot provide the hostels.

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sed by the delegates, and being put, was carried unanimously.

The President, Herr Van Kol, then concluded the proceedings. He rose from his chair, and loudly declared that, by its vote, the Congress of Amsterdam, representing the working-class movement of the world, extended the hand of sympathy and brotherhood to the oppressed Indian races, and condemned the policy of Great Britain for its treatment of the people of India.

The millions in India, who will read the above lines, will no doubt be filled with fervent gratitude to the President and the Congress for the honour they did to the Indian nation, which, though at one time, was prosperous and happy, and distributed the benefits of the highest civilization to every part of the world, is now in a very bad way in all conscience.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji delivered a thoughtful speech in which he established all the points in the Resolution with unassailable arguments. He described only one part of India's misfortune—the unceasing economic drain by foreigners.

As a matter of fact, there is no country in the world which presents such a unique spectacle as India. There is not one which has to send out annually a huge amount of money without getting any return for the same.

Another matter was prominently brought to the notice of the Socialist Congress by the Grand Old Man, namely, the violation of solemn pledges given by the British authorities. It was in 1833 that an Act was passed which stated distinctly that, in the service of the Government of India, no distinction would be made in regard to class, race, or religion.

Mr. Naoroji might have also shown that though it was promised that the Indians and Europeans would receive equal treatment in the British Courts of Justice, yet there were practically no law and procedure for the European, and another for the Indian, criminals.

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Mr. Naoroji dealt with only one plague-spot upon British rule in India—the systematic and ceaseless economic drain; but the other and the greater plague-spot is what is known by the name of "police rule."

We have already published an account of a quarrel between the executive and judicial at Rampurhat over the case of a Choukidar by name Bulluv, who was backed by the local Sub-divisional Officer.

"I have the honor to invite your attention to my vernacular 'robkari' dated 15th instant and to request the favour of your intimating to this Court the fact of attachment of the money, as requested therein."

"With reference to your letter No. 423 dated the 3rd instant I have the honor to state that it appears from the receipt book of this Court that the vernacular 'robkari' dated the 12th August last in the marginally noted case, a copy whereof is sent herewith, was received by one of your Amlas on the same date and receipted for the same in the receipt book.

The Munsiff did something more. He referred to these matters publicly in open Court. After this the S. D. Officer remembered all which took place only 14 or 15 days before and gave the following reply:—

Mr. P. N. Bose, who has just retired from the Geological Survey of India as Deputy Superintendent, after a distinguished official career of a quarter of a century, has written a thoughtful letter to the newly-formed Association for the advancement of scientific and industrial education.

Mr. Bose shows how the late Government Agricultural Scholarships failed in their object for this very reason. Nine of the best graduates of the Calcutta University were sent out to England to study agriculture with the help of these scholarships.

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eke out a living for himself, though India is a land of mines! Thus, the first advice of Mr. Bose is that, the Association should exert itself to secure capitalists to utilize the services of the experts as soon as they return home properly trained. In short, technical education would be barren of results unless capital stepped in to utilize it.

Mr. Bose mentions the industries in which Indian capital may be usefully employed. He says, that, though the mineral wealth of India has been almost exclusively exploited by foreign enterprise, yet, in the case of gold and coal at least, the greater portion of the land containing these minerals is owned by Indian Chiefs and Zemindars, who, if they had understood their true interests, might have retained it in Indian hands. Then, there are many minor industries such as match, glass, soap, pottery etc. which would afford good fields for enterprise on small scale. He, however, regretfully observes that all the joint-stock concerns should have failed in the way they did. Within the last two decades, two match factories, a glass factory, one metal manufacturing company, one hoisery company, one coal company, a banking corporation and a cotton mill sprung up as joint-stock concerns, and in several cases with a considerable flourishing of trumpets. Where are they now? Mr. Bose justly remarks that we must not be disheartened by the failures of the past, but profit from our sad experience. One of the reasons why these joint-stock concerns proved unsuccessful was that they were not conducted on purely business lines by really business men. One of the reflections of Mr. Bose is rather disheartening. He says that the days of small industries (what used to be called "Cottage industries") are over. We trust that this is not so; for, if the Indians can ever revive their industries, it will be by these cottage industries. To start industries on a large scale in India seems to us to be out of the question, considering all circumstances.

The Adolf Beck case has created such a sensation in England as to lead even the "Times" to range itself on the popular side. It says referring to this case:—"It is idle to disguise the fact that much dissatisfaction exists with the manner in which the police prepare and give evidence." And it says further: "It would appear from this case that the persons responsible for police prosecutions sometimes stoop to practices not tending to the furtherance of justice." This is in England where the police is but the servant of the people. But here the police is the master, protected not only by the Magistrate but the Government itself. Fancy a District Magistrate in Madras compelling a subordinate Indian Magistrate to apologise to a petty police officer, because he had made some strictures upon a frivolous police case which, as a judicial officer, he was perfectly justified in doing. When this fact got abroad, the Government had no option left but to take notice of this huge scandal.

Just see how Sir James La Touche, the ruler of the United Provinces, suggests in a Resolution on the Police administration that the Police Sub-Inspectors ought to be protected from the "disrespect" shown to them by what are called "low-class pleaders!" So the Sub-Inspectors are high-class men and the pleaders low-class. Is Sir James aware of the opinion of the late Police Commission about these Sub-Inspectors, generally speaking, specially of his own Province? Then, what does His Honour mean by "low-class pleaders?" Pleaders are never divided into "high-class" and "low-class"—they all belong to the same class, and have to be examined, as such after passing a very difficult examination. So it has come to this, that while in Madras a Subordinate Magistrate was made to kneel before a Police Sub-Inspector, in the N. W. Provinces the District Magistrates are directed to protect his dignity from the criticisms of the pleaders, when defending a man hauled up by the Police. And that pleader is "low-class" who uses disrespectful expressions towards a Police Sub-Inspector! Need we describe the results of this situation? When the District Magistrate is armed with this instruction, what pleader will dare or care to criticise the acts of the Police in the way he ought to do in the interests of his client?

Sir G. CAMPBELL affectionately called the members of the Police, the "pet dogs" of the Government. That is to say, the people are like sheep, and the great object of the Government is to harass them by the Police. It was proved that Iswar Napat of Howrah had been subjected to torture by the Police of which he died. The Police Officer responsible for this got seven years. And, in pardoning him, the then ruler of Bengal, Sir G. Campbell said that the Police were like the pet dogs of the Government and deserved protection even when they went astray.

"Haji first, evidence afterwards"—that is the procedure oftentimes adopted in this country, and hence the necessity of "preparing" cases. When the "Age of Consent" measure of Sir A. Scoble was sought to be introduced, its author had come to attend a meeting of Indians, and deliver a speech. In his speech he talked of "civilizing" the country. He was interrupted by a young lad named Khetra who observed that "this was civilizing the Indians off the face of the earth." The remark was followed by a raid of the police who had come to protect Sir A. Scoble from the attack of those whom he had come to enlighten. Khetra was arrested as a felon, marched off to the nearest Police Station, people thronging the public streets to see this wanton violence. When Khetra was taken to the Police Station, the Inspector in charge of it and his colleague sat in conference to determine under what section was the culprit to be charged! And though they ransacked the whole of the Penal Code, they could discover no section under which the young lad could be dragged in this way by the Police, simply for interrupting Sir A. Scoble while delivering a speech! And, fancy, this illegal outrage was allowed to be committed by Sir A. Scoble who was the Legal Member of the Government! Thus it often happens that a prey is selected first, and then the net carefully spread to make his escape impossible. The pleaders of the United Provinces should approach their ruler with a request to enlighten them on the two points raised in the Resolution, namely, whom His Honour considers as "low-class pleaders," and how are pleaders to conduct themselves when they have to expose any conspiracy of the Police.

Our Grand Old man was present at the International Socialist Congress which met at Amsterdam on the 14th of August and lasted for six days. Old as he is, he was not the man to let slip such an opportunity of detailing the wrongs of his country to such an influential and sympathetic audience. He did not go there as a delegate, but as an honored guest. Delegates to the number of 470 attended the meeting from all parts of the world. There were besides about 600 visitors present. The Congress was presided over by Herr Van Kol, a member of the Dutch Parliament. A British delegate Mr. Hobson moved a resolution, condemning British policy in this country. This was supported by a speech, which showed that he was well aware of the true condition of India. He was followed by the President, who, after a short speech, supported the resolution of the mover, and then introduced Mr. Naroji in a most feeling manner. He requested the delegates "to listen piously to the 80-year-old veteran, who for 45 years had incessantly struggled on behalf of the down-trodden people of India." When the Indian patriot had been thus introduced, he walked slowly to the centre of the platform. And do you know what the audience did? The audience that filled the vast hall, stood silent and uncovered before him! This homage was rendered by the representatives of the most advanced races of the world. So our old dear country has yet some position in the world. It is no doubt remembered that though its condition is now deplorable, it was once a prosperous and enlightened country, distributing its manufactures throughout the world, and giving religion to mankind. Mr. Naroji was encouraged during his speech by cheers, shouts and clapping of hands. When he returned to his seat, another great ovation was given to him.

The "Civil and Military Gazette," the other day, covered itself with glory by inciting the Punjab Government to prosecute the proprietor of an Amritsar paper, (whose name we forget just now), for sedition, and save the Empire from a great danger. Strange as it may seem, the mighty Government of the Punjab actually listened to this silly advice to try conclusion with a petty rag, and of course succeeded in putting the offending journalist, an old man into jail, though he protested that he knew nothing of the condemned article, and that it was inserted in his paper without his permission and during his absence from Amritsar. Similarly, the "Times of India" is fired with the ambition of securing similar glory for himself and has therefore filled six columns of its issue of the 19th September, with effusions of a Maharatta paper, called "Kal," and made an earnest appeal to the Government of Bombay to take action against that paper. We have neither time nor inclination to go through these effusions; neither are we sure whether the condemned articles have been correctly translated or not, for "Kal" is a vernacular paper published in the Maharatta language. But we are simply aghast at this prostitution of the noble profession of the press in this country. "Kal" may be a wretched print and seditiously inclined; but, what is it to the "Times of India" whether it writes loyally or disloyally? That unsavoury work belongs to a detective, handsomely paid by the Government, and not to an honourable journalist. Indeed, a journalist cannot but lose in the estimation of the public if he acts as a detective. We trust the appeal of the "Times of India" to prosecute "Kal" will be treated by the Government of Bombay with the same indifference as the effusions of "Kal." That the "Times of India" is not a safe guide in these matters was proved when a number of Maharatta papers were prosecuted at its instance by the Government of Lord Sandhurst. Never did the Government of Bombay bring more odium and ridicule upon its head than it did when it led a crusade against the Maharatta journals, and was patted on the back by the Bombay "Times." The Government is too strong for the effusions of papers like "Kal," and all that it has to do is to give it a warning if its writings are found to be really as objectionable as alleged by the Bombay "Times." The "Times of India" should also receive a scolding from the Government; for, by circulating these effusions it has served no useful purpose whatever,—for the Government through its translators was fully aware of them—but only given publicity to sentiments of which the general public was totally ignorant.

Nothing is more amazing than the attempts of men trying to reconcile God with mammon. Our London correspondent refers to the letter of Lord Radstock to the "Times" in which this "pious" Christian and patriotic Englishman urges that the Indians should be Christianized. And why? Because, when Christianized, they would imbibe the spirit of love and peace, and never struggle for their independence! Here we see poor Jesus Christ is to be utilized for the purpose of strengthening British position in India. Lord Radstock is, however, rather singular in his views. The generally accepted opinion is that, if Indians are Christianized, they will not like to remain quite content under the bureaucratic system of rule that prevails. And it is this notion that led the East India Company to offer passive resistance to missionary enterprise in India. This opinion also obtains even now. The Government, we believe, will never permit the growth of a religion, whatever it be, that may serve to unite the different races in India.

During the year 1903 there were 1,144 persons killed on Indian railways and 1,141 injured—an equality of totals in the two classes of accidents which is in striking contrast to the returns for the United Kingdom. Of the above-mentioned total by far the largest number of killed—no fewer than 510—are given as trespassers, while 172 of the same class were injured. There were 138 among the killed returned as suicides, while 50 passengers were killed and 116 injured in accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., 93 being killed and 331 injured by accidents of other kinds, including those from the victims' own misconduct or want of caution. As usual, railway servants suffered very severely, 290 being killed and 485 injured. These figures all round are very high, and it is to be feared that with the rapid extension of railways in India a material reduction in the number of accidents to passengers and railway-servants is hardly to be looked for at present. It should be said, moreover, that large as the official totals are they probably fall considerably short of the actual totals, for in the case of railway disasters in this country it is almost impossible to obtain accurate information as to the numbers of killed and injured.

The Tibet Mission, according to programme, started on its return march from Lhasa on Friday.

The total amount of tea shipped from India from April 1st to August 31st was 68,381,302 lbs. Great Britain took 54,210,817 lbs., an advance of more than four million pounds over the quantity shipped during the same period of last year.

Mr. White King, C. S. Officiating Commissioner of Rawalpindi, goes Home on six months' leave; Mr. Meredith, C. S., goes to Rawalpindi in his place; Major Davies, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, officiates for Mr. Meredith as Commissioner of the Delhi Division, and Major Douglas becomes Deputy Commissioner of Simla.

The following is an abstract account of the receipts and payments of the Orissa Ports for the year 1903-04:—The total receipts from Balasore, Cuttack and Puri were Rs. 2,683-2-11, Rs. 10,242-2-6 and Rs. 2,657-3-6, respectively, making a grand total of Rs. 27,704-1-7, while the disbursements were Rs. 18,612-14-10 from Balasore, Rs. 5,350-13-1 from Cuttack and Rs. 652-9-11 from Puri, making a grand total of Rs. 27,704-1-7, along with Rs. 13,087-11-9, the balance in hand on March 31st, 1904.

After an interval of nearly ten years the Port of Bombay is about to be visited by French warships. Since the outbreak of plague the French Naval Authorities have not permitted any of their ships to call at the port. Recently M. Vossion, the French Consul here, received an intimation to the effect that the second class cruiser "Descartes" and seven or eight smaller vessels, presumably torpedo-boats and destroyers were to leave Toulon on 1st September for the Far East and would call Bombay "en route."

The Alvancheri Tampurakal, the hereditary chief priest of the Zamorins as well as of the sovereigns of Travancore and Cochin, was summoned as a witness for the defence in a forgery case committed by the current South Malabar Sessions. The Tampurakal stayed away submitting a petition protesting against his being summoned to appear in Court. The defence, however, being unable to dispense with his evidence, the Judge ordered fresh summons to be issued for the next month's sessions.

During the week ending 17th September there was an appreciable falling off in the Plague mortality, the total having gone down from 11,791 to 10,671. There were 35 deaths against 57 in Bombay City, 5,995 against 6,518 in the Bombay Presidency, 365 against 735 in the Madras Presidency, 427 against 500 in Bengal, 913 against 874 in the United Provinces, 125 against 102 in the Punjab, 379 against 345 in the Central Provinces, 715 against 807 in Mysore, 284 against 387 in Hyderabad, 997 against 929 in Central India, 376 against 532 in Rajputana, and 3 against 1 in Kashmir.

Work in connection with the "Imperial Gazetteer" is progressing satisfactorily. A number of the "India" chapters have already been sent to the Home Editor. The "India" chapters, which deal with such subjects as Agriculture, Irrigation, Finance and so forth, will be published in four volumes in advance of the appropriate volumes of the "Gazetteer," which deal with territorial articles. Mr. Meyer is chiefly engaged upon them at present, but the provincial officers connected with the work are busy with drafts for the alphabetical volumes.

During the past year the mining industry in India showed satisfactory progress. A remarkable development was shown in the production of petroleum which exceeds the rate of growth in the coal trade. In 1902 the production in Burma and Assam amounted to nearly 57 million gallons while the output rose last year to nearly 88 million gallons—Burma accounting for 85 million gallons. The Indian product is gradually replacing foreign oil. In three years the imports of foreign oil have decreased by nearly nineteen million gallons. Assam substantially increased its output during last year. The Director-General of Statistics records a gradual expansion in the gold mining industry since 1885. Last year the Kolar goldfields produced some 600,000 ounces, and work on the Nizam's dominions recently has been carried on very profitably. In Burma there was a decline in the output owing to the exhaustion of the reefs in the Katha district.

