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POWELL'S ASTHMA CURE

(Great Remedy for Asthma)

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

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

Its value is beyond all price and praise.

Its Effects:—Powell's No. 1 Asthma Cure is a great favourite remedy with man to be relieved of the Asthmatic fits and it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy in the worst forms of cases. It relieves the chest of congealed Phlegm by expectoration without straining (thereby removing all difficulty in Breathing. It this wonderful relief in the most distressing cases.

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Jeweller (Ghoramara), (Rajshahi)

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

Ranaghat
21 May 1904.

Yours Sincerely
BECHARAM BOSE,
Supt. Of Post Office, Nadia Division.
Babu Bepin Behari Dhar of Rampur-Boalia, Rajshahi is a jeweller of high reputation. His designs are excellent and he executes orders with precision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs 500 to Rs. 600 worth of ornaments prepared by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was glad to find that he was honest as regards the price of gold and rate of labours.
(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi.

Rajshahi, the 128th Oct. 1901.
Babu Bepin Behari Dhar, jeweller of Boalia, made several ornaments for me. He also received several orders through me from my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straightforward. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.
(Sd.) ANNADA CH. GUPTA,
Dy. Magte.

BOALIA,
1-5-02.

NITYANANDA AND NALINI
KANTHA BISWAS.
Jewellery Poddary Shop,
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All sorts of golds silver and jewellery ornaments are kept ready for sale, and also made to order at 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 Post.

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

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

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stands unrivalled and unequalled in curing Weak Memory, Braining, Nervous and Muscular Debility and all the exhaustive diseases due to youthful folly and excess. 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."
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PLEASE NOTE our specific for Diabetes is recommended to sufferers 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 palms and the soles, excessive thirst, and irritation or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine." S. Williams, Esq., Travancore, writes:—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES, I tried great many remedies yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for a bottle and before half of it had been taken I was completely cured". Price Rs. 3. Our specific for Asthma is a marvellous and magical cure, giving immediate relief in Asthma, Bronchial Troubles, Irritation of the Air-Passages and all lung-diseases. Every medical man ought to prescribe it for his patient before pronouncing his case to be hopeless." Mrs. Osteche Jaunpur, writes:—"The young lady for whom I your specific for Asthma has been cured, thought she never would have been cured, IT'S A WONDERFUL CURE!"

Price Rs. 5. A catalogue containing a full account of TREATMENT, TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE of SYPHILIS, HYDROCELE, PILES and ACIDITY will be sent GRATIS and POST-FREE to any part of the world on application to
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Our SAFE DIABETES CURE entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, nervous debility resulting from excessive urination or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and acid eruptions, aching pain in the limbs, slight oedema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirits, &c., &c.

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... Rs. 5 0
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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.

Ludyard Kipling. A study by John M. Robertson. Author of "Patriotism and Empire." With portraits of Kipling and Robertson. Price As. 2. To subscribers of The Indian Review, One Ann.

"The Son-in-law abroad" and other Indian Folk-tales of fun, folly, cleverness, cunning, wit and humour. By P. Ramachandra Row, B. L., Retired Statutory Civilian. Price As. 6. To subscribers of the Indian Review, As. 4.

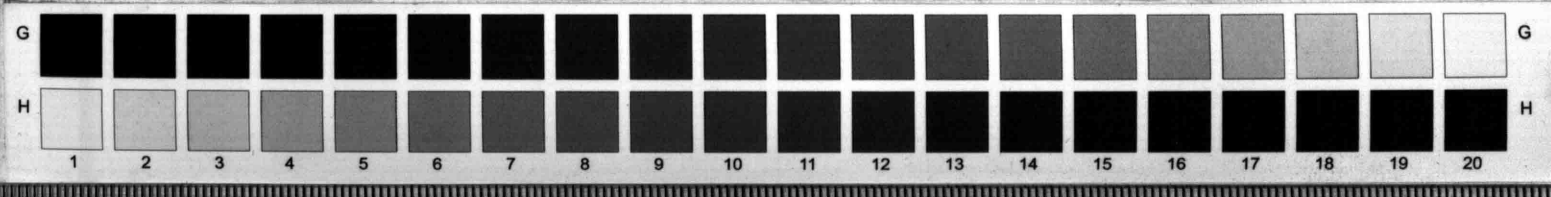
Land Problems in India: Being papers by various writers.

Contents:—The Indian Land Question. By Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt C. I. E. Reply to the Government of India. By Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C. I. E. Madras Land Revenue System since 1885. By Dewan Bahadur K. Raghunath Rao, The Madras Land Revenue System. By Mr. Ganjam Venkataratnam. The Bombay Land Revenue System. By The Hon. Mr. Gode Das Parekh. The Central Provinces Land Revenue System. By The Hon. Mr. B. K. Bore. Proposal of a Permanent Settlement. By Mr. Romesh Chander Dutt, C. I. E. Price One Rupee.

