

# Anrita Bazar Patrika

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VOL XXXVI

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NO. 12

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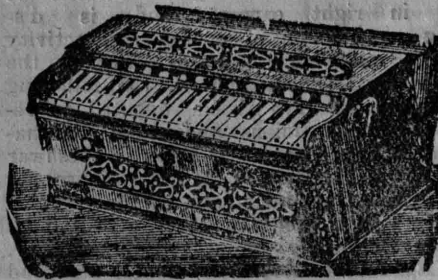
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A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MISSIONARY

Of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some VIGOR PILLS from the Swami and on testing the merits and actions declares

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SOME YOUNG SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

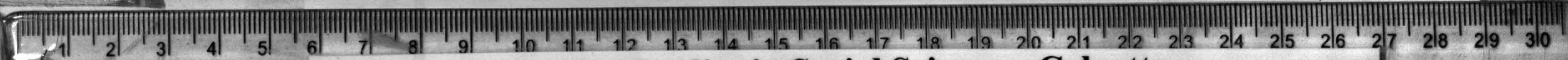
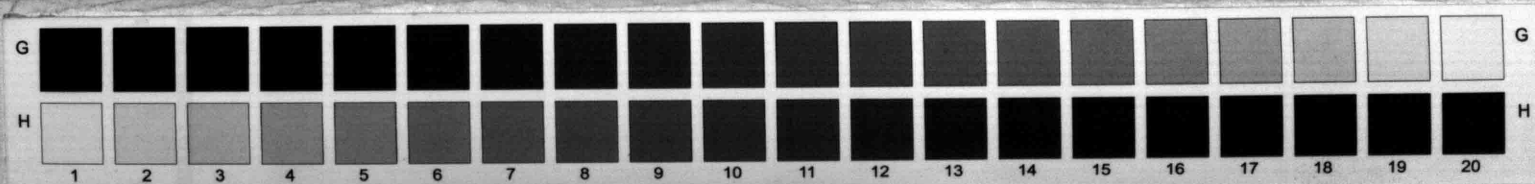
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Nervous Debility  
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High Court.—Feb. 20.

CRIMINAL BENCH

(Before Justices Henderson and Gaidt.)

APPEAL BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, moved on behalf of the Local Government against an order passed by the Sessions Judge of Backergunj under sec. 240 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It appeared that Lal Jan Biby, wife of Nowab Ali Howlader, was one day found hanging in a tree. An information of suicide was given at the local thanah by Nowab Ali. The body was sent for post mortem examination and it transpired that it was a case of murder. After an enquiry it transpired that Nowab Ali committed the murder. He was placed on his trial before the Sessions Judge of Backergunj to answer a charge under sec. 304 I.P.C. (culpable homicide not amounting to murder). After two witnesses for the prosecution had been examined Nowab Ali pleaded guilty of an offence under sec. 325 I.P.C. (grievous hurt). The Public Prosecutor did not withdraw the charge; but the Sessions Judge under sec. 240 Cr. P. Code changed the charge. He convicted the accused under sec. 325 I.P.C. and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Against this conviction the Local Government moved this court either for the admission of the appeal or for the issue of a rule calling upon the accused to show cause why the case should not be retried under sec. 304 I.P.C. Their Lordships admitted the appeal and issued a rule on the accused to show cause why the order of the Sessions Judge convicting him under sec. 325 I.P.C. should not be set aside and a retrial directed under sec. 304 I.P.C.

A CASE UNDER SEC. 145.

Mr. Monner instructed by Babu Surendra Mohan Das, Vakil, appeared in support of a Rule issued on the District Magistrate of Faridpur to show cause why the proceedings under Sec. 145 Cr. P. C. should not be set aside as the initial proceeding did not state the ground on which the Magistrate was satisfied that there was likelihood of breach of the peace. The Court of Wards claimed the particular land as belonging to their Taluk which the petitioner, Anukul Chandra Bose, claimed the land to be included within their Howla Ram Chandra Bihybagish. The lands were delineated and after they reformed, both parties claimed it. The Court had found that although the petitioners were in possession at the date of the institution of the proceedings, but as the dispossession was within 2 months from the date, he ordered the opposite party to get possession. The proceedings without stating the grounds mentioned in the police report at its basis was contended that the proceedings themselves must give the parties notice of the grounds on which the Magistrate was satisfied. Their Lordships held that the cases

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sala.)

A DIVORCE CASE.

LEAH FLORENCE BECK VS. CASPER CHRISTIAN CORNETIOUS BECK.

Mr. Morison, instructed by Messrs. Ghose and Ker, appeared for the plaintiff. This was a divorce case brought by the plaintiff against her husband, the respondent, on grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion. The parties were married on the 24th April 1897 at the old Mission Church, Calcutta. There was one child of the marriage. The plaintiff wanted the custody of the child. The plaintiff was further examined by Mr. Morison to-day. She identified a photo to be that of her husband. The photo was taken shortly after their marriage. She was introduced to Mr. Mongers at the time when her husband was employed in the bakery at Howrah. She knew Mr. Mongers to be the manager of the bakery. Mr. W. M. Mongers examined by Mr. Morison said that he knew the plaintiff. She was the wife of C. C. O. Beck. This photo (identified) represented Beck, who was employed as the head-baker at Howrah. The witness was the manager there. About August, September and October last year Beck was employed as the baker at Howrah. His Lordship ordered a decree "nisi" with costs and the custody of the child in favour of the plaintiff.

VARIETIES.

FOX-REARING.

An industry pursued incidentally with that of sealing on the Pribilof Islands is that of raising the blue fox for its pelt. These animals, under the system in use, are fed and cared for as if domesticated. The foxing industry is carried on under a lease with the sealing company. Last winter 471 skins were taken on St. George Island. The proceeds of the skins are applied to the support of the native inhabitants, whose services are utilised in the taking and curing of the pelts.

STRANGE PHENOMENA.

A highly curious phenomenon has been witnessed in Rome for some days. It consists in the emission from a fissure in the earth, at a spot known as the Pope's Rock, of a dense smoke, of which the mysterious origin has given rise to some misgivings lest volcanic troubles should be in prospect. During the low temperature of the recent frost the vapour condensed to a thick brine. It is without odour, and is most dense in the morning. A similar occurrence is reported from Nicastro. The scientific theory is that the subsoil is giving off emanations, which the low temperature above ground renders visible.

A SUNSPOT MAXIMUM.

There is little doubt that an epoch of maximum sunspot activity has just been reached, and the truth of the statement of a regular development of sunspots to a minimum to a maximum is confirmed by the fact that the sunspot number has received further confirmation from the fact that with this law a maximum is reached and for some time it remains stationary.