An impudent swindler has lately been brought to book at Moradabad. The prisoner, Faiz Muhammad, went to Nagina and pretending to be the long lost cousin of one Sheikh Imamuddin, a shop-keeper of that place, managed to dupe both Imamuddin and the old mother of the missing cousin as to the genuineness of his identity. He posed as a fakir and as being endowed with magical powers. By this means he played on the credulity of Imamuddin and induced him by a trick to believe that he had the power of being able to double things. Imamuddin was heavily in debt—to the tune of Rs. 18,000. Muhammad told him to get about Rs. 20,000, and he would double that sum for him, and so he would be able to pay off his debts. With difficulty Imamuddin got together by borrowing and mortgaging his property Rs. 15,000 and handed this sum over to the prisoner, who of course disappeared with the money and was not caught till a long time afterwards. Fortunately the numbers of some of the notes he had gone off with had been taken and by this means this impudent swindler was arrested.

The effect of raising the minimum of income for taxation from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 was a decrease in the collection in the Punjab last year of nearly three lakhs of rupees, though the lowest class assessed paid Rs. 40,000 more than in the previous year. Government evidently anticipates that in case where an income is in near the taxable limit subordinates will be inclined to assess it as reaching that amount, for revising officers are specially desired to scrutinize carefully all cases in which the assessee formerly paid on an income of less than Rs. 1,000 and is still assessed to the tax. That the raising of the minimum has been a sensible relief to a large class of poorer people is shown by the fact that whereas in the previous year 47,982 persons were assessed last year the number fell to 23,771. However, the proportion of objections was larger than in the previous year, which may be proof that only the wealthier assessee takes the trouble to object, or it may be proof of the need for the careful revision referred to above. The total amount realised by the tax was Rs. 9,64,111, as compared with Rs. 26,020 in the previous year.

Bhagalpur Station, E.I.R.—The construction of a siding to serve the bulk oil depots has been sanctioned for this station. The work will cost about Rs. 14,000.—1. Engineering.

Stone Indents, E.I.R.—We hear that an indent has been sanctioned for stores required for the Engineering and the Loco. Departments at a cost of about Rs. 11,20,000 to be met from the Budget grant of the line for the year 1904-05.—1. Engineering.

Murderous Assault on a Brother.—On Friday, before Syed Mohamed Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore one Pree Nath Ghose of Soonerpore was charged with having murderously assaulted his brother Fakker Chand Ghose with fists and blows, causing fracture of his nasal bone over the possession of their ancestral properties. Babu Heran Chander Chuckerbutty defended the accused. The Magistrate found a charge of grievous hurt after recording the evidence of the prosecution. The trial is proceeding.

The Bogus Telegram Case.—Their Lordships Justices Harrington and Pargiter, presiding over the Vacation Bench of the Calcutta High Court, admitted the appeal preferred on behalf of W. H. Elliott and C. Thomas, the accused in the Bogus Telegram case, on the following grounds viz, that the Sessions Judge had not in his summing up given the statement of the case from which their Lordships could tell what the facts were which were presented to the jury and that he had not stated the effect of the evidence of the person who was alleged to have been the accomplice; nor was there anything from which their Lordships could tell in the summing up what was relied on to corroborate the evidence of that accomplice.

The Bellaghatta Shooting Case.—The case in which one Kadam Hussain, a young man of Bellaghatta was charged with having shot dead a Mohamadan girl with revolver and attempted to take the life of two other young Mohameds with a dagger under circumstances already reported, was concluded on Friday before Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Judge presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions. Mr. Russel defended the accused and urged that the revolver accidentally went off in the scuffle between the accused and deceased and pleaded not guilty. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" on a charge of simple hurt. The Judge disagreeing with the verdict referred the matter to the High Court.

Annoying A Begum.—On Friday, Inspector B. B. Dutta of the Tallygunge Thanna appeared before Moulvie Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore and applied for warrants against one Shoshi Bhuvan Das and Abdul Aziz two young men of the locality charging them with exposing obscene palper kite under the following circumstances. It was stated that for the last few days these two young accused greatly annoyed the female members of Shamsinassa Begum of the Mysore Family by cutting indecent jokes with them and they at last not being satisfied on the middle of Wednesday last flew a paper kite containing indecent picture and obscene songs addressed to the Begum and caused it to fall in the zenana of the said Begum. The Magistrate ordered warrants to be issued against the accused.

Attempt At Murder.—On Friday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions before Mr. Harward one Arjun Bibi, a Mohamadan married girl aged about eleven years was charged with having attempted to take the life of her husband. It was stated that the accused cherished an aversion towards her husband since their marriage and twice left her husband's house after setting fire to it as she could not carry on an intrigue with a young man living close to her father's. The husband however was deeply attached to her and induced her to come back to him and on the last occasion when she was brought back with her father's help, she attacked her husband on the evening of 29th August last when he was engaged in cutting straw for his cattle and inflicted a brutal wound on his neck with a sharp tapping "dao" with the result that his life was almost despaired of. The trial is proceeding.

E. I. Ry. Grand Chord.—The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 65,03,066 for the construction of the Harharpur-Barakar Section of the East Indian Railway Grand Chord, as under:—(i) Independent line from Harharpur to Dhanbad, 21.43 miles, Rs. 28,13,155; (ii) doubling the present line from Dhanbad to Barakar, 25 miles, Rs. 1,532; and (iii) Nagri-Kasunda connection, 1.59 miles, Rs. 1,29,343. The Harharpur-Dhanbad extension is a continuation of the Gya-Harharpur Chord, which the East Indian Railway have at present under construction, and which, while it will afford a shorter route between Calcutta and Upper India, will also tend to relieve any congestion on the existing Chord line. It will, however, probably be some time before the latter route is superseded for mail trains by the new route from Moghal Sarai, via Gya and Harharpur, to Barakar.

Defrauding a Woman.—On Tuesday, before Moulvie Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, one Mohesh Chander Paramanick, a village tout of Lot. No. 10 was charged with cheating under peculiar circumstances. It was stated that just after the death of a rich neighbour of the accused, he induced the widow of the deceased to entrust him with the management of all the properties left by her husband. The accused whereupon got hold of all her valuables worth several thousands and after misappropriating them asked the widow to hand him over all her title deeds on the allegations that they were absolutely necessary for taking out succession certificate from the District Judge of Alipore but he on the contrary applied to the District Judge for permission to sell to himself all the valuable landed property left by the deceased. The widow on getting scent of the matter was about to apply to the District Judge for an enquiry into the fraud intended to be practised upon her when there was a settlement effected between the parties. But the accused, according to the terms of the settlement, did not return the title deeds to the widow. Babu Tryolokho Nath Chuckerbutty and Nrytoganol Kumar, Vakils, are conducting the prosecution and Babu Bunkim Chander Sen, Vakils, defending the accused. The trial is proceeding.

Alleged Forgery.—On Thursday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, I.C.S., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. T. H. Wilson with Babu Suresh Chander Mitter, applied for a process on behalf of a "marwari" banker against one Indra Chand, on charges of having used a forged document for the purpose of cheating and also for cheating the complainant firm out of Rs. 5,000. The court after hearing the facts ordered the police to take cognizance of the matter.

Two Respectable Gentlemen sent to Jail.—Writes our Uluberia Correspondent:—The Sub divisional Magistrate of Uluberia, Babu Nityananda Bhar, delivered judgment, day before yesterday in the case of wrongful confinement brought by one Lehajuddi Shaik against Babus Nanda Lal Sarkar and Nriya Lal Sarkar of Chota Moira and two of their men for having wrongfully confined the complainant Lehajuddi Shaik with the view of compelling him to execute a kabulyat in favour of the accused. Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Govt. pleader of the 24-Pergannahs, defended the accused, while Mr. Khondkar, Bar-at-Law, conducted the prosecution. The two gentlemen were sentenced—one, to undergo three months' and the other, two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of rupees 100 each. An appeal having been filed before the District Judge of Hooghly on the 19th instant, the latter admitted the appeal and admitted the accused to bail.

A Tempest in A Tea Pot.—We are credibly informed that the S.D.O. of Banka had to exercise his full powers to deprive a Brahmin Jat peon of 23 years continued service of his horse which he used to ride while serving processes in the interiors. This peon has been so using a horse since the date of his appointment and no S.D.O. ever objected to this. The peon whose name is Shitabi Rai was more than once dismissed by the S.D.O. for this offence (?) and now on a personal representation to the District Magistrate of Bhagalpur he has been reinstated and transferred to the Head-quarters where he always uses his horse. We do not understand why on petty occasions like this an influential officer goes beyond his limits. We believe there are many more serious matters for a S.D.O. to look into and reform than to deprive a man of his horse.—"Behar News."

A Municipal Appeal.—On Thursday Mr. Denteith, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, delivered judgment in a Municipal encroachment case of Rajpur Municipality in which Babu Gonesh Chander Lana, a rich and respectable merchant was convicted for encroaching a portion of a public road in front of his house. Babu Haran Chander Chuckerbutty contended on behalf of the appellant that the conviction was bad in law. The Magistrate agreeing with the view acquitted the appellant.

A Case of Supposed Perjury.—Our Uluberia Correspondent writes:—Our Sub-deputy Magistrate, Babu Nisi Kanto Chatterjee having committed one Bashed Shaik to take his trial before the S.D.O. of Uluberia on a charge of having given false evidence before him in the course of a judicial inquiry held by him in a certain criminal case, the said false evidence consisting in the man's giving the name of Ashed Shaik to be his own name, which, however was supposed by the committing Magistrate to be his elder brother's name, the man was tried by the S.D.O. of Uluberia who tried the case and in the face of defence evidence showing that the accused bore two names Ashed and Bashed Shaik convicted and sentenced the accused to undergo 3 months' imprisonment.

Hurt Followed Enticement.—On Monday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, I.C.S., the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Tarak Nath Sahu made an application on behalf of one Digamber against one Narain Sen, on a charge of causing hurt, under the following circumstances. Some time ago, the present applicant Digamber obtained summonses against one Hari and his brother-in-law, on a charge of having enticed away his lawfully married wife from his protection. The case was tried by a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates and was dismissed. The applicant moved the High Court and the Hon'ble Court ordered a retrial of the case. The case was then transferred to the Bench presided by Mr. G. C. Ghose. On Saturday last the Court on the evidence adduced found the accused guilty on a charge of enticement and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 250 each in default to suffer six months' imprisonment each. On Sunday last, it was alleged, Narain Sen, the father of the first accused, went to the house of the applicant and caused hurt to him by means of his clenched fists and a stick. The Court after hearing the facts and examining the applicant, ordered the issue of a summons against Narain Sen.

A Serious Forgery Case.—On Thursday, before Moulvie Syad Mohamed Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, a daring case of forgery came on for hearing in which one Attawoola Mowlah and his brother of Basirhat were charged under section 471 J. P. C. under the following peculiar circumstances. One Bunko Halder proposed to the accused to take a loan of Rs. 175 by mortgaging his properties. They having agreed to this, Bunko had a mortgage deed of conditional sale executed and registered in the Basirhat Sub-Registrar's office in 1896. The deed was then presented to the accused and he asked for the mortgage money but they declared their inability to pay the money and returned the registered deed. In 1903 the accused instituted a case for foreclosure against Bunko and filed a document with the plaintiff purporting to have been executed in their favour in 1896 by Bunko who along with his written statement filed the real document which was all along with him as the money was not paid. The Munsiff found on a comparison of the two registered documents, that the document filed by the plaintiffs was an exact facsimile of the other and a forged one and thereupon he ordered prosecution of the plaintiff. Babu Upendra Chandra Das Gupta appeared for the accused and after some prosecution witnesses were examined the case was adjourned for further hearing.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

London, Sept. 20. Reuter wires from Chifu that a general attack on Port Arthur began yesterday before daybreak and continued till dark. It was apparently directed on the main forts to the north-east. General Stoessel telegraphs that the garrison on the night of the 16th repulsed two attacks on the redoubt protecting the water works.

London, Sept. 20. Reuter's Shanghai correspondent says that the Japanese fleet co-operated in an attack on Port Arthur. It is reported that the Japanese captured two important forts. According to accounts from Chifu, the sudden renewal of the Japanese attack was not expected by the Russians. The Japanese retired along the greater part of the line after the last general assault at the end of August, but retained four supplementary forts on the north-east front, two of these being only fifty yards from Erlungshan.

London, Sept. 20. General Kuropatkin reports that a reconnaissance on the 17th established that the Japanese occupied the village of Baniuputse with a brigade and twelve guns, and were being reinforced. Large forces of Japanese from Liaoyang have already crossed to the right bank of the Taitsu.

General Mistchenko, commanding the Cossacks, had daily skirmishes recently and sustained a number of casualties.

The Russian military authorities unanimously expect General Kuropatkin to make a stand at Mukden for political, if not strategic, reasons.

London, Sept. 21. Reuter wires from Mukden yesterday that a battle is imminent. The Japanese are advancing with eight and possibly nine divisions. The tall millet has been mostly harvested affording a better field to fire over the flat plains. The river Hun is the Russians' direct front.

London, Sept. 21. Reuter at St. Petersburg says that it is reported that the four warships purchased from Argentina have arrived at Libau.

London, Sept. 21. It is stated that Kuropatkin has sent home an eminent Russian war correspondent, M. Dantchenko owing to the recent messages he had sent home. Several others are also returning.

London, Sept. 21. General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese on the 20th attempted to turn the Russian extreme left which consists of strong forces occupying the Daling Pass East South East of Mukden. The Japanese twice attacked and were twice driven off. The turning movement was checked by the cavalry with machine guns.

London, Sept. 21. The Russian Cruiser, "Terek" has arrived at Las Palmas, and is proceeding southwards.

London, Sept. 21. The text of Secretary Hay's despatch, dated the 30th August, to St. Petersburg regarding the prize court's decision re the "Arabia" shows the unbending attitude adopted by America towards the contraband question, and declares that the decision would practically mean the destruction of all neutral commerce with the non-combatant population of Japan. It obviates the necessity for blockades, obliterates the distinction between contraband and non-contraband, and concludes by stating that the United States is completely unable to recognise the principle of the decision still less to acquiesce therein.

London, Sept. 22. The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says Oyama reports that two Russian columns totaling seven battalions, fourteen guns, and a dozen squadrons, made a counter attack on our column at Pingtaise on the 17th. Fierce fighting took place from noon till three. The enemy began to retire at four. Our artillery pursued them and inflicted considerable damage. The enemy's main body gradually retreated, leaving a part which stubbornly resisted but was finally repulsed at seven. A portion of the force was still halting in front of our column on the 15th.

London, Sept. 22. It is believed that the Russians urgently need coal at Port Arthur to enable them to continue condensing, upon which they mainly depend for water.

London, Sept. 22. The Argentine Government denies that any of their warships have been sold to Russia.

London, Sept. 22. It is reported from different sources that another naval sortie from Port Arthur is imminent.

London, Sept. 22. A telegram from Vladivostok announces that the Bogatyr and Gromoboi are completely repaired.

London, Sept. 22. The Russian Cruiser "Terek" began coaling yesterday at Las Palmas, when the authorities received instructions to prohibit supplying her with coals or stores. The "Terek" was ordered to leave, but was unable to sail owing to repairs to her engines being necessary.

London, Sept. 22. Reuter at Tokio says that all the attempts of the Russians to recapture the forts mentioned on the 20th have failed. The forts overlook Port Arthur, the defence of which is materially weakened by the capture.

London, Sept. 22. Reuter at Tsingtau says that a number of colliers are collected there in readiness to run the blockade of Port Arthur.

London, Sept. 23. General Kuropatkin telegraphs that a Japanese offensive movement has been observed in the direction of Fuling, twenty kilometres east of Mukden.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

London, Sept. 21. It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that Russia objects to article nine of the Tibetan Treaty as a violation of China's sovereign rights.—"Englishman."

London, Sept. 20. Mr. Brodric, in a speech last night at Bromley, justified the Tibet Expedition. "The Convention, while recognizing Chinese suzerainty, secured our trade rights, and also an indemnity, coupled with the occupation for a sufficient time of a portion of the Chumbi Valley. We had," he said, "carefully kept our pledges not to permanently occupy Tibetan territory, and not to exercise a permanent interference in her internal affairs. If the Cabinet was so effete, as depicted, we could not have come so satisfactorily out of this business, the final settlement of which depended largely on communication with London." Lord Kitchener, he said, had already done a great work in preparing a scheme of the re-organization of the Indian Army, and arrangements had been made for equipping and mobilizing it much more rapidly, in such a manner as to enable it to keep the field for many months if necessary without further support from outside. "The best security for the peace on the frontier was to let possible enemies see we are prepared, nothing being overlooked."

