



THURSDAY AND SUNDAY BI-WEEKLY EDITION --- PUBLISHED EVERY

VOL, XXXV.

CALCUTTA,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1904

NO 74

G. KUR & SONS.

Manutacturers and Importers of Harmonmut and American Organs 52, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. The Best Harmonium of The Day

THE LILY-FLUTE,



THE BEST HARMONIUM FOR PLAY ING BENGAL AND HINDUSTANI TUNES, AND SONGS,
Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium. Full rich melodious organ tone.

3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, (superior Rs. 40)
2 sets of Reeds and 4 Stops Rs 60
FOLDING LILY FLUTE (BOX & TABLE HARMO)
NIUM cmobined) Rs. 75
Order must accompany Rs. 0, balauceby V. P. P.
Apply for our new enlarged illustrated Cataloge, f Harm oniums of different designs, Organs, Dulceuons and Serabhinas.

Central Homœopathic Pharmacy.

90, BEADON STREET, CALCUTTA Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.

This establishment is under the sup vision of Dr.

I. N. Chatterjee, M. B., (H. s.) medicines given free to poor patients coming into the dispensary. Cholera and family box with 12, 24, and 30 phials of medicine with other necessities Rs. 2, 3 and 3-8 respectively and so on. Our ANTICHOLERICA is the best preventive and cure for cholera. Price small phial annas 5. Postage extra. Catalogue free or application. CHATTERJEE & FRIENDS, go, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

We have always in stock a large collection of Homœopathic Books and genuineHomœopathic Medicines for sale at moderate prices.

KING & CO.

Homeopathic Chemists & Booksellers,
83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

MITRA SANJIBANEE SUDHA

It emoves all sort of fag and exhaustion, and is cheerfulness, like an electric current, is mental depression due to excessive study, labour of mental depression due to excessive study, labour of thought, and acts as a safe and effective stimulants. It strengthens the body, increases manly power, nvisgorates the system, quickens the circulation torms blood and tissue, develops muscles ant si ews purifies the impoverished blood, enhance beauty and grace, stimulates the drooping spiri and restors youth. I acts magically like a charm in indigestion, heart complaint, cold, and similar affections. In curing the habit of drunkenness, which iregarded by many as incurable, the use of the Mrita Sanjibanee Sud'a 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. ki and Postag E

MANAGER, BHARAT VAIS TYANILAYA. 41. Bagbasar Street, Calgatia,

Lemo Salis.

FROM FRESH LEMON (citrus temonis)

FROM FRESH LEMON (turns temons)
WITH THE ADMIXTURE OF CERTAIN
DIGESTIVE SALTS.

LEMO SALIS is a specific for Indigestion;
Flatulence, Loss of Appetite and
other forms of Dyspepsia,
is an excellent remedy for Diarrhoea, Vomiting, Colic and Cho

LEMO SALIS is a specific for Scurvy, Rheumatism and many other deprived state of the blood. is a preventive of several maladies due to mal-nutrition and

poverty of blood, checks excessive hemorrhage, is absolutely free from alcohol, is palatable to the taste and a delightful beverage during the LEMO SALIS

hot season,

ROSE—Two tea spoonfuls diluted with wineglassful of water.

PRICE—Ans 8 per four-ounce phial and Rs, 5 pe

* * I have used it in many cases of dyspepsia and am convinced of its efficacy. I recommend it to the profession for trial."

N. Mazumdar M. B.

N. Mazumdar M. B.

44 Beadon St., Calcutta.

45 have used it and have found it an excilent appetiser. It has a delightful taste and serves as a nice beverage,

Amrita Krishna Mullick, B. L. Pleader, Small Cause Court, Calcutts

To be had of N. G. DUTT.

Manager, Bharat Vaisajyanilaya

Kaiser Water. A REFRESHING D'ETETIC NATURA I TABLE WATER

Recom nended by the medical profession in case Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and Disorder of the Liver and Kidneys.

Rs. 12-12 per case of 48 bottes

MOLL SCHUTTE&CC 1, Lall Bazr S

This Concerns You!!

Rangraphi's Ink Powder dissolve in 20z. of Water.
Turns at once jet Black. Does not corrode
Steel Pens. Never thickens or deposits. Flows Steel Pens.
easily from the Pen.
Dries rapidly

and
Clearly to use.
Blue Plack, Red, Green or Violet Ink Powders,
100 packets in a box 1-5-0. Special terms for wholesale dealers.

Sole-Agent T. S. Subramania & Co., Madras.

Kuntaline.

a delightful Perfumed (il fc r l reserving and Beautifying the Hair. It has already acquired an extensive sale all over India and has been a great favourity with the Ladies of our country. It is the purest and the finest Perfume and the most efficacious Hair Grower in the market and you can not obtain a better hat oil for ten timenoney , P4

Sweet Scenter Rs! Lily Scented 3 0 Rose Scented vasmin Scented

Delkhosh

Presents in a liquid 'orm' the [weet and charming odour of thousands of fresh blooming flowers. In Sveetness, Delicacy, and Permanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe A few drops on your handkerchief will fill the atmosphere with a delightful and fascinating perfume which will last for days.

Price per Bottle "one Rupe; Inly

Tambuline.

It is a nove and charming "preparation omposed of the finest Geruine Musk, Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with Rs. 600 worth of ornaments prepared by him and had the betel will wonderfully improve its glad to find that he was honest as regards the price of taste and flavour. Betel user will find it a necessity and a luxury indeed

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only

PREPARED BY

H BOSE perfumer.

62 BOW BAZAR ISTREET, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address

"Delkhosh" Calcutta.

WE DON'T REQUEST-YU TO PURACHSE

We only solicit examination o our universally praised ornaments before purchasing Chemical-Gold Ornaments from any other shop. Illustrated Price List of various kinds of important articles and Ornaments &C., is sent free on pplication.K. SMITH & Co., No 44 Up per Chitpur Road, Calcutta

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Why I weak or weakminded. pay nothing.

You have simply to write to the under mentioned address and you will get by return post an excellent book in English (p. p. 100) post paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body and will give you rul's based no best moral principle to guide your healt, wealth and mosverity.

wealth and prosperity.

KABIRAJ MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI

ATANK-NIGRAHA PHARMACY, 166-68, Harrison Road, Bara Bazar, Calcutta

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF PAUL & SONS, GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.

Guarantee I for 3 've irs' and the only original, genne and best harmonium in the market When pur chaing please look at the spelling of the word MOHON—
ur Registered Trade Mark and the name of PAUL & Sons in bright gold, without which none is renuine.

PRICES

No. 1. "to f, 3 stops, Single reeds, in dox... Rs. 35
No. 3. C to C, 3 Stops, do ornamental case... Rs. 40
No. 5. Double reeds, 4 Stops. Rs. 60
No. 6. Do. Do. Superior, I... Rs. 65
All orders executed per V. P. P. 30n receipt of Rs. 5
n advance. Illustrated catalogues free on application the sole Manufacturers

PAUL & SONS LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA

POWELL'S ASTHMAGURE

(Great Remedy for Asthma)

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

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

Its value is beyond all price and praise

Its Effects:-Powell's No. 1 Asthma Cure is a great favourite emedy with man to be relieved of the Asthmatic fits and it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy in the wor forms of cases. It relieves the chest of congealed Phlegm by expectoration without strainin [thereby removing all difficulty in Breathing. It this wonderfu elief in Che most distressing cases.

Boottle Rs. 2. POWELL & CO. Chemists,

BYCULLA BOMBAY. This firm is the first Established in Rampu-Boalia and the oldest of itr kind. It is reputed the foremost in the place. Gold and Silves ornaments with or without jewels, and silver wares alwy kept in stock. Mofussil orders ex uted promptly and carefully. Silk cloths such as Dhuties, Chadar, Thans, Sharies, Garad and Matka, and Sharies of Baloochar also kept for sale. On receipt of orders they are despatched promptly per V. P. Post. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

Bepin Behari Dhar, Jeweller and Poddar
Rampur Boalia, P. O. Ghoramara,
Rajshahi.

BABU BIPIN BIHARY DHAR. Teweller (Ghoramara), (Rajshahi)

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

more orders very soon.

Ranaghat

21 May 1904.

Babu Bepin Behari Dhar of Rampur Boalia, Rajshah is a jeweller of high reputation. His designs are excellent and he executes orders with precision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs 500 to Rs, 600 worth of ornaments prepared by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was alred to be a considered by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was alred to be a considered by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was alred to be a considered by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was alred to be a considered by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was alred to be a considered by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was alred to be a considered by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was alred to be a considered by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was alred to be a considered by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was alred to be a considered by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was alred to be a considered by him and be a considered by him and

(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi, Rajshahi, the 128th Oct. 1901.

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

Sd.) ANNADA CH. GUPTA.

NITYANANDA AND NALINI KANTHA BISWAS.

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.
R mpur Bochah. Ghoramara Rajshahi



Al sorts of golds silver and jewellery ornamen Al sorts of golds silver and jewellery ornamen are kept ready for sale, and also made to order a cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of

Dear Sir,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my danghter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890.

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaliah has executed my orders with great, promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trust, worthy in bis dealings with his customers.

Dated 4-2-9c.

Sd). Nil Kant Majumder, Professor, esidncy College. DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have sup

OUR WORLD RENOWNED

Stands unrivalled andunequalled in curing Week Memory, Brainfag, Nervous and Muscular Debility and all the exhaustive diseases due to youthful

Memory, Brainfag, Nervous and Muscular Debility and all the ex-baustive diseases due to youthful folly and excesses. Meyores doubles the power of enjoying the pleasures of life Dr. S. (Costa, L. R. C. P. and I. R. C. S. (Edin) Bombay, writes:—"I have tried your Meyores on a few of my patients and was surprised at the result. I shall find every opportunity of recommending this to my patients". Dr. G. Anderson M. D., Funchi, Burma, writes:—"Meyores has done immense good in several cases and is certainly the best medicine in sexual debility.

Price ONE RUPPE only. Postage for ap to THREE phials FIVE Annas only.

PLEASE NOTE our specific for Diabetes is recommended to sufferer a who after trying all the well-known remedies in vain, have at last given way to despondency. It entirely removes general debility, burning of the pa lms and the soles, excessive thirst, and irritation or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine." S. William, Esq., Travancore, writes:—"For over fit teen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES, I tried great many remedies yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sert for a bottle and before half of it had been tal ten I was completely cured". Price Rs. 3. Our specifi for a sthma is a marvellous and magical cure, giving immen, at relief in Asthma, Bronchial Trouble's, Irritation of the Air-Passages and all lung-diseases. Every me dical man ought to prescribe it for his patient ben're pronouncing his case to be hopeless." Mrs. Ostoche jampur, writes:—"The young tady for whom I your specific for Asthma has been cured. The Awonderful Cure."

Price Rs. 5. A catalogue containing a full account of TREATMENT, TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE

WORLD RENOWEN ED



KESHRANJAN for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; it causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, cures baldnees, deblity of the brain nervous dizziness, Melancholia, shortsight, vertigo, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1 Packing and postage As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

OUR SAFE DIABETES CURE enters ly removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, nervous debility resulting from excessive urination or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and acid eructations, aching pain in the limbs, slight ædema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirits, &c., &c.

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial

of oil ... Rs. 5 0 Packing and postage Re. 0 1

Kaviraj

NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

18-1 Lower Chitpur Road Calcutta

MAITREYI: A Vedic story in six chapters, by Pand's Sitanath Tattvabhushan. Auth r of "The Vedanta and it; Relation to Mod rn Thought." Price As. 8. To subscribers of The Indian Review, As. 4.

Herbert Spencer's Economics. An exposition by Dr. Guglielmo Salvadori (with a portrait of Herbert Spencer). Price As. 4. To subscribers of The Indian Review, As. 2.

Fudyard Kipling. A study by John M. Robertson. Author of "Patrictism and Emprie." With portraits of Kipling and Robertson. Price As. 2. To subse-cribers of The Indian Review, One Anni.

tales of fun-folly, eleverness, cunning, wit and humoter. By P. Ramachandia Row, B. L., Retired Statutory Civilian. Price As. 6. To subscribers of the Inclian Review, As. 4.

Land Troblems In Ind'a: Being papers by various writers.

Gontents:—The Indian Land Question: By Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt C. I. E. Reply to the Government of Indian By Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C. I. E. Madras Lard Revenue System since 1885. By Dew in Bahadur R. Ragunatha Rao, The Madras Land Revenue System. By Mr. Gonjam Venkataratnam, The Bombey Land Revenue System. By The Hon. Mr. Gocu das Parekh. The Central Provinces Land Revenue System. By The Hon. Mr. B. K. Bore. Proposal of a Permarent Sertlement. By Mr. Romesh Chander Dutt, C.I.E. Price One Rupee.

G. A. Natesan & Co. Esplanade, Madras.

Nonparei "Assam Eri of Mangaldai Place of Origin.

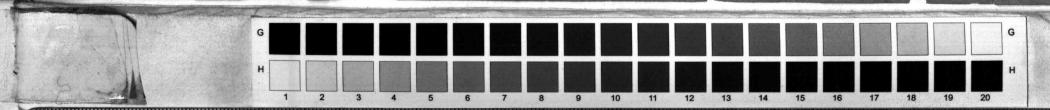
Using as wrapper in winter prepare summer suit is inches wide. Price Rs. 2-8 to 6 per Yard, disting quality.

Suit Assam Tea' Invigorating thick juice and preven tive of Malaria. As. 5 to as 15 per lb.

Wall to days and malarial fever, spleen, liver cured in two week.

Cured in a TLS ANT AS 8.

PRICE 50 Pi 'ed in reply cards. N. loss but Enquiry solicit. Krist) Lal Dutta, Mandgaa are gain. Apply



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

An influential Tokio paper suggests that the Japanese should attack Vlacuvostok as soon as Port Arthur and Liao-yang fall into their hands. A capital opportunity be presented for the enterprise, which should not be neglected. The Japanese will probably be in a position to make an onught on the great Northern fortress before another month clapses, and they ought on no account to delay it longer, because the winter will be setting in, in two or have months when the reduction of the place will become much more difficult of accomplish-

ment. Competent critics in Japan have expressed the opinion that the Russian Navy the Far East can never be regarded as a reable factor as long as Vladivostok emission to them as a naval station. While it retained by the Russians there is always the possibility that the Baltic Squadron may come out to the Far East, whereas if it and Port Arthur were both in the hands of the Lapanese the Russians would never venture Japanese the Russians would never venture into Far Eastern waters remote from any

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

The "China Times" (Tientsin) of a recent date states:—Captain Lionel James and Mr. Lewis, two of the leading war corespondents on the Japanese sides, turned up at Shan-hai-kwan by the Newchwang train Capt. James wore a beard that would have done credit to Moses after his prolonged sodone credit to Moses after his prolonged sojourn in the wilderness, save only that it had
a very Anglo-Saxon auburn hue. The two
corerspondents had just come down from
Liao-yang. It seems scarcely credible, but
it is the astonishing fact, that though within
15 miles of the scene of one of the greatest
battles of modern times, they were not allowed to see anything whatever of the fighting.
A recent visitor to Dalny states that nearly
all the foreign special corespondents, who

all the foreign special corespondents, who were recently allowed to leave Tokio to become attached to the force which is attacking Port Arthur, are to be found at the Dalny Hotel, kicking their heels with impatience, at not being permitted to go to the actual front, where siege operations are daily

LIFE AT HARBIN.

Nemirovitch-Dantchenko, the wellknown Russian novelist, contributes to the "Russkoe Slovo" a vivid flashlight photograph of life at Harbin. "This is typical army base," he says. "All night cafe chantants hum with life. There is hellish music, the rancous screaming and sobbing of low-class singers, the drunken roaring of avaricious army contractors, giving up their base souls to buffoonery and blind debauch. Brazenfaced women flit about like plebeian canaries drinking detastable champagne, called 'shipishipi' by the Chinese, at 15 roubles a bottle. They drink it out of their admirers' boots, as greedily as if they had been wandering for years in a waterless desert, and had just discovered a fountain of crystal water."

JAPANESE FINANCE.

In the course of a long letter on Japanese finance, addressed to the "China Times," a correspondent says:—For pure sympathy sake I venture to believe no nation has yet advanced a sixpence to another. Loans ar a matter of business, pure and simple. Let us see what are British interests in lending money to Japan? Either she expects a good dividend, or else a concession from the perhaps victorious Japanese. In the first instance England has lent Japan some sx millions of pounds, but Japan had to give iecurity for the amount, in the shape of its customs revenue. Business pure and simple and a mere banking transaction! Reluctantly we must admit the British banker allowed no overdraft without security, just in the same way as no ordinary banker would allow such an advance to any one not thoroughly known and reliable. America did the same.