MR. SAVAGE'S SCHEME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Baldhara (Manikgunge), Feb. 17.

Mr. Savage's scheme for re-organising village unions is the subject of talk all over the Sub-Division and our worthy Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Babu Kalidas Banerjee is just very busy with the preliminary works in connection with it. The scheme is one of the best that our rulers could offer us and I think we should not pronounce any hasty opinion about it without seeing its working for sometime. It is with great pleasure that I learn that our Sub-Divisional Officer has set himself to work in right earnest and is displaying an amount of energy and activity which is really praiseworthy. Besides the Sub-Divisional Officer himself, the following four gentlemen have been deputed to re-organise village unions and select Panchayets and presidents:—(1) Babu Bisheshwar Roy, Hony. Magistrate, (2) Babu Kalianker Sen, retired Dy. Magistrate and (3) Chandra Das, retired Dy. Magistrate and (4) Maulvi Dalluddin Ahmed, Sub-Registrar. Babu Bisheshwar Roy is an honest man and regards the confidence of the people. As regards the two retired officers I may only observe that their services are valuable acquisitions to the unions. Maulvi Dalluddin Ahmed is an young and energetic officer. So the selection appears to have been very judiciously made and has given satisfaction to the people of the Sub-Division. Of course there will still be a discordant voice here and there but that cannot be helped. I hear that the meetings for the selection of Panchayets has been held in many of the unions for instance Baldhara, Baira, Singar, Paril Dashora, Motte, etc., and that steps are being taken to hold meetings in other unions. So far as I have been able to gather, there has not been much quarrel among the people about any particular candidate's candidature. These are surely very good signs and I hope the result will be productive of good. Attempt is being made to select competent men as Presidents.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

CONSTITUTION AND SCOPE.

The following Resolution appears in Saturday's "Gazette of India":—  
The Government of India have had under consideration the recommendations made in his Report on the Administration and Working of Indian Railways by Mr. Thomas Robertson, C.V.O. Special Commissioner for Indian Railways with regard to the constitution of a Railway Board to control the railway system in India and its extension, in place of the Public Works Department, Railway Branch of the Government of India.  
1. The conception of a Railway Board is not new; it has been advocated and considered on various occasions for many years past. Its central idea is that there should be a body of practical business men entrusted with full authority to manage the railways in India on commercial principles, and free from all non-essential restrictions, or political rules. In view of the fact that has taken place in the case of India, and of

THE BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

CIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bengal Landholder's Association, which is one of the important fixtures of the cold weather season, came off on Sunday and proved a highly successful function. Khan Bahadur Sujat Ali Beg took the chair but owing to an engagement he had to have the meeting earlier and he was suitably replaced by the Raja of Narajole. There was a fair attendance of Indian nobles and gentlemen.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. A. Chowdhury, Hony. Secretary of the Association read the report for 1904 which was unanimously adopted. The report discloses a year's useful record of work from which we take the following:—

The work of Associations like ours is daily becoming more difficult, and a feeling of despondency is daily becoming more apparent. It seems to us that the public has lost faith in the efficacy of representations to the Government, and the belief is gaining ground that protests remain unheeded, and are often resented. The result is that there is want of enthusiasm amongst us, and except routine work hardly anything seems possible to be done. We beg to call pointed attention to this as our meetings last year were fewer in number and the attendance in some instances smaller. This feeling of despondency has been daily growing in intensity since the scheme of the partition of Bengal was first put forward. No heed has apparently been paid to our representations, and we have signally failed in eliciting any information from the Government as to its intention. The belief has gained ground that the Government has resolved to carry out the scheme with some modifications, and it is openly said that if we have been unable to make ourselves heard on this question, it is useless, for us to try others. If in matters considered by us to be of vital importance, our opinions are ignored, we can hardly say that it is unreasonable if some of us see no good in continuing to struggle against the inevitable. We have done all we could to inform the Government of our views without any response. In this as well as in other matters our Association had the co-operation of the British Indian Association and we are glad to be able to report that the two Associations are working together and availing themselves of each other's help. Our united efforts were also supplemented by the Indip Association. A public conference was lately held at the instance of the three associations in the Town Hall which was presided over by Sir Henry Cotton. It was attended by a very large number of delegates from the districts, much beyond our expectation. In fact some of us feared that delegates, having regard to the outlook, would be unwilling to come, but if evidence were needed their presence at the conference at great personal sacrifice emphatically proved the extent to which the people had been moved by the proposals of the Government to divide Bengal. There is however one ray of hope inasmuch as we have been informed by friends in the India Council that the matter has not yet been placed before the Secretary of State. There is an idea of sending a deputation to England for the purpose of amongst

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

We live in an age of great transformations. After centuries of the most backward despotism known to the modern world, the vast masses of Russia are rising up to claim some faint image of a representative system—whereby to lay before the throne of the tsar, their sufferings, their hopes, or their despair. Are we to be told that the far vaster masses of India are utterly incapable, unfit, unprepared for a similar collective appeal to a constitutional king—an Emperor bound by the promise of the late Queen in 1858? What!—the people of India thrice as numerous, twice as intelligent, as well informed as the ignorant, besotted, dumb Russian moujik?

There is a patent fact which proves how real is the capacity of our Indian fellow-subjects for collective action and representative reform. The gathering of the Russian Zemstvos has been summoned from above, by the Autocrat's own government, by the authority of his Minister—grudgingly and ungenerously given perhaps. But it was not the spontaneous effort of the people. The Indian National Congress is spontaneous. It has risen up from below, beneath and apart from the Government's control, no doubt in spite of the desire of the official class. It has risen up; it has met now for twenty years; it is knocking at the door of the viceroys Council. It has been conceived, paid for, organised, and made vocal by the unaided efforts of the Indian people and their native leaders of opinion. Do we need further proof of the intelligence of that people? I speak not only of their literary capacities—but of political sagacity, of tenacity of purpose, of law-abiding energy to gain an object of preparedness for public rights.