London, Sept. 21. Lord Rosebery in a speech at Lincoln dismissing Army Reform reiterated that we had a great though not a great advantage in exiling our great organizer and economist to India where he had heard his advice was not very frequently taken and replacing him by civilian after civilian with melancholy results.

London, Sept. 21. King Peter of Serbia was crowned today with much ceremony at Belgrade. All the powers were represented except Great Britain.

London, Sept. 21. The French harvest shows a decrease of twenty-five per cent, as compared with 1903.

London, Sept. 21. The revenue returns from the 1st April to the 17th September amount to £43,250,000 which is less than the corresponding period of 1903. The Income Tax has decreased £23,70,000.

London, Sept. 21. Lady Curzon is seriously indisposed at Walmer Castle. Dr. Champneys has been summoned from London. It is believed that the Viceroy's departure for India is deferred.—"Englishman."

London, Sept. 21. Lady Curzon's condition is very critical. To-night Lady Curzon's condition is critical and there is little hope.—"Englishman." Lady Curzon's illness is the sequel to her accouchement in March. Her condition today is critical. All Lord Curzon's plans have been cancelled.—"Statesman."

London, Sept. 22. Lord Curzon's departure has been postponed. The luggage had already been taken to Walmer station, but has returned to the castle.

In reply to enquiry Lord Curzon states that his departure for India is postponed, and his movements will depend upon his wife's condition.

London Sept. 23rd 5-5 a.m. Sir Thomas Barlow who was summoned from Paris, arrived at Walmer Castle yesterday evening by special train at 11 p.m. A slight improvement was noticed in Lady Curzon's condition. The papers state that the cause of her Ladyship's illness was owing to a long motor-car drive on Tuesday, which started severe internal hemorrhage and acute peritonitis supervened. Lord Curzon hardly leaves his wife's bedside. Two hundred telegrams from all parts of the world were received at Walmer Castle yesterday.

London, Sept. 23. The "Standard" in a leading article this morning on Tibet states that it is eminently desirable that the author of a great policy should be free to work out the details. Thus the grave anxiety which is overclouding the Viceroy of India at this moment is a public misfortune; his countrymen of all parties will join in sympathy with him and hope that his wife may be spared to continue her gracious part in the work which it is her husband's ambition to accomplish. The paper in conclusion says that a prolonged delay in Lord Curzon's resumption of the control of affairs in Calcutta would be a matter for regret.

London, Sept. 23rd. There is a slight improvement in the strength of Lady Curzon, who is well maintained, but her condition is still critical. Her mother, brother, and sister are coming to England from New York by the first steamer.

London, Sept. 23. An evening Bulletin says that Lady Curzon's condition is still critical.

London, Sept. 22. The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says China objects to the Tibet treaty on the ground that it infringes China's sovereignty.

London, Sept. 22. It is reported in several quarters that Russia is raising a strong protest at Peking against the Tibetan treaty, especially the control of foreign relations.

London, Sept. 23. The "Petersburg" and "Smolensk" have arrived at Suez. The "Terek" has left Las Palmas, her destination is no known.

London, Sept. 23. Russia has not yet presented a protest to London, against the Tibetan Treaty, but it is understood she takes strong exception to portions of it, which she contends go beyond the previous declarations of Great Britain.

London, Sept. 23. Double rates for coal are offered at Liverpool, besides a bounty of fifteen shillings per ton if a steamer successfully runs the blockade.

London, Sept. 23. The special train conveying the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Pierpont Morgan to Washington, travelling at the rate of sixty miles an hour, dashed into a derelict engine at East Brookfield, the engine was completely smashed, but the travellers escaped with a shaking. The Archbishop's car remained on the track.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Colombo, Sept. 20. Hongkong Intelligence states that the Japanese have established a Military Administration at Liaoyang.

A battle is expected north of Mukden. It is expected that the Japanese will land at Saghalien. The Russians have despatched troops there from Vladivostok.

The Russian strength in the Liaoyang direction is about thirteen Divisions. Arrangement has been made between the British and Japanese Governments that the refugees who were brought to Hongkong from Wei-hai-Wei and placed aboard the receiving ship "Terror" shall be detained in British territory until the close of the war. This decision is in accordance with the action of the German authorities at Tsingtau.

The British squadron in the north has been busily engaged in laying mines at the entrance of the harbour of Wei-hai-Wei.

A Chinaman was arrested at Inkao by the Japanese on the opposite bank of the Liaohe while taking silver, amounting to forty thousand dollars, to the Russians.

Seven Russian infantry and 300 cavalry are now stationed in neutral territory, twelve miles east of Shimmienton.

The floating bridges prepared by the Russians in Liaohe have been removed.

Bombay, Sept. 21. Marshal Oyama reports: Further investigation shows the following additional trophies near Liaoyang:—Barley 3,000, bran 6,000, Chinese rice 1,000, cracked barley 1,000, and millet 5,000 kokus respectively, petroleum 15,000 cases, firewood 1,00,000 gal, coal 110 tons and hump-sugar 1,800 cases. 353 Russian houses and 214 godowns fell also into our hands. General Kuroki captured 200 tons of Coal, 6,250 metres trolley.

Colombo, Sept. 22. Details published in the Russian newspapers of the fighting at Liaoyang exhibit a stunning intrepidity on the part of the Japanese whose infantry charged within 150 paces of the Russian entrenchments, in the face of a withering fire. The arrival of the reserves alone prevented a hand-to-hand encounter. Occasionally only the railway embankment separated the combatant, who hurled stones at each other. While directing the Russian retreat, General Kuropatkin had two horses killed under him.

The Russians before leaving Liaoyang burnt half the town, and bridges, and razed to the ground the Chinese quarter. Military officials at St. Petersburg are trying to make a scapegoat of General Stahlberg in connection with the Liaoyang retreat. During the recent fighting large bodies of Russian and Japanese troops fought two or three days without food or water. The skill displayed by General Kuropatkin in directing the steady retreat of the army from Liaoyang northward, in the face of enormous difficulties, has been unanimously recognized. The Russian newspapers severely blame the Commanders for under-estimating the strength, fighting qualities, and intelligence of the Japanese. Many Russian disasters at Liaoyang were due to the want of unity in the Russian command, General Kuropatkin being only nominally the Commander-in-Chief. Eight railway cars filled with Russian wounded are daily travelling from Mukden. The majority in the train succumbed during the journey. The injuries caused by the Japanese shrapnel are described as frightful.

Darjeeling, Sept. 20. Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser, with the Hon. Mr. Shires, 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, Barie, Gupta B. L., Gupta R. G., Mr. and Mrs. Marindin, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Walsin, Mrs. Savage, The Very Reverend Father Munier, Rev. Father Bodson, Messrs. St. Leger, Banerjee, Chaudhuri, Goswami and Muller. After conversing for a time with all present, Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser left for the Shrubbery. The afternoon was fine.

Deogarh, 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.

Simla, Sept. 21. The barometer has fallen in Bengal, and the low pressure area lying over Lower Bengal and the head of the Bay is slightly better defined to-day. Rain has been fairly general in Burma, Assam, and East Bengal. Local rain has fallen on the East Coast, Southern India, and light rain in the Southern half of the West Coast. Bassein reports 5 inches; Tavoy and Chittagong 2, Cherrapunjee, Madras and Bangalore 2, Toungoo, Silchar, Mysore, and Goa 1; Mengui, Moulmein, Barisal, Jessore and Patna 1; Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, and Benares half an inch. Fine clear weather prevails in North-West and Central India with temperature above the normal in Upper Sind, Rajputana, the Deccan, East Coast and West and North Bengal. Temperature is in defect in Burma and South-East Bengal. Rain will probably continue during the next 24 hours in Burma, Assam, and East Bengal, and is likely to extend northwards and westwards in Bengal, while local rain may be expected in Behar, Chota Nagpur, the East Coast, and south of the Peninsula.

Simla, Sept. 22. Mr. Stapleton reverts to the Eastern Bengal Railway, as Mr. Coughman, Under-Secretary for Railways, P. W. D., has returned from leave.

The services of Mr. B. Stapleton, Executive Engineer on special duty in the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat are replaced at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Murshidabad branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Lieutenant Izat, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Although the matter is not absolutely settled, it is believed that Lord Curzon's tour in Kashmir will commence on November 5th, and end about the 27th.

Lord Kitchener will proceed for a couple of days' shooting in the Keonthal State, towards the end of September.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Simla, Sept. 22. No storm has formed in the Bay during the past week, though pressure has been unusually low in Bengal and the north of the Bay favouring general rain in Burma, East Bengal and Assam. The inflow of humid winds from the South Arabian Sea has given unusually heavy rain for the time of year in Madras. The cyclonic storm which at the close of the previous week, was passing through the Western States, and Central India changed its course to a north-easterly one, and filled up in the Kumaon Himalayas. Though it gave only light rain to Gujarat it determined moderate general rain to the north-west of the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, United Provinces and East Punjab. An extraordinary heavy fall of 7 inches was reported from Delhi on the 16th. The monsoon rainfall up to date is below the normal in the Deccan, Central Provinces, West of Central India, Gujarat, Sind, West Rajputana, the greater part of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. In north-west India the largest defect is shown at Cherrapunji where it amounts to 108 inches.

Allahabad, Sept. 21. There was a rise of nearly a lakh of rupees in the gross receipts from stamps in the Punjab during the year 1903-04 divided fairly evenly between the Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act. The Superintendent of Stamps suggests that the rise indicates a continuation of the process of recovery from the temporary effect of the Alienation of Land Act. Sales of Judicial stamps rose in an insignificant degree. District Officers appear to think that litigation has increased but the Superintendent doubts this and says that in some districts plague has undoubtedly caused a decrease in litigation while there was a marked decrease in the sales of judicial stamps in Kangra attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the Land Alienation Act. A growth in the receipts amounting to over Rs. 11,000 from the sale of one anna receipt stamps is pointed out as a significant sign of growing acquaintance with the law relating to receipt stamps. Ever in Amritsar, where the agriculturist money lender, who does a large proportion of the business, uses fewer receipt stamps and more impressed ones. The large growth in the income from one anna receipt stamps is very noticeable.

Simla, Sept. 23. Pressure continues low over Lower Bengal. Rain has fallen in Burma, especially in the coast districts and in South Bengal, but only a few local falls are reported from North Bengal and Assam. Rain has continued in the south of the Peninsula, and thunderstorms and duststorms have given light local showers in the hills and plains of Upper India. Tavoy reports 4 1/2 inches, Ouddalore, Akyab, and Jessore 2, Silchar, Narayanganj, Calicut, and Mysore 1 1/2, Calcutta, Dibrugarh, Shillong, and Kodaikanal, and Purnea, Khushab and Sirsa 1/2 of an inch. The disturbed weather shown yesterday in the Kashmir Himalayas has extended into the plains of Upper India, where numerous duststorms have occurred, followed by a rapid fall of temperature. Heavy snow has fallen on the mountains surrounding Gulmarg in Kashmir. Local rain is probable during the next 24 hours in the south of the Peninsula, West Bengal, and the interior of Burma, and more general rain in East Bengal, and the interior of Burma, Assam, and the Burma Coast. Local thunderstorms may again occur in the West Himalayas.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Home Department. Mr. R. H. Macleod has resigned the Civil Service; Mr. A. Kinny, Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for twenty days Major M. Steven is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.

Finance Department. Mr. R. Gamble, Accountant-General Punjab, is granted six weeks' leave Mr. Breton is granted three months' leave. Mr. Sexton is granted six weeks' leave.

Colombo, Sept. 23. The journey of Prince Leopold of Prussia to the front is postponed by special request of the Russian Government owing to the danger of the destruction of the Manchurian railway by the Chunchus.

Mr. Clifford Wilkinson, of Tansan fame, has offered twenty houses at Takaradzuka for use of the wounded Japanese soldiers.

The Japanese are recruiting several thousand Korean coolies, who are intended for military works on the Yalu. The conditions within the Port Arthur garrison are reported serious, but not hopeless. The Tsar is concerned over the fate of the fortress, and feels keenly General Kuropatkin's inability to effect relief. It is rumored that, in the event of its fall, the Russian Commander-in-Chief may be recalled. Admiral Alexeeff's friends, it is understood, are conspiring to depose General Kuropatkin.

Rangoon, Sept. 23. On the 1st of June, 1904, a certain Russian Jewess was ordered by the Bombay Government, under the Foreigners Act, to leave British India at once. She accordingly left Bombay, went to Penang, and then came to Rangoon. She was placed recently before the District Magistrate by the Rangoon orders of the Burma Government as to her deportation.

Lahore, Sept. 23. Under the auspices of the Colonisation Officer, Mr. Trench, a movement has been set on foot to erect a memorial to the late Queen Empress at Lyallpur. The memorial will take the form of a clock-tower which has been estimated to cost Rs. 60,000. Nearly Rs. 40,000 has already been subscribed by the colonists.

Bombay, Sept. 24. The English Mail Steamer was signaled at Bombay this morning at 4-50 a.m. The mail is expected to arrive at the G. P. O. by postal special train on Sunday the 25th instant at about 22-24 hours.

Allahabad, Sept. 23. It is probable that 71st Coorgs will be replaced in the roster by a Battalion of Gurkhas.

Allahabad, Sept. 23. The spy of the Southern Waziristan Militia who murdered Captain Bowring has been made over to the Civil authorities.

Allahabad, Sept. 23. The difficulty with the Wassuzais which was mentioned some time ago as likely to cause trouble, promises now to be settled without preventive measures as their Jirgas have come to Kurram.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAM.

Allahabad, Sept. 22. Colonel Deane, Agent to the Governor-General, North West Provinces, left Simla yesterday.

Allahabad, Sept. 22. The question of the pattern of the nickel piece for India is still undecided as replies from the Local Governments have not yet been received in Simla.

Allahabad, Sept. 22. British troops in the hills are moving down to the plains earlier than usual this year so as to admit of a longer period of training during the cold weather.

The Koku referred to in the Bombay telegram is equal to liquid measure 30.7 gallons and dry measure 4.9 bushels.

Allahabad, Sept. 22. The experiment sanctioned in 1902 of raising a battalion of Coorgs not having proved a success, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the 71st Coorgs being mustered out. Up to last November only about 500 Coorgs had been obtained, since which date all efforts to secure recruits have failed.

Allahabad, Sept. 22. Rather more than eighteen months back the Financial Commissioner in the Punjab issued instructions to 11 Revenue Officers showing how questions relating to the occupancy rights in land should be dealt with in view of the passing of the Alienation of Land Act. It was said at the time that these instructions would hold good until modified by an authoritative decision of the courts. It has now been ruled by the Punjab Chief Court in a decision reported in the Punjab Record that the word "land" as defined in section 2 (3) of the Alienation of Land Act includes occupancy rights in land. The Financial Commissioner's instructions are accordingly cancelled. The effect is that future transactions affecting occupancy rights in land will be dealt with under the Alienation Act.

The Tibet expedition

Gyantse, Sept. 21. Lhasa, Friday.—A sort of farewell Durbar for the presentation of gifts and the discussion of various details took place to-day. The Regent, the Three Shapas and representatives of the National Assembly were present. They presented each member of the mission according to rank with bundles of cloth, a piece of silk and incense sticks. They requested that Jampens might now be allowed to return to Gyantse, Nangartse and Phari and this was granted. They then in a sort of shame-faced way asked that the date when friendly relations begun for the purpose of payment for grain and fodder captured in the Jongs might be calculated from the date of the terms given by the Tongpa Penlop namely the first week of July. This of course was refused. They then raised the question of the personal belongings of the Shapas taken outside Nangartse when their servants attacked the mounted infantry. Colonel Youngusband pointed out that they had no claim to these, but as he did not think them personally responsible, and as an act of friendship he would compensate them for the loss. The Durbar then ended, the Tibetans appearing very friendly and anxious to please. The Government of India's gifts to the Tibetan officials will be presented later. The whole force leaves Lhasa on the 23rd instant.

Colombo, Sept. 19. It is reported that in a recent interview with the Emperor and Empress-Dowager, Prince Ching expressed a fear that it was the ambition of Great Britain to absorb Tibet and turn it into another India. He advised that a peaceful and friendly settlement should be arrived at without any further delay.

COMING BACK. Gyantse, Tibet, Sept. 21. Lhasa Sept. 16th.—Major Ray, Press Censor, has been ordered, down to Chumbi on duty, Captain Minogue, now acting as Censor. Captain Cook-Young, who was wounded by a fanatical Lama, has also gone down with the sick convoy. Captain Kelly, the other officer attacked, has completely recovered of his wound. Captain Shepherd, Captain Elliott and Lieutenant Walker, Royal Engineers, assisted by the Coolie Corps, under Captain Ross, now at Sampo Ferry, are competing arrangements for transferring the force across the river. Colonel Youngusband will proceed to Simla by double marches, when the force leaves here on the 23rd.

