

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY JUNE 4 1905.

CHYAVANA PRAS

Far Surpasses

COD LIVER OIL.

Its action is unrivalled

in nourishing and strengthening the system and eradicating diseases of LUNGS, HEART, THROAT and other ORGANS.
It is a **sovereign remedy** for Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Phthisis, Susceptibility of Cold and other complaints of Lungs and Throat.
It **radically cures** Nervous Debility, Prostration, Brainfag and similar complaints due to any cause or causes.
It **purifies the blood**, gives tone to the WEAK CONSTITUTION, corrects the LIVER, creates GOOD APPETITE, and makes a NEW AND HAPPY MAN.

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"I am very glad to say that the bottle of CHYAVANA PRAS, which I got from you a month ago, has done me much good. It has checked the SLOW TENDENCY TO FEVER which troubled me, and the SHAKING OF HAND owing to NERVOUS DEBILITY is somewhat less. Please send me another bottle to last for a month."

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For Rs. 82-8.



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We shall select our best Harmoniums at reduced rates for six months only. Our best Mohin Flutes, formerly sold at Rs. 35, now to be had for Rs. 25 only.

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Sir Mehta's Welcome Address.
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Hon. Mr. Parekh's Presidential Address.
The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar's Address.
Indian Ladies' Conference.
Mrs. Ranade's Speech.
Mohamedan Educational Conference.
Mr. Morison's Presidential Address.
Industrial Exhibition.
The Hon. Mr. D. Thacker's Speech.
H. E. Lord Lamington's Speech.
H. E. Lady Lamington's Speech.
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GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF PAUL & SON'S
Guaranteed for 3 years and the only original, genuine and best harmonium in the market. When purchasing please look at the spelling of the word MOHON—our Registered Trade Mark and the name of PAUL & SONS in bright gold, without which none is genuine.
PRICES
No. 1. to F, 3 stops, Single reeds, in box... Rs. 36
No. 2. C to C, 3 stops, do ornamental case... Rs. 40
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No. 4. Do. Do. Superior... Rs. 65
All orders executed per V. P. P. On receipt of Rs. 5 in advance. Illustrated catalogues free on application to the sole Manufacturer.
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Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Cleanser is the most effective combination of Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.



A prompt and powerful alterative and Depurator acting directly upon the blood & Glandular System.
The distressing poison of Syphilis with its primary, secondary or tertiary symptoms is speedily relieved. It is of particular service in syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic affections of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia, Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Female complaints, Goitre, Liver complaints and Pimples.
It has the power of causing the elimination of Mercury from the system. This essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the arterial blood of putrid humours, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of health.

One trial will convince you of the utility of this medicine.
CAUTION—Always ask you Druggist for POWELL'S Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla and be sure you get the genuine which bears our Trade Mark.
Bottle Rs. 1-10-0.
N. P. POWELL, & CO.,
Chemists,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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WILL FIT WRIST OF ANY SIZE

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Repairs of every description done at the shortest notice.
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THAT RENOWNED SWAMI DHARMANANDA MAHABHARATI

who has studied both European and Indian Chemistry and has got some knowledge in testing the medicine properties of drugs and Pharmaceutical preparations, and on examining our VIGOR PILLS, writes to us that

"In chemical process of both the system it is found to be the best and most efficacious medicine of the kind," and that

Vigor Pills

BRING ABOUT MARVELLOUS RESULTS

In Physical Lassitude, Nervous Debility,
Prostration, Wasting Diseases
and Convalescent.

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
"It is an excellent pill for Nervous Debility and Wasting Diseases."

SOME YOUNG SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

Being advised by the Swami, used the VIGOR PILLS and
95 percent of them have spoken too highly of the Pills.

DR. MODHOOSOODUN COOPTO

Of Madras, writes:—"Your VIGOR PILLS is an excellent medicine for Nervous Debility and Loss of Manhood. It improves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures Acidity, Flatulence and Diarrhoea. It is also a good medicine of Sleeplessness. Kindly send one phial more to complete my cure."

PRICE RS. 2 PER PHIAL.

Manager, Bharat Vaisajyanilaya,
Shambazar, Calcutta.

Awardeed Gold Medal at the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition 1904, for the Excellence of our Ayurvedic Medicines.



A marvellous remedy for Plague. Halmadipanas kam for all kinds of plague fevers in 2 sizes, prices Re. 1 and As. 10.

Satadhou Ghritam, to be rubbed over the plague bubos in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

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Telegraphic Address: "Pandit," Madras.
The Madras Ayurvedic Laboratory,
168, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

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JEWELLERY, PODDARY SHOP.

Rampur-Boalia, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.



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 cost.

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Haliganah, 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 truly worthy in his dealings with his customers.
(Sd.) Nil Kant Majumder, Prof. or, Presidency College.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THE BUYERS OF MOHIN FLUTES

Beware of Worthless imitations.

THE

MOHIN FLUTE



Awarded Gold Medal at the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition.

PLEASE LOOK AT THE SPELLING

MOHIN BROS.

and also the photo of the inventor

ON THE INSTRUMENT.

1. It having appeared that the public are deceived by some unprincipled trader offering WORTHLESS IMITATION
2. MOHIN BROS., the most respectfully CAUTION THE PUBLIC that genuine MOHIN FLUTE can be had only from MOHIN BROS. at Nos. 3 and 4 Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Price of the Mohin Flutes

Mohin flute 3 octave 3 steps F to F — Rs. 35
Do. " " " C to C — 40
Do. superior mellowtone gold mounted best finish — 45
Mohin flute 3 octave 4 stops 2 sets Reeds — 60
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Do. 3 1/2 octave 6 stops 3 sets Reeds — 150
Do. 3 1/2 octave 6 stops 2 sets Reeds — 90
Do. 3 1/2 octave 4 stops — 20
Catalogue free on application



Loss of Hair and Ugly Baldness

Is cured by a persistent use of our World-renowned KESHANJAN OIL. By a regular use for toilet purpose, it will stop falling hair, remove crust, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the hair-roots with energy and nourishment and make the hair grow upon a healthy scalp in a luxuriant manner. Millions of India's best people—the aristocracy and the gentry and ladies of respectable household, use our KESHANJAN OIL for toilet and medical purposes. Write for "Keshanjan Diary" which contains thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5. 3 Phials Rs. 2-8. Packing and postage As. 11.

Sandow The Perfect Man.

SANDOW the giant who visited Calcutta recently is hailed a perfect man, because he is free from all physical vice and immorality. The attainment in his physical perfectness is adequately exemplified as his strong, stout, muscular constitution. The smallest sinews and muscles of Sandow show strength and energy. The want of this strength and energy is called Nervous debility. If you are in a wretched state of health, due to Nervous Exhaustion, loss of sexual and vital powers or by excessive alcoholic indulgences lose no time to use our RATI-BILAS or the pills for Nervous Debility. You will find these Pills to be just the thing required in the treatment of all forms of Nervous weakness.

Price for two weeks and two kinds of oils Rs. 4. Packing and postage As. 7.

ASOKARISHTA

cure Dysmenorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhoea, Hysteria, Anemia, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Encometrites, Sterility, Nervous Irritability, Pelvic tumour, Displacement of the Uterus, Colic pain, General Debility, and many other painful diseases peculiar to the weaker sex. It is a safe remedy for use after delivery and prevents the patient from catching puerperal fever and other maladies of the kind. Price per phial with a box of pills Rs. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 7.

Kabiraj NAGEN DRA NATH SEN,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,

18-19 Lower Chit pur Road, Calcutta.

Kuntaline.

A delightful Perfumed Oil for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. It has already acquired an extensive sale all over India and has been a great favourite with the Ladies of our country. It is the purest and the finest Perfume and the most efficacious Hair Grower in the market and you can not obtain a better hair oil for ten times the money.

Sweet Scented — — Rs. 1 0
Vily Scented — — Rs. 1 8
Rose Scented — — " 10
Yasmin Scented — — " 12

Delkosh

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

Price per Bottle one Rupee only.

Tambuline.

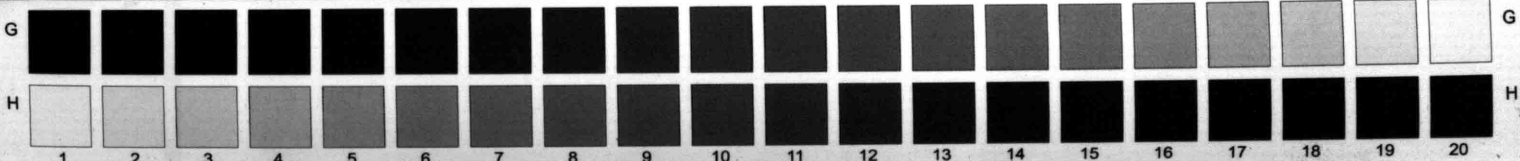
It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk, Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel user will find it a necessity and a luxury indeed.

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only.

H. BOSE, Perfumer.

62 Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA

Telegraphic Address
Delkosh' Calcutta



Correspondence

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Omega.—Chota Jagulia (24 Perganahs)—com-
plains that either too young or too old
Chowkidars are appointed in his village,
that the rates of the Chowkidari tax are
very high, that the tax is realized with
a rigour unknown, perhaps, anywhere in
Bengal and that even people who can
hardly make two ends meet are taxed and
oppressed beyond measure. The attention
of the S. D. O. of Baraset is invited
in the matter.

INDIA HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—I see from certain announcements in
the papers that a liberal-minded Indian
gentleman has proposed to start a hostel or
home for Indian youths in London. To
give the kind donor the credit due to him
for his kind intentions I would call it a
home and not a hostel. No doubt the ques-
tion of finding proper homes for Indian
youths in England has been discussed for
some time past, but I am afraid the solution
of the problem arrived at is not likely to
meet with success and I would give my rea-
son as briefly as possible.

The home in Highgate is not expected to
give any facility to the hundreds of young
Indian students who stay at Glasgow, Edin-
burgh, Cambridge and Oxford. I know
very few stay at Oxford, but the students
who stay at the different places mentioned
above would number quite 200 or more.

Again, that home is not likely to afford
facility to the Indians studying at Wren's
Institution in London because the distance
between the home and the institute would
be unmanageable. So the home still be of
service only to the law students and plea-
sure-seekers who are not particular about
time.

The moderate charge of the home will be
of incalculable advantage to poor students,
but such students are likely to be spoilt in
the company of the more fortunate ones liv-
ing in the same home.

Indians of the present day are not held
in the same esteem as their past generations
were, in English society. It should be the
primary object of all of us, by every possible
means, to educate the minds of Englishmen
with regard to Indian politics, morals and
literature etc. Indians should spread all
over the country and disseminate their views
freely amongst the people. At the same
time Indians should mix freely with English
men and within the short space of their stay-
ing in England they should try to be as
much English as possible, barring the Eng-
lish vices. But I am afraid a home in
England intended for Indians alone would
not serve either purpose. The few Indians,
who would find shelter in that home, would
remain as much Indian as possible, they
would contract petty debts amongst them-
selves and eventually run to law courts that
will be deplorable.

In London, Cambridge and other
centres of education there are
Indian societies where students
meet occasionally and at such places
students get the advantage of courting the
company of superior persons. Certainly these
societies can be improved upon and that is
what should be our object instead of start-
ing something novel.

From time to time young Indian students
have been put under the charge of well-
known English and Indian people, but the
young men on arriving at the free soil of
England wish to be freed from all surveil-
lance.

In my experience I found young Indians
just landed in England spoilt more by
their fellow-countrymen who had acquired
some English tests and habits of dubious
quality, than by Englishmen, and I do not
think it is at all desirable to let Indian
youths of all classes and all purses ruin to-
gether in London.

Cuttack S. C. Roy.
May 28, 1905.

Mofussil News.

Haripur (Pubna), May 30.

At about 1 a.m., on the 27th instant,
a big dacoity was committed in the
house of one Moum Poddar of this village.
The Poddar was sleeping on the verandah
of a large thatched house. A babe born to
his daughter a few days ago was also sleep-
ing on the other side of the verandah and
his wife inside the house. Suddenly some
of the dacoits rushed upon the man, wrapped
him round by the mosquito-curtain that hung
over him and gave him severe blows all over
his body. Thus attacked unawares, the
Poddar could only utter a groan, which
roused his wife. The wife thereupon opened
the door to see what the matter was outside.
The door being opened, some of the dacoits
rushed into the house, caught hold of the
woman and gave her a good many kicks so
as to squeeze out of her the information as
to where the treasure of the house is kept.
But as the woman did not know where it
was kept she could not enlighten the dacoits
on the matter. They then began to search
the house while two or three began beating
the Poddar severely with bamboo clubs to
know where his riches lay hidden. Almost
dead with beating he pointed to them the
place where his riches lay concealed. All
this time some of the dacoits were guarding
the houses of the neighbouring inhabitants
so that they may not come out. One of the
neighbours, however, succeeded in coming
out and ran about shouting for help. Babu
Shushil Kumar, brother of Mr. A. Chow-
dhury, Bar-at-Law, with some other men
rushed to the rescue, but before their ar-
rival at the place, the culprits decamped
with some 500 Rupees in cash and ornaments.
The Poddar is severely hurt. The police
from Chastmohor came the next day. En-
quiry is going on, but no clue has yet been
found.

CONTRACTED NEURALGIA DURING THE WAR.

"I had a bad case of neuralgia which I
contracted during the war. I tried several
kinds of medicine but they did me no good
until a friend of mine recommended Cham-
berlain's Pain Balm which gave me imme-
diate relief. I have had no trouble since
and must say that I find Chamberlain's Pain
Balm a fine liniment. I have since used it
for other troubles and always with good
results."—J. Viljoen, Jacobsdal, Transvaal.
For sale by
All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

KHULNA FOREST CASE
REFERENCE.

(No. 2052 Cr. Dated the 22nd,
December 1904.)

Mr. B. C. Mitra Esqr., C. S., Sessions
Judge, Khulna, in submitting the records
of the case, Emperor vs. Messrs Ali Shaik
and others, (Sec. 25, Act VII. of 18/8)
to the Registrar of the High Court,
Appellate Side, Calcutta, wrote as follows
under date, Jessore, the 1st. December,
1904:—

"Sir,—Under section 438, Act V of 1898,
I have the honour to herewith transmit
the records of the case noted in the margin
to be laid before the High Court with the
following report:—

"(2). The facts of the case are these:—
On the 25th. August last, a forest officer
submitted, to the Deputy Magistrate in
charge of Bagirhat Sub-division, a report
against 7 persons, alleging that they had
committed an offence under Section 25 of
the Forest Act, by illicitly removing some
"sundri" poles. The report was submitted
through the Deputy Conservator of Forests
at Khulna, who, on the 5th, September,
instead of forwarding it to the Deputy Ma-
gistrate of Bagirhat, sent it to the District
Magistrate of Khulna, with an unsigned
endorsement that "the Magistrate will kindly
try this case at Sarankhola on the 18th." On
the 6th, September, the District Magis-
trate took cognizance of the offence, and
in directing the prosecution of the accused
persons, passed the following order. "Issue
summons on prosecution witnesses and
accused to appear before me at Sarankhola
on 18-9-04. Issue also notice on police at
Morrelgunj to produce the accused with their
defence witnesses on that day, if there is
any". On the date fixed, at Sarankhola,
the 7 accused persons were summarily tried
and convicted under Section 25 of the Forest
Act, and sentenced to two months' rig-
orous imprisonment each.

"(3). The order recommended for revision
is the above conviction and sentence on the
18th. September. The whole order is illegal
and improper.

"(4). My reasons are:—(1) The offence
purports to be one under Section 25 (j). But
under that clause the forest produce, the
removal of which is constituted an offence,
must be of a Reserved Forest. There is
absolutely no evidence that it was so. No
doubt it was a summary trial; but the ele-
ments necessary to make up the defence
must appear on the record; and the evidence
nowhere shows that it was a Reserved For-
est.