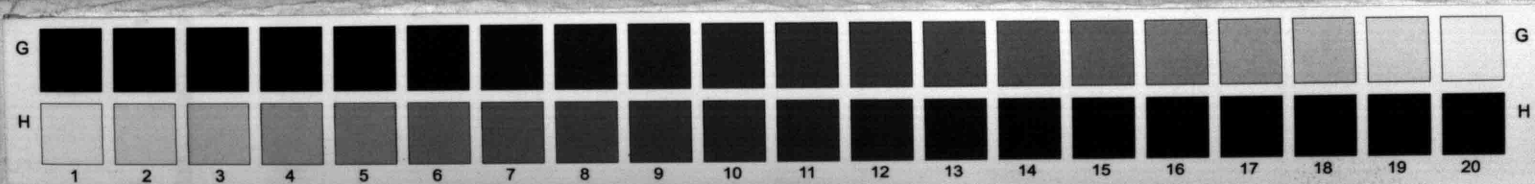
Of the intelligence of the Indian people I have had abundant proofs, when, as Professor of Jurisprudence and Examiner for the Bar at the Temple, I so often found native students in the front rank of their year, equal to the best men from our own Universities. And those proofs are contained in the books and correspondence I constantly receive from native scholars in India.

As I said, this is an age of transformation. The greatest transformation of our time is the wonderful transfiguration of Japan. The arrogance of the West has too long assumed that an Oriental Race is incapable of science, of political organisation, of free institutions, of national life, and effective patriotism.

What do they think now? Just as the year 1789 in Europe dispelled the idea that feudalism and class servitude were ineradicable, so the year 1904 in Asia has dispelled the illusion that politics, social organisation, patriotism are the exclusive monopoly and inheritance of the West, and are incapable of being transplanted or being nurtured in the East.

To-day, a nation eight times more numerous than that of Japan, quite as intelligent, as versatile, as conscious of all they are, and of all they might become, are awaiting their political transformation, their coming-of-age, their national life.

And they will have it! It is the fashion of our time to talk much and grandly of Empire, of our Imperial duty, and our Imperial destiny. Be it so. The only Empire within the Imperial Crown of King Edward is India. The four great colonies of European descent are detached and semi-independent Commonwealths, having no permanent bond or relation to each other, bound to Britain only by the sentimental bond of allegiance to the Monarchy. They are self-governed, self-absorbed, wholly free from the control of the Parliament, Government, or Crown of Great Britain. Nominally and temporarily during or after a war of conquest, here and there some control from the home government is accepted. But in normal times, the control is a shadow. If it is to be a reality, if it is to be what they would see



failure in the war and for the outbreaks at home. What applies to Russia applies with some modification to India, to China, and to all peoples who are ruled by a powerful bureaucracy, whether foreign and paternal or native and autocratic. Give light to the people, then shall the darkness be dispelled.

SCRAPS.

It may be interesting to many of our readers to learn that the Tanjore Agricultural Association has received a supply of chemicals from the United States and will shortly commence making a series of experiments in soil inoculation according to the American method.

The failure of the crops in the south has affected the Native States equally and we are glad to note that the rulers are not slow in devising means to come with the approaching monster. We understand that in consequence of the distress that prevails in the Pudukottan State, it was not possible to fix a date for the meeting of the year's Session of the Pudukottah Representative Assembly. The Dewan will make a declaration as regards the steps that will be taken to save people from death from starvation. It is expected that large remissions of revenue will be made.

Was our Bombay Contemporaries are raging a controversy over the overcrowding of the legal profession, one of the difficulties in Karachi is not dearth of lawyers, but dearth of lawyers who command public confidence. It is said that all the important legal work of the place lies in the hands of some half-a-dozen or so men who are at the top of their profession; and clients, except in very unimportant cases, refuse to go to anyone else. Well, it even sometimes happens that either the District Judge or the Assistant Judge has to take a compulsory holiday owing to the fact that all the pleaders, who should have appeared before him, are engaged in the other courts. This is really very poor prospects for the junior members of the Karachi bar.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE IN India have increased from three and a half thousands to nearly four thousands a week. The figures will seem more appalling when it is considered that the disease is in epidemic form only in several places. Of these Bombay contribute largely. But Bombay is now in the firm grip of another deadly monster and the havoc wrought by it is no mean. The prevalence of small-pox in Bombay is now causing serious anxiety. The recorded mortality from this cause is more than a hundred a week; there are two hundred and fifty cases in the Arthur Road Hospital and a large number in houses in the city, and on all hands one hears of servants and employees being struck down. The great cause of the spread of this highly infectious disease is the difficulty of isolating the sick. The people regard small-pox, if possible, in an even more casual light than they do plague.

The Barh Police, it seems, needs looking after. Lately two constables named Ramgulum Singh and Harmandan Pathak were charged with forcible seizure of Rs. 8 from one Munshi and were tried in the court of C. Tindal Esq. C.S., S. D. O. of Barh. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked: "The whole case shows a most disgraceful state of affairs at Barh thana since the transfer of Mirza Ranget Karm and taking over charge by the new Sub-Inspector. The thana officers excepting, I think, the temporary inspector, have backed their men in a piece of Zoolum against the complainant and in so doing have not hesitated to take vengeance on the innocent spectators of the act. The conduct of the police is entirely in refusing to record the First Information when a cognisable offence was brought to his notice deserves severe departmental punishment. I convict Ramgulum Singh under S. 379 I. P. C. of theft and sentence him to one year's rigorous imprisonment as he being a public officer has committed the very offence which it is his duty to prevent. Constables Harmandan Pathak played a passive part throughout the proceeding. The crime is one of commission. I convict him under S. 166 I. P. C. and sentence him to three months' simple imprisonment. A copy of this judgment will be sent to the D. S. P. for such departmental action as he may think proper." The accused having moved the Sessions Court against this order of the Magistrate, the judgment of the lower court was upheld. It indeed reflects great credit on Mr. Tindal to have arrived at the real truth in spite of "the efforts of united thana" to thwart the course of justice.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has given a donation of 2 lakhs of Rupees to the fund of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta. His Highness has also supplemented the above donation by Rs. 37,000. The Nizam's loyalty and his regard for the late Queen do not end here. He has decided that Hyderabad must have one that should keep the memory of the Queen before the people in some worthy and permanent way. After consideration of the different suggestions put forward, the Committee with His Highness' approval decided for an orphanage which should also be a training school of a thoroughly efficient type, where the waifs and strays rescued in the name of Queen Victoria should not only be enabled to exist but be put in the way of rising to higher things by means of a sound technical education. The scheme having been settled on the Nizam gave it a magnificent start by making over a building which had been originally begun as a new palace for himself. The question of a permanent endowment was settled in the same generous fashion, the Hyderabad Government taking over ten lakhs of rupees out of the sum that had been subscribed for the memorial and undertaking in return to make a permanent annual payment of Rs. 60,000. Thus the new institution starts with good prospects from its opening. It is, of course, strictly unsectarian, and of the 284 children which it begins with 159 are Hindus and 125 Mahomedans. The full number will be 1,400, and on this scale a school constantly sending back to the villages its pupils well trained in agriculture and handicrafts should in time become an appreciable influence for good. What a contrast as regards utility and beneficence between the Viceroy's scheme and that of the Nizam of Hyderabad about the Victoria Memorial!