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Nonpareil "Assam Eri of Mangaldai Place of Origin.

Using as wrapper in winter prepare summer suits 34 inches wide. Price Rs. 2-8 to 6 per Yard, distinctive quality.
Assam Tea: Invigorating thick juice and preventive of Malaria. As. 5 to as 15 per lb.
"All acute fevers" (except in case of incurable) cured in 10 days and malarial fever, spleen, liver cured in 14 days.
PRICE 50 P. PER DOZ. CARDS, N. LOSS BUT Enquiry solicited in reply cards. N. Loss but are gain. Apply Kristi Lal Dutta, Mangaldai, Assam.



NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

VLADIVOSTOK.

An influential Tokio paper suggests that the Japanese should attack Vladivostok as soon as Port Arthur and Liaoyang fall into their hands.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

The "China Times" (Tientsin) of a recent date states:—Captain Lionel James and Mr. Lewis, two of the leading war correspondents on the Japanese side, turned up at Shan-hai-kwan by the Newchwang train.

LIFE AT HARBIN.

M. Nemirovitch-Dantchenko, the well-known Russian novelist, contributes to the "Russkoe Slovo" a vivid flashlight photograph of life at Harbin.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

In the course of a long letter on Japanese finance, addressed to the "China Times," a correspondent says:—For pure sympathy's sake I venture to believe no nation has yet advanced a sixpence to another.

But has Japan further securities to offer? 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.

RHEUMATISM is a stubborn disease to fight but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured it many times and will do so whenever opportunity offers.

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Rahman and Abdul Karim, Calcutta.

MINE-BLASTING MINES.

The "China Times" of Tientsin says:—It seems that the Paitaiho mine is the third floating mine which has been picked up on the coast between Shan-hai-kwan and Paitaiho since the war began.

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 Daini.

The Chinese minister, Sun Pao-chi, at Paris has advised his government to have Manchuria, Mongolia, and Sinciang (a new dominion) made international commercial places, with free trade open to all nations.

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.

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

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 naphtha wells in the vilayets of Mossul and Baghdad.

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.

Byrout, Sept. 18 (Reuter).—The Mission headed by Terhan Pasha left Byrout for Haifa on Monday last.

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 BEST TREATMENT that can be given cuts, bruises, sprains, scalds or like injuries is a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Rahman and Abdul Karim, Calcutta.

INDIAN NOTES.

THE AFGHAN BORDER.

Allahabad, Oct. 7.

A future about the unrest among the Afghids, which deserves notice, is that so far the most responsible headmen among the strongest sections of the tribe have held aloof from the faction which favours close relations with the Amir of Kabul.

CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

Simla, Oct. 7.

The cotton crop turns out to be so heavy 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.

In the Punjab also the recent rain has so greatly changed the agricultural situation for the better that no extensive relief operations are likely to be required.

THE MADRAS REPRESENTATIVE.

Madras, Oct. 7.

Mr. H. A. Sim, C.L.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.

COLONEL YOUNG'S DEPARTURE.

Simla, 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 Vice-regal Lodge here on the 14th inst.

THE LATE TIBET EXPEDITION.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY 10-SOLDIERS.

Simla, Oct. 7.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased 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 conspicuous gallantry on the 6th July, 1904, when he led a half company 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 heavy fire and showers of stones from the top of the Jong.

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

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-Naik Hakur Singh and then attacked Je-madar Thakur Singh, 16th Cavalry, who had run out of ammunition.

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 Naimi Monastery, he rushed forward under a hot fire and dressed 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 gallantry at the assault on the village of Pala 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, he was the first to enter the building which was crowded with the enemy, shooting one of them.

No. 2457 Havildar Labh Singh, 32nd Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry during the assault on the village of Pala on the 26th May, 1904, in removing a box of gun-cotton which had been deposited in a copse 150 yards from the village.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND IN-DEED.—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.

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Rahman and Abdul Karim, Calcutta.

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 to enter 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 Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the assault on the Gyantse 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.

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 the breach.

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

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN DOCTOR.

Dr. Tribhondas Motichand Shah, Chief 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 for nineteen years, his services having been lent by the British Government.

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.

PROFANATION OF A TEMPLE.

A Changanacherry correspondent writes: Three Christian rowdies of the place after Bacchanalian revelries took into their head to secure for themselves the supposed concealed 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 rosted out the image when to their disappointment they found nothing in the cavity.

REWARD TO THE BOMBAY POLICE.