But has Japan further securities to effer?

None. I think! It must be that some other arrangement be arrived at, should Japan wish to borrow more money from either of the two countries. In other words Japan will have to make concessions of some sort. Now it is clear that Great Britain's commercial interest do not lie in the sphere of the present war area, consequently a special con-cession of land in the may-be conquerred area would be no inducement to Great Britain to open her money bags for the use of Japan. Britain cannot at present compete in many things successfully with America and Germany, to say nothing of Japan herself, specially Germany on account of the cheapness of its goods; and American, on account of its proximi-ty, would defy British Competition. Therefore to float another loan in Great Britain at present seems out of the question. American finaciers are not quite sure which way the wind will finally blow, and prefer therefore to play a waiting game, which is not very pleasing to Japan. Consequetnly we must assume that the news received from Japan that the government is trying to raise ten million Yen in its country, and actually promised to pay 15 per cent. interest is not entirely devoid of truth. That the more enentirely devoid of truth. That the more enlightened people in Japan view the financial situation with no little alarm is quite comprehensible, and is proved by articles in many of the leading native papers. We further hear that only two banks in Japan as yet ate on a fairly solid basis, viz., the Dai Ichi Gango and the Yokohama Specie Bank; whereas the other hundreds of smaller banks are all in serious trouble, which is easily feaare all in serious trouble, which is easily fea-sible when one comes to consider the small capital of these establishments, without any reserve fund. Thus though in possession of an army and navy Japan is by no means in enviable position and may be unable in the long run to feed its army in the field, or keep up supplies with the thousand and one necessaries.

RHEUMATISM is a stubborn disease to fight but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured it many times and will do so whenever opportunity offers. This remedy is a general family liniment and not only does it quickly relieve rheumatic pains but it also cures lame back, stiff neck, soreness of the muscles and stiffness of the joints. It is antiseptic and when applied to cuts, bruises, burns or scalds, heals such wounds without maturation and in less time than by any other treatment, and, unless the injury is very setreatment, and, unless the injury is very se-vers, will not leave a scar. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdeel Relman and Abdool Tortom,

ATING MINES. The a Times" of Tientsin says:—It seems that the Peitaiho mine is the third floating mine which has been picked up on the coast between Shanhakwan and Peitaiho

since the war began. On August 5 a mine was caught in a Chinese fishermen's net and agnt ashore some miles south of Shanhaik wan. The fishermen hauled it a short d's tance up a creek, and there it exploded, killing the five men. By what method it was exploded is not known, as all that could be found of them was arms and legs and fragments of their bodies scattered about, which were seen by visitors to the spot afterwards. Several large eagles were also seen devouring the flesh from the shattered corpses. The shock was felt at Shankhaikwan, every house rattling as though in a severe earthquake

Another mine is said to have exploded and killed 40 men.

THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIA.

The Japanese papers are already beginning to discuss the difficult question of the ownership of public property in Dalny. The point at issue is whether the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, who are the ostensible owners, is a bona-fide private or public company, or is the Russian Government the real owners. At any rate the Government the real owners. At any rate the Government paid for the many improvements, but the land on which Dalny stands was undoubtedly leased by the Chinese to the above Company. It will be interesting to follow the development of the

The Chinese minister, Sun Pao-chi, at Paris has advised his government to have Manchuria, Mongolia, and Sinchiang (a new dominion) made international commercial places, with free trade open to all nations, and to announce the same as soon as the Russo-Japanese war ends. Preparations therefore should be made immediately. However the question has been referred to the Wai-wu-pu.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

The report of Col. Minchin, British Consul at Meshed, which has just been issued, shows that during the official year 1902-1903, while the value of Russian trade with Khorasan and Seistan was 692,8081., that of the United Kingdom and India was only 132,1391., and that of Afghanistan 141,1581. The value of the United Kingdom and India was only 132,1391. the trade by the Seistan route from India was 23,5371., the bulk of British and Indian trade 23,5371., the bulk of British and Indian tradegoing by the Bandar Abbas and Tabriz routes. From Bandar Abbas merchandise is conveyed to Meshed by Kerman or by Yezd, and in 1902-1903, while the trade of the Seistan route declined by nearly 30 per cent. as compared with the previous year, that by Bandar Abbas increased nearly 30 per cent. British and Indian imports were 119,7051., of which tea absorbed almost exactly half, part of this being Chinese tea for Trans-Caspia; textiles and indigo form the chief part of the remaining imports. Silk piece-goods and horses were the main exports, so far as British trade is concerned, and they want wholly by the Seistan route. Russian imports amounted to tan route. Russian imports amounted to 316,6421., of which sugar absorbed 53 per cent. and has steadily increased in value during the last three years. Textile fabrics come next, with a value of just twice that of the import of British and Indian textiles. The main expectations of the state ports to Russia are raw cotton, about 33 per cent., wool 18, raisins 10, and carpets nine per cent., wool 18, raisins 10, and carpets time per cent. of the whole. There was a con-siderable decrease in the export of tea to Rus-sia, because of the facilities now given for im-porting tea to Russian Turkestan by the Ba-tum route. The imports from Afghanistan consist of wool (nearly half the whole), skins, and sheep, while the exports are mainly piecegoods and sugar. It is noticeable that carriage to Meshed is cheaper from Quetta by the
Seistan route than it is from Bandar Abbas.
In the former case it is 4l. 13s. 9d. and in the
latter it is 5l. 12s. 6d. per kharwar of 650 lb.

A telegram from Yalta to St. Petersburg states that the Ameer of Bokhara has left for Bokhara after a two months' stay in

A telegram from Berlin, Sept. 18, says: Great importance is attributed in Russia to the concession recently obtained by the Anatolian Railway Company from the Turkish Government to investigate and exploit the naphthal wells in the vilayets of Mossul and

According to the "Cologne Gazette," it is feared in St. Petersburg that under the influence of German enterprise the supplies of naphtha to be obtained in Mesopotamia will deal a fatal blow at the Russian kerosine trade in the Near and Far East, as well as bring about a general depression of prices in Europe. The apprehensions expressed by the business world of Russia are fully shared in political circles, where it is forseen that in the hands of the Anatolian Railway Company the new concession will result in a considerable strengthening of German influence in the

Beyrout, Sept. 18 (Reuter).—The Mission headed by Terhan Pasha left Beyrout for Haita on Monday last. At Haita, a section of the branch line of the Mecca Railway 45 kilometres long aws inaugurated. This branch will cross the Jordan and join the main trunk line of the Damascus-Mecca Railway at Amman. It is expected that the work will be completed in another eight

The Calicut correspondent of the 'Madras Mail" says :- Captain Pritchard of the 77th Moplah Rifles, stationed at Bangalore, was able, during his recent visit to Tellicherry, to enlist about 50 men for the regiment. The North Malabar Moplah comes of better stock than his congener of the outbreak zone, being largely of high caste Hindu descent, while the Ernad and Walluvanad Moplahs are, to a great extent, the descendants of soil serfs and other service castes. Religious fanaticism of the violent type which exists in Ernad and Walluvanad is not to be met within North Malabar and among the coast Moplahs generally. The North Malabar Moplah, moreover, is more enlightened than the rest of his kind. As a sepoy he may be expected to show a better sense of discipling than the jungle country southerners who have hitherto

THE BEST TREATMENT that can be given cuts, bruises, sprains, scalds or like injuries is a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It allays the pain almost instantly, and should always be kept on hand. For

Smith Stanistreet and Co., esale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., oet Rakman and Abdgol Kaream,

INDIAN NOETS.

OCTOBER

THE AFGHAN BORDER.

Allahabad, Uct. 7. A future about the unrest among the

Afridis, which deserves notice, is that so ar the most responsible headmen among the trongest sections of the tribe have aloof from the faction which favours relations with the Amir of Kabul. have no desire whatever to see Khwas Khan return with possibly a posse of Afghan

CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

Simla, Oct. 7. The cotton crop turns out to be so heavy in Gujarat and Khandesh that it is likely in Gujarat and Khandesh that it is likely to make up to a large extent for the poorness of the grain harvest in this region. The cultivators will have to face some scarcity of water and a deficiency of fodder, and may require assistance next February and March, but it is not expected that there will be any demand for relief works just

In the Punjab also the recent rain has so greatly changed the agricultural situation for the better that no extensive relief ope-

rations are likely to be required.

Elsewhere throughout India the crop prospects are generally so favourable that a continued period of low prices is probable.

THE MADRAS REPRESENTATIVE.

Madras, Oct. 7.
Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E., Member of the Board of Revenue, who is now on furlough, will very likely be appointed as the Madras official representative on the Imperial Legislative Council on his return from leave about the middle of December next.

A FAREWELL PARADE.

Gyantse Tibet, Oct. 7. As the force is now breaking up into small columns, the General to-day bade farewell to the troops at an impressive parade. In the course of his brief spech, he referred to the admirable conduct of all units in circumstances of the greater difficulty and

COLONEL YOU.

oumla, Oct. 7. The Tibet Contingent, comprising Colonel Younghusband, Mr. White and Mr. Wilton and also Mrs. Younghusband, who joins the party at Darjiling, are expected at the Vicenegal Lodge here on the 14th instant.

THE LATE TIBET EXPEDITION. REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY TO-SOLDIERS.

The Governor-General in Council is pleas ed to sanction the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit for promotion from the 3rd to the 2nd Class of the Order:—
Subadar-Major Kabiraj Khaki, 9th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicous galantry on the 6th July, 1904, when he led a half company of the regiment to the attack of the regiment to the attack of Gyantse town, forcing his way with 39 men through the town and up the Jong hill to the main gate, where he maintained his position for two hours through exposed to a eavy fire and showers of stones from the

top of the Jong.
Subadar Nawal Sing Rana, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry on the 6th July, 1904, during the attack on Gyantse Jong when advancing to the assault on the breach. Although wounded in both legs he continued in action, though urged to fall out.

For admission to the 2nd class of the Order, No. 3529 Lance-Naick Jhanda Singh Order, No. 3529 Lance-Naick Jhanda Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers for conspicuous gallantry on the 19th May, 1904, when on dak patrol with seven men and attacked by several hundred Tibetans about 1½ miles from Gyantse Post, he, though severely wounded and unable to use his rifle, opened the packets of ammunition with his teeth and distributed the rounds amongst his comrades, thus his gallant conduct and example, keeping his party fighting for some time against large odds till rescued by a party of Mounted In-

No. 3755, Sepoy Tilok Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry at the Karo-la on the 6th May, 1904, when a Tibetan unhorsed and severely wounded Lance-Naick Thakur Singh and then attacked Jemadar Hazara Singh, 16th Cavalry, who had run out of ammunition, Sepoy Tilok Singh courageously rushed forward, clubbing his courageously rushed forward, clubbing his rifle, which had missed fire, felled the Tibetan, and though himself severely wounded in the encounter, held him down till he could be secured, thereby saving the lives of his two comrades.

No. 3324 Sepoy (Ward orderly) Rolla Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, for conspicuous courage and coolness on the 26th June, 1904, when, during the attack on Naini Monastery, he rushed forward under a hot fire and dre sed the wounds of a comrade who had fallen

dangerously wounded, and helped to carry him to a place of safety.

Subadar, Kesar Singh, 32nd Pioneers, for conspicuous galiantry at the assault on the wilage of Palla on the 26th May, 1904. This Native Officer personally superintended the laying of four mines against the walls of buildings in the village on each occasion under a heavy fire, and after effecting a breach in the most formidable house in the village. in the most formidable house in the village he was the first to enter the building which was crowded with the enemy, shooting one of

No. 2457 Havildar Labh Singh, 32nd Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry during the assault on the village of Palla on the 26th May, 1904, in removing a box of gun-cotton which shad been deposited in a copse 150 yards from the village. Under the fire of the enemy Havildar Labh Singh ran out from the village and tried to raise the box alone. Find-ing he could not do this he ran back to the village, procured assistance, and returning once more, succeeded in bringing the box into the village, thus traversing a distance of 150 yards three times under a close and heavy fire. Subsequently during the course of the day he behaved with great gallantry in the laying of four mines under heavy fire.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND IN-A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED,—That is exactly what Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's help
when she is suddenly awakened in the night
by the ominous husky cough, and labored
breathing of her babe. It is the safe resort
of the youth or adult when he has 'caught
cold' and there is coughing and irritation
of the mucous m.mbranes of the throat. It allays the irritation and cures the cold, Sold

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Reaman and Abdool Karrens,

No. 1486 Havildar Karbir Pun, 8th Gurkha

Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry at the taking of Gyantse Jong on the 6th July, 1904, when, after being knocked back as he was following Lieutenant Grant in his first attempt to get into the breach, and falling a height of 20 feet he, as soon as he had recovered his breath, rushed up to the breach again and was the first into it. first into it.

No. 1746 Havildar Jangbir Rana, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the assault on a village near Gyantse Jong on the 6th July, 1904, when he climbed a wall, ten feet high, strongly held by the enemy. From his position he checked the fire of the enemy and killed several of them, being himself wounded. No. 2239 Rifleman Ramu Gurung, 8th Gur-

No. 2239 Rifleman Ramu Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the assault on the Ghantse Jong on the 6th July, 1904, when following Lieutenant Grant into the breach he helped to prevent that Officer from slipping back, as the ground kept giving way, displaying great gallantry and being wounded in his endeavours to be one of the first to enter the breach

the first to enter the breach.

No. 2124 Rifleman Karagbir Surung, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the assault on the Gyantse Jong on the 6th July, 1905, when following Lieutenant Grant he exhibited marked courage in his endeavours to be one of the first to reach he

No. 279 Sapper Chagatta, No. 3 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, for conspicuous gallantry at the storming of the village of Palla on the 26th May, 1904, when under fire a hail of bricks and stones he carried a heavy box of guncotton to Captain Sheppard, R.E., by whom he stood till the charge was laid and the fuze it.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN

DOCTOR. Dr. Tribhowandas Motichand Shah, Unief Medical Officer of Junagadh, died on Thursday morning of failure of the heart's action. Deceased had been suffering from heart disease for some months. He was very popular in Junagadh, which State he served pular in Junagadh, which State he served for nineteen years, his services having been lent by the British Government. Dr. Tribhowandas was a Fellow of the Bombay University, and was frequently appointed an examiner in Surgery. He rendered invaluable service during the late famine, and his philanthropy and charity to the poor and famine-stricken was unbounded. The deceased was the author of some medical works written in the vernecular written in the vernacular.

TECHNICAL ARTS AND INDUSTRIES. For training in those arts and industries for which facilities of instruction do not at present exist in the Mysore State, ten to twenty scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 15 to 20, will be awarded annually to selected applicants. The scholarsh ps will be granted to natives of Mysore, who are not more than 21 years old, and who possess at least the educational qualifications prescribed for admission into the institution prescribed for admission into the institution which they wish to join, but are unable without Government help to attend it. Applicants for scholarships should submit with their applications certificates from persons of known respectability showing that they are natives of Mysore by birth or domicile, their age, and their educational qualifications. Further particulars are published in the 'Mysore Gazette.'

PROFANATION OF A TEMPLE. A Changanacherry correspondent writes: Three Christian rowdies of the place atter Bacchanalian revelries took into their head to secure for themselves the supposed con-cealed treasure under the image of the Godcealed treasure under the image of the Goddess Kali to whom the temple situated in front of the local Taluq Cutcherry, dedicated and with this avowed object under cover of night a few days ago, they broke open the front door of the temple and rooted out the image when to their disappointment they found nothing in the cavity. Thoroughly frustrated in their object, they descrated it in very many detestable ways, and carrying the image to a neighbouring well mey ing the image to a neighbouring well mey threw it there. They are reported to have many dastardly acts the same night. Early next morning, as many had found them on the night under reference patrolling together, two of them were arrested on suspicion and had to make a clean breast of the whole matter. The image and the two persons are under custody of the local Police at present. The third one is evading detection and no pains is being spared to apprehend him too.

REWARD TO THE BOMBAY POLICE. Early in 1902, the Shrarangam Temple, near Trichinopoly, was broken into by some thieves and the images were robbed of their jewellery, which was valued at Rs. 25,000. The robbery caused considerable excitement at the time, and the temple authorities offered a reward of Rs. 2,200 for information that would lead to the detection and conthat would lead to the detection and conviction of the parties concerned. In July, 1902, the Bombay Police arrested thirteen Purdesees on suspicion while they were trying to dispose of jewellery in the Marwari Bazaar. They were searched, and jewellery to the value of Rs. 23,000 was recevered. The Bombay Police instituted inquiries, and ascertained that the jewellery formed the major portion of the ornaments robbed from major portion of the ornaments robbed from the images in the Shrirangam Temple. The temple authorities were communicated with, and the accused were sent to Trichinopoly, where they were tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The temple authorities forwarded the amount of the reward to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for distribution among the officers who had assisted in arresting the accused. On Friday morning, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, distributed the amount of the reward. The recipients were Inspector of the reward. The recipients were Inspector Power Rs. 570, Superintendent Roberts (since deceased) Rs. 510, the informant Rs. 500, Sub-Inspector Lewis Rs. 310, Jamadar No. 8 C Rs. 150, Jamadar No. 24 D Rs. 90, Havaldar No. 1254 C Rs. 90 and police constables No. 625 C and 1377 C Rs. 60 each. The amount of the reward which went to the late Superintendent Roberts was paid to

IT IS DANGEROUS to neglect a cold. Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilised world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdoel Rahmar, at Abdool Karson. IT IS DANGEROUS to neglect a cold.