Last week there were indications of money being in better demand at Bombay although at the time the market ruled fairly easy. This week there has been a strong demand, partly owing to China and partly to cotton requirements. There was a large fall in the Bank of Bombay cash balance, viz., unity-one lakhs. Ten lakhs of sovereigns and gold arrived from Australia early in the week, and heavy shipments of sovereigns from Egypt are expected to be due here early next week. The Bank rate was one per cent.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Consulting Engineer.—Mr. H. G. S. Savory has been appointed Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways in Calcutta.

The Supreme Legislative Council.—The meeting of the Legislative Council which was fixed for Friday, the 24th instant, is postponed, by order of His Excellency the Viceroy, to Wednesday the 1st March, at 11 a. m.

L. G's Tour.—The Lieutenant-Governor and a large party left Calcutta on Saturday afternoon by the yacht "Rohtas" in tow of the steamer "Mandalay" for Narantollah in the Sunderbans. The party will return to town on the 22nd instant.

The Chinese Envoy.—There will be the usual exchange of formal visits in connection with the Chinese Envoy, who has now arrived in Calcutta to discuss the Lhasa Convention, but little is likely to be given out officially in regard to the negotiations. Mr. Stuart Fraser, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, represents the Home Government in the matter.

Postal and Telegraph Departments.—In view of the proposed amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Departments Mr. H. O. Hutchinson was appointed "sub-stem" Director-General of telegraphs on the retirement of Mr. Maclean. Mr. Hutchinson is now confirmed in his appointment, and the announcement indicates that as a result of Mr. Hewett's Committee the proposed Amalgamation Scheme has been abandoned.

Ry Earnings.—The earnings of Indian Railways continue to expand. The gross receipts for the ten months ending 4th instant are now published. They are over three crores ahead of the corresponding total last year. The North-Western Railway, thanks to the heavy grain traffic, is ahead by 95 lakhs, the East Indian by 54 lakhs, the Bengal-Nagpur by 24 lakhs, the Great Indian Peninsula by 23 lakhs, the Rajputana-Malwa by 16 lakhs, the Oudh and Rohilkhand by 13 lakhs, the Bombay-Baroda by 8 lakhs, and the Madras Railway by 8 lakhs.

Viceroy's Departure.—A notification has been issued by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy announcing Lord Curzon's departure on Saturday evening for Kalarahi in the district of Assam. His Excellency returns by the end of the current month in time to receive Lady Curzon. Letters intended for members of the party should be addressed to the "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town. Communication of a routine nature are to go as usual to the headquarters of the several departments of the Government of India.

Alleged Extortion.—Before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mahapatra, court Inspector, prosecuted a constable named Moshahab Sing, attached to the Jorahagan thana, and a Municipal peon, named Esmila, for having extorted Rs. 6 from one Karamat under the following circumstances. It was alleged that the constable and the Municipal peon both arrested one Karamat on a charge of theft of a kid, and let him go on receipt of an illegal gratification of Rs. 6. After some witnesses had been examined the case was adjourned to the 23rd instant.

Rangpur Exhibition.—An interesting lecture on the uses and advantages of some improved implements and a clear demonstration of the same was given on Saturday evening by Mr. R. Das Gupta M. R. A. S. (Eng.) of the Bengal Agricultural Department. Among the implements there was a wooden plough made after the Sibpur implement but very nicely suited to the Indian cultivators. It was highly appreciated by the people present and permission has been solicited from the Director of Agriculture to detain Mr. Das Gupta a few days more for some more demonstration and lectures.

The "Capital" Libel Suit.—Before Mr. Justice Sale at the High Court, Mr. Leslie appeared and said that the "other day" an application was made for the examination "de bene esse" of the plaintiff in the suit of G. Forrester (Manager of the Fort Gloster Jute Mills Company) vs. Shirley Tremearne (Editor and Proprietor of "Capital") and his Lordship referred the matter to Mr. Justice Woodroffe. He (the attorney) did not think that there would be any examination at all. His Lordship asked Mr. Leslie to let him know at the earliest possible opportunity if he required an order for the examination "de bene esse" of the plaintiff.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—The Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar, of Messrs. Apcar and Co., has been re-elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. G. Giro, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, has been elected Vice-President, for the year 1905-06. The other members of the new Committee are:—Mr. T. Fraser (Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China), Mr. J. D. Nimmo (Messrs. Duncan Bros. and Co.), Mr. J. Douglas (Agent East Indian Railway Co.), Mr. C. W. N. Graham (Messrs. Graham and Co.), Mr. D. C. Blair (Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.), Mr. A. Monteah (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.), and Mr. E. Henry (Messrs. Blackwood Blackwood and Co.)

Stabbing a Neighbour.—On Monday before Babu Gopal Chander Mookerjee Deputy Magistrate of Alipore one Nobin Chander Kar of Bocoopara was charged with having attempted to take the life of one Kali Krishna Ghose by stabbing him with a knife. A young female member of the house of the accused had some time ago left the protection of her husband. The accused suspecting the complainant to be at the bottom fell upon him and committed the crime. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A Decree ordered.—At the High Court on Monday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen the case of Ashutosh Sircar vs. Amarendra Nath Dutta Proprietor of the Classic Theatre and Chuni Lal Dev, Manager of the Mervia Theatre came on for hearing. Mr. Shelley Bonerjee appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were not represented nor were they present. The defendants borrowed Rs. 1000 from the plaintiff. Out of this sum the plaintiff received Rs. 170 as principal and Rs. 80 as interest. A further sum of Rs. 830 and Rs. 300 as principal and interest, respectively were also due from the defendants to the plaintiff for which this case had been instituted. His Lordship ordered a decree for the sums claimed with costs in scale No. 1.

Plague.—There were 21 fresh cases and 19 deaths from plague in the city on the 20th instant, when the total mortality from all causes was 83 against a quinquennial average of 102.

In Honor of the Late Maharshi.—The Town Hall having already been engaged for the 24th instant for some other purpose, the public meeting in honor of Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore has been postponed. As soon as another suitable day is fixed it will be duly announced again.

An Ejectment Suit.—At the High Court on Tuesday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shaw an Attorney applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of Mr. R. Bolnabers against the nephews of the late Babu Gopal Lal Seal for ejectment from a house at Colloctollah Street. His Lordship admitted the plaint and ordered written statements to be filed.