Early in 1902, the Shrirangam Temple, near Trichinopoly, was broken into by some thieves and the images were robbed of their jewellery, which was valued at Rs. 25,000.

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.

A LINGERING COUGH may result in consumption. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures coughs, colds and influenza. It contains no harmful substance and is pleasant and safe to take.

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Rahman and Abdul Karim, Calcutta.

Interesting Items.

DETERMINATION OF SEX.

Addressing the International Congress of Arts and Science on the 20th Sep. Professor Loeb, of the University of California, said: "Biologists are now sufficiently advanced in 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 female."

BALLOONING OVER THE ALPS.

This afternoon Signor Spelterini, the well-known aeronaut, accompanied by a Viennese engineer, made his promised balloon ascent from Eiger Station on the Jungfrau Railway.

THE COMING OF A WONDERFUL NEW FRUIT.

The wonderful seedless apple tree has now been put upon the market, over ten nurseries having been devoted to its propagation in the United States and Canada.

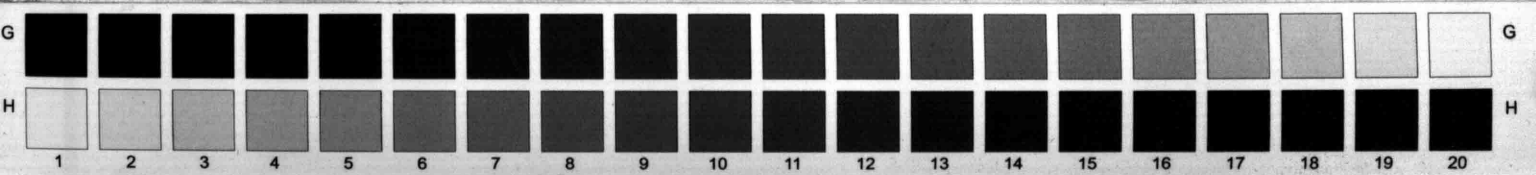
SECOND GORILLA DIES.

FATE OF "VENUS" OVERTAKES CHLOE. Though the "Zoo" was gorgonians (19th Sep.) with sunshine and autumn flowers, and full of schoolboys and school maidens enjoying their last Sunday before lessons begin, gloom and anxiety rested on the faces of numerous visitors and officials.

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

The Mahomedan candidates for the ensuing F.A. and Matriculation Examinations from Tinnevely 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 festivals, Eid-i-Ramzan.

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Rahman and Abdul Karim, Calcutta.



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 Resolution of the Government of Bengal published in Thursday's issue. Previously, whenever the Government found it necessary to introduce a new policy, however unimportant in any direction, it furnished an explanation to the public. But, even this customary courtesy has not been shown in the Government 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 the head by a stroke of the pen. Sir Stenart 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 deemed 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 Bengal and of the attached offices has been divided, first, into a "Special Cadre," and secondly, a "General Cadre." In the Secretariat proper forty appointments reserved for Europeans and Eurasians. These appointments carry salaries of Rs. 60 to 400 per 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 Secretaries of the Lieutenant-Governor. The forty appointments in short are the following:—

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 Cadre 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 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 speech.

Here are the forty appointments in the Special Cadre to be reserved in each grade:—

Grade.	Salary. Rs.	Number of appointments to be reserved.
I	400	3
II	300	3
III	200	5
IV	150	5
V	125	6
VI	100	3
VII	80	4
VIII	70	5
IX	60	6

In addition to the above, other appointments 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 Customs, 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 his office.

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 Inspector-General of Police, including the establishment of the Dy. Inspector-General of Police, S. E. Range. These nine appointments are:—

Grade.	Salary. Rs.	Number of appointments to be reserved.
II	150	1
III	125	1
IV	100	1
V	80	1
VI	70	1
VII	60	2
VIII	50	2

The list is not complete yet. In the offices of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Commissioner of Excise and Salt and the Superintendent 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 Secretariat 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 because 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.

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 Resolution 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 year.

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 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, 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 in effect.

We must say, though with sincere regret, that we expected several good measures from 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 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 SANCTION.

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 did was to fasten the guilt of another man upon him, and then to secure his conviction. This 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 apathetic.

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 interests 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 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-

tions? They exonerated the Magistrate, and all blame upon the Magistrate and the Judges who tried them! Just in this blushing manner in which the Government police is justified for their gross failures, the Inspector-General of Police—

"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 idiosyncrasy 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 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 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 statement, subject to a few discrepancies. The Judge, however, holding that Shadi had given false evidence, and that the story, as to the connection of these men with the dacoity, was obviously untrue, acquitted them.