"(3). The accused were not given reason-
able opportunities to defend themselves,
either by the obtaining of legal assistance
or by the production of witnesses. The
Magistrate is, no doubt, quite positive to the
contrary; but, admittedly, as the Magis-
trate's remarks show, it is the wilful
memory of the Magistrate's Peshkar that is
responsible for that position. The undoubt-
ed circumstances appearing on the record
prove with reasonable certainty that the ac-
cused were precluded by them from properly
defending themselves. The trial was admit-
tedly held on a Forest steamer at Sarankhola
whose distance from the District or any Sub-
Divisional Headquarters does not appear.
Though summons were served upon the ac-
cused on the 13th September (the case be-
ing fixed for the 18th), yet they were then
at their houses in the District of Backer-
gunge, and not in their temporary forest
residence, which, according to the Magis-
trate, is 5 miles from the place of trial; and
it was through the Sub-Divisional Officer
of Perorepur that the processes were served;
and what is of more immediate importance
to the present issue, the Morrelgunj police
had orders to "produce them." The
"perwana" on the Morrelgunj police was
issued on the 8th September. I sent for
that "perwana" and the return to it showing
how it was executed; but the Magistrate
reports that they are not forthcoming. But
so far as clear, that though the case properly
belonged to Bagirhat, the District Magis-
trate in spite of his other absorbing pre-
occupations, took upon himself the trial of it,
and this fact and the urgency of the case
were duly notified to the Deputy Magistrate
of Perorepur upon the summonses he was
requested to serve. It may be safely held
that the same was due with the Morrelgunj
police upon whom the District Magistrate,
as their immediate superior, had more hold
than upon the Perorepur Deputy Magistrate.
The petitioners allege that simultaneously
with the service of summons upon them, they
were arrested by the police—of course, they
can not say of what place—and were kept
in boat in custody of constables, till they
were produced before the Magistrate at the
time of the trial. To this the only answer
which that officer gives is that he is not
aware of the men being in police custody;
which, no doubt, is true. The petitioners'
version is so entirely consistent with the
expected result of the Magistrate's order,
and so utterly inconsistent, in the face of
that order, with any other state of things,
that I hold it to be correct. The same order
which directed the Morrelgunj police to
produce the accused, also directed them to
produce their witnesses if any. There is
nothing on the record to show that any
attempt was made by the police in the
latter direction. Indeed, it is difficult to see
how any such attempt could have been made.
How could the police arrest—for production
can hardly mean anything else—people,
even if the accused said that they were his
witnesses: people against whom even the
allegation of the commission of an offence
was wanting: people upon whom no sum-
monses had been ordered or served? It,
therefore, comes to this, that the men were
after the summons-serving, and produced,
at the time of trial before the Ma-
gistrate, at Sarankhola. How could they
produce themselves of legal assistance? How
could they produce witnesses? No doubt,
only to be factious in the Broddingmang
which the accused, in a summary trial held
make their defence, would be to call jacksals
as witnesses, and engage howling tigers as
lawyers; but the exaggerations of advocacy
apart, enough appears from the sober un-

NO COMPETITION.

The uniform success of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the
relief and cure of bowel complaints both in
children and adults has brought it into almost
universal use, so that it is practically without
a rival, and as everyone who has used it
knows, is without an equal. Sold by
All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

deniable facts on record to justify the in-
ference that the accused were, as a matter
of result of the Magistrate's orders, seriously
handicapped in their defence to the point of
having to go without it. In any case, the
Magistrate proceeded in a different manner
with the prosecution. On the 6th Septem-
ber, he ordered summonses to be served
upon the prosecution witnesses who are all
men of the Forest Department, one being
the Forester, and the other two, boatmen,
and who could be easily produced by the
Deputy Conservator of Forests; while he
ordered the police to produce defence wit-
nesses, whatever that may mean. If both
parties had been asked to produce their own
witnesses, and the accused merely summoned,
left free, and not ordered to be produced by
the police, the matter would have been quite
different.

"(5). The above three grounds relate to
the "illegality" of the trial and the convic-
tion. There are other circumstances, appear-
ing on the record, pointing to the "improp-
riety" connected with certain salient as-
pects of the case. (1) In the usual course of
things, the case would have gone to the Sub-
Divisional Magistrate of Bagirhat, for trial.
It is not the contention that the Dis-
trict Magistrate can not himself try any
case he chooses. But the manner in which
the usual course was interrupted calls for
notice. The endorsement, which, even,
is unauthenticated, on the report ad-
dressed to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate
of Bagirhat, and below the memo dated the 5th, September, of Sir
Henry Farington, "the Magistrate will
kindly try this case at Sarankhola on the 18th,"
is clearly responsible, as the Magis-
trate's order of the following day shows,
for the Magistrate's decision as to the offi-
cer who was to try the case, as to the place
where he was to try it, as to the time
when he was to try it. It was not a case
in which a local trial was expedient, as it
was for trial of bad livelihood cases. Nor was
it a case in which local inspection was ne-
cessary. I do not say that the suggestion
as to time and place, made by the prosecut-
ing officer, as the Deputy Conservator ad-
mittedly was, was made with a view to de-
prive the accused of legal assistance. But
there is no doubt that it had that effect;
and the impression, however ground-
less, that is likely to be created, is that
the Magistrate mindful of the conveniences
of the prosecution, and heedless of the de-
fence, was led to act in the way he did. If
prosecutor had made a petition in court,
and the Magistrate after hearing the other
side, had come to his decision, no exception
to it could have been taken. But judicial
order on one-sided departmental suggestions,
and made behind the back of the party af-
fected by them, can hardly claim to be proper.

"(2). The trial of an accused person, under
the shadow and shelter of the prosecution,
is hardly likely to inspire confidence. An al-
leged forest offence, tried on board a forest
steamer, with a high forest official conducting
the prosecution, and under circumstances of
time and place adjusted to that official's
convenience, and of his—I should not, per-
haps, say dictation, but unquestionably ac-
cepted choosing, is not exactly a spectacle
calculated to re-assure the accused of im-
partial justice. I do not, by this, mean,
in the slightest degree, to cast any reflec-
tion upon the impartiality of the Magistrate,
or the honesty of the prosecution. To both
I am prepared to give their full share of
credit for zeal and devotion to duty accord-
ing to their light. I am only referring to how
it would strike the accused and the mass of
the unconcerned and on-looking public. In
support of the above two grounds, I venture
to refer to the opinion expressed by the
High Court on more occasions than one,
that next only to impartial administration
of justice is the due appreciation of the im-
portance of the principle that care should
be taken to see that people feel that justice
is impartially administered.

"6. For the above reasons, I beg to re-
commend that the order complained of be
set aside. Should the Hon'ble Court consid-
er a re-trial necessary, I would recommend
that it be held at Bagirhat or Perorepur by
the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of either
place.

"7. The District Magistrate did not sub-
mit any explanation on the grounds of mo-
tion; but he has submitted his remarks on
certain allegations made on oath, before me,
by the petitioners, extracts from which
were sent to him. These remarks are sub-
mitted as they are received."

REGISTRATION REPORT OF ASSAM.

The Resolution of the Chief Commissioner
of Assam on the Registration Report of the
province for the years 1902, 1903, and 1904,
says that the statistics included in the Re-
port show that the volume of registration
business in Assam is increasing rapidly.
Compared with the corresponding period end-
ing 1901-1902 the number of deeds registered
in the triennium ending 1904 increased by
more than 25 per cent. The rate of increase
of the preceding triennium was only 6 per
cent and of the last but one preceding trien-
nium about 16 per cent. These figures indi-
cate that we are reverting to an increase,
which seems to be normal, but was disturbed
by depressing influences during the triennium
ending 1901-1902. Mortgages of both classes
increased by 15 per cent and sales of land by
18 per cent. During the triennium crops
have been generally satisfactory, and the large
number of land transfers may perhaps
be accepted as an indication of business ac-
tivity which accompanies prosperity. The Chief
Commissioner would, however, have been
glad to find in the Report some examination
with reference to particular districts of the
effect of seasonal and crop
variations on the number of documents re-
gistered. He desires that future reports
should contain some reference to this im-
portant subject. To the total number (164,444)
of registrations effected in the province the
Surma Valley contributed no less than 145,
727, of which 84 per cent belonged to the
Sylhet district.

BEWARE OF A COUGH.

Now is the time to get rid of that cough,
for if you let it hang on no one can tell
what the end may be. Others have been
cured of their coughs very quickly by using
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Why not
you? For sale by
All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

M tters Commercial

The Mineral Syndicate, Bombay, have been
granted by the authorities a prospecting li-
cense for bauxite and allied minerals in the
Balaghat district of the Central Provinces.

Operations in connection with the next
sugarcane crop in Bengal are in progress in
the Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore, Howrah,
Nadia, Murshidabad, Gaya Shahabad, Saran,
Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Sonthal Parganas,
Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, and Palamau dis-
tricts. The crop is generally doing well and
if the season continues favourable there
ought to be a good outturn when the harvest
season comes round.

In connection with this year's Bengal jute
crop we see it officially reported that in the
Rajshahi district there has been a large in-
crease in the area sown with the crop. In
the Khulna district jute sowings are esti-
mated at 70 per cent. The crop is doing
well throughout the jute-growing districts.
The only unfavourable reports being from
the Jalpaiguri district, which reports some
damage to the seedlings from rain and from
the Mymensingh district, where they have
also suffered from excessive rain.

The Indian Geological Department pro-
poses to publish a special report on the
manganese ore deposits of India as a result
of the special examination being made of
these tracts by an officer of the Depart-
ment. The occurrences of the mineral in
the Central Provinces have already been
studied; the survey there covering the Nag-
pur, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Balaghat,
Mandla, Seoni and Jabulpore districts
which are at present being worked for their
manganese ore deposits.

According to an official report the work-
ing of the garnet mines in the Jaspura-Jedana
and Bhini estates in the Ajmer-Merwara
district has been leased to an Indian gentle-
man of Dhar in Jaipur. The Government
royalty is at the rate of one anna per rupee.
The authorities of the district have also
granted contracts for garnet mining at Deolia,
Paolia, Ratakote, Chundma and Kharwa, all
places in the same district. Other mineral
operations in progress in the Ajmer-Merwara
district include mining for asbestos at Kaoli
and Kotra, the concessionaries being a Euro-
pean firm and a Parsi gentleman.

Huge profits are being derived from arti-
ficial silk. The Chardonnay Artificial Silk
Company, of Besancon, has made a net
profit for the year 1904 of no less than
£176,000. The share capital has been paid
back, and the reserve fund now amounts
to £69,000. Moreover the shares of the
sister Companies in Lyons, Italy, and Hun-
gary, which represent a nominal capital of
£134,000, stand at the sum of one franc
in the books of the Besancon Company. A
dividend of £6 per share is declared. The
agreement with the Artificial Silk Company
of Frankfurt ran out in November last, but
negotiations for its renewal are said to be
in progress.

A report of considerable importance under-
preparation by the Indian Geological Depart-
ment is that connected with the special enquiry
into the condition of the large salt lakes
at Sambhar in Rajputana. The report will
give full details of evidence obtained from
borings from which it is concluded that the
salt resources of Sambhar are limited to
the body of salt filling in the depression in
the Aravalli schists, where the sodium
chloride along with large quantities of
sodium sulphate and sodium carbonate has
accumulated in a way common to arid
regions of internal drainage. The enquiry
has made it to be certain that the artificial
removal of a little over 4 million tons of
salt during the past 34 years has appreci-
ably diminished the richness of the lake in
chloride, although there has been but a
microscopic inward made into the enormous
stores of salt lying in the silt. A prelimi-
nary estimate gives the present amount of
salt in the upper 12 feet of the silt as just
a million tons per square mile.

H.H. the Raja of Chamba, Lahore, not-
withstanding the heavy fall of snow on the
Pangi Pass, 14,000 feet high, has passed
over it and reached Pangi on the 22nd quite
safely. Nobody else could pass before him.
In respect of physical health he is excep-
tional among the Indian Princes.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer "Wen-
chow," Captain Puckett, while on a voyage
from Shanghai to Chefoo met with an ad-
venture which is almost unique in the annals
of shipping. She left Shanghai on the 20th
of April and arrived at the N. E. Promontory
at 9-18 a.m. on the 23rd. Alceste Island
was passed at 9-40 a.m. distance off one
mile, and twenty minutes later the Cap-
tain and chief officer, who were on the
bridge, keeping an eye open for mines, dis-
cerned a black object two points on the
port bow, which on examination proved to
be a whale blowing. While watching it, it
sounded and a minute after struck the "Wen-
chow" on the port bow under water, shaking
her from stem to stern. It then passed
under the bottom of the ship, causing her to
quiver all over, and got foul of the prop-
eller, almost bringing the engines upstand-
ing for two or three revolutions, as the
blades slashed into the huge mass. Clear
of the ship it reared its enormous head out
of the water for fully 50 feet, spouting blood
and colouring the sea all round. Down it
dived lashing the sea into red foam with
its tail. Then up again and over, showing
the fearful gashes on its side. Down and
up it rolled and tumbled in its death throes
each succeeding movement getting weaker
than the last. The last those on the "Wen-
chow" saw of the whale it was lying quiver-
ing on the surface of the water. It was
judged by those on board to be over 100
feet long.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are
subject to disorders of the bowels, and
should receive the most careful attention.
As soon as any unnatural looseness of the
bowels is noticed, Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be
given. For sale by
All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. J. R. Das, Barrister, has been ap-
pointed Law Lecturer at Rangoon College.

Sanction has been accorded to the creation
of the post of European gardener at Delhi.

The Government of India has sanctioned a
grant of Rs. 250 per mensem to Sardar
Abdulla Khan, son of the late General Daud
Shah.

First instalment of Rs. 500 on account of
subscriptions raised at Chamba, Lahore,
has been sent to the Kangra people through
Bakhshi Sohan Lal, Pleadar, Lahore. Other
instalments will follow in a short time.

It is noteworthy, writes a Ceylon paper,
that on Saturday last, during the cyclonic
storm which raged at Rangoon, a pilot of
that port was over-carried, owing to his
being unable to reach the shore from the
"Irrawaddy," which he was piloting out, and
he is now on his way to Galle, at the same
time that Pilot Drew is voyaging from
Colombo to Calcutta on the "Euryalus"
owing to a similar "contretemps."

The following summary of the crop and
weather report for the week ending 24th May
appears in the "United Provinces Gazette":
Slight rain has fallen in 29 districts, accom-
panied by falls of hail in Garhwal and Shah-
jehanpur. Damage to standing crops by
hail is reported in parts of Garhwal. Thresh-
ing and winnowing of spring crops continue.
Sugarcane, and extra crops are being irri-
gated. Preparation of fields for autumn
crops has commenced in places. Markets
are well stocked. Fodder is sufficient.
Prices have risen in 12 districts.

Deaths reported from plague during the
week ending 20th May in the N. W. P. in-
cluding all Municipal towns.—Jullundur
2,024, Hoshiarpur 686, Gurdaspur 1,350,
Sialkot 1,493, Ludhiana 1,349, Lahore 4,419,
Amritsar 450, Ferozepore 754, Amritsar 2,183,
Gujrat 1,373, Jhang 121, Gujranwala 2,154,
Rawalpindi 35, Shahpur 208, Karnal 639,
Gurgaon 474, Hissar 456, Rohtak 966, Jheum
29, Delhi 326, Montgomery 61, Dera Ghazi
Khan 7, and Lyallpur 116; Patiala State
1,616, Kapurthala State 240, Maler Kotla
State 31, Jhind State 65, Kalsia 20,
Ferozpur State 29, Nabha State 442, and
Patiala State 18. Total for the Province
24,214. Total for the corresponding week
of the previous year 21,295.

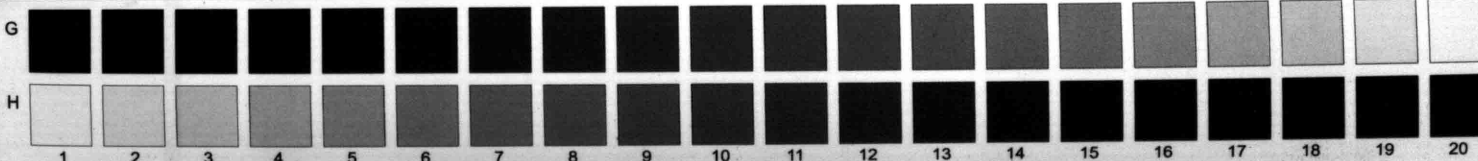
At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay,
last Saturday, Mahadeo Parvate, a
"Sadhu," was charged with voluntarily
causing grievous hurt to Kashia Deeva, a
beggar-boy, aged about six years, on the
morning of the 24th instant. It appeared
that on the morning in question when Kashia
was standing near the Bhuleswar Temple,
where the accused was singing, Kashia
laughed at him, whereupon the accused held
him up in the air by his legs and brought
him heavily on the ground with face down-
wards, in consequence of which the boy bled
profusely from the nose and mouth. He
sustained a fracture of his nosebone and
received many other injuries on his face,
which totally disfigured him in appearance.
The accused then tried to run away, but he
was eventually arrested and handed over to
the police. Accused was sentenced to two
years' rigorous imprisonment.