Interesting Items.

DETERMINATION OF SEX.

Addressing the International Congress of Arts and Science on the 20th Sep. Professor Loob, of the University of California, said: "Biologists are now sufficiently advanced in their science to be able to control the sex of their science to be able to control the sex of newly-formed cells, and to say whether or not the generated body shall be male or formale." Professor Coultur, of the University of Chicago, followed, and impressed on his hearers the fact that cell protoplasm and cell life were influenced by conditions and forces which existed around and were related to the cell

BALLOONING OVER THE ALPS. This afternoon Signor Spelterini, the wellknown aeronaut, accompanied by a Viennese engineer, made his promised balloon ascent from Eiger Station on the Jungfrau Railway. The weather was splendid, and large crowds including many English tourists, watched the balloon as amid British cheers it shot the balloon as a way as cought by the wind

the balloon as amid British cheers it shot up 1,000 feet and was caught by the wind and carried in a westerly direction over the Wetterhorn. Signor Spelterni was seen taking photographs of the mountains, which was the object of the ascent. He finally came to earth near Adelboden, in the canton of Berne, shortly after four c'clock Berne, shortly after four o'clock.

THE COMING OF A WONDERFUL NEW FRUIT.

'The wonderful seedless apple tree has now been put upon the market, over ten nurse-ries having been devoted to its propagation in the United States and Canada. The tree in the United States and Canada. The tree gives promise of completely revolutionising the apple-growing industries of the old and new worlds. The value of the coreless apple to the housewife is at once apparent. The trees are almost blossomless, so that they have little to fear from spring forests. The annual loss to the fruit-growers of the world from late frosts and codlin moth cannot be less than £5,000,000, but by the introduction of the new apples this will be prevented. The absence of seed makes the fruit wormless, because the voracious apple worm lives on the seed. The trees of the famous seedless orange now used to supply the American and English markets came originally from six cuttings. The start with the seedless apple has been made on a far more extensive scale—with 2,000 trees—so that in a few years immense stocks will be available. There are something like 20,000,000 apple trees in are something like 20,000,000 apple trees in the United Kingdom. Of these over 10,000,000 consist of old and useless varie-10,000,000 consist of old and useless varieties, and their owners will not be affected by the arrival of the coreless apple tree. Specimens of the new fruit may be expected in England this year. Already orders for trees are pouring in from all quarters, and several British fruit-tree propagators are anxious to control the sale in this country. anxious to control the sale in this country. When the first fruits enter our ports the public may have the privilege of inspecting the coreless apples in the windows of leading West End fruiterers under glass cases. The first seedless oranges brought one and sixpence each; the first coreless apples may command half a crown. SECOND GORILLA DIES.

FATE OF "VENUS" OVERTAKES CHLOE, Though the "Zoo" was gorgeons (19th. Sep.) with sunshine and autumn flowers, and Sep.) with sunshine and autumn flowers, and full of schoolboys and school mailins excepting their last Sunday before lessons begin, gloom and anxiety rested on the faces of numerous visitors and officials. Venus was dead, and Chloe was dead, and the new Polar bear, who was to have arrived on Saturday, had given no sign. The despondent keepers supposed that he was dead too. Venus and Chloe, the two youthful gorillas who arrived about a month ago, died of dysentery, like most gorillas in captivity at this time of year. It is a disease which carries off their little "descendants" and friends—the children of London—in scores just now, and would carry London—in scores just now, and would carry off many more but for the fact that it is easier to persuade the children to take unwelcome food and medicine. Chloe would take no food or medicine. She refused milk rice-water, oranges, even bananas; and crep back into a far corner of her cage, and curled herself up to dread, perchance, of the West African forests where she had spent three years of her short life, and died quietly on Friday morning. A host of inquirers came to ask about her during her illness, and a doctor was brought in to see here but came to ask about her during her inness, and a doctor was brought in to see her; but the malady, whose seeds probably entered the system of both gorillas during the voyage, was obviously hopeless; and under age, was obviously hopeless; and under such circumstances the "Zoo" keepers do not worry their charges over much at last. Venus has been bought by Mr. Walter Rothschild, who has what may be called post-mortem rights in many animals at the "Zoo," to add to his famous collection at Tring; but Chice was dissected on Saturday for the beautiful control of the control o Chloe was dissected on Saturday for the benefit of science. The Polar bear was brought as far as Scotland by some whalers, and was expected to come on by sea to London imn. cdiately, and arrive on Saturday. He may be en route, or careering light heartedly over Scotland, or swimming homewards.

His Highness the Geakwar on the occasion of his late visit to Allahabad, inspected the MacDonnel Hindu Boarding House and gave the munificent donation of Rs. 4,000 for the formation of a library in connection with it.

Babu Panna Lal, M. A. B. Sc. L. L. B. a very intelligent and promising gentleman with a brilliant academic career, has been awarded the State Scholarship of the United Provinces Government for 1904, and he will proceed to England on the 15th instant.

The Mahomedan candidates for the ensuing is A and Matriculation. Examinations for

F.A. and Matriculation Examinations from Tinnevelly have sent in a Memorial to the University of Madras representing that this year, on the last day of the F.A. and Matriculation Examinations (Friday, the 9th December), they have one of their two most important, religious, fastivals, Fed. i Bernstein. portant religious festivals, Eed-i-Ramzan. According to the Government Rules they say that that day and the one which follows it are holidays for the Mahomedans. As that day is their Sabbath they have to observe it as such, and so they say that they will not be able to attend the Examination without doing violence to their religious scruples. The Syndicate of the University is requested to postpone the Examinations to be held on

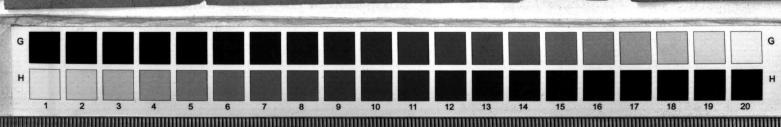
that day to some other day more convenient A LINGERING COUGH may result in consumption. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy ourse coughs, colds and influenza. It contains

cures coughs, colds and influenza. It contains harmful substance and is pleasant as afe to take. For sale by

Smith Stanistrees and Co.,

Wholesale Agenta, B. K. Paul and Co.,

Abded Rahman and Abded Kareen.



BENGAL GOVERNMENT CLERICAL SERVICE

OR AN INSTANCE OF "UNEXAMPLED LIBERALITY OF BRITISH RULE."

How the natives of the soil are being quietly expelled even from the clerical service of the Government will be made plain to every one who will go through the Resolu-tion of the Government of Bengal published in a Thursday's issue. Previously, when-ever the Government found it necessary to introduce a new policy, however unimportant in any direction, it turnished an explanation to the public. But, even this customary courtesy has not been shown in the Government of the contraction of the courtesy has not been shown in the Government of the courtesy has not been shown in the covernment. ment Resolution under notice, though the change effected appears to be almost of a revolutionary character. It seems, it is by mere executive orders that we are to be governed henceforward.

The competitive examination for the Provincial Service was knocked on Provincial Service was knocked on the head by a stroke of the pen. Sir Steuart Bayley, surely fully a peer of Sir Andrew Fraser, declared emphatically, after having examined all the systems for the recruitment of the Subordinate Executive Service tried by five previous Lieutenant Governors, that the principle of competition should occupy the most prominent place in any scheme that might be adopted for appointing Dy. Magistrates. But this clear and distinct expression of opinion was not even alluded to when competition was abolished and nomination allowed to take its place.

Similarly, a large number of appointments have been snatched away from all classes of His Majesty's Indian subjects and reserved exclusively for the Eurasians and the Poor Whites; and the Government has not deigned to give any explanation whatever for this extraordinary procedure!

Are we to understand that the pledges given by the late illustrious Queen and various Governments in the matter of the employment of the Indians were a mere hoax?

What we find is that the Clerical Service

of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal and of the attached offices has been Bengal and of the attached offices has been divided, first, into a "Special Cadre," and, secondly, a "Special Service." In the Secretariat proper forty appointments called the Special Cadre will be specially reserved for Europeans and Eurasians. These appointments carry salaries of Rs. 60 to 400 per month. The children of the soil, will have month. The children of the soil will have no claim to them. The distribution of the offices is placed in the hands of the various Secertaries of the Lieutenant-Governor. The forty appointments in short are the fol-

lowing:—
12 for the departments under the Chief

Secretary.

9 for those under the Revenue Secretary.
9 for those under the Financial Secretary.
10 for those under the Secretaries in the Public Works Department.
Nor is this all. The Special Cadra is exclusive of the appointments of the Registrar. Then again, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the last class of appointments, the Government reserves to itself to appoint to it any one either from the General or Special Cadre or from outside the Secretariat establishment.

So they have very fairly divided the patronage amongst themselves. The Chief Secretary has got the privilege of appointing

tronage amongst themselves. The Chief Secretary has got the privilege of appointing twelve of his men; the Revenue Secretary and the Financial Secretary 9 each; and the P. W. D. Secretaries 10. The number of men to be appointed by the Registrar and the Lieutenant-Governor have not been mentioned.

The arrangement would have been no doubt excellent if the salaries of these Eurasian and European clerks were paid by the Eurasian and European communities; but, as the Indians will have to pay the money, it is monstrously unjust. We fancy this is another instance of the "unexampled liberality of British rule" about which Lord Curzon was so eloquent in his Budget

Here are the forty appointments in the reserved in Special Cadre to be

grade:—	LEGAL X	Project Collect		Numbe	
Grade.	Salary.			to	be
		Rs.		reser	ved.
I		400	***	A	3
II		300			3
III		200		W	5
IV	3	150		50.00	5
v		125			6
VI		100			3
VII	 •••	80			4
VIII	30.00	70	T	7 1000 1	5
TX		60	1	6	013 C 210

In addition to the above, other appo s are also to be reserved exclusively for the Eurasians and Europeans, namely,
10 appointments on pay of Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Collector of Cus-

toms, Calcutta.

1 appointment on pay of Rs. 70 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Jails, excluding the post of his Personal Assistant, which means two appointments in

3 appointments on pay varying from Rs. 90 to 250 in the Special Branch of the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

9 other appointments, as shown below, in the main branch of the office of the Inspec-tor-General of Police, including the estab-lishment of the Dy. Inspector-General of Police, S. E. Range. These nine appoint-

ients are	9:-				Number	nents
Grade.		Salary.			to be	
	100		Rs.		reserv	ed.
П			150		1	
III			125		1	
IV			100		1	
V	A		80		1	
VI'		14	70	•••	1	
VII			60		2	
VIII	100	1	50	1	2	and the s

The list is not complete yet. In the offices of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Commissioner of Excise and Salt and the the Commissioner of Excise and Salt and the Superintending Engineers, South-Western and Eastern Circles, no specified number of appointments will be reserved, but the general principle of employing a certain proportion of Europeans and Eurasians will be maintained. In other words, several more berths will be created for Eurasians and Europeans in the offices mentioned above.

Thus there is scarcely a branch of the Secretarit Office where Eurasian and European element will not predominate, more or less. We do not know how many appointments altogether there are in the Clerical Service of the Bengal Secretariat and its attached offices, but, it is quite clear that, at least one hundred of them will be taken away for ever from the natives of the land and made over annually to the Eurasians and the Europeans, not because the latter are more fit, but be cause they have some white blood in them. We wonder how an upright ruler like Sir Andrew Fraser could see his way to sanction such an iniquitous arrangement. If he has his justification, the public knows nothing about it.

about it.

We now turn our attention to what is called the "Special Service of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians." The number of posts likely to be vacant in this service has not been mentioned, and that very wisely we think. For, one can guess that the number must be considerable, and the people would no doubt raise a howl to see so many appointments passing out of their hands. All that is mentioned in the Resoluion is that the vacancies in this service will be advertised along with other clerical posts. In this way, the public will be very effectually prevented from having any definite idea of the number of the Eurasians and "Poor Whites" who will be drafted into the service every who will be drafted into the service every

Now see the facilities given to the European and Eurasian candidates to enter this Special Service. They will have to pass a very easy competitive examination. The educational standard required of these candidates will be the First Arts, the High School Pass or the Cambridge Senior Local examination. There is thus likely to be no dearth of candidates for the Special Service; for, the educational standard is fixed as low as possible. But the wise Government has also made an excellent provision should no candidate appear at the examination. "If, however, at any time, no such candidate is available" says the Resolution, "the vacancy will be filled * * * by an outsider possessing the prescribed educational qualifications." And what are these prescribed educational qualifications? One of cribed educational qualifications? On them, as stated above, is the High School Pass, which means, that one who has not even passed the Entrance or Matriculation examination, is entitled to get an admission into the Special Service!

A Bengalee cannot enter the Provincial Service as a Deputy Magistrate unless he is a graduate of the University. He begins with Rs. 50, and, when he has passed almost a quarter of a century in the service, he reaches the grade of Rs. 400. A different rule is, the grade of Rs. 400. A different rule is, however, laid down for the Eurasian and European, namely, a High School Pass Eurasian can at once hold an appointment in the grade of Rs. 50 in the Clerical Service, and, in due course, may rise to the Special Cadre, and secure a berth carrying Rs. 400. Thus a high-class Bengalee, M.A. is no better than a High School Pass Eurasian, is it not? At least this is what the Resolution lays down

We must say, though with sincere regret, that we expected several good measures from Sir Andrew Fraser; but his methods of gov-Sir Andrew Fraser; but his methods of governing the Province have simply taken our breath away. This is the first time that Eurasians and "Poor Whites" have been formed into a separate caste, and their interests openly sought to be furthered at the cost of the people. Thousands of worthy and highly-educated Indians are starving for want of employment. They have no claim upon the Government; but, Sir Andrew is anxious to provide respectable berths for Eurasians and Europeans who are socially and intellectually far inferior to them. The late illustrious Queen gave a solemn promise to the effect far inferior to them. The late illustrious Queen gave a solemn promise to the effect that, no race distinction would be made by her Indian servants in the distribution of offices—that it is the meritorious who alone will be employed, irrespective of his race, creed, colour or caste. In the creation of this Special Service we, however, see a distinct violation of this promise.

LYING UNDER POLICE TORTURE WITH MAGISTERIAL SANCITON.

THE Adolph Beck case has convulsed England. This Adolph Beck was an innocent man, but yet he was made to suffer imprisonment. What the Police in England and was to fasten the guilt of another man upon him, and then to secure his conviction. Ins is no doubt monstrous; but it has not yet been proved that the Police committed this atrocious act deliberately. It is quite possible that they themselves honestly believed that Beck was the real culprit, and managed the case according to their light. But cases worse than the one under question are not uncommon in India. The Police in India will not infrequently swear away the life of a man, and, if caught, the authorities will either wink at their doings or remain apa-

The whole English society, as we said, is turned topsy turvy over the Beck case and the Government has been compelled to appoint a Commission on the subject; but, beyond suspending two police officers, the Government of Bengal has taken no step in connection with the Cuttuck Dacoity case, which was of a far more monstrous character. In this case three innocent men, like Adolph Beck, were hauled up as dacoits and sent to life-long imprisonment each. One of them was transported to the Andaman. A Commission ought to have been instituted to sift the matter to the bottom, in the inter-ests of all parties concerned, including the Judges who convicted them, but it was dropped with the release of the men who were so horribly dealt with. The atrocities were committed under the apparent sanction of the District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent, as also before their eyes; but they were let alone.

The other day we pointed out from the Police administration report of the United Police administration report of the United Provinces that, not only are the people there under the grip of police rule, but something like a premium is held out to police incapacity and corruption. Fancy that in 1902-1903 out of 100 cases sent up by the police, after due investigation, 45 and 46.2 respectively were rejected by the courts, that is to say, they were found either false or frivolous, which means that the people involved in these cases, though innocent, were dragged from their homes and hearths and subjected to all the horrors of a criminal trial! Similarly, in 1902 and 1903, out of every hundred persons arrested by the Police as culprits, 19 and 21 respectively were acquitted as innocent by the courts which tried them.