The District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent of Muzaffarnagore now entered the scene. They were so disgusted with the scene, they were so disgusted with 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 resulted in the acquittal of the accused. The remarks of the Sessions Judge reveal such extraordinary conduct, not only on the part of the Police Sub-Inspector, 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. 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? Obedience to the order of the court should adhere to the 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 *ab initio* 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 Judge, "told a pack of lies which he was induced to tell under investigation of the Police backed 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 Magistrate instigated the man to lie, he would play his promised him pardon, if he would play his part well. The man however showed his utter incapacity 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."

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 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 cannot 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-catchers who would not scruple to trample

upon it. The facts of the case are exactly what the accused's statement recorded in the report and memorandum, him fourteen years, if he did not come, naturally 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 by heart; and this is exactly what happened 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 false."

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 delay."

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 investigation 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 see, is insisting that the pleaders should not treat these officers with disrespect!

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-Inspector is guilty, are his superiors innocent? On the other hand, what we find is 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 Muzaffarnagore Sub-Inspector is a specimen! In England, the Government makes a common cause with the people to put down police oppression; here it takes the police in its besom 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 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, for she will have to pay the cost of future 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 Gyantse, His Majesty's Ministers gave the following distinct pledge in their despatch of November 6, 1903: "This step should not be allowed to lead 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 Government of a definite portion of Thibetan territory, and a direct and permanent intervention 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 Gyantse, Kototo and Yatung, "for the purpose of mutual trading between the British and Thibetan merchants at their free convenience." Besides, other marts are to be opened 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 intend to penetrate audaciously into the interior of Thibet and gradually make themselves 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. Instead of one Resident at Lhasa, the whole of Thibet will be over-run by a number of British officials, who will be obliged 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, India will have to pay for it.

The cloven foot emerges very clearly out of Article VI. It imposes upon Thibet an indemnity of seven and a half million Rupees

to be paid to the British Government within a certain definite period.

until the indemnity is paid. The indemnity not being paid, the British troops will remain in the occupation of Chumbi Valley.

The above, we fancy, needs very little elucidation. The Thibetans are sure to default as regards the proposed indemnity from 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 Gyantse, 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 British Officials stationed there. So, even an idiot will now understand that the permanent occupation of Chumbi is an accomplished fact.

The above reminds us of the doctrine laid down by the present Prime Minister, when the evacuation of Chital, 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 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 final treaty is also made, not between Thibet and India, but Thibet and England. So it is English all along the line. But, every piece 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 provides:—

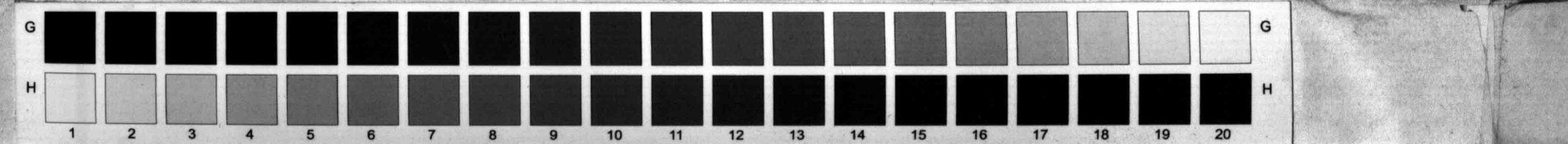
"Without the consent of Great Britain, no Thibetan territory shall be sold, leased, or mortgaged to any foreign Power whatsoever. No foreign Power whatsoever shall be permitted to concern itself with the administration of the government of Thibet, or any other affairs therewith connected. No foreign Power shall be permitted to send either official or non-official persons to Thibet, no matter in what pursuit they may be engaged, to assist in the conduct of Thibetan affairs. No foreign Power shall be permitted to construct roads or railways, or erect telegraphs, or open mines anywhere in Thibet. 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 arrangements proposed. No real property or land containing minerals or precious metals in Thibet shall be mortgaged, exchanged, leased or sold to any foreign Power."

The above is meant for a big slap at Russia's face. It also denies 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 power without the consent of the English; forbids Thibet to receive an agent from any 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.

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 Lhasa with a large following, and undo all the results of the British expedition. This, 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.

At any event, the treaty is signed by only a sort of provisional governing committee, created by the English themselves, and a distinctly 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, Wacha and Gokhale and as they have succeeded in securing the Presidency of Sir Henry Cotton, we expect a lift for the organization. The defects 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 be made to take interest in it. As the proceedings are at present conducted, none but 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



ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

From our own Correspondent.