Assam Weather.—Very markedly characterized by unusual variations. The pressure of the cold wave which has been prevalent all over India is still high in Assam. On Sunday the 12th the temperature was at 43 and even now it is below normal. After having gone up slightly during three days last week, namely the 13th, 14th, and 15th it again came down from the 16th.

Education.—Babu Hari Das Banerjee, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, on special duty in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, vice Babu Kunja Behari Basu, about to retire.—Mr. R. W. F. Shaw, Officiating Principal, Hooghly College, is confirmed in that appointment.

Weather and Crops in Bengal.—Rainfall during the week was general and in places moderately heavy. The recent rain and frost have deteriorated the prospects of rabi crops in some places. The return of wheat and cotton is estimated at 95 and 80 per cent., respectively, of normal crop. Cattle-disease reported from 11 districts. Fodder and water sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 11 districts, has fallen in 5, and is stationary in the remainder.

A Trade Mark Case.—At the High Court on Tuesday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen delivered judgment in the case of Smrath Shaw vs. L. E. Ralli and others. His Lordship dismissed the case with costs. This was a suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendants claiming certain sums of money as damages for bringing a suit in the police court against the plaintiff on a charge of counterfeiting trade marks. That case ended in the acquittal of the plaintiff. Hence this damage suit.

Conviction of a Husband.—On Tuesday, before Babu R. N. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore one Rajendro Chander Das, a low class Hindu of Bastopoker was charged with having mercilessly assaulted his girl wife. The wife without the knowledge and consent of her husband, had some time ago given some of her ornaments to her father on the occasion of her sister's marriage as presents. The father coming to know of this, few days later, after seriously assaulting her, turned her out of the house. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Oppressive Tuesday, Syed Depu... Babu Gopal Chander Mookerjee Deputy Magistrate of Alipore disposed of a case in which Babu Gopal Chander Mookerjee and his brother Nath Mondal, landlords of Matia were charged with having looted some standing paddy belonging to some of their tenants. As the complainants could not pay off their rents in time, the accused with a number of men forcibly entered the paddy fields and cut the standing crops grown by the tenants and carried them away. The Court found both the brothers guilty and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.

Railway Board.—The Railway Board is now in working order, and the legislation about to be taken up will place the constitution of the Railway Board upon legal bases. Among the officers of the Board are Mr. Upcott, President; Messrs. Wynne and Wood, members; Mr. Neville Priestley, Secretary; Messrs. Jacobson and Couchman, Under Secretaries, and Mr. Stanley Assistant Secretary. Mr. Shadbolt will continue as Director of Railway Construction, and Colonel Wilson will remain Director of Traffic till next year, when he will complete his pension service. Messrs. Coates and Bell are now on leave, and they will subsequently be posted to the Railway Administrations. It is notified that the address of the Office of the new Railway Board is No. 4 Government Place West.

E. B. S. Railway Dispute.—Mr. Beachcraft, the Land Acquisition Judge of Alipore delivered judgment in a land acquisition case in which the Government acquired on behalf of the E. B. S. Railway about four bighas of bare lands with a tank situated at Gobra belonging to Mrs. L. C. Neid for the extension of the E. B. S. Railway Chord Line between Kalkogachi and Gobra. The Land Acquisition Collector awarded Rs. 2849 and odd in all. Mrs. Neid not being satisfied with the award made by the Collector made a reference to the Judge on the ground that the lands acquired were highly valuable as the annual income from the lands almost amounted to the award made by the Collector and so she claimed Rs. 23550 plus statutory allowance. The Judge after hearing Babu Achhoy Kumar Bose who appeared for the claimant and the Government pleader awarded about Rs. 11500.

Sentences of Whipping.—Before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mahapatra, court Inspector, prosecuted one Mangroo, with a record of five previous convictions against his name, for committing theft from a cart of a bin of "Ghee" in Harrison Road. Accused was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and to a whipping of 12 stripes.—An old thief, named Mohamad Hossain, was prosecuted for committing theft of a pair of old shoes in Bara Bazar. Accused was placed before Moulvi Enzal Karim, third Presidency Magistrate, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a whipping of 15 stripes.—Before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, an Oriah servant employed in the firm of Messrs Osler and Co., was presented by Mr. Abdur Rahim, senior court Inspector for committing theft of a tumbler. Accused's house being searched by the police several articles, belonging to the firm were found out. Accused was sentenced to a whipping of 20 stripes.

The Utdangah Tragedy.—Mr. R. A. N. Sing, Police Magistrate, Sealdah, disposed of the case in which Nogenra Nath Raha, toll collector and his chaprasi, Buldeo were charged with causing the death of a boat dandy, who was drowned in the Utdangah canal. The Magistrate not being satisfied with the evidence in the case for the prosecution, and holding that the death of the deceased was due to accidental drowning, acquitted the accused.

Tea Duty.—We understand that the Government of India have, at the request of the Indian Tea Association, telegraphed to the Secretary of State to the effect that the present rate of the British import duty on tea has imposed a very serious burden on the tea industry; that it has checked progressive consumption, and that the trade is generally depressed. They further impress upon His Majesty's Government the urgent necessity for a substantial reduction in the duty in the forthcoming Budget.

Obituary.—Writes a Kalkina correspondent:—The eminent and popular poet Pandit Sishwar Vidyalankar, writer of Vijaini Kabya, Delhi. Mahatshab Kabya died on the 18th instant at about 1-30 p.m. His wife who was also very ill since a month, breathed her last at about 11-30 hours before the death of her husband. Both the dead bodies were carried on the same litter to the Tista river to be placed on the same pyre. Lovers of Sanscrit poems will certainly be grieved at this sad news. The age of the Pandit was over seventy.

Prosecution by Reuter's Telegram Company.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Reuter's Telegram Company one Abdul Majid, a servant of the complainant Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 225 realized by him on behalf of the firm on the 26th October last, from the Central Telegraph Office. Accused had absconded. He was arrested and placed on his trial. Accused was sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default three months' imprisonment.

Tramway Extension to Baraagore.—At the last Monday's Tramway sub-committee meeting of the Coessipore Chitpore Commissioners the following important Resolution was unanimously passed:—Resolved that there being an omission of mention of two points viz. that Rs. 10,000 be given to Calcutta Tramway Company Ltd., to strengthen the Talla Overbridge and that track rent be waived for ever provided they extend their lines via Shambazar, we ask the Chairman to put them in the text of the Resolution passed by the last Tramway Sub-Committee Meeting to make proceedings thereof correct.