And what did the Government of the United Provinces do after such scandalous revela-

all blame upon the Mag.
Judges who tried them! Just blushing manner in which the police is justified for their gross

the Inspector-General of Police is the Inspector-General of Police is These figures would indicate deterioration; but there is no reason to believe that the work of the Police is deteriorated. That many convictions have not been obtained in classes of cases has, I am satisfied, been due more to the ideosyncrasis of the Courts than to the fault of the Police." And the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has not only published these remarks approvingly in his Resolution, but falls foul of the pleaders, because, they show "disrespect" to Police Sub-Inspectors! So the ruler of a Province demands respect from an edu-

pect" to Police Sub-Inspectors! So the ruler of a Province demands respect from an educated class of people like the pleaders to Police Sub-Inspectors, the bulk of whom have been condemned, in unmeasured terms, by the Police Commission!

We shall now relate the doings of a Police Sub-Inspector, a Police Superintendent, and a District Magistrate, who, as the reader knows, form a happy-family in every Indian District which read more like a romance than a reality. On the 24th January 1904, a dacoity was committed at Shikarpur, N. W. P. and the Sub-Inspector produced a man, named Shadi, before a Deputy Magistrate in Muzaffarnagore, to record his confession. The Magistrate having recorded his confession, tendered pardon to him on condition that he would make a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his know-

would make a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the dacoity in question.

Shadi pointed out certain men as his accomplices who were arrested, and gave evidence in their presence on three different occasions, in accordance with his former statement. This evidence was believed, and the accomplices were committed for trial. The case was tried by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Saharanpur before whom Shadi repeated his former statebefore whom Shadi repeated his former statement, subject to a few discrepancies. The Judge, however, holding that Shadi had given false evidence, and that the story, as to the discrepancies with the dacoit.

Superincement of Muzaffarnagore now entered the scene. They were so disgusted with Shadi, because, the men, whom he had pointed out as his compaling. shadi, because, the men, whom he had pointed out as his accomplices, were acquitted, that they withdrew the pardon granted to him by the Deputy Magistrate and directed his prosecution under sections 395 and 412 of the Penal Code, on the ground that he had given false evidence. The case was tried last August at the Muzaffarnagore Sessions and regulated in the acquitted of the accused resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

The remarks of the Sessions Judge reveal such The remarks of the Sessions Judge reveal such extraordinary condret, not only on the part of the Police Sub-Inspect. but also that of the Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate, that they deserve serious attention. The Sessions Judge, (Mr. L. P. Evans C. S.) having shown that the withdrawal of the pardon by the District Magistrate was not legal, goes on to state in his judgment:—
"This order, (of the withdrawal of the pardon) as I have already pointed out was ultra vires and the pardon granted to the accused on the 30th January, 1904, still stands good. But there is more than this. Under Section 339, Criminal Procedure Code, a pardon can only be withdrawn if the person

under Section 339, Criminal Procedure Code, a pardon can only be withdrawn if the person to whom the pardon was tendered has "not complied with the condition on which the tender was made." Now, what was the condition on which the tender was made? Obviously that the accused should adhere to the accused should adhere to the statement made on the 30th January, 1904. statement made on the 30th January, 1904, which the Deputy Magistrate accepted as true. This agreement, as the accused now says, he has adhered to even up to the Court of the Assistant Judge. It is true that his statements made on different occasions have slightly varied in minor details, as noted by the learned Assistant Sessions Judge, but the main story was adhered to throughout, and the accused has told throughout the story which the Magistrate and Police accepted abinits as correct. In what has he not fulfilled his contract?"

The Sessions Judge agrees with the District

Magistrate that, according to the Assistant Sessions Judge the accused had given false evidence; but of what character was this false evidence? "The accused," says the false evidence? Judge, "told a pack of lies which he was induced to tell under instigation of the Police packed up by Magisterial sanction, and now the authorities turn round on him and say 'you are a liar, but, as you are not such an expert liar as to induce the Assistant Judge to believe the lies you have told, you are to be prosecuted even though these lies were told under our sanction, and promise of pardon." What a picture! The Police instigated the man to lie. The Magistrate promised him pardon, if he would play his part well. The man however showed his utter prospective to lie successfully. And the Magistrate mcapacity to lie successfully. And the Magistrate withdrew the pardon and pounced upon him, not, because, he had given false evidence but, because, he failed to lie in the way he was expected and had promised to do! way he was expected and had promised to do!

The Sessions Judge does not stop here but also exposes the utterly dishonourable character of the whole transaction. In this connection having quoted some very pertinent remarks made by the Punjab Chief Court in the case of Habibulla, 30, Pun. Rec. Cr. T. No. 15 of 1885, in which it is "most emphatically insisted upon that the strictest faith should be kept with a person to whom an offer of pardon has been made and by whom it has been accepted under the Code, even though the statement made by him, under the pardon tendered, may reveal himself to be one of the vilest of criminals", Mr. Evans observes:—

"In this case faith has been broken with

"In this case faith has been broken with this unfortunate man in the most open way: He has told the same story consistently as directed up to the last court and because he has not lied with sufficient skill as required, he is to be tried for committing an offence for which he received an express pardon on the condition that he should adhere to the statement accepted as true on the 30th January 1904. To my mind, the order withdrawing the pardon is not only illegal, but is based on grounds which I can not understand or appreciate. If this unfortunate man (the victim of police oppression) had retracted his statement before the Assistant Sessions Judge or altered entirely the names of his alleged associates, there might have been (under certain circumstances) some justification for the withdrawal of the pardon. In the case I can find absolute none, except the failure of the Crown to establish a false charge against a number of innocent men."

Even thieves have their code of honour amongst themselves which they rarely violate; but it would seem, there are thief-

hauled up the "The facts of the clusion beyond the slig. clusion beyond the slipis exactly what the accused
the Sul-Inspector told him he is
name recorded in the report and we.
him fourteen years if he did not comNaturally the accused, under such circumstances, had no option but to yield, and he
had to learn by heart the statement which
was taught him. An ignorant uneducated
man like this is bound to come to grief
when repeating a pack of lies he has learnt when repeating a pack of lies he has learnt by heart: and this is exactly what happen-ed in this case. The assessors took exactly the same view as the Court, and said at once that it was obvious that the accused had been forced to confess by the police, and that the charge against him was wholly

And the learned Sessions Judge concludes:-"The whole affair is, in the highest degree discreditable to the Sub-Inspector, who has been guilty of gross oppression and subornation of perjury. I trust that measures will be taken to remove him from the police force without dalar."

without delay."
So, one of His Majesty's Judges, with the So, one of His Majesty's Judges, with the help of two Assessors, judicially found, after having carefully gone through all the available evidence, that the Police Sub-Inspector was guilty of "gross oppression and subornation of perjury"; that an innocent man was not only hauled up on a charge of dacoity but "induced to tell under instigation of the police backed up by Magisterial sanction," "a pack of lies"; he was next prosecuted on a charge of giving false evidence, but, really because, he could not lie to the satisfaction of the authorities! And Sir James La Touche, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, we the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, we see, is insisting that the pleaders should not treat these officers with disrespect!

Has the Government of the United Provin-

Has the Government of the United Provinces taken any action upon the scandalous results of this case? Has it noticed the conduct of the Police Sub-Inspector who, the Judge was anxious, should be removed from "the police force without delay?" And if the Police Sub is guilty, are his superiors innocent? On the other hand, what we find is that the Inspector-General of Police is of common that the police are angels it is the that the Inspector-General of Police is of opinion that the police are angels, it is the courts of justice that spitefully acquit the real guilty whom the Police send up; while the Lieutenant-Governor is simply horrified that pleaders should show "disrespect" to his Police Sub-Inspectors, of whom, we fancy, the Muzaffarnagor Sub-Inspector is a specimen! In England, the Government makes a men! In England, the Government makes a common cause with the people to put down police oppression; here it takes the police in its bosom for protection whenever any charge is brought against a police officer, either by the people or the court. And hence India is a police-ridden country and the people are getting emasculated.

THE THIBET TREATY.

It is now quite clear that the actual treaty between Col. Younghusband and the so-called Regent of Thibet was not made known to India, as soon as it was concluded. The London "Times", which is in the confidence of Lord Curzon, has however published the real thing, and it is quite different from what was published in this country. The full text of the treaty is published elsewhere. We were given to understand that, no part of Thibetan territory was to be occupied by the British, nor any Resident to be posted anywhere there; nor would any indemnity be demanded from the Thibetan Government. But not only were we misinformed about these matters, but THE THIBET TREATY. we misinformed about these matters, but also about the suzerainty of China over Thibet which has been indirectly set at naught. The treaty may thus prove an apple of discord any time between England on one side, and Thibet, China and Russia on the other. This is no pleasant news for India, troubles.

First of all, the treaty, it would seem, violates all the main promises given by His Majesty's Government when the Mission was despatched to Thibet. When sanctioning the advance of the expedition to Gyangtse, his Majesty's Ministers gave the following distinct pledge in their despatch of November 6, 1903: "This step should not be allowed to leave to occupation or to permanent intervention in Thibetan affairs in any form." But the terms of the treaty, as we shall presently see, mean nothing more or less than the occupation by the British Gov-ernment of a definite portion of Thibetan territory, and a direct and permanent in-tervention in Thibetan affairs. This also means cost to India.

The treaty contains nine Articles, of which II, V, VI, VII and IX are the most important. Each of these Articles is fraught with seeds of future complications. For instance, Article II provides that the Thibetans should establish trading marts at Gyangtse, Kototo and Yatung, "for the purpose of mutual trading between the British and Thibetan merchants at their free conveni-Besides, other marts are to be open ed in future at other prosperous commercial places. The opinion in England is that this is the thin end of the wedge. It is by these commercial marts that the British in tend to penetrate adroitly into the interior of Thibet and gradually make themselves familiar with every nook and corner of this

familiar with every nook and corner of this mysterious country.

Article V lays down that Thibet should appoint Native Officials at each of the three marts stated above, and "the officials appointed by Great Britain at these places shall have their correspondence with the Imperial Resident and other Chinese officials forwarded through the above-mentioned Native Officials." And further; "similar officials shall be appointed at other flourishing places which may be opened to trade and the same course adopted." The result of such an arrangement can easily be imagined. Inarrangement can easily be imagined. Instead of one Resident at Lhassa, the whole of Thibet will be over-run by a number of British officials, who will be ooliged every now and then to meddle with the internal affairs of the country in the name of commerce, and thus be a fruitful source of friction between the two countries. If any of these British officials are not obeyed or insulted, the inevitable result will follow, namely, a military expedition against Thibet. And, of course, and will have to pay for it.

The cloven foot emerges very clearly out of Article VI. It imposes upon Thibet an catchers who would not scruple to trample indemnity of seven and a half million Rupees

established, and on in full". Moreover, indemnity not being paid, butinue in the occupation of Chundi.

The above, we fancy, needs very little clucidation. The Thibetans are sure to de fault as regards the proposed indemnity from the very beginning. This will give the the very beginning. This will give the British troops an opportunity to remain in possession of the Chumbi Valley for ever and ever. Besides, not only are marts to be opened at Gyangtse, Yatung, and Kototo or Gantok, but also at other prosperous places. But unless these trading places are "satisfactorily" established, the British troops will not evacuate Chumbi. And, of course, whether they are "satisfactorily" established or not will depend upon the opinion of the or not will depend upon the opinion of the British Officials stationed there. So, even an idiot will now understand that the per-

manent occupation of Chumbi is an accuplished fact.

plished fact.

The above reminds us of the doctrine laid down by the present Prime Minister, when the evacuation of Chitral in accordance with the Minister, when the evacuation of Chitral, in accordance with the Viceroy's proclamation was under discussion in 1895, namely, that "where the British soldier sets his foot there it must remain." And why should it not? For, though British troops will occupy and police the Chumbi Valley, the occupation will not cost Mr. Balfour or any Englishman anything. The Indian peasant will pay for British conquests. Imagine for a moment the iniquitous character of this Thibetan expedition. It is an English business from first to last. It was to checkmate Russia that the mission was really undertaken. Even granting that the object was to establish friendly trading relations; but, that is a matter in which British, and not Indian, merchants are interested. The not Indian, merchants are interested. and India, but Thibet and England. So it is English all along the line. But, every pice of the cost, including the cost of the occupation of the Chumbi Valley, is to be

fastened upon starving India!

The last clause doubtless contains the pith of the treaty. Here it is. Article IX pro-

wides:
"Without the consent of Great Britain, no The territory shall be sold, leased, or mortgaged to any foreign Power whatsoever. No foreign Power whatsoever shall be permitted to concern itself with the administramitted to concern itself with the administration of the government of Tibet, or any other affairs therewith connected. No foreign Power shall be permitted to send either official or non-official persons to Tibet, no matter in what pursuit they may be engaged, to assist in the conduct of Tibetan affairs. No foreign Power shall be permitted to construct roads or railways, or enect telegraphs or open mines anywhere in Tibet. In the event of Great Britain consenting to another Power constructing roads or railways, opening mines, or erecting telegraphs, Great Britain will make a full examination on her own account for carrying out the arrangeown account for carrying out the arrangements proposed. No real property or land containing minerals or precious metals in Tibet shall be mortgaged, exchanged, leased or sold to any foreign Power."

or sold to any foreign Power."

The above is meant for a big slap at Russia's face. It also deces the suzerainty of China over Thibet. For, England seeks to establish a sort of negative protectorate over that country. It prohibits Thibet from leasing or alienating territory to any other. without the consent of the English orbids Thibet to receive an agent from an other power; and reserves a veto upon all mercantile concessions. Of course Russia is too much occupied with Japan to think of Thibet seriously just now. Yet it has entered a strong protest; and so has China also.

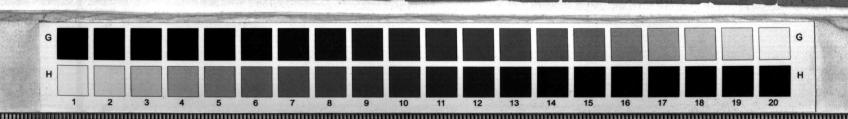
a strong protest; and so has Calla also.

In the meantime, it is to be remembered, as the "Manchester Guardian" points out, "we are likely enough to be confronted ere long by a returned Dalai Lama." There is already a talk of a "holy war." The Grand Lama, it is apprehended, may return to Lhassa with a large following and undo all the results of the British expedition. This, it is because must recessitate the recipiestic. if it happens, must necessitate the re-invasion of Thibet, and the probable re-enactment with but slight variations of the Kabul muddles of 1839-42 and 1878-80. That Russia will be too glad to help such a holy war goes without saying.

without saying.

At any event, the treaty is signed by only a sort of provisional governing committee, created by the English themselves, and a distantly assenting suzerain. Against the execution of its terms are arrayed such potent forces as the spiritual head of the country who can never be dethroned,—for he is the re-incarnation of Buddha—the outraged popular sentiment of the country, the great unpopularity of the English, and the machinations of Russia. It would thus seem that the Thibetan adventure is yet in the very beginning. And another Thibetan expedition means further bleeding to India.

WE said the other day that as the National Congress this year is under the management of such enthusiastic leaders as Messrs. Mehta, Watcha and Gokhale and a they have succeeded in securing the Pro sidentship of Sir Henry Cotton, we exp a lift for the organization. The defects a lift for the organization. The detects of the Congress are well-known, it is also known that some of them are remediable. As for instance the Congress has not yet a constitution. It is besides now a three-day ceremony, whereas its work must be continued throughout the year. It is very costly now it ought to be made less so. Fresh blood must also be infused into the organization and the masses of the country must zation and the masses of the country mu be made to take interest in it. As the process ings are at present conducted, none befuent speakers or those who can comm fluent speakers or those who can commit speeches to memory have any chance of taking any part in it. Manuscript eloquence should be introduced, and, in this way, not only should thoughtful men, who cannot speak fluently, be given an opportunity of taking active part, but much rubbish, which characterises the Congress literature, should



OCTOBER

a widowed Rani of a most respectable to a most respectable family in Bengal, is concerned in the matter, the sympathy of the general public is naturally on her side. In the interests of the authorities, therefore, an official version of the whole affair should be published as promptly as possible.

AN article headed "A method of preventing death from snake-bite, capable of common and easy practical application," which appeared in the "Indian Medical Gazette" is now republished in a pamphlet form. The article is a published in a pamphlet form. The article is a joint production of Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir L. Brunton and Captain L. Rogers. Sir J. Fayrer began the work in India forty years ago, Sir L. Brunton designed the instrument and Captain Rogers conducted the experiments. The method of treatment

employed is thus described:—
"To put it roughly, the method employed is to make a free opening at the site snake-bite and rub in crystals of permanga-nate, a light bandage being fastened round the limb above the bite."