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 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 her condition is still very critical, the slight improvement has been maintained. Lady Curzon 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 pleasant 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 to Tibet for seven and a half million rupees. Neither of these achievements, it is true, appears on the face of the document. But the Lhasa treaty is not the first State Paper which has meant considerably more than it has 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 obtain power to interfere in the internal administration 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 esthetic partnership she shares with Turkey in the land of Egypt. The two cases may never become exactly identical; but there is already 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 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 Gyantse:

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

Now to declare that Tibet may not sell, lease, or mortgage land to any foreign Power without the consent of Great Britain is a distinct 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 last 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 exercise any permanent interference with Tibetan internal affairs."

It must be carefully noted that the expression "Tibetan internal 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 pledge 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 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 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 is held that now the expedition has concluded its treaty with Tibet the whole trouble with that country disappears. But there are a few—and they by no means all sympathetic 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 becoming null," and he recommends "a British Resident at Lhasa 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 breaking of a promise, and each backward step to the breaking 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, No. It recalls, too, the disquieting fact that "many of the defiles on the road to Lhasa are of immense natural strength, and the fight at the Karo-la in May last, when the issue was for some time doubtful, showed 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 run 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 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 "Deanway, 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, and shows that of its 72 members, 36 are 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 overrule the elected ones in the decisions of the Corporation.

MR. BRODRICK ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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 it 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 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 I do not think it will—it is one of the few Tibetan expeditions 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 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 confesses, "had been in an effete or decadent condition, we should not have been able to come so satisfactorily out of the business, the final settlement 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 know nothing of it officially until several months after it had started; they had nothing to do with its progress; they will not pay a penny 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 Lord Kitchener's Army scheme by the Indian Secretary, and in dealing with the Chamberlain propaganda Mr. Brodrick made a further allusion to India. "In this convention," he reminded his hearers, "we must remember the position of India, which has prospered under free trade." It is a bold flight of the imagination to ascribe the present condition of India to the system of Free Trade. But to imply that India had prospered under Free Trade! Well, if it were accurate, it would form a most valuable—perhaps the only—argument that Mr. Chamberlain could bring forward for the introduction of Protection.

TWO EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

A gentleman, writing to the "Daily Chronicle" under the "non de plums" 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 change in the Indian 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 then 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." In the "Times" a letter from "Veteran" deals with another aspect of Indian Civil Service examinations. Certain changes are to be made in the year 1906 with which the writer does not agree. In a couple of years 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

of the sudden rise of Japan in the East. The Japanese have been able to develop a leader, whose will is above law and in whom she has implicit confidence. And he is no other than Mitsu-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 Mitsu-hito 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 country that when Marquis Ito drew up a constitution for Japan in 1889 by which he changed an absolute monarchy into a constitutional one, Mitsu-hito did not hesitate for a moment to give his consent to it.

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 murder, it is for the Judge to determine the party who gave the finishing stroke. Under the circumstances, 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 occasion that men capitally sentenced were found to be 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 India 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. Yet we can show that the satisfaction of this passion brings in its train, not happiness, but indescribable misery. As a possessor of material wealth and irresistible authority, 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 other sources of income. His country houses 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 owed 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;
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 ecstasy 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 practically more potent in their districts than the Czar himself. Akhary had the misfortune to appear before the Deputy Commissioner of Daitungunge to give evidence. We say, "misfortune," because, the man incurred the displeasure of the Magistrate in the course 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 dismiss him. But the Rai Bahadur did not find his way to dispense with the services of a man, who had served him for over half a century, simply to satisfy the wish of the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner then adopted a most extraordinary step to teach him a lesson. Akhary

reports are afloat here of the steps alleged to have been taken by the local authorities while taking possession of the estate. The fact is, a widowed Rani of 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 joint production of Sir Joseph Fayer, Sir L. Brunton and Captain L. Rogers. Sir J. Fayer 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 of a snake-bite and rub in crystals of permanganate, 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 ably described in the book called the "Snakes, Snake-bites and their Treatment." The publication of this book has converted the deadly bites of poisonous snakes into harmless ones. No man now need die of snake-bite by adopting the method of the Malvoidyas.

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 much of a native press in those days, but that paper never let slip an opportunity of defaming the few Indian newspapers that existed then. We further said that the wise and 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 lacs could buy the cessation of Golap Singh's dominions it would be well-spent." Then the paper describes the inestimable advantages that would accrue to the Government from the annexation of "Golap Singh'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 annexation of Kashmir. 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 a few weeks after this had been written, the Empire was threatened with destruction, by the Sepoy revolt and "Golap Singh's dominions" 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 atrocities had shocked the feelings of the "Friend of India" sacrificed everything they held dear in the defence of the British Empire in India.