Bombay, Sept. 21. Early in July Reuter's correspondent at Aden telegraphed that the Mullah had reappeared in force and was raiding the tribesmen up to within fifty miles of Berbera. The "Times of India" states that this, on unimpeachable authority, is wholly incorrect. In the middle of last month the Mullah was not within fifty miles of Berbera, nor indeed within two hundred miles of that port. He had not appeared upon the route along which the expeditionary force advanced to Eil-Dab nor is he likely to do so; he is sitting in fact helplessly at Kallis in the far eastern corner of the Nugal district and only seventy-five miles from Illig. The tribes around him are so unfriendly, if latest reports are to be believed, as to hamper him in his desire to move via Mudug to his old retreat in the Webbe Sheboleh. Ali Yusuf is threatening him with an attack on the way. His followers have made no raid on our frontiers near Eil-Dab nor have they come into collision with our garrison at that post. As the garrison consists of two companies of mounted infantry, one of Grenadiers and four of Pioneers it is well able, not only to defend itself, but to act on the offensive, with effect, against any force which the much discredited Mullah may have with him. As to the character of that following it is without ammunition and little better than a scared rabble, incapable of standing for a moment against our troops. Early in August a reconnaissance was made from Eil-Dab as far as Jidbali, and the Illaloes (friendly) scouts some fifty miles further into the Nugal Valley, in order, if possible, to get in touch with the enemy. They returned having found no sign of him. Sir Charles Egerton's operations were successful in driving him out of the post into which he has not dared to return, and the situation is so reassuring that there is no reason to suppose another campaign will ever become necessary, at least on account of the Mullah. The country is already settling down, and is reaping the benefits of its newly acquired security. Owing to the unreliability of the local levies available, it will be necessary for some time to retain a disciplined force from outside to maintain order, but so far as can be ascertained these are the only military operations that will be necessary.

INDIAN NOTES.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

Edward Vedanayagam Pillai brought a suit sometime ago before the District Judge of Madras for divorce against his wife Amavathi Amal, and for damages against Appavoo Saranai, the co-respondent, who was said to have had illegal intimacy with the respondent. The respondent admitted having misbehaved herself with the co-respondent. The District Judge gave a decree in favor of the petitioner and declared that the marriage between the petitioner and the respondent was dissolved, and also directed the co-respondent to pay a sum of Rs. 500 as damages to the petitioner. The District Judge also made a reference to the High Court under Section 17 Act IV of 1869 for confirmation of his decree. The reference came on for hearing to-day before a Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir James Davies and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair. The decree of the lower Court was confirmed.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

Says the "Madras Standard": We understand that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee is seeking the suffrages of the registered graduates of the Calcutta University to be elected to the Senate as it would be constituted under the new Act. The country was loudest in its protest against reducing the Senate to a mere official body. The elected Fellows will be merely powerless to do anything, and it is rather surprising that Mr. Banerjee should endeavour to become a member of a body which cannot pretend to the least claim for independence. We are glad to know that Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt has definitely made it known that he is not a candidate for the University Fellowship. In Madras we have had a pretty good foretaste of what the future Senate would be and those who consult independence may not all care to become members of that body.

PREHISTORICAL COLLECTION.

Mr. Bruce-Foote, formerly head of the Madras Geological Survey, has concluded the sale of his prehistorical collection to the Government of Madras. The price settled was at Rs. 33,000. The collection is probably unique of its kind, and is the result of a life's work of an expert with unusual opportunities at his disposal. It consists mainly of prehistoric implements, chiefly of stone, hammers, axes, chisels, knives, arrow heads, etc., of fragments of pottery, ornaments, primitive iron weapons and utensils, and a few gems, and contains several thousand articles. They have been found for the most part in old barrows, cromlechs and burial grounds, and in those peculiar rings of stones, which are to be found scattered all over the country, especially on waste lands, which are still regarded by the natives with a certain amount of veneration, and are spoken of as the "Damarajulu indlu," or kings' houses. The collection has been acquired for the Madras Museum, where it will be set up, and a catalogue raisonne, be available.

FIBRE CULTIVATION.

A new industry has been commenced at Yercaud in Madras in the shape of fibre cultivation. For the last seven years a small private company has been working the Prieaux Verts estate and planting out coffee. In view however, of the recent depression of coffee prices, the proprietors resolved to open out the remainder with the Fourcroya Gigantea aloë, a species of Agave which grows here naturally, and attains a very large size, some of the leaves being as much as from nine to ten feet in length. It is a much handsomer and larger plant than the ordinary ralyw aloë, and is of a dark green colour. If untouched, it generally flowers after about 11 to 12 years, but when out, it lasts several years longer. There are many aloë bushes here 15 years old, which, during their growth, have had from 150 to 200 leaves, and which stand quite 12 ft. high, spreading out their broad, spiked leaves all round with almost mathematical precision. About five years ago this company opened out a block of this aloë of 40 acres in extent, planting five by five, or about 1,600 to the acre. The plants having now reached a considerable size are ready for treatment, and a quantity of machinery has been obtained from England for working them. The cultivation of the aloë is very simple and inexpensive. When the tree sends up its long shoot 20 to 30 ft. high, it is covered with flowers, which turn into bulbs, of which large clusters hang from the shoot. When this dies and falls, the buds take root in the ground and grow up of their own accord. It is only necessary to dig these up, to put them into nurseries, and then transplant them. The holes required are small, and there is no expense for weeding or manuring. During the first two or three years, the weeds are cut down once a year at the cost of about Re. 1-8 per acre. After that the plants more or less weed themselves, and are ready to be treated after the fifth year. Only a few leaves are cut each year from the bush, and it is calculated that, cutting ten leaves annually, the process may go on for ten years. The great drawback to the successful cultivation of the aloë Agave hitherto has been the enormous cost of the carriage of the leaf. The Fourcroya Gigantea, the largest of the species does not grow so well on the plains as it does at an elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 feet. Hitherto, experiments on the plains have been confined to the Brazilian aloë, which grows so luxuriantly in the railway hedges. In many parts of the Madras Presidency, especially in Bellary and the Ceded Districts, the aloë grows wild, scattered over waste tracts and planted by the sides of roads. Now, the aloë leaf is large and heavy, but contains only a very small proportion (3 per cent. is high) of the fibre to the weight of the leaf. If, therefore, the leaf is picked up all over the country as it grows, and carried several miles to the mill, the cost of production is so heavy that there is little room for a margin of profit. Still, even under such circumstances, a profit can be made. The great object is to get as the cost of carriage is reduced to a minimum. The Madras Fibre Company, one of the Directors of which, by the way, is a resident of Yercaud, is at present working the aloë in the above expensive manner, but it is also planting out several thousand acres systematically. Of course, some years must elapse before these plantations are sufficiently mature for treatment.

The Chaurai-Chindwara Section of the Satara Extension, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has been opened for public traffic.

The Government has sanctioned a loan of five and a half lakhs of rupees required by the Karachi Municipality for the extension of the local drainage scheme.

A general reassessment of the land revenue of the Karnal district is about to be undertaken.

WHAT IT COSTS.

TWO MILLIONS WEEKLY.

RUSSIA'S WAR BILL.

"What is the war costing?" is a question which everybody has been asking for the last few months; and the answers to the inquiry have been many and various. The cost to Russia we are now made aware of through the medium of an elaborate statement, published on the authority of the Ministry of Finance, with a special translation of which we have been furnished. We need not emphasise the importance of this statement, which fully sets forth the financial position of Russia in respect of the severe strain upon the resources caused by the war, and shows that an appeal to European financiers is unnecessary.

From February 9th to August 3rd (our 16th of the month) a sum of 257,500,000 roubles was assigned for the requirements of the campaign. Thus the extraordinary monthly expenditure for this express purpose has not exceeded an average of 41,000,000 roubles, or in our currency £4,387,000, which means a weekly outlay of £1,097,250. Our own estimate it may be remembered was "roughly about £1,000,000 per week." In the words of the official statement before us, "it is probable that with the extension of the mobilization, and with the reinforcement of the army in the field, the expenditure will be increased."

The recent new issue of bonds (known as the "Series"), amounting to 150,000,000 roubles (£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 257,500,000 roubles has been covered up to August 3rd (16th) by the free available cash in the Treasury and by such sums for the budget for 1904 which were made available by the reduction of certain items of that Budget. This brought the free sums in hand to 300,000,000 roubles (£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 800,000,000 fr. (£83,000,000) and the bond issue of 150,000,000 roubles (£16,157,000). The Government will, therefore, have at its disposal over 450,000,000 roubles (£48,150,000) with the balance of the above-mentioned free sums amounting to 300,000,000 roubles, for further war expenditure incurred from August 3rd (16th), estimated to be sufficient to pay for another nine or ten months' campaigning.

It is further pointed out in the official statement that in 1860 and 1870 similar Treasury bonds were issued to the amount of 1,000,000,000 roubles and increased to 240,000,000 roubles (£25,800,000) in 1884 to 1889, but thereafter gradually redeemed; and in the year 1900 only 100,000,000 roubles of such bonds remained in circulation. It will be seen, therefore, that the new issue of Treasury bonds will only slightly increase the circulation of such bonds as compared with the period up to the year 1900.

JAPAN'S WAR BILL.

So far as we are aware, only one official statement on the subject of Japan's expenditure has been issued, and that covers the period from February to July. During those first six months the expenditure is stated to have been 200,000,000 yen, or £20,000,000 of our money. In round figures, the outlay is £3,333,333 per month and £38,333,333 per week, as against Russia's weekly bill of £1,097,250.

It has been frequently reported that the war expenditure of the Japanese Government was much less than that of Russia—"but a tithe of what Russia will probably incur." Those fanciful assertions are, however, disproved by the official statement, which shows on comparison that the war has been costing Japan only £263,917 per week less than it has cost Russia. (In both cases, for the purpose of easier calculation and comparison, the month has been taken as of four weeks.) Japan has been credited with having had in hand before the commencement of hostilities cash amounting to "between £9,000,000 and £10,000,000; and it was asserted that she could find in "all if required" from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000 in gold. It is in Japan's favour that up to now she has only raised one loan of £10,000,000, which was considerably over-subscribed, although it is again reported with what truth we cannot say, that she will soon require further assistance.

Three reasons have been advanced why the war "could not" cost Japan anything like the amount which we know for certain it is costing Russia. It was said that the cost of transport and the cost of transport and the cost of munitions of war would be much less to Japan than to Russia. That argument, however, is amply disposed of by the figures given above of the actual expenditure during the first six months of the war. The third reason was that the Japanese soldier can be maintained for about one half of the cost of a Russian soldier's keep. In this assertion there may be a considerable basis of accuracy, for we know that the latter is a far eater as compared with the Jap, while as to drink the Czar's troops get an abundance of tea and sugar and a fair supply of spirit daily.

On the vital question of finance the remark stated to have been made to an interviewer on Monday by the Japanese Consul-General and Financial Agent, was a certain significance. Questioned about the gold mine said to have been discovered at Iwate, Mr. Arakawa replied that "should the mine prove to be worth about £100,000,000, it would be about pay for the present war," or in other words, the total cost to Japan is estimated at that amount. Coming, as it does, from a distinguished financial expert, this opinion is entitled to all respect.

PREVIOUS WAR COSTS.

Russia's weekly expenditure of £1,097,250 on the war with Japan is by no means extraordinary. Indeed, should she succeed in keeping expenses down to this figure throughout the war she will be fortunate. Our own war in South Africa, the bill for which totaled the respectable sum of £211,948,000 worked out at £1,500,000 a week. The total cost of the Crimean war was about £313,000,000. Of this Russia paid £142,000,000, France £93,000,000, and Great Britain £78,000,000; the weekly expenditure for the three countries being, Russia £1,400,000, France £900,000, and Great Britain £700,000. American's successful struggle for independence cost the mother country £121,000,000, or just under £1,900,000 a week. France, however, has had to foot the heaviest weekly war bill on record, the total cost of her terrible conflict with Germany being £316,000,000 or over £7,000,000 a week. The Napoleonic wars which ended at Waterloo

were comparatively cheap for France, seeing that the total bill only amounted to £255,000,000, while that of Great Britain, including the financing of many little Powers in their struggle against the Emperor, amounted to £381,000,000.

BETTING ON THE WAR.

Since news of the active operations round Port Arthur and in Manchuria have been received, says the "Rangoon Gazette," excitement has again sent its thrill through the "Japanese party" amongst the Burmans and their heated discussions with the Russian side have taken a new, but not unexpected, development in the form of betting. Burmese are very fond of betting and the craze exists amongst women as well as men. They are fond of lotteries and do not consider money badly invested which is spent in buying tickets in various race sweeps. They are, as a rule, very sanguine of success, and not a few whose means are inadequate borrow from the Chetties and risk their all in betting. They have, too, their national lottery, "The thirty-six animals," where they sometimes win, but more frequently lose, a good deal of money. Again, it is not rare, in the districts, for two villages to train each one or two buffaloes to fight, and there is heavy betting when the fight takes place. The date of the fall of Port Arthur is now the object of a good deal of betting. Some place it at a few months' distant, some at a few weeks and others at a few days; and the Russian fortress is a strong "competitor at present" with the paddy market and the speculation in land and houses. It may be noted that for some time past many Chinese, who are better some time past many Chinese, who are better their opinion that September 15th would see its fall.

AN IMPORTANT FOOTPATH OBSTRUCTION CASE.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

On Thursday, before Mr. W. A. Bonnard, Bar-at-law, second Presidency Magistrate, a case in which Babu Atul Chandra Ghose, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. J. H. & Co., stood charged with having obstructed the footpath of the Mangoe Lane, by loading seven bales on it, which were being loaded in a cart, was resumed. Court Inspector Mr. Malapatra, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Manuel and Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose appeared for the defence.

At the outset, Mr. Manuel submitted, "The Court should not think it a petty case. The merchant community will feel great interest in a matter like this. If sufficient time is not given to the merchants to take goods out of their godown all merchants will have to shut their godowns and stop their business." Lastly he contended that under section 283 I. P. Code as the police did not call any person who felt aggrieved on the footpath being obstructed, the prosecution had no legs to stand upon. In support of his contention, he cited the following rulings: 11 Cal. page 462; 25 Cal. page 275; 4 Madras page 273.

After this the defence examined a witness, Mr. Mahapatra cross-examined him and then argued that Sergeant Vinea deposed that obstruction was caused to four or five men. If it was necessary that a person obstructed should give evidence then Sergeant Vinea himself had done so. He further added that one would not cease to enjoy the rights of an ordinary citizen only because he was a police officer. The obstruction need not be across the whole breadth of a road and if the complaint of the policeman was not sufficient in cases of obstruction, he thought that it would affect the regular traffic on the streets of Calcutta.

The Court then delivered the following important judgment, which runs thus:—

"In this case the evidence rests entirely on the evidence of Sergeant Vinea who says that the obstruction was for half an hour; whereas the witness for the accused says that it lasted only a few minutes. There is no corroboration of the complainant's evidence in this respect. I do not believe the statement of the witness Mungli who says that he saw the obstruction as he was standing at the Agra Bank and did not go to the spot and the complainant never came and spoke to him till after the occurrence. Moreover the law is clear on the point with regard to obstructions under Section 283, I. P. Code. In the case of Queen v. Bani Madhab Chakravarti, I.L.R. 25 Cal., p. 275, it has been held that in order to sustain a conviction under Section 283, I. P. Code, it is necessary to show that some particular persons have been obstructed by the accused and that a charge generally with obstructing the public pathway is bad in law. That case follows the case *Empress vs. Ram Singh* 11 Cal. I.L.R. 462, and *Queen vs. Kadir Maidin*, I.L.R. 4 Madras p. 235.

"In my opinion some reasonable time should be allowed to merchants and others to load their goods from their godowns on to the carts, and as in this case there is some doubt as to the length of time the bales were on the footpath when they were being loaded, I not only give the benefit of the doubt to the accused, but I hold upon the authorities above cited that it is imperative upon the prosecution to show that some person or persons were obstructed by the accused, which in this case the complainant has not shown. Under the circumstances I have no alternative but to discharge the accused.

22-9-04. (Sd.) W. A. Bonnard, Presidency Magistrate. His Worship forwarded copies of the evidence and the judgment to the Commissioner of Police for his information.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Camp, Tanjore, Sept. 18.