In other words, the system of treatment is no other than the one followed by the Malvoidyas, or Indian snake-charmers, which has been elaborately described in the book called the "Snakes, Snake-lites and their Treatment." The publication of this book has converted the deadly bites of poisonous snake into harmless ones. No man now need die of snake-bite by adopting the method of the Malvoidyas.

Scraps.

A correspondent of the Lahore "Tribune" says that religious squable or rather sectarian feeling is rife in the little town of Makhad, in the district of Attock, between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. We are told that of late the Mahomedans of the slaughter the eyes place, contrary to old practice cows and flaunt the flesh of the Hindus. The latnade a Officer of Pindi Gheb, that officer rused after an enquiry that until they got permission from the higher authorities to do otherwise, the Mahomedans of Makhad should stick to the old custom of slaughtering cows only on the occasion of a certain religious festival and doing that in a place set apart since days of yore for that purpose. Against this or-der the Mahomedans have moved the Com-missioner of the Rawalpindi Division, but pending the passing of that officer's orders there is a regular social warfare going on, and whatever the final orders may be, there appears to be disposition on the part of some to fight the matter out amongst themselves.

The situation is thus described by the correspondent:—"What is of greater importance and which proves Makhad to be a very religious place indeed, is that a Mullah thereof—the Hindus allege with the active assistance of a certain peace officer—has proclaimed jehad against them. All Mahomedans tare interdicted from having amy thing whatsoever to do with the Hindus. Scavengers and artizans, labourers and house servents away the midwives are all forservants, ever the midwives, are all for-bidden on pain of excommunication from the fold of the faithful to serve the Hindus." Is there none in the town of Makhad to stop the tide of religious frenzy which has proved a curse of India?

Europeans have monopolised almost all the high offices under the Government. They have usurped the managerships of Indian Zemindars. Not satisfied with this, they are now knocking at the doors of the Indian States and are attempting to oust the matives of the soil from the Indian State service. And in this they have already suc-ceeded to some extent. We are told that there are at present forty Europeans in the service of the most progressive Indian state in all India. A correspondent furnishes the list of offices occupied by Europeans in the Now to declare that Tibet may not sell, lease Mysore State to the "Hindu." We are told that at present the following high offices are held by Europeans—or have been given to Europeans by the Mysore Government:

—(1) The Chief Judge of the Chief Court; (2) The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner; (3) Inspector-General of Police; (4) The Accountant-General; (5) The Chief (4) The Accountant-General of Police;
(4) The Accountant-General; (5) The Chief Engineer; (6) Deputy Chief Engineer; (7-9) Three Superintending Engineers; (10) Executive Engineer; (11) State Geologist; (12-17) Six Principals and Professors of Colleges; (16-19) Two Military Assistant and his Secretary; (20-21) Two Deputy and Assistant Excise Commissioners; (22-23) Two Senior Assistant Commissioners and Special Magistrates; (24) Superintendent of the Govment Press and Jail; (25) Agricultural Chemist; (26-27) Two Deputy Commissioner; (28) Director of Archaeology; (29) Superintendent of Revenue Survey; (30-40) Tenother offices in the Forest, D.P.W. and Geological Departments. Not content with this, the Mysore Government has creathe Mysore Government has created one more office under the style and designation of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to provide for one of the several Europeans who we are told have been "moving heaven and earth to get into a."

The adjourned seventh ordinary mouthly meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on Monday, at 4-30 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. H Allen, Acting Chairman of the Corporation, presided and there were about thirteen Commissioners

The Representative Members selected from Bangalore have decided to propose to Government at the ensuing session of the Re-presentative Assembly to open a Model In-dustrial School at Bangalone for the benefit

ment and festivity, for the gentry of the town assembled there to witness a great change towards the physical advancement of the school occasioned by the recent introductions of the sports and games in its curriculum by Lala Paras Ram Bhabre, B.A., Supported the school of the school occasioned by the recent introductions of the sports and games in its curriculum by Lala Paras Ram Bhabre, B.A., Supported the school of the school. The occasion was marked by the Class Tournament of S. R. High School, Jammu, which was perfectly unique and the first of its kind seen by the public since the laying of the foundationstone of this school by His late Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh Bahadur, of revered memory the great patron of educational movements in the State.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

From our own Correspondent.

13, 1904.

London, Sept. 23

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS. . All over India and England the greatest sympathy will be felt for Lord and Lady Curzon in their grave and unexpected trouble. The news of Lady Curzon's illness came as a sudden shock and the bulletins became so quickly ominous that only a few hours after the illness had been announced we heard it had assumed a critical aspect. How suddenly the illness reached a crisis may be gathered from the fact that the viceregal luggage had already been placed on board the steamer and full arrangements made for the departure of the Viceroy to India. Yesterday morning the illness took its most serious turn, and two local physicians at Dover, it is reported, gave up the case as hopeless. A London specialist was telegraphed for and started immediately for Walmer Castle, and Sir Thomas Barlow, the King's physician, was summoned from Paris. Both these eminent doctors reached Dover last night and later in the evening more hopeful naver was nent doctors reached Dover last night and later in the evening more hopeful news was received., a slight improvement being announced. Lady Curzon's illness is reported to be acute peritonitis, and the latest bulletin this afternoon declares that although Fer condition is still very critical, the slight improvement has been maintained. Lady Curzon her the sympethy of all in the crisis. zon has the sympathy of all in the crisis through which she is passing, while everyone will feel the deepest commiseration for the Viceroy in the time of his trouble and anxiety. It is a sad and pathetic ending to what should have been six months of plear

sant and health-giving holiday. But one can only hope for the best.

TIBET.

The Younghusband treaty with Tibet may be summed up in two clauses. It establishes a British protectorate over Tibet: and it gives Great Britain the Chumbi Valley at the cost of a worthless promissory Note and Tibet for seven and a half million rupees. Neither of these achievements, it is true, appears on the face of the document. But the Lhassa treaty is not the first State Paper which has meant considerably more than TIBET. which has meant cons derably more than thas said. To take the first clause at once. it may be declared that Clause IX of the Draft Treaty does not in any way establish a Protectorate. But it is difficult to trace such an argument. Great Britain does not ob's power to interfere in the internal administra-tion of Tibet. That may be true. But Great Britain has a right to control—and dictate—the foreign policy of the Grand Lama. And this is what is meant usually when one nation becomes "protected" by another. The treaty establishes a protectorate over Tibet. This is the fact of the case however much a critic may boggle over the word. In future England will be riding a sort of double partnership with China in Tibet in a manner similar to the esoteric partnership she shares with Turkey in the land of Egypt. The two cases may never be-come exactly identical; but there is already a sufficient similarity to be worth remarking. a sufficient similarity to be worth remarking. On this question of Protectorate or non-Protectorate a singular little change of front may be noticed in the attitude of the British Government. Its apologists—Mr. Brodrick among them—loudly proclaim that its promises have been rigidly kept. No land has been annexed and no permanent interference has been sanctioned. But in making this claim they know that they are treadthis claim they know that they are treading on dangerous ground and they have had to alter their phraseology subtly to meet the change. In a letter to the "Times" this week Sir Henry Cotton quotes the despatch of November 6th, sanctioning the advance of

the Mission to Gyangtse:

"This step," runs the despatch, "should not be allowed to lead to occupation or to permanent intervention in Tibetan affairs in

or mortgage land to any foreign Power with-out the consent of Great Britain a dis-tinct breach of this covenant for it would form a permanent intervention in Tibetan affairs which is just that intervention so indignantly disclaimed. So when Mr. Brodrick delivered his defence of the Treaty in Surrey ast Monday, he altered his wording:

"We have carefully kept our pledges," he said, "that we would not permanently occupy Tibetan territory, and 'that we would not permanently occupy exercise any permanent interference with Tibetan internal affairs."

Government is denouncing its declared undertaking on a technicality. Ostensibly there is no cession of the Chumbi Valley. Great Britain merely retains the land as hostage for the payment of an indemnity. As Sir Henry Cotton roundly declares "... 'until the trading places are satisfactorily established and the indemnity liquidated in full.' Until the Greek Kalends! Is there full.' Until the Greek Kalends! Is there anyone so fatuous as to suppose that the Tibetans will ever be able to pay Great Britain an indemnity of seven and a half million rupees? We know that they cannot." "I need not say," he continues, 'that it is a serious matter that the pledges of His Majesty's Ministers should have been so completely set aside." Every Englishman who wishes to retain respect for the honour of his rulers will echo these words of the President-elect of the Indian National Congress.

By many defenders of the Government it

ed its treaty with Tibet the whole trouble with that country disappears. But there are a few—and they by no means all sympathise with the views of Sir Henry Cotton—who have uneasy doubts. "Vanity Fair," for example, published last week an article by "Anglo-Indian," who pointed out that "the British Mission's achievements are at best incomplete. They are in danger of British Parity and he recommend to the suffer by a change has been brought to bear, and that the project has been quashed? In the "Times" a letter from "Veteran" deals with another aspect of Indian Civil Service examinations. Certain changes are writer does not agree. In a couple of years the liberty of offering oneself for examination in whatever subjects one chooses will be arrived as the project has been proposed? In the "Times" a letter from "Veteran" to be made in the year 1906 with which the liberty of offering oneself for examination in whatever subjects one chooses will be a like the project has been proposed? In the "Times" a letter from "Veteran" writer does not agree. In a couple of years the liberty of offering oneself for examination in whatever subjects one chooses will be a like the project has been project has been project has been due to the "Times" a letter from "Veteran" writer does not agree. In a couple of years the liberty of offering oneself for examination in whatever subjects one chooses will be a like the project has been due to the "Times" a letter from "Veteran" and that the project has been due to the "Times" a letter from "Veteran" and the "Times" and the "Times" a letter from "Veteran" a for example, published last week an article by "Anglo-Indian," who pointed out that "the British Mission's achievements are at best incomplete. They are in danger of becoming null," and he recommends "a British Resident at Lhassa with a strong military escort before we can hope for a definite settlement of the treaty clauses." This is one of the most dangerous aspects of the Tibetan affair. Each false move leads to the liberty of offering oneself for examination in whatever subjects one chooses will be withdrawn, and all candidates will be compelled to limit their choice to such a group of subjects as will not carry more than 6,000 marks as a possible maximum total. "Veteran" thinks that there is no reason why a man who is capable in a large number of subjects should not present himself in all those subjects, and he points out, with considerable

pore pur festmond is to Suigeend edd of speed deds prewnot does form eating of another. Once on the downward track—and we are now in full career-there is little chance of stoppage until Great Britain is stuck fast in Central Asia and the Indian exchequer has converted its surpluses into military deficits. The "Saturday Review" is as pessimistic as 'Vanity Fair.' Have we any reason, it asks, to believe that the present agreement will not be evaded as soon as our troops cross the border? It answers plainly troops cross the border? It answers plainly, No. It recalls, too, the disquieting fact that "many of the defiles on the road to Lhassa are of immense natural strength, and the fight at the Karo-la in May last, when the issue was for some time doubtful, howed that an attack on a strong mountain fastness, garrisoned by Tibetans, may easily result in failure, if not defeat. In expeditions of this kind we cannot afford even temporary failure." Finally, from a source more friendly disposed to Sir Henry Cotton—from the Westminster Gazette"-comes an article comparing the Tibetan campaign up to the present date with the early months of the First and Second Afghan Wars. Such unanimity of opinion is ominous. It may well be, even yet, that the Government will pull clear of the Tibetan entanglement. But in doing so it will have rum a terrible risk which such papers as the Times" have never adequately realised. THE BOMBAY CORPORATION AND THE

RETURNING VICEROY. Last week I referred to the letter which appeared in the "Daily News" on the subject of the narrow majority by which the vote to present Lord Curzon an address on his return was passed by that body. The remarkable point, according to the writer was that able point, according to the writer was that the Corporation is largely a nominated body, and would be under official influence. To-day the "Daily News" contains a letter signed, "T.J.B." from "Deganwy, North Wales,"—a signature and address which every one will recognise as that of the former editor and the still proprietor of "The Times of India." Mr. Bennet gives the actual construction of the Corporation. of "The Times of India." Mr. Bennet gives
the actual construction of the Corporation,
and shows that of its 72 members, 36 are
the limit the rate-payers, two by the elected by the rate-payers, two by the Chamber of Commerce, two by the University, and 16 by the Justices of Peace. Therefore the "official and nominated members" could by no possibility coeroe the elected ones in the decisions of the Corporation.

MR. BRODRICK ON INDIAN AFFAIRS. In his speech at a Primrose League gather-

In his speech at a Primrose League gathering in Surrey this week the Secretary of State for India dealt widely with the political questions of the day. He entered upon a long defence of the Government in all the various messes and muddles through which at has floundered during the past few years. As regards Tibet he declared that no Englishman had been more anxious than the authorities at the India Office that the trouble should be avoided but "it was the trouble should be avoided, but "it was the trouble should be avoided, but "it was forced on us." Mr. Brodrick does not explain whether he means by "us" the India Office, or the Indian authorities, or the Empire at large. Perhaps this is as well. Explanations might easily become both dangerous and invidious. One point he made evoked considerable applause. "We know," he declared, 'how to respect their institutions and to refrain from reprisals upon their sacred places or upon what they hold dear." If fuller information does not negative this boast—and information does not negative this boast—and I do not think it will—it is one of which the I do not think it will—it is one of which the Tibetan expedition may legitimately be proud. One remembers, of course, the ugly stories of the loot at Darjeeling. But up to the present we have not heard anything more in England which would justify us in believing that the robbery continued after it had once been exposed. We are assuming that it was suppressed immediately and with a heavy hand; also that it was not countenanced or connived at by the responsible heads of the connived at by the responsible heads of the Mission. Mr. Brodrick takes great credit upon the Home Government that there was so prompt an ending to the Tibetan affair. "If our own Government," he confer been in an effete or decadent condition, we should not have been able to come so satisfactorily out of the business, the final settlement of which had depended in a large measure upon communication with London." But it should be evident to Mr. Brodrick that the Home Government has had surprisingly little to do with the whole matter. They knew nothing of it officially until several months after it had started; they had nothing to do with its progress; they will not pay a pice towards its expenses; and one suspects that they cannot have had much voice in its conclusion. Mr. Brodrick must not suppose that he has established his claim to wear the palm of victory. A brief reference was made to n in an effete or decadent condition, Tibetan internal affairs.

It must be carefully noted that the expression "Tibetan affairs in any form" has become "Tibet internal affairs." The present arrangement may be keeping moderately within the limits of Mr. Brodrick's most recent words. But who will have the hardihood to declare either that it keeps within the limits of the earlier pladge or that the latter rendering of the pledge has any resemblance whatever with the earlier promise. To play fast and loose with the wordings of a national pledge is an occupation as moral and elevating as thimble-rigging.

As regards the occupation of territory the Chamberlain groward for the introduction of Probring forward for the introduction of Pro-

TWO EXAMINATION QUESTIONS. A gentleman, writing to the "Daily Chronicle" under the "non de plume" of "Indian," asks a question which it may prove a little difficult to answer. In the beginning of the year, he explains, several papers published particulars of a proposed changed in the Indian Customs Service. New blood was to be infused; a separate service was to be arrested. dian Customs Service. New blood was to be infused; a separate service was to be created; and things were to be put on a thoroughly business-like and substantial footing. He continues. "The Secretary of State passed the project, and it was, I believe, submitted to the Government for final approval. This was in May or June last. Since them nothing has been heard of the matter. Is it possible that influence on the part of those who would suffer by a change has been brought to bear, and that the project has been quashed? The present silence is ominous."

at principles and constitugood worker in Dr. Nalini Blair, the daughter of our distinguished countryman Mr. W. O. Bonnerjee. She can be induced act the part of a Congress agent England for the purpose for of influencing public opinion.

Anyhow they must spend some money for telegraphic despatches not only to England, Scotland and Ireland but also to America

IF our Midnapur correspondent is to be credited, Mr. Roe, the present Sessions Judge of the district, has proved himself to be a strong Judge. We can not call him the strongest for reasons we shall explain presently. Five men were accused of having murdered a man and all these five were convicted of the crime. Mr. Roe sentenced three of them to be hanged and the other two to transportation for life. We could call Mr. Roe the strongest Judge in Bengal, if he had sent all the five to the gallows, but since he has not been able to do that, he has forfeited the position of the champion strong Judge of Bengal. Yet the hanging of these men in a row is a sight to see. We hope Mr. Roe will be able to take a photograph of the scene. This photograph will redound to his glory as one of the strongest Judges that ever sat on a judicial bench in Bengal. When several men are accused of committing mur-der, it is for the Judge to determine the party who gave the finishing stroke. Under the circum-stances, the Judge has either to send all the men to the gallows, or to transportation for life. Weak-minded Judges, under such circumstances, prefer transportation to capital sentence for many reasons. One is, that the law allows it; the second is, transportation is not less severe than a death sentence, and thirdly, as human beings are imperfect, it is safer to send a man to jail than to the gallows; for it has happened on many an occa-sion that men capitally sentenced were found ble innocent afterwards. There is no doubt that Mr. Roe is a strong Judge; and therefore, he chose the other alternative and sentenced three of the accused to death.