WHEN we received, last Saturday, a sensational account of the alleged doings of the Magistrate of Dacca with regard to the Rani of the Bhowal estate, we did not and could not quite believe it. Our informant gave us to understand that, not only was the Rani subjected to a most wanton treatment, but she was put to all this humiliation for the sake of Mr. Meyers, the manager, whom the Rani had dismissed. We were 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 Joydevpur with 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 authorities would not allow her 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 ourselves 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 has just reached us from Dacca which is published in another column, and which unravels the mystery of the whole case.

It 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 Government in saving his estate by transferring it from the hands of his mother to those of the Court of Wards. The Lieutenant-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 insult or outrage has been really offered to the Rani, the public has every right to protest against such conduct. As we said, we cannot believe that the Magistrate is capable of treating the Rani in the way he is represented to have done; but, when certain charges have been brought against him, we trust, an official version of the matter ought to be published in the press. Indeed, our Dacca correspondent writes us to say,

Scraps.

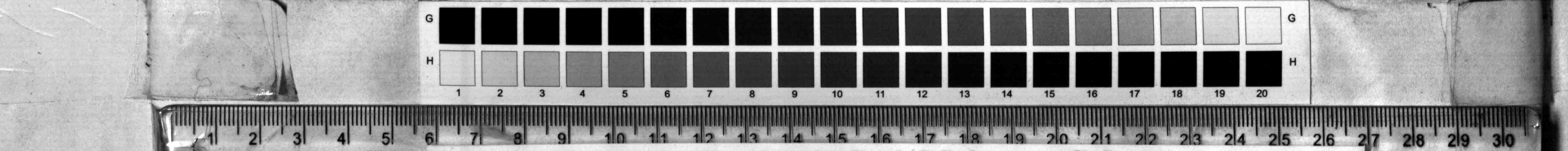
A correspondent of the Lahore "Tribune" says that religious squabble or rather sectarian feeling is rife in the little town of Makhad, in the district of Attock, between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. We are told that of late the Mahomedans of the place, contrary to old practice slaughter cows and flout the flesh on the eyes of the Hindus. The latter made a representation to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Pindi Gheb, that officer 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 order the Mahomedans have moved the Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division, but pending the passing of that officer's orders there is a regular social warfare going on, and whatever the first 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 jihad against them. All Mahomedans are interdicted from having any thing whatsoever to do with the Hindus. Scavengers and artisans, labourers and house servants, even the midwives, are all forbidden on pain of excommunication from the fold of the faithful to serve the Hindus." Is there none in the town of Makhad who 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 natives of the soil from the Indian State service. And in this they have already succeeded 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 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 Engineer; (6) Deputy Chief Engineer; (7-9) Three Superintending Engineers; (10) Executive Engineer; (11) State Geologist; (12-17) Six Principals and Professors of Colleges; (18-19) 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 Government Press and Jail; (25) Agricultural Chemist; (26-27) Two Deputy Commissioners; (28) Director of Archaeology; (29) Superintendent of Revenue Survey; (30-40) Ten other offices in the Forest, D.P.W. and Geological Departments. Not content with this, the 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."

The adjourned seventh ordinary monthly 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 present.

The Representative Members selected from Bangalore have decided to propose to Government at the ensuing session of the Representative Assembly to open a Model Industrial School at Bangalore for the benefit of the poor.

A correspondent writes:—Last week saw Jammu quite a scene of great physical activity. The S. R. High School compound was a centre of veritable physical enjoyment 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., Superintendent of sports 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.



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.

NOTES FROM BURDWAN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Burdwan, Oct. 9.

Our New Judge and New Magistrate. Having been without a District and Sessions Judge for about three weeks, Burdwan was at last provided with one on the 28th ultimo.

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.

Another Sessions case taken up by the Judge on that day, but concluded two days after, was one in which one Mahabir Ditta 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 missionary living at village Ramrasdpur under the Ranigunge thana.

An interesting 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.

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 sec. 324, 114 I. P. C. have been framed.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

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. They instantly unfastened the tie, and the man fell down into the water below from where he was recovered in an unconscious state.

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 people were examined and the youth was challaned. The case is proceeding.

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 health 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 disastrous.

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

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

London, Oct. 10. Lady Curzon passed a good night and on the whole her condition is encouraging. Phlebotomy has been performed, involving a lengthened and anxious illness, and rapid progress cannot be expected.

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 Walmere this afternoon by special train.

London, Oct. 8. Deepest anxiety is felt at Walmere-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. The Circum-Baikal Railway is now open for works and good trains.

London, Oct. 8. The "Smolensk" is at Havre, coaling.

London, Oct. 9. Lady Curzon passed a comfortable day, and the morning's improvement is maintained.

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

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Oct. 9.

General Kuropatkin, in a general order to the troops, makes the retreat to Mukden on the ground of insufficiency of strength. He announces that the Emperor is inflexibly determined to conquer, and is sending adequate 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.