Last Thursday evening, Rev. A. Andrew, a Christian Missionary at Chingliput, paid a visit to this city, when, under the auspices of the local Agricultural and Industrial Institution he delivered a public lecture on the subject of Agricultural Advancement. I might here mention that this Institution was established but a year ago, declaring for its objects the dissemination of knowledge bearing the encouragement of Agriculture and cognate Arts and Industries in this district by means of leaflets, oral expositions and by such practical work as the Institution can turn out in the direction. The holding of annual shows of cattle and agricultural products, the establishment of agricultural banks and model farms, the introduction, wherever possible, of improved implements, seeds, manure, lime-stock etc. for trial and supply at cheap rates etc. The credit of establishing this Institution, almost the only one in the Southern India, is certainly due to Mr. K. S. Srinivasa Pillai, a leading pleader here, who possessed of the means to meet the initial outlay and of the spirit to do something quite new and distinct from the beaten track of public activities and, above all, of a number of educated men who will do what he desires his chosen leader, has determined to devote his leisure to this excellent and good work. May he continue to succeed in his attempts of which he will shortly give a brief account on the occasion of the celebration of its first year close.

Rev. Andrew did very well, therefore, to address the members of such an institution and here are the points of his instructive speech:—He was a Christian missionary and thus an alien in birth, in creed, and in colour, and it looked strange that a person like himself should speak to the people of this most agricultural country on the subject of agriculture. Yet, any man who had lived in their midst for quarter of a century must indeed be dull in intellect and obtuseness not to have come in contact with the manners, the occupations, the needs and acquisitions of those people and not to have thought of some solution to those problems which affected their progress in life. For himself he had, apart from his legitimate work of spreading Christianity, devoted his attention to the agricultural problems and had had the satisfaction of obtaining a fair success in his efforts. He therefore felt competent to speak on the question.

The last census figures under the chapter on occupations of the Indian people showed that 665 out of every 1,000 followed agriculture as their profession. In Bengal 724 out of 1,000 took to it, and in Madras 707. The other items of commerce and industries which contributed to the growing riches of the great leading countries in the world appeared to be the most neglected, though it was significant that Bombay showed better off in commerce and industries. For instance, in England only 61 out of 1,000 followed agriculture whereas in India taken as a whole, 661 did so; i.e., 10 to 1 was the ratio, and while in England 419 looked to industries, in India only 156. These figures would convince all thinking men that the enrichment of India entirely depended upon the proportionate development of arts and industries of all kinds.

India being a purely agricultural country, it behoves the tillers and owners to extract out of the soil to its fullest yielding capacity, as it would afford more people to be fed from the annual yields. More especially was it their duty to do so, as periodical famines and droughts visited India and carried away millions of her people as victims to such visitations. The soil available for cultivation should be so cultivated as to make it yield most and that could be done only by particular methods.

The first duty in that direction was to give education to the masses of our people and along with the primary education now provided for them, there should be instruction in agricultural work through model farms and fields attached to the rural schools. Of course, our educated men have long been talking of mass education but nothing practically useful had come out of such great talk. What India now required was active work, not talk, however, eloquent, nor writing, however good. The 191 millions of people now engaged in the agricultural work of the country must be early taught lessons on that subject and that would develop the yielding returns of the arable lands. That aspect of the primary education for the masses was being totally neglected and it needed the attention of the people. In that connection, he would refer to the half-time schools now worked in the rural tracts of the Central Provinces and the model farms attached to them. There was no reason why such schools should not be worked in the other parts of India.

He would refer to the speech of the Secretary of State for India in the recent Budget Debate in the House of Commons, in which His Lordship had promised to provide for "sustained expenditures" in the direction of Primary Education and he hoped that the local Government would give effect to that spirit of encouragement.

In such great tasks relating to the welfare of the people in general, it was not desirable, though very customary here, that the wealthy classes should keep aloof or lay behind in making experiments. Great landholders and moneyed people should come forward and help the progress. If only the ball could be set rolling, he was sure the ball would roll as the sea forever and prove a blessing to the country. Small experiments might be made at the beginning, if no vast funds were available for great schemes. An illustration of a small beginning having proved a great concern was given in the establishment of a small Peasant Colony at "Rosa-Puram" in his district—a colony of Pariahs euphemistically called "Panchamas," converted to Christianity. A graphic description of the rise and progress of the now-thriving colony was then our treat by the lecturer who was well equipped with maps and diagrams. He showed to us that the land on that colony were being cultivated by the ryots there solely out of wells sunk in them and so carefully maintained together with storage wells and Engine wells. It was expounded that the sinking of wells was the best means to save the country from famine effects and if only the recent scientific methods of wells-sinking were resorted to, there was no doubt that the yield was greater, the yield was famine-proof and the profits more encouraging. He and Mr. Chatterton of Madras devised schemes to experiment the well irrigation and that has proved a very hopeful success, so much so, he added, that the acres of land in this colony could go on with cultivation whether there was rain or not. It was in the power of the land-owners to sink such wells in their lands, one for every five acres, and

an average, and save themselves from the disastrous consequences of the absence of rains in the monsoons which in recent years have so much frightened the ryots. He had seen it that lands, almost jungles, had been converted into fine, fertile lands, through such wells, quite independent of the rains. Nor were such wells very costly. It was worth the sums spent on them: In the Colony named, he had found that at a cost of but Rs. 500 and under, he was able to lift up from the wells sunk on an average 215,000 gallons each day to irrigate the acres with and provided the side channels from these wells were made of brick and chunam to prevent any loss of water by mere percolation, there would be an enviable, perennial supply of water and one could afford to laugh at the failure of monsoons.

He had found by his carefully-kept accounts that the yield of lands depended in the good manure, the timely irrigation and the constant watch which the tillers bestowed on them. Without these and there was no doubt that at present our lands were being neglected in those matters it was fully to expect the lands to pay well or to complain if they did not so pay. He exhorted the Indians to leave off old, conservative lines of cultivation and to adopt the modern implements.

Dry crops also depended on manure and energy. Experiments have shown that at small costs much profit could be got.

It has been calculated that only 61 p.c. of water on earth flows into the fields for irrigation and that only 72 of it is used for the crops. It is desirable that wells should be sunk all over the river systems and tanks and he most earnestly appealed to the public to erect walls in the "ayakats" near the tanks which contain much water to spare for use. In that case all the paddy fields in India unite grow and yield, quite independent of rain fall.

Of other industries, such as of the Plantain Fibre, he spoke in equally enthusiastic terms and his concluding appeal to the wealthy landlords to set noble examples was expressive not only of the great need for such examples amidst us but also of the self-satisfied efforts of a man who in his own sphere has shown to me an agricultural reformer.

These were the main facts in the lecture, delivered "extempore" by one who has had practical experience of what he spoke. No wonder he was heard with respectful attention. Well, will those who heard the Reverend speaker and who have the means to give effect to his principles, do something in the matter?

A POINT OF LAW.

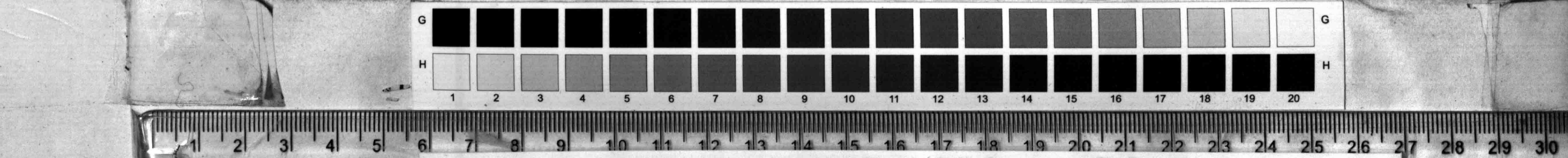
At the Calcutta High Court Vacation Bench on Friday an important case involving a point of law came on for hearing.

This case arose out of a proceeding by the Sub-Deputy Collector of Palamau under sections 62 and 84 of the Land Registration Act, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876. One Narain Sing applied to have his name registered for four annas' share on a certain estate, which had been recorded in the name of the petitioner Hiranand Ojha. He alleged that he had bought that share of the estate under a deed of sale from the petitioner and the latter denied the transaction. The Sub-Deputy Collector decided in favour of the petitioner and disallowed Narain's claim on the 19th May 1903. The Deputy Commissioner on appeal upheld that decision on the 23rd October 1903. The Sub-Deputy Collector then on the 2nd of November 1903 drew up a proceeding under section 476 Cr. P.C. and ordered that the petitioner should be prosecuted under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code for giving false evidence in the judicial proceeding—the proceeding under the Land Registration Act. The District Magistrate being moved he ordered the District Superintendent of Police to proceed with the prosecution. During that interval Narain applied to the Sub-Deputy Collector under section 195 Cr. P. Code to prosecute the petitioner under section 193 I.P.C. and obtained sanction on the 10th June 1903. The petitioner appealed to the Deputy Commissioner and that officer confirmed the sanction on the 15th August last. It is this order which the petitioner has applied to the High Court to set aside. A rule was issued calling upon the Deputy Commissioner to show cause why his order confirming the sanction should not be set aside on two grounds: (1) that he was in error in holding that the Sub-Deputy Collector was a Court and that the proceedings before him was a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 195 Cr. P. Code and (2) that the proceeding under section 476 Cr. P. C. having been dropped an application for sanction ought not to have been allowed.

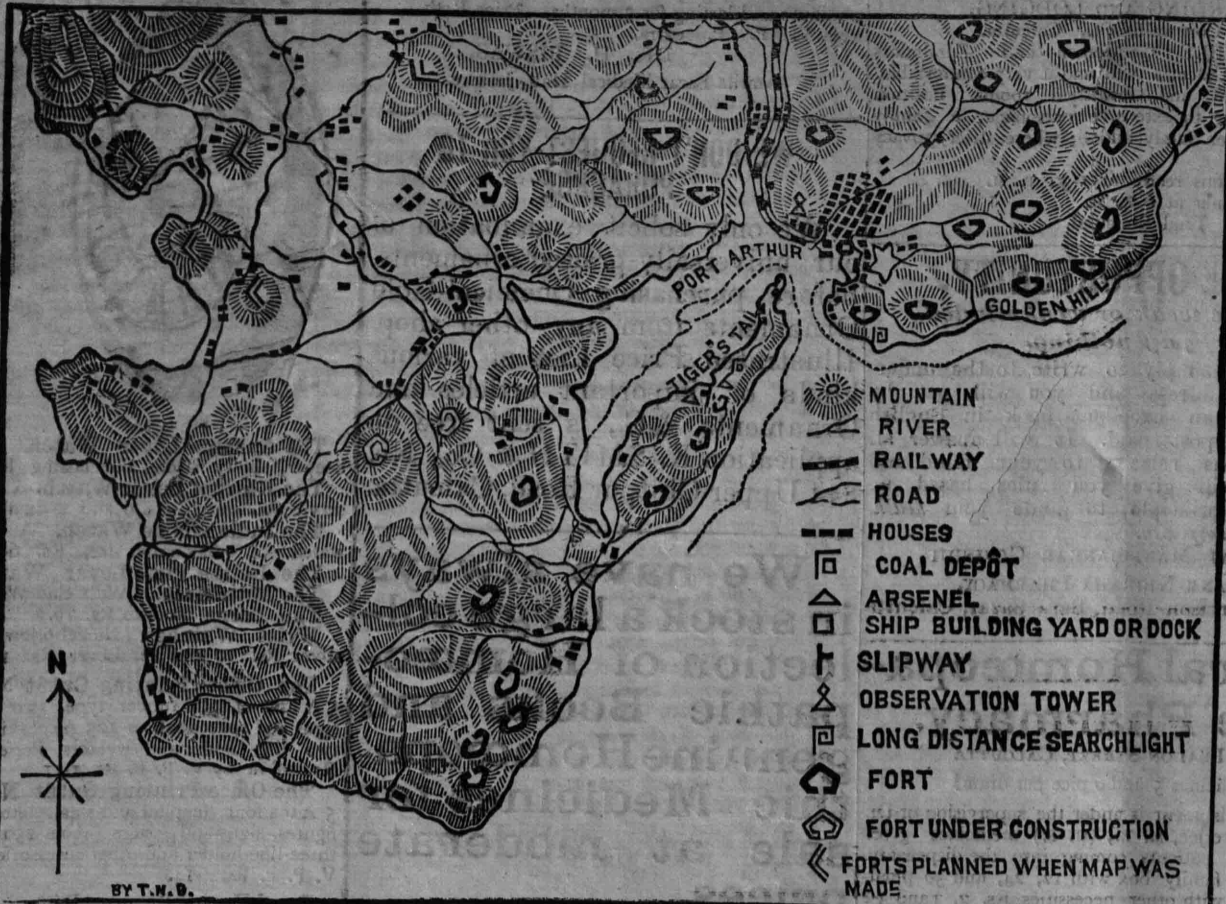
Their Lordships did not think it necessary to express any opinion on the question whether the proceeding under the Land Registration Act was a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 193 I.P.C. and whether the Sub-Deputy Collector in that proceeding was a Court within the meaning of section 195 Cr. P. Code. One further point had been raised namely whether the petitioner was bound to state the truth in a proceeding under the Land Registration Act. It was contended that he was not so bound. But their Lordships thought it was quite clear that the petitioner was bound. The Land Registrar or Collector had actually the same powers to compel a witness to give evidence as were given to Civil Courts by the Civil Procedure Code. The petitioner was as much bound to state the truth before a Sub-Deputy Collector as he was bound in a civil case. With regard to the second ground the Deputy Commissioner stated that the proceeding under section 476 was not dropped in the ordinary sense of the word, but acting under compliance with certain remarks made by the High Court in a similar case he considered it improper to continue the proceeding. The sanction therefore given to Narain was really a continuation of this proceeding and their Lordships did not think it was wrongly given. For these reasons their Lordships discharged the rule.

The Congress on the History of Religions is now sitting at Basle, Switzerland. Mr. Rustomji Edulji, Deputy High Priest of the Parsees in Bombay, read a paper, which showed that the religion of the Parsees was purely monotheistic, not dualistic.

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The Russian defence of Port Arthur.



DETAILS OF THE FORTS AND GUNSOFT PORT ARTHUR KNOWN TO THE JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

From our own Correspondent.

London Sept. 2.

ANTI-JAPAN.

The most persistently anti-Japanese writer in the London press during the past few weeks has been Mr. A. G. Hales, whose account of the gathering of the monks at Urga I referred to a short time ago. The secret of Mr. Hales's antipathy is, probably, to be found in the fact that he is an Australian. His experience of the Japanese has given him a profound respect for their courage, their perseverance, and their endless activity. But this knowledge of their good points has filled him, not with admiration, but with a deep fear. In letter after letter written in his vivid—perhaps a little too vivid—style, he has pointed out the danger to Europe of the Japanese successes. He is not a European, however; he is an Australian. And the prejudices and fears of Australia are the forces which have turned his pen against Japan. For Australia has undoubtedly many difficulties to face in consequence of the rise of the Island Kingdom. It has been difficult enough to keep the Chinese and Malays from settling in the rich semi-tropical lands of the northern territories, and if the Japanese desire an outlet for their population the task will become almost impossible. Of course it would be possible to arrange a "modus vivendi" by which immigration should be controlled and justice secured to all parties. But it is improbable that the Australian people will attempt such a settlement and in the meantime their difficulties will mount up. When Mr. Hales speaks against Japan, therefore one can hear, like an echo, the voice of that exclusionist Australia which has attempted to send English artisans back to England and to risk the drowning of a ship-wrecked Lascar crew. He is writing at present for English readers, so he does not treat of the Australian menace; he dwells only on the risk to Europe. One of his first points is that we should not be too eager in our condemnation of Russia for her attitude towards Japan. Russia has experienced yellow invasions, and she remembers them. Then follows a picturesque account of the burnings and outrages of Tenghis Khan! Why, Mr. Hales must surely realise that if national resentments are expected to burn fiercely against all the wrong committed so far back as that, then the whole world will be set to war, each country against the others. For there have been many invasions and conquests and much cruelty and wrong since the last of the great khans of Central Asia died. Mr. Hales complains that "Japan is a nation without a God, a nation possessed of no real spiritual ideals. The Mikado came along and in place of the priest he gave them a tent." From the accounts of other writers upon Japan this would seem hardly accurate. Japan is by no means only and entirely a great war nation. The intellectual keenness of its inhabitants directed into many other channels. In art, in science, in commerce there is every indication of healthy activity, and the Japanese do not seem to have sacrificed every grace of cultured life to acquire the art of man-slaying. As regards religion, they have not adopted Christianity but their conduct is not worse than that of Christian nations. In the present war their treatment of the enemy has been as considerate as that of the British armies in their wars or of the Indian troops in the Boxer campaign. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Russians. The Japanese have already published a list of carefully authenticated cases of mal-treatment on the part of certain Russian regiments. "To Japan," says Mr. Hales, "Christianity is dead ashes, not a living fire. They have not taken, and they will not take, the Bible of the civilised world; but they have taken the rifle. . . . They are dangerous because they have no moral check." Mr. Hales should guard against the error that, because a man does not possess the same religion as himself, therefore the moral laws of the world have no influence upon him. Such a belief, if fully acted upon, leads to the narrowest bigotry. After all, he should recognise that the Japanese have not had a good opportunity to appreciate the beauties of the Rus-

sian religion. They saw deeds done on the march to Peking by the Cossacks and, to a lesser degree, by the German soldiery. Possibly they have heard of Blagoveschensk, and their seal poachers know the life of Saghalin. If they read Mr. Hales's letters they will find him declaring that they are preaching the "gospel of the gun". But they on their religious beliefs when they find that the German expansionist, the French Chauvinist, the English and American jingo is each preaching the same creed with a great and growing intensity.