A Love of authority, in other words, greed of material gain—for they mean the same thing,—is the ruling passion in the West, and as it is to this passion the Indians owe their misery, we have to say something on this subject. The officials here increased their own pay by their own vote, though the fact was that they were paid better than their brethren in other countries, and though ndia was the poorest country in the world, inhabited by a starving people of whom forty millions never knew what it was to have a full meal. And how were they led to increase their pay at the cost of starving millions? It was, because, the greed of material gain had supreme control over them. we can shew that the satisfaction of ion brings in its train, not happibut indescribable misery. As a pos-of material wealth and irresistible the Czar is the most favoured man in the universe. His income from the Empire is one million pound per annum, but his private estates furnish him with an additional four millions. Besides, he has many His country in are innumerable; he has, in his private stable five thousand horses. What has one man to do with five thousand horses? He has thirty thousand servants of his own. This we can explain. Perhaps he qwed them money in his previous birth, and is now repaying his debts!

WELL, the fact is the Czar must find some means of spending his inexhaustible hoard. Mind, it is a very difficult problem for a rich man to find uses for his money. Though so wealthy, the Czar has to live like others upon mere beef, ham and eggs. Surely he cannot eat diamond, gold and pearls; for, if he attempted that, he would have killed himself. Then, fancy, he has the heads of his eighty million subjects at his absolute disposal. If material prosperity confers happiness, the Czar is the happiest man in the world. But now listen to his own confession. The following is the translation of some verses written by the Czar himself.

THE TSAR AT HOME. My happiness was born at night, It has only flourished in darkness;

It has only flourished in darkness;
I have lost my joy in life,
I wander wearily in gloom.
My soul gropes, sadly searching,
In mental fog: it pines
And prays and suffers,
But finds no peace on earth.
"The translation" says the translator
"conveys an utterly inadequate idea of the
veritable ecstacy of sorrow contained in the
original text." The fact is, the man who,
according to the notions of the West, ought
to be the happiest man in the world, is in
reality the most unhappy of all creatures.
Yet it is for material greed that the highest
of men will sacrifice both this and after life.

The case of Akhary Ram Lal, which came before the High Court the other day very clearly illustrates the "judicial" temper of some of our Magistrates who are practiof some of our Magistrates who are practically more powerful in their districts than the Czar himself. Akhary had the mistortune to appear before the Deputy Commissioner of Daltangunge to give evidence. We say, "misfortune," because, the man incurred the displeasure of the Magistrate in the pourse of his being examined by him. From that day, the trouble of the man began. The Deputy Commissioner, unable to touch Akhary direct, sought the help of Bhanga Deo Bahadur, the master of Akhary to dismission. But the Rai Bahadoor did not find his way to dispense with the services of a

ence. And he is no other than Mutsu hito, the present Emperor who is obeyed like a god. It is a strange fact but is reported on very good authority that with the exception of only three or four persons, no Japanese can talk to the Emperor without a tremor in their voice. When this man-god has devoted his life and soul to the work of reformation of his country, no wonder Japan should stand to-day a first class power as regards her military, naval, commercial and diplomatic relations. When Mutsuhito became Emperor in 1897, he despatched to Europe and America a band of students, many of whom are the elder statesmen of to-day, as ambassadors to study political and other institutions there. When they returned, the Emperor went carefully into every detail and cross-examined every ambassador until he was on familiar ground on every subject. The ultimate election rested with the Emperor. So great is the Emperor's love for his or. So great is the Emperor's love for his country that when Marquis Ito drew up a constitution for Japan in 1883 by which he changed an absolute monarchy into a constitutional one, Mutsuhito did not hesitate for a moment to give his consent to it. WE said that the only paper which, like the "Times of India" of the present day, sought to incite the Government against the Indian press and Princes was the "Friend of India" of old. Of course there was not

se note of the De

of the sudden rise of Japan in

of nations lies in the fact that she

bove law and in whom she has implicit

much of a native press in those days, but that paper never let slip an opportunity of defaming the few Indian news-papers that existed then. We said that the wise dignified rulers of those days never allowed themselves to be led by the nose by irresponsible writers in the Anglo-Indian press. It was at the end of April 1857 when the revolt of the sepoys had come to be known as a fact that the "Friend of India" was urging the Government to annex Kashmir. In its issue of April 30, 1857 it says: "If the repayment of seventy-five lacks could buy the cessation of Golap Sing's dominions it would be well-spent." Then the paper describes the inestimable advantages that would accrue to the Government from the annexation of "Golab Sing's dominions." Among other ad-"Golab Sing's dominions." Among other advantages it is pointed out that "Borax, for which the potters of Staffordshire pay £95 per ton, is to be had at Puga and Chong Thang for the gathering." But it is not greed of material gain that led the "Friend" to propose the amnexation of Kashmir. No part that I the way moved because mir. No, not that! It was moved because "it is due to the English name that the atrocities of the Maharaja should be reprobated in the past and kept down in times to come." It was because the Christian feelings, of that pious organ of the Christians, were roused that it wanted Kashmir.' Only few weeks after this had been written, the Empire was threatened with destruction, by the Sepoy revolt and "Golab Sing's domin-ions" sent a large force in aid of the British Government which did active service, its commander being killed in battle. Indeed many of the Princes of India whose atroci-ties had shocked the feelings of the "Friend of India" sacrificed everything they held dear in the defence of the British Empire in

WHEN we received, last Saturday, a sensational account of the alleged doings of the Magistrate of Dacca with regard to Rani of the Bhowal estate, we did not and could not quite believe it. Our informant gave us to understand that, not only was ment, but she was put to all this humilia-tion for the sake of Mr. Meyers, the manager, whom the Rani had dismissed. We were further told that the estate had been taken further told that the estate had been taken possession of and placed under the charge of the Court of Wards, though, under the law, this could not be done. What added to the gravity of the situation was the allegation that the Magistrate had chosen to invade the house of the Rani at Joydevpurwith an armed police on a day when a certain ceremony was being performed in the family, and to demand possession of the estate without a moment's delay; that though this sudden appearance of the Magistrate with a posse of policemen frightened the Rani so much as to make her faint away, the authoposse of policemen frightened the Rani so much as to make her faint away, the authorities would not allow hen even one day's time to comply with their request. We, however, did not think it proper to publish the account without further enquiry, though, we find, a Calcutta paper has given publicity to a similar story with editorial comments upon it. Indeed, we could not persuade our selves to believe that the Magistrate of Dacca would resort to such high-handed proceedings without any ostensible cause whatever, and that Sir Andrew Fraser, or the Hon'ble Mr. Savage of the Revenue Board, would agree to be a party to such a transaction. We, therefore, waited for further particulars; and a more sober, and therefore, apparently more correct, account las just the dat the The Magistrate of the severa have been "get into". apparently more correct, account) as just reached us from Dacca which is published in another collumn, and which unravels the mystery of the whole case.

Ir would seem that, the Rani and her eldest son did not pull on well. While the latter backed Mr. Meyers, the manager, the former dismissed him. The eldest Kumar thereupon sought the help of the Govern-ment in saving his estate by transferring it from the hands of his mother to those of the Court of Wards. The Lieutenaut-Governor, it would seem, acceded to the prayer of the Kumar, and, as the Rani was not willing to abdicate her legal right and make over the property to the Court of Wards, the Magistrate had to use force to take it from her. The quarrel is thus between mother and son, and the outsiders have very little to do with it. All the same if any little to do with it. All the same, if any insult or outrage has been really offered to the Rani, the Deputy Commissioner, unable to touch Akhary direct, sought the help of Bhanga Deo Bahadur, the master of Akhary to dismission. But the Rai Bahadoor did not find his way to dispense with the services of a man, who had served him for over half a man, who had served him for over half a mentury, simply to satisfy the wish of the the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner and Deputy

show of reason, that an administrator should show of reason, that an administrator should be a man of wide and versatile talent, rather than a scholar in some narrowly specialised field of learning. "Now, there can be no doubt," he writes, "that India furnishes a field for a certain number of men of this specialised type, but it is certainly not the type which is generally required." Even upon the most favourable supposition "Veteran" finds the news scheme inadvisable, but he also sees in it a grave danger. Candidates, he shows, will be able to compete for the permitted maximum marks without any knowledge of Latin, Greek, any modern foreign language, any mathematics, or any subject in natural science. In a postscript he indicates how this could be done. The candidate may take papers "English composition and literature, various history subjects, political economy, and political science, mental and moral science and Sanscrit. How much reality is there in "Veteran's" grievance? Not very much it seems to me. The latter list of subjects which he gives with so much horror and disdain is not altogether a deplorable one. English composition and literature are valuable; history is valuable: an administrator who does not know political economy is a man out of place: mental science is thoroughly useful: be a man of wide and versatile talent, rather not know political economy is a man out of place: mental science is thoroughly useful: and Sanscrit cannot be altogether a negligible subject for any one in India. A candidate who obtained high marks in all these subjects would be by no means a "slacker" or a fool. The two great omissions from which he would suffer, of course, would be the lack of mathematics or a grounding in natural science. Apart from this it must be evident, even to "Veteran," that his latter list of subjects is stronger than the former. For neither Latin or Greek can be of any conceivable use to an Indian administrator, save to place him on more intimate terms with his seniors who are more intimate terms with his seniors who are familiair with those dead languages. But for actual, practical, every-day use they may be neglected. If the term "any modern foreign language" refers only to French and German, then the same criticism applies to this as to classical studies. To the average man who is going to spend his career in India they are at best an ornament and at worst a wasteful encumbrance. They cannot compare in importance with English composition, history, and political economy. It is only upon a possible neglect of natural science that one can join in the lamentations of "Veteran." As regards every other point one may hope that the candidates, in increasing numbers, will take the modern subjects instead of the antiquated and ornamental ones. There is a gem in "Veteran's" letter that cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. "It seems only too probable," he writes, "that changes which have presumably

"that changes which have presumably been made in the supposed interests of thoroughness will result in a riotous saturnalia of cramming and a largely increased importation of Oriental candidates."

didates."

"Largely increased importation"!! That is exactly what the Government of India and its servants—among whom "Veteran" was one—should be working night and day to obtain. If "Veteran" had ever studied "various history subjects" he would have learned that the Government of India has frequently declared that this is the goal at which it was aiming. It never makes much progress towards it, unfortunately. But that is because the Government says one thing while it means another.

TANGAIL NOTES

(From our own Correspondent.)

Tangail, Oct. 9.

THE BRANDING CASE.

The above case referred to in my last, came on for hearing on the 27th last, before the Sub-Divisional officer. All the prosecution witnesses have been examined; and charges against Doyal Changa under sec. 324 I.P. C., and against the other under secs. 324, I.P. L.A. T.P.C. have been framed. The case 114 1.P.C. have stands adjourned till the 27th October for

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

One Sudhu Mitra has been convicted and One Sudhu Mitra has been convicted and sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate on the 30th last on a charge of attempting to commit suicide under sec. 309 I.P.C. On the 8th of September last the accused hanged himself by the neck by means of a Chuddar. This was, however, soon found out by the mother of the man, who raised an outcry which drew several persons on the spot. which drew several persons on the spot. They instantly unfastened the tie, and the man fell down into the water below from where he was recovered in an unconscious state. After a long and careful treatment, state. After a long and careful treatment, he shewed symptoms of life, and a few hours later, he regained consciousness. The accessed pleaded not guilty, and advanced the argument that as he climbed up a tree to procure a wasp nest, his feet slipped, and he fell down upon a piece of bamboo, with which his cloth got lentangled, and received some injuries both in the neck and other parts of his body. The Sub-Deputy ragistrate disbelieved his story, and four him

A CASE OF ALLEGED OPPRESSION.

One Hem Mitra one day came to Soto-Binnafair, and called a few of his tenants there, beat them, and inflicted other punishments also for not easily coming to terms of rackrenting. Certain of the tenants sent a telegram to the S.D.O. The Police however, arrived late at the spot; but though they were a day late, yet they apprehended the presence of Hem Mitra in a certain house, and the latter was at last traced out. Some meonle were examined and the out. Some people were examined and the youth was challaned. The case is proceed-

THE POOJAH HOLIDAYS.

The civil courts closed on Friday last, and the criminal courts, the College and schools close on Wednesday next. Bazar is daily growing brisk. People are leaving the town, as it were, in a stream.

HEALTH.

The hoalth of the town is now good. Rain has ceased. But it is apprehended the holding off of the rain for a long time may prove

The annual conference of the Bhumhar Brahman Maha Sabha will be held this year at Ghazipur on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th October, 1904, corresponding to 28th, 29th and 30th Asmin Fusli. All the Bhumihar Brahmans are cordially invited to attend. Excellent arrangements are being made by Babu Bholanath Rai, President of the Reception

NOTES FROM BURDWAN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Burdwan, Oct. 9. Our New Judge and New Magistrate. Having been without a District and Sesions Judge for about three weeks, Burdwan sions Judge for about three weeks, Burdwan was at last provided with one on the 28th ultimo. Mr. Jnanendra Nath Gupta I. C. S., officiating District Magistrate and Collector of Bankura, has been posted here as such As he seems to be very intelligent, grasping things quickly, doing works expeditiously, and bestowing patient attention to all, we may confidently hope that, though appointed for the first time as District and Sessions Judge, he will be able to sustain the enviable reputation of his being a capable and sympathetic officer.—Mr. H. O'Brien, the District Magistrate and Collector, having gone away on leave for twenty-eight days, Mr. E. H. Berthoud, Sub-Divisional officer of Ranigunge, who has recently, risen high in Ranigunge, who has recently, risen high in public estimation by his able judgment in a riot case, arising out of the notorious Sangrangarh Shooting Case has come here to officiate for him for the period. After the expiry of his leave, Mr. O Brien will be hailed back by the public with great satisfaction; but we are glad to hear he will be appointed Commissioner of the Burdwan Division

The Sessions Cases.

Just on taking his seat on the 28th ultimo, Mr. J. N. Gupta, I. C. S had to try two Sessions cases. One Atul Bhattacharjee had committed a theft at the house of a certain public woman of Nutanganj. As the offenpublic woman of Nutanganj. As the offender had four previous convictions he was committed to the Sessions Court by the Deputy Magistrate who presided over his trial at the lower court. This dangerous culprit not only admitted his guilt in the present instance but also freely admitted all his previous convictions. The learned Judge thereupon sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six years. On being questioned by the Judge why he had committed these numerous offences, the man replied "in order to be able to live. I could get a living inside the jail but not outside of it."

Another Sessions case taken up by the

Another Sessions case taken up by the Judge on that day, but concluded two days after, was one in which one Mahabir Dutta was committed to the Sessions by the Sub-Divisional officer of Ranigunge under sec. 392 I. P. C. on a charge of having committed robbery on the 19th August last at the house of the Rev. A. C. Das, a Christian missionof the Rev. A. C. Das, a Christian missionary living at village Ramprasadpur under the Ranigunge thana. The prisoner being too poor to engage a pleader on his behalf was defended gratis by Babu Satish Chandra Mazumdar, pleader. At the conclusion of the trial, the jūrors having returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty," the learned Judge acquitted and discharged the accused. An interesing criminal Case.

A few days ago, a goldsmith of the town.

An interesing criminal Case.

A few days ago, a goldsmith of the town, named Umesh, visited the house of one Sabitri, a public woman of the town living at Mahajantuly. They made merry with liberal potations and their carousal lasted till midnight when they went to bed. At about the woman suddenly awoke to find that her visitor has taken off her necklare and was trying to unloosen the bracelets from her wrists. She was a middle aged woman, stout and strong. A scuffle ensued between the parties, in course of which the man struck on her neck, repeatedly with a knife. The woman then raised an alarm and the miscreant scampered off with the ornament already secured. An information was immediately lodged at the thanna and the police arrested the offender on the following thorning with the stolen property in his possession. The wounded woman recovered ession. The wounded woman recovered after remaining a few days in the hospital. This case was tried the other day by Babu Kshetra Nath Mitra, Senior Deputy Magistrate, who finding the accused guilty centenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonm at for two years.

NICKEL COIN.

OPINION OF THE BENGAL LAND-HOLDER ASSOCIATION.