An accident of a serious nature occurred
at Kandy on the 24th May. Mr. Wickrama-
singhe, and Messrs. Ratnayake and K. B.
Girihagama, were conversing in a room,
when Mr. Girihagama is said to have ad-
vised Mr. Wickramasinghe to carry a re-
volver when going to Urugala. The latter said
that he was in possession of a revolver, but
it was out of order. With this, he went
to his room, brought out the revolver and
began to pull at the trigger. He was un-
fortunately unaware that it was loaded. At
the third pull it went off and Mr. Girihaga-
ma who was in front, received the shot
on the right side of the chest injuring the
lung. He was forthwith put into a rickshaw
and removed to the Civil Hospital, where
the injury was attended to. Being asked
as how he came to be shot, Mr. Girihagama,
who was unable to speak wrote on a piece of
paper that Mr. Wickramasinghe went into
his room; and bringing a revolver, shot
him; but he could not say whether it was
by accident or intentionally.

On Saturday night at 11-30 whilst the
steamer "Lord Kelvin" was lying moored along-
side "M" Shed Princes Dock, Bombay, an
Indian fireman jumped overboard with the
evident intention of committing suicide.
The third officer of the steamer who was at
the time on the lower bridge hearing the
splash ran forward and dived after the man.
He succeeded in bringing him alongside the
steamer and making a rope fast around his
body. The ship's crew, who had by this
time been aroused, started to haul the fire-
man on board. However, when nearly on
board the man threw up his arms, slipped
from the noose and fell into the water again
and sank. The third officer, Mr. Cruikshank,
then dived after him again and after a pro-
longed struggle during which both rescuer
and rescued touched the bottom of the dock
he brought the man again to the surface, but
apparently in a lifeless condition. On be-
ing brought on board artificial respiration
was resorted to and other means tried to
restore life. After unremitting efforts last-
ing over three quarters of an hour the task
was given up as hopeless and the body hand-
ed over to the police for transportation to
the morgue.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND
DIARRHOEA REMEDY.


This remedy is everywhere acknowledged
to be the most successful medicine in use for
Bowel Complaints. It always cures, and
cures quickly. It can be depended upon
even in the most severe and dangerous cases.
Cures griping, all kinds of diarrhoea, and
the first unusual looseness of the bowels
should be taken. Sold by
All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.



THE 9TH LANCERS AGAIN TO
THE FORE.

ORIGIN AND OBJECT OF THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

THE ROLT CASE AND THE
"STATESMAN."



taining the correctness of several important statements made in the Judge's Minute? His faith will be shaken. We do not for a moment suggest that Mr. Justice Henderson has made any misstatement deliberately or shown any bias consciously. All the same, an examination of the document will convince any unprejudiced mind that the Minute is more the work of an advocate than that of a dispassionate judicial mind. As for the finding of the Committee, as we said, it has practically very little value so long as the papers in connection with the enquiry are not published and placed before the public.

We reproduce the article of the "Statesman" elsewhere to show how it bristles with unparliamentary expressions towards us.

ARDENT Liberals are of opinion that the Tories, who support Mr. Balfour, are not willing to hasten the dissolution under the notion that, at the next election, most of them will not be elected at all. To ourselves and all well-wishers of India, a Liberal victory cannot be an unmitigated boon if that party of the Liberals, after coming into power, put this country under the charge of Sir Henry Fowler. If we could only be assured that Sir Henry Fowler would not get the Indian Secretaryship, we would welcome the triumph of the Liberals. Considering that neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives are willing to confer Self-Government on India, which alone can save her from her ultimate doom, her interests are likely to be best served, if the Empire were ruled by a weak Tory Ministry and strong opposition. That is just now the situation, which, unfortunately, we have not as yet been able to take advantage of. If we could now develop a Bradlaugh in Parliament and place our case before the British public through him, it is believed that many of the grievances of India might be removed at once; though, as we said, nothing short of complete Self-Government can avert the crash that awaits India. The most important work of the Indian leaders is to vivify the Royal Proclamation of 1858 and restore it to its legitimate position; for persistent efforts are being made in high quarters to make the document a dead letter. Our object can be easily secured by holding public meetings all over India, and protesting against the interpretation sought to be put upon it by Lord Curzon, as well as by objecting to the way appointments in the public service, high and low, are being distributed to Europeans and Eurasians on racial considerations.

It was Mr. Pennington, an ex-Madras Civilian, who professes friendly feelings for this country, who discovered, two years ago, that the expression "so far as may be" in the Queen's Proclamation has rendered that document worthless. We are alarmed and grieved to see Lord Curzon also attaching the same meaning to that phrase. What the Queen says in the Proclamation is practically this: We shall, says she, make no distinction between an Indian and a European, but freely distribute the offices in the public service to our Indian and European subjects, "so far as may be." By this Her Majesty promised that her Government would confer posts only on such of her subjects, irrespective of race or creed, as were competent to discharge their duties properly. It is quite clear that it was not her intention to give a post to every man who was competent, either he be Indian or European, neither did she mean that a European, who is incompetent, should be given a post simply on account of his birth and education. Similarly what she meant was that an Indian should not be put in a place, simply on racial consideration, the duties of which he was not able to discharge. Thus, according to the terms of the Proclamation, an Indian should not be entrusted with a military post which he is unfit to occupy, nor should a European be placed in charge of the police duties of the country, which he is incapable of performing satisfactorily owing to his ignorance of the language, manners, customs and genius of the people. *En passant* let us ask, Has not the Police Commission recommended the importation of English youths for catching thieves and other badmashes in India? Well, when the detection of crime is the most important duty of a Police Officer, how can a young Englishman with his white skin, red hair, and blue eyes, act the part of a detective in India? And we owe this innovation almost his whole life in this country, and who himself deplored the other day, in one of his public speeches, the utter ignorance of European officials as regards the language of the people of this country!

Sir Andrew Fraser has declared more than once that he has secured a number of representative Indians around him whom he consults whenever he inaugurates any public measure. We are not aware, at this Honour consulted any of these gentlemen when he permitted Lady Fraser to appear to Indian ladies for pecuniary help in carrying out the work of the Lady Dufferin Fund; but, this much we can assure him that this step on her Ladyship's part has been the subject of unfavourable comment in Indian circles. The simple fact should have occurred to Sir Andrew Fraser that Lady Fraser is the wife of the ruler of the Province. A request from her means a command. There is not one lady in the country who will venture to refuse to pay, if asked to do so by Lady Fraser. This being the situation, Sir Andrew, we submit, should have never allowed Lady Fraser to appeal for funds to Indian ladies of means and position. In the matter of raising funds for public purposes, the officials in this country should religiously keep themselves aloof. For, by mixing themselves with such movements, they not only destroy their voluntary character, but actually make many people contribute who never intended to do it. The method is thus a mild form of extortion. Then again, it is rather hard upon the people if, on the one hand, Sir Andrew Fraser appeals to our males for money for his College at Ranchi, and Lady Fraser, on the other, makes a similar request to our ladies for Lady Dufferin Fund. It should also be remembered that the object for which Lady Fraser needs money concerns the people very little. The Lady Dufferin Fund is based upon a fiction. It was started on the ostensible ground that our ladies did not allow themselves to be treated by male doctors, and hence they were in sore need of trained medical women. But the real reason why the institution was created was to give employment to English women who are trained in medical

schools at home but remain unemployed there. Why should our ladies be asked to help a cause in which the people of the country are very little interested? We shall take up this subject more fully in a future issue.

From Madras also comes the complaint about the stringency in the present method of granting gun licenses under the Arms Act. Mr. G. Iyer, the President of the Provincial Conference at Bellary, in his address, alluded to one of the various evils of this obnoxious measure, showing by official facts and figures how the Government was in a manner responsible for the heavy mortality among men and cattle from wild animals. Thus, the Government's review on the operation of the Act in 1904 states that the number of persons who were killed by wild animals in that year in Madras was 237 against 202 in 1903 and the number of cattle killed was 12,056 in 1904 against 11,004 in 1903. This is what our Giridih correspondent writes on the same subject:—

"I find in your leading article the reports from many districts that there is a tendency among the Magistrates to reduce the number of license-holders for guns and swords. In the Hazaribagh district and the Giridih sub-division, many cases of the breach of Arms Act have been decided and many are yet pending this year, whereas very few such cases cropped up in other years. Indeed, the proportion is enormously large this year. The rule now is, that licenses should be renewed by application through Police, but persons doing so are being prosecuted on various grounds. This district is infested with big tigers, bears, wild elephants, hyenas etc. Only a few days ago a big tigress was bagged by a European, which killed no less than 500 persons, and for which the Government had tendered a reward of a big sum of Rs. 750."

The complaint is the same in almost every district in Bengal. Need any body wonder, if the restriction of the granting of gun licenses by district officers, which is noticeable everywhere, has created a general impression that a change has come over the policy of the Government in reference to the Arms Act? As we said the other day, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu put a question on the subject, but he afterwards withdrew it on the understanding that the Bengal Government would remove the grievance. It seems that nothing has been done in the direction, and we hope the Hon'ble member will remind the Bengal Government of its assurance.

The American papers announce a religious war in India, the particulars of which are not known here. It has been declared that the contention of Mrs. Beasant that Theosophy is older than Hinduism has so seriously offended the Hindu society that a religious war has become imminent! But the real fact is that Mrs. Beasant is revered by the Hindu community as a devout worshipper of Sri Krishna—God of Love, and also for her high character, piety, and devotion to the cause of Hinduism. She has perhaps no enemy in the world, if we may except one in America, Pundit Ramabai. In India officials at first suspected her; they thought that possibly she was a political character. Now that suspicion has been removed. This is partly due to Mrs. Beasant's exceeding care to avoid politics by all means. Her educational institution at Benares is a complete success. It is only by sound education that the people of India can yet be regenerated. That is her idea. "It is a sight to see this spiritual Western woman walking in the streets of Benares counting beads and uttering the name of Sri Krishna," says an American. There is no doubt her ardent and practical love for India has filled the people of this country with admiration and gratitude towards her. There is another English lady whose devotion to India is as wonderful as that of Mrs. Beasant, we mean Sister Nivedita.

A CORRESPONDENT announces through our column that "the Peoples Association of Tripura has, after a long interval, started a 'new lease of life.' As a matter of fact in almost every District in Bengal there is a District Association, but they are all, generally speaking, in a moribund condition. The reasons for this are many. Two of them we can mention here. The Secretary selected is not oftentimes as zealous as he should be. But the more important reason is that these District Associations do not find work enough to keep them engaged. Now, this is a very great mistake. The District Officer is almost the absolute lord of the District. If they approach him, generally speaking, and represent matters for his consideration, they will find their hands more than full. Thus, for instance, every District has its water scarcity. This difficulty would not have remained in its present acute form if these District Associations had only done their duty. The Magistrate, if approached on the subject, would be obliged to make an inquiry into it; and, if the grievance is found to be genuine, it would, in most cases, receive attention. Then, there is such a thing as the illegal diversion of the Road Cess, and Chowkidari Funds. Whenever these Funds are misused or unjustly administered, the District Association can approach the Collector and represent the matter to him. Then again, malaria, cholera, small-pox and other diseases oftentimes decimate parts of a District. The Peoples' Associations can bring the cases of such affected villages to the notice of the lord of the District, as are left utterly neglected. The Peoples' Association can do immense service even when the District Officer is found to be very chary in issuing gun-licenses. It is, however, not necessary to enumerate all the items of good that the District Associations can do. Every District has its thousand and one grievances, every one of which may be taken up by the local Association.

The District Associations may perform another class of important work. Thus, litigation is eating into the vitals of the country. One of the most important works of the District Associations ought, therefore, to take steps for removing this evil as far as that is possible. The people can be urged to give up litigation or settle their disputes out of court; and they may also be taught not to use articles imported from a foreign country. Here is a surprising piece of intelligence. There are weavers in some districts of Bengal who, by hand-loom, are weaving cloths and successfully competing with Manchester. This we know to be an absolute fact. When such is the case, why should even one piece of Manchester fabric be used by the people of this country? Every Dis-

trict Association must, however, have one or more paid agents for the purpose of carrying out its work. These agents may travel from village to village for the purpose of imparting education to the people, political, agricultural, industrial, sanitary and social. We would be much obliged if the Secretaries of these District Associations would be so good as to open communications with us, for the country has just now a very important work before it, which must be accomplished for its very existence.

This treatment accorded to Prince Arisugawara of Japan at Berlin has an amusing side. The Prince comes not only from Asia, but from the remotest corner of the continent; yet he is received at the station, not only by high military and naval officials, the Crown Prince and other Princes, but the Kaiser himself, the proudest of the proud, the proudest of all monarchs in the world. And why was this unusual honour done to an Asiatic Prince? A Japanese Ambassador in Europe explained it the other day. He said, the Japanese were regarded as uncivilized and treated with contempt only a few years ago, when they showed their excellence only in arts over the Europeans, but they were raised to the category of the enlightened nations in the West as soon as they succeeded in killing seventy thousand Europeans in battle-fields.

Do you think if an enlightened Indian Prince like the Gaekwar had gone to Germany he would have received any such sort of reception? Certainly not. Why? Because he hates blood-shedding. The Russo-Jap war has brought about certain revolutions both in Asia and Europe. The British ambassador was detained at Kabul for several months, and was sent back empty-handed, as the phrase goes, that is to say, the mission proved an utter failure. This is due to the Russo-Jap war. This war has increased the self-respect of the Asiatics. The Afghan Chief is henceforth to be styled as "His Majesty". Everywhere in Asia the Russo-Jap war has given some sort of moral lift to its inhabitants. The Japs have proved to a certainty that the Asiatics are not as worthless, from the Western point of view, as they were taken for. The long-talked of yellow peril is likely to become a reality no sooner have the Japs and the Chinese succeeded in making a combination amongst themselves. Even in India, among the Indians, the Japs have come to be regarded with greater respect than they were before; and there is no doubt of it that a greater number of Indians would now try to go to Japan for education than they have hitherto done.

A CORRESPONDENT from Palghat intimates to us the other day that the editor of a local newspaper, "Bharat Bunder," had been served with a notice to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for publishing an information about the local Municipality under the Official Secrets Act. The story appeared incredible to us and we said so when noticing it. Later information from Palghat shows that the information was premature. We wrote to the editor of the "Bharat Bunder" and, in reply, he says:—"I am not yet in receipt of a notice to show cause why I should not be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act while the rumour throughout the Town is that such a notice has already been issued by the Head-Assistant Magistrate of Palghat. The following is a true translation of my publication under reference. At the recent meeting of the Municipal Council a Municipality should have no elected chairman. Now Mr. Edgington has given his opinion that this is unnecessary. The Collector and the Government may form the same opinion."

We are given to understand that an influential committee has been formed to make arrangements for the proposed meeting at the Town Hall to consider the steps to be taken to accord a reception to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their approaching visit to Calcutta. The meeting will take place on Saturday, the 1st of July, under the chairmanship of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. We wish His Honor had nothing to do with the movement, for his connection with it would go in officializing it in a measure and robbing it of its purely popular character. But since it has been settled that His Honor would preside at the meeting, all we have to urge is, as we have done more than once, that the funds raised in this connection be not spent on mere tamshas, but be utilized for some useful and permanent public work which will be more fitting to perpetuate the advent of the Prince to this country than mere displays.

THE "Englishman" has anticipated us. We were going to write the same thing, but we have been forestalled by our contemporary. It will be remembered that after the suspension of Mr. Rolt, Mouli Shamsuz Zohra, a Dy. Magistrate, was put in charge of the Khagra estate. In order to prevent the clerks of his office from making over clandestinely any important paper to Mr. Rolt, the Mouli issued a notice to the effect that such offending clerks would be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act. Mr. Justice Henderson in his Minute on the Rolt case brought a number of charges against the Mouli, amongst which the invoking of the aid of the Official Secrets Act was one. The position is so grotesque—fancy a Manager of a private estate threatening to prosecute people under the provision of an Act which was ostensibly meant for the protection of State military secrets—that we wonder that any serious notice of it was taken by a Judge of the High Court. We are, however, glad that the matter was pointedly drawn to the attention of Sir Andrew Fraser; for, otherwise the public would have been deprived of the enjoyment of the humour contained in his Honour's remark in this connection. Sir Andrew exonerates the Mouli from every other charge, but castigates him for his reference to the Official Secrets Act in these words: It "was both inappropriate and indiscreet." Thereupon the "Englishman" remarks:—

"We really cannot see that these references merited either adjective. They were not inappropriate, because the threat uttered by the officer concerned was that his subordinates would render themselves liable to prosecution under certain circumstances; and it is a fact that anybody and everybody can be prosecuted under the Act under all circumstances. Nor does the reference appear to have been indiscreet, for it was calculated with the utmost nicety to effect the object which its author had in view, namely, to pre-

vent Mr. Rolt from access to papers which were important to him. We are decidedly of opinion, therefore, that the conduct of Mouli Shamsuz Zohra in invoking the terrors of the Official Secrets Act, whatever may be said about it from other points of view, did not call for either of the epithets bestowed upon it; and when we recall Sir Andrew Fraser's impassioned speech in favour of the Official Secrets Bill fifteen months ago we must confess to a mild surprise at his censure of a subordinate whose only fault seems to have been that he logically applied to the exigencies of his own difficult case the principles which the Lieutenant-Governor has laid down with so much unctious from his seat in the Viceroy's Council."