A Gang Arrested.—For the last few months a number of burglaries and thefts were committed in the houses of several European gentlemen of Chowringhee, Park Street, Middleton Row, and other European quarters the culprits all along escaping undetected. At last the Commissioner of Police deputed Inspector Mohamed Ali of the Calcutta Detective Force to trace the culprits. Officers with great difficulty traced and arrested seven men and several valuable stolen articles such as those of the late Mr. G. D. S. and others placed on the list of the Commissioner of Police.

Inventions and Designs.—In respect of the under-mentioned inventions and designs Act of the Secretary during the week ending 19th February:—Suraj Narayan Works Department, Suraj Narayan draftsman, Calcutta, Improvement in the machinery of a miller applying a week ending 19th February:—Dr. Karl Kautz, Berlin, 10. Process for producing Burden Cam, employ of the United Provinces, India. Improvement in composite animals.—A patent agent, England. Imprinting typographic. Forbes, master Queen's Wharf, Victoria. Arranging relating to ships.—Frederick of Whitefield, Lancashire. Draught haling. Young Payne, Central Prov.

The following summary of the results of the crop season 1904-05 in India:—The aggregate figures, which, however, do not refer to the "zemindari" area of Madras (for which only fragmentary reports have been obtained and certain non-reporting tracts are approximately 19 million acres (5 per cent greater than last year and 30 per cent above the average) and nearly 34 million bales (10 per cent better than last year and 40 per cent above the average).

It is stated at St. Petersburg, that the death of the late Grand Duke Sergius was not a private ceremony. The Emperor and the leading members of the Imperial family will be absent. King Edward and the Prince of Wales called at Chesham House to express to Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, their condolences at the death of the Grand Duke Sergius.

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TELEGRAMS.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 17.

The Grand Duke Sergius was driving in the direction of the Kremlin and met a cab with two occupants which followed. A bomb was thrown immediately afterwards and blew the Grand Duke's carriage and horses to atoms. Both murderers were arrested, one grievously wounded. Several students have also been arrested. The Grand Duke had long been extremely unpopular.

The Grand Duke Sergius's head and legs were entirely severed from his body. The man who carried the head to hospital. One of the perpetrators exclaimed after being arrested that he did not care, as he had done his job. A band of students, distributing revolutionary proclamations afterwards, were brutally assaulted by the crowd.

London, Feb. 18.

The Tsar in a manifesto laments the death by the wicked hand of assassins of his uncle and friend, whose whole life had been devoted to the service of Ourselves and Fatherland.

An extraordinary sitting of the Council of the Empire was held to-day to consider the situation resulting from the assassination.

London, Feb. 18.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the strike there is again rapidly extending. Thirty thousand have rejoined the strike. The temper of the men on strike is regarded by the authorities as threatening. The troops of the previous period of the disturbance have been redeployed to the vicinity of the works, the Police renewing domiciliary visits and arresting the leaders of the strike.

London, Feb. 18.

The employees of the South Western Moscow, the Moscow-Kieffvorness and the Moscow-Kinskwindan Railways have struck, the traffic of the last is completely suspended and the others partially.

London, Feb. 18.

The leading Russian papers, while denouncing the assassination of Sergius, declare that the need of reforms is largely responsible as it promotes the revolutionary propaganda.

St. Petersburg is being flooded with revolutionary literature.

London, Feb. 19.

The King has ordered court mourning for a week for Grand Duke Sergius.

London, Feb. 19.

The St. Petersburg papers "Nashi Dani" and "Nasha Shizn" have been warned for the third time, and suspended for three months.

London, Feb. 19.

The alarm occasioned at St. Petersburg by the murder of Sergius is intensified by the scattering broadcast of violent revolutionary proclamations. Fresh strike troubles are announced from different parts of Russia.

London, Feb. 20.

The funeral of the late Grand Duke Sergius is fixed for the 23rd instant. It will practically be a private ceremony. The Emperor and the leading members of the Imperial family will be absent.

King Edward and the Prince of Wales called at Chesham House to express to Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, their condolences at the death of the Grand Duke Sergius.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and color calibration chart.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Ganga Govinda Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is transferred to Darjeeling. Babu K. N. M. Muterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave is posted to Dacca.

THE L. G. AT DURBHANGA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Darbhanga, Feb. 19.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with Lady Fraser, the Chief Secretary Mr. R. W. Carlyle, the Divisional Commissioner Mr. Lyon and staff arrived here in a special train at 5-12 in the evening of the 14th instant.

On the morning of the 5th His Honor accompanied by Lady Fraser visited the Anandabagh Palace and in the afternoon they inspected the Raj stable.

On account of bad weather nothing worthy of report was done in the morning of the 16th. At 1 p.m. His Honor with the Maharajah and Lady Fraser drove to Laheriasera to open the Victoria Town Hall.

Rai Ganga Pershad Singh Bahadur, a leading Zemindar of the town, who had already shown his generosity by giving the town a large school building and hospital, magnanimously undertook to remove a long felt want and provide Darbhanga with a town-hall as a memorial to the late Queen Empress.

This gracious offer was accepted. The present site was selected and the sanction of Government was obtained to its use for the erection of the Town Hall.

The plan of the building was prepared by Mr. E. G. Barton, A. M. I. C. E., Engineer, and the work of construction is now being carried on under his general supervision.

The Hall was designed to accommodate public meetings, and to be used for various other purposes. Building foundation work is now being completed.

On the 14th April 1902. The work was delayed for some time by the presence of the Maharajah and his suite.

Uttered, of course, in the necessary diplomatic phraseology one may imagine some such words as these coming from the lips of Tang Ta-jeu on the occasion of the first serious interview between him and Mr. Fraser.

It is difficult to see what reply the Foreign Office can make. It may be said that the Mission and the fighting that followed on its advance from Tuna was forced on us by the infringement of the Sikkim Convention.

China certainly signed that Convention and pressure might be put on her to observe the terms of it, but the Lhasa Convention was a very different thing.

Chinese diplomatists, like those of the Porte, have had a long experience in the business of playing off one Power against the other, and they are not likely to surrender the advantages they possess in this direction, unless some very definite gain to the country they represent is promised.

It is hardly within the power of the Indian Government to make such promises. Indeed if it comes to bargaining, the venue of the negotiations must be changed to Peking and London.

There can be little doubt that China would be willing to make concessions provided we offered her something in the shape of a guarantee against encroachments by other Powers in China Proper. But it is very doubtful whether any British Government would enter into another Far Eastern Alliance, for that it what any guarantee would come to.

Such is the mess into which Mr. Brodrick has landed the Indian Government.—Henry Newman in the "Englishman."