Raja Promada Nath Roy and Mr. A. Choudhuri, M.A., Ban-at-law, Honorary Secretaries, Bengal Landholders Association, have submitted the following opinion of the Association in re the nickel coin to Mr. L.P. Shirres, Secy to the Government of Bengal:

Sr, —With reference to your letter No. 18 F. dated the 16th August 1904, we have the honour to state that our Committee are the honour to state that our Committee are of opinion that a new coin of the value of one anna would be a welcome addition to one anna would be a welcome addition to the currency of the country, and that they approve of the nickel specimens sent, if their metal value does not appreciably differ from their face value as coins. Of the two specimens sent, both of which are returned herewith as requested, they like the design of the one with the hole in the centre, but a

perforated coin which is sure to be largely used in the bazars, is open to the objection used in the bazars, is open to the objection that it is likely to carry dirt and contagion, unless the perforation has polished edges and is made sufficiently large to enable the coin being easily cleaned. The perforated specimen, they venture to think, would be improved if made a little smaller and thicker and the whole in its centre somewhat larger with a polished edge. The objection to the other specimen is that it is likely to be passed off as a silver coin of higher value, unless it is made strikingly different from the ordinary coins in use such as having the figure I. cut through the coin.

In their opinion a copper coin is open to

In their opinion a copper coin is open to serious objection and they take the opportunity of requesting the Government to replace them by a clearer and harder metal.

There is a proposal to start a Rate-payers Association in Coonoor with a view to ex-press the views of the rate-payers to the overnment.

Bhownagar has perhaps never before had a triple murder of so sensational a character as that which occurred three days ago, writes a Bhownagar correspondent. A Hindu widow was living in a house in Vara Street with her two sons, aged 10 and 12 years, respectively. Some one broke into the house murdred the inmates and walked away with the valuables he could law hands on but not murdred the inmates and walked away with the valuables he could lay hands on, but not before locking the doors. This heinous crime did not come to light until the neighbours complained to the Police of a horrible stench emanating from the house. The Police broke open the door when they saw three dead bodies lying stabbed in the abdomen in a state of decomposition. The doctor's examination revealed that the victims must have met with their deaths three or four days before. The Police are quiring into the matter vic TELEGR

REUTER'STELECRAMS.

LADY CURZON'S VLLNESS.

Lady Curzon passed a good night and on the whole her condition is encouraging ened and anxious illness, and rapid progress cannot be expected. The evening bulletin says that her Ladyship continues to make slow but gradual progress.

London, Oct. 8. Lady Curzon has had a serious relapse and grave fears are entertained. In response to telegrams from Lord Curzon, Doctors Champney and Watson Cheyne left London for Wal-

ney and Watson Cheyne left London for Walmer this afternoon by special trains.

London, Oct. 8.

Deepest anxiety is felt at Walmer-Castle at the turn her ladyship's illness has taken and at eleven last night her condition was stated to be still extremely grave.

London, Oct. 8.

Lady Curzon passed a fair night and her condition is slightly less anxious.

London, Oct. 8.

London, Oct. 8. The Circum-Baikal Railway is now open for works and good trains.

The "Smolensk is at Havre, coaling.

London, Oct. 9.

Lady Curzon passed a comfortable day, and the morning's improvement is main-

London, Oct. 9. A telegram from Walmer states that Lady Curzon passed a fairly good night, and mat there is a marked improvement.

THE BUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Oct. 9.

London, Oct. 8.

atkin, in a general order on the of insufficiency of strength.
He announces that the Emperor is inflexibly determined to conquer, and is sending adedetermined to conquer.

General Kuropatkin quate reinforcements. General Kuropatkin intimates that the time is approaching to assume the offensive.

London, Oct. 9. The latest news regarding Portuguese disaster at Mossamedes states that it is more serious, and the killed more numerous than was at first reported. The Portuguese Cabinet meets at once to organise a large expedition of regulars.

Tsar Tsaritsar and Tsarevitch have arrived at Reval.

London, Oct. 9.

The following is the result of the Race for Prix Consul Municipal De Paris:---

Presto Pretty Polly Zinfandel

London, Oct. 7.

Reuter's correspondent with General Oku says that the Japanese are bringing up enormous supplies of ammunition for a winter campaign and are using the reconstructed railway. Additional soldiers continue to arrive. The troops are standing the climate splendidly.

London, Oct. 7. Admirals Grenfell and Poore succeed Admirals Constance and Hamilton in the Mediter-

The Railway from Orenburg to Tashker is being strenuouly pushed on and completed in April.

Lord Lonsdowne dent says that pertiposed a desire for Government does not avantageously appeal to desist from hostilities.

A "Morning Post" telegr ton says, it is understood th tempt to negotiate a large lo shortly after the New Year. endeavouring to persuade financ large loan, but so far unsuccessful

The Captain of one of the German at Las Palmas states that the Ham American Line has chartered 42 steamers coal the Baltic Squadron, whereof a doz more go to Las Palmas. The Cruiser "Aure ra" leaves Cibes ter for La Palmas. ra" leaves Gibralter for Las Palmas on the 18th instant. London, Oct. 10.

Reuter wires from Petersburg that no official news is obtainable regarding the Russian advance but a private telegram announces the occupation of Beniaputse from which he Japanese were outmanouvred. The fighting has apparently not been serious.

Reuter at Chifu says there is increased activity among the Japanese ships in stopping merchantmen due to a look-out being kept for three British ships suspected of intending to attempt to enter Port Arthur with tinned meat and vegetables.

meat and vegetables.

A "Morning Post" telegram from Shanghai says the Japanese have captured many Junks laden with military stores engaged in blockade running at Port Arthur.

London Oct. 10.

London, Oct. 10. London, Oct. 10.

Russia and Japan continue to take large quantities of Welsh coal for warships. 150,000 tons are being shipped monthly from Cardiff, and there are considerable shipments also from Newport and other ports in the Bristol Channel. Large quantities were recently shipped to an island in the West Coast of Africa presumably for the Baltic Squadron.

London, Oct. 10.

The Tsar has arrived at Reval, and made a two hours' inspection of the Baltic Squadron.

The Duke of York Robert le Diable Fermoyle Flower Seller

The election for the seat in the Isle of Thanet caused vacant by the death of Mr. Lowther has resulted in the return of Mr. Harry Marks, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 382 over Mr. King, the Liberal candidate, who polled 3,966 against 4,048 polled by Mr. Marks. Sany Conservatives abstained from voting owing to personal objections to Mr. Marks.

London, Oct. 8.

The Meeting of the Hague Arbitration on the Japanese house tax is fixed for 21st November.

London, Oct. 8.

The Marseilles strike appears to be collapsing. Five thousand dockers are working to-

day and several steamers are leaving.

London, Oct. 8.

Rear Admiral Lambton is appointed to command the Cruiser Division of the Mediterranean Fleet in succession to Rear Admiral

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Simla, Oct. 9.

The barometer has fallen slightly over the Peninsula, but the fall has been general, and has not been more marked on the East Coast than elsewhere. The low pressure area south-west of the Bay is unchanged in character, and as yet shows no signs of con-centrating into a storm. Rain has fallen on the East Coast, the south of the Peninsula, the east of the Central Provinces and Burma, and local falls are reported from the East Deccan, Assam Kashmir Himalayas, and the adjacent Sub-montane Districts. Dustadjacent Sub-montane Districts. Duststorms have occurred in the plains of Upper
India. Chitaldroog reports 3 inches, Calicut
2½, Mangalore and Trichinopoly 2, Kodaikanal,
Coconada, Trincomalee, Gauhati, and Damond island 1½, Monywa and False Point 1,
Hyderabad in Deccan, Jubbulpore. Chanda,
Balasore, Gopalpur, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Murree, Tezpur, Mandalay,
Lashio and Thayetmyo ½ an inch. Rain will
probably continue for the next 24 hours on
the East Coast, the south of the Peninsula
and Burma, and local rain is probable in the
Deccan, Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur,
and Lower Bengal. The weather is still
slightly unsettled in the Kashmir Himalayas,
where light precipitation may again occur. where light precipitation may again occur. Simla, Oct. 9.

Simla, Oct. 9.

The Railway Postal Conference which assembled at Simla last week to consider the timing of train services between Bombay and Punjab concluded its deliberations on Saturday. The Conference had very considerable difficulty in fitting together the timings which would suit each individual Railway and the Post Office in fact in recogniting the inthe Post Office in fact in reconciling the in-terests of public as travellers with their n-terests as users of the Post Office. Finally a compromise was arrived at which is roug Japanese land batteries at Port Arthur have completely wrecked one of the Russian warships in the harbour and damaged three others, names unknown.

London, Oct. 7.

Reuter wires from Tsingtan that a German steamer running the blockade of Vladivostock reports that ships are constantly reaching Vladivostock. The city is heavily fortified and the harbour mined.

London, Oct. 7.

The German Socialist papers, usually well informed, announce that submarines and also naval engines and machinery are being made at Stettin and Kiel for Russia.

London, Oct. 8.

The "New York Harald!" at Stettin and Kiel for Russia.

London, Oct. 8.

The "New York Herald" reports that five submarines have been shipped from the Pacific Coast presumably for Japan.

London, Oct. 7.

Way; Mr. C. J. Kene, C.I.E. of the N-W Railway, and Messrs. H. P. Burt and A.W. U. Pope, of the O. and R. Railway; Mr. A. M. Clarke, of the B.-N. Railway, and Crommelin, of the B. B. and C.I. also attended.

In the Sibsagar cellent for cr

troops have Gyantse for Chundra: on the 7th, One Company
Pioneers and Mission details; on the 7th, One Company
Pioneers and Mission details; on the 7th, One Company
Pioneers and Brigade Cooly Corps; on 9th: No. 7 Mountain Battery, 2nd Mountainfantry, Royal Fusiliers, Norticle Maxims, 12 Company 32nd Pioneers, and 4 Companies at the post between Gyantse and Chumbi; Pathans, to relieve the 18th Punjab Infantry, 3 section Hosnitals and Mission details. Pathans, to relieve the 18th Punjab Infantry 3 section Hospitals and Mission details; on the 10th, 1st Mounted Infantry, 3rd Company Sappers and Miners and Ammunition Column; to-morrow: Head-quarters Section No. 30 Mountain Battery, 3rd Mounted Infantry, 1 Company 40th Pathans, and the 8th Gurkhas leave Gyantse, rolling up with them all the troops and details at the posts between Gyantse and Chumbi, which should be clear by the 19th instant. The Gartok party of 4 officers, 8 men, and 12 followers, left this morning with the Yak transport.

Quite a sensation was caused at the Library this morning by an alarm of fire in the Town Hall, of which the Library occupies a portion. Three ladies from the Reading-room rushed out in great excitement on smoke being seen issuing from the corridor which leads to the gallery of the theatre. Having located the fire, it was found that the light fabric, which formed part of the decorations for the United Service Club Ball, had all been consumed; the door of the gentlemen's dressing-room was door of the gentlemen's dressing-room where the gentlemen's dressing-room where the second was so great that the wooden pitlars in the lobby had the paint burnt. The prompt action of Inspector armsted its further progress, for, had the ball-room floor been reached, nothing work seved the building. have saved the building.

Simla, Oct. 10.

A general fall of pressure has taken place but as it has been smallest in the Peninsula, the low pressure area in the South-West of the Bay is much less marked to-day and has almost disappeared. Rain has decreased on the East Coast, South of the Peninsula and Burma, but has increased slightly in the Pecan and has been fairly general in Lower gal and Assam. A few local falls have occurred in the Central Provinces. Murreports 2 inches Saucor Island and Risard reports 2 inches, Saugor Island and Bijap Mercara, Trichmopoly, Raichur, Hydera (Deccan) and False Point, one, and Tinney Weilington, Bangalore and Amraoti ; an in Skies are thickly clouded in the Deccan, I sore and adjoining coast districts, and has increased in Bengal and Assam. rain is probable during the next 24 hours in Burma, Bengal, Assam, west of the Central Provinces, the Deccan, East Coast and South of the Peninsula.

Madras, Oct. 10.

The Guntur University forgery case, in which a student was charged with having forged the name of Dr. Wolf of the A. E. L. M. College at Guntur to an age certificate of a private student, came to a close to-day. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.
PARS FROM THE "PIONEER."

Allahabad, Oct. Lord Kitchener will pay a few to Allahabad on his way fr Calcutta next month. Colonel Yate, A. General, Balm

changes, abo their object to of certain 2nd and Colonelcies

The confirmation at Dera Ismail Kha he 55th Coke's Rifl Sandola of Subadar Ala regiment. A notification in India

tices that the standard of fighting competitions is not n it should be, and states that competitions are to be altered to to the slow method of attack so n dence at present.

Orders are also published for the

of all ranks in the construction of de posts and temporary barracks.

It is notified that travelling allowances rail only are now admissible for the journ between Simla annd Kalka for militar

Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pur-is transferred to the Kishanganj sub-

Mr. F. B. Bradley-Birt, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gobindpur Manbhum, is appointed to have charge of the Narayanganj sub-division of the Dacca dis-

Babu Ashutosh Mookerjee, Deputy Mag strate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is trans-

ferred temporarily to the Bhadrak sub-division of the Balasore district.

Mr. J. J. Platel, 1.C.S., is appointed to act, as District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, Mr. Gnanendra Nath Gupta, officiating District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act, as Magistrate and Collector, Bankura

Babu Ashutosh Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is

osted to Jessore.

Babu Makhan Lall Chatterjee, Deputy Ma-strate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is

Mr. C. R. Marriott, Magistrate and Col-lector, is appointed substantively pro tem-pore to be Additional Commissioner, Patna.

Mr. H. T. S. For , Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to act, as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. LeMesurier, C.I.E.

Mr. J. F. Graham, substantive pro tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector,

pore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Howrah on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that district.

Mr. P. T. Rebello, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurangabad, Gaya, is transferred to Ranchi.

Babu Atal Behary Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is appointed to have charge of the Aurangabad subdivision of the Gaya district.

Babu Harendra Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, on leave, is posted to Manbhum.

Mr. L. Birley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Barrackpore subdivision of the 24-Parganas district.

24-Parganas district.

Mr. J. C. Leighton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is appointed to have charge of the Dinapore subdivision of the Patna district.

Babu Tara Prasanna Acharya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar, Patna, is appointed to have charge of the Cox's Bazar subdivision of the Chittagong

Mr. J. T. Babonau, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Bihar subdivision of the Patna

district, on being relieved of his present ap-pointment as Officiating Magistrate and Col-

Mr. Surjya Kumar Agasti, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the Jessore district.

Rai Syam Chand Dhur Bahadur, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Noakhali, is appointed to act, in addition to his own

duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Tippera, during the Civil Courts vacation of October and November.

Babu Rajendra Coomar Bose, who has been

appointed to act as District and Sessions

Judge, Noakhali, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Tippera, during a portion of the Civil Courts vacation of October and

November. Mr. G. W. S. Cox, District Superinten-

dent of Police, on leave, is posted to Singh-

anal Ghose, Rural Sub-the district of

Special Sub-

division of that district.

Collector, to the head-quarters station of the Backergunge district, is cancelled.

The order of the 15th September 1904 transferring temporarily Babu Ambu Nath Chatterjee, substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah, to the head-quarters station of the Birbhum district, is

Dabu Sisir Kumar Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Bhagalpur Division, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

ncelled.

cancelled.

The gentlemen named below are appointed substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors:—Babu Chandra, Kumar Sen Gupta, Maulvi A. K. Kabeeruddin Ahmed and Maulvi Amjad Ali.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST. The Military correspondence of the "Mail"

The military situation in Manchuria this moment is not altogether without elements of anxiety for our allies. If they are numerous, confident, and determined, it is also true that the general aspect of the campaign is not now quite the same as before Kuropatkin's timely escape from the pincers which so nearly closed upon him at Liauvane.

Up to September 1 the Japanese were in Up to September 1 the Japanese were in a position to gain the full advantage of their admirable strategy, attained partly by patient and cautious leading partly by the blindness and passivity of their foe. That great advantage they have now lost; politically and strategically the victory of Liauyang, though a military achievement of the utmost gallantry, was a "coup manque." The two armies now face north and south, and each covers its line of communications. The strategic advantages within the zone of acstrategic advantages within the zone of active operations are now equal.