London, Oct. 9. Tsar Tsaaritear and Tsarevitch have arrived at Reval.

London, Oct. 9. The following is the result of the Race for Prix Consul Municipal De Paris:— Presto ... 1 Pretty Polly ... 2 Zinfandel ... 3

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. Reuter at Tokio says it is reported that the 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 Vladivostok reports that ships are constantly reaching Vladivostok. 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 Herald" reports that five submarines have been shipped from the Pacific Coast presumably for Japan.

London, Oct. 7. Admirals Grenfell and Poore succeed Admirals Constance and Hamilton in the Mediterranean squadron.

London, Oct. 8. The Railway from Orenburg to Tashkent is being strenuously pushed on and completed in April.

London, Oct. 8. Lord Londondown says that the Government desire for the Russian advance but a private telegram announces the occupation of Banias from which the Japanese were outmanoeuvred. The fighting has apparently not been serious.

London, Oct. 10. 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.

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 Fermoye Flower Seller London, Oct.

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. Many 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 today 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 Walker.

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 concentrating 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. Dust-storms have occurred in the plains of Upper India. Chitaldroog reports 3 inches, Calicut 2 1/2, Mangalore and Trichinopoly 2, Kodaikanal, Coconada, Trincomalee, Gauhati, and Diamond island 1 1/2, Mornywa and False Point 1, Hyderabad in Deccan, Jubulpore, Chanda, Balasore, Gopalpur, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Murree, Tezpur, Mandalay, Lashio and Thayetmyo 1/2 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.

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 timetables which would suit each individual Railway and the Post Office in fact in reconciling the interests of public as travellers with their interests as users of the Post Office. Finally a compromise was arrived at which is roughly as follows:—The Bombay-Punjab mail train will leave Bombay an hour and a quarter later than at present and arrive at Kalka and at Lahore somewhat earlier than now. The Punjab-Bombay mail train will leave Lahore and Kalka very substantially later as will also the connecting train from Lucknow and will reach Bombay a little later than at present, but in time to catch the home-ward mail steamer, which will be detained should the train be running behind time. The Conference consisted of Messrs. C. Stewart Wilson and H. C. Sheridan, of the Post Office; Mr. G. Huddleston, C.I.E., of the E. I. Railway; Mr. A. Muirhead of the G. I. P. Railway; 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 Mr. Crommetin, of the B. B. and C. J. Railway, also attended.

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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 today. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

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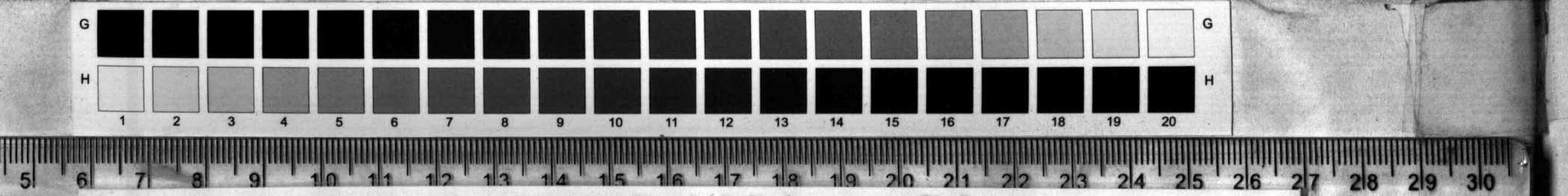
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NICKEL COIN.

OPINION OF THE BENGAL LAND-HOLDER ASSOCIATION.

Raja Promada Nath Roy and Mr. A. Choudhuri, M.A., Bar-at-law, Honorary Secretaries, Bengal Landholders Association, have submitted the following opinion of the Association in re the nickel coin to Mr. L. P. Shiras, Secy to the Government of Bengal: "Sir, —With reference to your letter No. 18 F. dated the 16th August 1904, we have 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 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, 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 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. This 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 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 Coonor with a view to express the views of the rate-payers to the Government. Bhowanagar has perhaps never before had a triple murder of so sensational a character as that which occurred three days ago, writes a Bhowanagar correspondent. A Hindu widow was living in a house in Vasa Street with her two sons, aged 10 and 12 years, respectively. Some one broke into the house, murdered 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 enquiring into the matter.



Europe.—Dr. J. N. Ghose M. D. (Philadelphia, U.S.A.) and his wife, who is in very 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 transportation for life.

The Bombay Congress Exhibition.—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 379 and 305 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 34. There were no deaths from cholera, against 2 and 3 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 26. There were 3 deaths from plague, against 3 and 2 in the two preceding 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 per annum, against 32.3 the mean of the last five years.