THE DANGER OF JINGOISM.

But Mr. Hales is right when he sees one risk that the world will run from a crushing defeat of Russia. If the Manchurian campaign is crowned by some dazzling and spectacular victory, there is just the possibility that the military ardour of the Japanese will run discretion and set back the real civilisation of Asia for a century. The cool, unimpulsive nature of the Japanese people and statesmen discounts the danger. Nevertheless, such a possibility may be considered. When Napoleon's genius was recognised in France the whole nation for a generation was intoxicated with dreams of warlike conquest, and the continent of Europe was a battlefield for twenty years while England, comparatively at peace, laid the foundation of coming success. There is a fear that the people of Japan may become bewitched by the easy wealth that comes from victory in war, so that they neglect the slow plodding endeavour from which real progress is evolved. Instead of a sedulous, patient education of China it is possible that they may aim merely at a rapid drilling of its people so as to hurl them as soon as possible against Siberian Russia. The policy would be short-sighted, and the Japanese Empire would be as evanescent as it would be vast. Yet the glitter might capture the imagination, just as the glitter of Lhasa has captured Lord Curzon; and the Japanese may be sending their troops upon a glory-hunting expedition towards St. Petersburg, capital of a greater country than Tibet.

Now this is a risk that has occurred to many minds and it is seen that some arguments may be brought forward in support of it. There is, however, a case for the other side which is stronger, I think, than these. In the first place, the Japanese have not shown themselves an excitable, volatile people who would be carried off their feet by success. Their statesmen are possessed of a sober sense of proportion and must recognise that to fight Russia several thousand miles from her base is vastly different from any offensive movement nearer home with the national opinions of Europe absolutely opposed to every action. Besides, the Japanese have much to do in Asia; they cannot spare any time for melodramatic adventures on the other side of the world. The regeneration of China is the work of several life-times; it is a duty plainly before Japan, and the Japanese are a people who show an unending devotion to the performance of their duty. Up to the present Japan has barely entered into the world of international affairs. Now that it has done so it will find itself, not a Colossus bestriding the globe, but a strong nation among other strong nations. Well-matched strength always breeds respect—and caution. Japan will adapt itself to the polity of the world and the polity of the world will adapt itself with the least possible disturbance to the entry of Japan. A certain amount of disorganisation will take place, but there is little fear that jealousies and misunderstandings will go much further than words. To put the matter at the lowest level: when Japan emerges from the present war, it will find itself too poor to fight another one at once. At the same time, the alliance with Great Britain will prevent any other nation from picking a quarrel with Japan, and it is to be hoped that for many years the country will be able to develop in peace. For, after all, a strong, self-reliant, peaceful civilisation is the only true civilisation. It is the one civilisation which is really worth the having.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Continuing his jeremiad Mr. Hales next deals with the influence of the Japanese as commercial rivals to the world and as teacher of the peoples of the East. The greater portion of the Pacific Ocean will soon, he thinks, be in the hands of the Japanese mercantile marine. Japanese seamen, from skippers to ship-boys, will be able to underbid competitors and man the ships. Meanwhile on shore cheap labour and continuous working hours will enable the factories of Japan to dominate the world.

Altogether Mr. Hales draws a picture very satisfactory to the pride of the Japanese and very gloomy to his European readers. Now I am one of those who are thoroughly in sympathy with Japan in this war and entirely sympathetic with its progress in arts and manufactures. But I cannot see on that account that, just because Japan is strong and energetic, it is necessarily stronger and more energetic than my own country. If Japan takes much of the Pacific shipping trade and a good deal of the Asiatic manufacturing, then it is merely obtaining what, geographically, belongs to it. The fact that it will begin to store up wealth by trade will not prevent other nations prospering, for modern commerce is too big a matter for one nation to monopolise. The entry of a new competitor into the field does not mean less trade, it means more. In the last ten years England has experienced the "Made-in-Germany" scare, and the American scare, and has comfortably survived both. As a result of the first, English traders learned greater care, and of the second greater ambition and alertness. Competition with Japan will teach them also a greater diligence with regard to the little things of trade and a more sedulous application. As for the workman, he will learn sobriety, cleanliness, and thrift. The school may be a hard one, but the lesson to be learned is one of unbounded good. The Japanese, too, will learn something from the English. At present, as a writer in the "Speaker" well puts it: "The Japanese of 1904 are in the same position as the English were in 1804." The workmen are shockingly underpaid. There are no good factory laws; trade unions are forbidden; hours are scandalously long; women and children are far too largely employed. These are blotches upon Japanese industrialism which the working men will remove by aid of the example set them by the English labourers. The condition of life will improve and with it the rate of pay and the Japanese home market for manufactures. For Japan will not be solely teacher to Europe: as it has been in the past, so in the future Europe will be a teacher to Japan. Finally, Mr. Hales fears the example of Japan upon India. He sees correctly that Japan will cause an immense increase of energy and activity in India, and he deprecates it. It would seem, therefore, that he wishes the land a people to occupy continually the position they hold, partly through their own inertia, at present. The rulers of India have declared time and again: "Directly you are able to rule yourselves we will grant you a measure of self-government and self-control." Well and good. But so soon as the Indian people have an opportunity to learn self-government and self-control from the example of a race like to them in nature and capacity, then at once men like Mr. Hales raise a clamour that chaos is approaching and that the Empire is in danger. After a few years Mr. Hales will come to recognise that the Empire can only increase in strength when the larger proportion of its population wake up to their rights, their responsibilities, and their destiny. Most English people recognise that the success of Japan will regenerate Asia, and they are glad that Asia will become regenerated. Mr. Hales also sees that Asia will reform. But, strange to say, he, a reformer, does not like the outlook. Would he prefer the continent to remain as it is now, the home of fettered intelligence and of vast unreflective ignorance?

Plague is now in Aligarh City, and arrangements are being made to cut off (if possible) all communication between the infected area and the College. Mr. Morrison, Principal of the College, leaves Simla for Aligarh on the 22nd instant to superintend the measures about to be taken.

Recently there occurred an incident in the Travancore State which will take rank with the recent Trichinopoly scandal. One of the Peisicars it is alleged, beat a peon under him with slippers on both his cheeks. The peon must have been a very patient man indeed, otherwise the incident would not have stopped there.

An appeal petition has been filed at the Hon. Chief Court by the accused Thamiar in the Police Defamation case against the fine of rupees five hundred inflicted on him by the City Magistrate of Bangalore for making false and prejudicial statements amounting to defamation against Mr. L. Krishna Row, Superintendent of Police. The hearing of Appeal is fixed for the 10th of the ensuing month.—Mysore Standard.

INDIAN NOTES.

THE MAIL FORECAST.

Bombay, Sept. 20. The Oriental with the outward mails is expected at Bombay at daylight on Saturday.

EARTHQUAKE IN SIB-AGAR.

Sibsagar, Sept. 19. In the Sibsagar district a sharp shock of earthquake was felt at 7.40 p.m. The direction was from south-west to north-east. Much needed rain has fallen throughout the district during the last three days.

ITEMS FROM TRAVANCORE.

Madras, Sept. 20. At the Travancore Legislative Council, which met yesterday, Mr. Rajarama Rao introduced the Planters' Labour Bill in a short speech, and moved the discussion of the principle. Mr. Sestria, a non-official member opposed the Bill on two grounds that the infringement of civil contracts should not be treated as a penal but civil offence, and that damages should be claimed. The principle was affirmed, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, consisting of four official and two non-official members.

To-day at the Dewan's recommendation the Maharajah sanctioned the institution of a Representative Assembly, which will meet about the 20th proximo.

SIMLA NEWS.

Simla, Sept. 20. There has been no rain in Simla for two days, and there is every sign that the monsoon has come to a close so far as these hills are concerned.

General Sir Bindon Blood, who has been on a short visit to Simla as the guest of Lord Kitchener, leaves the station on Thursday next for Murree.

The Hon. Colonel Deane, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Province, leaves Simla on Thursday next with Mrs. and the Misses Deane.

The Viceroy's shooting party at Dhimi on the 23rd and 24th will consist of Lord Ampthill, Count Quat, Major Campbell, Military Secretary and Major Molesworth, I.M.S.

Mr. Holland, C.S., has arrived in Simla. He officiates for Mr. Gabriel as Assistant Secretary, Foreign Office.

RESIDENCES FOR CLERKS.

Lahore, Sept. 20. The clerks attached to the Government of India offices have in contemplation a memorial to the Viceroy with a view to cottages being built for them in Calcutta like the ones constructed in Simla twenty years ago. The Punjab Secretariat clerks, chiefly those who move up and down with the local Government between Simla and Lahore, have a similar proposal under consideration and mean to petition the Lieutenant-Governor to build residences for them at Lahore, where house accommodation is not only getting very expensive, but is almost unobtainable by men of humble means, as owing to the prevalence of plague many native landlords, who used formerly to live in or about Lahore city, have now removed to houses owned by them in the better parts of the station.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

Simla, Sept. 20. The barometer has been generally steady over the Peninsula and Burma, and has fallen slightly to briskly over Northern India. The weather is quiet and undisturbed, and the sky is clear over a greater part of North-Western and Central India. General rain has fallen over Burma, and local rain over North-East India, the Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, both coasts of the Peninsula, Southern India and the Deccan. The principal amounts are over 3 inches at Tavoy and Akyab, over 2 inches at Mergui, Silchar and Cherrapunjee, over 1 inch at Sibsagar and Bellary, and over half an inch at Dhuri, Darbhanga, Ranikhet, Lucknow, Calcutta, Bangalore, Belasore, and at several stations in Burma. Over North-Western and Central India and Gujarat there has been actually or practically no rain. Mean temperature is higher than usual, except in Burma, the United Provinces, and the North-West Frontier Province. The highest temperature registered yesterday was 104.4 degree at Jacobabad. The weather is quiet and the low pressure area at the head of the Bay is practically unchanged. Rain will probably decrease over Burma, but local rain will continue over Assam, around the head of the Bay and in parts of the Peninsula, while over North-West India, Gujarat and the central parts of the country the weather will be fine.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A STUDENT.

At the instance of Mr. C. A. Paterson, Registrar of the Madras University, a young Telugu Brahmin named Kottamaraju Venkatasoyadu has been arrested on a charge of alleged forgery. It would appear that accused in December, 1902, went up for the Matriculation examination from the A.E.L.M. College, Guntur, and failed. He then went up the next year, but this time as a "private candidate" and as the rules of the University require that all "private" candidates should be at least twenty years of age, and as the accused's age then was only nineteen, and as nobody would attest his falsely filled up age certificate, he forged thereon the signature of the Rev. A. B. Wolf, Principal of the College, in which he studied for sometime. This however was found out by Mr. Paterson, and he accordingly caused a warrant to be issued against the accused. For a long time the accused successfully evaded arrest in having been helped thereto, it is alleged by an uncle of his, employed as Station House Officer at Tenali. The Mofussil Police being thus unable to trace the accused, the matter was at last put into the hands of the Madras City Police, and S. Ethiraja Mudali, a Head Constable attached to the "D" Division, was then specially deputed to execute the warrant. This smart detective after no end of trouble at last succeeded in tracing the accused to the Nizam's Dominions, where he was concealing himself under an alias. When arrested the accused made almost a clean breast of the whole affair, and he was brought down to Madras on the 3rd instant. The accused is under remand at present, and Superintendent Bradbury who had proceeded to Guntur and Bezvada to gather all the necessary information about the case, returned to Madras the other day, and we hope to be able to report further particulars shortly.—Madras Times.

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

Lahore, Sept. 20.

In furtherance of the policy advocated by the Education Conference at Simla three years ago, Sir Charles Rivaz has decided that one secondary school in each district should be maintained as a State institution. He accordingly directs that the schools named in a list in the current "Gazette" shall be taken over by the Education Department from the 1st November next. Hitherto the total annual expenditure on these schools has amounted to Rs. 2,25,979, but as it is essential that they should be raised to a high standard of efficiency with the view of serving as model schools in the district, the future scale of expenditure is put at Rs. 3,28,403. Sir Charles Rivaz is not prepared to relieve the local bodies concerned of the expenditure on these schools, hitherto met from their own funds, and has accordingly directed that the local bodies shall contribute to the provincial revenues a fair quota towards the up-keep of the State-maintained institutions in question.

COAL IN INDIA.

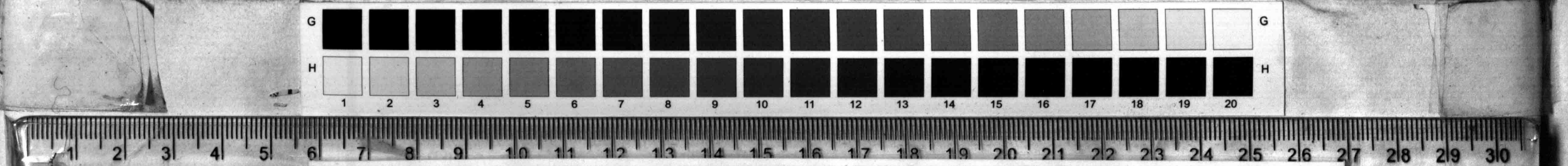
From the statistics of coal production in India, just published by the Inspector-General, we learn that the output in 1903, though progressive, shows an arrest of the rapid expansion which has characterized the industry for several years. With a total production of 7,438,886 tons, India now takes the lead as a coal producer in the British Empire outside Great Britain. Though the rate of progress has greatly slackened, the chief increase has been as formerly in Bengal, where development in the Raniganj, Jherria, and Giridih fields has been vigorously pushed. These three fields still retain their lead as coal producers, and the proximity of the first two to Calcutta enables them to meet the requirements of the export trade, which, however, is necessarily confined to Indian Ocean ports and consequently somewhat limited. The amount of Indian coal exported during the past year rose slightly, mainly on account of increased shipments to the Straits Settlements, and now amounts to nearly half a million tons. The chief customer, Ceylon, has, however, taken smaller supplies of Indian coal each year since the maximum of 369,186 tons was reached in 1900, when a transient stimulus was given to the export trade by the high prices of English coal. It is satisfactory to note that India is yearly approaching a state of being able to supply all her own wants in fuel, as the import of foreign coal has been shrinking gradually, and amounted in 1903-04 to 180,040 tons imported as merchandise and 26,789 tons as Government stores, this being one-fourth of the quantity imported nine years previously. All but a quarter of the private imports was English coal, mostly landed in Bombay, the remainder coming from Australia (25,400 tons) and Japan (16,400 tons). The railways in India take, naturally, a large share of the coal produced in the country, the consumption having risen steadily from 1,059,158 tons in 1894 to 2,203,889 tons in 1903. The field in which the greatest development has occurred is Raniganj, in which the collieries are from 120 to 140 miles only from Calcutta, the port for distribution along the Indian coast and to Ceylon, Jherria, some 40 miles further from the port, is, however, being developed and is rapidly overtaking Raniganj as a producer.

THE COTTON CROPS.