Yes, the Mouli having too faithfully followed the principles laid down by his great master deserved support and not censure. Here are the eloquent words which Sir Andrew Fraser uttered when supporting the Official Secrets Bill in the Supreme Council:—

"I have found papers given perfectly freely to the Press which I have marked confidential; I have found notes relating solely to the conduct of cases in the offices commented on in the newspapers; I have found demiofficial letters which I have myself written finding their way to the Press; so that I have actually adopted the rule when I write a demiofficial letter of keeping the copy in my own box, instead of placing it in the office box. But I need not say what an immense, what an intolerable increase of work and responsibility and burden it means when I am unable to use my office for this legitimate purpose. And, if there is one thing which this Bill will achieve which will be of advantage, it will be that it will enable people to understand that it is an offence to communicate important confidential affairs without the authority of the officer who is competent to give such authority."

If Sir Andrew Fraser thinks that it is an offence to publish a paper which is demiofficial or upon which the hall-mark of "confidential" has been put by him, why should not the Mouli also, as a loyal subordinate, look upon the matter in the same light? He had to write confidential and demiofficial letters to his official superiors or to his subordinates; he had also to make notes regarding the conduct of cases. Of course, like his Honour, the Mouli might have kept copies of his letters in his private box and thus confounded his enemies; but, as Sir Andrew himself acknowledges, that is an intolerable work. So the Mouli, instead of doing that, very naturally hurled the terrible Act at the head of the offenders, and accomplished his purpose, without any trouble, in a swifter and surer way.

A UNIQUE spectacle was witnessed on the 31st ultimo in the Court of Mr. Abdul Kadir, Deputy Magistrate, Krishnagur, Mr. McBlain, the District and Sessions Judge, got into the witness box and lodged a complaint under sections 500 and 501, I.P. Code against Babus Jadu Nath Ghosh and Hari Mohun Mitra for having defamed him by publishing an article in their paper "Krishnagur" in its issue of 3rd May last. Here are the particulars of the sensational case as furnished to us by our Krishnagur correspondent:—

"On-day (31st May) at about 12 a.m., Mr. McBlain, as arranged previously by him, went to the Deputy Magistrate's Court accompanied by the Government Pleader and ascended the witness box. He was examined on oath as a complainant. The Deputy Magistrate asked him to state what his complaint was. The District Judge complained that the statements about him published in the local paper, "Krishnagur," were untrue. Babu Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, Government Pleader, was engaged by the District Judge to appear for him and to conduct the prosecution. The Judge complained against both the persons referred to above, as he said, that he had come to learn, after due enquiries, that they were responsible for the publication of the article, headed the "Wretched condition of the ryots of the Nadia District," containing a passage, which is considered defamatory and has been made the basis of the complaint. Both the accused persons have been summoned. The case has naturally created much local sensation."

We hear that Mr. McBlain has got the sanction of the Government to proceed against the writer of the article, both criminally and civilly. The case is fixed for hearing on the 8th instant. We think, a great honour has been done to Babus Jadu Nath and Hari Mohun by Mr. McBlain; for, this is, we believe, the first time that two natives of the soil have been proceeded against for defamation by a member of the Civil Service. We dare say, the case will be transferred to another district, so that local influence may not have anything to do with it.

A BENGALIER gentleman, who has settled in the United Provinces, thus writes to us:—"My son, a boy of 18, passed the F.A. Examination of the Allahabad University in 1903 and stood first at the examination. He joined the Lahore Medical College, but could not stand the severe climate of the Punjab, so I had to call him back. You will be surprised to know that though he headed the list, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, would not give him a scholarship, because he was a Bengalee, while a Mahomedan, who passed in the same year and in the 2nd Division only, got it."

The Bengalee race is doomed. A systematic and sustained crusade has been started against them. In other Provinces they are not allowed to enter the public service on the ground that they belong to Bengal. In their own Province again, they have got a formidable rival in the Eurasian and "Poor White" community, which is not so large in any other part of India as it is in Bengal. The beauty of the arrangement is that, an inhabitant of Yorkshire has the right of holding an appointment in the United Provinces of India, though he is an alien in language, religion, manners and customs; but a Bengalee has no such privilege, though his ancestors migrated to Bengal from that Province; and though, as regards nationality, there is very little difference between the people of Bengal and those of the Upper Provinces! It is on this absurd and flagrantly unjust principle that the authorities here distribute patronage in the matter of public services, and yet they are not ashamed of parading their so-called "unexampled liberality" and so forth! In the Royal Proclamation of 1858, the British sovereign gave the solemn pledge that merit alone, and not racial considerations, should influence her servants in charge of India country. This pledge has been trampled under foot; and racial distinctions, and not merit, now guide the Indian authorities, as a rule, in the distribution of public offices.

and scholarships. Now, if the son of our correspondent really stood at the top of the list or passed candidates, on what principle was he deprived of the scholarship which was justly his due? In this way not only the Bengali race, but merit also, is being crushed out.

SCRAPS.

Rainful during the week was fairly general and heavy in parts of North and East Bengal. Agricultural operations are in progress. Prospects continue favourable. Cattle-disease is reported from 10 districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 10 districts and fallen in 6.

The Manikbazar tiger whose fame has by this time spread far and wide continues his depredations unmolested, though a reward of Rs. 50 for its life has been offered by the District Magistrate of Bankura. The monster has now grown so bold that it comes out even in day time to make acquaintance with villagers. In this way, hundreds of men have seen it minutely. A correspondent has sent us a description of the animal which may prove interesting. Its height is about that of a small horse. The color of its hair is blue. Its body is covered with black stripes on both the sides; and the breast and belly look whitish. It runs faster than the fleetest of horses, so its victim has no chance of escape. It is said that tigers hunt only at night. But the Manikbazar tiger is not bound by any such consideration. It has special relish for human blood.

His Highness the Gaekwar has introduced a very new and healthful reform. With a view to keep the administration more in touch with the people His Highness has directed a Judicial conference to be held in every district. The District Judge will preside over all these conferences and the Magistrates, Munsiffs and the pleaders must attend them. In March last a conference on these lines was held in a district and many interesting facts were elicited at it so as to admit of some amendments in law which are now receiving the best consideration of the State. The one notable feature of these conferences is that they are not purely official inasmuch as pleaders—the representatives of the people in the courts of law—who must be in the know of the requirements of the people are invited to attend them and help the discussions.

The case of Babu Obhoy Churn Bose, Head Clerk, Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Allahabad, can not but be yet fresh in the minds of our readers. For some reason or other, which has not transpired, he incurred the displeasure of the Cantonment Magistrate, the result being that a "trumpery case" was got up against him through conspiracy, to quote Babu Obhoy Charan's memorial to the Government. He was hauled up before the Joint Magistrate, who committed him to the Sessions. The Sessions Judge, however, after carefully going through the facts of the case, acquitted him of all the charges without even calling upon him for his defence. Well, then the Government of course ordered his reinstatement on full pay with all the privileges of an unbroken pensionable service, but, strange to say, the Cantonment Magistrate disallowed Babu Obhoy Charan to join his post in the teeth of this Government order and compelled him to take ten days' leave! But this is not all. To complete 30 years' service Babu Obhoy Charan has but 9 or 10 months to run through and he prayed in his memorial that just after his reinstatement he might be granted furlough for the period. And the Government having regard to the hardships to which he had already been subjected allowed him to serve out the remaining period. But the Cantonment Magistrate would anyhow keep the Babu out of his way. He by a fresh order, has, of late, converted the leave already granted to the clerk into privilege leave, directing that the leave will run up till the 20th of June next and that he must within this period appear before the Medical Board for examination as to his physical fitness and further capacity for work. This means total defiance of the Government's order and a fresh hardship upon Babu Obhoy Charan and let us see what action Sir James La Touche takes upon this matter.

A residential meeting-place for students from all parts of India in England has been a long-felt want, and we are indeed glad to note that Lurid Shyamaji Krishna Varma, whose patriotic activity is growing and assuming varied shapes, is determined to remove this deplorable desideratum. The Pundit writes in his paper, the "Indian Sociologist," that a freehold estate has been purchased at Highgate, a part of Homsey, which according to official statistics is the healthiest suburb of London and which has the lowest death-rate in the United Kingdom, to open a home or hostel there to be called the "India House" during the early part of July next for the accommodation of the gentlemen holding the Indian Travelling Fellowships and of other Indians who may be deemed eligible to reside there. Such a proposal, if we remember aright, was set on foot during the King-Emperor's Coronation in 1901, but it seems to have ended in good resolution. However, we shall be glad to see the Pundit's efforts crowned with success. We quote below the particulars of the House so that Indian students and other eligible persons may fully avail themselves of the advantages offered by the new "India House."

"The property is situated close to trams, within easy reach of three Railway Stations and also within a few minutes' walk of Waterloo Park, Highgate Woods and Queen's Woods."

"The house stands in its own grounds and has at present accommodation for about twenty-five young men. Arrangements will ultimately be made to build and to take in fifty students. The Lecture Hall, Library, and Reading Room are all on the same floor, thus presenting every facility for study and inter-communication. To provide recreation there is ample space for Tennis Court, Gymnasium, etc."

"The management of the establishment will be in the hands of Indians only and the domestic arrangements will be similar to those of Ruskin College, Oxford. Indian women holding Travelling Fellowships will be charged sixteen shillings (about Rs. 12-0-0) per week for board and residence, while others will be received on such terms and conditions as may be specially arranged. "Applicants desirous of availing themselves of these provisions are requested to communicate with Pundit Shyamaji Krishna Varma."

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, May 30. The Washington State Department says it is officially announced at Tokio that Rozhdestvensky, Falkersham and Nebogoff are prisoners, and that all the Russian battleships have been sunk except the Orel and Nicholas II which have been captured.

The Hospital ship Orel and a torpedo boat have arrived at Vladivostok. Reports that Rozhdestvensky has reached Vladivostok on board a torpedo boat obtain credence in very high quarters in St. Petersburg.

The captured Nikolai, Apraxin, and Semayev have been safely brought to Sasebo. The Orel has been brought to Mavjuro.

London, May 30. It is now officially announced that Admirals Rozhdestvensky, Falkersham and Nebogoff have been captured.—"Englishman."

London, May 30. Six transports have arrived at Wusang and surrendered to the Chinese authorities and will be interned. A small Russian cruiser has entered Shanghai.

The Russian public is being gradually initiated into the full extent of the disaster. The afternoon papers at St. Petersburg have been allowed to publish the first part of Togo's despatches, not mentioning the names of the vessels captured and sunk.

London, May 30. The American Navy Department has been officially informed that Admiral Rozhdestvensky has been lost with his flagship.—"Englishman."

London, May 30. The Washington Navy Department has received official news from Tokio, that the flagship "Kniaz Suvaroff" has gone down, and Admiral Rozhdestvensky has been lost with it.

London, May 30. The newspapers are unanimous that Togo's triumph challenges the greatest victories of Nelson, including Trafalgar, and forms the sixteenth decisive battle of the world.

London, May 31. An official despatch at Tokio says that Rozhdestvensky and another Admiral were both severely wounded. Numerous staff officers were captured on board the destroyer "Biedovy."

The Japanese losses are as yet not determined. It is believed that no ship was seriously damaged. The first division lost about 400 men and Admiral Mitsu was wounded. The Russians lost altogether 22 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 153,411. The battle and pursuit lasted from Saturday morning till Monday morning, the Japanese not relaxing their efforts until the whole of the prey was gathered in.

London, May 31. Lineritch on 29th forwarded a report from the Commander of the Almaz, which was only published yesterday evening, and says that the Savaoff, Borodino, Oslabia and the cruiser Ural were sunk on Saturday fighting after the Almaz separated from fleet. The battle was renewed in darkness, the Almaz was unable to rejoin the fleet and proceeded to Vladivostok. Details of the subsequent fighting are unknown. The Almaz had five killed and ten wounded.

The St. Petersburg "Dourse Gazette" says that the Battle of Tsushima has decided the issue of the war and opened new ways for currents of history.

Newspapers unanimously dilate on the stupendous victory, the full extent of which is now appreciated. They pay unstinted homage to Admiral Togo's gallant fleet and are awaiting eagerly the details showing how the result was accomplished.

The naval victory has stimulated the popularity of Prince Arisugawa, who last night received an ovation from a great crowd in Berlin.

London, May 31. Reuter at Tokio wires that Admiral Rozhdestvensky has arrived at Sasebo Hospital. The Japanese loss in the battle was only three torpedo boats.

The torpedo boat Bravy has arrived at Vladivostok with two hundred survivors from the Oslabia.

The defeat of the Baltic fleet has given a fresh impetus to the clamour of the Russian newspapers for representative institutions. The Liberal organs, unhesitatingly, attack the Government, declaring that the bureaucracy has now crowned the work of national dishonour. The Soviet is the only paper favouring the continuation of the war. The Novoe Vremya declares that the situation demands the immediate convocation of a Representative assembly.

Alexieff conferred with the Tsar to-day regarding the situation.

London, May 31. A "Daily Express" telegram from Tokio says that the cruiser "Gromoboi" when leaving Vladivostok, apparently hoping to join Rezdestvensky, struck a Japanese mine and foundered with all hands.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Tokio states that when the "Suvaroff" sunk, Rezdestvensky transferred to another vessel, but was captured off Fumi yesterday, being severely wounded in arm.

The transport "Korea" has arrived at Wusang, badly damaged by shot holes. All her boats were shot away. She fled directly the Japanese appeared, but was struck by several shells before she got out of range.

London, June 1. The "Daily Telegraph's" Tokio correspondent, with the Japanese fleet, reports that as the Russians steamed up the Basche Channel the Japanese vessels were so disposed as to enfilade the Russians from the front and on both flanks and maintained the same position. As the Russians moved north the fire was terrible, but at two at first returned shot for shot, but at two o'clock increasing confusion among the Russians showed that they were practically defeated. Between three and five cruisers of the "Nakhimoff" class and the "Kamohakka" were foundered. The Russians then broke into utter disorder and the Japanese came closer, dividing the Russians, a number of detached squadrons pressing them towards the Nagato Coast. With the darkness swarms of destroyers and torpedo boats were let loose, but the warships also kept up a merciless fire. The night's work resulted in the sinking of the "Alexander III," "Oslabia," "Nakhimoff" and "Ural" and three gunboats. With the dawn the Japanese came still closer and the battle raged with unabated fury the whole day.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, June 1. The destroyer "Raziashty" has arrived at Vladivostok.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky's forehead is fractured necessitating an operation. He is also wounded in both legs and the back, but is expected to recover.

The Russian Admiralty denies the news published in yesterday's "Daily Express" that the "Gromoboi" had struck a Japanese mine and sunk.

Two Russian hospital ships have been seized on suspicion of participating strategically in the fight and have been brought to Sasebo.

London, June 1. Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says it is estimated that there were ten thousand men on board a sunken Baltic ship. Four thousand were rescued and it is feared most of the remainder perished. Many bodies are now washing ashore. Admiral Foelkersham was killed in the coming tower of the "Oslabia" while directing this squadron on the 27th.

The necessity for secrecy no longer existing, the Japanese Admiralty acknowledges the following losses:—Battleships "Yashima" by mine on the 15th ult. destroyer "Akatsuki" on the 17th, "Ashama" on the 17th, "Stavatori" on the 3rd September, "Atago" on the 6th November, and the cruiser "Takasago" on the 12th December.

Togo reports the total Japanese losses were under eight hundred. The "Sisoi Veliky" "Nakhimoff" and "Monomach" sank on Sunday morning while drifting helplessly near Tsushima. Japanese cruisers and coasts rescued a thousand men.

The Izumrud has arrived at Vladivostok. Baron Hayashi asks Reuter to express his gratitude to the British for their congratulations regarding the naval victory which are pouring into the Legation.

London, June 2. Togo signalled: "The destiny of our Empire depends upon this action, your will is expected; do your utmost."

London, June 2. The Izumrud's Captain reports ten casualties. After escaping from the Japanese he made for Vladimirov Bay instead of Vladivostok owing to insufficiency of coal, and ran on the reef there in darkness, and so landed his crew, and blew up the ship.

A Captain of the torpedo boat Bravy which took 175 of the rescued crew of the Oslabia to Vladivostok reports fourteen casualties; he burned all the ship's woodwork owing to coal giving out at the opening of the great battle.