The Machpara Railway Disaster.—In connection with the recent disaster at the Machpara station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway which resulted in five passengers being killed and six others injured, under circumstances already reported, 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, barrister, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Samuel defended driver Morton. The second witness was also defended. Judgment was delivered on the 4th instant in the case of driver 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' imprisonment.

Adventure with a Bear.—A Simla correspondent writes to the "Englishman":—"Talking about shooting it will interest many of your readers to know that Captain V. Brooke, who was shot by a bear, narrowly escaped the other day beyond the Tibet high mountains. Brooke followed the bear for some miles and then laid a snare for it. The bear was caught, but Brooke's gun failed to fire. He then threw a stick at the bear, which was caught in the snare. Brooke then ran and escaped. The bear was killed by the snare."

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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. 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 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 preserve 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.

The aim of Japanese strategy must now be to capture Mukden and Tieling, and then to await the Russian onset during the winter 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 Tibet 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 Tibet was open to many criticisms. Foremost was that which dealt with England's future control of Tibetan 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 Tibet. 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 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 Tibet, and those who have had experience of the attitude of the British Government in regard to countries similarly situated to Tibet will not be surprised if this treaty directly leads to our undertaking direct responsibility for the administration of the country and the establishment of a Protectorate over Tibet. I think we may detect in the Convention all the elements which ultimately lead to annexation."

TAKING RUSSIA AT HER WORD.
The "Daily Chronicle" says:—"It is observed that the article of the Tibet Treaty forbidding foreign intervention 'is aimed at Russia.' We might talk about the fitting of the cap; but we prefer to recall Count Lansdowne'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 interfere in Tibet, as Russian policy 'ne viseret le Tibet 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).—"Novoe Vremya" publishes an article by M. Nossiloff upon the Mongolian movement in connection with "the British invasion of Tibet," 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 addressed an appeal to the White Czar praying him to take Tibet 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 greater interest than she has hitherto done to Tibet and Mongolia."

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16 (Reuter).—"The Novoe Vremya" says:—"Col. Youngusband has in his pocket the Treaty of Peace with Tibet, 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 tenor 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 Tibet-India frontier, similar to that upon the Tibet-China frontier, and bearing the same inscriptions. British merchandise will more easily have access to Tibet than before. Tibet 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 Tibet 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 Lhasa, we now wish it a happy return."

Commenting on the news of agitation in Tibet and Mongolia and rumours of a coming holy war as the result of British action in Tibet, the "Journal de St. Petersburg" says:—"Tibet from a commercial point of view is more important for Russia than for England. Although Tibet is poor in resources it is rich in moral force 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 Tibet 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 to say that Russia approves the treaty."

On the same day the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent reported:—"The Anglo-Tibetan Treaty is extremely distasteful to Russia, despite the circumstance that all the negative assurances given by the Marquess of Lansdowne to Count Benckendorff on the subject have been scrupulously observed. The journal 'Russ,' which is occasionally inspired by the Foreign Office, publishes an article to-day, of which the following passages give the keynote:—"By the text of the new treaty England has established a protectorate over Tibet, and in the harshest form for 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 Tibet, and consequently of the acquisition of fresh privileges there. The article concludes with a covert diplomatic threat."

The promulgation of a British protectorate over Tibet 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 Russian Press, both Metropolitan and provincial, clearly show that Mr. Brodriek's straightforward and explicit utterances relative to Tibet, 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-Tibetan Treaty. The 'Svief' says:—"Tibet is closed to Russia and opened to Great Britain. At the beginning of the British expedition to Tibet 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 undertaking has met with success, and we do not withdraw our words."

The "Novosti" says:—"The principal features of the Tibetan Treaty leave no 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 in Tibet, 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 Tibet 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 equal calmness and goodwill."

The "Bourse Gazette" says:—"Thanks to the war in which Russia is engaged, Great Britain has obtained from Tibet 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 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 regions of the East?"

Sept. 22.—The "Novoe Vremya," commenting on Mr. Brodriek'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 diplomatic note in which she protests against the treaty establishing a protectorate which England has just imposed on the Tibetans. 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 same construction has been placed on Article 9 in St. Petersburg as in certain Paris newspapers—namely, that it is almost tantamount to a protectorate.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS OF BOMBAY 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 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 Hutchinsby J. Desai, 29 votes; Professor Hutchinsby, 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. Ghaswala, 37 votes; Mr. Jaffer Rahimulla, 35 votes; the Hon. Mr. Dikshit, 32 votes; Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, 25 votes; and Mr. Subramanyam Aiyar, 24 votes.

A railway collision occurred in the station yard at Malakwal on the night of the 6th 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.