Telegraphic reports from the cotton districts are as follow:—Beawar: Cotton plants flourishing. Amrota: Sufficient rain has fallen generally, cotton prospects much improved. Khambhat: Looks like clearing up, cotton plants in flower, food grains doing well, expect improvements in crop owing to reasonable weather. Dhulia: Break needed generally, cotton plants could scarcely look better, prospects generally good. Jalgaon: Continues cloudy, sufficient rain has fallen generally, cotton plants show balls rapidly ripening, cotton crop excellent, food grains doing well; crop prospects generally good. Broach: Bright, no sign of rain, reasonable, cotton plants flourishing, food grains and all crops doing well, crop prospects generally good. Viramgam: Cloudy, but no rain, looks like clearing up, Wadhwan: Looks like clearing up, cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather, food grains and all crops doing well, smaller area of cotton shown this year, considerable improvement in crops perceptible. Dholar: Bright, no sign of rain, cotton plants flourishing. Bhavnagar: Cloudy but no rain, more rain wanted generally in Porabunder and Verawal sections, cotton plants flourishing. Barsi: Sufficient rain has fallen generally, reasonable cotton plants in flower and prospects much improved. Sholapur: Cloudy but no rain, sufficient rain has fallen generally. Hubli: Continues cloudy with slight drizzle, more rain wanted generally, reasonable, expect improvement in crops owing to reasonable weather. Bedary: Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations to get a fair start.

WAR NEWS.

The Russian gunboat which is reported to have struck a mine and sunk at Port Arthur, is of the same class as the gunboat of the "Otvajny" type reported to have met that fate last month and most probably one and the same vessel is referred to. The "Gremiastiy" is one of two armoured gunboats of 1,492 tons belonging to the Port Arthur fleet. She carried one 9-inch and 6-inch gun. The long and desperate defence of Port Arthur by the Russians and the refusal of Kuropatkin to accept the defeats inflicted on his army as final have impressed the Japanese with the certainty that the war will be a long one. It was hoped that with the capture of Port Arthur and the evacuation of Liaoyang the conclusion of the struggle would be in sight, and the Japanese were prepared to consider any moderate terms that would secure their position. But the Japanese semi-official papers are now reconciled to the fact that Russia cannot be judged by ordinary standards, and that the nation must be prepared for the strain of a long and obstinate conflict. It is admitted that, however brilliant have been the Japanese victories, they have been discounted by the stubborn pride of the Russians who will not admit defeat. The prolongation of the war is not desired by Japan, the drain of money and men is being felt too severely. But it is characteristic of the nation that now that it is recognized that Port Arthur and Liaoyang mark only the first stage in the campaign instead of the end, the people are ready to face this new aspect of the war.



Interesting Items.

AUTOMOBILE WONDER.

The latest wonder of automobilism eclipses all its predecessors. It has been gravely announced that "an automobile astronomical observatory has been used in France for studying the Leonid meteorites." It may be mentioned that, even if the Leonids have not vanished into the Ewigkeit, this is not the time of year for them. Is the automobile observatory going to pursue them? As we have land-motors and sea-motors, are there now to be aerial and etheric motors? This rather reminds one of the picture, "Eddystone Lighthouse, as seen from a Motor-car," in that amusing book, "Wisdom While You Wait."

THE BRAHMAPOOTRA.

The expedition to Thibet raises many questions connected with the River Brahmapootra. This magnificent stream which, for an estimated course of 1,800 miles, drains some 400,000 square miles, is the subject of unsolved geographical problems at both ends. The skilled Indian surveyors, whom we have sent from time to time into Thibet have crossed the great river at different points, and have even traced and mapped its course from Shigatse as far east as Chetang. But west of Shigatse nothing is accurately known. So careful was Lord Curzon that science should reap every possible advantage from Col. Younghusband's Mission, that his Excellency denuded the staff of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India both of British engineer officers and Indian surveyors.

AN INSECT PEST.

One of the most terrible of insect pests appears to be the minute black fly of the Mississippi Valley, commonly known as the buffalo-gnat, from a fancied resemblance in outline to the buffalo, or bison. The buffalo-gnat, according to a drier of Zoological Notes in "Knowledge," chiefly attacks the larger kinds of live stock, although it will occasionally bite, and even kill, human beings. In the year 1874 it is stated that in a single county in Tennessee these insects killed stock to the value of £100,000; while within a single week one parish in Louisiana lost 3,200 head of live stock. Horses and mules during such visitations are killed while working on before they can be got under cover when grazing; while in some of the cities on the Mississippi the running of trams has been rendered impossible.

CHEMICAL VACUUM.

Prof. Elmer Gates claims to have produced the first absolute chemical vacuum, and from which he has created rays which exhibit strange phenomena never mentioned as accompanying the Rontgen rays. He took a large, thick test-tube, made of the hardest potash glass, whose melting point was at an extraordinary high temperature. Into this he poured, while in a liquid form, a much softer glass, whose melting point was at a comparatively low temperature. Allowing the liquid glass to cool gradually, it formed a solid mass with the tube. After attaching a suction piston to the mouth of the test-tube, the whole mass was slowly heated for about thirty hours. At the end of that time the softer glass became liquid again, while the tube still remained solid. By forcing the piston outwards the greater part of the molten glass was expelled. Enough was allowed to remain at the mouth of the tube to seal it by cooling in that position. Behind this stoppage there was left a space where there had never been the least quantity of gas, hence a complete and perfect vacuum.

ASSAM GAZETTE.

The Chief Commissioner invests Babu Janaki Nath Das Purkayastha, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner, with the powers of a Munsif, to be exercised within the limits of the Sader Sub-division of the Lakhimpur district.

The Chief Commissioner appoints Babu Janaki Nath Das Purkayastha, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

The Chief Commissioner directs that Babu Janaki Nath Das Purkayastha, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner, shall take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The following notification by the Government of India in the Military Department is republished:—

Mr. G. M. Townshend, Assistant Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, is attached to the Kamrup Forest Division.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave or permission to return to duty, as advised in List dated the 19th August, 1904:—Browne, The Lord Terence, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam, six months on medical certificate. Major D. Herbert, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, within period of leave, and Mr. G. M. Townshend, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assam, within period of leave.

In supersession of Notification N. 5894G, dated the 1st July 1904, the following reversions are notified with effect from the 2nd June, 1904, the date on which Major A. A. Howell, I.A., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade received charge of his duties at Dibrui:—

The Telegraph Department will resume their attempt to establish wireless telegraphy with Port Blair on the 1st November. It is hoped that communication will be completed before the end of the year.

SANTAN RAKSHAK.

It is the most useful Liniment for females in the state of pregnancy. It relieves the sympathetic vomiting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early stage, prevents miscarriage and at the same time ensures safe and easy delivery, etc.

Rupees 2 per bottle, packing As. 7, postage and V. P. charges As. 7. only.

Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S., 19, Doctor's Lane, Talloah, P. O. Entally Calcutta. Telegraphic Address "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.

MEDICAL OPINION:—

Dr. G. MANOOK, M. B. (EDIN.) Surgeon, Calcutta, writes:—"I have to report favourably of my trials with your Santan Rakshak. I have given your specific a fair trial among all classes. The results have been, I am compelled to say, very wonderful in threatened miscarriage after prolonged labour where direct interference was impossible. I have no doubt others will be as grateful to you as I am."

Dr. TARINI CHARAN DUTT, Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surgeon, writes:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your 'Santan Rakshak' which is being used by many respectable persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results."

Dr. K. P. CHACKRABURTY, M. B., Late Superintendent, Lewis Sanitarium, Darjeeling writes:—"I have tried your specific 'Santan Rakshak' in several cases of tedious labour and threatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would like to recommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."

Dr. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporation, writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your 'Santan Rakshak.' The bottle which you gave me for trial was used with most satisfactory and astonishing results in several cases of prolonged labour amongst my friends. I may safely recommend it to the public."

Jogeswar Ghrita

The Best Nervine and Masculine Tonic. Jogeswar Ghrita is infallible remedy for the Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, Diseases arising from over-exercise of the brain, excessive drinking, sedentary habits.

It is a powerful remedy in cases of mental depression and loss of the retentive faculty, caused by too much study or exercise of the brains. This is especially beneficial to students; for it improves and strengthens memory and sagacity.

It gives tone to general health, cools the brain, increases the retentive power, makes one cheerful, gives new vigor of life, increases the activity of the Digestive Organs.

It cures Sympathetic Headache, Vertigo, Depression of spirits, Indisposition for works, Languishest Palpitation of the heart, Shortness of breath, Burning sensation of the palms and feet, Sleeplessness etc.

Jogeswar Ghrita cures excessive or scanty discharge during menses, unbearable pain during menses and other female organic disorders.

Price Rs. 2 per phial containing medicine for 15 days. Postage, packing and V. P. charges extra.

Chyavana Pras.

CHYAVANA PRAS is well known as one of the best Ayurvedic rasayans. No other medicine capable of being used both in good health and during illness, can equal its beneficial effect on the system so much so, that it is related that the sage Chyavana, when very old, had his youth restored by the use of this medicine. It is of remarkable efficacy in the case of those who are especially susceptible to cold and cough, and is a sovereign remedy for the cure of cough, consumption, asthma, phthisis, seminal weakness, nervous debility and other troublesome diseases. It is, in short, too marvellous medicine for diseases of lungs, heart, liver, impurity of blood and weak constitution.

CHYAVANA PRAS far surpasses the Cod Liver Oil in nourishing and strengthening the system and eradicating diseases of lungs, etc. Its action is unrivalled. Of those who have any occasion to use Cod Liver Oil, we ask nothing more than giving a trial once of this rasayana of ancient sage and comparing the efficacy of the two.

One phial of medicine to last for a month Rs. 3. Medicine for one week's use Re. 1. Postage, packing and V. P. charges extra. Apply to the Manager, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA,

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

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

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

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

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

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

CE—Ans 5 per four-ounce phial and Rs. 5 per dozen.

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Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram!

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It can safely be taken in all seasons and does not put the patient to any inconvenience like Cod-Liver Oil, having neither a bad taste nor a bad smell.

ELECTRIC EMULSION is prepared by a combination of Cod-liver Oil, (after thoroughly purifying it,) with powerful medicinal properties, the whole being chemically prepared, with the utmost care, making it thereby a unique Physiological Solvent, deodorizer and a marvellous curative agent of,—

Consumption, Phthisis, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Cough, Cold, Pain in the Chest, Blood-spitting, Weakness and trembling of the heart, Fatigues, Sore throat, Weakness after fever, Poverty of blood, Dryness of the skin, Costiveness, Loss of appetite General debility, Shortness of breath, &c., &c.

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Large pot 8 annas. Small 4 annas, V. P. P. extra. V. P. P. for pots less than 6 are not attended to.

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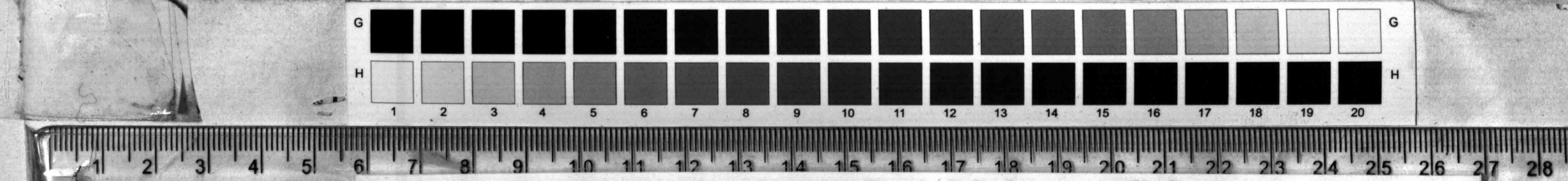
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MITRA SANJIBANEE SUDHA

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

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ELECTION OF NEW FELLOWS.

A STORMY MEETING.

In accordance with the notification of Government dated the 6th instant, the present elected Fellows of the Senate met in the Senate House on Saturday last for the purpose of electing five Fellows under section 12 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904. Present:—The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar, Mr. J. M. Velu Pillai, Mr. N. Rathnasabapathy Pillai, Mr. M. Viswanatha Iyer, Mr. A. Periaswami Mudaliar, Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty, Mr. M. R. Ramakrishna Iyer, Mr. B. Hanumantha Row, Mr. P. S. Ganapathi Iyer and Mr. A. Seetharama Iyer.

The following is the notification under which the elected Fellows held this meeting:—"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, clause (a), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), and with reference to the election of Ordinary Fellows to be held within the period of one year after the commencement of the said Act, the Chancellor of the Madras University is pleased to direct that of the ten Ordinary Fellows who, under section 6, sub-section (1), clause (a) are, after the expiration of the said period to be elected by registered Graduates, five shall be elected by the elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of the said Act, at a meeting to be held at the Senate House at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, the seventeenth day of September, in the presence of two members of the Syndicate deputed for the purpose and the Registrar and the results shall be reported by the Registrar for the approval of the Chancellor on or before Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of September, 1904."

The following are the rules published by the Chancellor, for the election of new Fellows by the elected Fellows:—"The elected Fellows attending the meeting shall appoint a Chairman from among their number. 2. Candidates for election shall be nominated at the meeting. 3. If more than five candidates are nominated, the election shall proceed in terms of by-laws 56 and 58. The following are by-laws 56 and 58 referred to in the rules:—"56. In all cases of election, the election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers. 58. * * * each Fellow shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person; and the candidate or candidates having the largest number of votes shall be elected. When rendered necessary by two or more candidates having an equal number of votes, a fresh ballot shall be taken between these candidates and if in the second ballot the votes are equal, the Chairman shall have a casting vote."

As required by the notification, two members of the Syndicate Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck and the Rev. W. Skinner and the Registrar, Mr. C. A. Paterson, were present at the meeting.

As required by the rules, the elected Fellows voted Mr. B. Hanumantha Rao to the Chair. The Fellows present were then asked to write out the names of the candidate whom they wished to propose for election as Fellows; and this having been done, the Chairman announced the following names as having been proposed for election:—

The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar, Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Mr. L. C. Williams, Mr. P. S. Ganapathi Iyer, Mr. J. M. Velu Pillai, Mr. A. Periaswami Mudaliar, Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty, Mr. B. Hanumantha Row, Mr. Rathnasabapathy Pillai, Mr. M. R. Ramakrishna Iyer, Mr. M. Viswanatha Iyer, Mr. T. Sankara Row and Mr. A. Seetharama Iyer.

The Fellows then proceeded to vote by ballot; and the ballot box having been taken round and the votes collected, the Registrar took away the box into his room, one of the Fellows protesting against the procedure adopted, another expressing surprise at the act on taken, and the others grumbling. The Registrar with two members of the Syndicate were closeted together for some time, and after the result had been tabulated, the gentlemen came out, and the Registrar announced that the results would be telegraphed to the Chancellor. In reply to the request of the Fellows to know the results, the Registrar declined to announce the result, until approved by the Chancellor. Thereupon the following discussion took place.

Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty:—I should like to know under what rules the ballot box was taken away inside from the meeting? There are certain rules under which we have appointed our Chairman. It is the duty of the Chairman to collect the votes and tabulate them, though, under the notification, it must be done in the presence of the two members of the Syndicate.

The Registrar:—My instructions are confidential. The instruction that I have received is to telegraph the results to His Excellency and he will telegraph his decision later on.

Mr. A. Periaswami Mudaliar:—Then the results will not be made known. Mr. C. A. Paterson:—They will be made known as soon as I receive instructions from His Excellency.

Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty:—Here is the notification under which we have met. It says: "That five candidates shall be elected in the presence of two members of the Syndicate, who were appointed for the purpose, and the result should be reported by the Registrar to His Excellency before Saturday, the 24th." It does not say that the votes must be collected by the two members of the Syndicate and the Registrar.

Mr. A. Seetharama Iyer:—Having a Chairman becomes a farce, if he is not allowed to take part in the tabulation. Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty:—How could the voting papers have been taken away out of the hands of the Chairman? The whole election has been rendered irregular by the procedure adopted.

The Registrar:—I wrote to the Private Secretary to His Excellency asking whether I might make the results known and in reply I received the following telegram:—"Your letter 12th, please telegraph names of elected Fellows 17th, for Chancellor's approval. His Excellency will send you further instructions."

Mr. M. R. Ramakrishna Iyer:—So far as the confirmation of the election is concerned, it rests with His Excellency. The results are to be sent to him for his approval, and the telegram does not mean that the results should be kept secret.

The Registrar:—They are confidential. The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar:—The ballots are no doubt confidential. But when once we have voted the results must be declared by the Chairman.

The Registrar:—By the Chancellor. Mr. A. Periaswami Mudaliar:—The Chancellor has only to approve of the election. The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar:—Even though we may unanimously recommend a candidate, it is open to the Chancellor either to approve or not of the election. But we are entitled to know the results of the election now.

Mr. A. Seetharama Iyer:—When the Chairman was sitting in the Chair, the ballot box was taken away from him. Then what is the Chairman for? The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar:—I appeal to the members Syndicate present to say whether there is anything in the notification directing that the results should be kept confidential. All that his Excellency wants is that the names should be telegraphed to him, so that they may be announced in time, so as to inform the other electorate who have to elect the other five Fellows next Saturday, as to who have been elected.