In connection with the disturbance which occurred at the Parsi Theatre near the Jail on the evening of the 5th instant, says the Kurraich paper a correspondent writes to say that while the "Deshi Natak Samaj" was giving a performance of "Ram Yogh" something in the play seems to have given offence to the Cutchis present, when some of them in the gallery rushed through the house and came up to the reserved seats where they broke a few chairs and a box and even struck some of the audience.

There was a stampede for the doors and for the stage, and great confusion and terror prevailed for some time. The police soon came up and after restoring order the performance was resumed.

Since then a series of prosecutions have been instituted in connection with the incident in the court of the City Deputy Collector.

The Dramatic Society have brought three charges against four of the Cutchis, under one of which warrants were issued. On the other hand the Cutchis have instituted various proceedings against members of the Town Police and the Dramatic Society.

The hearing of all the cases has been fixed for the 21st instant.

Tibetans. But it was very evident when the Mission reached Lhasa that the real Government of the country lay in the hands of the Chinese. The refusal, therefore of the Amban to sign the Convention at Lhasa placed the Government of India and Mr. Brodrick in a difficulty.

This difficulty has by no means been lessened by the publication of the Blue-book which shows the Home and Indian Governments at loggerheads with regard to one of the most important terms of the Convention.

We were to hold the Chumbi Valley for a period of seventy five years, during which time the Tibetans were supposed to be paying the indemnity. This was according to the arrangement made by Colonel Young-husband with the Te Rimpoche and other high Tibetan officials, and its practical result was the annexation of the Chumbi Valley to British India.

But Mr. Brodrick insisted on the indemnity being reduced by a very large sum and a practical promise being made to the Tibetans that we would retire from Chumbi after three years. In other words the Convention has already lost much of such value as it had. The annexation of Chumbi would have shown both the Chinese and the Tibetans that whoever might be governing Tibet we had certainly gained something as the result of the Mission.

The Valley commands the only really practicable route into India from Eastern Tibet and the military advantage thus gained would have more than counterbalanced Russian intrigue at Lhasa, supposing that the Tibetans had decided not to abide by the Convention.

It will now be seen what a strong hand Tang Taji holds. In any case, he would always have been in a position to point out to the Foreign Office in India that the Mission was despatched to Lhasa without any reference to Chinese feelings in the matter, and that if the Indian Government believed that the Tibetans and not the Chinese were supreme in Tibet why this anxiety to get the Chinese signature to the Convention.

But it is no longer possible for Mr. Fraser to speak in this way. He has got to induce the Chinese Government, through its agent Mr. Tang, to make a solemn promise not to allow any foreign Power, excluding ourselves, to gain any kind of footing in Tibet.

Such a promise, Tang Ta-jeu can only give publicly through Mr. Brodrick's British Cabinet through Mr. Brodrick's public declaration of his desire to sign the Convention in Tibet.

It is so patent that it has two, of its most important bayonets, which seems to be the only reason why it has not been signed.

certain to succeed. In plain words you are now asking the Chinese Government to sign away its rights over Tibet. Not only do you offer us no concessions in return, but you have of your own accord broken the only weapon with which you could threaten us.

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ASSAULT OF A SHAHEB.

On Tuesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Abdur Rahim the chief court Inspector prosecuted one Tikaram a durwan in the employ of Mr. Frank, for voluntarily causing hurt to his master by means of a dangerous weapon to wit "a latih," by striking him on the head.

Complainant in his examination said, "I saw the accused there. I was weaving a hat at the time. I struck the durwan with a newspaper as he was asleep. I then went away and came back half an hour after. As I was entering the office, the accused struck me with this stick (identified) on the back of my head. I became unconscious. I regained consciousness, I saw the 'topee.' I then went to a chemist's shop. The accused was in my employ for seven days. I am still nervous from the effects of the blow."

Accused on being questioned by the court pleaded not guilty to the charge and said "Shahab" gave me two slaps on my two cheeks. I stood up. He then gave me two kicks. I demanded my wages saying that he was not good master and that no servant could work under him."

Court:—When you went to the "shahab" and demanded wages, what did the "shahab" say? Accused:—shahab said "khara rawo soon."

Babu Lalit Mohun Dey pleader for the defence then cross-examined the complainant. Q.—Is this happened up stairs? Ans.—No.

Q.—Is it not a fact that as the man demanded wages, you rushed towards him and you fell down? Ans.—No.

Another witness named Gobaridhon was then examined for the prosecution. He said:—I remember the 10th instant. Accused Tikaram was the durwan. I saw the accused beating the "shahab." The "shahab" fell down. The accused struck him from behind.

The "shahab" had a "topee" on. The man struck with a stick on the "topee." This is the "danda" (identified). I lifted the "shahab" up. "Shahab" was unconscious for 3 or 4 minutes. When the "shahab" regained consciousness he inquired of the man. I told him that the man had fed. I was sent out to find him. I found him in Radha Bazar. I caught hold of him. He twisted my arm and I let go the hold. I did not see anything when the "shahab" first entered into the gate of the office.

After his cross-examination Mr. Abdur Rahim, the court Inspector read out to the court the certificate given by the doctor as to the injuries and also said that the doctor was not present in court.

The pleader for the defence then said that he had no witnesses. The pleader then addressed the court briefly. He said that the accused had been dozing. His master poked him with a newspaper. And this was sufficient for the assault.

His worship then sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOW DOES THE MOSQUITO BITE?

Prof. John B. Smith of Rutgers College writes the "Science" on a statement by Professor Washburn in that periodical questioning the accuracy of a figure of Anopheles in the act of biting. The figure in question was shown in the mosquito exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, and was an accurate copy of a plate in the work of Nuttall and Shipley on Anopheles, its structure and habits. Professor Smith read Professor Washburn's protest, and tried to recall his own experience with Anopheles, particularly at Cape May, where "Anopheles crucians" was plentiful in 1903.

LAST OF THE MOGHAL KINGS.

NEGLECTED GRAVE AT RANGOON.

For some time past a question of grave importance has been agitating the minds of the members of the Mahomedan community of Rangoon. This question has to do with the resting place of the remains of Bahadur Shah, the ex-King of Delhi, last of the proud old line of the Moghals, which, sad to relate, have lain not only unhonoured and unshrouded in an obscure plot of ground in the confines of the city, but which have been virtually dishonoured. "We have all the facts of the case before us," wrote the "Rangoon Gazette" last week, "which we shall briefly relate, and we are sure that now the attention of Sir Hugh Barnes has been publicly called to the matter, he will see that instant action is taken, and that the wishes of the loyal Mahomedan subjects of this city to be allowed to honour the tomb of an illustrious Mahomedan ruler are gratified. True Bahadur Shah was an exile, and, according to Government, he deserved punishment for the share he took in the Mutiny. But there are extenuating circumstances. At the very time when the fate of the Europeans in Delhi hung in the balance, the news was conveyed to Bahadur Shah that the British had gone forth from Calcutta, which, in his death, would humble to dust the House of Timur, in other words, that the Government had decided to bring to an end his dynasty by refusing to nominate a successor to him. The old King, whose hopes of perpetuating his line had been thus dashed to the ground, would have been almost superhuman had he remained loyal to the Government and refused to strike a blow in his own favour. We know that he struck a blow, without success, that he was taken prisoner, and exiled to Burma. Bahadur Shah arrived in Rangoon in the beginning of 1858, and he had not long to remain in exile. A poor broken spirited man with scarcely anything to live for, he died four years afterwards in the same city. At that time probably feeling very high, we can quite conceive it should have been so, and since Bahadur Shah had been convicted and was looked upon as one of the ringleaders of the Mutiny, little heed was paid to his remains. He was interred in an ordinary grave in Cantonments at that time some distance from Rangoon Town proper, and for a long space of time he was forgotten almost by those of his own race living here who, if they knew anything of the circumstances of his common burial did not dare to air their grievance in public.

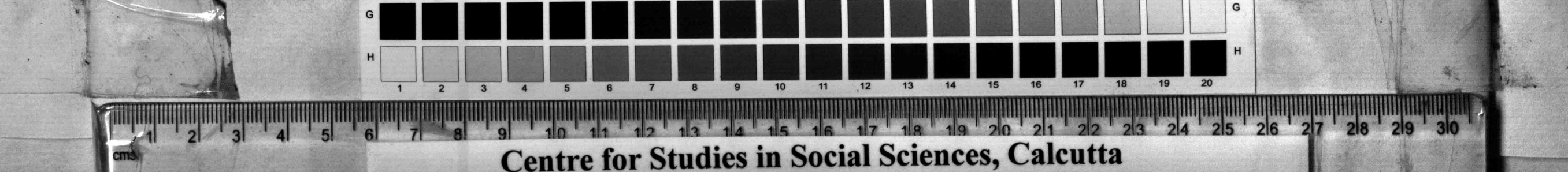
NEAR A TENNIS GROUND.

But in the beginning of October, 1903, there came to Rangoon Mr. A. S. Rafiqi, of Nurpur, Kangra, in the Punjab, a well-known writer in Urdu and Persian, and anxious to discover traces of Bahadur Shah and his descendants, he sought out the grave of the ex-King. A record has been preserved of the spot whereon the grave was situated and Mr. Rafiqi had no difficulty in tracing it. He found it in the compound of one of the cantonment bungalow, near a tennis ground on one side and a horse-training circuit on the other. Mr. Rafiqi felt it a pity, as an insult to the memory of the last of the Moghals, and to the Mahomedans of India. He took steps immediately to represent the facts of the case to the Local Government, in the hope that action would be taken to mark the resting place of the ex-King in a befitting manner. Mr. Rafiqi had an interview with Sir Hugh Barnes, which, however, did not prove successful. Sir Hugh was asked to permit him to do what he did not care to move in such a matter just then. Mr. Rafiqi next addressed an open letter to Lord Curzon from Bahadur Shah Zafar, and published it in almost all the vernacular papers of India, and a translation in some of the English journals, and the letter drew the sympathy of Mahomedans from all parts of the world. In consequence Mr. C. S. Ahmed Islamabadi, of Rangoon, undertook to erect a small monument at his own expense, if a sufficient portion of land surrounding the grave could be purchased from the owner. Mr. Dawson, and the Local Government would allow the erection. Mr. Dawson asked a heavy price for the land, apparently thinking the whole plot was to be bought, including the bungalow, but as it was feared that the sanction of the Government could not be obtained to erect a monument, no definite answer was given. Further correspondence ensued between Mr. Rafiqi and the Government with regard to the matter. The last letter received from the Lieutenant-Governor in May last year stated that enquiries were being made as to the ownership of the compound in which the tomb was situated, and that Government were considering the question of maintaining the tomb of the last King of Delhi. Since that time nothing further has been heard from Government.

THE DESCENDANTS OF EMPERORS.

The Mahomedans of Rangoon are anxious to be allowed by Government to purchase from Mr. Dawson a strip of land enclosing the grave in question of sufficient area to permit of a monument worthy of the memory of Bahadur Shah being erected over it, and a space thereabout being railed in which will provide accommodation for several Mahomedans at a time who may wish to pay their respects to the last King of Delhi. This we think is a request the Government cannot refuse.

It might be urged that it is a matter for the descendants of Bahadur Shah to interest themselves in. This is practically impossible for those descendants are in poor plight today and they are powerless to act. Amongst the descendants of Bahadur Shah in Rangoon are his grandson Prince Jamsheer Bakht, son of Crown Prince Jawan Bakht, who draws a pension of from Rs. 300 to 400 per mensem; his son Prince Shah Abbas, who draws a pension of Rs. 125 per mensem, and his son Moazzam Sultan, who is a clerk under an advocate of Rangoon. It can be seen, at once, that these men are too poor to undertake the work of commemorating in a befitting manner the resting place of the remains of their great ancestors." The "Rangoon Gazette" concludes with an appeal: "We therefore trust that this representation of the situation will induce the Lieutenant-Governor to reconsider the matter and to give the Mahomedans of Rangoon that which they ask for. It will be but an extension of the generous policy of Lord Curzon in restoring the glories of the ancient buildings and shrines of India and in securing for Sir Hugh Barnes, on the eve of his retirement, the heartfelt thanks of every Mahomedan throughout the country. It will be a fitting act of grace to mark the last few months of his successful term as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma."





THE TSAR.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Since Sunday last the interest of the world has centred round the Emperor of Russia to the exclusion of all else.

This, unfortunately, is not precisely the same thing as his personal predilections might seem to indicate; fortunately also, the strength of his character alone cannot save the problem before him.

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His father was not wholly exempt from blame in the matter. From his earliest childhood Nicholas was left untrained in the various responsibilities which in due course were to fall upon his shoulders.

But Nicholas II ascended a throne which the murmurs of dissatisfaction had long been audible. His father, by a wish of character, had been able to crush down the revolt, though Russia that he

strong man he will, before all other considerations, have to be, and it is clear that in Nicholas Russia has a sovereign whose equal for irresolution it would be hard to find.

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