London, June 2. At a Conservative dinner, given at the Holborn restaurant last night, Lord Lansdowne referring to the hope expressed by Sir Edward Grey that the Anglo-Japanese agreement would be maintained, said that at no time had there been on either side any question whatever of withdrawal from the alliance. In his opinion when the time comes, as soon it must, to consider the renewal of the agreement, the only practical question will be whether it shall be renewed in its present form or whether we should not seek for some means of strengthening and consolidating it. The alliance, he said, had been a potent instrument of peace, and if possible we should so modify it that it would not prevent the spread of a conflagration when begun but prevent it altogether. All true lovers of peace would welcome such a modification.

There never was a moment when our good relations with France were more firmly based. If the inner history of the anxious months lately passed was ever written it would show that the understanding with France has greatly mitigated the friction and trouble inevitable when a great war is in progress. The alliance with Japan and the agreement with France alike, had no selfish or aggressive purpose. Our sole object had been to secure peace and restrict the evils of war.

GENERAL.

London, May 30. Mr. Balfour's speech on the defences of India and the relations of Afghanistan have drawn angry retorts from Russian newspapers, who confess that Russia is powerless at present to defy the British. Some declare that Russia must enter into commercial relations with Afghanistan. Others say that the Ameer is no longer independent.

London, May 30. Prince Arisugawa arrived at Berlin yesterday. The Kaiser, Crown Prince, Princes Adalbert and August officers of the headquarters staff and other high Military and Naval officers, the Legation staff and the Japanese Colony were present at the station. While waiting for the train the Kaiser cordially greeted the Japanese present and conversed with the members of the Legation. His Majesty welcomed Prince Arisugawa in the heartiest manner, and an immense crowd warmly cheered the Prince.

The Royal visitor is accommodated in a hotel, but dined at the Palace last night, where a distinguished company was present.

London, May 31. A company has formed with a capital of three hundred thousand pounds, to start a penny morning paper in London, to be the official Liberal organ named "The Tribune."

London, June 1. Reuter's correspondent at Tangier says the Sultan has informed M. Taillandier that he is unable to accept the French proposals. The Sultan wishes any reforms introduced to be with the consent of the powers and asks the views of each with a view to conference.

London, June 1. As King Alfonso and President Loubet were returning from the Opera last night a man, dressed as a workman threw a bomb. The Cuirassier Officers riding on either side were unhorsed and bruised, a horse was killed, six injured, and three policemen, a woman and a child wounded and sent to hospital. The King and M. Loubet were not hurt. The bomb thrower was arrested.

London, June 1. Twenty were injured in the bomb explosion in Paris. King Alfonso treated the explosion cheerily and is the object of much sympathy. Great indignation is felt in Paris and Madrid. It is believed the outrage was planned in Barcelona.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

Bombay, May 31.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S REPORT.

The official statement of the Russian losses so far as ascertained is as follows:—The following six battleships sank: Prince Suvaroff, Imperator Alexander III, Borodino, Oslabia, Sissoveliki and Navarin. The following five cruisers sank: Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitriklon-ski, Vladimir, Monomach Svetlana and Zemtchug. Coast-defence ship Admiral Ushakoff sunk. Two special service ships Kamchatka, Lutish and three other destroyers also sunk. Two battleships Orel and Imperator Nicholas I; two coast-defence ships, General Admiral Apraxine and Admiral Senyavin and one destroyer Biedovy were captured. Thus the Russians lost altogether twenty-two ships, the aggregate tonnage whereof amounts to 153,411 tons, besides cruiser Almaz which is suspected to have also sunk.

The fifth report from Admiral Togo received in the afternoon of the 30th instant states the main force of our combined fleet upon accepting the surrender of the remaining Russian main force near Bancourt rocks on the afternoon of the 28th instant as already reported stopped pursuit and while engaged in the disposition of surrendered ships found in the South-western direction the Coast Defence ship "Admiral Ushakoff." Thereupon Iwate and Yakumo were immediately despatched to pursue and invited her to surrender but the invitation being refused they sank her at 6 p.m. and rescued her remaining crew of over 300 men. Cruiser "Dmitri Donskoi" was also found at 5 p.m. in the North-western direction and was immediately overtaken and fired vigorously by our fourth Division and second destroyer Flotilla. She was attacked at night by the second destroyer Flotilla and found next morning aground towards the south-eastern shore of the Ureung Island off Korea Coast. Our destroyer "Sazanami" captured towards the evening of the 27th instant south of the Ureung Island the Russian destroyer "Biedovy" wherein were found Admiral Rodjstevsky and another Admiral, both severely wounded together with 80 Russians including the staff officers from flagship "Prince Suvaroff" which sunk on the 27th instant and they were all taken prisoners. Our cruiser "Chitose" while cruising northwards in the morning of the 28th instant found and sunk another Russian destroyer. Our cruiser "Nataka" and destroyer "Murakumo" attacked also at noon of the 28th instant a Russian destroyer which finally went aground.

According to various reports hitherto received and statements made by prisoners the result of the battle from 27th to 28th instant is as follows:—"Prince Suvaroff," "Alexander III," "Borodino," "Dmitri Donskoi," "Admiral Nakhimoff," "Vladimir Monomach," "Zemtchug," "Admiral Ushakoff," one converted cruiser and two destroyers sunk and "Nicholas I," "Orel," "Admiral Apraxine," "Admiral Senyavin" and destroyer "Biedovy" captured according to the prisoners "Oslabia" was sunk at about 3 p.m. on the 27th instant and "Navarin" also sunk. "Almaz" on the 27th was observed disabled and in sinking condition, but her final fate is yet unknown. The full particulars regarding the injury to our ships are not yet in hand but so far as I could ascertain none were seriously injured, all being still engaged in operation. The whole casualties are not yet ascertained. Those of first division are little over 400. His Imperial Highness Prince Yorishito is in excellent health and Admiral Mitsu slightly wounded.

The sixth report received on the afternoon of 30th instant states the loss of "Oslabia" and "Navarin" was confirmed. "Sissoveliki" is also definitely reported to have sunk in the morning of 28th instant.

Bombay, June 1.

Admiral Togo's seventh report was received in the morning of 31st ultimo. From the reports of various divisions under me it appears that "Oslabia" was seriously damaged at the early stage of the battle on the 27th on the left line and sunk at 5 p.m. "Sissoveliki," "Nashemoff" and "Monomach" already suffered heavily in the middle of the 27th and at night was so damaged by our destroyer and torpedo boat Flotilla that they were completely put out of action. They were discovered next morning drifting near Tsushima by our converted cruisers "Shinanomaru," "Yawatamaru," "Sadomaru" and "Tainanmaru" but sank before they could be captured. Their survivors about 915 were taken by the above-mentioned converted cruisers and by people on the coast. It is certain from the statements of prisoners that "Navarin" was struck by four torpedoes from our torpedo Flotilla on the 27th and sank. The Commander of "Mitaka" reports that "Svetlana" was discovered at 9 a.m. on the 28th off Chikubun Bay of Korea and was sunk by "Mitaka" and "Otowa."

"Aurora" and "Almaz" are suspected to have been sunk during our torpedo attack at the night of the 27th. In my previous report the fate of "Zemtchug" was uncertain and her name was to be cancelled from the list of the sunken ships pending reliable information. After all eight battleships, three armoured cruisers, three coast defence ironclads which formed the main force of the Russian Fleet were sunk or captured and most of the second class cruisers and other subsidiary vessels destroyed so that the whole Russian squadron has been practically annihilated by this battle.

Regarding damages to our fleet subsequent reports show that during the night attack of the 27th torpedo boats 34th, 35th and 69th sunk but most of their crews were rescued by their companions; otherwise no ship whatever was lost. Damages to larger vessels including destroyers were very slight and none of them were incapacitated for action. Our total casualties are now estimated to be 800 as nearly the whole of the Japanese and Russian fleets engaged in the battle. Its field was greatly extended: moreover the weather being misty it was impossible to see more than five miles. I was therefore unable to keep in sight all the division under me even in daytime. Besides the battle occupied two days and nights and our various divisions attacked the enemy who sank

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

tered in every direction and some are still engaged in duties subsequent to battle, so that it will be some days before detailed reports can be forwarded.

Bombay, June 2.

The eighth report from Admiral Togo received on the 31st ultimo says:—"The Commander of Kasuga returned this afternoon with survivors from Dmitri Donskoi and reports that Donskoi on the morning of the 29th opening the Kingston valve sank and those on board including the survivors from Oslabia and destroyers Bouinui landed at Ureung island. It appears Bouinui took aboard Admiral Rodjstevsky and staff before the sinking of the flagship on the afternoon of the 27th and also 200 from Oslabia but finding navigation difficult transferred Admiral Rodjstevsky and staff to Biedovy and while running northward met on the morning of the 28th Donskoi to which all aboard were transferred and Bouinui sank herself. Oslabia, according to her survivors, hid near Conning tower but was struck at first by a straight shot of battle on the 27th and Admiral Foxlkersom was killed and after a succession of shot sank about three in the afternoon. The survivors from Donskoi say, they saw two destroyers sink in the thick of battle at noon on the 27th. This, if true, makes five Russian destroyers sunk.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

RUSSIA WOULD CONTINUE STRUGGLE.

London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date the 30th May:—"St. Petersburg telegrams attribute the Russian defeat to incapacity of military officers and state that the seamen are equal to it. Mattered at the accurate fire of the Japanese many of them jumped into the sea. Seven thousand men have been out of action. 'Globe's' New York Correspondent suggests that exhaustion of ammunition after two days' fighting accounts for the surrender. News of defeat was at first regarded at St. Petersburg as incredible. A Central News wires from Tokio says, it is supposed there that the armoured ships which sunk were torpedoed. A message from Laffan, St. Petersburg says that General Vassilichikoff after an interview with the Tsar declared his determination to continue the struggle unaffected."

OVERTHROW OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE "TIMES" OPINION.

London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date the 29th:—"Times" military correspondent in an article, headed "Crisis in India," states that holders of all highest active commands in India declare that until military department is overthrown, necessary and obvious reforms cannot be introduced. In a leader the "Times" remarks that the correspondent shows only the military side of the matter and that it would like to hear the other side. In the face of what Lord Kitchener has done, adds leading journal, our correspondent seems to go rather far in alleging that all work has been brought to a standstill by the present system."

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

London, May 30. The Amir, accordingly to news from Kandahar, has commenced widening of the roads of that city and reforming the administration on the lines of the Indian Government. All petitions to the Amir are forbidden except through appointed channels. Until now the Afghans held it their right to directly address the Amir.

CAPTURE OF IANBATAI.

Allahabad, May 30. News has been received from Dir which states that Mian Gul and Ahmad Khan captured Ianbatai Fub and that the Narab of Dir's heirs have been compelled to evacuate the whole of the Maidan Valley and have drawn towards the Panjkora river.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Allahabad, May 30. The trial of 8 men of Kattra, Allahabad, on a charge of manufacturing counterfeit rupees has been concluded. The assessors returning a verdict of guilty, the Judge has sentenced each of the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

DISTURBANCES IN DIR.

MANOEUVRES IN DELHI.

Allahabad, May 30. The great camp for manoeuvres that will take place south of Delhi in December will be at Ballabgarh about 20 miles south-east of Gurgaon and on the Grand Trunk Road from Muttra to Delhi. The whole of the British cavalry in India have been re-armed with short Lee-Enfield rifle. The question of equipment for carrying it is now being considered.

OUTBREAK OF GLANDERS CHECKED.

Allahabad, May 30. The outbreak of glanders among the army remounts of the Jodhpur Imperial Servey Lancers has been checked. Between 30 and 40 horses had to be destroyed.

ARMY MOVEMENT.

Allahabad, May 30. Colonel Youngusband commanding the Guides commands the moveable column in the Swat Valley. Colonel McMahon, head of the Seistan Mission, expects to reach Quetta on the 18th and Simla on the 28th June.

THE MUSCAT TROUBLE.

REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

Allahabad, May 31. Differences between Great Britain and France in regard to Muscat have been referred to arbitration. The matter will come before the Hague Tribunal this month.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE JAPANESE PROFESSOR AT SIMLA.

Allahabad, May 30. Dr. Omori, the Japanese Professor interested in the earthquake phenomena, has arrived at Simla en route the Kangra Valley.

THE FIELD GUNS FOR INDIA.

Allahabad, May 31. A large number of new field guns are lying at Woolwich arsenal ready for shipment to India. They should begin to arrive this month.

THE DISTURBANCES IN DIR.

Allahabad, June 1. There seems to be a lull in the tribal fighting in Bajour which is possibly due to the appearance of movable column at Chakdarran.

JAPAN'S SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

Simla, May 30. The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between His Excellency the Viceroy and the "Jijishimpo" a leading newspaper of Tokio, Japan. "Jijishimpo to the Viceroy dated 27th May:—"We respectfully desire to inform your Excellency that we forward ten thousand yen which proceeds from the fund subscribed by the readers of our journal to the sufferers in the earthquake in India. Although owing to calls consequent upon the war not as large a contribution as the Japanese nation like to make, will, we trust, in some measure, convey sentiment of true sympathy existing throughout the land with the near Indian Empire of our well beloved ally."

Viceroy to "Jijishimpo" dated 30th May:—"I desire to acknowledge with sincere thank a very handsome subscription organised by you and contributed by the generous Japanese public to the Indian Earthquake Relief Fund. Both peoples have felt warmly for each other in recent events. The Japanese have helped the Indians suffering. The English people and the Indians have admired Japanese chivalry and heroism. These incidents cannot fail to draw close two great nations."

SIMLA NEWS.

Simla, May 31. Dr. Omori, Professor of Seismology at Tokio University, has arrived in Simla and will commence investigations into the recent earthquake shocks almost immediately. The Viceroy will proceed into Camp at Naldira on the 4th instant.

RESTORATION OF RUSSIAN REGULATIONS.

Simla, May 31. In July 1902 the Russian Government notified the withdrawal of all restrictions against foreigners coming to travel in Trans-Caspia, Turkestan and Russian Central Asia; except that visits to certain named places were prohibited. The Russian Government have now restored the regulation restricting the foreigners from travelling in their Central Asian possessions generally. The effect of this is that no foreigners can enter Trans-Caspia or Turkestan without a special permit from the Russian Government.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Simla, June 2. The week's season and crop report shows that some 4,500 persons are receiving relief in the Katha, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals districts in Bombay during the week. Rain is still considerably needed in parts of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Rajputana. Prospects are on the whole good in Bengal, Mysore, the United Provinces, Assam, Panjab, N.W. Frontier Provinces and Burma. It is understood that the policy initiated a year or two ago of withholding the monsoon forecast from publication will be continued this year.

MILITARY RY. COMPANY.

Simla, June 2. The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the formation of a 2nd Mil. Ry. Company. The organisation of the Company will be carried into effect as soon as funds are available. It has been decided that British soldiers serving in India who were enlisted before April 1st 1902 and who have not yet elected to draw service pay may be allowed to do so at any time subject to the regulations in force as to the grant of such pay.

DISTURBANCES IN DIR.

Simla, June 2. Latest news from Malakand show Miangul has withdrawn towards Khar. The efforts of Jirga has been so far unsuccessful in bringing about settlement of dispute between Miangul and his brother. This has been rendered difficult by Hadah Mulla's followers in Mahmond country.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Simla, June 2. The services of Capt Liston I.M.S. is placed under the Sanitary Commissioner for special duty.

Captain Cameron officiates Commandant Imperial Cadet Corps, vice, Major Watson and Captain Pinney as Adjutant.

Lt. Galeriel, Political Probationer is posted to Persian Gulf.

Major Te Ducat, officiating Political Agent is granted one years leave.

Mr. C. O. Watson, officiating Political Assistant, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. Burn, editor of The Imperial Gazetteer, officiates as Director of Ethnography for India during the absence, on leave of Mr. Easley.

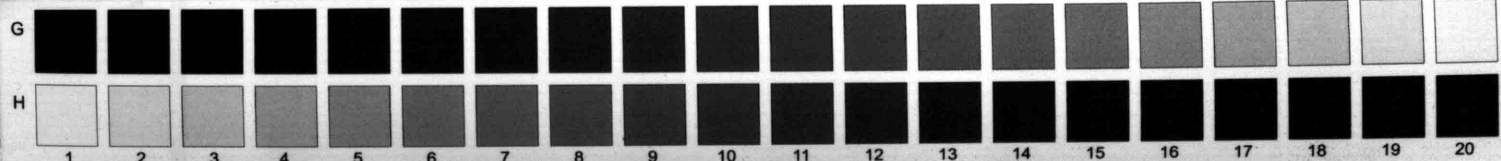
Mr. A. C. Crampton, Executive Engineer, Burma, permitted to retire with effect from 5th proximo.

The statement of position of the gold reserve fund shows a net profit of half a million sterling on coinage in the quarter ending last April and eight and a half million sterling now invested in gold securities.

Mr. G. O. Roy, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is granted leave for two months and fifteen days, Mr. U. L. Mojmudar officiates.

Mr. H. P. Burt, Manager, Oudh Rohilkhand Railway is promoted to Special Class Second grade.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction at the expense of the Dutch Durbar of Anjar, the Bhuj section of the Dutch State Railway of 25 miles.



Calcutta and Mofussil.

Bank of Calcutta.—The Bank of Calcutta rate for demand loans is 4 per cent.

Opium Agent.—Mr. J. E. Vaughan, Assistant Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, is granted privilege leave for six weeks.

Cossipore Shell Factory.—The "Gazette" notices that land will be acquired by Government at the public expense for the extension of the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, in Cossipore.

Opium Sale.—The Seventh Sale of Opium the Provision of 1902-1903, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2 Bankshall Street, on Tuesday, the 4th July 1905, at 11 a.m., and will comprise 4,000 chests.

Excise.—Babu Lalit Mohan Pal, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Special Excise Deputy Collector, Purnea, on being relieved of his present appointment as Superintendent of Distillery, Russa, 24-Parganas.

Transfer of Toll-office.—The Lieutenant-Governor declares that "Jolirpar" as a toll-station will be abolished, and that tolls will be levied at "Tentulia" in the 3rd mile from the Madhumati river and in the 19th mile from the Kumar river, on the Madaripur Bhil Channel.

Jail Visitors.—Babu Roma Prosad Mallik is re-appointed to be a non-official visitor of the Rampur Boalia Central Jail, and Babu Bhuvan Mohan Moitra, Kishori Mohan Chowdhuri, Shashadhar Roy, M.A., B.L., Mohendra Nath Sha Chowdhuri, B.L., Surendra Nath Bagchi, and Chandra Nath Chowdhuri, J.M.S., of the Rampur Boalia Central Jail.

Forest Department.—The services of Mr. H. H. Haines, F. C. H. Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, for employment as Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dohra Dun, Mr. P. Tinne, Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Darjeeling Division, acting for him.

Plague Figures.—Plague returns for the week ending the 20th instant show 35,492 deaths compared with 41,213 in the week preceding. The principal figures were Punjab 25,340 against 29,385; United Provinces, 5,132 against 9,220; Bengal, 1,059 against 1,660; Rajputana, 2,142 against 3,292; Bombay Districts, 585 against 838; Burma, 53 against 74; Kashmir, 200 against 295; Bombay City, 594 against 679; and Calcutta, 172 against 324.

Hospital Assistants.—The following list of 4th-year students of the Campbell Medical School who have all passed the final examination for Hospital Assistant in the second Division:—Phani Bhushan Roy, Shiva Nath Karmakar, Bibhuti Bhushan Roy, Bamadeb Chakravarti, Jagatpati Roy, Tirtha Nath Ghosh, Dhirendra Nath Mitra, Naresch Ch. Biswas, Hari Sadhan Sarkar, Nanda Gopal Bandyopadhyay, Sharet Chandra Roy and Chandi Charan Chattopadhyay.

Leave.—Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed on partition work in the district of Mymensingh and Dacca, is allowed privilege leave, for fifteen days. Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now employed as settlement for one month and-a-half. Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Momen, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Backergunge, is allowed privilege leave, for three months.

Alleged Cheating.—A Bangalore correspondent writes under date May 26:—M. Ghose, who was recently arrested by the Calcutta Police on charges of having cheated certain merchants of Bangalore, through the medium of bogus advertisements, to-day appeared before Mr. P. L. Moore, I. C. S., District Magistrate. The witnesses for the prosecution not being present. His Honour fixed the hearing of the case for the 5th proximo, permitting the accused to remain on the same bail as that taken by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta.

False Personation &c.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which two men Annada Prasad Pal and Lal Mohan Banerjee stood charged with having falsely personated themselves before Mr. Fink, Registrar of the High Court, as owners of a certain house in Cornwallis Street, was concluded. Accused were found guilty. The first man was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of rupees five hundred, in default to suffer six months' imprisonment.

Alleged Trespass and Mischief.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. Swinhoe, second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Majlis Kumari charged one Lab Chand, with having trespassed into the house and committed mischief by pulling down a wall, was called on for hearing. The facts of the case, as alleged, are these. The defendant had purchased a portion of a house No. 13 Byasack's Lane, including the wall in question at the Registrar's Sale in the High Court. The defendant wrote to the complainant's attorney to give possession. Complainant's attorney wrote back asking her to take possession of the house. Accordingly defendant took possession of the portion of the house which he had purchased. Babu Debendra Nath Das, "vakil," appeared for the defence and cross-examined some witnesses for the prosecution and after this the case was adjourned.

Hony. Magistrates.—Babu Amrit Lal Chatterjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Purnia Independent Bench, in the district of Manbhum. Babu Ashutosh Bhukshi is re-appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the district of Bhagalpur. Babu Akshay Kumar Guha is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the district of Faridpur. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by an Honorary Magistrate at Burdwan; by Babu Kali Das Mallik of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench, Burdwan; by Babu Devendra Nath Roy of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Berhampore Independent Bench, Burdwan; by Babu Devendra Nath Roy of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the district of Murshidabad; by Maulvi Abdul Goffur of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Shahzadpur Independent Bench, in the district of Pabna.

Promotion Confirmed.—Babu Keshub Lal Guha, Inspector of Police, Kuluha, who was promoted substantively pro tempore to the second grade of Inspectors, is confirmed in that grade.

Plague.—There were 7 cases and 9 deaths from plague in the city on Thursday, the 1st instant, when the total mortality from all causes was 51 i. e. 7 less than the average of the previous five years.

A Bear Bagged.—A Lalgor correspondent writes to the "Medini-Bandhab," to say that the bear, which had been carrying on a merciless havoc here for nearly a month and wounded four persons within that period, has at last been successfully bagged by the Raja Bahadur of the place.

Mr. Carroll Committed to Sessions.—Our Midnapur correspondent writes:—The reader of the "Patrika" will recollect that Mr. Carroll, a ticket-collector of the Khargpur Station on the B. N. Ry., was sometime back put on his trial before Mr. J. N. Roy, Joint Magistrate of Midnapur, on a charge of committing a dastardly criminal assault on one Hari Priya Dasi. Mr. Roy has committed Mr. Carroll to Sessions.

Civil Medical Department.—Second-grade Assistant Surgeon Hira Lal Sinha, Second Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for two months. Third-grade Assistant Surgeon Rash Behari Baki, of the Uluberia Sub-division and Dispensary, in the Howrah District, is allowed an extension of privilege leave for one month. Second-grade Assistant Surgeon Abinash Chandra Chatterjee is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Satis Chandra De, Teacher of Medicine, Cuttack Medical School is appointed to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum at Cuttack. Lieu tenant H. B. Smith, I. M. S., Regimental Medical Officer, Buxa Duars, is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxa, Alipur Duars Sub-division, in Jalpaiguri, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain J. Davidson, I. M. S. Dr. R. S. Asha M. B., Civil Surgeon stationed at Faridpur, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Subordinate Educational Service.—Babu Durga Prasad Tewari, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hazaribagh, under orders of transfer to Bhagalpur having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 9th May 1905, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 3rd May 1905 is cancelled. Babu Ram Gopal Mukerjee, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, is appointed, subject to the consent of the District Board of Midnapore, to act as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Krishna Lal Sadhu, M.A.

Attacked by a Wild Boar.—A Hindu lad, named Gour Hurry Dutt, aged about 15 years, of the Burdwan District, has been admitted into the Medical College Hospital, suffering from extensive injuries on his left side, besides a severe fracture of the left leg. The boy along with his brother left home early in the morning and entered a jungle in his village, when suddenly a wild boar charged and wounded him on his left side, leaving him senseless on the ground. He was brought down to Calcutta on Saturday, and removed to hospital, where his condition is reported to be uncertain.

Consumption of Salt.—Recent official figures show that the quantity of salt of every description cleared in Calcutta during the quarter amounted to 29,58,842 maunds as compared with 28,34,107 maunds in the previous quarter, and 27,85,757 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 52,70,595, as against Rs. 53,86,349 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 52,87,047 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the importation of salt as compared with the previous year, but a considerable increase in the quantity cleared.

A Military Officer Robbed.—Moulvie Sorajul Haq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, tried a case in which a sweeper in the employ of Captain L. Smith of the 2nd Rajput Regiment stationed at Alipore was charged with having attempted to commit theft in his master's quarters. One evening when the captain was out the accused broke open an almirah and having extracted a cash box containing some money was about to take good his escape when he was caught by the other servants of the same house. The Magistrate finding that there was no direct evidence against the accused discharged him.

A Novel Marriage.—Last week a novel marriage ceremony took place in the house of Babu Haran Chandra Mitra pleader at Bankipur. Some years ago a Rajput boy was brought from Rajputana on the occasion of a famine by a relative of the pleader and a cool girl of the same caste was recovered from Assam by the same gentleman. Both of them were since employed as servants to the family to which they became gradually so much attached that Babu Haran Chandra Mitra thought at last of making them husband and wife and settling them in life. A priest was accordingly secured to perform the ceremony in right Hindu style while the bridegroom himself performed the part of the bestman and the bride gave herself away. The ceremony at last concluded amidst rejoicings in the family.—"Behar Herald."

P. W. D.—The following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, attached to the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branch are granted:—Higgins, A. F. is promoted from Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary, to Suptd. Engineer 1st class; White, C. A. and Finnimore, B. K. Scobie, M. J. from Suptd. Engineer, 2nd class, and Suptd. Engineer, 1st class, temporary, to 1st class permanent; and Thomson, A. S. from Suptd. Engineer, 2nd class, temporary, to Suptd. Engineer, permanent; Lees, C. C. from Suptd. Engineer, 3rd class, to 2nd class, permanent; White, C. A. from Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Offg. Suptd. Engineer, to Suptd. Engineer, 3rd class, temporary; Butler, T. from Suptd. Engineer, 3rd class to 2nd class, temporary; Finnimore, B. K. from Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Offg. Suptd. Engineer, to Suptd. Engineer, 3rd class, temporary; Bywater, W. B. Suptd. Engineer, 3rd class, to 2nd class, temporary. Mr. B. Ewing, Honorary Assistant Examiner, Central Office of Accounts, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Alleged Kidnapping.—At the Sealdah Police Court, before Babu Anugraha Narayan Sing, Deputy Magistrate, Mr. J. Remry applied on behalf of Mr. J. Wood for process against Mr. and Mrs. Rotchalle for kidnapping the complainant's three minor children—Hazel Wood aged 13 years, Marie Wood, aged 7 years and Dora Wood, aged 6 years—from his lawful guardianship on the 20th March last. A judicial enquiry was held by Babu Russik Lal Roy, Honorary Magistrate of Sealdah, who recommended the issue of process against both the accused. The Magistrate accordingly granted summons against them.

The Late Vidyasagar's Will.—At the High Court on Friday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bodilly the case of Nalini Bala Devi and others vs. Narain Chundma Banerjee, Vidyaratna and others, came on for hearing. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the intention of the testator primarily was to provide annuities and that the whole tenor of the will showed that it was not his intention that any person entitled to the residue of the estate should take anything until after provisions had been made for the payment of the annuities and the allowances. His Lordship held that an enquiry should be made into the value of the whole of the property at the time of the death of the testator; what is the value of that property now; what was the income of the property at the time of the testator's death; what is its income now; what portion of the property yields income and what portion does not yield any income. Pending the presentation of the report all further matters were adjourned.

Alleged Criminal Assault on a Female Passenger.—A Eurasian Railway Driver of the B. N. Railway is awaiting his trial, says a Chupra Correspondent, before the S. D. O. of Sevan on the above charge. The alleged facts, as stated by our correspondent, are as follow:—A Mahomedan woman was travelling by an up-passenger train in a third class compartment along with other female passengers. While the train left Sevan and was in motion, the accused came up to the woman and began to molest her. The other female passengers remonstrated at first but on threats being held out to them by the Shaheb, they kept quiet. The accused then committed a dastardly criminal assault upon the said woman and decamped. Immediate information was given to the Railway authorities who at once brought the accused along with other Shahebs to the woman for identification. The woman identified the accused and said that it was he who had molested her in the train. The S. D. O. of Sevan is making necessary enquiries preliminary to his commitment to the court of Sessions.

The Japanese Seismologist.—The visit of the celebrated seismologist Dr. F. Omori from the Tokio University to the scene of the recent earthquake is not the only evidence of the keen interest taken by Japan in the disaster. Dr. Omori brought with him a small leaflet, which he had issued before leaving Japan, giving all the scientific details known at the time regarding the earthquake. The seismograms are produced in a good style, and the whole production is issued in such a form as to stimulate interest. It appears that when the instruments in Japan registered the shock they were unable to definitely locate the earthquake, and only knew that it had taken place either in Alaska or India. They fixed the time of the shock within a minute of the actual. The experts of the Government of India are still busily engaged with their investigations, but the publication of a preliminary report such as the Tokio professor issued a month ago would certainly be of value. The enterprise of Japanese scientists is well exemplified in this prompt circulation of a neatly arranged report, while the subject is a live topic, but Japan has learnt how to run its scientific departments from America.—"Englishman."

Alleged Adultery.—On Monday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Sukumar Chatterjee appeared on behalf of one Jaggo Singh, an orderly peon in the employ of the Hon'ble Babu Bupendra Nath Bose, and made an application against one Kunja and a woman, named Parbatty, under the following circumstances. It is alleged that the applicant lived with his young wife and a minor child. On the 19th April, the applicant went out with his master leaving his wife and the child in the house. In the evening when he returned from work, he found to his utter surprise that the wife as well as the child were missing from the house. He searched for them and went to his mother-in-law's place to see if they had gone there, but she said she knew nothing of them. The woman had ornaments on her person. He kept up the search and on the night of the 26th instant, he again went to the house of his mother-in-law at 10 p.m. in Manick Bose's Ghat Street. There he found his mother-in-law sleeping on the verandah of the room with the child while his wife was sleeping inside the room and on the same bed with one Kunja. A light was burning in the room. He called her out. The wife promptly got up and put out the light. His cries attracted the notice of some of the neighbours and the beat constable came there and saw all this. The court after examining the applicant, ordered the issue of a summons against Kunja under section 497 I. P. Code, for committing adultery, as alleged, with the wife of the applicant.

It is calculated that 100,000 labourers will be required next cold weather for work on the new irrigation scheme in the Punjab.

The next examination of Naib Tahsildar and Settlement Naib Tahsildar candidates will be held at Lahore on the 7th August 1905 and the following day.

The Bhadrakali fair off passed off on the 29th ultimo. Among the visitors as usual, there was a large number of Sikhs who made offerings at the shrine of the Devi. Two men were drowned in the tank.

Several enquiries are being made, at Colombo about thorianite and thorite, following on the recent letter of Mr. A. K. Comararawamy, the Government Mineralogist and the sale of the minerals in London. Dealers and others call daily at the Colombo Museum to inspect the samples exhibited in the mineral gallery and also handle specimens left out for the purpose in the Secretary's Office. The enquiries should lead to the minerals being prospected for in the Island systematically.

High Court.—June 2

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pargier and Woodroffe.)

AN ILLEGAL ORDER.

Babu Atulya Churn Bose appeared in support of a rule issued on the District Magistrate of Pabna to show cause why the order of the Sub-divisional Officer of Sherajung under sec 144 Cr. P. C. in this case should not be set aside on the ground that it did not appear that the Magistrate had formed an opinion that immediate prevention or speedy remedy was desirable and that he had not by a written order stated the material facts of the case as required by the section. On a police report the Sub-divisional Officer of Sherajung issued notices on the petitioners Dinamoni Chowdhurani and 2 others, zemindars, not to ply their ferries. The petitioners showed cause but the Magistrate ordered them not to ply the particular ferry.

Their Lordships after hearing the learned Vakils and going through the explanation submitted by the Sub-divisional Officer thought that if the Magistrate had properly recorded all matters in the record his proceedings might have been proper. The defects pointed out in the rule really existed and the rule was accordingly made absolute.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ORDER.

Counsel moved on behalf of Shambhunath Sing, a Zemindar of Sarki and Parcha villages, in the Saran Sub-division against whom a warrant had been issued. It was alleged that by the order of the Zemindar some men, said to be retainers and servants of the petitioner, looted and burned the crops of a female tenant of village Parcha. On a complaint being lodged by the tenant, the Sub-divisional Officer of Saran issued a warrant and subsequently all his moveable property and Zemindary were attached and cattle and goods sold for Rs. 500. There was an appeal before the Sessions Judge, but the latter refused to interfere.

Counsel said that the warrant was not properly served and the proclamation and attachment was irregular and the sale, having been made after the surrender of the zemindar on his return from the pilgrimage on which he started sometime before the date of the riot, was also illegal. Moreover the proceeds of the sale of the cattle for Rs. 500 was enough fine for any contempt on the part of the zemindar.

Their Lordships issued a rule upon the District Magistrate of Shahabad to show cause why the order of the Sub-divisional Officer passed on the petitioner should not be set aside.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Mr. B. M. Chatterjee with Babu Bidhu Bhushan Ganguly appeared in support of a rule obtained on behalf of one Kasik Chandra Ganguly calling on the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to show cause why his order dismissing the petition of complaint of the petitioner under Sec. 203 Cr. P. C. should not be set aside and the complaint further enquired into.

The facts of the case shortly stated are these: One Mr. Marcus Cooch, a jute broker who had brought a case against the petitioner, but subsequently withdrew it, made certain imputations against the character of the petitioner in the presence of certain respectable bankers and brokers on various occasions at various places in Calcutta. The petitioner made a complaint in writing to the Chief Presidency Magistrate charging the said Mr. Cooch with defamation. The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate without examining the petitioner at once dismissed the complaint under section 203 Cr. P. C. holding that the defamatory statements being made during the pendency of the criminal case against the petitioner, were privileged and as such could not form the subject-matter of a charge of defamation. It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the Chief Presidency Magistrate was wrong in dismissing the complaint without examining the complainant. The rule was made absolute and further enquiry into the charge of defamation was directed.

DESECRATING A CORPSE.

This is a case in which one Adur Rahaman and others were convicted under sections 297 and 143 I.P.C. for having desecrated a corpse and also for being members of an unlawful assembly by a Deputy Magistrate of Mymensingh. They were each sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for over a month under section 297 and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 under section 143. On appeal to the District Judge the conviction was upheld but the sentence of imprisonment under section 297 was reduced to a fine of Rs. 25. They moved this Court and obtained a Rule.

Mr. P. Mitter appeared in support of the rule and contended that as the District Judge had found that the land on which the complainant wanted to cremate the corpse of his sister was not the ordinary cremation ground of the locality and as that land belonged to the petitioners, they had committed no offence by turning out the complainant from that land. Learned Counsel further contended that on the facts found, the complainant's party committed criminal trespass, as they had entered on land belonging to the petitioners with the intention of doing something which they knew would annoy the petitioners, viz., with the intention of cremating a corpse. The District Judge, it was urged, was wrong in holding that the act of the complainant amounted only to civil trespass against which there could be no right of private defence.

Their Lordships agreeing with the views taken by the learned Counsel made the rule absolute and ordered the acquittal of the petitioners.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

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

THE TARKESHWAR MOHANT'S CASE.

UPENDRA KUMAR DUTTA VS. SRISH CHUNDRA GIRI AND SATISH CHUNDRA GIRI.

Mr. Pugh and Mr. H. D. Bose instructed by Mr. U. L. Bose appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. A. Chowdhry, Mr. Rahim and Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. K. N. Mitra and Saradchikari appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. V. Chackervarty, Mr. Roy Chowdhury and Mr. Lahiri instructed by Babu N. C. Dutta appeared for the second defendant.

One Madhub Chandra Giri was the Original "Mohanto" of the temple of Tarkeshwar in the District of Hooghly. He died leaving four "Chelas" viz: Sham Chandra Giri, Srish Chandra Giri, Keshub Chandra Giri and Satish Chandra Giri. After his death there was a large litigation as to the succession to the "Gadi" of the Mohantship. Sham Chandra Giri claimed to be the successor, but he died in the course of the litigation. Keshub Chandra Giri was made a Mohant of another temple. The junior "Chela" Satish Chandra Giri was then appointed the Mohant of Tarkeshwar by virtue of a will which was declared to be a forgery by the Hooghly Court, but the judgment of the Hooghly Court was set aside and the will upheld on appeal to the High Court. There was an appeal to the Privy Council. The plaintiff alleged to have advanced Rs. 15,000 to Sham Chandra Giri and Rs. 50,000 to the defendants for the purpose of conducting the litigation and for costs of the Privy Council appeal. The present case is to recover the sum of Rs. 50,000.

There was a suit filed by Srish Chunder Giri against Satish Chunder Giri in the High Court for the declaration that he was entitled to the Mohantship of the holy shrine of Tarkeshwar. That suit, as well as the said appeal to the Privy Council in the probate proceedings were amicably settled between Srish and Satish, Srish agreeing to pay. Satish Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 13,000 for costs also to pay the annuity of Rs. 100 a month and also to provide for him a house at Benares for the purpose of his residence. A consent decree was made by Mr. Justice Sale. Upon that decree Satish had paid Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 13,000 and also the allowance of Rs. 100 to Srish. Plaintiff seeks to recover from Satish these sum of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 13,000 on the ground that there was an agreement between Satish and the plaintiff, that he would not compromise the suit, and if he did so this sum was the fruit of such compromise and as such he was entitled to the same.

The case is proceeding.

THE CALCUTTA ORPHANAGE.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

On Thursday, before Moulvi Bazlal Karim, third Presidency Magistrate, the Calcutta Orphanage kidnapping case in which one Yacoub, Kunja Behary Bose, Asutosh Ghose and a woman of the town named Giribala, were defendants, was resumed.

Mr. Hume conducted the prosecution. Mr. Khoda Bux, Barrister-at-law, Mr. Manuel, Babus Jotindra Mohun Ghose, Vakils, Ganesh Chander Mukerjee, Suresh Chander Mitter and Shih Chander Ghose appeared for the defence.

Mr. Manuel cross-examined one of the girls, named Katia. She said amongst other things:—

"All along I was living in the Orphanage with Sarojini and Saibabini. During this one month the Superintendent did not speak to me. I had a talk with mother. Every day we return from Court to the Orphanage. As soon as we got down from the carriage, mother abuses, scolds and beats us, because we left the Orphanage. The night we left we met one person (identified No. 1). He went with us some distance and then left. He told us to stand there. Sarojini said, 'We have remained long enough; let us go.' Sarojini then said, 'as you asked me to go to Golaundo, let us go there.' My mother died at Golaundo; besides there are persons with whom I had properties. I am here for two years. A person named Mohadeo brought me. I came with him to see goddess Kali. I told both mother and father that I wanted to go to Golaundo. They said, 'No. You must stay here.' For this reason mother beat me and father scolded me. Mother is a bad tempered woman. She always beat and scolded me. She beat every one. Sarat Kumar was so severely beaten the other day that she is still lying in the room. Rice, 'Dal Chorchari' were given us every day. Fish is not given to us every day. Now-a-days we don't get fish at all. I want to go back to Golaundo. We have to cleanse utensils and do hard work. Many girl escaped with Sarojini and Saibabini. I conspired 3 or 4 months previous to our escape. Sarojini said that none of us knew the road to Golaundo; and we decided that we should ask people the way to the station to Golaundo. The mason said to Sarojini 'I shall keep in a big house.' By big house we understood the station house. Three or 4 persons were seated with Ashu Babu in the 'Gola.' Bidhu Babu was there. The name of the other is Baniy Babu. Baniy Babu took us to the house of Giribala. We were removed to Giribala's house because we felt inconvenience at the 'Kat Gola.' I told Baniy Babu the first night that I would go to Golaundo. I told this to all the three Babus. We felt inconvenience in washing cloths and in ablution in the 'Gola.' On the next day when Kunja Babu came Sarojini told him that we came from the place where boys and girls are taught. Sarojini said that we came from Pran Kristo Babu's School, Shampukur. When Sarojini said this, Baniy Bidu, Kunja, Ashu and 2 or 3 persons were present."

Babu Shib Chander Ghose cross-examined the witness.

She said:—We were admitted in the house of the accused No. 4 as tenants. Two rupees was paid to Giribala as rent in advance.

Cross-examined by Babu Suresh Chander Mitter the witness said.—The very day Sarojini left, I made up my mind to go away. I told Sarojini that I would accompany her.

Re-examined by Mr. Hume the witness said:—I was taken to the Commissioner of Police by the Police. I told the Commissioner of Police that I would go back to Golaundo. I met Ashu Babu. They were smoking. By this I meant Ashu Bidu, Baniy. I know the names because Kunja called them.

To the Court.—The place where the misty left us is long way off from the 'Gola.' The misty did not come back to the 'Gola.' He did not talk with the Babus. Ashu Babu only said that as I have caught you, you must not go. This was said at the 'Gola.' On Friday the case was again resumed and after some more witnesses had been cross-examined the case was adjourned.

See Page 7.

Systematic operations are about to be undertaken for working the marble quarries lately discovered at Bagipur in the Narasingpur district of the Central Provinces, the authorities having granted the necessary permission to certain Indian gentlemen for the purpose.

JOTTINGS FROM THE "INDIAN ENGINEERING."

E. I. R. Collieries.—Sanction has been accorded to the work of providing ventilation at the Serampore Colliery at Giridih as a cost of about Rs. 1,10,000.

Bandel Railway Junction.—The completion report of the work of improving the Bandel (Hooghly) junction station is ready and will be submitted shortly, working out to about Rs. 72,000.

Lillooah Station, E. I. R.—The provision of quarters for the medical officer stationed at this station has been approved at a cost of about Rs. 25,000, the necessity having been recognised as most urgent.

Ondal Junction, E. I. R.—Formal sanction has been accorded to certain additions and alterations at this station at a cost of about one and a half lakhs of rupees to be met out of the Budget grant of the current financial year.

Block Signalling, E. I. R.—The completion report of the work in connection with the block signalling arrangements between Howrah and Asansol, and the installation of batteries for use with the block instruments is ready and will be submitted shortly.

Kalipahar Station, E. I. R.—We are glad to find that the work of certain additions and alterations and raised platforms at this station has been sanctioned, and that more attention will be paid to the wants of this coal-despatching centre than heretofore.

Tarkessur Branch Railway.—The construction of the new flag station, Nasibpur, between Singur and Gobindpur on the Tarkessur branch of the East Indian Railway, which we noticed in a previous issue, is approaching completion and will be shortly opened for both passenger and goods traffic.

Coal Wagon Supply.—Our Jheriah friend are again loud in their complaints about the wagon supply, and they add, what is more annoying, that there are strings of hopper and other wagons on the Katrasgarh section that have been waiting to be repaired for weeks and weeks without an effort to put them into service and so relieve the pressure.

Murshidabad Branch, E. B. S. R.—Referring to our observations on this line, it is now proposed to amalgamate the finished length of the construction with the Eastern Bengal State Railway system during the current month. Over and above the stations already mentioned Bhagaban Golla station will be opened for through coaching and goods traffic.

Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.—When the history of the inception and carrying out of this big project comes to be written out, one of the principal subjects that will be enlarged upon will be the question of the marble used in the building. The fact that, after a contract was nearly concluded for European marble, a complete change came about and the splendid Indian marbles were adopted will doubtless be attributed in the main to the efforts of Mr. H. H. Risley, C.S.I., Home Secretary, who from the outset persisted in pressing the cause of the Indian material both for the memorial as well as for the sake of reviving or creating a regular industry in this country. The result of his quiet but steady influence deserves an amount of recognition that is hardly yet realised.

EXCISE REVENUE OF THE U. P.

The Excise Revenue Report of the United Provinces, for the year ending the 30th September, 1904, records an advance of over 10½ lakhs in excise revenue the total for the year being 96½ lakhs. In his resolution on this report the Lieutenant-Governor says that it is gratifying to find that there has been no corresponding rise in the sale of intoxicants as there is a noticeable diminution in the sale of charas and ganja, while the consumption of country spirit and Rosa rum rose only by 2.2 per cent. In the report, however, we note that country spirits are responsible for over 5 lakhs out of the rise in revenue, of which still-head duty contributes over 3½ lakhs. Some half a lakh of this may fairly be attributed to the larger issues, but the balance is the result of the further enhancement of the duty which took place in thirteen of the larger towns of the province. The spirit drunk in these towns was less than a third of the whole amount consumed, whereas they account for as much as 10,000 gallons in round numbers out of 16,000 gallons, the increase in the year's consumption. It is clear then that the enhanced duty, at all events in a year of average prosperity, is not sufficient appreciably to check consumption. As might have been expected the higher price of native liquor stimulated the use of Rosa rum in these towns, and in most cases the recorded figures show a noticeable advance. The income from hemp drugs exhibited an advance of over 4½ lakhs. We agree with the Lieutenant-Governor that the connection between agricultural prosperity and the greater consumption of liquor is confirmed by these figures! And yet His Honor says that there has been "no corresponding rise in the consumption of intoxicants." Are we to understand that country liquor and Rosa rum are non-alcoholic beverages?

The Secretary, Punjab Brahmo Samaj, sends us the following report of the work done from the 1st to the 15th May. Twenty-five more huts have been built at Kangra and Bhawan besides eight huts in the village Tiara for widows; two more dead bodies have been exhumed; property from eight houses has been dug out and handed over to owners; the two springs of the Gupit Ganga have been cleared; the Mandir has been cleared of rubbish; about twenty patients who were unable to attend the Hospital, have been treated at their own houses, free kitchens for the deserving poor have been continued; relief work has been undertaken in a number of villages of which no report has yet been received. I may mention that Lala Jivan Lal, who was our chief worker at Kangra, having returned, Babu A. C. Majumdar has gone up and taken charge of the work from the 21st instant. Several ordinary workers have offered their services, but it is necessary to send an energetic young man who can take charge of the work under Babu Abinash Chandra's direction and guidance. Will some one volunteer his services? It will be necessary for him to go about a good deal from village to village and only a man who has some power of organisation is required. In this worthy Lala Jivan Lal's work has been worthy of the greatest praise, as a mark of their appreciation, several members of the Samaj sent to receive him at the Railway Station on his return to Lahore.—"Tribune."

INDIAN NOTES

THE EARTHQUAKE FUND.

Lucknow, June 1.—The United Provinces Government have received Rs. 14,000 towards the Earthquake Fund, including a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Nawab of Rampur.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Darjeeling, June 1.—The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Fraser left this morning for Sonada with the object of going to the Government cinchona plantations, where they intend spending nine days. Mr. Gourlay, Private Secretary, has gone with them.

THE RANGOON MURDER CASE.

Rangoon, June 1.—After considering the confession of San Maw, who confessed to the murder of Hock Kan the other day, the District Magistrate to-day directed the lad to be placed before the Western Magistrate for trial for making a false statement.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Lahore, June 1.—The proposal of the Syndicate of the Punjab University regarding the appointment of Mr. Winfield as principal of the Law College, on a salary of Rs. 850 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, in five years, was not laid before the Senate at the meeting yesterday. The registrar stated that Mr. Winfield had declined the offer made him by the Syndicate.

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF GOA.

A report is current in Bombay that his Excellency General Galhardo, Governor-General of Portuguese India, has been recalled by a telegram received from the Portuguese Minister of Marine. This piece of information has naturally caused a great stir amongst the Portuguese community both here and in Goa, and everybody is on the "qui vive" to get at the cause for so sudden an action on the part of the Portuguese Government. His Excellency will probably leave India for Lisbon about the 15th proximo. It is not known, however, who will succeed him.

PROPERTY IN CANTONMENTS.

Poona, May 26.—The question of the tenancy of the house, No. 4 Stanton Road, is to form the subject of an appeal to Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter. After Quarter-Master-Sergeant Daniels had secured possession of the house on Wednesday morning the place was vacated by mutual consent, both parties placing locks on the doors to prevent either side entering into occupation. Watchmen have been placed in the compound by either side as a nominal measure to indicate possession until some definite issue of the matter can be arranged. In the meantime Mr. K. A. Ghansawa, barrister-at-law, who is the legal representative of Mr. Tata, in Poona, yesterday had an interview with Major-General Cragg at the Club of Western India, when the question was discussed. It was agreed that in accordance with the terms of the new Cantonment Act, the landlord should submit an appeal to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

It is understood that the Fellows of the Madras University will be paid travelling allowance and batia whenever they attend meetings of the Senate or of the Faculties to which they belong or of the Board of Studies at Madras, and that a grant of Rs. 5,000 has been made to the University by the Madras Government for the purpose. A Commission composed of the following members of the Senate will shortly visit various Colleges affiliated to the University and submit a report on their condition:—The Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, Dr. S. Sathianadhan, the Rev. E. M. Macphail, Mr. H. J. Bhabha (of Mysore), Dr. A. C. Mitchell (of Travancore), and the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar. These gentlemen will receive a remuneration of Rs. 2,500 each, besides travelling allowance, and the work of the Commission is likely to last for three months. The Government has made a grant of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose.

A FOURTH CHALLENGE TO SANDOW.

C. Ratnavalu Aachary, No. 2122 Thimboob Chetty Street, Madras writes to the "Madras Mail." In view of the fact that Eugen Sandow the world-famed athlete, is to make a short stay at Madras to display his muscular strength, as well as his mastery of wrestling and other arts connected with the physique, I make bold to offer a challenge to him, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, for a boxing match. For the better judgment of the public I propose, if agreed upon, to touch the several portions of the face of Eugen Sandow with the tip of the fingers coated with chalk and try his powers of defence. As regards my antecedents, I may state that:—(1) In September, 1873, I boxed with Kienma Pillay, a famous native boxer of St. Thomas' Mount, in the presence of European military Officers and succeeded. (2) On the 26th April, 1892, I boxed with Captain Duncan Ross and succeeded. (3) On the 11th January, 1896, I boxed with Professor Anderson, and came out successful. I should prefer to have the boxing match in the presence of the public, if possible at the Graceo Roman arena.

THE MAIL SMUGGLING INCIDENT.

Rangoon, June 1.—A Mergui correspondent wires to-day in connection with the recent "Omara pere" incident to say that the Government of India, through the Postmaster General, has called on Mr. Grant Brown, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, for a full report on the matter. It now transpires that mails have been sent twice from Mergui to Victoria Point in this ship, and once from there by the Sub-divisional Officer in charge of policemen in undress and three or four men as escorts. Captain Bell was not aware of this at the time. There are no Siamese in the Burma police and how a Siamese was sent with the mails that were discovered needs elucidation. No bounty-money was paid to the ship for the three mails thus carried, nor does it appear how an additional charge of one anna on each letter or packet will be recovered by the Post Office for those mails, which have been distributed long ago. The postal authorities repudiate all responsibility after once making over the mails to the executive.

SAD END OF A DISCARDED LOVER.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Officiating Coroner of the city, with a jury held an inquest regarding the circumstances, touching the death of a young man, named Hari Churn Pal, who was found hanging in a room occupied by a young woman, named Santosh, who had been in his keeping for over a year.

Santosh on being examined said that on the morning of Thursday, the 17th instant, she had a quarrel with the deceased over pecuniary matters. He used to pay Rs. 8 a month and used to board with her. She said that she could hardly make two ends meet with the small amount she is provided with and asked for an increment of her allowance. The deceased said that he would not pay her more than Rs. 8. He further told the woman that as usual he would board with her. This led to a quarrel between the couple and the woman then threw out a hint that separation would then inevitably follow. He said, he would never leave her. He went out but returned soon after. On her refusal to comply with a certain request, the deceased shut himself up in the room, and the woman laid herself down on the verandah of the room. As the sun's rays fell on her person, she got up in order to go in and sleep. As she opened the door, she found the man hanging by means of a "chudder" which was fastened to the bamboo rafters. She cried out. The other inmates of the house came and the police were informed. Inspector Benode Behary Gupta, who inquired into the matter, was also examined and deposed that he too found the man hanging in a kneeling posture. The Police Surgeon deposed that he had found no

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

Lahore, June 1.—The following interesting judgment, which explains itself, was delivered in the Court of the Commissioner of Lahore Division, Appellate Side, in the case of Mr. D. McDonald, pleader, appellant, versus the Municipal Committee of Lahore, respondent. It was an appeal from the order of the finance sub-committee of Lahore Municipality, dated 11th April, 1905, rejecting the appellant's application regarding the water tax. The appellant claimed to have the above order set aside. The Court made the following order:—"I think that the Lahore Municipal Committee would have been better advised to send their Secretary to attend my Court, in compliance with my notice of 8th May, 1905. The facts of the present case are that a new main was laid down past appellant's house in January, 1904, and that the hydrants were not put up till October, 1904. Appellant has been charged with water tax from January, 1904. His contention is that he ought not to be asked to pay the water tax until the hydrants were put up. I am bound to say that this contention appears to me to be sound. In reply to the question: "What benefit the pipe was to appellant until a hydrant was put up?" the Committee's representative states that appellant could have connected his house with the main, but the notification under which the tax is levied affects only houses and buildings which are not connected with the main. Such houses derive no benefit from the main until the hydrants are put up and should not, in my opinion be taxed until the hydrants are put up. Mr. McDonald has paid the tax from October 1904. The appeal is allowed with costs.

WHOLESALE SWINDLING BY JEWS.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagon, Bombay, Inspector Murray brought up on remand and again charged Solomon Rahimman, a Jew, aged thirty, with cheating thirty-two different merchants, in respect of gold embroidery of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,400. The accused, it might be remembered, accompanied by an old Jew, calling himself Ezekiel Sassoon, went to the merchants, and, representing themselves as big merchants, obtained goods on approval promising to pay for them within three days. But the goods were not paid for and they subsequently disappeared from the warehouse where they were stored, together with Ezekiel Sassoon. Out of the thirty-two charges, three, in which Ganesdas Kilumel, Omaji Pokaji and Burjorji Kanansji were complainants, and who were charged in respect of goods of the value of Rs. 633, Rs. 251 and Rs. 202, respectively were proceeded with. Ezekiel Sassoon has left Bombay for Bussora and the goods have been traced on their way to that port by post, and the police have taken necessary action to stop their delivery. It was contended on behalf of the defence that, whatever Ezekiel might have done with the goods and whatever dishonesty might have actuated Ezekiel, the accused was only a dupe of that man, acted as his servant and was not responsible for his master's acts. His Worship in disposing of the case held that there could be no doubt that the goods were obtained without any intention of paying for them, and that the purchases were fraudulently made. The accused was privy to the fraud, and his Worship convicted him and sentenced him to an aggregate term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 600, in default to undergo six months' further imprisonment.

THE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

We are informed that favourable progress is being made with the Central Agricultural Committee. His Excellency Lord Amphil has graciously consented to be its first Patron, thus giving one more proof of his keen interest in the improvement of Indian agriculture and in the well-being of the ryots. The "personnel" of the Committee is not yet complete, but the following gentlemen representing various communities and agricultural interests have already consented to join:—(1) The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart, I. C. S., (2) Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna, Moodliar, C.I.E., (3) H. K. Beauchamp, C.I.E., (4) Dewan Bahadur R. V. Srinivasa Iyer, (5) Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.S.I., (6) The Hon'ble Sir S. Subramania Iyer, (7) S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, (8) Rao Bahadur M. Adinarayana Iyengar, (9) Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasamy Rao, C.I.E., (10) M. Veeraraghava Chariar, (11) G. Romilly, (12) P. Thevaragaya Chetty, (13) The Hon'ble K. Vasudaya Iyengar, (14) The Maharajah of Bobbili, C.I.E., (15) The Rajah of Venkatachali, (16) The Rajah of Kollengode, (17) P. N. Raman Pillai, (18) B. Narayanaiah Pantulu, (19) S. Panduranga Modali, (20) P. Rathnasabapathi Pillai, (21) Hajee Mahomed Abdul Hadi Badsha Sahib, (22) The Hon'ble L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer, (23) V. Ramabhadra Naidu, Vadaragala Zemindar. Invitations have also been addressed to the following institutions and

public bodies to nominate representatives, whose names will be announced in due course:—(1) Madras Landholders Association, (2) Madras Chamber of Commerce, (3) The United Planter's Association of Southern India Ltd. Government have consented that the Revenue Secretary for the time being shall be a member of the Committee. Under the constitution of the Committee all mofussil Agricultural Associations are entitled to nominate representatives, and the following existing Associations have been asked to do so:—(1) Tanjore Agricultural Association, (2) Pudukkottai Agricultural Society, (3) Guntur Agricultural Association, (4) Vizagapatam Agricultural Society, (5) Chingleput Agricultural Society, (6) North Arcot Agricultural Association, (7) Bellary Agricultural Association, (8) Madras Agri-Horticultural Society. One of the first steps to be taken by the Committee will be to invite the formation of Agricultural Associations in all Districts where such do not exist at present. A circular letter to this effect is now being drafted. It will be accompanied by a short but comprehensive resume of what has so far been done in the formation of non-official Agricultural bodies in this and other parts of India; and also a set of Draft Rules for mofussil Agricultural Associations.—"Hindu."

THE AFGHAN TREATY.

The less said about the Treaty with the Ameer of Afghanistan, the better. Whatever Mr. Brodick may have hoped to accomplish by the despatch of the Mission, nothing has been done to modify the situation previously existing. We have heard from Mr. Dane a great deal about the prolonged and anxious deliberations, the receptions even by the Ameer's bed side, the delays caused by the consideration of grave points. Was it for this little Treaty of three clauses that the Mission stayed so long in Kabul? Was it for this reiteration of a former understanding that the Ameer fell upon Mr. Dane's neck with such tearful gratitude? Mr. Dane knows best; but at any rate it is permissible to say that he has accomplished nothing which need be heralded by a fanfare of trumpets. Such a "success" might have been equally well achieved by the interchange of a couple of short letters. The Ameer apparently gets permission to resume the importation of arms; he is also recognised as an independent King, and we must in future dub him His Majesty; what reciprocating advantage is derived by Great Britain can hardly be discerned. So far as it goes, the renewal of the compact between Great Britain and the Ameer is satisfactory enough; but there is no need to make a fuss about it, and it might have been arranged equally well without a Mission at all. The real truth about Afghanistan may be summed up in a very few words. It is quite true that the Ameer abides by his father's policy. He does not want a seaport, any more than Switzerland does. He wants to have as little as possible to do with either Great Britain or Russia. He has no leanings towards Russia, and the letters that unquestionably pass sometimes between Kabul and Central Asia have no deep political significance. On the other hand, his Majesty feels no gratitude towards Great Britain for a subsidy which he ostentatiously refuses to draw, though he takes good care to be assured that the money is earmarked for him. He cherishes no thankfulness for our promise to help him to resist aggression from the north, being serenely—and quite erroneously—confident that he needs no help in maintaining the security of his territories. We may be tolerably sure, however, that he will abide faithfully by the terms of the Treaty, because they coincide as precisely with his own desires as if he had drafted it himself. His Majesty's attitude is, therefore, as reasonably satisfactory as need be—while the situation in Afghanistan remains as it is present. Yet there are two dangers. One is that of internal trouble, for his throne is by no means as secure as his father's was. If the stability of his rule is menaced internally, an entirely fresh set of conditions may be created. The other is that of invasion by Russia, which the Ameer would be powerless to resist. When his day of trial arrives, he will probably turn with alacrity to Great Britain for the promised aid which he now assesses so lightly.—"Times of India."

THE HINDU-SIKH CONTROVERSY IN THE PUNJAB.

We have the highest authority for stating that His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha is not at all in favour of the separatist propaganda. The little but clever band of schematics have been sedulously spreading the report that they have the moral support of the venerable Chief of Nabha in carrying out their self-imposed mission. It now appears, however, that His Highness has been kept totally in the dark as regards the later sinister developments of the movement whose original object was to free the Khalsa Panth from all traces of gross forms of worship and superstition. This is an object which must have the sympathy of all right thinking people. And it goes without saying that the saintly Sikh ruler would heartily help forward any scheme which aimed at restoring the Panth to a state of pristine purity. Indeed, His Highness has always declared himself as a friend of progress, and has introduced important measures of social and religious reform in his own principality. But how His Highness' attitude has been misrepresented by designing parties! A few years ago a Sikh employee of the State issued a pamphlet in which he propounded the startling proposition that "Sikhs" were "not Hindus." It was a cleverly written tract, and not only excited much comment and discussion, but was adopted by the separatists as their gospel. It was given out by the latter that His Highness was in complete accord with the views of the author. The tolerant indulgence displayed by the Maharaja towards the writer, in not punishing him for starting a harmful controversy calculated to create internecine ill-feeling, was purposely misconstrued, and explained as an indication of the Chief's approval of the "policy" of secession! The announcement, therefore, that His Highness is, as he has always been, strongly of the same opinion as was expressed on a memorable occasion by the late Maharaja Rajendra Singh of Patiala—that the Sikhs formed a section of Hindu Society—ought to clear away all the mist. And it is clear also that His Highness' views are with regard to the action of the Manager of the Golden Temple how determined the separatists are to cut off all connection with Hindu Society would be evident from the fact that they have been doing their best to prevent the marriage (which happy event is to come off on the 8th of July) of the Princess of Nabha with the Maharana of Dhulepur, who is a

"Hindu" Jat Chief. Hindus and Sikhs of the same caste have always intermarried. The Phulkian House (to which the Chiefs of Patiala, Nabha, and Jhinda belong) has always had matrimonial relations with the princely "Hindu-Jat" houses of Bharatpur and Dhulepur. But the separatists are now moving heaven and earth to prevent Sikh Princes and Princesses being married to Hindus of the same clan, however desirable the match may be, because they rightly fear that such marriages would be fatal to their cause.—"The Tribune."

LORD KITCHENER'S RELIEF FUND.

Lord Kitchener has directed that the immediate distribution of his Fund for the relief of the military sufferers from the earthquake shall begin. Rupees seventy thousand have been allotted to meet the losses among the Dogra families in the Kangra Valley, a large number having to be helped. Rupees twenty-five thousand are assigned to the Gurkha pensioners in the colony which had grown up at Dharmasaa. Grants are given to cover the losses in the Gurkha bazars, followers' lines and regimental infirmaries, and to assist in the replacement of band instruments. Another grant will partly compensate officers for loss of personal property, while Rs. 22,000 are to be provided for meeting the debenture debt on the Mess House. Rupees thirty-four thousand will, for the time being, be held up, as it is known that there are additional claims to be considered on behalf of the 7th Gurkhas and Dogra Sepoys. Rupees one hundred will be presented to each Gurkha widow who may elect to return to Nepal. Government itself will, we understand, provide pensions for married Sepoys, and also make provision for families left quite destitute—a procedure which will command the warmest public approval.

CHILDREN AND SNAKES.

INTERESTING STORIES.

In an article on this subject in "Chambers's Journal," Mr. J. O. Bryne, of Sydney, tells some interesting stories. He says:—"I have found that children in the bush show very little fear of snakes. The bigger the snake the greater the joy in getting near to it and the stronger the desire to play with it. The snake's bright eyes and sinuous motion probably charm. And snakes, even the most vicious, respect the confidence. I have known numbers of cases in which they returned to me with what must be called affection. A snake that will riggle away from an adult will placidly survey a child and wait for encouragement to approach."

Here is an instance to my land. We all know there was a snake in the house. Glimpses of it had been caught on three separate occasions, but it was too swift in a getting under cover. Bush houses in Australia are roughly put together, and odds and ends of various sorts are littered about with occasional heavy articles against the walls. To move the heavy things is somewhat dangerous unless the light is good and an experienced bushman be of the party. The usual plan is to watch and wait. The sides of the cottage were built of round timber, and there was a likelihood on each occasion that this particular snake had wriggled through and out."

Minnie, a child of three, was more vivacious than usual next morning. She sat on an opposite rug on the floor of the room adjoining the breakfast-room, where most of the family were collected. The chattering excited comment, "Stay," whispered her father, "something strikes me. She's talking to something, and I bet it's the snake." With his riding whip in his hand, he stepped softly to the open door and peeped in. The snake had its head on Minnie's lap, and was being fed with little snips off a square of lump sugar. It was a black snake of a dangerous size, and the father was doubtful how to act. If alarmed it might viciously attack the child. He surveyed the possible means of escape, and whispered to his wife to call Minnie. The child moved at the call, and the snake drew back and made a sudden drive towards a chest of drawers at the opposite wall. That was what was wanted, and riding-whip did the rest.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.

A friend tells me an incident of a similar kind. At Koondrook, a little settlement in Victoria, a woman heard her child, 18 months old, laughing as if she was having great fun. The child was supposed to be asleep in bed. The mother went to the room, and found the child scrambling over the bed after something she could not see. That happened several times. Once, however, the mother went in suddenly and heard something drop off the bed. Looking hurriedly under the bed, she distinctly saw a large snake, that turned upon her with evident intention to fight. When the husband came home he pulled up the boards of the floor, but there was no sign of the snake. Next day, however, snake and child were discovered lying together on the floor the child asleep, and the snake apparently so. That night the husband tried a plan. He placed a candle on the floor alongside the child, and asked his wife to play a slow air on the harmonium. Movements of the snake could be heard; but the rustic was all too cautious. Next night the child was similarly posted, and the mother tried the effect of working her sewing-machine. The sound was too tempting. The snake riggled to the child with alacrity, and was promptly dispatched by the father. It was a tiger-snake nearly five feet in length, and when killed was fondled by the child as an old acquaintance. We never hear in the bush, he adds, of a snake biting a young child. On the other hand, numbers of cases are recounted in which mothers have laid infants on the bed in dark rooms, and discovered a second later that a snake was underneath the child. The snatching up of the child released the snake, and invariably the trouble ended there.

THE RANCHI MODEL COLLEGE SCHEME.

We hear that a meeting to consider the advisability or otherwise of a model college at Ranchi will take place on the 6th June next in which the Divisional Commissioner Mr. Lyon will take part. That is to say the Divisional Commissioner will dictate the "Ap-ke-waste" promoters will dictate. But more of this in my next.

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