The Registrar:—You are frustrating the object by delaying the preparation of the telegram. I wrote officially to the Private Secretary enquiring whether I might make known the results now, so that the graduates who are entitled to vote next week may not vote for the persons elected to-day. This was the reply:—"His Excellency will send you further instructions."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar:—I do not know if it is perfectly legal for you to have referred to the Chancellor for instructions. There is the G. O. for you to act upon, where it is stated there that the results should be kept confidential.

Mr. P. S. Ganapathi Iyer:—I find from the notification that the election should take place in the presence of two members of the Syndicate and the Registrar; and what has to be done after that the notification does not say. The usual presumption is that the ballot box will go to the Chairman. I do not find a word in the notification or in the orders read out by you, that the box was to be taken away from the Chairman.

Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty:—I think we must arrange something ourselves. We have our Chairman and let him go to the chair. Mr. P. Hanumantha Rao:—I decline to go to the chair. I have nothing to do with the business.

Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty:—Then we must appoint another Chairman. The Registrar:—Here is the order of his Excellency. "The votes should be taken in the Senate House in the presence of the two members of the Syndicate and the Registrar, and the results shall be sent by him to His Excellency for approval on or before Saturday, the 24th instant."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar:—It does not say that the results should be kept confidential. It simply says that the result should be reported to be Chancellor. Mr. A. Seetharamier:—Does it justify your taking away the box from the Chair?

The Registrar:—I asked the Chancellor whether I might make the results known and here is his order, which I have read to you already. Mr. M. Viswantha Iyer:—Why should the Chairman be excluded from the scrutiny of the votes?

Mr. R. Ramakrishna Iyer:—The results are reported to the Chancellor only for his approval. Mr. A. S. Seetharamier:—It seems unseemly that the ballot box should be taken away from the Chairman. It is a pity that procedure should have been adopted. The Chairman does not know what has become of the ballot box.

Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty:—Let us ask Mr. Hanumantha Rao to take the chair. The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar:—What for? Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty:—To pass a resolution that we withdraw our votes, as the ballot box was taken away from us.

(By this time the telegram to the Chancellor giving the results of the voting was drafted by the Registrar, approved by the members of the Syndicate and handed over to the Manager of the Office for despatch.) Mr. M. Viswantha Iyer:—Whether we know the results or not, it does not matter; but the Chairman might have been taken into confidence.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar:—Suppose we had proposed only five names, then the results would have been public? Mr. M. R. Ramakrishna Iyer:—Even in the case of the election of a member to the Legislative Council, the voting is by ballot, and the Registrar has to report the result to His Excellency and yet the result of the voting is announced by the Chairman at the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar:—You two gentlemen of the Syndicate must be able to decide the point. You must be able to see whether what the Registrar says is right. Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck:—We know our work. Mr. V. C. Desikachariar:—If you are unable to decide it, then it is all right.

Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck:—You do not know anything about our duty. The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar:—Ma-be, till I am enlightened. I am at least entitled to be enlightened. I am sorry to say that the whole thing seems to be queer. Why should a Chairman be appointed and why should we sit here like mummies? The voting have been done by the Syndicate themselves and the Registrar.

Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty:—Let Mr. Hanumantha Rao take the chair. Mr. B. Hanumantha Rao:—The Registrar has announced that the meeting is over, and I therefore decline to take the chair. Mr. M. R. Ramakrishna Iyer:—The Registrar has no voice in this matter.

Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty:—Now that Mr. Hanumantha Rao declines to take the chair, I propose that Mr. A. Seetharamier take the chair. Mr. A. Seetharamier then took the chair. Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty:—Now, gentlemen, you know what took place here. We were asked to meet and we met, and according to the rules published here, we elected a Chairman. We proposed, as required by the rules, certain names, and we voted. Now

all of a sudden the Registrar comes in, takes the ballot box away and goes to his room with the two members of the Syndicate; and then they come out and inform us that they would not announce the result, as they have got secret orders to that effect. Sir, this looks to us very irregular. We have appointed a Chairman under the rules, and it is the Chairman, I think, who should collect the votes and give the results, though of course he does it in the presence of the two members of the Syndicate and the Registrar. Now that you know what has taken place, you will see that the whole thing is irregular, and therefore propose a resolution which, if it commends itself to you will pass. My proposition is this, "While thanking the Government for the gracious grant of the privilege of election to the existing elected Fellows, the elected Fellows present at the meeting to-day respectfully submit that the ballot-box ought not to have been taken away from the Chairman appointed by the meeting under a resolution of Government; and the abrogation of votes without the Chairman and the withholding of the box from him a unwarranted and illegal, and therefore we humbly request the Chancellor to permit them to elect again."

Mr. M. R. Ramakrishna Iyer seconded the proposition. Mr. J. M. Velu Pillai:—Is the meeting over, Registrar? The Registrar:—Our duty is simply to receive the votes and to report the results to the Chancellor.

Mr. J. M. Velu Pillai:—Then there is nothing more to be done? Then Mr. Velu Pillai was about to leave the meeting, but was prevailed upon by others to stay.

Mr. M. Viswanatha Aiyar:—The whole difficulty can be solved by the Chairman being taken into confidence. Our only ground of complaint is that our Chairman has not been allowed to take part in the collection, and the scrutiny of votes. You cannot compel the Motusil members to come again, if there should be another election. I appeal once more to you, gentlemen of the Syndicate, to bring about a farce. I would ask you to legalize what has been done and to allow the Registrar to be irregular. Even now it is not too late.

The Registrar:—Where is it said that the results should be made public? Mr. M. Viswanatha Iyer:—We do not want the results. When you asked us to appoint a Chairman, he should have been allowed to take part in the collection and the scrutiny of votes.

Mr. P. S. Ganapathi Iyer:—The Chairman of this meeting is a responsible Government official, and he might be trusted with some confidence. I think you may take him into confidence. The whole thing, it seems to me, is extremely unusual. I would propose an amendment to this proposition that the word "unusual" be substituted for "unwarranted."

Mr. M. Viswanatha Aiyar:—I would propose an amendment that if the members of the Syndicate and the Registrar allow the Chairman to take part in ascertaining the ballot, this proposition need not be passed. (Voices:—"We are all willing.")

Mr. A. Seetharamier:—We are not soliciting ourselves to know the result. But we want our Chairman to be treated fairly, as the Chairman of the meeting appointed under the notification of the Government. This is what we want. He has been very unfairly treated.

Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty:—He is our Chairman, and we should see that he is treated properly. Mr. M. Viswanatha Aiyar:—I once more appeal to the Registrar and members of the Syndicate to allow the Chairman to take part in the tabulation.

Mr. Viswanatha Aiyar went to the Registrar and made a personal appeal, whereupon he said something in a whisper to Mr. Viswanatha Aiyar, and this was forthwith similarly communicated to Mr. Seetharamier, the Chairman of the meeting for the time being, who, then said:—"Reporters will please go out."

The Press representatives then withdrew. It is said that after the reporters withdrew, Mr. Hanumantha Rao, the Chairman of the meeting, was allowed to scrutinize the voting papers. He then took the chair and affixed his signature to the office copy of the results recorded, and at the request of the Fellows present, announced the results, but asked them to keep the same confidential.

The troops of the Tibet Mission Escort will probably be despatched from Siliguri to their destinations on the following dates:—12th Company, Sappers, 1st October; Wing of the 23rd Pioneers, 3rd October; Section D, No. 71 Indian Field Hospital, 9th October; Section A, No. 22, British Field Hospital, 10th October; Wing of the 32nd Pioneers, 15th October; Second Wing of the 23rd Pioneers, 17th October.

We hear that Moulvi Muhammad Hussain K. B. of Allahabad died at Ajmer. On Monday he went there to attend the annual "urs" of a patriot saint and died while the chanting was going on in the precincts of the Durgah. His death is a great loss to the Mahomedan community, as the deceased was highly respected by all classes of people owing to his learning and piety. As a mark of respect the Mahomedan shops were closed in the city on Monday.

A Trincomalee correspondent writes on the 15th:—"The steamship Kalanga, which left Java on the 30th August for Colombo, went adrift in a violent wind and was beached off Foul Point this morning. She signalled for a pilot, but the signal halyard on the foremast went adrift. The second mast, named Thomson, went up the mast to clear it and fell down from a height of 90 feet, fracturing his skull, arm, leg and back. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Hood held a post mortem inquiry, and a verdict of "accidental death" was returned."

Abundant Evidence can be produced that Chamberlain's Pain Balm will positively relieve rheumatic pains as well as being unexcelled for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Raman and Abdool Kareem.

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ARREST AND EXTRADITION OF SANJANA.

Shapurji Kavajji Sanjana, the Parsee barrister, who was arrested at Manila in connection with a Bombay will forgery case, and was detained at Hongkong, en route to Bombay, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 10th instant, and is expected to arrive there on Monday next by the incoming China mail steamer. The story of Sanjana's disappearance, his arrest at Manila, and the cause of his detention at Hongkong have already been published. Sanjana, at Hongkong, questioned the legality of his arrest, and Inspectors Power and Malaroff, of the Bombay Police, with whom Sanjana had come from Manila to Hongkong, had to prove a prima facie case against him in the Magistrate's Court at that port. The Magistrate, on the 12th August last, ordered his surrender to the Bombay Police authorities, and Sanjana was given a fortnight's time to appeal to the Supreme Court against this order. During the time of appeal, Sanjana consulted a barrister-at-law at Hongkong and it has been alleged the legal opinion was that an appeal would be useless. Hence Sanjana did not apply to the Supreme Court at Hongkong for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and signed a declaration, expressing his willingness to leave that port on the 27th ultimo in custody of Inspectors Power and Malaroff. The Police officers prepared to leave Hongkong for Bombay by the s. s. Coromandel, which left that port on the 27th ultimo. But the Crown Solicitor in consultation with the Attorney-General, did not think it advisable to let Sanjana leave the port before the expiry of the time of appeal. The Governor at Hongkong also could not legally put his signature on the final order of surrender till the expiry of that period, which expired at midnight on the 27th ultimo. Consequently the officers of the Bombay Police could not catch the s. s. Coromandel.

NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

(By the Military Correspondent of the "Times.")

All the Russian ships that left Port Arthur on August 10 are now satisfactorily accounted for. The result of the sortie was to deprive the Pacific squadron of the services of one first-class battleship, three cruisers, and five destroyers torpedo-boats, and to leave Rear-Admiral Prince Ukhomsky with only five battleships, the injured Bayan, and the cruiser Palada. Three destroyers also returned to port. The loss of the gunboat Otvajni on August 18, the disablement of the battleship Sevastopol on August 23, and the sinking of another destroyer on August 24 further reduced the strength of the Russian naval force. All these latter disasters were caused by mines, with which the approaches to the harbour have been thickly strewn. Were the Japanese known to be in possession of submarines we should be inclined to attribute the recent losses to their agency.

The activity of such few Russian ships as remain effective at Port Arthur, including the counter-mining flotilla, implies that the command of the harbour by Japanese guns is not yet complete.

We have had the customary reports from fugitives during the past week, pointing to the steady progress of the attack, but we are without any positive or official news save that dealing with these naval operations. The American naval attaché recently at Port Arthur is alleged to have given a French journalist a generally favourable opinion upon the situation of the garrison. But it now appears that the attachés were immured in an isolated fort on Tiger's Tail peninsula and permitted to see little or nothing of the operations; they left on August 14, two days before the summons to surrender reached General Stoessel, and consequently before the Japanese preparations for the close attack were completed. Since that date the north-western front has been energetically assailed, and all accounts appear to agree that the Russian works are in Japanese hands, in which case the precedent of 1894 will have been once more closely followed. Some fugitives declare that Golden Hill, White Marble Hill or Poya-shan, and Liau-tie-shan remain the only three positions where the Russians hold firm; but this is probably an exaggerated estimate of the success of the attack, and most of the other works in the main line of defence are doubtless still in Russian hands, even though their principal artillery armament may have been partially silenced by the fire of the siege batteries. Local successes, whether during a siege or a field engagement, are much less easily turned to account under modern conditions than in old days. The long range of modern weapons allows fire to be brought to bear by the defender from all

Could Scarcely Walk.—Mr. G. S. Purton a resident of Kyneton, Victoria, Australia, says: "Some time ago I was attacked with severe plans 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. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Raman and Abdool Kareem.

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 danger avoided by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures, but cures quickly and counteracts any tendency toward complications. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Raman and Abdool Kareem.

parts of his supporting and lateral works upon the position lost. It is easier nowadays to take a position than to hold it when won, and it is a slow and costly process to establish batteries on ground that becomes the target for all the effective guns of the defence. It seems certain, however, that the Japanese have made some progress, and that the artillery in the main line of Russian works has been partially subdued. That is the natural course of procedure that circumstances require, and it is only after the defender's guns have been reduced to comparative impotence that progress can be made by the infantry attack. Every day the garrison becomes weaker, while the ranks of the besieger can be constantly reinforced. Stoessel has told us that Port Arthur will hold out to the last man in the last fort, and the general impression left by the most recent reports is that the attack is not making such rapid progress as the more sanguine spirits in Japan anticipated.

Admiral Togo, it will be recalled, considered that five out of the six Russian battleships that faced him on August 10 were severely injured. The Sevastopol may have been the ship that suffered least. She is now apparently even in a worse plight than the rest since after striking the mine on August 23 she was towed home with a heavy list to starboard and with her bows awash. Prince Ukhomsky states in his undated report from Port Arthur that his ships are being repaired. In his own ship, the Peresviet, he says that the armament, hull, and electric machinery were seriously damaged.

The activity of the Russian counter-mining flotilla is taken at Tokio to presage another attempt to escape. This may be the case, since the Tsar's order that no ships were to return to Port Arthur seems to have been peremptory and squadron in Vitoff's last signal. In view of all the circumstances, however, any successful combat or even evasion must now be reckoned as most improbable.

Meanwhile the Baltic armada is supposed to have put to sea for a cruise, and the progress of the squadron eastward, should it become a fact, will arouse keen interest in all parts of the world. In addition to this armada there have sailed from Russian ports a number of commerce-raiders, and the preparations made for the cruise of these latter vessels particularly deserve our close attention.

The proceedings of the Peterburg and Smolensk stand in a category apart. These vessels passed the Bosphorus between July 4 and 6; they seized the Malacca on July 13, and on July 20 the immediate release of this ship was demanded. Nearly six weeks have passed since that crisis, yet it is contended that the Russian ship are still without the orders issued in conformity with the assurances given to Great Britain. The procedure of communicating these orders by the intermediary of British cruisers may have become imperative, but is certainly unpleasant and we must hope that steps have been taken to place the authoritative character of this unusual intervention beyond all possible danger of misunderstanding whether by the communication of the orders in Russian cipher or by such other means as may have commended themselves. We are bound to ask ourselves what British officers would do on receipt of orders from a foreign war vessel. Our Russian friends will not fail to notice that our naval preparations bear no relation to any state of crisis, still less of war. There was no cruiser at Port Said when the Malacca sailed west under the Russian flag; there were no ships to protect our interests in the Red Sea; there was no observation, such as common prudence seemed to demand, of the course taken by the Peterburg and Smolensk when they left the scene of their illicit depredations, and there were no cruisers ready for service at the Cape, save the old slow and small Barrosa. A more touching and sincere proof of our profound belief in the sincerity of Russian assurances we could hardly offer.

The Volunteer Fleet aside, there are still other ships that require to be traced and to have their proceedings observed. Five steamers at least of the North-German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines have been recently purchased by Russia from Germany and converted into auxiliary cruisers. They are the Ural (ex-Kaiserin Maria Theresia) and the First Bismarck, Belgia, Augusta Victoria, and Columbia. The Ural and one of her consorts, renamed the Don, took station to the west of the Straits of Gibraltar, and began a blockade of the western end of the Mediterranean, stopping British steamers, and apparently British steamers exclusively. On August 18 the Ural was at Vigo coasting, but the Don has not been recently reported. Three other converted German liners are said to be at Las Palmas, where they coaled from the German steamer Valesia on August 24 or 25. The Valesia, as our Cardiff Correspondent informed us on Saturday, left Barry for Palmas on August 10 with 2,600 tons of smokeless steam coal, and since that date German merchants have secured between 60,000 and 80,000 tons more coal for the service of the Russian navy. A sixth auxiliary cruiser of the America packet type passed Korsor on August 24 and is doubtless intended for the same duty as her consorts.

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