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THH AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA JULY 6 1905

WAR NOTES

THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

TOGO'S REPORT.

BATTLE DECIDED IN 37 MUNUTES. The Navy Department has published Ad-miral Togo's report of his victory in the Tsu-shimu Straits. Appended are the por-tions dealing with tactics, and the effect of counfirm and torpodose. gunfire and torpedoes:

We changed our course to the west, in order to appear on the enemy's port-side. Our order for action was given at 1-55. We Our order for action was given at 1-55. We headed south-west for a short time, as if taking a course directly opposite to the enemy. Suddenly, at 2-5, we turned to the east, changing front, and pressed diogonal-ly against the enemy's head. Our armoured oruiser squadron closets followed our course, while the Dewa and Uniu divisions, the cruiser squadron, and the younger Togo division followed a course previously planned, and proceeded southwards to attack the enemy's rear. The enemy's ships forming enemy's rear. The enemy's ships forming the head of the line. Finding themselves pressed, they slightly altered their course to starboard.

The enemy opened fire at 2-8. We did not reply antil we had brought our ships within 6,000 metres range. We then con-centrated our fire on the enemy's two lead-ing ships. The enemy found himself pressed more towards the south-east, and both his lines vected gradually accurate more towards the south-east, and both his lines veered gradually eastward, assuming an itregular vertical formation. In this position the enemy continued his course parallel to ours. The Osliabya, heading the enemy's left wing, took fire and left the line. In the meantime our armoured cruisers appeared in the enemy's rear. As we drew closer our fire increased in effective-ness. The Kniaz Suvaroff and the Impera-tor Alexander III. caught fire and burned

The enemy's line became confused. Smoke enveloped and concealed the enemy's Smoke enveloped and concealed the enemy's fleet, wherefore our main squadron suspend-ed fire. The result of the battle was de-cided by 2-45. The Osliabya sank at 3-10. We pressed the enemy fouthwards, firing wheneven any ships became visible. By three we had already appeared in front of the enemy's line of advance, our course being about south-west. Suddenly the enemy headed to the north, evidently plan-ning an escape in that direction, around ning an escape in that direction, around our rear. Our main squadron turned sixteen points to port, reversing its order. In this formation we steered north-west. Our armoured cruiser also changed front, Our armoured cruiser also changed front, following the same course, and pressing the enemy southwards. The enemy then thanged his course to the east and we promptly turned sixteen points to starboard, our armoured cruiser following suit. By 4-40 the enemy seemed to have headed south. Later on we lost sight of him in the smoke and mist.

Steaming eight miles south we discovered two of the enemy's cruisers, one an auxi-liary cruiser. By 4-30 our main squadron again steamed northwards in search of the main body of the enemy. Our armoured cruisers moved south-west against the ene-my's cruisers. Our main squadron dis-covered and sank the Ural, and later found six d² the enemy's ships running northsix of the enemy's ships running north-east. We pursued and caught them and opened fire. The enemy changed his course westward, and then north-westwards. One of the enemy's battleships was disabled, and another of the Borodino type sunk. Our armoured cruisers, pursuing the ene-my southward, observed the Imperator Alexander III, approach the Admirab Nakimhaff, overturn and sink. At twilight our destroyer and torpedo flotillas gradual-ly closed in upon the enemy from the east, north and south. Finding them placed, our main squadron let loose their horde of torpedoes on the enemy. I ordered all my ships to assemble at Ullun Island next westward, and then north-westwards. One my ships to assemble at Ullun Island next morning In the attack on the Russian rear on Iay 27, Admirals Dewa and Uriu co-May 27. operated. The first turned the Russian rear and then successively attacked the port and starboard sides changing his course poirt and starboard sides changing his course whenever necessary. They assisted in the final pursuit of the Russians northward, and sank the Kamtchatka. Assisted by torpedo-boats, they also sank or disabled the Kniaz Suvaroff, the Sissoi Veliky, and the Admiral Nakinmoff. The Vladimir Monomakh was successfully torpedoed on Saturday night, and the Navarin early on Sunday. Sunday. Describing the events of Sunday, Ad-miral Togo declares that his battleships. Admiral Kamimura's armoured cruisers, Admiral Urin's division, and the younger Togo's division, completely enveloped Ad-miral Niebogatoff's squadron, rendering re-sistance useless. The Japanese Comman-der-in-Chief approved of the surrender, and allowed Admiral Niebogatoff and his officers to retain their swords.

Shots were seen to strike the Niltaka or Tsu-shima. The Japanese returned the fire, and then disappeared to port in the fog. At 11-40 a.m. the second and third battle-ship and cruiser divisions formed up in column to starboard of the transports and For the Liberal Party the situation is

column to starboard of the transports and scouting vessels. At noon the course was altered to the north-east, and at 12-23 the first battleship squadron steamed eight cables to starboard. At 1-20 p.m. the Japanese scouts appear-ed, evidently with the intention of uniting with the main force. Four Japanese battle-ships then came in sight, followed by the cruisers Yakumo, Nisshin, Kasuga, lwate, Idzumo, Adzums, and others, in all eighteen ships, steaming at full speed towards us. Idzumo, Adzums, and others, in all eighteen ships, steaming at full speed towards us. The fog had by this time lifted a little. Our squadron opened fire, keeping a straight course, whilst the transports sepa-rated themselves from the main body, steam-ing at a distance of fifteen cables. The speed of the squadron was ten knots. The fight began at a distance of from sixty to seventy cable-lengths (12,000 to 14,000 yards), gradually diminishing to (4,000 yards). While yet a long distance in fromt of our fleet the enemy altered their forma-tion and steamed towards the Russians. The fire of the Japanese was very accu-

The fire of the Japanese was very accu-rate. They literally rained shells on our ships, concentrating their fire, in the first instance, on the admiral's flagship, in the van, and employing both torpedoes and shells. Their fire destroyed all the deck

position in the inter the Kniaz Suvaroff. At five o'clock great fire broke out on the Imperator Alexander III., which was observed to be listing. She immediately left the line, but after extinguishing the fire righted herself, and took up her former position. At eight o'clock the battleship signalled that she was in distress. At the beginning of the battle the Kasagi, Chitose Niltaka, Tsu-shima, Akitsushima, Suma, and two cruisers of the Matsushima type had separated from the Japanese fleet with the intention of bombarding our trans-ports, which were thrown into confusion in endeavouring to avoid the cross-fire. The fire of the Japanese cruisers was directed endeavouring to avoid the cross-fire. The fire of the Japanese cruisers was directed against the transports and the Svietlana, Almaz, and Ural. The last-named received a shot under the waterline, and left the line of battle. The lifeboats were launched on the approach of the Svietlana, which had also been damaged under the waterline, but continued to fight. The Dmitri Donskoi and Vladimir Manomakh came several

advancing but not quite on the same course, were the Oleg, Aurora, Dmitri Donskoi, and Vladimir Monomakh, and to the left of them the transports (with the exception of the Kamchatka) and the Ural, with the Svietlana and Almaz. Further to the left

For the Liberal Party the situation is particularly interesting because it involves two questions which we shall have to to

To-day the risks are fewer than they were and the popularity is greater. There is no longer any question of having to fight Japan's battle against France or Germany. We may all approve, then, of Sir Edward Grey's pledge that the Alliance will be continued for another term of years. So far our course is perfectly clear. Let us not be blind, however, to the change which has come over the situation in the Far East. Prior to the war there were two authorities at Peking Bussia and

not fear that our traders will be sht out. THE CONTROL OF THE PACTIC. So much for China and Japan. What about the Pacific? Not reckonin Russia, five Powers are chiefly concerned. Germany has ambitions which are likely to 'emain for ever unfulfilled. France has a great Pro-tectorate in Indo-China which she cannot defend if it were seriously stacked by Japan, but which will be maintained as at present through the good offees of Great Britain. The United States as the Philip-pines, lying far closer to Japan than people sometimes think, and undegoing a pro-cess of rapid reorganization. Great Britain has her traditional conmercial interests centring round Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Singapore, and including the control of China's maritime customs by Sir Robert Hart and his staff. We have also to re-member the proximity of Australia and New Zealand. Finally, there is Japan herself—the fifth Great Power now concern-ed in naval problem. THREE NAVAL POWERS. defend if it were seriously stacked by Japan, but which will be maitained as at present through the good oftes of Great Britain. The United States has the Philip pines, lying far closer to Japan than people sometimes think, and undegoing a pro-sometimes think, and undegoing a pro-cess of rapid reorganization. Great Britain has her traditional comercial interests centring round Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Singapore, and including the control of Chima's maritime edistoms by Sit Robert Hart and his staff. We have also to re-member the proximity of Australia and harself—the fifth Great Power now concern-ed in naval problem. THREE NAVAL POWERS. It will be seen at once that everything depends up of the action taken by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that everything the states under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that everything ted. States under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that worked by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that worked by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that worked by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that worked by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that worked by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that worked by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that worked by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that worked by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that worked by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It will be seen at once that worked by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It metal the set the the worked by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's It metal the set the the set the the set the the the set the the the set the the the the there the the the the the there the the the the there the

depends upon the action taken by the Uni-ted States under President Roosevelt's direction. If the statesmen at Washington raise a big outery for a larger navy the pace will be set for both Japan and Great-Britajn. If, ion the other hand, President Roosevelt makes himself the pivot of a triple understanding between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan there is no reason why the Monroe doctrine should not be extended to the Far East, and all naval rivalry avoided. The Ameri-ca and China might be absolutely guaranteed against European aggression without the addition of a single warship. This is one side of the world problem. It is comparatively simple, because there is such perfect good feeling between Japan, the United States, and Great Britain. But looking far ahead into the future we must be ready for a condition of things in which the united states, and the relieve must be ready for a condition of things in which the emancipation of the yellow races will proceed southwards and westwards till it touches India itself. Japan is not without ultimate designs. She is not playing our game, but her own. She is, however, will-ing to let time do its part, and it is by no means improbable that the ideals of the Far East may become quite as progressive and at least as Christian as those of the old world. It is not likely that Japan will embars upon further schemes of actual conquest. She is far too wise. The war is certain to lead to industrial depression, is certain to lead to industrial depression is certain to lead to industrial depression, from which she cannot hope to recover until a long period of rest has elapsed. Besides, Japan will hope, not so much herself to fight china's battles, as to teach China how these battles are to be fought. Europe's dream of controlling and partitioning the Celestial Empire has probably vanished for ever.



DISCLOSURES OF PRIVILED COM-MUNICATIONS MUNICATIONS

These questions which we shall have to settle. (1) Are we to renew the Japanese Alliance, and, if so, in what form? (2) To what extent will the destruction of the Russian Navy affect the programme of our own Admiranty? These questions can only be answered by taking a wide survey of international rela-tions. Prior to the war in the Far East there was a balance of power in Europe. To-day that equilibrium has disappeared, as we shall see. SHAIL WE RENEW THE ALLIANCE? The first of our two questions is compara-tively simple. The Alliance with Japan has always been popular, and, like all such un-dertakings, it has always involved risks. To-day the risks are fewer than they were and the popularity is greater. There is no longer any question of having to fight Japan's battle against France or Germany. We may all approve, then, of Sir Edward Grey's pledge that the Alliance will be avered by toruly any question of having to fight Japan's battle against France or Germany. We may all approve, then, of Sir Edward Grey's pledge that the Alliance will be continued for another term of years So and the of the Japanese was very accumption of the spin of the sp

"That communications have been made to you in the course of and for the pur pose of your employment as such pleader by me or my servants and that you have in the course of such employment as a pleader seen the contents and conditions of several documents and have become ao-

Ghose, the Raja's pleader at Hazaribagh in the Bengal Coal Co's case for the examination of some witnesses by examination of some witnesses of commission. This money has not been returned nor any account rendered. I can't say whether the witnesses were examined or not. I know about the proby. I can't say whether the witnesses were examined or not. I know about the pro-posal of compromising this case. Babu Satish Chandra Ray the Raja's pleader, faired out the potition of compromise from an English draft which Satish Babu told me was written by Babu Sakti Kantha Bhattacharjea, the applicant's pleader. Gopi Babu took it to the Raja to have his signature. On return from Serampur Gopi Babu said that the Raja declined to sign it. To my knowledge the Raja was never insane, nor acted as an insane. He always transacted his multifarious business like a sensible man. I never heard from the Raja's relations, servants, etc., that the Raja was ever insane or of unsound mind. The Raja has an unmarried daugh-ter, aged about 19. At present there is a proposal of marriage somewhere and pre-paration is going on. Among the Raja's kinsmen daughters are ignerally married at the age of 16 to 20 years. In cross-examination.—I am an am-mokh-tear of the Raja. Gopi Babu, the Naib-manager, is not an am-mokhteer. The late Manager Tinkari Babu was an am-mokhteer of the Raja. For ordinary work the Raja

Manager Tinkari Babu was an am-mokhteer, of the Raja. For ordinary work the Raja Sahib never calls any Amla (officer) for con-sultation, but on improtant occasions he does. The Raja never writes any order but signs it, the writing being done in the office at the Rewaria's report. I never saw the Raja coming out of his room except on the Dewali day, nor I saw him to ride or drive. The Raja signs the bills or gives verbal orders as to expenses, and during the last 2 or 3 years I never saw him to make any deductions in any bill. Every day the ac-count is adjusted. I don't know whether the Raja takes anybody's advice or not. the Raja takes anybody's advice or not. The Raja used to live in the Paschim-duari, the Raja takes anybody's advice or not. The Raja used to live in the Paschim-duari, but for the last 3 or 4 years he is living in the Majla-mahal (middle apartment). There is no special reason for this change. I know about the illness of the Raja. Im 1305 (fuslee) the Raja was first known to be ill. For a year he was in the same con-dition. After that his illness decreased, though it recurs now and then. I have no-thing to do with collection of rent or any other expense except the Court case ex-pense. About the expense of this case, the Raja's verbal order to the Naib-manager is to spend as much as is necessary from the cutchery fund. Now-a-days Nathua alone is the khaoas servant of the Raja. The "Sada-brat" account is included with the "Bhandar" account. The Raja's daugh-ter was aged 7 or 8 years when her mar-riage with the Pandra boy was settled. Tilak—Rs. 2,000 in cash and "Faldan" (articles of food) to the value of Rs. 1,000 -was sent by the Raja to Pandra. When the marriage proposal was with the Tikait of Sarawan no "tilak" was sent, but pre-paration was made for sending the "tilak". There was a proposal of maturiage with the Raja of Tundi, some 3 or 4 years ago. T don't know if any doctor Sahib was brought from Calcutta to medically exa-mine the Raja at Serampur on Sunday the 18th instant. I heard a doctor sahib came

Raja of Tundi demanded Rs. 40,000 as "tilak" (dowry) from our Raja Sahib to enable the former to redeem his estate "tilak" (dowry) from our Raja Sahib to enable the former to redeem his estate from the management vested in the Manager of the Encumbered Estates, and so the proposal fell through. The Raja refused to marry his daughter with the Raja of Pandra, because the gifl was too young to be married. This is what the Raja said. Tilak is the ceremony of betrothal, but marriage may take place 2 to 5 years after that. The Raja sent Rs. 400 to his Haza-ribagh pleader, Babu Akhay Krishna Ghose, by telegraphic money-order. Ordinarily no man is sent by the Raja to Hazaribagh to conduct his cases there. This is the prac-tice of the Raja from the time he got the estate from the Court of Wards. I look after the Raja's cases at Giridih, but there is no other Karpardaz to look after his cases elsewhere. There has not been any change in the management of the Raja's affairs after his late manager Babu Tinkari Bose had left the service. During the last 20 or 25 years the Raja never went to any invitation on account of marriage etc., coming from any kinsman or relative. A TANJORE NEWSPAPER IN TROUBLE. matrix of Lalo Ram vs. Ganes but the Reis vaited him with no punking paid to the Kaja suited him with no punking paid to the Kaja suited him with no punking paid to the Kaja suited him with no punking sum to the Kaja suited him with no punking paid to the Kaja suited him with no punking sum to the Kaja suited him with no punking supported him with the kaja biet to the sum to the the supported him with the Raja biet to the supported him with the Raja biet supported him with the Raja biet

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RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

"A RAIN OF SHELLS."

The following official report, dated June 10, has been received from General Linievitch :

10, has been received from General Linie-vitch: According to the written reports of the commanders of the cruisers Almaz, and the torpedo-boats Grosney and Bravy, to the oral report of Aide-de-Camp Chagin, and to the accounts of the officers of the Oslia-bya, the main features of the naval battle in the Tsushima Straits were as follows: On the morning of May 27 the Russian fleet approached the eastern straits of Korea in two columns, on the left the battleships, and on the right the cruisers, with the transports between them. At seven o'clock in the morning the cruiser Idzumi was sighted to starboard, and at eleven o'clock the cruisers Kasagi, Niltaka, Chitose, and Tsu-shima have in sight to port. The Vladimir Monomakh, obeying a signal, steamed to starboard of the trans-ports, and opened fire on the Idzumi, which replied, and then disappeared in the fog. At 11-20 a.m., our second battleship division opened fire on the Japanese cruisers,

CANTION.

CANTION. Persons when travelling should exercise care in the use of drinking water. As a safeguard it is urged that every traveller secures a bottle ef Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy before leav-ing home, to be carried in the hand bag-gage. This may prevent distressing sick-ness and annoying delay. For sale by All Chomis's and Storekepers, Frice 1 Re, 5 Rt.

Svietlana and Almaz. Further to the left were the Jemtchug, the Izumrud, and the torpedo-boats. No special damage was noticeable on any of these. The Svietlana alone seemed to list forward. Away to port, and behind the Japanese second and third class cruisers, were visible on the horizon thirty torpedo-boats. At ten minutes past seven the Borodino capsized and sank in three minutes. and sank in three minutes.

Just before sunset the Nikolai signalled to alter the course twenty-three points to the north-east. This course was kept by the fleet for half an hour. Then nine the fleet for half an hour. Then nine Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers were sight-ed ahead, and the battleships veered to starboard and the cruisers to port. Ine cruisers, following the example of the Oleg, which was leading, stopped, but the battle-ships held on and bombarded the Japanese battleships and torpedo-boat destroyers. The latter, which were hovering on the flanks of the fleet, suddenly disrted off to port with the object of overhauling our cruisers, of which the Oleg, under ...miral Enquist, and the Aurora and Jemachug were steamand the Aurora and Jemachug were steam-ing southwards. The other cruisers, how-

ing southwards. The other cruisers, how-ever, held on their course to the north. After dark the Japanese turned their searchlights on us. The first torpedo at-tacks by their destroyers had scarcely any result, no explosions being observed up to ten in the evening. The battle took place between the islands Iki-shima and Tsu-shima.

AFTER THE WAR.

"P. W. W." writes to the "London Daily News":-

The Battle of Mukden upon land and the Battle of Shushima at sea have so com-pletely staggered the public mind that it has pletely staggered the public mind that it has been difficult to estimate what these stu-pendous events mean to the world at large. Few of those who were loudest in their congratulations of Japan imagined that the victories of our ally would result, for instance, in a distinct rebuff for Great Britain and for France in Morocco, while the many critics of Russian diplomacy have now an opportunity of realising the extent to which St. Petersburg has until a year ago,

DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOU NEED IT.

Do not wait until some of your family Do not wait until some of your family is taken with a violent attack of colic or diarrhoea. A bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand when needed has saved many a life. I'ro-ture it at once. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers, Price i Re, 2 Rs.

There is one point in reference to Ger-many which should perhaps be mentioned, because it might conceivably modify the above estimate. The inclusion of Holland within the Zollverein would at once give Germany a foothold through the Dutch possessions in the Southern Ocean. That is an eventuality which we must bear in mind. even though it may be considered remote. remote.

In a future article I shall hope to discuse the effect of the war upon the Europeas situation.

BE FIRM. When you ask for a bottle of Chamber-lain's Collo, Cholera and Diarthoea Remedy, do not allow the dealer to sell you a substitute. Be firm in your conviction that there is nothin. a good. This nedi-cine has been tasted in the most severe and dangerous cases now crams, colic and diarthoea and has never been known to fail. For, sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers. Price

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

In examination-in-chief the witness de-

Babu Tinkari Bose, late Manager of the Raja, resigned because the Raja was angry with him. The Raja was annoyed with him for his deposing in the suit of Lalo Ram vs. Ganesh Mahto in favour of Lalo Ram but the Raja visited him with no punish-ment for this. Tinkari Babu left service

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THH AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA JULY 6 1905

THE Amrita Kazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, JULY 6, 1905.

MR. CAREY'S AFPEAL TO THE

GOVERNMENT. GOVERNMENT. THE "Statesman" has the following para-graph on the appeal of Mr. Carey to the Government of India:---"In another column of this issue we give summary of the presentation which Mr.

a summary of the representation which Mr. H. D. Carey, latery Magistrate and Col-lector of H. oghly, has made to the Govern-ment of India in reference to his recent degradation. It will be seen that Mr. Carey, who complains of not having been properly heard, sets himself to rebut the charges which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, justify his degradation from the grade of Magistrate and Collector at Rs. 1,800 a month to that of Joint-Magistra.e at Rs. 900. There is, we think, little room for difference of opinion as to the fact of Mr. Careys mistakes, or "vagaries" as our friends of the Bengah Press call them. He appears to have been guilty of faults of temper, more or less serious, and of an extraordinary want of tact. No one will pretend that a Magistrate—who expressly declines to plead loss of temper in his own defence—ought to tell an Indian gentleman who has oftended him that if he were a European, he would be thrown into the ment, justify his degradation from the European, he would be thrown into the river, and it is obviously undesirable that a responsible officer should be seen chasing a Bengali youth with a stick. Nevertheless should be maintained. Mr. Carey has faults, some of which he has acknowledged. and there is reason to believe that, all thing and there is reason to believe that, all thing considered, it would have been undesirable for him to remain at Hooghly. But such punishment as has been meted out to him can rightly be imposed for grave official malpractices only, and it will be remarked that the Resolution makes mention of nothing more than faults of temper or mistake of judgment. The circumstances are calculated to raise more than one serious question. In the first place, it is difficult to realise that Mr. Carey's recorded misde-meanours can justify the passing of so severe a sentence upon him. In the second place, as we pointed out dur-ing the discussion on the Rolt ing the discussion on the Rolt proceedings, the degradation of Mr. Carey has left support to the current suspicion that, under the present administration in Bengal, an offending officer is certain of being brought within range of official censure and punishment only when he happens to be the object of reprobation by the more persistent section of the Bengali Press." How the above para crept into the columns of the "Statesman" is a mystery. It is possible that it found its way It is possible that it found its way there without the knowledge of our wide-awake contemporary? Or is it possible that he has forgotten the fact that, for several years Mr. Carey managed to keep himself in evidence before the public as a high-handed Magistrate who had been al-most always either humiliating Indian gentlemen taking advantage of his position, or trampling law and procedure under foot when it served his purpose to do so? The "Statesman" could not ignore all these unjustifiable acts on the part of Mr. Carey; but, he calls them "mistakes" and has a fing at the Bengali Press for charac-terising them as "vagaries." But are they mere mistakes? Our con-temporary enumerates some of them, though

temporary enumerates some of them, though in his own way. For instance he says that, Mr. Carey "chased a Bengali youth with a stick." The real situation was that he ap-plied his stick on the person of a Bengali centleman, not a "youth" whose only forh at he "stared" at the Magistrate to ar his conversation in Pushtu with one of his Afghan menials. The assaulted man took to his heels and Mr. Carey chased him and belaboured him again. Nor did he stop here. When the assaulted man lodged a complaint against him before one of his subordinates, he sent for the record from the file of the latter, and sought to influence him by recording a note to the effect that there was no case against him! And all these deliberate acts of Mr. Carey are mere "mistakes" and not vagaries! The "Statesman" next falls foul of the Lieutenant-Governor for his so-called weak-Lieutenant-Governor for his so-called weak-ness in sacrificing Mr. Carey, because, he happened to be "the object of reprobation by the more persistent section of the Ben-gali press." We have no objection to ad-mit that possibly we alone, or we along with others belong to that "persis-tent section" to whose malignant influence the "Stateman" attributes the influence the "Statesman" attributes the fail of Mr. Carey. We, however, freely confess that we were led to persistently find fault with the vagaries—the "States-man" calls them mistakes—of Mr Carey, because he indulged in these vagaries "per-sistently," one after another, for about three years; and further, we have no ob-jection to confess that possibly the reproba-tion of the "persistent section" and some-thing to do with the punishment of the late Hooghly Magistrate. We, however, do not admit that by taking the part we did in this connection, we committed any-thing which was improper, nor do we "lame influence the "Statesman" attributes the Sir A. Fraser, if he had been influenced, of course indirectly, by the information placed before him by the press about Mr. Carey's unwarrantable acts.

Carey possessed Mindarey possessed they single case will tradinary extent. One single case will hower show to our excellent contempor-ary at not only was Mr. Carey guilty of the fats of a cursed bad temper and an extraolinary want of judgment, but he had or-comings of other kind's also which tally unfit him to discharge the duties of District Magistrate. The following question ad answer in ve the case of an Afghan the appeared in our issue of April 3:-

"The Hoble Baba Bhupendra Nath

Bose, asked : "(a) Has th attention of the Government "(a) Has th attention of the Government been drawn to paragraph that appeared in the "AmritaBazar Patrika," dated 28th February, 1905 in which Mr. Carey, the District Magistrice of Hooghly, is said to have called for this own accord the re-cords of the case of one Azoom Khan, an undertrial prisoner from the Joint-Magis-trate of Scrampore and decided the same himself and made the complainant, one Nassir, pay Rs. 18 or the expenses of the accused?

(b) Does the Government think the afore-said action of the Dirict Magistrate is

"The Hon'ble Mr. Onduff replied:--"The Hon'ble Mr. Onduff replied:--"Sir: The facts apper to be these. Azoom Khan was a youth who, having been induced to come to Hoogly from Peshawar by his former master, the person referred to as Nassir, desired to rearn and applied to Nassir for money to ethele him to do so. The application was refued; and there-fore Azoom stole the property of a third person, bought a railway tiget and went to Peshawar, whence he was rought back under arrest on a warnant hued at the instance of the owner of the property stolen. The District Magistrate escentained these facts in the course of an oficial visit to the jail, withdrew the case, which he thought a particularly hard one, om the file of the Joint-Magistrate to as own, and, after convicting the accused, arbally directed, not the complainant, a the "The Hon'ble Mr. Onduff replied :--and, after convicting the accused, arbally directed, not the complainant, s the Hon'ble Member thinks, but Nassir, shom he regarded as responsible for all that had 'appened, to pay the accused's expenses home. This direction, which was not a jdi-cial order and could not have been enfordd, was promptly complied with.

"Under the law, a District Magistrate a competent to transfer, if he thinks fit, any case to his own file from that of a Subordinate Magistrate, and it is not for the Government to consider whether or not Mr. Carey exercised his discretion properly in this instance. For the rest, the Lieuteinstance. For the rest, nant-Governor considers that Mr. Carey's action, though hardly discreet, was obvi-ously prompted by the best of motives, and that the man Nassir apparently acquiesced in Mr. Carey's view of his duty to the boy.

In the above the Government gives Mr. Carey's view of the case, and we showed at Carey's view of the case, and we showed at the time that the view was far from cor-rect. One can, however, see at a glance, that the case is much worse than the one presented by Government. As for instance, it is stated, Nasir "promptly" paid the money. Well, the impression sought to be conveyed is that Nassir willingly paid the money. This, however, was not the case. Now let us ask our contemporary, does he think that the case only betrays 'faults of temper and want of tact on the part of Mr. Carey, or something worse? Secondly let our contemporary say whether the an-swer given by the Government shews a desire on the part of the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor of beriending Mr. Carey, or throwing him over-board? The Government, in short, was so anxious to protect Mr. Carey that it saw nothing but "indiscretion" in these flagrant acts of wrong-doing com-mitted by Mr. Carey. The case was this. Azoom wanted to see Bengal and persuaded Nasir the time that the view was far from cor-The case was this. Azoom Bengal and persuaded take him there. Nasir his expenses. But no sooner Nasi SOO take to this excellent Afghan youth come to this

Province than he became home-sick, but Nasir very properly refused to pay his pass-age home. When Nassir and Azoom had age home. When Nassir and Azoom had come to Hooghly, a third party generously fed them both. But Azoof wanted to go home, and when Nasir refused to go home, and when Nasir refused to pay his railway fare, the excellent Afghan youth broke open the chest of his generous host, stole every pice that he got there, and fied home. It was this ungrateful thief whom Mr. Carey took under his protection and made an innocent man pay his passage whom Mr. Carey took under its proceedant and made an innocent man pay his passage home, and refused justice to the other wronged man whose money the protege of Mr. Carey had stolen after partaking of his hospitality. Is such conduct due mere-ly to faults or something worse?

r contemporary's own admission possessed these vices to an ex-extent. One single case will ow to our excellent contempor-ot only was Mr. Carey guilty of of a cursed bad temper and an ry want of judgment, but he is trict Magistrate. The following d answer in re the case of an

"When unrighteousness supplants righte-ousness in the world, I come down myself (or send down messengers) on earth to establish the superiority of virtue over sin". establish the superiority of virtue over sin". The above maxim in the "Geeta" enables the Hindu, not only to accept Sree Krishna, Buddha, Gouranga, nay, Jesus Christ and Mahomet as Avatars, but also to acknow-ledge and realize the majesty of Righteous-ness. Indeed, though the light of Western civilization, here abundantly constructed to the ledge and realize the majesty of highered ness. Indeed, though the light of Western civilization has abundantly penetrated into India and dispelled its darkness, its people have not yet come down so far as to dis-regard the claims of Righteousness though, we fear they have been clean forgotten every-where else, even in England and America. When Lord Curzon first came to India, his noble utterances cheered the hearts of the Indians, and they had no adequate language to express their grateful feelings to his Lordship for his generous and just sentiments. Their disappointment was thus very great when they found their "hero" supporting the Mackenzie Act, which des-troyed the popular system of Municipal Government in Calcutta. The Calcutta Municipality was the only representative troyed the popular system of manager Government in Calcutta. The Calcutta Municipality was the only representative corporate body that the Indians had, and this was levelled to the ground by Lord Curzon. This act of vandalism was followed by several other acts of his Lordship such as his Universities Act, the Official Secrets Act, &c which simply stunned the nation. Soon after, Lord Curzon found himself into a terrible domestic calamity; his beinto a terrible domestic calamity; his be-loved wife fell seriously ill. And what did the Indians do? Did they feel that his Lordship had been rightly served? The world knows that the whole of India deeply sympathised with his Lordship's sufferings, and prayed for the speedy recovery of Lady Ourzon. They forgot all the wrongs they had received at his Lordship's hands, and shared with him a portion of his almost un-bearable distress. bearable distress.

Lord Curzon returned to Calcutta from England, and every one thought that he had come back a changed man, with a large fund of sympathy and kindly feelings for the people of India. It was however soon made clear by his University Validat-ng Act that a deadly blow had been dealt a high education in India. Then again, every one saw that his Lordship's policy was to ostracise still more thoroughly the Lord Curzon returned to Calcutta from every one saw that his Lordsmip's policy was to ostracise still more thoroughly the naives of the soil from the public services by veplacing them with "Poor Whites" and Euraians. His charge of untruthfulness simply maddened the people. It further transpired that his Excellency had not given up his "Partition Scheme which, when it was first announ-ced, thriw the country into a state of deli-rious exctement. The Indians had, therefore, no leason to be particularly friendly towards Lind Curzon. In the meantime the information that the Government of India had actually sent

the Government of India had actually sent home a Deskatch on the partition question and that it had been awaiting the consider-ation of the Secretary of State, again crea-ted great alarm in the minds of the people, and a feeling of deep resentment in regard to the Viceroy. While in this frame of mind, they came to hear about the quarrel between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon. The Home Government in this bitter conflict sided with Lord Curzon's opponent and threw his Excellency over-board. The Home Government did more. Knowing full well that its decision was a most brutal insult to Lord Curzon, they most brutal insult to Lord Curzon, they yet published it in England and India, and thereby humiliated Lord Curzon publicly throughout the length and breadth of the world! Did the Indians gloat over this disgrace of the Viceroy? Far from it. The feeling of the Viceroy? Far from it. The reelings of the Indians, on the contrary, immediate-ly veered round towards the Viceroy, and they ranged themselves on his side to a man. Was a race like two Indians ever seen? Wise men, however, say that, it is because the Indians are so good that they suffer so much and have no position in the world world. As for the rumoured resignation of Lord Curzon, it is now stated that his Excel-Curzon, it is now stated that his Excel-lency is going to stick to his office. Of course his Lordship knows best what is likely to serve his worldly in-terests, and soothe his private feelings. So it is mere imper-tinence on the part of out-siders to offer him advice on that point. But the ques-tion has a public side also: and from this stand-point, we have every right to criticise stand-point, we have every right to criticise his Lordship's decison in the matter. There is no doubt that, the proposed re-organi-zation of the Army means military au-tocracy of the Oommander-in-Chief. This is the opinion of Lord Curzon himself. Now military autocracy is almost synonymous with the financial and administrative ruin of India. By taking the extreme step of tendering his resignation, Lord Curzon, would have possibly induced the Ministry to reconsider the situation. By agreeing to remain in office, Lord Curzon, however, takes agree that after a situation of the takes away that chance altogether. The public have thus good reason for taking ex-ception to his decision, if he has already arrived at it, of withdrawing his resignation. The "Englishman", the other day, repre-sented the views of the whole country when it said that, Lord Curzon, about sented the views of the whole country when it said that, Lord Curzon, about whose extreme unpopularity there could be no two opinions, might at once convert himself into "a popular hero" by giving up his post. Lord Curzon has, however, lost such an opportunity, if he has really made up his mind to stick to office. It is quite true that, his Lordship has suggested certain modifications to which Lord Kitch-ener has agreed and which may be ac-cepted by the Home Government. But one can easily see that, these modifications cannot be of a very important character; for, if they were important, Lord Kitchemer would have never agreed to them, and sur-rendered the advantages he had obtained after such a fierce struggle. Indeed, the only modification that can satisfy the pub-lio is some effective control over the Com-mander.In-Chief. Surely Lord Kitchemer is not agreeable to such a proposition. Lord Ourzon's determination to stay in India therefore means discomfiture and discenter all cloum the line. only modification that can satisfy the pub-lic is some effective control over the Com-mander-Kn-Chief. Surely Lord Kitchemer is not agreeable to such a proposition. Lord Ourzon's determination to stay in India therefore means disconfiture and disaster all along the line. Another important point should also be taken into consideration in this connection.

to our contemporary's own admission of which is to show that the civilization Sir Edmund Elles has resigned his post and thereby shown his unselfish devotion this Chief. Now when the subordinate resign at the instigation of his Chief and the Chief remains in office, such a chief does not deserve to have a subordi-nate. The spectacle is not worthy of Lord Curzon. There is no doubt Sir E. Elles has been most shabbily and unjustivy treated.

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MR. CAREY AND HIS SUPPORTERS. It is now quite evident that, either Mr. Carey himself or his friends are influencing the Anglo-Indian papers to take up his case in their countries. The "Statesman" showed the way, and the "Indian Daily News" has followed him with a characteristic article. We call it "characteristic," for the writter seems to be in the confidence the writer seems to be in the confidence of Mr. Carey. At least he gives the public some idea of the sentiments which moved the late Magistrate of Hooghly in behaving with the people in the way he did. The writer, in short, says that, if Mr. Carey insulted people, it was "merely to meet a "tack of proper respect and want of courtesy by retaliatory measures." And he thus explains what he means: — "There are hundreds of ways in this country of being insolent without insolence

country of being insolent without insolence in the European sense of the word, namely, in the European sense of the word, namely, some overt act; and the art is one which is much studied in the East. It is the art which we all learned as school-boys, and art which we all learned as school-boys, and so we know samething about it, but in the East it has become a life-long study. The little boy who meets you and says 'good marning, Sar,' in nine cases out of ten, means to insult you, that expression being one of the filthiest in the language of Bengal. After, thirteen years of Lower Bengal one gets to know a little of its innocent ways, and Mr. Carey probably know better than anyone else could know for him whether a native gentleman meant to be rude or to be polite"

for him whether a native gentleman meant for him whether a native gentleman meant to be rude or to be polite" So what happened was this, according to the friend of Mr. Carey. From his thirteen years' experience of Bengal, Mr. Carey has come to know that, one of the character-istics of the people of Bengal is to use in-solent words when they come across Euro-peans, concealing at the same time their real meaning. For instance, the expres-sion, "good marning Sar," is "one of the filthiest in the Bengalee language." Mr. Carey was fully aware of it, and was thus justified in chasing a number of school boys if they greeted him with a "good marning, Sar." By the way what is this horrible meaning attached to these words, "Good marning, Sar," in Bengalee? This is the first time, we hear that it has a filthy meanfirst time, we hear that it has a filthy mean-ing. And from whom did Mr. Carey learn that this expression is the filthiest in the Bengalee language?

that this expression is the filthiest in the Bengalee language? Similarly, according to the same friend, by associating with the Ben-galees for thirteen years, Mr. Carey could at once detect whether a Bengalee gentle-man meant to be rude or to be polite to-wards him. And hence he had every right to apply his stick upon Nundy when he stood at a public place to hear his conver-sation in Pushtoo with his Afghan menial, or threaten to throw Babu Peary Mohun Roy into the Ganges when the latter, ac-cording to Mr. Carey, spoke to him in a peculiar way. For others might not know it, but, he, Mr. Carey, with his thirteen years' experience, could at once see that both Nundy and Babu Peary Mohun meant to insult him! Such was the man wholy was entrusted

him! Such was the man who was entrusted with the destinies of three millions of souls, and on whose behalf, at least two Anglo-Indian papers have taken up the cudgel, because, the ruler of the Province, from a supreme sense of duty, has degraded him, not for mere errors of judgment or loss of temper, but for his certain consti-tutional defects which led him constantly to trample law and procedure—nay, even deand commonsense under cency more than perhaps fifty occasions. Indeed, more than perhaps fifty occasions. Indeed, a more enumeration of Mr. Carey's innu-merable vagaries, which we intend doing in a future issue, will show how lightly has he been punished, and, how the Anglo-Indian papers, instead of censuring, should thank Sir Andrew Fraser for the manner he has dealt with their object of sympathy. Have the Anglo-Indian papers any notion of the almost unlimited powers which a District Magistrate weilds? It is usually said that what the Governor is to a Fro-vince. so is the Magistrate to the district. vince, so is the Magistrate to the district he administers. The comparison is far from correct; for, the Magistrate can exerfrom correct; for, the Magistrate can exer-cise his powers more arbitrarily in his juris-diction than the Governor is capable of do-ing in his Province. Take the case of Rajah Saroda Nara-yan. A spirit of philanthropy entered the heart of Mr. Radice, Magistrate of Hazari-bag, and he at once took mon himself the bag, and he at once took upon himself the task of proving that the Zemindar in ques-tion was a lunatic, and that his estates should be placed under the control of the Court of Wards! Can a Lieutenant-Governor dare do that? The Magistrate is the head of the Police. He can issue warrants and put any man into jail. He can disgrace any gentleman in his district by converting him into a special constable. He moves about in his district as an autoorat, armed with powers from the sole of his feet to the crown of his head, and is in a position to crush any man he chooses with impunity. An officer, who sees insolence in every word or move-ment of a Bengali visitor, —who thinks that he is insulted when he is greeted with a "good morning, 'Sir,"—is certainly utterly unfit to hold such an appointment. By re-lieving the people of the presence of such an unsympathetic and wrong-headed Magis-trate, Sir Andrew has done a work for which he can honestly congratulate himself. After vesting the District Magistrate with vast powers, the Government saw that the people also deserved some protec-tion from such an irresistible despot. And hence he was kept under some control by law and procedure. It, however, happens now and then that some Magistrates chafe under these restraints, and trample them under foot. They then become a terrible ernor dare do that? The Magistrate is the head of the Police now and then that some Magistrates chare under these restraints, and trample them under foot. They then become a terrible danger to millions, and the Indian papers bring their "vagaries"—(the "Statesman" calls them 'mistakes")—to the notice of the higher authorities, not from vindictive s motives but for the protection of the peo-

m, which shewed that, though for about tion, which shewed that, though for about three years Mr. Carey found himself an object of "the continued reprobation of the Indian press," he yet suffered nothing from these attacks. How then can the "States-man" and the "I. D. News" say that the Lieutenant-Governor, weakly yielded to the clamours of the Indian press to punish Mr. Carey ?

How constitutionally unfit Mr. Carey is to hold the position of a Magistrate of a District will appear from the following sen-tence in his appeal to the Government of India against the orders of the Government of Bengal degrading him. He had assaul-ted Babu J. M. Nundy, and the latter had before a semplaint against him Before lodged a complaint against him. Refer-ring to this case Mr. Carey says in his ap-peal: Nundy "happened to meet a pleader of low reputation and the latter worked up

the case." Now did this pleader, who, instead of being "a pleader of low reputation," is one of the leading members of the Hooghly bar, do any wrong by taking up the case of Nundy? The situation is this: Nundy was assaulted and he wanted the services of Nundy? The situation is this. Finally was assaulted and he wanted the services of the pleader in question. The latter, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of Mr. Carey, boldly took up his case, and helped him with legal advice. The pleader thus deserves praise for what he did; for, every pleader would not have liked to mix himself up in a case in which the Magis-trate was the defendant. Certainly he did nothing to deserve to be so grossly libelled behind his back. But what is that to Mr. Carey? Whether be it the person of Nundy or the reputation of a gentleman, it is all the same to him,—he has respect for ueither the one nor the other. We only wish Mr. Carey had dared to call openly the Hooghly pleader "a pleader of low re-putation," and not stealthily in his appeal to the Government.

putation," and not stearthily in ms appear of the Government. We think a man so constituted does not deserve the position of a District Magistrate which carries with it such enormous powers in India. Mr. Carey finds nothing disgrace-ful in his act of assaulting an innocent man, though he was the lord of the Dis-trict but he finds meanness in the lawyer trict, but he finds meanness in the lawyer who took up the case against him on be-half of the man assaulted! And we cannot congratulate the "Statesman" and the "I. D. News" on their warm support to a countryman, of whom they have little reason to be proud.

THE following apology to Mr. Carey ap

pears in the "Statesman.":--"In fairness to all concerned, we think it "In fairness to all concerned, we think it right to say that the summary of Mr. H. D. Carey's memorial to the Viceroy, which appeared in these columns last week, was not sent to us by Mr. Carey, and that neither. Mr. Carey nor his friends were privy to its publication. We desire to ex-press our regret that through an inadver-tence publicity has been given to paper of a confidential character."

When the summary appeared in the "Statesman", people naturally thought that the appeal was supplied to him either by Mr. Carey himself or his friends, of course with his connivance; for no well-wisher of Mr. Carey would have cared to supply such a docu-ment to the press without his permission, This impression was confirmed, when it was seen that the "Indian Daily News" was following in the wake of the "Statesman." The defence of Mr. Carey appearing in two papers so closely one after the other naturally gave the people an idea that either Mr. Carey or his friends with his eithen Mr. Carey or his friends with his connivance were trying to influence the Anglo-Indian press in his fa-vour. This the "Statesman" could see, and so it has published the explanation noted above. We are sorry the "States-man" has failed to make the situation as clear as it ought to have been done. For

Now, just see how the "Statesman" seeks to minimise the gravity of Mr. Oarey's otience. In the beginning of his paragraph, our contemporary acknowledges that Mr. Oarey was "guilty of faults of temper, more or less serious and of an extraordinary want of tact." Well an officer, who is apt to hurst into temper and commit universitie to burst into temper and commit unjustifi-able acts, and whose want of tact is extra-ordinary, is utterly unfit to be the Magis-trate of a District, entrusted as ho is with trate of a District, entrusted as he is with almost absolute powers over the destinies of two or three millions of people. Wherein then lies the severity of the punishment of Mr. Carey, who has not even been divested of his Magisterial powers and who in due course is bound to be again a full-fiedged District Magistrate?

iy to faults or something worse?
It is thus quite clear:

The Lieutienant-Governor did not sacrifice Mr. Carey at the Instance of the Bengali Press, but rather protected him when exposed by the latter.
The Bengali Press did not pursue him malignantly, but Mr. Carey compelled it to take notice of his conduct by committing vagaries repeatedly and keeping himself in evidence before the public. As a matter of fact, we had oftentimes to express disgust in consequence of our having to devote a large amount of our space to notice the misdeeds of one single man.

notice the misdeeds of one single man. As regards the four cases noticed in the Government Resolution, and in consequence of which Mr. Carey has been degraded, all we need say is that he should have been deprived of his Magisterial powers for the high-handed or the lawless conduct which high-handed or the lawless conduct which he displayed in each of them, Like Mr. Carey, Mr. Kirkwood was also degraded from the grade of the District Magistrate to that of the Joint by Sir Richard Tem-ple for insulting a Zemindar of Chittagong. But his offence was far less serious than that of Mr. Carey. We wonder, the "Statesman" should be led to lend his sup-port to such an officer who was regarded with terror by the enlightened section of the community of both Murshidabad and Hooghly.

of two or three millions of people. Wherein then lies the severity of the punishment of Mr. Carey, who has not even been divested of his Magisterial powers and who in due course is bound to be again a full-fledged District Magistrate? Inter on the "Statesman," however, goes on to say that, though "the Resolution makes mention of nothing more than faults of temper or mistakes of judgmant," yet, for these small faults, the Lieutemant-Gover of the Bengali press, has punished Mr. Carev very severely. As we have said above. faults of temper or mistakes of judgment in a District Magistrate mean perious danger to the people, and, f.ccord.

if it is believed by the authorities that Mr. Carey himself, or he through his friends, they will not take it well. The contention of the "Statesman," when analysed, means of the "Statesman," when analysed, means that the appeal was not sent to him by Mr. Carey or his friends. This is quite true. But, how did it then come at all? As it could not be the work of the Mahatmas, so our contem-porary ought to have explained how he came to possess the document.

THE career of Mr. H. D. Carey resembles very much that of the late Magistrate Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, who, like the former, committed vagaries after vagaries. The more he was attacked by the Bengali Press more he was attacked by the Bengali Press for his high-handedness, the more closely was he, like Mr. Carey, taken into we bosom of the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Elliott. The latter, like Sir Andrew Fraser, was at last so thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of his protege as to be led to censure, if not degrade, Mr. Phillips, and compel him to take a long furlough to England from where he never returned to this country. Mr. Carey came to be known to the public in 1902, accord-ing to his own testamony. Since then he has been very much in evidence. But the Government apparently took no notice of Government apparently took no notice of his conduct; for his vagaries did not cease but continued to flourish as vigorously as ever. An impression thereupon got ab-road that, so long the Press would criticise Mr. Carey's unjustifiable acts, the Lieute-nant-Governor would protect him.

To test the truth of this allegation, we did not notice the case of Babu Peary Mohun Roy when he was insulted in an atrocious manner by Mr. Carey. What Babu Peary Mohun did was to avoid the Brees and anneal directly to the Ligute Babu Peary Monun did was to avoid the Press and appeal directly to the Lieute-nant-Governor, through his attorney the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose. And sure enough, as we all know, Babu Peary Mohun obtained redress; for Mr. Oarey, after a regular enquiry, was found guilty, and compelled to tender an unqualified apology to the aggrieved gentleman. This incident disproves the charge of Mr. Carey against Sir Andrew Fraser that, in punishagainst sir Andrew Fraser that, in pinnea-ing him, His Honour slavishly followed what the Bengal journals dictated to him. On the other hand, it seems to establish the contrary fact, that so long Mr. Carey was an object of attack in the Press, he had the support of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Lieutenant-Governor, we are told, noticed only four cases against Mr. Carey. It was due not to the paucity of equally unjustifiable or even grosser cases—for, their number was legion—but, because, His Honour apparently thought that these four



TARAR FAURTICAL TUTA 6 1965 THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA JULY 6 1905.

were enough to justify the punishment that he awarded to the Magistrate. One of these pases, namely that of J. M. Nundy, wa cases, namely that of J. M. Nuldy, was noticed by as in our last. Mr. Carey was speaking Pushtoo to an Afghan menial of his in a public place. This naturally at-tracted attention, and Nundy stared at the parties. Mr. Carey immediately took off-ence and assaulted him with the stick that he had in hand. And when the man ran he had in hand. And when the man ran away in terror, the Magistrate—the repre-sentative of the Government in the dis-trict,—pursued and overtook him,—he must be a good runner,—and assaulted him again! Now we do not think that such a man ought to be the Magistrate of a District; for, the District Officer is one who is the custodian of the honour, literty, and life of two to three millions of people. And of two to three millions of people. And we dare say, our excellent contemporary, the "Statesman", would have agreed in this view if he had been an Indian. A trate, who can wantonly chase and sault a man is not a less dreadful object of terror to the Indians than a tiger or a leopard. Then fancy, not only did some foremost members of the Indian society but even such a person as the Governor of Chan-dernagore complain of his gross discourtesy.

WE can not silently pass over the extra ordinary revelations made in the judgment of Babu Baroda Charan Mitra, District and Sessions Judge of Jessore and Khulna, in the case of Ramlal Guha. The District Judge the case of Ramiaj Guna. The District Judge characterizes the case as an instance of the proverbial law's delay, inasmuch as, though it was instituted in May 1904, it is still in the initial stage. We, however, look upon the case as a typical instance of the evils resulting from the Magistracy being the head of the Police. The accused in the case are a Sub-Inspector of Police of Morelgunj and some constables. Although they were charged with serious offences, the were allowed to hold their posts as usual nay, they even got indirect help from the local authorities, while complainant found himself in the most perplexing position possible and had to run more than once to the High Court to restore the case which was twice dismissed by the trying Magistrates. Mr. Mitra was so struck with the extraordinary proceedings of the lower courts, that he suggested to the High Court for its transsuggested to the high Court for its trans-fer to another district, as otherwise the com-plainant, in his opinion, was not likely to get justice. The Hon'ble Judges apparentl held the same view of the case as the Sessions Judge did; for they have issued a Rule on the District Magistrate of Khulna to show cause why the case should not be transferred to some other district.

THERE is another important feature of the case which deserves the serious attention or the higher authorities. While the case was being enquired into, the Magistrate called for an explanation from the police, but none was given nor did the police explain why it had ignored the order of the head of the district. This is not the only instance in the case in which the police defied the authority of the Magistrate. of the higher authorities. Waile the case defied the authority of the Magistrate The District Magistrate himself at one tim asked the complainant to compromise the case and the hearing was adjourned on more than three occasions for this more than three occasions for this purpose, but the police showed no sign to comply with that order. Again, when the District Magistrate visited the scene of the District Magistrate visited the scene of action, he asked the complainant to with-draw the case on receipt of Rs. 100 from the accused police officer. The complainant was agreeable to the proposal, but the police refused to listen to the words of the Dis-trict Magistrate. In spite of all these facts, the trying Magistrate dismissed the comsed the complaint without even issuing processes against the police officer! So a poor man has been made to dance attendance from court to court for nearly 14 months without securing any redressal of his grievances. May we ask, is the police more powerful in Khulna than its Magistracy? If the Magistrate of Tinnevelly humiliated an Indian subordinate Magistrate publicly to please the local police, what we find in Khulna is that the Magistrates there refused to accept the motion of an aggrieved person simply be-cause the alleged aggressors were policemen! UNDER the notion that rank jungle of the causes of malaria, the Magisof Jessore has issued an order which he has asked the villagers to cut down; and necessarily a cry of alarm has been raised all ever the district. A letter on the subject has appeared in the "Englishman," written evidently by a Euro-pean, which is reproduced elsewhere. It is quite true a Purwanna has been circula-ted by the Magistrate of Jessore, enjoining on the people to cut down jungle and protect themselves against malaria. But not only is no penalty provided, but the people are distinctly assured that the cuttpeople are distinctly assured that the cutt-ing down of fruit or other useful trees is not the object of the Purwanna. It seems the Magistrate believes it as firmly as he believes anything that, these rank jungles generate malaria; and, taking advantage of his position, his is trying to do good to the people by persuading them to do away with them. The Magistrate will, however, find many fully his peers, who do not bewith them. The Magistrate will, however, find many, fully his peers, who do not be-lieve in the proposition that these jungles and shrubberies generate malaria. Indeed, the experiment was once tried, at the suggestion of the Epidemic Fever Commis-sion , but it proved useless. Mr. F. L. Beaufort, a former Magistrate of Jessore, some fifty years ago, tried his best to clear the villages of that district of jungles. We think by a search in his office. We think by a search in his office, the present Magistrate may find some papers containing the methods Mr. Beaufort adopted to carry out his project. Mr. Beaufort's efforts ended, as usual, in no beneficial reefforts ended, as usual, in no beneficial re-sults. The correspondent of the "English-man" talks of "oppression," but this must be the work of the underlings, the Magis-trate, who is moved by the best of mctives, having nothing to do with it. There is, no doubt, however, as the correspondent of the "Englishman" points out, thist such an experiment must be attended with loss and harassment to the morph, and it is the experiment must be attended with loss and harassment to the people, and it is the duty of the Magistrate to protect them. We think, the best course for the Magistrate is to stop inngle-cutting before the point is scientifically proved that malaria has anything to do with village jungles. These jungles have existed from time immemorial, but epidemic or malarial fever entered Bengal only six decades ago.

THE reader is aware that, the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association has entered a protest against the Carlyle Circular. It has pointed out only one dangerous element in the document, and it is contained in the

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"3. But as regards judicial officers, though, in paragraphs 4 and 6, it is clear-ly and rightly laid down that—"the execu-tive must avoid any attempt at or appear-ance of interference execut through the

ly and rightly laid down that— the execu-tive must avoid any attempt at or appear-ance of interference except through the High Court" and that "in regard to his ju-dicial work the Judge is under the High Court alone," the Council regret to notice that in paragraph 3, amongst the cases in which the authority of the Commissioner may be usefully exercised, are included ca-ses in which officers are guilty of "disregard of the interests of other departments." "4. It is difficult to see to what other ca-ses this can possibly refer but those in which judicial officers in their judgments or orders, or in the course of proper judicial remarks on the cases heing tried before them, may feel constrained to comment adversely on the actions (and thus apparently "disre-gard the interests") of other departments of Government, such, for instance, as the Police, the Excise, the Court of Wards, etc. "5. The Council connot but feel that, if olice, the Excise, the Court of the that, if "5. The Council connot but feel that, if has

this is intended, a very serious blow has been aimed at that independent and impar-tial administration of justice, which it is the aim of the Government and the public alike to conserve and foster; and they respectfully appeal to the Government to ex-plain or modify this portion of the Circular in view of the serious apprehensions felt as to its true meaning."

The plague-spot, brought to the notice of The plague-spot, brought to the holde of the Lieutenant-Governor, is, however, quite sufficient to damn the whole thing. For, on the strength of the Circular, the execu-tive head of the Division is perfectly within his rights to fall foul of the judicial officer who does not punish a man severely whom, say, the Forest Department has hauled up. Or the Judge's ears may be pulled if he Or the Judge's ears may be pulled if he speaks a harsh word against an unsorupu-lous Police Officer in his judgment. Will not that be the inevitable result of the

above provision? "As a Judge you are a Government servant, and so is the Police Government servant, and so is the Police Superintendent. When, therefore, there is a case between the people and the Police Officer, it is your duty to remember that the latter is your brother." That is, in short the gist of the paragraphs quoted above.

DR. J. N. GHOSE of Beadon Street, Cal cutta, who had gone to Germany to study the open-air and sanatarium treatment of consumption at the Nordrach-Colonie Sanatarium, has sent us a paper on the curability tarium, has sent us a paper on the curability or otherwise of consumption by this mail. The paper which is an ably written one will be found in another column. Dr. Ghose promises to write a few more articles on the same subject which, when published, are likely to prove highly interesting to our readers. In a private letter, Dr. Ghose assures us that in the Nordrach Sanatarium or much as 70 to 80 per cent of the conassures us that in the Northach Santannin so much as 70 to 80 per cent of the con-sumptives are cured. This is undoubtedly a hopeful news to those suffering from this malady. While on this subject we should remark that Srimati Dinamani Choudhurani of Santosh has contributed Rs. 15,000 for of Santosh has contributed Rs. 15,000 for the construction of a phthisis ward at the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling. The generosity of Srimati Dinamani is un-doubtedly praiseworthy, but we cannot help feeling that the sum of Rs. 15,000 can only suffice for a small phthisis ward which can-not be expected to meet adequately the re-quirements of the people in this direction and also if the work is not carried out under expert medical supervision it may in the end lead to a mere mestage of money. Here is a matter to which the Government can make liberal contribution and help the ause of suffering humanity

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-E"GLISH TOPICS.



London, June 16.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"What is to be our relationship with the people of India. It should not be that of conqueror and conquered. It could not strictly be paternal or fraternal, but it can be and ought to be that of manly comrade-

ship. "The people of India, with their warm, responsive natures, are essentially a people who may be treated as comrades. With that idea in our minds we should try to realise the grandeur and sublimity of the task which lies before us in India."

-Sir Francis Younghusband, Rede Lec-ture, Cambridge, June 10, 1905. THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Last week we were mourning over gre-skies and incessant rain which seemed likel to spoil the outward show of the function to spoil the outward show of the functions arranged for the enjoyment of the young King of Spain on his first visit to England. The rain clouds, however, did not damp his ardour, and though he only caught a glimpse of King Sol, King Edward and his peo-ple gave the southern monarch a right royal welcame. This much how on the southern welcome. This week, however, the sun has shone with brightness and splendeur on the Royal Bride; nothing has marred the splen-dour of the festivities in honour of the brid-al pair. As daughter of the Duke of Con-naught, so highly respected and honoured in India, Princess Margaret will carry with her to her new home the good wishes of the Indian people. Royal marriages are often diplomatic arrangements in which the two people most closely concerned are hardly allowed to have a say in the matter; but in the case of the Swedish Prince and the British Princess the marriage tie is cemented by real affection, and the union promises to be as happy a one as any entered into by welcome. This week, however, the sun has be as happy a one as any entered into by be as happy a one as any entered into by lowlier persons who are not burdened with the cares of State. It is a curious coinci-dence that just before his marriage Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden lost a portion of his kingdom by the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden. A peaceful revolution has taken place, and it is likely that each country will go on its way independently and as the best of friends as soon as the inevitable friction of the actual break pendently and as the best of friends as sool as the inevitable friction of the actual break-ing of the bond has passed away. The Bridal Pair were to have spent seveal months of the year in one of the Roal Palaces of Norway. This arrangement will now be modified. It is regarded as within the bounds of possibility that Prince Adolf may be invited to assume the kingship of Norway; but his grandfather, the present King of Sweden, is averse to such an ar-rangement. The Norwegians, to prove that no ill-feeling exists personally to their for-mer King, have requested that a nember of his house may become their king. At pre-sent, however, the suggestion does not find favour with the Swedish Roal family. Should an outsider he approched rumour has it that Prince Arthur of Connaught, brother of yesterday's bride, may be being made to serious purpose just now in the northern kingdoms, and a important part will be played by the British Princess who became yesterday the bride of a Swedish Prince and will, in all human probability, one day be Queen of Sweden.

one day be Queen of Sweden. WORDS OF WISDOM.

One cannot help wondering whether Sir Francis Younghusband realised the vital and far-reaching import of the weighty words which he pronounced with such emphasis in the course of the Rede Lecture he delivered last Saturday at Cambridge. In the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of many of the Colleges, including Trinity, Clar, St. John's, Christ's, Queens Caius, Peterhouse, Pembroke, Magdalene, and Selwyn, together with other Univer-sity officials, members of the Senate, the Public Orator, and a large number of ladies, Sir Francis laid down the dictum that the relationship between Briton and Indian must be that of manly comradeship. Is Sir Francis prepared to practise what as in the cours that the relationship between Briton and Indian must be that of manly comradeship. Is Sir Francis prepared to practise what he preached? If so, his example will have a most beneficial effect. He is honoured personally as a brave man and as a good soldier. There are many and valid objec-tions to the policy with which his name is associated beyond the borders of India, but his personal character stands high in the estimation of all who know him. If this officer, strong and powerful, will extend a comrade's hand to the Indian, he will do much to atone for the odium that an un-finching Forward Policy has caused to be associated with his name. Can it be that those in high places in the Government of India are realising the wisdom of setting aside the arrogance of the conqueror when dealing with the conquered? If so, the Golden Age is drawing nearer. True, Sir Francis de-clared to has Cambridge audience that the people of India were not likely to be able to hold together and onganise efficient naval and military defence without the help of Britam. That, of course, is a belief which is part of the Colomel's nature, and a be-lief shared by all but a very few who take interest in India. Yet he insisted that the great aim before Britain in India must not be that of selfish interest, but the good of the people of the land. Again, one is compelled to ask, did Sir Francis realise the true meaning of the words he used? It may be hoped that the experience of the highlands of Tibet has cleared his mental vision, and he comes down to the plains of India, to the ancient University of Engvision, and he comes down to the plains of India, to the ancient University of Eng-land, with a new guiding force. The In-dian is not to be the underling, fit only to obey, he is to be a comrade, a manly comrade marching forward side by side with those who hold away in his land. Will the future show that the words have substance, (b) Whether on the 13th May at 10-30 a.m. two prisoners, while working at the oil mills, fell insensible.
(c) Whether personers are made to work the oil mills till 6-30.
The 'Paridarsak' has cited some more instances of fater date, in which some prisoners fell insensible while working at the mills.
The Army reform scheme, we understand, has been hung up pending receipt of a detailed reply from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy's protest.
And the Viceroy's protest.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

High Court July .- 4. THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS (Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice phen and a Common Jurys.)

MISCHIEF BY FIRE

EMPEROR vs. ALAN STATLTON. EMPEROR vs. ALAN STATLTON. The accused was committed to the High Court Sessions on charges ther sections 436 and 426 I. P. C. by Mr. W. Scroope, District Magistrate of Tippa. The charge against the accused was the he on or about 21st April last at Radhagar committed mischief by fire by settly fire to and burning the house occured as a dwelling house by Guru Charan Michi and also com-mitted mischief by fire the dwelling house of Kishen Muchi insuch as that house caught fire from the use of Guru Charan Muchi. Muchi.

Mr. S. P. Sinha wh Mr. Shelly Bonner-jee represented the rown and Mr. Cotton with Mr. A. Rosov appeared for the ac-

cused The facts of th case as stated by the presecution are sortly these. The com-plainant Guru Chrn Muchi, an up-countryplainant Guru Chrn Muchi, an up-country-man belonging & Gharifor, came to Ak-haura about a yar ago and took settlement of a plot of lan on which he built his house from one Bons/Mistr, a resident of Radha-nagar, a villae which adjoins the station yand of the Asam Bengal Ralway at Ak-haura. The and is immediately to the east of the Railway fencing and Guru Charan and another Mauchi named Kishen were in outpation of it for about a year were in ocupation of it for about a year previous o the date of occurrence. Guru previous of the date of occurrence. Guru Churn's ovelling house was about two cubits to the est of the Railway fencing and faced the east and about 3 cubits to the north-ast of it was Kishen's house which faced the east and about 3 cubits to the north-ast of it was Kishen's house which faced he south Both houses opened on to one and an appeared to have been of the type ordinarily occupied by low casts up-couverymen attached with straw. On 21st Apil the accused Alen Stapylton, an Assis-tat Engineer in the A. B. Railway and ispecting railway land at the time, came o the houses of the Muchis and ordered huru Churn to remove them and they were standing on Railway land Guru Churn pro-tested and asked for time, the accused in-sisted on their being removed at once and taking a box of matches from his pocket set fire to the house of Guru Churn. The fire was put out by Guru Churn and relit by the accused on two occasions and when the house was alight for the third time Guru Churn desisted from further opposition and took out to a place of safety his wife who was lying on in the house having been de-livered of a child the previous evening. The house occupied by Kishen also caught fire and both houses were burnt to the ground. ground.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and made the following statement before

and made the following statement before the court: — "I was checking side widths of railway land working southward from Akhaura when I came across the huts in question at about 12 noon. In all there were four, three of which had encroached on Railway land. Of these three two stood by themselves and the third, a practically new one was at some distance to the south. On enquiry for the owner, a man discribing himself as a Muchi and an old woman came out of the new hut to the southward "with regard to the other two huts, the bamboo-mat walls of one of them had fallen away from the bam-boo posts and were lying on the ground coo posts and were lying on the ground rendering it uninhabitable in any case and much more so far a woman in her confinement, I was able to see into this hut and I can say positively that I saw no one in

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Rampini and Mookerjie.) ALLEGED ILLEGAL ORDER OF MR.

CAREY. Babu Dasarathi Sanyel on behalf of Mirza Ramxanali, Mutwali of Motijhil Mos-Mirza Ramxanali, Mutwah of Motiful Mos-que at Serampore, moved for a rule on the District, Magistrate of Hooghly to show cause why the order, dated 10th Ap-ril last, directing the petitioner not to obstruct Sunnis from praying in the mos-que should not be set aside.

obstruct Sunnis from praying in the mos-obstruct Sunnis from praying in the mos-que should not be set aside. The founder of the Mosque was a Shia and it was held by the Mat-wali and others to be a Shia Mosque and a private one. For some time past some Sun-ui Mahomedans headed by Munshi Abdul Ali, a retired police Sub-Inspector, were alleging that the above Mosque and the pro perties attached to it were public endow-ments and were claiming that they had a right to pray in the mesque. On 7th Octo-ber last the sunnis filed an application under section 18 of Act XX of 1863 before the Dis trict Judge of Hughli for leave to institute a suit for the removal of the petitioner from a suit for the removal of the petitioner irom his post of Matwali on the allegation that the mosque was a public endowment. The District Judge decided the matter in fa-vour of the petitioner declaring that the mosque was a private property. This vour of the petitioner declaring that the mosque was a private property. This or-der was passed on 1st March last, but on 7th December last a Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly on a police report passed an order under sec. 144 Cr. P. O. directing the peti-tioner not to interfere and the Shias and

under set. 144 Ch. 1.0. uncenting in the said mosque. But after the Judge's order was passed, Mr. Carey, the then District Magistrate of Hughli, interfered. On 22nd March Mr. Carey recorded an order directing proceedings under section 147 Cr. P. C. with a view to decide the right of the Sunnis to pray in the mosque and on 6th March drew up proceedings making the petitioner as the 1st party and Munshi Abdul Ali, the retired Sub-Inspector, as the 2nd party Both parties filed written statements and on the 4th April petitioner put in a petition before Mr. Carey giving names of 20 witnesses and asked the Magistrate to issue summonses on them, but that application was rejected and for this reason the petitioner was unable to but that application was rejected and tor this reason the petitioner was unable to adduce evidence Mr. Carey after taking evidence of 10 witnesses on behalf of the op-posite party who appeared before the Magis trate although not summoned on 10th April directed that neither the Matwali of the mosque nor any other person should in any way obstruct Sunnis from praying in the mosque at such time as it was usual to

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pray. It was contended that the provisions of sec 147 Cr. P. C. were not applicable to the facts of the case, that the District Judge having already doclared that the mosque was a private one Mr. Carey had no jurisdiction to take proceedings under sec 147 Cr. P. C. that Mr. Carey had erred in refusing to issue pro cosses on witnesses cited by the petitioner and that the order of Mr. Carey was bad in law and ultrar vires. in law and ultrar vires. Their Lordships granted a rule.

MAGISTRATE'S POWER TO HOLD LOCAL ENQUIRY.

l applied Hashiram Dasaralthi Sanyal Babu of thehalf m. one three others who were and ncted under several sections of the Indian victed under several sections of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Extra Assistant Com-missioner of Nowgong, for a rule to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside. On the complaint of one Pheseo the petitioners were placed on their trial on charges under sections 142 323 and some other sections of the Indian Penal Code before Mr. Thomson, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nowgong. The Assistant Commissioner of Nowgo trying Magistrate in the course of the trial held a local enquiry at the alleged place of occurrence and at the Railway station "After asking the Muchi above mention-ed whether the huts belonged to him and receiving a reply in the affirmative I reques-ted him to remove them. This he diclined to do under a month, but on my expostulat-ing with him he reduced the time to 10 days, I then in perfect ignorance of the law told him that unless he showed signs of his intention to remove the huts within 15 ppeal was dismissed. Learned Vakil contended that the Extra Learned Vakil contended that the Extra Assistant Commissioner had no authority in law to make a local enquiry and had erred in relying upon the information obtained from his local enquiry and that had mate-rially affected the decision of the case. It was further urged that the trying Magis-trate had admitted various irrelevent and inadmissible evidence and the pothtoners had been seriously prejudiced thereby. In support of his contention learned Vakil ched 21 Cal. in which Mr. Justice Rampini held that the Magistrate had no power to hold a local enquiry except under the cir-cumstances, namely when the enquiry is under section 202 Cr. P. C. and when the Judge and Jury under sec. 209 Cr. P. C. under section 202 Cr. P. C. and when the Judge and Jury under sec. 209 Cr. P. O. want to have a view of the place and in a 145 the trying Magistrate can depute a cubordinate Magistrate to hold an enquiry. Rampini, J.—Has the enquiry prejudiced the accused in any war



IF our Rangoon correspondent is to be redited, the Health Officer of the local Municipality is looking after the sanitation of the fown with a vengeance. On the 28th June, a school boy was prosecuted at his instance for committing nuisance. And do you know the nature of the crime he committed? Why, he threw the skin of a mangoe, which he was eating, on the street! The Hony. Magistrate, who tried the case was for discharging the juvenile accused, but would it not lower the pres-tige of the Health Officer? So the boy was convicted and fined are small convicted and fined one annal

Mymensingh is ever notorious for nasty cases and the matter has in season and out of season been brought to the notice of the rulers of the land, but without any appre-ciable relief. To bring the graveness of the ciable relief. To bring the graveness of the situation home to the authorities and the public alike the local paper "Charu Mihir" nas published in a recent issue a long list of 21 specific instances in which female moof 21 specific instances in which female mo-desty has been taken undue liberty of by force both in the dark and in the day light. And, mind, all of them occurred within the rather brief space of the last fourteen months! We hope the matter will attract the attention of the District authorities.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, Chief Commis sioner of Assam, deserves public thanks for taking immediate and vigorous measures to remove the alleged griserances of the inmates of the Sylhet jail, ventilated through the local paper "Paridarsak," and to which we drew His Honour's attention. Mr. Fuller, we are given to understand we are given to understand, has ordered Major Hall, the Superintendent of the jail, co personally hold an enquiry into the matter. The Major has, says the local pa-per, been asked to make enquiries on the tollowing points:-

(a) Whether an inmate of the jail died on the 7th April and, if so, whether his death had anything to do with his working



he hut nor anything whatever in it. The other hut was delapidated though in a less degree.

"After asking the Muchi above mentionted him to remove them. This he dictined to do under a month, but on my expostulat-ing with him he reduced the time to 10 days, I then in perfect ignorance of the law told him that unless he showed signs of his intention to remove the huts within 15 minutes I should burn them down.

"I then want a short distance away and checked the railway boundaries with a measuring tape, and on returning found that the Muchi had taken no steps to set back the huts. I then set fire to the roof of the wall-less hut whereupon the old woor the wailless hut whereapoin the old wo-man put up her hands to try to put it out I put her hands down as far as I remember once. The man stood by looking on and doing nothing. The woman seeing the se-cond hut which was about 5 feet to 6 feet high caught fire went into it and brought out a "karahi" (iron frying pan) and a sack. Both huts were burnt down in a faw minutes few minutes.

"The hut set fire by me was uninhabited and empty but the second one which caught fire, though I believed it to be uninhabited at the time, was, I found after the occur-rence, tenanted by the old woman referred to above.

"In doing what I did I acted in ignorance of the law which I had no intention of breaking. I beg to acknowledge my mistake and to express my regret for my action and to offer my sincerest apologies to the court for so doing. I am willing to make the Muchies any reasonable compensation for this loss.

"As regards the shoes hides alleged to have been burnt down in the huts I can truthfully and honestly say that I saw no sign of any such stores. Had there been any in the old woman's hut, remnants of them would have been in evidence after the fire as the huts burnt too quickly to consume leather goods entirely. "Inis my Lord, is the exact statement of

every thing that occurred." His Lordship in delivering judgment ad-dressing the accused said : -- "Alan Stapylcon dressing the accused said:—"Alan Stappion you have pleaded guilty to an offence with which you are charged which is not only high-handed but illegal and your common-sense have told you that you should not have done it." The accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 100 out of which Rs. 20 was ordered to be paid to the Muchis.

A Trevandrum correspondent writes :-The next Legislative Council meeting takes place on the 8th July when doubtless an interesting discussion will take place on the Bills lately introduced by Mr. Raja Ram Rao relating to the Revenue Code, and Mr. Vieyra's judicial Reform Bill.

Kampini, J.—Has the enquiry prejudiced the accused in any way? Vakil.—Yes, my lord. Rampini J.—The Magistrate can go to the place of occurrence to test the evidence? Vakil.—He has done more than that. He acted upon information obtained from the local enquiry and the Sessions Judge con-

Learned Vakil then read passages from the judgment of the lower court showing how the petitioners were prejudiced by the local enquiry. He further said that the Magistrate placed himself in the position of a witness besides that of a Judge. The a witness besides that or a main persons Magistrate was told that certain persons were seen going by rail and he forthwit went to the railway station. The Vakil in Cal. Weekly Notes page 222 in which in a recent case decided by Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe in which it was held that a trying Magistrate had no power under the law to hold a local enquiry. Their Lord-ships though quite agreed with the above ruling, rejected the application.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

This is an appeal preferred by one Purne Chandra Karmakar who had been convicted of abetment of murder and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Chitta death by the Sessions Judge of Chittagong. In this case there were two other accused Dallar Rahaman and Abdul Majid, who were tried by the Sessions for the same offence were found guilty by the jury but the Judge differing from their verdict re-ferred their case to the High Court. Both the avoid and the reference were heard the appeal and the reference were together,

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA JULY 6 1905.

Mr. G. D. Seal appeared for Purna Chundra Kormakar and Mr. Philip Morton

Mr. G. D. Sear appeared for Purity Chundra Kormakar and Mr. Philip Morton with Babu Shamaprosonno Mozumdar ap-peared for the two other accused. Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Re-membrancer represented the Crown. The facts of the case are shortly these: —The deceased Dinanath Banikya, a well-to-do goldsmith left his home at Sitakund at about 8 a.m. on the morning of 26th January last. He said he was taking 100 "varis" of silver. Purna used to buy bar silver from the deceased and some —ays previous to 26th January asked deceased to bring some bar silver and the deceased in reply wrote that he would go to the shop of accused on the appointed day. After Dinanath left his house nothing was heard of him till 30th January when his son getting approximations at his father's ab-sence sant one on his workmen to Purna's his son getting auxious at his father's ab-sence sent one of his workmen to Purna's shop. Purna told this workman that Dinanath had left his shop on the morning of 27th January after taking Rs. 300 from him. The workman went back to S.takund but the son of the deceased again sent him to Purna's shop. But this time the son of the deceased accompanied him Furna' re-peated the same story as he told to the workman. In the meantime informataou was lodged with the Sitakund police and a Sub-Inspector and other police officers came to Purna's house for enquiry. On 6th February Abdul Majid made a statement before the police officers: He said that while he was returning home in the evening of the day of occurrence he seeing a light burning in Purna's shop, peeped through a crack in the mat wall and saw Purna and others killing the de-ceased. The police then began to search Purna's house and the corpse was found under a wooden cask which served as a feeding trough for the cow at a depth of 2½ cubits in the cowshed. Purna was then arrested and he implicated the two Maho-medan account and also two others who sence sent one of his workmen to Purna' arrested and he implicated the two Mahomedan accused and also two others who were acquitted by both the Judges and

were acquitted by both the Judges and jury in the lower court and discharged. The police sent up all the accused and Mr. R. A. Stephen, Deputy Magistrate, committer them to the Sessions. Before the Sessions Judge the accused Purna said that the Mahomedan accused murdered the deceased aned that he was a mere spectator to the deed. The Jury unanimously found Purna guilty of abet-ment of murder and the two Mahomedan accused of guilty of murder. \leq Thear Londships in the locuitse off is lengthy judgment remarked that though there was no direct proof against any of the accused there was sufficient incrimina-tung circumstantial (evidence). There was no doubt that the articles belonging to the

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no doubt that the articles belonging to the deceased were found in the house of Purna. deceased were found in the house of Purna. There was also no doubt that the deceased went to Purna's house which was the last place from where he disappeared. He made false statements at first, but confessed of his guilt when Abdul Majid and another man told one police of the murder. Their lordships thought that there was strong motive for police of the murder. Their tordships thought that there was strong motive for he owed money to the deceased, he took gold and silver from the deceased and he refused to pay Rs. 300 to the deceased over which there was an altercation between Purna and the deceased. Their Lordships Purna and the deceased. Their Lordships came to the following conclusion; that the murdar was committed in the house of Purna, that he made no disclosure for 11 days and that the deed must have been done for his benefit. In the end their Lordships affirmed the conviction and sen-tence passed upon Purna by thee Sessions Judge. As for the two other accused their Lordships remarked that there was not sufficient evidence to bring the guilt home to them and to justify a conviction. Their Lordships refused to accept the verdict of the juny in the lower court and acquitted them of the charges and ordered their dis-charge.

His lordship remarked that it was emi-utly desirable that in a case of this na-but these gentlemen should be examined pen Court. It would be eminently unmine on commission. But as regards Mr. Thomson and Mr. Loughman, his lordship Thomson and Mr. Loughman, his lordship asked Mr. Gregory to communicate with the Comissioner of the Dacca Division, and see's he could not afford his facilities as far as possible that their evidence should betaken in open Court. Till then his lordsho would allow Mr. Gregory's application to stand over. Mr. Gart for the plaintiff then asked that a day night be fixed for the hearing of the case. His lordshi with the consent of Mr. Gregory, fixed Monday three weeks for the hearing, subject to any part-heard case.

A DVORCE SUIT.

This was a sub brought by the plaintiff against her husbad for the dissolution of marriage on groun's of adultery and cruel

against her husbad for the dissolution of marriage on grouns of adultery and cruel-ty. The marriage too place on the 15th of March 1900 at St. Ptrick Church, Fort William. Both partis were European and were followers of the Roman Catholic Reli-gión. Mr. Pugh in coming the case said that the petitioner was the wife and she lived in Hastings near Calcutta. The res-pondent lost his emploiment immediately after the marriage. These were a number of allegations against the respondent but counsel preferred to rely in two of them. These allegations were of ruelty on the part of the respondent. The respondent had committed adultery with on Mrs Andrew Ancrab, who was the wife d the sergeant stationed at Dum-Dum. Counsel said that he had very little evidence in respect of adultery except that there wis an inti-macy, and he should show cerain letters. They had the evidence of an Indan servant in that respect but that man was dead In connection with that letter the first ins-tance of cruelty began. The respondent co-casion there were many other act of oruelty. In the meantime—in Novmber 1903, when the petitioner was in a decate state of health and went to her mother's house, the respondent struck her and ar-ried her away. There were two issues of house, the respondent struck her and ried her away. There were two issues

ried her away. There were two issues of the marriage. His Lordship after hearing the evidence of the petitioner and the witnesses on het behalf remarked that he was quite satisfied with the evidence in respect of cruelty on the part of the respondent. But as the adultery was not sufficiently proved. His Lordship did not grant a degree nisi for di-solution of marriage. His Lordship, how-ever, granted the petitioner a judicial sepa-ration and directed that the petitioner should have the custody of the children. Costs were awarded in Scale no II.

RECRUITMENT OF NATIVES TO THE P. W. D.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE INDIA OFFICE DESPATCH. Simla, July

The following is an extract from the In-The following is an extract from the In-dia Office Despatch, dated, 2nd June, re-garding the recruitment of natives to the Public Works Dept: --Mr. Brodrick writes in his despatch (Public Works) No. 40, dated, 4th October, 1900, --I informed Your Excellengy's Government that the number of the appointments in the Engineering branch of the Public Works Dept. to be open to natives of India from the Royal Indiam Engineering College would not ex-ceed two annually; (2) The question has now been raised whether natives of India will be eligible for such appointment after The following is an extract from the in-dia Office Despatch, dated, 2nd June, re-garding the recruitment of natives to the Public Works Dept: --Mr. Brodrick writes in his despatch (Public Works) No. 40, dated, 4th October, 1900, --I informed Your Excellengy's Government that the number of the appointments in the Engineering branch of the Public Works Dept. to be open to natives of India from the Royal Indian Engineering College would not ex-ceed two annually; (2) The question has now been raised whether natives of India will be eligible for such appointment after the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers' Hill ceases to supply Engineers ers' Hill c and recourse is had solely to the open market; (3) After consideration in council I have decided that natives of India shall thereafter be eligible under the regulations thereafter be eligible under the regulations issued from year to year in this country sub-ject to the provision that the total number of natives of India recruited under these regulations shall not at any one time ex-ceed 10 per cent of the total number of Engineers thus recruited; (b) The appoint-ments will be confined to men of high quali-fications who satisfy all the tests which are usually applied to those who are preparing for the Engineering profession; (5) It was open to natives of India to enter the Col-lege last year with a view to obtaining aplege last year with a view to obtaining ap-pointment to the Engineering branch at the end of their course and the foregoing rule will take effect therefore for the first time when Engineers are recruited solely from the open market in 1908. the open market in 1908. The following are the rules for recruit-ment for the Indian Public Works Dept. The regulations which were issued in No-vember 1904 apply only to the appointment of Assist. Engineers to the permanent es-tablishment of the Public Works Dept. m 1007 1905. It is however the intention of the Secy. of State for India in Council as at present advised to recruit the permanent es-tablishment of the Dept. in succeeding years on the same general lines as those laid down in the regulations referred to. He is un-able to give any undertaking that these re-culations will remain unaltered in the fugulations will remain unaltered in the fu-ture, but he would suggest that any candi-dates desiring to enter the Dept. should make their arrangements on the assumption make their arrangements on the assumption that the information contained in the exist-ing regulatons affords the safest guidance which they can procure to the degrees named in appendix 1 of the regulations. The following have now been added: — Victoria University of Manchester (or Vic-toria University) B. Sc., (with honours in Engineering), the University of Liverpool B. Frag. provided the degree is obtained by passing the examinations of the University; The University of Leeds. B. Sc. (with honours in Engineering) in respect of degrees which may be granted on the results of the exa-minations in June 1905; the University of Birmingham B. Sc. Engineering) provi-ded the Engineering matriculation exa-mination be passed on entering upon the course of study. course of study.

Calcu ta and Mofussil

Alleged Detention.—On Monday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Mr. W. Baker made on ap-plication against one Mr. C. Perier, for having detained the complainant's wife Mrs. Baker, aged 20 years, at Marsden Street etc. The court after hearing the facts, or-dered the applicant to produce witnesses in support of the allegations on the 15th ins-tant.

tant. Wife vs. Husband.—On Monday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Mrs. Mary raelomen Gomes, applied for process against fer hus-band, for refusing and neglecting to main-tain her and her daughter. The allegations were that the defendant was a man of low morals and consequently ill-treated the com-plainant and eventually turned her with her daughter out of the house. The court ordered the issue of a summons against the defendant. defendant.

Mail" writes: —Several planters are trying ground-nut poonac, the guaranteed analysis ground-nut poonac, the guaranteed analysis of which shows very much larger percentage of nitrogen than the ordinary poonacs which we customarily use. This new fertiliser is expensive and the experiments are being watched with interest, for it has to be proved whether, with its other constituents, it has as lasting an effect, thereby justifying the use of such an expensive menure.

as nating an energy instrying the use of such an expensive manure. The Diamond Harbour Murder Case.— The case in which one Chintamoney Sirdar of Magrahat in Diamond Harbour stood charged with having murdered his neighbour charged with having murdered his neighbour under circumstances already reported came to a close. It will be remembered that at the Alipore Griminal Sessions the presiding Judge disagreeing with the unani-mous verdict of "not guilty" referred the case to the High Court.—The High Court found the accused guilty of culpable homi-cide not amounting to murder and senten-iced him to five years' rigorous imprisonced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

nent. L. G's Tour.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Valcutta on tour on the 10th July for Bankipore, and after visiting various stations in Bhar will return to Calcutta via Malda, Murshidabad, Plassey etc., arri-ving in the metropolis at 12 noon on the 12th August. The party accompanying His Honour will include Lady Fraser, the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Caryle and Mrs. Carlyle Mr. Gourlay, Capitain Rennie, A.-D.-C., and Major Buchanan. The Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Inglis will join the party at Dehri-on-lone on the 13th July and return from there direct to Bankipore. An Amorous Brother-in-law Convicted.— On Monday, Inspector Rash Beharie Ghose of the Bhowanipore Thanna charged one Japee Dhopi before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore with abduct-ing a married wife from the custody of her husband. The accused one day went to the house of the complainant who is his brother-in-law and took away the latter's wife on the pretext that there was a marriage in the house of the accused. The unsuspecting brother-in-law consented to this but the accused instead of bringing her to his house took her to a house of ill fame at Calcutta. The Court found the Tour.-His Honour the L. G's

her to his house took her to a house of il fame at Calcutta. The Court found the

TE LEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, July 3. The Roumanian Government has ordered the Potemkin to leave the port or surrenler. In the latter case the mutineers will be treated as foreign deserters. The muti-neers are considering the demand.

London, July 3. Telegrams from many parts of Russia, report general restlessness and disorder. It is believed the Potemkin is commanded by a staff of civilians representing a revolu-tionary organization. A general strike of workmen and dockers has taken place at St. Petersburg and work is at a complete standstill. Fifty thousand troops are con-centrated in the city.

London, July 3. The latest from Odessa, says, the surren-der of the "Pobiedonovsets'¹ was formally carried out this morning. The officers re-turned on board and the ringleaders were

turned on board and the Fingleaders were sent ashore. Six thousand people were killed in Odessa in last week's disturbances, the majority being by machine guns. The leader of mutineers informed the Port Captain at Kustenji that the killing of a sailor on the "Potemkin" was merely a pretext for the mutiny which had been prearranged by the Revolutionary Com-mittee. mittee.

The crew of the "Menine" at Cronstadt have refused to put to sea. The ringleaders have been arrested.

News from St. Petersburg states that the News from St. Fetersburg states that the Cossacks this afternoon dispersed a proces-sion of strikers with whips. Later on the crowds started wrecking the brothels as at Warsaw. The police were powerless and the Cossacks were stoned, but they restored order.

London, July 3. A fresh Russo-Japanese exchange of views has taken place through President Roose-velt with a view to an armistice.

London, July 1.

A telegram has been received from Washington announcing the death of Mr. Hay, Secretary of State.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

FRONTIER RAIDS. Allahabad, July 2. On the 29th June a party of Southern Waziristan Militia came into conflict with some thieves who had raided sheep in the protected area near Sarwakai. The sheep were recovered and 3 of the raiders were killed and 2 captured. A Jemadar of the Militia and 2 sepoys were also killed and vounded. The affair was quite a skirmish while it lasted. BARDAR NASRULLA KHAN. Allahabad, July 2. According to frontier report the Aamir or-dered his brother Sardar Nasrullah Khan to join him in Prangeshore but for some urgent private reason he wrote to him to go back to Kabul. The Amir will also go to Kabul shortly. RANI OF TAMKOHI. Allahabad, July 2.

The Viceroy has forwarded the peti-tion of the Rani of Tamkohi to the Local-Gov-

ernment for disposal. PAYMENT OF FINES. A NEW CIRCULAR.

Allahabad, July 2. It is understood that the Home Secre tary is about to address a circular to courts of summary jurisdiction on the subject of defendants ordered to pay fines being al-lowed suitable facilities for procuring whole

TELEGRAMS.

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INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO MADRAS

Madras, June 30 .- Various sub-committ-Madras, June 30.—Various sub-committ-tars are now holding meetings in Madrus arranging the details in connection with theforthcoming visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. A public entertainment is to be held and arrangements are in hand for feeding the poor of all communities. At the meeting of last night Rs. 5,000 was voted for a casked for the public address, and designs for this are called for. COTTON SEED INDUSTRY. Simila July 8.

Simla, July 3. The following press communique is issued in Simla :--

in Simla: — In January 1901, Lord George Hamilton, in a Despatch, referred to the American cotton seed industry and suggested the possibility of encouraging or promoting the establishment of cotton seed mills by private owners in connection with ginning fac-tories in cotton districts of India. On re-ceipt of this despatch the Government of India invited opinions of the local Govern-ments and the Inspector-General of Agri-culture drew a comprehensive Note on the culture drew a comprehensive Note on the subject and finally the question was placed before the Board of Scientific Advice. Acting on their advice certain varieties of seed were forwarded to England for experiments on their advice certain varieties of seed were forwarded to England for experiments in delinting, hulling and pressing at one of the mills at Hull. Professor Gilchrist of the Durham College of Science kindly undertook to supervise. The Hull experi-ments have yielded valuable results in show-ing (a) the adaptability of English machinery to Indian seed; (b) the oil yield of Indian seed under this treatment and (c) the value of the oil-cake produced as feeding stuff. Further trials are being made at Hull and Mr. Mollison, who is on leave in England will, we understand, prepare a detailed ac-count of them for publication in India. After consideration and reports the Govern-ment of India decided that no official action is required for the establishment of cotton seed mills in India and Mr. Brodrick has been informed. Accordingly the Govern-ment of India in their Despatch , dated 12th June, to the Secretary of State, wrote as follows:—"Commercial men in India have all our information at their disposal to enable them to decide whether such industry could be profitably established in this country. Numerous cotton seed mills have indeed already been started by private enterprise, some of which have have negative states and some failures

in this country. Numerous cotton seed mills have indeed already been started by private enterprise, some of which have been partially successful and some failures and from information, which we have re-ceived, we gather that success of cotton seed mill on lines adopted in America is far from assured.' It should not be for-gotten that cotton seed is not a waste product in this country but is commonly utilised by agriculturists as a feeding stuff. One argument which has been put forward in favour of the industry is that it would keep cake as a valuable feeding stuff and fertilizer in the country, oil only being exported. Experience however, tends to prove that the result would be scattly op-posite, oil being sold in this country and cake exported to Europe. In our opinion Indian agriculturist would not at present pay for hydraulic pressed feeding cake. The price that can be obtained by exporting it and would probably not benefit but lose from establishment of a large cotton seed oil in-dustry since the temptation would be to sell all cotton seed to mills thus depriving him of home made cake used under the present conditions as a foodstuff. For these reasons we are of opinion that no official action is required from us to encourage the establishment of the industry and be-yond publishing such further reports as we may receive we do not propose to pro-ceed further in the matter.

CIVIL BENCH.

A CASE OF SLANDER. ROSE MARY MELL VS. W. H. LEE. Mr. Walter Gregory, instructed by Messrs Sanderson and Co., applied on behalf of the defendant in the suit of Rose Mary Mell vs. W. H. Lee for an order to exa-mine Mr. Thompson, Mr. Loughman, and Mr. Palit on commission at Mymensingh. Counsel said that on the 17th of last monta he made an application before Mr. Justice Sale to examine those three gentlemen on those three gentlemen on Sale to examine those three gentlemen on Sale to examine those three gentlemen on commission, and his lordship, after hearing Mr. Garth for the plaintiff, remarked that it would be hard if he dismissed the ap-plication for a commission, but directed whether him (Mr. Gregory) to ascertain whether these gentlemen were unable to come down to Calcutta and then to renew the appli-cation for commission. On Friday he (Mr. Gregory) mentioned to Mr. Justice Sale Gregory) mentioned to Mr. Justice Sale that two out of the three gentlemen would not be able to come to Calcutta at all, but that Mr. Palit would be in Calcutta on Saturday. His lordship then asked him (Mr. Gregory) to make this application for commission before his lordship (Mr. Justice Bodilly), he having ordered the transfer of the case from Mymensingh to Calcutta. Mr. Gregory then said that in this case he applied some time back that the plaintiff might be called upon to give security for costs, but the application was refused. It was in consequence of an application that was about to be made for expediting the hearing of the suit, that he made an ap-plication to examine these three gentle-men on commission, two of whom are in

has no of the suit, that he made an application to examine these three gentlemen on commission, two of whom are in the Civil Service and whose evidence was material to the defendant's case. His lordship: What is the defender? Mr. Gregory: — Privileged, as well as absence of all ill-feeling or malice. Also there is no cause of action. We plead privilege because we did it in good faith. Mr. Gregory then said that the examina-tion of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Loughman was onsidered highly desirable, in consequence of the allegation by the plaintiff that she was expelled from the Club. That was de-meeting, and they were in a manner res-tion gentlemen were present at the Club meeting. Mr. Gregory said that they are in the set of gentlemen come down to Calcutta. Mr. Gregory said that they are in the set of sector at present at Mymensinght, baving been transferred to another district. Besides these gentlemen are beyond 200

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Mr. Gregory then said that after he had made his application for a commission be-fore Mr. Justice Sale, he had sent tele-grams to these three gentlemen, and they, at least two of them, Messrs. Thompson and Loughman, said that they could come hown to Calcutta.

SKIRMISH IN MASHID. RESTLESSENESS AMONG PEOPLE.

Allahabad, July 4. Allahabad, July 4. A skirmish on the 29th June between a detachment of Southern Waziristan Militik and a party of sheep raiders took place in the Mashid territory proper for Sarwaka in post whence watch is kept over the Southern part of the country. It is west of Sandola, communcation with which is maintained along Shahin Zemin, a diffi-cult route, but it is also in touch by road with Gomal. Some restlessness has been . reported among Mashudis.

The local Police having come to know of it whept a watch over the accused and subse-quently succeeded in arresting them red-handed. The accused on this occasion were handed. The accused on this occasion were trying to extort money from a tapper by threatening to cancell his license unless some money was paid on the spot. At this stage the Police appeared on the scene, the bogus Inspector fled and has since then abs-conded while the accused No. 2 was arrested then and there. The trial is proceeding. Inventions and Designs.—Appications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed: Akshova Kumar Majumder Inventions and Designs. Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed: Akshova Kumar Majumder p'eader, Judge's Court, Mymensing, Bengal "Charu" cycle or the high speed front wheel driver. Chevur Krisnachar Subba Rao, Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras, Ohepauk, improved gravity pump and general working power. James Robin-son, Hatmarker, gentleman, of 25, Rue dela Faisan-derie, Paris, improvements in cylin-drical drying machines; Alexander Craw-ford Chenoweth, engineer, of 7, East 31st Street, New York City, improvements in concrete or like constructions; Lester Wills Gill, M.Sc., of 76, Gore Street in the city of Kingston, Ontario, improvements in spin-ning and twisting machines; Francis Dil'on Bellew, licensed branch pilot, of 3, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, an improved releasing gear for boats and other purposes; Frank Cotton, gentleman, of Hornsby, New South Wales, an improved apparatus for burning liquid fuel in conjunction with steam; John Leek Bruce engineer, of Kogarar, New South Wales, an improved apparatus for automati-cally lighting and extinguishing Street and other gas lamps from a distance; Rudolf Braun, electrical engineer, of Westinghouse Works, Trafford Park, Manchester, improve-ments in magnetic brakes for railway and other gas lamps from a distance; Sudolf Braun, electrical engineer, of Westinghouse Works, Trafford Park, Manchester, improve-ments in agnetic brakes for railway and other gas lamps from a distance; Budolf Braun, electrical engineer, of Westinghouse Works, Trafford Park, Manchester, improve-ments in angnetic brakes for railway and other vehicles; John Cuthbert Trail, gentle-man of 34, Mercer Road, Malvern, Victoria, improvements in safety pins usable for fastening and hunging curtains and drapings and for other purposes; Alexander Som-merville Goldie, iron-founder, of Uddingston Foundry, Uddingston, Lamarkshire, improve-ments in and relating to the furnaces of steam boilers and the like.

Mention has been made more than once of the unpleasant experiences which the Seistan Mission went through in the matter So the influeasant experiences which the Soistan Mission went through in the matter of the attacks of rabid animals upon their camels and horses. It appears that rabies is so prevalent among wolves and jackals in the country that the people have had to kill off practically all their dogs. In Per-sian as in Afghan villages the big watch-dogs are very highly valued. They are savage brutes where strangers are concerned as travellers have often found, but still they serve the purpose for which they are kept, the guarding of the village from robbers at night. The wholesale destruction of these useful warders will serve to show how wide-spread rabies is and the state of alarm in which the people have been living for the last year or so.

or any portion of the amount required when such is not in their possession at the moment.

INDIAN ARMY ORGANIZATION. LORD CURZON'S MODIFICATION. Allahabad, July 2.

The "Pioneer" says that no news has yet been received from the Secretary of of of State regarding the modified scheme the Indian military administration, but is confidently expected that it will be a it ac cepted.

PLAGUE AT BOKHARA. Allahabad, July 2.

Travellers from Central Asia report that plague has broken out in Bokhara and that people are fleeing from that country. Simla, July 3.

Under the new general customs tariff of Switzerland, the duty on cleaned rice has been increased from 1 franc 50 cents. to 2 francs per 100 Kilogrammes, while that on indigo, both natural and artificial, has been reduced from 4 francs to 2 francs per 100 Kilogrammes. THE CASE OF MR. ROBINSON.

THE CASE OF MR. ROBINSON. Allahabad, July 3. My report that P. C. Robinson was fined Rs. 100 is wrong. I give below the con-cluding portion of the Magistrate's order :-The child has lost his left arm. Mr. Ro-binson professes, I have no doubt, tuiy great regret for this unfortunate occurrence. He undertakes to be much more crreful with his fire arms in future and to pay He undertakes to be much more correful with his fire arms in future and to pay the child's father Rs. 50 hn presence of the Police Station Officer. Of this 50 he has up to date paid Rs. 5 and will pay another 45. There is no mention at all in the Ma-gistrate's order that gun shot caused Ram antar's death, except in the letter which had been issued calling for appearance of the accused. The prescribed form of summons was witheld in this case. Magistrate's order shows that the case has been compounded. A DARING BURGLARY. Bombay, July 3.

Bombay, July 3. A daring burglary of jewellery worth fifty thousand was committed between Saturday night and to-day in Kanjimal Bhagwandas's shop. Some carpenters were working on the upper floor which was "noccupied. An apperture was discovered in the morning into the ship below and several cupboards bro-ken open. Police enquiry is proceeding. THE WEATHER.

Bombay, July 3.

Bombay, July 3. The monsoon is prevailing throughout the presidency. Heavy rain has been falling here since Friday registering nine and half inches. The traffic on the G. I. P. Nagpur section near Murtizapur was interrupted on Saturday by a heavy washaway. THE STANDARD TIME. Bombay, July 3.

Bombay, July 3. The standard time has been introduced here in only the Telegraphs and Railways. The local time continues every where else. Much confusion consequently occurs.

we may receive we do not propose to pro ceed further in the matter. The Secretary of State has sanctioned

the concessions proposed by the Govern-ment of India in the case of Indian officers, soldiers and followers who sustained losses soldiers and followers who sustained losses in the earthquake at Dharamsala. A pen-sion or gratuity will be given to the heirs of those who were killed, and an injury pension or gratuity to injured survivors un-der the regulations in force, it being accep-ted on this occasion as a special decision that the death or injury in each instance resulted directly from the due discharge of military duty otherwise than in action. In the case of Indian officers killed, a grant to the heir, or pension, as in Article 574, Indian Army Regulations, Volume I, Part II., is sanctioned. In that of N.-O. O.s and men killed the restrictive rule in Ar-ticles 593 and 599 is waived. Compensation to survivors for loss of clothing, equipment and necessaries will be given to such extent as may be necessary to re-equip them under and necessaries while be given to saten extent as may be necessary to re-equip them under Article 145. POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

Simla, July 3. It is notified that with effect from the 1st July, 1905, the maximum amount for which a single money order may be drawn in India a single money order may be drawn in India on any of the possessions and protectorates named below, will be raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600. These places are Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hongkong (including Japan, Corea, Formosa and Japanese postal agen-cies in China), British East Atrica protec-terate (including Taranda). Comment Fort torate, (including Uganda), German East Africa Protectorate, Somaliland Protector-ate, Seychelles, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Portu-guese India, Goa and Daman.

With effect from the same date the maxi-With effect from the same date the maxi-mum amount for which a single telegraphic money order may be drawn in India on Ceylon will be raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600, the amount of such a money order may not include any sum less than a rupee, and if the amount exceeds Rs. 150 the tele-graphic money order may not be for a sum which is not a multiple of Rs. 10. THE MONSOON. Simla July 3.

Simla, July 3.

Simla, July 3. The following information has been re-ceived from the Southern Indian Ocean. Mauritius pressure during the past week was .02 above normal and the average wind velocity 11 miles an hour. Rainfall during the week was half an inch. In Zanzibar, pressure was .04 in defect and the average wind realocity 10 miles an hour. pressure was .04 in detect and the average wind velocity 10 miles an hour. The rain-fall of the week has been less than a tenth of an inch on Seychelles, pressure was .02 above normal, and the average wind velo-city 11 miles an hour. The rainfall of the week was less than three-tenths of an inch.

EARTHQUAKE. Simla, July 3. Shocks of earthquake occurred at about o'clock on Sunday at Skardu and Dras.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA JULY 6 1905

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.-July 5 GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Manmatha Krishna Deb, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, is isfsrred to the head-quarters station of the Dacca district.

Kumar Girindra Narayan Deb, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to the head-quarters station

is transferred to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district. Babu Nadin Chandra Kar, Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of one Bankura district. Mr. J. A. Ezechiel, substantive pro tem-pore in the third grade of Magistrates and Collectorsy is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 20th June 1905, vice Mr. H. D. deM. Carey, and will continue to act as a District asd Sessions Judge of the third grade until further orders. the third grade until further orders.

Mr. R. N Thorpe, B.A., is appointed substantively pro tempore to the eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and is posted to the head-quar-ters station of the Monghyr district. Maulvi Saad Abul Fazail, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy

tempore Depoty Magistrate and Deputy Clicctor, is posted to the head-quarters sta-tion of the Pabna district, on being re-lieved of his Settlenent duties in that

Babu Juggo Bundhoo Bhattacharjee, De-buty Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ban-tura, is allowed combined leave for six months.

months. Babu Lal Bihari Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pabna, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. T. C. Simpson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Rangpur, is ap-pointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. Cornish. Mr. M. L. A. Luffman, Assistant Superin

Mr. M. L. A. Luffman, Assistant Superin-Mr. M. L. A. Luffman, Assistant Superin-tendent of Police, Mymensingh, is trans-ferred to Rangpur and appointed to hold charge of the Police of that district. Mr. A. C. Hay, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gaya, is transfer-red to Mymensing. Mr. G. C. Denham, Probationary Assis-tant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is transferred to Manbhum. Mr. P. L. Fanlkner, Probationary Assis-tant Superintendent of Police, Rangpur, is transferred to Backergunge. The officers named below are appointed

transferred to Backergunge. The officers named below are appointed to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the after-noon of the 19th June 1905:-Mr. F. F. Lyall, on privilege leave, vice Mr. H. D. deM Carey and Mr. Birendra Chandra Sen vice Mr. F. F. Lyall. Mr. W. H. Cornish, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, Bha-galpur, is allowed combined leave for one. year and three months. Babu Krina Nath Dutt. Special Sub-Re-

Babu Kripa Nath Dutt, Special Sub-Re-gistrar, Birbhum is allowed leave for six days. six

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Sarada Prossd Dutta, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed Khulna, during the absence, on leave, at of

Babu Narendra Krishna Dutt. Babu Satkari Haldar, Munsif, of Kishor-ganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is ap-pointed to be a Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrah.

Arrah. Babu Kiran Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act, as a Munsif in the dis-trict of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily sta-tioned at Kishorganj. Babu Manmatha Chandra Bose, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Narail, during the absence, on leave, of

Narail, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Netai Charan Ghosh.

ter-at-Law, is Syed Hasan, Barris

Deputy Collector, Jangipur, Murshidabad, is allowed leave on medical certificate for three months and ten days. Babu Naba Gopal Chaki, M.A., is appoint

ed substantively pro tempore to the fifth grade of Sub-Deputp Collectors and is pos-ted to the Dacca Division.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Benares, June 29. There is little in Benares at the present time to chronicle except the Congress and the Exhibition news. The Hon'ble Munshi the Exhibition news. The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal and the people of Benares have taken a serious responsibility on their shoulders and they are straining every nerve to make it as successful as their re-sources permit. The Chairman and a few other members of the Committee such as the Hon'ble Pundit Sunder Lal, Rai Baha-door, the Hon'ble Pundit Madam Mohan Malavya and Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Laja Nihal Chand will shortly approach the Nalavya and Hon'ble Kar Bahadur Laja Nihal Chand will shortly approach the Lieutenhat-Governor of these Provinces asking his Honour to accord his patronage to the Exhibition. His Honour's interest in matters industrial is well-known and there is no doubt Sir James La Touche will give a warm reception to the deputa-tion. His Honour is also announced 'to visit Benarce next month and ha will ge for him. Benares next month and he will see for himself how the work is proceeding. I am in-self how the work is proceeding. I am in-formed that H.H. the Maharaja of Benares has already agreed to become the Patron of the Exhibition. I have been able to as certain that the authorities of the Exhibi-tion are sending out deputitions to all parties of the country for pricing makaging parts of the country for raising subscriptions and collecting exhibits. Babu Kally Das Mitter, who is one of the biggest landholders and Bankers in this district and is the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board and an Honorary Magistrate of Benares, has been nominated for deputation. Benares, has been nominated for deputation. He and one or two more gentlemen have started. The Congress authorities are not the less vigilant. One of their agents Mr. (Karmarka is already working in the Bombay Presidency. We feel that it is a great dis-advantage to us that we are holding the Congress here in Benares unmediately advantage to us that we are holding the Congress here in Benares immediately after that of Bombay. In Bombay, on ac-count of many circumstances in its favour, there was no lack of men or money, but as Benares is not Presidency town there is great difficulty in doing every little thing. In spite of this disadvantage we feel we shall be able to beat down every prece-ding Congresses in two respects: viz, the charming and spacious site on which the charming and spacious site on which the Congress will be held and the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of the workers.

A SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE.

Achhaibar Tewari, a Brahmin of the Achhaibar Tewari, a Brahmin of the Goruckpur district, was convicted of mur-dering one Musanmat Sunjhari and sen-tenced to death. He is a youngman of about 24. Instead of marrying and settling down into a sober family life, he found it more interesting to make love to the wives of other people. The deceased Musammat Sunjhari was his procuress. The accused having conceived a flame for one Musammat Mahadaya, wife of Baijnath Ahir, Sunjhari with her usual tact in such delicate affairs came to his rescue—with the result that Mahadaya eloped with him. For three more interesting to make love to the wives of other people. The deceased Musammat Sunjhari was his procuress. The accused having conceived a flame for one Musammat Mahadaya, wife of Baijnath Ahir, Sunjhari with her usual tact in such delicate affairs came to his rescue—with the result that Mahadaya eloped with him. For three months, they passed their time in seclusion in a village known as Deopur far removed from the village of either. All this time, Musammat Sunjhari was with them. After this, they left the village for a short time and went to see their own people. When they returned to Deopur, Sunjhari did not a great hue and cry in the village that in the course of her journey homeward with the accused, the latter had robbed har of her nose-ring, "lota, lutia" and other be-longings. Finding that matters was are accused to a the tate at a tormer and shale at a temperature of lots withinted to act as a Munsif in the district of longings. Finding that matters were grow-Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jaya Prosad Pande. Babu Asutosh Roy, M.A., B.L., is apof woods and parter and started for fresh woods and pastures new, accompanied by at the procuress, his mistress Mahadaya and a of male friend, one Debi Ghulam. In the course of her sojourn, it is said that one night, when these people were taking rest at a place known as Bankatia, Mahadaya was roused from her sloce her wing of help at a place known as Bankatla, Manadaya was roused from her sleep by cries of help. She opened her eyes and to her horror saw the accused holding. Musammat Sunjhari down and Debi Ghulam assalling her with a chopper. She was killed on the spdt. Musammat Mahadaya left her paramour and hid herself in a village in the territory of Nepaul. The police got a scent of the affair. They found the trunk of the helpless woman floating in a well, close to the scene of murder. Her head was found several of murder. Her head was found several days after at a place about a mile apart from the well. The accused while in police custody dug out the head and also the "lota" and other things which admittedly belonged to the deceased. For a long time, the corpse could not be identified, and it was no easy thing to identify a headless trunk. Mahadaya was far away from the scene and she was not traced by the police till the last week of February. Achhaibar and Debi Ghulam were committed to sessions. The latter was acquitted by the Sessions Judge latter was acquitted by the Sessions. Judge of Goruckpore. The appeal of Achhaibar was heard by Banerji and Richards J.J. and after a careful examination of evidence the appeal was dismissed and sentence confirm-ed.—"Citizen."

THE HIGH HAND IN JESSORE DISTRICT.

following letter appears in the The Englishman":-

"Englishman":--Sir,--Who are our rulers? The English, or has a Russian got hold of the helm? When you read the following you will your-self probably wonder and will come to the conclusion that something is wrong some-where. Last winter an order came out where, hast winter an order came out directing all ryots in vilages to clear all jungle away from about their houses to the distance of one "roshie," also all use-less and other trees and jungles. This order created consternation, for if there is one thing a native in these parts like one thing a native in these parts "here it is privacy about his house. How is he to get it and where are his women folk to Tetire to if no jungle is allowed to remain. The idea no doubt was a good one—on paper, but whether it was advisable to put it into practice in a district such as this is, to say the least of it, doubtful. In my own personal experience I find that the own personal experience I find that the more you cut jungle the thicker it springs up. Consequently what costs a rupee to cut this year costs two the next. Jungle chokes jungles. The expense to the cultivator is more than he can stand, yet, as it was the "Sirkar's" order, and he had his tail twisted by the Punchait and Chowkidars, he unwillingly did what he (was told. was told.

So far so good. But having got the man at great expense and inconvenience to himself to cut the jungle, which by the way is now once more a forest, the next order he receives in the Magurah Sub-division of this Jessore district is that he must cut down all his tamarind trees and clear away all bamboo topes to a distance of two "roshies" from his house. Now the away all bamboo topes to a distance of two "roshies" from his house. Now the depth of a village is often not more than two "roshies" north and two south of his house. Many people have not yet cut any away, but some have, and I have had many petitions on the subject. In one village alone no less than 27 fine large tamarind-trees have been cut at the order of the village chowkidar, and as the people dec lined to cut their bamboos they are to be fined, and the amount realized is to be spent upon removing the bamboos. The loss sustained in trees amounts to Rs. 125 for wood alone, and taking the next 10 years' yield of the fruit, we find the owners of these trees will lose a further Rs. 200 or so a year for that time, and for what good? Now if the bamboos are attacked, very few men have more than one or two branches (jhars) of them, and they keep them to repair their houses with and to sell when, having done their yearly repairs they have some over. This fetches on the average Rs. 4 per bunch yearly. Many men have only fifteen to tweny-five kottabs of land and to enable them to obey the "sirkar" they would have to clear avay their bamboos, lose annually Rs. 4 per funch and then buy whiat they require. Surely this cannot be what was intended. Let holes wherein filthy water breads all sorts of germs be filled up, but not at the "years' desires the ryot to become more their sirkar" desires the ryot to become more ryöt's place and see how he likes doing with-out shade at a temperature of 106 degrees in the shade and without privacy for his women, or to make his wife pound rice in the scorching sun. "Look before you leap." I trust these few lines may reach "- eye of one who himself not a faddist is still m "high places" and that he may do his best to restify matters before they so any fur-

NOTES FROM CUTTACK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Cuttack, June 30.

INTER-MARRIAGE BETWEEN OFRIYAS AND BENGALEES.

There have been many internarriage There have been many interharriages between Ooriyas and Bengalees, we parties being either Brahmos or Native Christians. The first of these marriages hich took place about sixteen years ag naturally created a good deal of public riticism. No importance is now attached y the public to such marriages. Last year an Ooriya gra-duate of Balasone married a Brahmo guil. Another such marriage has ately been cele-brated. brated.

A NEW INDU/TRY.

Cuttack is soon going o have a tannery and leather manufactor of its own. The promoter of this movement is Mr. M. S. Das, the founder of the Ooriya Art Wares. Das, the founder of th/ Ooriya Art Wares. Mr. Das is going to Gwnpur in connection with it. Orissa has aundance of hide and abundance of dyeing materials, yet its peo-ple do not know hoy to utilize them. They are content with eporting the raw mate-rials. The movement set on foot promises to be successful; fr Mr. Das never sets his hand to anything which he does not mean to accomplish. to accomplish.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Though the Ukal Conference aims at the Though the Ukal Conference aims at the welfare of both the Ooriyas and the domi-ciled Bengalees and though there are men in both these communities who are averse to racial feelogs, a controversy is now rag-ing between he two communities as to their respective stares in Government appoint-ments, while their Oriya brethren want to monopolise such appointments. We hope sensible nen of both the communities will interfere and not encourage such a silly interfere and not encourage such a sill feud, for it will be disastrous to the interest of the country. It is a well-known fact that when two dogs fight for a bone, a third runs away with it.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S

RESIDENCE. Cattack has now got a Government House It has been built in the historic Barabati Fort. The building is not much attractive; but a funny incident associated with it straches an importance to it is not likely to be forgotten. When the building was under construction a rumour spread like wild fire that some human beings were going to be sacrificed in the buildings. Ine panic caus-ed by the report was so great that ignorant villagers could not be persuaded to come to town

THE RAVENSHAW COLLEGE.

Of the 49 students sent up for the B.A. examination of the previous year only one came out successful and this led many stucame out successful and this led many stu-dents to leave the College to go to Calcutta for prosecuting their studies there. The District Board has a medal called the "Talchu Medal" which is open to the stu-dents of the College for the best essay on a subject prescribed by a committee. Last year no medal was awarded, for the essays were not up to the mark. The results of the last B.A. Examination has been much better this year. 10 out of 26 having pass better this year, 10 out of 26 having pass-ed, but it will take time before the College regains its lost credit. And if there is anything wrong, the Director of Public Instruction ought to set it right.

THE UTKAL CONFERENCE.

The third sitting of the Conference was to be held at Balasore in December next but it is feared that the visit of his Royal High-ness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta at the time will interfere with it; for the Rajas and Zemindars of Orissa must be in Cal-cutta at the time. The alternative con-templated is to hold the Conference during the ensuing Faster Holidors but it is

THE CASE OF MR. ROLT.

LETTER FROM THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the European and The Secretary of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association has ad-dressed the following letter, dated Calcutta, the 26th June, 1905, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department: — Sir,—I am directed by the Council of this Association to solicit the attention of the Government of India to the Resolution of the Government of Engal, No. 1332 J-D., dated the 22nd May, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 24th idem on and subject of the case of Mr. A. C. Rolt.

subject of the case of Mr. A. C. Rolt. 2. The Council do not propose to recapi-tulate the facts of the case: these suff-ciently appear from the admirable and im-partial minute of Mr. Justice Henderson, which is published as an appendix to the Resolution. But they desire to remind ----Government that the jury who tried the case recorded their opinion that---"the wit-nesses had one after the other left the box utterly discredited; that the prosecution should never have been undertaken; and that the case against the accused was conshould never have been undertaken; and that the case against the accused was con-cocted by the hangers-on of the Khagra Estate, and assisted by the culpable weak-ness of Mr. Lea in giving credence to their stories, and in appointing to try the case a man who was himself an applicant for Mr. Rolt's billet"; and that this was fol-lowed by an unusual but in this instance most proper and necessary public pronounce-ment on the part of the learned Judge, giving his own opinion to the same effect. 3. It will also be remembered that for years before the prosecution in question

giving his own opinion to the same elect. 3. It will also be remembered that for years before the prosecution in question Mr. Rolt had admittedly been the victim of a series of utterly unfounded charges, all of which he had successfully proved to be false to the entire satisfaction of the local officials; and that the man who was en-couraged by Mr. Lea to make the charges on which this case was founded had ad-mittedly just been dismissed by Mr. Rolt for embezzlement. Under these circum-stances the action both of the Commissioner of the Division and of Mr. Les in (a) hold-ing the inquiry behind Mr. Rolt's back; (b) illegally taking the evidence of the witnesses on oath "in order to bind them down"; and (c) acting upon such evidence though it was obviously so tainted as to be wholly un-worthy of belief, seems to the Council de-serving of the gravest consure and, they serving of the gravest consure and, they must confess themselves wholly unable to appreciate Mr. Lea's attempted explanation of his assurance to Mr. Rolt that no charges had been made against him, when in fact charges had not only been made but in-vestigated and reported on by Mr. Lea him-

4. The explanation attempted, which to the Council's amazement finds favour with the Government of Bengal, is that the charges intended were "framed charges." the Government of Bengal, is that the charges intended were "framed charges." It seems to be forgotten that no charges can be legally framed except after an in-quiry held in the presence of the accused. But that this was not the real meaning of the word as used by Mr. Lea and under-stood by Mr. Rolt is ampl shown from Mr. Lea's cross-examination at the trial. 5 The Council recentfully submit that

5. The Council respectfully submit that it is deplorable that an officer of Mr. Lea's to is depiorable that an onder of Mr. Lea's position and standing should have made such a palpably incorrect statement; bub infinitely more deplorable, on public grounds, that the Government of Bengal should deliberately record its opinion that his conduct in doing so is undeserving of consure censure.

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6. The Council desire further to bring to 6. The Council desire further to bring to the notice of Government the conduct of Mr. Heard, the Magistrate by whom the case was tried in the Lower Court. In the High Court Mr. Lea was forced to admit that it could not be justified; it is described by Mr. Justice Henderson as "most repre-hensible," and even the Government of Bengal are constrained to characterise it as "how he and incorrelevate" and such Bengal are constrained to characterise it as "harsh and inconsiderate," and such as to indicate that his feelings towards the accused were hardly "of a judicial char-acter." Yet, if the Council are correctly informed, this officer has since been promot-ed to one of the most coveted sub-divi-sions in Bengal. It is confidently submitted that this constitutes a most lamentable enstops in Bengai. It is considently submitted that this constitutes a most lamentable en-couragement on the part of the local Gov-ernment of official misconduct of a very grave kind, which ought to have convinced the local Government, as it certainly has the public, that Mr. Heard is absolutely unfit to discharge judicial duties of any kind. The Council respectfully submit that the Resolution in question is not only entirely inadequate as an expression of the views of the local Government under such views of the local Government under such circumstances, but betrays such an obvious bias in favour of the officials concerned, and such an anxiety to defend and palliate rather than to censure, as cannot but be most detrimental to the public interests. 7. The Council have ventured to speak plainly on this subject, for they conceive it to be one of the most vital importance. The only safety of residents in mofussil dis-tricts, who—as unfortunately not infrequent-ly happens—incur the displeasure of power-ful and unscrupulous enemies, lies in the fair, impartial and resolute administration of justice by District Officers. If the latter can be guilty, practically with imof justice by District Officers. If the latter can be guilty, practically with im-punity of such unfair methods and even punity of such uniair methods and even misconduct as have been brought to light in this instance, the Council cannot but feel that the security hitherto cherished and re-lied on will be seriously weakened. They therefore venture to approach the Govern-ment of India in the hope that prompt and adequate measures may be taken to restore the confidence of the public and allay the widespread anxiety which the Resolution in question has unfortunately occasioned. question has unfortunately occasioned. S. A copy of this letter has been forward-ed to the Government of Bengal.

of Babu Jaya Prosad Pande.

Babu Asutosh Roy, M.A., B.L., is aparidpur to be ordinarily stationed at Bhanga during the absence, on leave, Babu Probha Chandra Singha.

Babu Netai Chara Ghosh, Munsif Narail, in the district of Jessore, is allowed

Narail, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for fifteen days. Babu Narendra Krishna Dutt, Munsif of Kihuluri, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for thirty days Babu Jaya Prosad Pande, Munsif of Patna, is allowed leave for seventeen days. Babu Nikunja Bihari Roy, Munsif of Hooghly, is allowed leave for fourteen days. Babu Tulsi Das Mukerjee, Munsif of Patuakhali, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed leave for one month.

allowed leave for one month. Babu Jotindra Chandra Bose, Munsif of Munshiganj, in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave for one month. Babu Barada Prasad Rai, Munsif of Dacca, is allowed leave for fifteen days. Babu Probha Chandra Singha, Munsif of Bhanga, in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave for one month.

allowed leave for one month. Babu Bepin Behany Chatterjee, Eubor-dinate Judge, Jessore, is allowed leave for

eight days. Babu Anund Nath Majumdar, Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, is allowed leave tor one month. Babu Probha Chandra Singha, Munsif of Bhanga, in the distret of Faridpur, is al-

lowed leave for one month.

Babu Binode Behari Mitra, Munsif . of Naroyanganj, in the district of Dacca lowed an extension of leave for fifteen

Babu Satish Chandra Biswas, Munsif of Magura, in the district of Jessore, is al-lowed leave for sir months.

Babu Bepin Behari Ghose, Munsif of agerhat, in the district of Jessore, is allowed an extension of leave for one month. Babu Jaya Prasad Pande, Munsif of

Patna, is allowed leave for two weeks. Babu Behari Lall Sarkar, Munsif of Patuakhali, in the district of Backergungo is allowed an extension of leave for nine

days. The late Babu Bhuban Mohan Ganguli, Diciating Subordinate Judge, Backergunge vas on leave for fourteen days. SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Hiranya Kumar Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the 24-Par-ganas district on being relieved of his Settlement duties in the Backergunge dis-

Babu Brajasundar Mardaraj, is appointed substantively pro tempore to the fifth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors and is posted to the Orissa Division.

Babu Hari Das Roy, Sub-Deputy Collec-or, is allowed leave for seven weeks. Babu Uma Charan Roy Chowdhry, Sub,

The Ranchi Correspondent of the Indian The Ranchi Correspondent of the Indian Mirror" writes to say that a criminal case has been brought against one Mr. Burton, Assistant Manager of the Maha-rajah of Chota Nagpore, for extorting money from the ryots of the Maharajah. This case is being tried by the Deputy Com-missioner himself. He is defended by Mr. Ismail, Bar-at-Law, and some pleaders.

Nothing as yet seems to have been done in the matter of extracting pine timber or manufacturing turpentine in the Shan States, writes the "Rangoon Gazette." The pine forests in many parts are exceptional-ly good. For quality of growth, density of stock and effective natural regeneration they are all that can be desired. In some parts they have been injured by excessive taungya cultivation, which here as every-where else proves destructive to forest growth. But there can be no doubt that growth. But there can be no doubt that before very many years are passed the value of the Shan pine forests will be recognised, and a new industry added to the province. If pine planks could be economically pre-served from the attack of white ants this material might be used largely in building, and thus lessen the constantly increasing local demand on teak, which has doubled its price since the annexation of Upper Burms. Burms.

A Washington despatch gives on high au-thority an outline of the terms on which thority an outline of the terms on which Japan is prepared to accept peace. These are as follows: (1) To ensure such an under-standing with Russia as will secure a last-ing peace and henceforth make any renewal of disputes between Japan and Russia with respect to the Far East impossible; (2) an adequate indemnity from Russia; (3) the complete evacuation of Manchuria by Russia and the restoration of the province to China; (4) the cession to Japan in perpe-tuity of Port Arthur and the Liatung Pen-insula: the acquiesence of the European Powers and China in this will be made a "sine qua nom"; (5) the retrocession to

obedient servant.

June 30.

Powers and China in this will be made a "sine qua non"; (5) the retrocession to Japan of the Island of Saghalien; (6) the placing of the Manchurian Railway under international control; (7) the complete dis-armament of Vladivostok, with the sug-gestion that it be made a free port; (8) a free hand for Japan in Korea, with the abandonment by Russian concessionnaries of all trading facilities and rights conceded to them by the Korean Government: (9)

to rectify matters before they go any fur-ther and opposition takes a more active form. Surely it will be time enough to

try Russian mothods when the Russians take India, but in the meantime the cry of the people is "let us remain in peace." I enclose my card and sign myself, —Your

THE JAPANESE TERMS.

The last of the Mohicans.

of all trading facilities and rights conceded to them by the Korean Government; (9) Japan to remain in possession of all cap-tured and interned Russian war vessels, but to pay to Russia or deduct from the indem-nity the cost of these ships. Conditions 1, 2 and 7 are considered ab-solutely essential, and Japan will not, it is stated, consent to any modification in them. Conditions 3, 4 and 8 are considered to be practically accomplished facts, admit-ting of mo argument. Clauses 5, 6, and 9 are capable of modification and discus-sion, and it is expected that the negotia-tion of terms will turn upon the arrange-ments of these points.

The Prince of Wales will leave Ports-nouth in the "Renown" in the first week of October.

Asummons, says the "Citizen of Allahabad" has been issued against a European em-ploye of the East Indian Railway to answer a charge of having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It is the old story. The man had gone out on a shikar expedition, and unwittingly killed an Indian. an Indian.

the ensuing Easter holidays but it is not known whether it will be held at Balasore or somewhere else.

A SYMPATHETIC COMMISSIONER. Mr. E. F. Growse, the Commissioner of the Division, visited the other day the Hos-pital at Puri. He is taking steps to improve the condition of the Hospital and has him-self made a donation of five hundred rupees for the purchase of blankets for the patients.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

Willow RE-MAINTAGE. While Calcutta has had a widow re-marri-age in high life, this part of the country has had one in a high caste. The bride is an Ooriya Brahmin widow, aged 16, and the bridegroom is a Brahmin youth, aged 23. Both of them are Hindus and they belong to the Canism District. The organizer, of to the Ganjam District. The organizer, of the marriage is Babu Sribatsa Panda, B.A., an Ooriya Brahmin graduate.

We understand that Sir Louis Dane on his return from leave will not rejoin his appointment as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, but will be posted as Resident in Mysore in succession to Sir James Bourdillon.

Mr. Moreland, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces, has some very encouraging news to relate regarding the official distribution of seed corn. Over 4,400 maunds were distributed on credit, and there was, as usual no difficulty in re-covering the dues. Indeed, there is the strongest evidence that the cultivators fully strongest evidence that the cultivators fully appreciate the advantages of sowing the superior seed supplied by the Department, and where there are substantial persons they take care to preserve a sufficient quantity of the produce to sow the next year's crop. But in South Oudh, where the demand is greatest, the cultivators are too poor to carry on a stock of seed, such as wheat greatest, the cultivators are too poor to carry on a stock of seed, such as wheat, of which a large quantity goes to the acre, and these men are anxious to be supplied with fresh seed from year to year by the Department. This desire has placed Mr. Moreland in a somewhat embarrassing posi-tion, for the supply of individual cultivators is a burdensome business, and there is al-ways risk of a breakdown of the organisa-tion, or of a reversal of policy which mould is a burdensome business, and there is al-ways risk of a breakdown of the organisa-tion, or of a reversal of policy which would leave the Department's customers helpless for the time being, and at the mercy of dealers who might boycot them for their pre-vious dealings with the Department. It has been suggested that the difficulty could be solved by seed societies on a co-operative basis and the idea seems to have caught on. A scheme is being worked out by the Re-gistrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, and promises to be successful. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the supply of seed on credit at a fixed rate of interest has in-duced some of the dealers to reduce the interest they have hitherto charged to the level fixed by the Department, that rate having been fixed in ignorance that the local rate was higher.

A correspondent writes to the "Ceylon Independent" regarding orange cultivation. An interesting article on orange cultivation issued on the 21st instant. I gather that irrigation is essential for an orange planta-tion. In this country such a thing has never been thought of, which shows that native cultivators are wanting in the know-ledge of many matters pertaining to agri-culture. In India, where excellent oranges are grown, it is set out that after the culture. In India, where excellent oranges are grown, it is set out that after the young planas are put down the field should eb formed into beds for irrigation and water laid on. When sometimes, beds cannot be made immediately after the plants are put down, water should be given to each plant by hand. The second watering is given three days after the first, and the third about six days after second. Subsequent waterings are given at intervals of a week ten or twelve days, according to the nature of the soil.



Correspondence.

IS CONSUMPTION CURABLEP

TO THE BDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR. Sir,—Post-mortem and pathological in vestigations have shown that spontaneou healing of tuberculous lesion does occur in cases where the disease had not even been suspected. Statistics obtained from autop-sies on cases of accidental death or from other causes, show that fifty per cent of mankind have tuberculosis some time in their lives, two-thirds of them in the pul monary form. As, on the other hand, tu-berculosis shows a mortality of fourteen berculosis shows a mortality of fourteen per cent, two facts are established—first per cent, two facts are established—first that it is extremely common and secondly it is evident that it is curable, i. e. certain conditions may arise or may be induced within the person affected with this disease, which will in many cases arrest and in some cases entirely eliminate the disease. Even at an advanced stage it is liable to undergo arrest and the health may again become good enough to give rise to the belief that it is radically cured. I can cite the opinions of many distin-guished authorities who have declared that consumption is curable. Laennec, the mas-ter of masters on this subject, boldly as-ter that in some cases a patient may be

to me that in some cases a patient may recover after having had in his lungs tuber-cles which have disintegrated and formed cles which have disintegrated and formed an ulcerated cavity". Says Prof: Grancher that "tuberculosis is the most curable of all diseases". Says Gueneau de Mussy that "consumption is susceptible of a com-plete and final cure: even desperate cases may recover—I know patients in whom cavities were found to exist by me, and by observers whose authority is far supe-rior to mine, tea, fifteen, and twenty years ago, and who now enjoy "ood health". Says Jaccoud that "pulmonary consumption is curable at all stages". Says Bouchard that "this disease, the scourge of humanity, is curable in the majority of cases". Says Conheim that "the infection of tuberculosis can be overcome by the human organism." Koch in his Etiology of Tuberculosis, cites cases where tuberculosis foci of fairly big size, have subsequently contracted, cicasize, have subsequently contracted, cica-trised and healed up. In 1836 Cardswell wrote: "Pathological anatomy has never afforded stronger evidence of the curability EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY. There has been some trouble at the Bis-hop Cotton's school, Bangalore. On Friday the boys asked Mr. Miller, the Headmaster, if they were to have a holiday on Mondy in honour of the King's Birthday, and were told that there would be no holiday. On Monday some fifteen of the boys — " were cadets in the B. R. Volunteers fell in with the Regiment for the Birthday Parade and were not dismissed till 9-15 a.m., when they went to the Colonel L. Moore, their Commandant, and requested him to use his influence to get them leave for the day. Colonel Moore wrote to Mr. Miller, mentioning how the boys had helped to make the Volunteer Parade a success and requesting him to grant them a holiday. anorded stronger evidence of the curability of a disease than in the case of Phthisis". Otto Walther of Nordrach asserts that "it is one of those very few diseases in which very good results can be obtained. I never give up hope, even the most desperate cases can be cured". We can also cite illustrious examples of cured consumptions. Goethe was given up as a hopeless consumptions. Goethe was given up as a hopeless consump-tive at the age of nineteen and we all know he died at eighty-one. Napoleon I. had pulmonary tuberculosis at the time of the siege of Toulon. A few years ago the President of the French Republic sent the President of the French Republic sent the cross of the Legion of Honour to one of the last survivors of the Grande Armee at the age of 103. And this man was dis-charged after Waterloo as an undoubted consumptive. Very recently M. de Guer-ville, President of "The Illustrated Ameri-can Company" New York, when given up by all the doctors as hopeless, insisted to come back to France, to die in his native land and among his own people-Doctors to make the Volunteer Parade a success and requesting him to grant them a holiday The letter was sent to the Headmaster and the boys, believing that the request wou'd be granted, did not go to school. This was, of course, a breach of discipline but it was not done in bad faith. Yesterday morning the absentees were called up by Mr. Miller, who caned them in public. As a result there has been some trouble among the boys of the school, and the matter has been taken to the British Resident.—'Mad-ras Mail." come back to France, to die in his native land and among his own people—Doctors like Trudean and Baldwin opposed and ex-pressed their opinion that he would not get to the end of the journey, but to that he replied, "What does it matter, if I have to die, whether it be in a bed, in a sleeping to die, whether it be in a bed, in a sleeping car, or in the berth of a steamer-what does it matter when I shall have ceased to exist? And if I arrive, think of the happiness of seeing again those whom I love, of the joy of embracing them before that tong and final voyage". He was sent with a coffin. He survived the journey and arrived in France. Came to Nordrach and Walther cured him. After his recovery he wrote a pamphlet about his cure which has been translated into English. His cure has also been reported in some of the recent books. Of course it was nothing short of a miracle to cure such a case, but Walther has wrought miracles in more than one ins-

three things :- fresh air, feeding and rest-

The rational treatment of consumption is not a new thing, so long ago as 1840. George Bodington, an English country doctor, wrote a pamphlet entitled "An essay on the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, on Princi-ples Natural, Rational and Successful," in "which he procuremental function and successful," which he recommended fresh air, nourish-ment and exercise to be the three chief actors for the cure of consumption. This amphlet met with the most bitter and cutemptuous opposition, so much so that its author was regarded no better than a luntic. The opposition of the then medical men was so great and universal that the lumitic. The opposition of the then medical mem was so great and universal that the patients were driven from his Hospital, where several years prior to the publication of his book he had effected so many cures, and by strange irony of fate he was com-pelled to turn it into an asylum for the reception of the insane. And this once more the prophet was not honoured in his time. Fifteen years after, McCormac of Belfast published a book recommending similar lines of treament. But the real founder of the Samatrium treatment is Herman lines of treament. But the real founder of the Sanatrium treatment is Herman Brehmer of Grmany. In 1859 he opened the first Sanatrium at Gorbersdorf, Ger-many, and persited in spite of fierce opposi-tion, and even often abuse, with his me-thods, which were more thorough than those of Bodington and McCormac. In 1886 he published his wel-known book. He was followed by Detweller—who founded a Sanatorium at Falkentein. But it was left to Otto Walther to bing it into perfection and make it popular, when has at last come to be regarded as the best remedy for tuber-culosis. culosis.

ullosis. I have been studying this method of treatment for the last eight months under Walther, and I propose to give the result of my experience in a series of articles. In my next article I shall give the main fea-tures of the treatment as followed in the Nordrach Sanatorium of Walther. J. N. Ghose, M.D

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Nordrach-Colonie, Black Forest, Germany. June 1905. OUR TRUE RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA.

LECTURE BY COL. YOUNGHUSBAND. Col. Sir Francis Younghusband delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge on June 10, his subject being "Our True Relationship with India." The Vice-Chancellor (Mr. E. his subject being "Our True Relationship with India." The Vice-Chancellor (Mr. E. A. Beck, Master of Trinity Hall) presided, and the attendance included many of the heads of Houses, professors, and members of the Senate, and a number of ladies. Sir Francis Younghusband, who met with a very cordial reception, said that at the beginning of the last century many great Anglo-Indians who knew the people best and had the most sympathy with them con-ceived it to be our duty to so train and educate them that they would eventually— in about a century's time—be able to stand alone without us. A century has gone by; but with the increasing pressure of Europe upon Asia, there seems every year a less probability of our voluntarily leaving India. And, if we did, the 300 millions would never be able to cohere together to resist invasion by land or by sea. The Hindu majority would not consent to be ruled by the Maho-medan minority, and the masterful Maho-medans would not agree to be governed by Hindoos. India needed the strong cohesive power which our rule afforded; and to train to stand by themselves a people who would centainly fall to nieces directly they were medans would not agree to be governed by Hindoos. India needed the strong cohesive power which our rule afforded; and to train to stand by themselves a people who would certainly fall to pieces directly they were left alone was an unreasonable proceeding, outside the range of practical possibility. Some, however, expected t..., even if we did not leave India voluntarily, we should be evicted under compulsion by the great forces now surging beneath the surface in Asia. But there was no evidence of any general desire on the part of the people of India to rid themselves of us. At the time of our worst reverses in South Africa, which happened to coincide with a period of in-tense famine and the visitation of plague-causes which alone would in many Euro-pean countries have driven the population to riots and attacks upon the Government --the people of India came forward with offers of assistance. They showed no signs of taking advantage of our embarrassments, but regarded our disaster as merely accord-ing to precedent in British history, and had full confidence in cur eventual victory. The Government of India and officials might be criticised and abused, but the Sovereign never; and the strongest tie by which India was held was the loyalty to the Sovereign. Loyalty to the chief was a religious princi-ple with the Indian, and was intensely strong. The same feeling had been greatly developed by the kindly and sympath-tic treatment accorded by British Sovereigns to their Indian subjects. Even with this tie binding India to England, some dreamt of the 'Yellow Peril"-of Chinese millions, directed by Japanese genius, flooding us out of India. The safeguard against this was the impregnable barrier of the Himalayas, our command of the sea, and the good sense of the Japanese, who knew full well that they had little to gain and much to lose by tilting against us in India. There was little likethood, then, of our either volun-tarily leaving Indus or being driven out under compulsio... OUR MISSION IN INDIA.

OUR MISSION IN INDIA. But, if we were to retain our connection with India, we must regard not merely our own selfish interests but the good of the people of India as well. In the development of the human race the use of force seemed inevitable. But the fact that we had had in the past to use force in India would make the self the more ready and determined in us all the more ready and determined in the present and future to ensure that the good the Indians would neceive from us would in the end far outweigh the injury good done. To benefit the people was the in-spiring thought of every British administra-tor in India, though in working out that idea we must be careful not to let our old virility evaporate into washy sentimentality. The idea of training the people of India was not one which would nowadays be entuer practicable or beneficial to the people. But we gould at least train them to take larger share in the administration, and in this respect much had been done during the last century. Less than 1,000 English-men were employed in the civil government of 25,000,000 of people and in the partial control of 70,000,000 more. There was only about one British civil officer to every 300,000 of the popula-tion and every 1,200 square miles of coun-try. The greater part of the revenue and land administration was managed by natives of India, and the duties of civil Courts, excenting the Court of Anneal ware almost excepting the Court of Appeal, were almost entirely entrusted to Indian judges; an In-dian judge sat on the bench in each of the High Courts, and for many years past Indian judges had exercised jurisdiction, in all classes of civil cases, over Indians and Europeans alike; eight Indians sat on the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, 10 on the Council of the Governor of Madras. and 11 on the Council of the Governor of Bombay; the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service was open to Indians and Britons alike, and every year three or four Indians passed in; and two Indians had sat as members of Parliament. Indians had sat as members of Parliament. When viewed over a long period, then, a vast amount had been done towards admit-ting the people of India to a share in the government of their own country. But the main service we could do them might, after all, prove to lie not so much in training them for Government offices and fitting them for Government offices and fitting them for Government offices and fitting them to take a part in political life, nor yet in carrying out material improvements in the country, intersecting it with irriga-tion canals, threading it with roads and railways, tying it together with telegraph lines, and yearly increasing the volume of its trade; nor yet, again, in educating the people, in opening to their minds the gate-ways leading to all the wealth of Western science and Western culture—not so much in these directions might lie the chief ser-vice we might do the people of India as in affording them, by the peace and order we preserved, the opportunity for develop-ing along those spiritual lines to which by nature they were best adapted. The Swami Vivekananda, on his return to India from a mission to America, said :—"Political them for Government offices and fitting a mission to America, said :- "Political greatness or military power is never the mission of the Hindoos. But there has been the other mission given to us, to ac-cumulate, as it were in a dynamo, all the spiritual energy of the race, and that concentrated energy is to power to the the spiritual energy of the race, and that concentrated energy is to pour forth in a deluge on the world whenever circum-stances are propitious. . . India's gift to the world is the light spiritual." We British were driven to India for nothing better than trade; but having gone there, we now found ourselves the means of afford-ing a highly spiritual people the opportu-nity to develop their peculiar genius, just as the Jews were allowed to develop their

special gift under the "Pax Romana." During the last three-quarters of a century there had been a marked quickening in the religious life of the people, resulting in such movements as the Brahmo Somaj, the Arya Somaj, and others. By preserving order, by giving the people of India full opportu-nity to develop along the line most natural to them, and by ourselves giving them prac-tical examples of well-worked-out lives we should best help the spiritual-minded, gentle Hindoe. Hindoo.

A SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP.

What, then, was to be our relationship What, then, was to be our relationship with them? No one in the present day would like it to be that of conqueror and conquered. We did not conquer India for the sake of conquering it. We never had any such design. We conquered it, in spite of ourselves, because circumstances were—or, as some would rather put it, an all-guiding Providence was stronger than we were as some would rather put it, an all-guiding Providence was—stronger than we were. And having thus conquered it, as it were almost against our will, we had no desire that our relationship with the people should be that of conquerors to conquered, of master to servant. A more evident wish was that a paternal relationship should subsist between us, that we should be in the position of a wise, kind-hearted father look-ing after his children. But however ap-propriate this relationship might be in the case of young colonies who really were the sons of the fatherland, it was searcely fitted to the case of India. Our method of gov-ernment was often paternal, sometimes even soms of the fatherland, it was scarcely fitted to the case of India. Our method of gov-ernment was often paternal, sometimes even grand-maternal; but the people were not our children, except by adoption. Nor, again, were they our brothers. They might be very distant cousins; but it was at least unscientific to call them Aryan brothers. Our relationship with the people of India should not be that of conqueror and con-quered, and it could not strictly be paternal or fraternal; but it could be, and it should be, that of manly comradeship. On many a hard-fought battlefield they had proved themselves true comrades. No officer who had served with Indian troops in time of war looked upon the native officers as any-thing else but comrades. There was no civil official who, at the end of his period of service, did not look back upon his time in India without recollection of many an affectionate friendship. Even the faithful Indian servants were looked upon as real companions. The great chiefs had always shown themselves ready to stand by us as true comrades even in the dark days of the Mutiny, and whenever there had been a scare of a Russian invasion, trouble in Ohina, or disaster in South Africa they had come forward with generous offers of assis-tance: while in times of great natonal China, or disaster in South Africa they had come forward with generous offers of assis-tance; while in times off great natomal sorrow, especially, on the death of the late Queen, both chiefs and people had shown a depth of sympathy such as could only come from a people having in them the es-sence of real comradeship. In working to-wards efficiency in the civil and military ad-ministration we must be careful not to blight in the bud this delicate flower of comrade-ship now slowly developing; for if that were sacrificed we should find India only loosely bound to us in the day of trobule, the zest bound to us in the day of trobule, the zest and spring in the life of the people would be gone, and the fairest blooms of intellec-tual and spiritual development would never unfold themselves.

THE GRANDEUR OF OUR TASK.

In concluding his address Sir Francis Younghusband said:—The idea, then, which I would venture to suggest to your minds as governing all other ideas regarding our management of India is this fundamental idea of treating the relationship between us and the people of India as one of healthy comradeship. And with this idea in our minds let us realize the grandeur and subcomradeship. And with this idea in our minds let us realise the grandeur and sub-limity of the task which lies before us in India; and when we have devoted a suffi-ciency of time to considering how best to improve our material position here at home prove our material n osition here at home

RANGOON NOTES.

THE PENNELL WILSON CASE.

O ALAI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Rangoon, June 29. Before Mr. Justice Bigge, this suit for the recovery of Rs. 15,000 damages for libel, came on for the settlement of issues. Mr. Agabeg appeared for the plaintent and Mr. McDonneil for the defence.

After reading the pleadings Mr. Agabeg said His Honour would notice that the specific acts relating to the letters of the 24th and 27th were neither admitted nor denied, although there was a general denial of publication. Under section 117 of the Civil Procedure Code he would like his learned friend to say whether he denied or admitted the specific acts. Mr. McDonnell said it was for his learn-

ed friend to prove publication.

ed Wriend to prove publication. The Judge:—But the plaintiff was en-titled to know whether you specially deny, the publication of the two letters. Mr. Agabeg said his client had given specific acts of publication. If the de-fendant denied them then he took upon himself (defendant) the consequences of the expenses the plaintiff would be put to. The Judge said it was a single question

The Judge said it was a single question and Counsel could answer it. The state-ment made in the written statement was a broad one.

a broad one. Mr. McDonnell again repeated that it was for the plaintiff to prove the publica-tion of the letters. The Judge:-But do you deny that? Mr. McDonnell said it was difficult for him to say and he must ask his client. The Court recorded Mr. Agabeg's point. Mr. Agabeg said that the first issue would be whether the suit was barred by Act 18 of 1850.

of 1850.

of 1850. His Honour asked what that Act was. Mr. Agabeg said it was an Act consisting of one section only and it protected Judi-cial officers against any acts done in the course of their judicial duties. The following issues were then settled: -(1) Were the letters of the 24th and 27th May written by the defendant in the dis-charge of judicial duty or in good faith be-lieving that he had jurisdiction and is the suit barred by Act 18 of 1850? (2) Has there been a publication of these letters? (3) Are the statements relied on in the plaint contained in such letters libellous? (4) Are such statements justified, (5) Are they privileged as made in self-defence? (6) Has the plaintiff suffered any and what damage? damage?

The regular hearing of the case will come on in its turn.

CROP REPORT.

Rainfall very heavy in Tavoy, heavy in other coast districts, light in dry-zone tract, with none in Kyaukse, and moderate else-where. Reaping of dry-weather paddy com-menced in Minbu and completed in Manda-lay and Kyaukse. Ploughing for wet-wea-ther paddy commenced in Katha and run produced in Carriellaural operations practically general, Agricultural operations progressing satisfactorily everywhere. Sow-ing of hill-side paddy continues and ap-proaches completion in places. Ploughing for early sessamum and cotton completed proaches completion in places. Proughing for early sessamum and cotton completed in Kyingyan, and sowing of ground-nuts commenced in Magwe. Condition of stand-ing crops on the whole good. Price of paddy has risen considerably in Pakokku; varia-tions slight at three centres; otherwise unchanged.

THE CARLYLE CIRCULAR.

A PROTEST.

Mr. W. C. Madge, Se of th

Therefore it is a fairly established axiom that consumption is curable.

- 11

But consumption, until recently, was in Europe and even to-day, in India - con-sidered a fatal disease, and anyone ill of sidered a fatal disease, and anyone ill of this disease is considered a doomed person -beyond all hopes of recovery. After what I have seen at Nordrach under Otto

what I have seen at Nordrach under Otto Walther, I cannot too strongly affirm that a consumptive need not despair of his life, and that not a single life need be lost through it, if only the proper means of grapping with it are employed in time. The treatment of tube-culosis has been tried by medicines in the greatest possible variety of ways, but have all failed—by in-halation, by injection, by X ray, by High frequency currents and what not. Sea voy-ages, high altitudes, warm climates, cold climates, the desert, the Equator and the poles if I may say so, have all been recom-mended and tried, but alas, in vain. No medicines devised by man ever did cure a case of consumption or ever will. The only hope of cure consists in the rational method hope of consumption of ever will. The only hope of cure consists in the rational method which is followed by Walther at Nordrach —"the constitutional treatment which is based upon a strengthening of the whole organism, not only to overcome the exist-ing disease but also to prevent relapse."

The unfortunate consumptives of our country almost all die because they are placed in such conditions that recovery is not only impossible, but the progress of the disease is actually hastened, rather than checked.

The treatment followed in Nordrach and other similar Sanatoria, has proved by facts and the truth has at last been recognised that the best place for a consumptive is a well-regulated Sanatorium. The consump-tives who come to the Sanatorium depress-ed and weak, impaired digestion, in most cases, after a fortnight or a month, acquire again their normal temperature, their appe-tite revives, digestion is improved and they increase in weight and look healthy. Drugs are of little or no avail, as I have already said, but the services of the physician is indispensable. He must plan the treat-ment and must see that it is carried out in its every detail. And herein lies the ad-vantage of the Sanatorium over home treat-ment. Besides there is another great ad-vantage—the education the patients receive The treatment followed in Nordrach and ment. Besides there is another great ad-vantage—the education the patients receive at the Sanatorium. Otto Walther insists that the Sanatorium treatment should be largely educational, and he says that one of his chief objects is "to teach what can be practised hereafter." Now, the question is what are the condi-tions and lines of treatment which produce such wonderful results. The whole treat-ment can be summed up by the following

THE FINAL BATTLE. Though the peace preliminaries are in pro-gress and Russia has selected M. Nelidoff, Ambassador in Paris, as one of the plenipo-tentiaries and has agreed to Washington and let in August as the place and time for the peace discussion, preparations are being made for the great battle in Manchuria It is Russia's last throw of the dice. The Japanese have six armies in the field componese have six armies in the field, composed of twenty six divisions and totalling a force of 600,000 men. Five of these great armies are understood to be operating against General Linievitch so that the force opposed immediately to him will be at least 500,000 strong, and it may be even Warger. The Japanstrong, and it may be even larger. The Japan-ese force of artillery is placed at 1,800 guns. The Russians army has been reinforced since Mukden, but does not greatly exceed 350,000 men with 1,200 guns. If each side brings its whole force into battle, nearly a million men and close upon 3,000 cannons will be engaged. The front of the Japanese armies covers about one hundred miles in a vast semi-circle from the Liao river to the mountains south of Kirin, the two flanks being advanced towards the Russians. In no battle of the past, with the sole exception of the Sha-ho and Mukden, have more than 500,000 men met.

THE FINAL BATTLE.

CARAVONICA COTTON.

A Coorg correspondent writes to "Madras Mail":--Mr. G. Haller, who the is now Assistant Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, has sent round a circular advising the cultivation of the above. The points in its favour are that it thrives on poor soil; that it comes into bearing in six months; and the profits which will accrue from it, if the cultivation of it succeeds, will be large, since it requires little done to it, with the exception of keep-ing down the weeds, till it becomes estab-lished. As it dislikes a water-logged condition of soil, it will be necessary to drain all flats. It thrives best in a sandy loam near the seashore. Government intend near the seashore. Government intend procuring a large amount of seed with a view to distributing it freely to those who are willing to give the cotton a trial. It would prove an excellent thing for the country if everything that was anticipated of it were realised, as there are large tracts of abandoned coffee lands that might be put under it. The distance apart at which it is recommended the trees should be is recommended the trees should It is recommended the trees should be planted, viz., 7 ft., would appear to be too close, as they are said to attain to the height of a full-grown orange tree in two years; but after a crop or two has been taken off them it will be easy to remove the intermediate trees to prevent overbrowding. This is perhaps what is in-tended.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 30.—The Bombay Corpora-on have begun the consideration of tion have begun the consideration of compulsory primary education on the motion by the Hon. Ibrahim Rahimtoola. The Corporation is of opinion that the time has arrived when a beginning should be made to introduce free and compulsory primary education for boys in the citp of Bombay, and that the President be requested to for ward the above resolution the Gov-ernment with a request that a Joint Commit tee be appointed to consider the details and make recommendations as to the best manner in which the object in he patient. ion

how to get our food and clothing cheapest and house ourselves most comfortably, ourselves most comfortably, and when we have likewise trained our mind sufficiently, then, when we find some lessure to think of what we are going to ac-tually do in the world, what practical contribution we are going to make towards the general welfare of mankind, let us turn our thoughts to India and those 300 millions of people whose destinies lie in our hands, and let us so act that when, in the distant ages, the final history of our race is written, we may be known to posterity not merely as the nation which was most clever at buying in the cheapest and sell-ing in the dearest markets, nor even as the most cunning inventors and mechanicians, nor yet as writers and thinkers only, but, in addition to and above all these, as the nation who most trui- translated high thought into generous action, who infused a fresher, a healthier, and a more strenuous life into the millions of India, who brought out all the latent good that for centuries had lain dormant in them, and gave them such an impulse and initial guidance as had started them fairly along the path which leads to the highest pinnacles of human glory and attainment. We sought them merely for trade. We found them immersed in strife. If ever we leave them, fay it be in that attitude most natural them-with their arms stretched out to Divine. (Cheers.)

The Vice-Chancellor said Sir Francis would not need a formal vote of thanks, but he might say how gratified and proud they were that Sir Francis had given up a part of his short and well-earned leisure to come and tell them these things. He had given them great encouragement by having and the courage to come and talk to them about the supreme value of the qualities of personal character and of human brotherpersonal character and of human brother-hood as being most important in helping to rule and guide our fellow-creatures. He had spoken of the value of personality, and it was because they realised the value of that that they welcome a man who had seen things and done things, and spent many years in the ser-vice of his country, and yet was able to show them that his heart was still youms (Cheers) young. (Cheers.)

CONTRACTED CHRONIC DIARRHOEA WHILE IN THE PHILIPPINES. "While with the U .S. Army in the Phallippines, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. I suffered severely from this terrible disease for over three years and tried the preserio I suffered severely from this terrible disease for over three years and tried the prescrip-tions of numerous physicians, but found nothing that did me any good until I tried Chafberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoes Remedy, two small bottles of which entirely cured me and I have since had no return of the disease."---Herman Stein, 212 N. Union Ave., Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A. For sale by All Chemists and Storeksepers. Price

pean and Anglo-Indian Defence Association has addressed the Chief Secretary to the

of His Honur the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the following observations regard-ing the Circular No. 1817-J., dated 24th February last, known as Mr. Carlyle's Circular.

2. With reference to the main portion of the Circular dealing generally with the relations between Commissioners of Divisions and the officers subordinate to them, sions and the officers subordinate to them, its object is apparently to secure both effi-ciency and due subordination to authority in the public service and the attainment of this object is clearly for the public good. 3. But as regards judicial officers, though in paragraphs 4 and 6, it is clearly and rightly laid down that the executive must void one attaunt at or appearance of inavoid any attempt at or appearance of in-terference except through the High Court and that "in regard to his judicial work the Judge is under the High Court alone," the Council regret to notice that in paragraph 3 amongst the cases in which the authority of the Commissioner may be usefully exer-cised, are included cases in which officers are guilty of disregard of the interests of

ate gainty of distingted of the interaction other departments. 4. It is difficult to see to what other cases this can possibly refer, but those in which judicial officers in their judgments which judicial officers in their judgments or orders, or in the course of proper judi-cial remarks on the cases being tried be-fore them, may feel constrained to com-ment adversely on the actions (and thus apparently "disregard the interests") of other departments of Government, such, for instance, as the Police, the Excise, the Court of Wards, etc.

5. The Council cannot but feel that, if this is intended, a very serious blow has been aimed at that independent and imbeen aimed at that independent and im-partial administration of justice, which it is the aim of the Government and the pub-lic alike to conserve and foster; and they respectfully appeal to the Government to explain or modify this portion of the Cir-cular in view of the serious apprehensions felt as to its true meaning. felt as to its true meaning.

We hear from Kabul that friction is go-ing on between the Ameer and his brother, Sardar Nasurullah Khan. The latter is not taking part in State affairs, and intends making a pilgrimage to Mecca.

RECOMMENDED BY DEALERS EVERY. WHERE

WHERE: Mr. M. Links, a storekeeper at Carcoar, N. S. W., Australia, says; "I never fail to recommend, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, because I know it is good." You make no mistake when you buy this medicine. Dealers all over the country will tell you the same thing. Sold by

All Obemists and Storekeepers, Price



THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA JULY 6 1905

INDIAN NOTES.

RATA OF TAMKITHT

If we may judge from the numerous let-ters that are being received by us from all parts of the country in reference to the marriage of the little Raja of Tamkuhi, we may well observe that the alarm, not un-mixed with indignation, which the strange conduct of the authorities has given rise to, is intense and universal. The protests, lamentations and tears of the dowaget "Rani" notwithstanding, a daughter-in-law has been throst on her and a wife on the "Kan" notwithstanding, a daughter-in-law has been thrust on her and a wife on the poor orphan. What the little fellow is to do with the precious commodity the authori-ties alone can say. At any rate they owe the public an explanation for an attitude which even the vernacular papers in the province do not hesitate to characterise as an-English and Ozarlike.—"Offizen."

A RAT CATCHING PLANT. "Cat" from Kumbakonam writes to the Hindu" under date June 29 :-- "At the Uni-"Hindu" under date June 29:--"At the University of Pennsylvania they have been showing to the students a repenthe plant in the act of catching a rat, and photographs have been taken of the sight. A character-istic feature of the repenthe plant is the pitcher like structure suspended from each leaf containing a fluid as innocent to all appearance as pure water. It is in reality a stupefying liquid that numbs the senses of the rat or mouse that seeks to quench appearance as pure water. It is in reality a stupefying liquid that numbs the senses of the rat or mouse that seeks to quench its thirst. Having stupefied the intruder, the plant then prevents the escape by clos-ing the entrance to the pitcher. In the lid of this ourious receptacle there are two spikes, in appearance exactly like the fangs of the rattle snake raised to strike. These spikes olose with deadly effect on the rat which has inserted its head in the pitcher: and even if he does not succumb to the effect of the drug which he has imbibed, he is unable to withdraw his head from the trap by reason of the spikes that have penetrated its neck. In time the prisoner is drawn into the interior of the pitcher; certain diges-tive juices are secreted and the creature is slowly absorbed, and goes to nourish the plant at whose inviting cup the victim came innocently to drink. According to the keeper of the Vivarium, ä close study of this plant shows that it is subject to loss of appetite, just as human beings are. Since being in captivity, so to speak, it has eaten less than report says, it is accustomed to eat in its native habitat. There are a number of repenthes now plant-ed in the Vivarium of Pennsvlyania Univer-There are a number of repenthes now plant ad in the Vivarium of Pennsylvania Univer-

ed in the Vivarum of Pennsylvania Univer-sity and they are a source of never ending interest to the botanists. As a household adjunct, the plant as a mouse-trap would scarcely be a success, for the temperature of the house would have to be kept so high to ensure the plant living that the house itself is not to be habitable. "The Century Distionary" describes the plant as a nature Iteeff is not to be habitable. "The Century Dictionary" describes the plant as a native of the tropics; a somewhat shrubby leaf-climber, with the prolonged mid-ribs of many of the leaves transformed into pit-chers, closed in the bud with a hid, glan-dular within, and secreting a liquid which aids in the assimilation of insects caught. The withers wary in size from a counde of The pitchers vary in size from a couple of inches to a foot. It has been left for the Pennsylvania University and the "Daily Mail" to discover the rat catching."

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