The Russians still retain ard of reentry so long as they be Tie-ling is not an easy pla over, we have long ago political out Prince Khilkoff, the Russian Minister out that Ways and Communications, was a more dangerous enemy for Japan than Kuropatkin himself. Khilkoff could get his ideas carried out; Kuropatkin, with inferior tools, could

This Minister, very early in the war, dis-played intelligent energy, and we had to la-bel him dangerous. He not only knew what to do, but-rarest of gifts-he knew how to do it, and the railway troops and employes under him proved their competence from the very start. The railway administration has entirely disabused our minds of faith in the very misleading assurances given before the war by a British officer of engineers, of some experience in railway work, to the effect that the Trans-Siberian would break down under the stress of continuous traffic. On the contrary, it has steadily improved. Many months ago we had to point out that, although our estimate of from four to six military trains a day represented, so far as we could judge, the actual traffic on the line, we should be compelled continually to alter these figures owing to the work in progress, and we mentioned the month of August as the time when Japan would be compelled to increase when Japan would be compelled to increase largely her military forces in Manchuria in order to cope successfully with the growing facilities of Russian transport. Official estimates are wanting, but it will have been remarked some weeks ago, when some of the officers and men of the Knight Commander were sent home by rail from Vladivostok and that the estimate of the through traffic they gave exceeded all previous calculations upon which trust could be placed. If this opinion was unskilled, it was at least unpre-judiced and independent. No other infor-mation was vouchsafed until a few days ago, when our Paris Correspondent quoted M. Marcel Hutin, of the "Echo de Paris," as sending word from St. Petersburg that 1,700 men with guns and ammunition were passing Kharbin daily. On the whole, we are disposed to believe that this information is correct and that it must represent a through traffic of 12 military trains about 12 military trains and the second seco

traffic of 12 military trains a day.

We can some of us remember that Sir
Percy Girouard, despite the train-wrecking
capacities of our friends the Boers, contrived a single line in the summer of 1900. This rendered possible by the existence of distances of six miles apart. The range with stations 25 miles apart.

rough traffic was very must also believe that n laid at somewhere apart. miles apart.

ngth of the line, that remarkable effort, but it

exact date upon which this on was completed on the weak-es-Baikal section of the railway is , but probably it was towards have also to consider that the harves ghout Manchuria has been exceptionally

undant and that Kuropatkin at Tie-ling as still rich country at his back, even though he has lost the lower valley of the Liau and cannot rely on easy means of communication with Pechi-li. All these circumstances combine to improve Brasic's changes tances combine to improve Russia's chances and to require a much greater effort on the part of Japan than has hitherto been necessary. If we were prepared to allow that six trains a day could, on an average and continuously, reinforce the army by 800 to 1,000 men a day, and maintain an army of 250,000 men efficient, we must naturally admit that double the number of trains can double the number of reinforcements, and surgely double output of reinforcements, and supply double the previous effectives, though also at double the cost when they are all in the field.

It is also certain that, when once the "maxi-

It is also certain that, when once the "maximum" strength of the army has been reached and all the units are provided with transport, the subsequent despatch of drafts to maintain the corps and services at full strength should present no insuperable difficulties. (Given that this improved situation was reached about the end of July, the full fruits cannot, of course, be gathered for some months to come, and in the interval Japan must make a corresponding effort, and must suit her strategy to the changing circumstances.

Our view, at the outbreak of war, was that Japan should confine herself to the destruction of the Pacific squadron, the occupation of Korea and Liau-tung, and the capture of Port Arthur and Vladivostok, a programme

which we described as sufficiently ambitious for a first campaign. The crude strategy of Russia—whether inspired by Kuropatkin or others is of small moment—enabled Japan, to win victory after victory in the field and to gain the immense and additional advantage of moral superiority over her foe by a long sequence of unbroken successes, Kuropatkin, on the other hand, may say that his delaying actions have enabled him to retain the gate of entry into southern Manchuria until the date when he hoped to be strong enough to attack. Whewhich we described as sufficiently ambitious hoped to be strong enough to attack. Whether the loss of material and moral strength is compensated for by this gain, it will be for the future to tell us. It is doubtful, however, whether the successful offensive is yet within his power.

We can believe that what we may call the automatic reinforcement of the Japanese armies—namely, that ensured by the activity of aome depots—has been already carried out home depots—has been already carried out and the losses have been made good; we must further assume that such strategic reserves as have been kept in hand will now be brought up for the next stroke. The present situation can only be temporary, since the armies are in touch along their front, and, if Kuropatkin intends to presevere in his Tolstoyan attitude of offering his cheek to the smiter, it is only a question of the length of time required by the smiter to prepare his blow. to prepare his blow.

The aim of Japanese strategy must now be to capture Mukden and Tie-ling, and then to await the Russian onset during the win-ter in a favourable position. Whether this object will be secured no will care to foretell.

THE THIBET MISSION.

ALLEGED CHINESE OPPOSITION. The following telegram from the Shanghai correspondent of the "Morning Post," dated Sept. 20, is unconfirmed from any quarter:— I am informed that the Chinese Government objects to the treaty which Great Britain has concluded with Thibet on the ground that it infringes China's sovereign rights

over the country.
SIR HENRY COTTON'S VIEWS. In an interview with a Press representative Sir Henry Cotton said that the treaty with Thibet was open to many criticisms. Fore-most was that which dealt with England's future control of Thibetan affairs.

"Both Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour

have repeatedly declared in Parliament," said Sir Henry, "that the Government contemplated neither the annexation of any territory nor the establishment of residents in Thibet. But it seems to me that the assurances given by his Majesty's Ministers have been flouted. I don't think the Chinese Government are likely to ernment are likely to agree to the terms contained in the draft. They offer no recognition of the suzerainty of China. On the contrary, they appear to usurp in all respects the power which China has hitherto claimed and exercised in regard to the appointment of officials in the country as contemplated by Article 2, but if they appoint British officers, as the words of the article seem to imply, they will have to protect them with an escort, and it is easy to foresee the complications likely to result from such a course.

"The terms of the treaty with regard to trade betray symptoms of a vigorous interference on the part of the British Government in the domestic affairs of Thibet, and those who have had experience of the attitude of the British Government in regard to countries similarly stuated to Thibet will not be surprised if this treaty directly leads to our undertaking direct responsibility for the administration of the country and the catalyish ministration of the country and the establishment of a Protectorate over Thibet. I think we may detect in the Convention all the elements which ultimately lead to annexation."

The above may be taken as a specimen of Sir Henry Cotton's various utterances on the

TAKING RUSSIA AT HER WORD. The "Daily Chronicle" says:—It is observed that the article of the Thibet Treaty forbidding foreign intervention "is aimed at Russia." We might talk about the fitting of the

cap; but we prefer to recall Count Lamsdorff's assurances of last year, and to remark that the article is strictly in accord with them. Russia, the Count explained, had never interfered and would never interfered and would never interfere and would never interfered. Russian policy "ne viserait le Thibet en aucun cas." If that be so, the article in the Treaty may fairly be described, not so much as "aimed at Russia," as embodying the policy expressed by Russia.

RUSSIAN OPINION.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13 (Reuter).—The "Novoe Vremya" publishes an article by M. Nossiloff upon the Mongolian movement in connection with "the British invasion of Thiconnection with "the British invasion of Thibet," saying that preparations are being made for a holy war, in which Russian Buriats and Russian Mongols would take part, as well as the followers of the Dalai Lama in the interior of China and in India. A number of influential lamas are even said to have adviced an appeal to the White Czar praying

him to take Thibet and Mongolia under his protection. M. Nossiloff does not profess to know what will be the outcome of all this, but he expresses his conviction that in the immediate future Russia will have to attach

but he expresses his conviction that in the immediate future Russia will have to attach greater interest than she has hitherto done to Thibet and Mongolia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16 (Reuter).—The "Novoe Vremya" says:—

Col. Younghusband has in his pocket the Treaty of Peace with Thibet, bearing, it is true, only the impression of a seal of the Dalai Lama, that high priest himself remaining undiscoverable. In spite of all the care that has been exercised to hide from indiscreet eyes the tenour of this treaty, it would appear that it contains great advantages to Great Britain. In the first place, a post will be erected on the Thibet-India frontier, similar to that upon the Thibet-China frontier, and bearing the same inscriptions. British merchandise will more easily have access to Thibet than before. Thibet binds herself to pay Great Britain, immediately her means allow it, a war contribution payable on demand. But what is more important is that the paper which the colonel has in his pocket is a talisman intended to prevent Thibet from falling under any other influence. We know that this refers to Russia, a fact which does not reassure us as to the future. We shall be accused of seeing everything in the worst light. For the rest, as we have witnessed impassively the departure of the pacific mission for Lhassa, we now wish it a happy return.

Commenting on the news of agitation in Thibet and Mongolia and rumours of a coming

wish it a happy return.

Commenting on the news of agitation in Thibet and Mongolia and rumours of a coming holy war as the result of British action in Thibet, the "Journal de St.-Petersburg" says:

—Thibet from a commercial point of view is more important for Russia than for England. Although Thibet is poor in resources it is rich in moral forces and could raise the whole of

Asia, not excepting the native population of Siberia. We are undoubtedly on the eve of events of the highest importance.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday from St. Petersburg:

Some of the newspapers here admit that the British expedition to Thibet has been a brilliant success, but doubt if the treaty will be observed. The "Novosti" remarks that there is room in Asia for both Powers. I am able

On the same day the "Daily Telegraph's correspondent reported:—The Anglo-Thibetan Treaty is extremely distasteful to Russia, despite the circumstance that all the negative assurances given by the Marquess of Lans-downe to Count Benckendorff on the subject have been scrupulously observed. To journal "Russ," which is occasionally inspired by the Foreign Office, publishes an article to-day, of which the following passages give the key-

By the text of the new treaty England has established a protectorate over Thibet, and in the harshest form for the realm of the Dalai Lama. The the realm of the Dalai Lama. The conditions of the treaty are so oppressive that their fulfilment by the Government of the Dalai Lama can hardly be expected. Indeed, it is highly probable that even the London Foreign Office entertains no serious hopes that they will be fulfilled. For the English, perhaps, exact observance of the treaty is undesirable, because it would deprive them of the right to make further reprisals against Thibet, and consequently of the acquisition of fresh privileges there.

The article concludes with a covert diplomatic threat.

The promulgation of a British protectorate over Thibet must be considered as an accomplished fact. How far this protectorate will prove real and lasting will depend upon the course of events in Central Asia and in the Middle East generally.

The "Standard" correspondent at Odessa telegraphs (Sept 22):—
The comments of the Pussion Press both

The comments of the Russian Press, both The comments of the Russian Press, both Metropolitan and provincial, clearly show that Mr. Brodrick's straightforward and explicit utterainces relative to Thibet, and his statement regarding the reorganisation and strengthening of the Indian Army, have made a salutary impression in this country.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19 (Reuter).—The Russian Press contains many references to the Anglo-Thibetan Treaty. The "Sviet" says:

Thibet is closed to Russia and opened to Great Britain Jone. At the beginning of the British expedition to Thibet we said the British expedition to Thibet we said that, in the event of a successful issue, this

undertaking would injure our prestige among the Lamas, both in our territory and among the Mongols on our frontiers. The underthe Mongols on our frontiers. The under-taking has met with success, and we do not withdraw our words.

The "Novosti" says:—
The principal features of the Thibetan
Treaty leave mo doubt as to their real character. The Protectorate is for Great Britain a new guarantee in the defence of India.
If it be true that rich auriferous soil exists a Thibet the treaty may become very ad-If it be true that rich auriferous soil exists in Thibet, the treaty may become very advantageous to Great Britain. As for Russia, we have already said that her interests in Central Asia are bound up with those of Great Britain. The two nations are surrounded by the same enemies, and combat the same dangers, so that the success of one of them should not excite the envy or discontent of the other. That is why we must not look upon the British Protectorate over Thibet as a political event directed against Russia's interests. As the treaty was signed bet as a political event directed against Russia's interests. As the treaty was signed with the knowledge and consent of Russia, it is to be supposed that it will have no evil influence on Anglo-Russian relations, and that when the hour of victory over Japan shall have struck, Great Britain will behave with

have struck, Great Britain will behave with equal calmness and goodwill.

The "Bourse Gazette" says:—

Thanks to the war in which Russia is engaged, Great Britain has obtained from Thibet more than she contemplated at the beginning of her expedition. But these considerable results obtained by the mission, will they endure? Will the Powers accept them without raising any objections: Will without raising any objections; Will not a new question arise, that of Central Asia, which, after the military operations now being carried out in the Far East, may become a source of discord similar to that dividing European nations in other ways.

ing carried out in the Far East, may become a source of discord similar to that dividing European nations in other regions of the East? Sept. 22.—The "Novoe Vremya," commenting on Mr. Brodrick's speech at Bramley says:—"To his declaration that the Indian Army was prepared, Russia can reply, We also are ready."

ALLEGED RUSSIAN PROTEST.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The special correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" in St. Petersburg telegraphs under yesterday's date as follows:

"I hear that Russia is preparing a diplamatic note in which she protests against the treaty establishing a protectorate which England has just imposed on the Thibetans. This note will, I think, make some stir."

The responsibility for this information rests with the correspondent by whom it is telegraphed, but it is, nevertheless, of interest to hear what serious French critics of the treaty have to say. It is, moreover, not impossible that, if exception is really taken to certain of its stipulations, it is because the time construction has been placed on Arti e 9 in St. Petersburg as in certain Paris newspapers—namely, that it is almost tantamount to a protectorate. antamount to a protectorate.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY.

The Rev. Dr. Mackinchan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided at the election of ten ordinary Fellows of the Bombay University, held on the 7th instant in the Convocation Hall of the University. Of the ten Fellows to be elected, four were to be persons following the profession of education. The first ballot was proceeded with, and the following four candidates were duly elected:

—Professor Adarji Masani, 43 votes; Professor Tulsibhoy J. Desai, 29 votes; Professor Hutchinson, 28 votes; and Professor Kanga, 25 votes. The second ballot was then taken in hand, and the result was that the following six more candidates were duly elected—Dr. R. Row, 38 votes; Dr. Ghaswalla, 37 votes; Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, 35 votes; the Hon. Mr. Dikshit, 32 votes; Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, 25 votes; and Mr. Subramanial Arailway collision covered in the control of th

A railway collision occurred in the station yard at Malakwal on the night of the 5th instant. Shunting was in progress at the time and No. 10 Down mixed train arriving collided with the shunting engine. Two third-class passengers were killed, and three seriously and seven slightly hurt. Medical aid was rendered immediately and those seriously injured were removed to the Pind Dadan Khan Hospital.

of cutting and c

co Europe.—Dr. J. N. Ghose M. D. dadelphia, U.S.A.) and his wife, who is in ery delicate health, have left India for Egypt and Europe. On Wednesday last the Doctor's pupils and admirers assembled at the Howrah railway station to see them off and garlanded them before they entered the compartment. We wish them "bon voyage."

Capital Sentence.—Says our Midnapur correspondent:—At the last Criminal Sessions five men were tried on a charge of murdering one Abhoy Churn Maity. Mr. Roe, our Sessions Judge convicted all of them and sentenced three of them to suffer the extreme penalty of the law and the remaining two to

Mr. J. Ghosal received the following telegram from the Bombay Exhibition Committee on Saturday evening-regarding the date within which intended Exhibitors are to apply for the purpose:—
"Telegram received application date extended 15th October inform others."

Vital Statistics.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 1st October was 385 against 372 and 305 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 34. There were no deaths from choera, against 2 and 3 in the two preceding weeks; the number is

er than the average of the past quinquen-um by 26. There were 3 deaths from pla inst 3 and 2 in the two prece weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 25 deaths from tetanus against 17 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 123 and 34, respectively, against 130 and 35 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23.6 per mille annum, against 32.3 the mean of the five years.

he Machpara Railway Disaster.—In connecwith the recent disaster at the Machpara tion of the Eastern Bengal State Railway tion of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, iich resulted in five passengers beginned in the passengers beginned in the grant of the Government Railway Police prosecuted driver Morton of the passenger train and Azizur Rahman Biswas, assistant station master, under Section 101 a of the Railway Act, before the Sub-divisional Officer of Rajbari. Mr. Jacob, parrister, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. rrister, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. anuel defended driver Morton. The second gused was also defended. Judgment was alivered on the 4th instant in the case of river Morton, who was convicted and fined Rs. 300, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment. On the day following judgment was delivered in the case of the second accused, who was sentenced to three months'

itchener narrowly escaped the other day beyond the Tibet high an Brooke

Adventure with a Bear.—A Simla corres-udent writes to the "Englishman": —Talkting it will interest many of your that Captain V. Brooke,

Mr. A. O. Johnstone, Assistant Superindent of Police, is posted to Midnapore, relieved of the charge of the Singh-Police.

dro Narain Singh,

sub-Deputy Collec
porarily to the Narail

sore district, is cancel-

eda Prosad Ghose, Sub-Deputy Sackergunge, is transferred to the subdivision in that district. fer of the 19th September 1904,

September 1904.

under Ghose, substantive Deputy Collector, Magura orarily transferred to the of that district.

Ag Babu Tarini Parsad Varma, subsve pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, amarhi, Muzaffarpur, leave for thirty-six ys (under article 242 (a) of the Civil arvice Regulations) with effect from the 5th October 1964, is cancelled.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta