REGNO. C. 59

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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VOL XXXV. CALCUTTA THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904. NO.55

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Is invaluable in all the different varieties of seminal and organic diseases and wasting diseases. In removing poison from the body, in enriching the impoverished blood—in bringing back to the old or prematurely old the flush, vigor and strength of glorious manhood, in restoring joy to the cheerless —in giving tone to the system—it is unequalled, unrivalled, unsurpassed.

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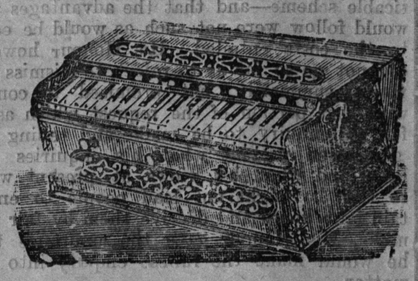

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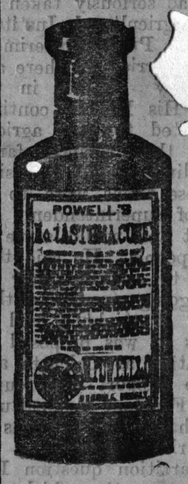
(Great Remedy for Asthma)



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

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Its value is beyond all price and praise.

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

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Sir

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

Ranaghat
21 May 1904.

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Babu Bepin Behari Dhar of Rampur Boalia, Rajshahi, is a jeweller of high reputation. His designs are excellent and he executes orders with precision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs 500 to Rs. 600 worth of ornaments prepared by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcuttta and was glad to find that he was honest as regards the price of gold and rate of labours.

(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi,

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

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

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

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

Dated 4-2-90. Sd). Nil Kant Majumde.
Professor, Presidency College.

Females' Friend.

A SAFE & WELL-TRIED REMEDY FOR FEMALE DISORDERS.

HOW many thousands of our modest women suffer in silence from those painful obstructions and irregularities peculiar to their sex—yet how easily they may get cured, and make themselves and their dear ones happy, by

TREATING THEMSELVES SECRETLY AT HOME

with our renowned and well-tried specific. It is absolutely safe, harmless and altogether free from any kind of injurious matter. We do not, as a rule, publish reports of cure of Female Diseases, All letters for and from Lady patients are held strictly private.

Price THREE RUPEES ONLY,
One phial is generally sufficient,

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

It will be no exaggeration to say that our celebrated specific for DIABETES is marvellously efficacious in all forms and stages of this fell Disease. It has been tried with wonderful success in several hopeless cases.

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IT IS

NOT—a newland untried preparation
NOT—a substitute for any thing.
NOT—a Follower but a Leader.
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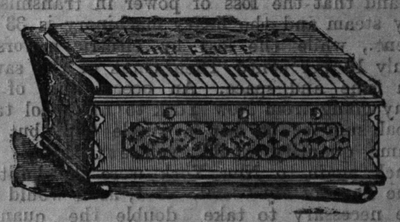
THE BEST HARMONIUM OF THE DAY

THE LILY-FLUTE.



THE BEST HARMONIUM FOR PLAYING BENGALI AND HINDUSTANI TUNES, AND SONGS,

Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium. Full rich melodious organ tone.

13 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, (superior Rs. 40)
2 sets of Reeds and 4 Stops Rs 60

FOLDING LILY FLUTE (BOX & TABLE HARMONIUM combined) Rs. 75.

Order must accompany Rs. 10, balance by V. P. P.

Appy for our new enlarged illustrated Catalogue of Harmoniums of different designs, Organs, Dulceinas and Serabinas.

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ANTI-MALARIAL POWDER.

Only one phial can cure more than twenty patients. As a medicine for fever it has no equal in the world. It acts like charm, and is infallible in its effects. The powder will cure intermittent fever by taking three doses on the first day of using it. In fact, give it but a trial, and you will find that the powder is really a blessing and a boon for all who suffer and for all who are in despair of their lives. Its effects are sure and quick. It can save the lives of such patients and can cure such cases as are given up by the Doctors and physicians as hopeless amid the tears of their relations.

Give it but a trial and you will find its effects yourselves. Price is so moderate that a patient can be cured in one anna or less.

PRICE PER PHIAL Re. 1.
PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.

K. C. Bedvai & Co.,
BARA BAZAR CALCUTTA.

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TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN THREE DAYS.

A SHIP WHICH WILL TRAVEL AS FAST AS AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Almost since the building of the first steamboat, engineers and electricians have been endeavouring to evolve a means whereby journeys by water may be made as expeditiously as by land. Within the last few years, however, so little progress has been made towards increasing the propulsion of modern steam-vessels that it is a question whether the extreme limit of speed has not been reached. But so important is the element of speed considered in America that the Government there has offered to pay the builders of its war-vessels a bonus of £10,000 for every quarter of a knot above the contract trial limit. Yet, even with this practical incentive, the highest rate of speed attained in the American navy to-day is, for war-ships, 22.8 knots an hour under steam.

Recently, however, plans have been drawn up for the building of a vessel which, it is confidently believed, will revolutionize ocean travelling and render it possible to cross the Atlantic in three days or under. This remarkable boat, a model of which was shown to the writer a few days ago, is the invention of Mr. Richard Benjamin Painton, an Englishman, whose work in the construction of torpedo-boats and destroyers is well known at the British Admiralty. He has been at work perfecting what he calls his "Floating Empire Express" for several years, and is now in a position to carry out his plans and prove the possibility of crossing the Atlantic in seventy-two hours.

"By this vessel," Mr. Painton explained, in his New York office, recently, "I guarantee that an average speed of forty knots—or fifty miles—an hour will be made. The motive power used will be electricity, and by its means the reversible motors on the ship will, with perfect safety, cover 1,500 revolutions per minute, or even more if desired. You will, perhaps, be better able to grasp the magnitude and importance of this when I tell you that the limit of steam power is 150 revolutions per minute only.

"The power on the proposed ship is transmitted by electric wires direct to motors built on propeller shafts, no belting or coupling being required. I call my invention the multiple electric propeller system, on account of there being numerous electric propellers each side of the ship. In the case of the boat we are constructing there will be eight propellers in all—four on each side. In addition to these, however, there will also be the single or twin screws, which can be operated alone or jointly with the side propellers."

"Will there be any danger in going ahead at express speed?"

"None at all. Indeed, absolute safety will be assured as compared with the present system. The danger experienced by the breaking of the long shaft now used will be entirely removed. It will be impossible for a ship furnished with my system to flounder about the ocean (as a modern liner has been known to do) at the mercy of the waves through the breaking of a shaft. These multiple propellers can be operated all together or singly, and should one break down it would have no effect whatever on the others, so that the vessel would not be in any way incapacitated or its progress seriously retarded. The vessel we are about to build will be 600ft. long and cost approximately £400,000. It will be capable of accommodating 2,500 passengers in greater comfort and with less danger than is now incurred on steamships.

"There will be no noise from ponderous machinery, for the propellers are operated from a switchboard, each one being a complete machine in itself, and when in action will cause no greater vibration and noise than would come from a fly-wheel. The terrific heat from the furnaces and steam-pipes will also be obviated, and this alone will surely be an immense boon to the suffering engineers. The screws, extending as they do from stem to stern, will help to maintain an equilibrium which will obviously diminish the pitching and rolling of the vessel, and as I have got rid of the long shaft there will be none of that terrible thumping which is so distressing to most travellers.

"The cost of working a ship by this new method will be greatly lessened. In the first place 23 per cent. is saved right away in the consumption of coal, as you must understand that the loss of power in transmission by steam and the heavy machinery is 33 per cent., while the loss by electric motors is only 10 per cent. Then think of the saving in time and space. An ocean liner of today going from New York to Liverpool takes coal sufficiet to last a single trip, but the same quantity would suffice to bring her back again to New York were she built on the lines of my vessel. But, as it would not be necessary to take double the quantity of coal required, the space will be utilized for the comfort of the passengers.

"It may also interest you to know that these electric motors can be instantly reversed while going at full-speed without any fear of breakage, thus bringing the vessel to a standstill in one quarter the time required by modern steamships. I believe it will be possible to stop the boat, even if going at the rate of fifty miles an hour, within own length.

"In this vessel we shall use the most efficient turbine engine in the world coupled direct to the dynamo, and it is by this means that the coal will be reduced to one-half. An ocean liner during her trip from Southampton to New York consumes about 3,000 tons of coal, which costs on an average from £1,500 to £2,000. This will, therefore, mean, when my system is adopted, a saving of something like £1,000 on each trip, and more, of course, when fuel is dear.

"We have not yet decided as to what the rates of transportation will be, but I do not think I should be far out if I were to say that they will possibly be about half those now charged on first-class liners. It is a curious thing that, though the vessel has yet to be made, I have had hundreds of requests for the reserving of berths on her trial trip, rich people offering any money to be allowed accommodation on the "Floating Empire Express" during her first run between the English and American ports. When that will take place I cannot, of course, at the present moment say, but I shall be very much astonished if we are not in perfect readiness in less than two years from now."

THE FARIDPUR SPEECH OF THE L.-G. HOW IT HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Faridpur, July 8.

His Honour the L.-G. arrived here by a special train at about 11 a.m. on the 5th July on his inspection four and visited the Jail, the hospital, the Municipal Water filter, the courts, the Bar Library, the Zilla School the Girls' School and was apparently well pleased with the condition of them all. His Honour was entertained at lunch by Mr. De, the Collector in the afternoon aid thereafter received in interview some gentlemen mostly officials of the district. Late in the afternoon at about 5 p.m. His Honour received a joint address presented by the Municipality and the District Board and the address presented on behalf of the People's Association to which His Honour gave a joint reply. He spoke in a distinct and audible voice. The ceremony lasted about an hour. Of the two addresses prestnted to the L.-G., that presented by the Municipality and the District Board after referring to the Local Self-Government Associatio however dealt wit a variety of ment for its grant to the Municipal water filter under construction, prayed in common with the address of the People's Association for the extension of the branch Railway line to Bhanga. The address from the People's Association however dealt with variety of subjects and after referring to the universal feeling of alarm and unrest which still prevails in the country about the partition question, drew His Honour's attention to the Bill to amend the Local Self-Govt. Act of 1885 and submitted that if "it is to be a popular measure the Bill must aim at further development of the principle of Local Self-Government both in regard to the constitution of the District Boards as well as their administrative machinery, and under no circumstance should it be made available for the purpose of imposing any fresh taxation upon an already overburdened people. The address also prayed for the establishment of a Sub-Division at Gopalgunj and drew His Honour's attention again to the schtme of opening out the river "Chandana"—a scheme "the importance of which from both sanitary as well as well as economic point of view can hardly be disputed." "The entire thanas of Baliakandi, Pangsa and Bhusna" the association pointed out, "which at one time used to be drained by this river have in recent years been converted into deadly swamps by the gradual silting up of this channel and that the population of all these places have dwindled to an alarming extent, while in many parts cattle and cultivation have almost disappeared." The association then expresstd the hope that a thorough enquiry into the condition of these areas may be instituted. The last point which the Association brought to His Honour's notice was about the Faridpur agricultural exhibition, for which it prayed for a yearly grant from the Provincial Revenues.

The L.G. in reply said that he thanked them for the addresses containing as they did many kind words of welcome and also because they gave expression to their cordial and sympathetic sentiment towards him as a private gentleman and to the feelings of loyalty and devotion to the Government he had the honour to represent. In reference to the proposed extension of the Railway to Bhanga and from Bhanga onward to Madaripur and if possible to Bharamgunj His Honour said that that was the matter which was long before brought to his notice by the late Commissioner of the Division Mr. Savage and the present Collector Mr. De both of whom had known the District well. Both these officers, his Honour continued, were desirous that these proposals should engage his attention and if possible receive his support. The Lieutenant-Governor said that he had consulted the Inspector of Local works and the Traffic officers who were of opinion that there were very little hope of the project being successful. If the line were not constructed on a broad gauge as in the line from Calcutta it would not attract much traffic—if on the other hand it were on a narrow gauge it will not pay. In broad gauge the costs would be prohibitive. He said that he consulted the Public Works officers, who also held that unless the line were carried on down to Madaripur the traffic of which is better drawn away to Khulna through the Beel Vonti the line would not be profitable. His Honour therefore regretted he could not hold out any hope of the project being taken in hand.

Next turning to the address presented by the People's Association, His Honour said that the first point in reference to which the Association drew his attention is the establishment of a Sub-Division at Gopalgunj. That proposal His Honour said had the strong support of the Commissioner Mr. Savage and the Collector Mr. De and appeared also to have received the attention of the late Sir John Woodburn. The reasons why they supported the proposal were mainly two—the first was that the administration would be better conducted by relieving the sadar and the Madaripur Sub-Divisions of a portion of their works and the second was that there would be a likelihood of the locality receiving more attention of the public officers than at present. His Honour continuing said that having made enquiries both from the officers and other sources His Honour came to the conclusion that it was a project which ought to secure his support. But although giving the assurance that the establishment of the Sub-Division would receive his attentive consideration His Honour said he could not undertake the project at present on account of financial difficulties, incident on his entering into a new contract. In reference to the proposal for the opening out of the Chandana river, His Honour deprecated the strong language used in the address in respect thereof and observed that there were not as much evil—as much difficulty as has been complained of and while admitting that it would be a very desirable thing the scheme, His Honour thought, was not a practicable—not a feasible one. His Honour continuing said that from the enquiries he had made and the informations that he had received he thought that it was an absolutely impracticable scheme—and that the advantages that would follow were not such as would be equal to the costs entailed. His Honour however did not go so far as to reject to dismiss the matter summarily, but promised to comply with that portion of the request which asked for an enquiry to be made and telling the gentlemen present what his enquiries had been and what his views at present were, so that he might not lead people to entertain false hopes and deceive them by fair promises, His Honour gave the assurance that he would make the fullest enquiry into the matter.

In reference to the 3rd point, viz., the subject of the Faridpur Agricultural Exhibition and the mela, His Honour said that Agriculture was receiving the best attention of the Government and for the purpose they were going to have a Central Council and Association, composed of agriculturists and men who take an interest in agriculture. The Government of India had seriously taken up the matter [illegible] Agricultural Institute had been e[illegible] Pusa. Experiment in agricultu[illegible] tried on there and men turned [illegible] trained in the science of agricultu[illegible] His Honour continuing said that he expected to have agricultural farms thoughout the Province, farms of their own in every division and if possible in every district. These farms were to be under the supervision of Superintendents appointed by Government and would serve as schools to instruct the people. He said that he would want people to criticise their actions when they were going wrong, so that by mutual co-operation it might lead to successful results. As it was proposed to have a Central Association at Calcutta and District Associations to support it throughout the Province, the Faridpur Agricultural Exhibition would in that case serve as a nucleus of such a District Association.

Relating to the Partition question His Honour said that it was a matter which was engaging his serious attention, and observed that the association properly did not expect him to make any definite pronuncement on that occasion.

Then after His Honour had finished replying to the addresses he made certain remarks about the administration of this district and said that he was glad to learn that in this district there had been a practice for years past for the local officers and the people to work together and observed that nothing could be more desirable than that the public officers and the leaders of the people should co-operate with each other and work shoulder to shoulder for the interest of the people. His Honour said also that he was gratified to learn also that there has been a great deal of liberality in this district for the hospital. Referring to Mr. De the Collector His Honour said that he was pleased to learn that he had identified himself with the people. Mr. De had told him that he had been well assisted by the people of this district and he had begged His Honour as a personal favour to be allowed to complete the Hospital before he left, for which Rs. 1000 was necessary. His Honour said that Mr. De had requested him to pay that amount from the Provincial fund and observed that he would have been very unkind if after five years for which Mr. De had served this district so well he were to refuse this small indeed very small prayer. His Honour therefore allowed Rs. 1000 for the Hospital. He congratulated the people upon having such an excellent officer as Mr. De for their district and hoped that when Mr. De was being transferred to a new sphere of activity he would carry with him their blessings.

From the above your readers will see that barring this small offer of Rs. 1000 for the hospital which had cost about Rs. 1,200 mainly collected from private subscriptions by the Municipality under Ambica Babu's Chairmanship with the active assistance of Mr. De—all were empty promises for enquiry and "giving consideration," and we have learnt by this time what value to place upon such promises for enquiry and their possible results. His Honour's eliotic remarks about the opening out of the river Chandana in reply to the address from the People's Association created a profound disappointment and produced quite a sensation while his remarks about Mr. De and his administration were certainly out of place and were received with stolid indifference by a large body of non-official gentlemen present. It was however a news to us to learn from His Honour that Mr. De had been well assisted by the people, whose representative in the District Board were described by him as being "aggressively obstructive" not very long ago. We have heard enough in these days of the theory of a personal rule, for which we were told that Partition of Bengal had become imperatively necessary. We are told tha[illegible] L.-G. can not during his five years' [illegible] more than a hurried visit to a district—but of what use are these "hurried visits" to the people if the time of His Honour during such visits, are entirely taken up by receiving official gentlemen praying some perhaps for a Sub-Division others possibly for a promotion to a Deputy Magistracy for themselves or for their sons—another probably for Rai Bahadurship etc, (for which these gentlemen ought themselves at their own cost to repair to the Belvedere, rather than have the L.-G. at their place at public expense) and by pacing over some buildings and driving over some streets. His Honour during his stay at Faridpur does not appear to have had any interview with any leader of public opinion at Faridpur and although one of them had sent in his name for an interview—no intimation was given to him nor did he care to wait upon the L.-G. as others did.

In reference to the scheme of opening out the Chandana river His Honour observed that the language was exaggerted and that there was not as much difficulty as much evil as was complained of. We no not know what his enquiries had been and who his informant were. The address says that "the population of the entire thanas of Baliakandi Pangsa and Bhusna have dwindled to an alarming extent" and on referring to the Census Report of 1901 a Government Publication we see that the decrease in population in Bhusna Thana has been continuous from 1872 and that although the district as a whole has gained in population the Goalando Sub-Division, composed of Goalundo, Pangsa and Baliakandi Thanas has lost enormously during the last decade, i.e., within 10 years from 1891-1901, and that the number of deaths have largely been in excess of births. It also shows that Pangsa has been losing in population from 1881. Figures of deaths as well as of births of these thanas are availale only from 1892 from which year the system of recording the number of births appears to have been introduced and they show that from 1892 to 1902 uniformly there has been an excess of deaths over births in these thanas of Baliakandi and Pangsa through which principally passes the river Chandana, and they show also that in some years the figures representing the numbe of deaths is almost double of the figure representing the number of births. Now do not these facts disclose an alarming and a highly lamentable state of things and bear out in full the remarks of the association as made in the address?

About the disappearance of cattle those who can boast of any experience of these thanas, know very well how every year numbers of them die leaving the cultivators, suffering almost all of them from the bad effects of malaria, as wretched as ever. About cultivation how can we expect them without cattle and healthy ploughmen? Although this district can boast of a floating dispensary for distributing medical aid perhaps once a week to a village, it has not thought fit to provide a veterinary physician for the agriculturist's cattle.

The Association prayed for nothing more than thorough enquiry to be made into the condition of those areas which surely calls for an enquiry and for this they certainly deserved a better treatment at the hands of the L.-G. than they had received.

There is yet another feature in this year's visit of the L.-G. which diserves a passing notice. After the reply was over, no member of the Municipality or of the District Board or of the People's Association was introduced to the L.-G. as in former years, but His Honour at once drove to the Railway Station. There has been some change in the constitution of the Municipality and the District Board this year. The Magistrate for reasons best known to him perhaps did not like the idea or it might have been due to the lateness of the hour at which the meeting dispersed. But whatever the reason it was a notable departure and the people did not fail to take due notice of it.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Grant, I.M.S., Professor of Chemistry, Lahore Medical College, proceeds on six months' combined leave. Captain J. A. Black, officiating.

Mr. W. Hastell resigns his office as Notary Public, Dehra Dun.

Babus Durga Das Das and Kamala Kanta Sen are appointed Notary Public in Chittagong.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. A. Moos is confirmed as Director, Meteorological Observatory, Colaba.

Mr. A. G. Hobart-Hampden, Conservator of Forests, School Circle, United Provinces, and Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave, for three months.

Mr. H. Jackson, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, and Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun, to officiate as Director of the Imperial Forest School and to hold charge of the School Circle, United Provinces.

Mr. R. McIntosh, Instructor, Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, to officiate as Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest Schools.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. D. Pudumjee is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. K. B. Wagle is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. M. J. Cogswell is appointed Controller of Printing and Stationery.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

Mr. G. E. Lillie, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

ARRAH MUNICIPALITY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Arrah, July 9.

REASSESSMENT SCOURGE.

They say, misfortune never comes alone. It is a proverb which finds an apt illustration in the case of the Arrah people just now. For the last several years, the population of the town is being decimated by plague, which counts among its victims thousands of poor souls every year, and the poor half-starved people in their agony and despair have simply to look up to Heaven for mercy.

To fill up the cup of their misery, as it were, an unsympathetic Municipal Board took into its head to revise the water taxes.

It would not, in its plentitude of wisdom, ask the Municipal Commissioners to undertake the task of supervising the reassessment as some of them were men of independence and righteousness.

Like the cat, it wanted to eat fish but without wetting the feet. It hit upon a clever dodge of importing an assessor from outside the Province, who never visited the Province, much less this unhappy town, before he entered on his duties. As a matter of [illegible] he can have no pretensions to any local knowledge of the place except that he knows the Calcutta standard of valuation of buildings.

The Assessor Babu all armed with instructions from his task-master proceeded to his work of assessment at a time, when plague mortality was assuming serious proportions and when the houses in the streets almost lay vacant. It seemed that, as an ordinary mortal, he would pause and desist but, no, he had a mandate from his superiors and nothing on earth, would stand between him and his duty. He applied his spears mercilessly, though some of the palatial houses which belonged to influential men are said to have come in for his favour, while those that belonged to the poor people fared ill at his hands. In many cases, one building was split up into 2 or 3 and, in some cases, houses were taxed both in the name of the tenant and the land-lord. The Calcutta standard of valuation was adopted, and houses which none would care to rent at Rs. 2 a month were valued at Rs. 150 or 200 a year. The beauty of the whole thing is, as the rumour has it, that he never inspected some of the houses personally nor did he enter the lanes and by-lanes of some quarters for fear of catching the contagion, depending solely as regards valuation, on the description given by Municipal underlings; yet the Municipal authorities would not dispute the genuineness of the figure of reassessment. Agreeably to the Municipal Board and the Vice-Chairman, the figure of reassessment,—the anticipated result of the Assessor Babu's appointment,—came up to 17 or 18 thousands. The people may grumble and groan under the burden but what care has the Babu or the Vice-Chairman for all that?

In justice to some of the Municipal Commissioners, it is necessary to add that in the present crises they realized their responsibilities towards their constituents and fought tooth and nail over the reassessment question with the Vice-Chairman. Knowing how poor the people were, they strongly opposed the incidence of an enhanced taxation and remitted the newly imposed taxes on several holdings. To check this opposition and remission, the Vice-Chairman went the length of postponing the hearing of objections for some days but when the Committee sat again the same opposition followed and continued. At last a requisition was sent round in disgust, and somehow or other the Vice-Chairman secured the signatures of the two-thirds of the members on it with the result that the champions of the popular cause who were the elements of disturbance to the vice chairman, were removed and the Exponents of increased taxation (though they have by this time grown somewhat wiser) are now the monarchs of all they survey.

It should be made perfectly clear here that inorder that the conduct of the Vice Chairman in this connection might not be looked upon with suspicion, he took the early precaution of having his own name and that of some of his friends taken off the list of the members constituting the Objection Committee. But, Sir, the practice has nothing of novelty in it. People, thanks to the system of English education, have grown wiser, and they can satisfactorily work out the solution of such puerile political tactics. Whatever arguments the V. C. may bring forward in support of this high handed measure of his, it is at any rate certain that this wholesale expulsion of the real representatives of the people after the fashion of the Priles' Purge can possibly find no justification whatever. May we ask in all fairness what was the use of having the Objection Committee reconstituted at all. Since the publication of our last letter in your much esteemed journal, some nominal remissions have been made though nothing short of a complete remission of the enhanced taxes would allay popular excitement. We appeal once more to the municipal authorities to reconsider their decision and not to put down honest public criticisms as the utterances of vain captious critics.

There are some people who think that the more their conduct as public servants is criticised the more will they be favoured by Government. But let it be understood once for all Sir, that public opinion is a growing factor in the administration of a civilized state and it can not be trifled with either by the people or Government. When public criticism is directed against the measure and conduct of a public servant, it is always in the interest of the public and seldom or never for the gratification of personal motives. Public good is the highest and most sacred good and none dares violate it. We shall revert to the sbuject hereafter as opportunities arise.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also happily surprised me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps and stopped the diarrhoea, it never caused constipation. I always take a bottle of it with me when travelling.—H. O. Hartman, Anamosa, Iowa, U. S. A. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.; Abdool Rahman; Abdul Kareem, Calcutta.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cures and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases of cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It should be taken at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. Sold by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.; Abdool Rahman; Abdul Kareem, Calcutta.

A new preventive of the mosquito trouble is announced. The latest remedy is reported from China. It is the Oriental Phullo plant, a minature upas tree, discovered by French Military Officers in the Tonquin country, French China. It is described as a garden shrub of such anti-mosquito power that the insects cannot live where it flourishes. A few of these plants, growing in the front garden and a few more at the back of the house, even in swampy districts, will keep away every mosquito.

SUMMER COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy given according to directions, is the most effectual remedy known. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.; Abdool Rahman; Abdul Kareem, Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JULY 14, 1904.

INDIA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—III.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

WE dare say, many of those who have read the last two letters of our London correspondent on the above subject have been impressed with the fact that we have yet a future before us. For, the English and the Americans come from the same stock; and the heart of the English nation is always sound. If the Americans bestow an elective Assembly and an enlightened code of laws upon the Filipinos, the English, at least to save their face, will be bound to confer some such real boons upon the Indians who are in every way better fitted to receive them than the people of the Philippine Islands. All that is necessary is to make the English know the "unexampled liberality" of the American Government towards their newly-acquired territory. Here is the appeal of our London correspondent:—

"I have written at considerable length. Nevertheless, I beg to be permitted to write **yet farther in this connection. On the strength,** and by virtue of, the nearly forty years' interest and more or less unceasing labour for India which I can now claim, I ask permission to be allowed to speak an earnestly serious word to my Indian friends. That word is to beg of them to reconsider their whole position towards the Indian Government and the people of England. India needs freedom, needs as much freedom, as the United States are to give next year to the Philippines. Perhaps, India needs more. But the Filipino measure would serve her well as a beginning. My counsel is that the National Congress, all the Provincial Conferences, every Sabha or Association throughout the Empire, should take this Filipino example, and make it the substance of appeal and demand, alike in India and in England, that at least equal measure shall be meted out in and to India. And, for every effort you make in India and for every rupee you spend there, make ten efforts and spend ten rupees in the United Kingdom. An agitation on such a basis, if earnestly undertaken and strenuously followed up, could not fail to secure, in less than ten years, for India all that the Philippine Islands are to receive. Here is a simple issue with which to bombard the intelligence and to secure the support of the British people. It is clear, distinct, and easily to be understood. That time is wasted, and the money spent upon it money thrown away which is expended in troubling the people of the United Kingdom with the particular matters which affect and afflict you Indian folk so seriously. It is of no use to convene public meetings in England and try to arouse English feeling by a recital of grievances caused by

the dismemberment of Bengal
the chowkidari tax and the unfair cesses on land,
the retrogression of municipal liberties,
the backwardisation in education,
the overthrow of competition and the setting up of favouritism,
the gross injustices of Bengal and Bombay judges,
the increasing assessment of the land rental,
the injustice of the Official Secrets Act,
the tampering with the currency and the clipping of the King-Emperor's rupee,
the growing cost of living and the lack of proper industrial progress,
the starvation which is rampant in your villages and the plague which stalks through the land—

"all these are terrible trials to endure, but they are not matters with which the attention of an alien and unknowing people can be aroused and a determined effort to help you can be secured. The British people do not know and cannot be made to understand where and how the shoe pinches in each and all these respects. Nor, considering the multitude of matters so closely touching themselves and with the grave necessity which exists for them to daily and nightly fight for the preservation of their own liberties, are they to be greatly blamed. The Indian people, in like circumstances, would be equally heedless.

"But, if such a simple cry as that which I have indicated were adopted, and if the Filipino precedent were presented in the vastly varied and interesting way in which it is capable of being put, Viceroy, as I have said, would sit upon the banners of Indian reformers ere the year 1915 dawned upon the world. It is in this way that all great reforms are obtained. This is the way in which the slave State domination in America was overthrown. Not Mrs. Beecher Stowe's deeply-moving story of negro suffering, depicted in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as that suffering had never been depicted before, brought about the overthrow of slavery, though the book was sold by the hundred thousand. No; much as that book achieved, the great humanitarian change was brought about by the incessant agitation of William Lloyd Garrison and his associates their agitation being based on the broad form of the gross injustice and iniquity of slavery. Here and there details were made use of and served the general cause; but it was the unending hammering at the main question which was the chief cause of the success of the greatest movement for man as man known to the Nineteenth Century."

Our correspondent is right. It is the people themselves who must work out their own salvation. They began the National Congress with vigour and got something. Their zeal slackened and they lost all that they had secured. The Congress and the Conferences are not gaining in strength. They are institutions which have now to be maintained with great efforts; for, no one has any heart in the matter. We pointed out a very practical way for the regenertion of India and our London correspondent supports that view. It is to put the case of the Filipinos before the English people at home. They will understand it more easily than any Indian question and consider it a point of honor to accord the Indians the same treatment that the Filipinos are receiving at the hands of the Americans. Here is a real work for the promoters of the National Congress, and, we trust, they will take it up with vigour.

"THE ETERNAL CITY."

THIS is a fine story by Hall Caine. The "Eternal City" is Rome. About it the author says: "Other cities die when their work is done. Rome alone remains through all ages and civilization." We have in India also an Eternal City and that is Benares. Nobody knows precisely when it was founded, but it is the same in every age and under every Government.

This story of Hall Caine is interesting, because it deals with a "Police-ridden" country, Italy, and explains how a newspaper Editor, who was a political agitator, sought to elevate it. This reformer and patriot, rather philanthropist, is a believer in Jesus Christ, and he appeals to his Christian brethren all over the world to follow the noble precepts of their guide and master. He bitterly complains that "though Europe has been converted nineteen hundred years to Christianity, man as the nation, remains to this day utterly 'Pagan.'" In justification of this charge he brings forward many proofs.

The philanthropist—David Rossi—bases his creed upon the Christian prayer which, as every one knows, is as follows:—

"Our Father who art in Heaven, etc, etc."

The patriot-philanthropist deduces the following principles from the Christian prayer:—

"The Lord's Prayer contains six clauses. Three of these clauses concern chiefly the spiritual life of man, the other three concern chiefly the temporal life of man.

"The Lord's Prayer says:—

'Our Father who art in Heaven.'

"If God is the father of all men, all men are brothers, and as brothers, all men are equal.

"Therefore, all authority, arrogated by man over man, is wrong. All Government of man over man is wrong. Hence kings have no right to exist.

"If all men are brothers, all men should live as brothers. To live as brothers is to live in peace and concord.

"Therefore, all war between nation and nation is wrong. Hence armies have no right to exist. National frontiers have no right to exist. The national spirit which is called patriotism has no right to exist.

"The Lord's Prayer says:—

'Give us this day our daily bread.'

"Our daily bread comes from the land. No man made the land. It is God's gift to mankind. It belongs to all men. Therefore, individual ownership of land is wrong. Individual control of fruits of the land is wrong.

"The Lord's Prayer says:—

'Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done in earth as it is done in Heaven.'

"If we may pray, 'Thy kingdom come,' we may expect it to come. If God's kingdom is not to come on earth as it is in Heaven, it is only a dream. Then the Lord's Prayer is a delusion, is a cruel mockery and a betrayal of the hearts and hopes of the human family.

"We believe that the source of all right and all power is God.

"We believe that the Government exist to secure all men equally the natural rights to which they are born as sons of God.

"We believe that all Governments must derive their power from the people governed.

"We believe that no artificial differences among men can constitute a basis of a good Government.

"We believe that when a Government is destructive of the natural rights of man, it is man's duty to destroy it.

"We believe that all forms of violence are contrary to the spirit of God's law.

"We believe that prayer and protest are the only weapons of warfare which humanity may use—prayer addressed to God, protest addressed to man.

"We believe that they are the most effectual weapons humanity has ever used against the evils of the world.

"We believe that they are the only weapons used or countenanced by Christ."

Well David Rossi was approached by a patriot of another class who believes only in violence. This assassin ridicules the idea of the philanthropist that Governments, supported by strong armies, could be reformed by political agitation. The reform could be accomplished, said he, by stabbing the tyrant in power. Thus this violent man addressing Rossi says:

"You intend to hold a public meeting to protest against the taxes. What, if the Government prohibits it? Then where are you? Remove the tyrant who crushes you, and you are free."

But David Rossi is against violence of all sorts. He says, "we object to all violence and it is not meet that we should adopt what we condemn in others." At the public meeting which was, however, not prohibited, David Rossi addresses his one hundred thousand hearers in these words, describing, at the same time, the condition of the masses who raise the taxes for the Government:

"Housed in huts of straw; sleeping on mattresses of leaves; clothed in rags or nearly nude; fed on maize and chestnuts, worked eighteen hours a day etc., etc."

He continues:—

"You take these statements lightly, you that don't know what it is to be hungry."

According to this gentle philosopher the Christian nations have made "the human race exist for the benefit of the few."

One thing is clear. It is the same everywhere. The few enjoy the benefit at the cost of the human race. For this a standing army and a strong Police force are necessary. Those who have representative Governments are perhaps a little better off, but, in the main, they are as helpless in the hands of the few, as those who are governed upon purely despotic principles. In his address says David Rossi referring to Parliamentary Governments:—

"Your representative Government; your ballot boxes; your votes will not help you. They are made the instruments of the privileged classes."

It is the Christian races, that is to say, the races that call themselves Christians, who now rule the world. These races, who call themselves Christians are in turn ruled for the benefit of the few of the privileged class. They have however no right to call themselves Christians; for they do not follow any one of the precepts taught by the founder of their religion. Hall Caine calls them "Pagans," but are not pagans better? At least they do not lord it over the world.

THE CONSISTENCY AND SINCERITY OF THE EMPIRE-HOLDERS.

As soon as any slave sets his foot on English ground, he becomes free. Curran founded a beautiful poetical piece upon this extraordinary fact. But do you know how this came about? Charles Stewart took a black slave, by name Somerset, to England, and he wanted to carry him to Jamaica and sell him there. Serjeant Davy brought the case into court on the 24th January 1770. Lord Mansfield, who presided, fixed the hearing of the case for that day fortnight, apprizing Serjeant Davy at the same time, that "if it should come fairly to the general question, whatever the opinion of the court might be, even if they were all agreed on one side or the other, the subject was of so general and extensive concern, that, from the nature of the question, he should certainly take the opinion of all the judges upon it."

On the 7th of February the case was again brought before Lord Mansfield, assisted by the three Justices, Ashton, Willes, and Ashurst.

The cause of liberty was now no longer to be tried on the ground of a mere special indictment, but on the broad principle of the essential and constitutional right of every man in England to the liberty of his person, unless forfeited by the laws of England. It was opened by Mr. Serjeant Davy, with a vast mass of information on the subject of slavery, prefaced by a declaration of his intention to maintain before the court the following proposition: "That no man at this day is, or can be, slave in England."

Mr. Serjeant Glynn followed on the same side, and at the conclusion of his speech, Lord Mansfield, after some short questions, added: "This thing seems, by the arguments, probable to go to a great length, and it is the end of the term; so it will be hardly possible to go through it without stopping; therefore, let it s[illegible] the next term."

On the 9th of [illegible] estion was again brought before [illegible] the broad and general ground [illegible] slave, by coming into England, becomes free?"

On this second reading, the pleadings in favour of Somerset were resumed by Mr. Mansfield, who, in a speech of strong sense and expression, contended, that if the Negro Somerest was a man—and he should conclude him one till the court should adjudge otherwise—it was impossible he could be a slave in England, unless by the introduction of some species of property unknown to our constitution. At the end of Mr. Mansfield's speech, it appears that the cause was further adjourned to the 14th of May.

The expectation of all parties was now raised to the utmost pitch, when, finally, in Trinity term, on Monday the 22nd of June, "The court proceeded to give judgment in the case of Somerset the Negro, then before the court, on the motion of the Habeas Corpus." And the ever memorable result of this trial established the following axiom, that, as soon as any slave sets his foot on English ground, he becomes free.

There is one country in the world, the soil of which has this peculiarity that, if a slave touches it, however powerful his master may be, he becomes free. And that country is England! Thus suppose the Czar of Russia is a slave-holder, and with some of his slaves he visits England. The slaves, on arriving, take the protection of the English courts. The courts are bound to offer them protection. Of course this will mean breach of the rights of hospitality or even war with Russia. But England will shed its best blood, sacrifice its best interests, to afford protection to the blacks though with them it has no concern.

The same thing will happen if the slave touches the soil of India. And why? Because India is British territory.

England will thus undergo immense sacrifices for the blacks, who are perhaps cannibals, certainly savages and strangers. But if the blacks have this claim upon the humanity of England, infinitetimes better claims have the countries which have thrown in their lot with that country, and obey its sovereign as their own. What is black Somerset to the English people? But the Indians are much to them. If for the blacks, like Somerset, England undertakes to undergo gigantic sacrifices, it should do infinitetimes more for the Indians, whose destinies are in the hands of Englishmen, whose sovereign is also their sovereign, who fight for England, and who have enriched that country by the sweat of their brow.

But if Somerset becomes free by touching the English soil, the Indians, though British subjects, remain in political bondage. If Somerset touches the Indian soil he becomes free, because India is under the British sovereign, but the Indians remain the most helpless of nations in the world. Are the British people sincere? Do they oppose slave-holders from principle, or to deceive themselves, the world, and God? If they are sincere, why will they not allow the Indians a single political privilege, while they profess that they are willing to befriend the blacks like Somerset at any cost? They profess to hold principles which are transcendentally high. If after this they treat India as a property, and the Indians as cattle, goods and chattle they stand self-confessed humbugs and hypocrites.

MESSRS. HOCKY, Dremmer and Roe went out on a pleasure trip on board the launch "Emerald." As it was a pleasure trip, they of course carried a gun. For, how is it possible to make a pleasure trip enjoyable without a gun? And when they had a gun, they had [illegible] no help but to fire it. For, why should one carry a gun if not to fire it? But no tigers were visible, as tigers are not usually found on the bosom of a broad stream. Of course there are alligators in the river, but they never appeared to present a mark to the pleasure-seekers. What could these unfortunate and disappointed pleasure-seekers do? So, in despair they fired at a fish-net. This is the first time the fact is discovered that there is pleasure in firing at fish-nets. Well, they fired at a fish-net and lo! the usual thing happened. The usual thing in India is that shots discharged by Europeans at fish-nets and other innocent marks not unfrequently change their direction and lodge in the person of a "native." In short, all the usual things happened in the present case. They are that, whenever Europeans proceed on a pleasure trip they carry guns with them. Whenever they carry guns they fire. Whenever they fire, they aim at some such innocent objects as fish-nets. And, whenever they aim at these objects, the shots sometimes change their course and hit a "native." The Europeans were hauled up and the "native" hit testified to the fact that he was accidentally shot and that he had got altogether Rs. 30 from the pleasure-seekers, and he wanted the case to be compromised. The Court Inspector was, however, not agreeable. He contended that as the accused had committed an offence under section 336 it was non-compoundable and they should be put on their trial. The Court, however, took a lenient view of the case and accepted the compromise. Well, we do not disapprove of the action taken by the Court, for the wounds received by the man were slight and they were due to an accident. There is, however, another view of the matter to which, we think, it is our duty to draw the attention of the Government. As these Europeans—either civil or military men—cannot oftentimes proceed on a pleasure trip without doing some mischief—indeed, as there is some sort of fatality that attaches to the pleasure trip of Europeans in India—some serious notice should have been taken of the conduct of the accused in this case. In the opinion of the Court Inspector, **it was a clear case, under section 336 I.P.C., of rash and negligent act, and therefore** not compoundable. What the Government has to do is to refer the matter to the Legal Remembrancer; and, if the latter agrees in the view taken by the Court Inspector, to put the accused on their trial and uphold the majesty of the law.

THAT Sir Andrew Fraser is an exceedingly sympathetic officer and is always actuated by the best of motives in all his public measures was known to us even long before he took the reins of his present office in hand. The way he is now administering the affairs of this Province has only confirmed this view. It has given us geat pleasure to find that the Road Cess question has attracted His Honour's notice. In his reply to the address of the Rajshahye District Board, Sir Andrew was pleased to say:—

"I wish to say that the charge has been brought against this Government of having diverted the Road Cess to matters (such as education and medical charges) for which it was not originally intended. I am having this question carefully examined; and, although I cannot yet give accurate figures for the whole Province, I am able to say that the position of the Rajshahi District Board is one of the few districts in which there has been really any diversion of Road Cess receipts; but, curiously enough this diversion has not been made under the orders of Government, as you seem to suppose, but in clear contravention of these orders."

The reply is hopeful. The Road Cess matter is of the most vital importance to the people of Bengal. If the proceeds of the Cess had been legitimately applied to the objects for which it was imposed, much of their sufferings would have disappeared by this time. His Honour may yet confer a great boon upon them by stopping the diversion of the Cess to illegitimate purposes. How the Cess Fund has been misapplied, we intend showing in a series of articles. We would, however, venture to suggest that His Honour himself would take the trouble of studying this important question. For, we are quite sure, he will find in this matter an opportunity to satisfy one of the great ambitions of his life, namely, to do some substantial service to the tens of millions entrusted to his care by God. Just now he is most anxious to provide his Province with good drinking water. The Road Cess will enable him to solve this problem. It is, however, a misfortune that none of his ministers had an occasion to study the question, and the only official who knew anything about it, Mr. Risley, has gone up to the India Government. Mr. Risley, however, viewed the matter purely from an official point, and his utterances in this connection were thus now and then far from fair. We submit, therefore, that Sir Andrew himself will go through the question and see for himself how the situation stands.

THE form of Government that prevails in India has no name, for it is unique and the like of it was never known before. There are countries governed by despotic rulers; there are countries governed by the people themselves. India is the only country which is governed solely by officials. Here the officials settle their own pay, and their own leave and pension rules, nay, here it may be said, that they practically appoint themselves. Though drawing salaries in a princely style,—in a style unknown in any other country in the world,—they increased their own pay, not that they had any additional duties to perform, but because of the fall in the value of silver. Nay, they even tampered with the coin current in the country for their own benefit. And above all they have the privilege of spending money in any way they like and are responsible only to themselves. And thus it is that the resources of India are frittered away either in extravagant establishments or upon objects in which the officials are largely interested. There is very little left for the development of the country. The Government of India exists mainly to provide pay for its officials, and the army which they need to maintain authority.

IN the same manner much of the resources of District Boards is frittered away in paying the establishment charges. The Corporation of Calcutta was, for a quarter of a century, under the management of the representatives of the rate-payers. And so its affairs were managed economically, but the representatives were forcibly ousted and the management was taken in its own hands by the Government. What was the result? The increase of establishment charges! This charge increased so enormously that the Corporation would have collapsed but for one reason. When under the management of the representatives, the dues of the Corporation were collected with care and consideration. But when the control was transferred to official hands, the taxes were exasted by a soulless machine. The rigorous and cruel manner in which the taxes were collected prove the extraordinary patience of the rate-payers. They submitted patiently, and the more they submitted, the more they were fleeced. And it was thus the Corporation saved itself from immediate bankruptcy. The Corporation needed money badly to pay its increased establishment. Some idea as to the way the money goes will be gathered from the answer which we expect to the question of Maharaj-Kumar Prodyot Kumar. We were anxious that a demand ought to be made for a statement like the one the Maharaj-Kumar has now requisitioned. That wish of ours was never gratified, and we are, therefore, exceedingly thankful to the Maharaj-Kumar for his interpellation. Is it possible that the Calcutta Corporation exists, if not wholly but to a large extent, for the purpose of providing for its employees? And was it to reduce the Corporation to this condition that the control of the institution was taken from the hands of the representatives and transferred to Government or its nominees?

WE do not know what led Sir A. Mackenzie to initiate the wrong, and what led Sir John Woodburn to follow suit. But this is certain that both of them are dead, and are realising, that if they earned curses by putting the poor rate-payers of Calcutta to this oppression, they gained nothing in return. The first important act of Lord Curzon was to confirm this wrong, and this great wrong was done at a time when His Lordship was talking in a tone of great sympathy. We could not reconcile his act with his professions, and said so at the time. The other official who took part in this vandalism was Mr. Risley. He has always professed sympathy for the people; perhaps he had no help in the matter; for he was a subordinate official. But is it possible that one of the main grounds for the existence of the Calcutta Corporation is to provide for its employees?

THE "Assam Gazette" announces the translation of Mr. McSwiney, the S. D. Officer of Karimgunj, who is just now too much in evidence before the public, to the Secretariat. The last issue of the "Weekly Chronicle" of Sylhet contains a further number of cases to give one an idea of his extraordinary method of justice. Mr. McSwiney, we are told, has a dread of Mooktears, at least, he does not allow a Mooktear to conduct cases on behalf of the complainants when they are sent up by the police. Of course we would have not objected much to this arrangement. But strange to say, he does not enforce this restriction in cases, where a European happens to be the complainant. The other day, we are told, Mr. McSwiney had a passage-at-arms with the late E. A. Commissioner of Sylhet. Mr. McSwiney transferred a case to the latter's file, which he himself ought to have tried. The E. A. C. had the boldness to question the legality of the order of Mr. McSwiney and quoted chapter and verse in support of his contention. But Mr. McSwiney was inexorable. He sent a peremptory order that the E. A. C. must try the case or he would report against him for insubordination! The E. A. C. who is a Bengali gentleman, however, far from being cowed down, referred the matter to the Deputy Commissioner who, we are told, has upheld his views to the discomfiture of the S. D. Officer. Surely the Secretariat is the fit place for an official like Mr. McSwiney, where he will have no opportunity to give vent to his whims and caprices, and the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, the Chief Commissioner, has acted the part of the protector of the people which he is, by depriving Mr. McSwiney of his executive and judicial powers.

WHILE on this subject, we cannot help giving publicity to a sensational story that has reached us from Sylhet. The Assam Government, it is alleged, is going to prosecute the "Chronicle" under the Official Secrets Act. Of course, the paper has given offence to certain officials for the disclosures it has made. But the prosecution of an independent local paper by the Government would be something like an act of suicide. Those who administer the affairs of a province not only need information but ought to hear both sides of a question. And who will furnish them with the popular side of a question if Indian newspapers are gagged. We do not however credit the story, for we all know that the Chief Ruler of Assam is a statesman of great ability and intelligence.

THIS is the way in which "Max" of "Capital" comments upon the latest phase of the Tibetan Expedition:—

"Our Tibet Mission is again engaged in active work in slaughtering the inhabitants of that country. The armistice for peace negotiations was, on our part, an unspeakable sham—a hollow farce. It has been intended from the very inception of the "peaceful mission," that whatever happened by the way, there was to be no turning back until Lhasa was reached. Col. Younghusband never intended to conclude a peace when the armistice was arranged. When he met the delegates, he immediately laid down conditions which had to be carried out, before he would treat for peace, which he knew it was impossible for the Tibetans to agree to. He, himself, had he been in their place, would have spurned the conditions at once. He would never have dared to propose such preliminary conditions on an enemy at all nearly his own match. And it was mean, unutterably mean, for him to ask the Tibetan patriot warriors to evacuate their strongholds and clear their passes before he would speak to them of peace. He knew he was making an impossible demand, and then he would follow out the original plan of slaughtering his way to Lhasa. The die is now cast, and the cry is now—"On to Lhasa." The Mission has developed into what has all the appearance of a crime on the part of our Government, and it is not possible for Governments any more than for individuals to escape from the clutches of the inexorable law—"With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

As late as 1860, an English Officer (whose name we forget) whose coolness at his gun largely helped to save a victory during the Chinese war, was struck with so great horror at the carnage he had created, that he threw up his commission and turned a missionary. Many British officers have left the service for the church and also one of the "six hundred" did it.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

A CORRESPONDENT drew Lord Robert's attention to a letter from an ex-Liberal M.P. which appeared in "Reynolds's Newspaper" of May 1, with reference to the impropriety of his conduct in consenting to preside at the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, seeing that he was responsible for the death of some 15,000 Boer children in the concentration camps. His Lordship has replied as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—Field-Marshal Lord Roberts wishes me to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., enclosing a newspaper cutting, and to say that he never takes any notice of anonymous correspondence of the kind to which you draw his attention. It is the Field-Marshal thinks, hardly necessary for him to point out to you that the statements made in the letter to which you refer are entirely inaccurate and misleading.—I remain, yours faithfully.

"Henry Streatfield, Colonel."

The "New Age" comments on the above in these words:—

"Lord Roberts should be more explicit. In what respect are the statements "entirely inaccurate and misleading"? There are two statements—that the number of children who perished in the Concentration Camps was 15,000, and that Lord Roberts was responsible for their deaths. The number of children is established beyond dispute by the returns published in Blue-books issued by the Imperial Government. In one respect the returns are indeed inaccurate, inasmuch as they do not include all the camps, nor do they cover the whole period. The number was certainly greater than 15,000. Nor can Lord Roberts deny his responsibility, for the policy of the Concentration Camps, borrowed from the Spanish general, Weyler, was in full work long before Lord Roberts left South Africa. It is not worth while to waste words of reprobation on this military butcher, who had established a reputation for cruelty long before the South African war, but what are we to say of the managers of this society so dead to all decent feeling that they can be guilty of the monstrous hypocrisy of inviting this man to plead for mercy to little children?"

We think, however, Lord Roberts did nothing unusual. Is it, however, proper for the followers of Jesus Christ to hold deadly weapons and war upon fellow-beings when the Prophet says that the way to subdue an enemy is to love him? Are foreign conquests allowed by Christianity? Yet Christian Europe is an armed camp, and is in the constant habit of mowing down weaker fellow-beings by Maxims and sharpnell for material gain.

WE are gratified to learn that the Secretary of State for India has, at the instance of the Bengal Government, sanctioned the deputation of Dr. P. C. Ray to Europe to enable him to learn the latest methods of teaching and research and keep himself abreast of the up-to-date laboratory appliances. As an original investigator and historian of Hindu Chemistry, Dr. Ray has established a European reputation, and we sincerely hope he will acquire fresh enthusiasm and vitality for the pursuit of his favourite science by close contact with the leading scientists of England and the continent. The whole of Bengal will feel grateful to Sir Andrew Fraser and in particular to Mr. Pedlar for the appreciation they have shown of the work and worth of its representative chemist.

SISTER NIVEDITA (Miss Noble), whose book, "The Web of Indian Life" was so very enthusiastically reviewed by our London correspondent the other day, is a close neighbour of ours. She lives in the heart of the Hindu quarter, associating with Hindu ladies in a manner which no European, man or woman, had ever done before. She has her aunts among the Hindu ladies as she has her neices among the Hindu girls. It is pleasant to see her walking the streets surrounded by the Hindu girls who regard her as one of their dear relations. The book of Sister Nivedita who, as the reader knows, is a highly educated and intellectual European lady, is unique of its kind. Others have written works on Hindu manners and customs; but they had no direct knowledge of what they said. Mixing with the Hindus so freely Miss Noble has come not only to feel an affection for the race, but to know the currents and under-currents which move the Hindu society. Naturally, therefore, she is an enthusiastic admirer of most things Hindu. Ignorant and illiberal European authors, missionaries, globe-trotters have vilified the unfortunate Hindus for the last hundred and fifty years. Sister Nivedita's book will serve to remove the bad impression created by the writings of the above malicious authors. As her book is very much wanted in other parts of the world, Hindus, who can afford, should purchase copies of it for distribution in England.

IN the book we find the following couplets, well-known to the student of the Vaishnav literature, attributed to a Persian poet:—

"Four eyes met. There were changes in two souls.
And now I cannot remember whether he is a man and I a woman,
Or he a woman and I a man. All I konw is,
There were two: Love came, and there is one. . ."

We do not know who is the alleged Persian author of the above couplets. But this we know that they are a free translation of the transcendental song which Raja Ramananda, the devout follower of Sree Gauranga, sang before his Master and was recorded in the secred book of the Vaishnavas called the "Chaitanya Charitamrita." That song has been analysed by Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose in his life of Sree Gauranga. It seems our noble sister, Miss Noble, does not know much of the Avatar of Nadia. We can assure her, however, that Paramhansa Ramkrishna, for whom she has great veneration, believed Sree Gauranga as Avatar, and some of Ramkrishna's devoted followers, who had talks with him on the subject, can very well testify to the fact.

WE congratulate Babu Nalin Beharee Sirkar on his election to the Municipal seat in the Local Council. He has been practically elected unanimously by the whole Corporation. Well may Babu Nalin Beharee be proud of this fact; for, the Corporation is now composed of diverse elements.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, July 24.

THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK.

"Nature knows no pause in progress and development, and attaches her curse to all inaction."—GOETHE.

"No life
Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby."—OWEN MEREDITH.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S CRITICISM OF THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Last Saturday a long summary appeared in several of the London morning papers of an article published in a German weekly of high standing, "Die Woche" (The Week) by that eminent Central Asian explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, on the subject of the British Mission to Tibet. Dr. Hedin speaks with all the authority of the latest explorer in Tibet, and as one experienced in dealing with Central Asian peoples. He condemns the "Mission" in no measured terms. When the distinguished Swedish explorer was in London recently, I had the pleasure of meeting him several times, and was struck by the open mind he maintained with regard to Russian and British influence in that part of the world. He owed much of his success to the kindness of the Czar, and spoke in the highest terms of the devotion of the Cossacks who were deputed to accompany him. At the same time, he paid a tribute of sincere appreciation to the Viceroy of India and expressed himself as more than delighted with the kindness that had been extended to him in India from Lord Curzon to every one with whom he came in contact. He made no secret then, he makes none now, that, in his opinion, the Tibetans do well to keep the Europeans at arm's length. His article, just published, in the Berlin weekly, is deserving of serious attention; this being the case, I do not scruple to take over for the benefit of the readers of the "Patrika," the summary of it sent by the Berlin Correspondent of the "Daily News" to his paper in London. It is as follows:—

The famous explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, has written a most interesting and suggestive article on the British invasion of Tibet for the German weekly, "Die Woche," which appears to-morrow, and of which, owing to the courtesy of the editor, I am in a position to give an abstract.

Dr. Sven Hedin frankly and strongly condemns the policy which led to this campaign, although it was suggested by Lord Curzon, whom he styles the greatest and ablest living British statesman, a man who will leave deep traces in the history of his country. After giving a brief sketch of Tibetan history and the present British campaign, Sven Hedin says:

"I frankly admit that I never believed in this or other English assurances about Gyantse being the goal of the mission, and that their advance had solely for its object to shut out the Tibetan herds of sheep from Likkim, to enforce respect for the frontier, and to bring about an Indo-Tibetan trade with Yatung as the chief market. I agree with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who calls the whole thing 'a mysterious mission,' and thinks it curious that such an insignificant incident should be made the motive for such an expensive and arduous undertaking. Sir Henry Cotton goes still further in that he stigmatises the whole undertaking as a monstrous act of violence, and a warlike attack which has no other object than to annex territory. As regards trade, its value for India is nil. The whole trade between India and Tibet, import and export, amounts yearly to £160,000."

Dr. Sven Hedin thinks it will not do to force commercial goods upon Tibet which it does not want. "Is there a fool on God's earth," he asks, "to be found who wonders that the Tibetans ever regarded the peaceful mission as anything else than a hostile attack on a peaceful frontier State?" Gladstone once said that the blood of an Afghan was just as valuable as that of an Englishman. Is this standpoint now antiquated, and why?

"The Tibetans," he says, "have kept their eyes open and have perceived that they are surrounded on almost all sides by conquered countries; only in the east is Tibet bounded by a completely independent Empire. I will make no secret of it, that when I found all further advance in Tibet absolutely impossible, I said to the two emissaries of the Dalai Lama, Messrs. Hladje Tsring and Funduk Tsring, that their shutting-out policy was the only safeguard for their enchanting fatherland, and that from the moment when they admitted Europeans into the country their temples and gods would be in the greatest danger. I do not doubt but that they conveyed this greeting to the Dalai Lama. Yes, I declare it openly, my sympathies are entirely on the side of the Tibetans."

In the second part of his article Dr. Sven Hedin deals with the alleged Russian danger, which in his eyes is the "vis movens" of British action. This danger, however, he thinks exists only in the imagination of the English. In his travels he gained the firm conviction that the Tibetans equally dislike the Russians and the English, as they dislike all foreigners. Now a fire has been kindled which soon will burn through the whole Lama-Buddhistic world. Their High Priest has been insulted, and all the millions in the heart of Asia feel that insult.

Dr. Sven Hedin concludes as follows:

"The English campaign in Tibet is a fresh proof of the Imperialist brutality which seems to characterise the political tendencies of our times, and in face of which the position of the smaller States appears precarious. A small State which does not possess the power to defend itself is doomed to decay, whether it is Christian or not. If our priests taught the people the meaning of the words 'Love thy neighbour as thyself,' 'Thou shalt not steal,' 'Thou shalt do no murder,' 'Peace on earth and goodwill towards men,' instead of losing themselves and their hearers in unfathomable and completely useless dogmas, such an injustice as the present one would be impossible. But probably such really Christian feelings are nonsense in modern policy. And the same Christians send out missionaries to Japan. In the name of truth one ought to protect the Asiatics from such Christianity."

Finally the explorer expresses the hope "that when England brings her influence to bear on Tibet that country will be opened for scientific research. Some of the greatest and most difficult geographical and geological problems which are waiting for their solution lie hidden under the dreary rocks of Tibet. After the opening of this country there will be no other geographical secret in the world but the two Poles."

The "Morning Post's" correspondent in Berlin also summarises the article, giving a somewhat different view, which is emphasised in a "leader" in that journal. The writer remarks that in combating the Russian bogey, Dr. Hedin must be strangely unobservant if he imagines that physical force is Russia's only weapon for consolidating her influence in Tibet. She negotiates, it is asserted, in spite of declarations to the contrary in Parliament, with the Lamas, but the Lamas return Lord Curzon's letters unopened. This cannot be. British influence must be paramount in Tibet at any cost.

INJUSTICE TO INDIAN TRADERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir Mancherjee M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M. P., is ever mindful of the unjust treatment meted out to Indians in the Transvaal, and with regard to a recent case and the gross unfairness of the reported action of Sir Arthur Lawley in the matter, he asked the following question yesterday and received the appended answer from the Colonial Secretary. Sir Mancherjee also received powerful help from Mr. Gibson Bowles, who did not hesitate to designate Sir Arthur's statement as "an outrageous declaration."

Sir M. Bhownaggree (Bethnal-green, N.E.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that Sir Arthur Lawley stated, in reply to an address presented to him at Heidelberg by a deputation of British Indian [illegible] May 18 last, that the liberty of [illegible]ers to carry on business outside [illegible]lared by the Supreme Court i[illegible]se of "Habob Motan v. the Transvaal Government to be legal, would not be tolerated, and that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had already been approached with a view to sanctioning legislation to annul the decision; and, if so, whether, in case he was so approached, he would refuse to countenance any such legislation in view of the pledges repeatedly given by Lord Milner, that existing rights would not be interfered with.

Mr. Lyttelton.—"I have seen a newspaper report of Sir Arthur Lawley's reply to the address presented to him at Heidelberg, in which he referred to the question of the introduction of legislation with regard to Asiatic residents in the Transvaal. Such legislation will, of course, be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, and in dealing with the question I shall have specially in mind the safeguarding of the interests of British Indians now settled in the Transvaal. I am in communication with Lord Milner on the subject."

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked whether the right hon. gentleman would ask Sir Arthur Lawley whether he did make this outrageous declaration. Would he endeavour to verify this report?

Mr. Lyttelton was understood to say he would.

INDIAN POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Herbert Roberts succeeded in extracting some further information yesterday from the Secretary of State for India with regard to the Police Commission report. Mr. Roberts asked:

Whether the report of the Commission appointed in 1902 to inquire into police administration in British India contained recommendations for the further development of the village police system; and whether by extending the use of the vill[illegible] police a saving might be effected in the cost of the higher-paid branch of the service, Mr. Brodrick replied:—"The report contains recommendations for a further development of the village police system; but it does not appear probable that if these recommendations were adopted any saving would be effected in the cost of the regular police."

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN CHINA.

Sir Seymour King had an important question with regard to the unhealthy quarters of the Indian contingent in China on yesterday's House of Commons Order Paper. It was as follows, with Mr. Arnold-Foster's reply:

In answer to Sir S. King, who asked whether the attention of the military authorities in India had been called to the insanitary state of the quarters and barracks of British officers and native ranks of the Indian contingent quartered in China at Shan-hai-kwan, Tien-tsin, and other station; whether they were aware that at Shan-hai-kwan nearly every British officer had been at some time or other laid up with fever, dysentery, or diarrhoea, the quarters of both officers and men being in an old yamen, the enclosure of which was the old bed of the river Shi-to and liable to be flooded; whether other foreign contingents at Shan-hai-kwan were well-housed in forts captured by the British force in 1900, and at Tien-tsin had superior accommodation, while those of our troops had been reported on as in a disgraceful condition; and whether he would call for a report on the sanitary condition of the China stations and order that measures should be taken to secure healthy quarters for our troops, Mr. Arnold-Forster said:—Money has been taken in Army Estimates for the improvement of the accommo[illegible]ion at Peking and Shan-hai-kwan, but th[illegible] information at the War Office to sh[illegible] exact progress made with the work. Further, no recent information as to the health of the troops has been received at the War Office, as the returns are sent to Army Headquarters in India; but the question is one of importance, as it concerns the health of officers and men, and I will cause further inquiries to be made.

LORD CURZON: WHAT DOES HE MEAN TO DO?

I think if the question were put to Lord Curzon this week: "What is your intention regarding your contemplated return to India? Shall you go? Or, has your connection with that country ceased?" the ex-Viceroy would be puzzled to know what his answer should be. At this moment he is the sport of contending currents, and, I fancy, knows as little as anyone what he really will do. His holiday is not quite what he forecasted it to be. Mr. Leiter died unexpectedly recently, causing gloom in the household, upsetting domestic arrangements, intertering with public engagements, and greatly changing the aspect of affairs. Following almost immediately upon the family sorrow, comes the publication of financial details as to the Leiter fortune—how much money Lady Curzon is to receive under her father's will, how it is to be appropriated, the circumstances in which Lord Curzon is to benefit personally, if at all, and the like; all very important, all intensely interesting in a world where everyone is eager to know everyone else's affairs, leading to discussions which are often the reverse of pleasant. Such details as the following show that the will was made only during Mr. Leiter's recent illness and within fourteen days of his death; they are not the sort of thing the ex-Viceroy would wish to be freely discussed:

1. The will is dated the 1st of June, and does not indicate the value of Mr. Leiter's property.

2. It leaves a third of the estate, outside the specific reservation of the Illinois coal lands, to his widow, and the remainder is equally distributed among the children.

3. The widow, and Mr. Joseph Leiter, son, are named as executors. They, with the daughters, Nancy and Marguerite, and Mr. Seymour Morris, are the trustees.

4. Against the share of Lady Curzon, one of the daughters, are charged £120,000, her marriage settlement, and a trust fund of £200,000.

5. An advance of £400,000 made to Mr. Joseph Leiter is charged against his share. [This sum doubtless represents the amount which "Joe Leiter" lost over his attempt, a few years ago, to "corner" the wheat supply of the States, when he tried to make for himself a fortune comparable to those of the Rockfellers and Carnegie.] The sum of £60,000 is charged against the shares of the daughters Nancy and Marguerite.

6. The coal lands mentioned, which consist of 7,500 acres, are vested in fee-simple on behalf of Mr. Joseph Leiter, as soon as he pays the amounts which the testator has advanced upon them.

7. Upon the death of the widow during the continuance of the trust, her part of the income becomes part of the general income of the trust, and her portion of the estates reverts to the general estate. Lady Curzon's portion is specifically controlled by the will. The document provides that the whole income from a trust fund of £200,000 shall be paid to Lady Curzon of Kedleston for her own use, and she is prohibited from disposing thereof "in the way of anticipation." At her death it goes to her husband in trust. If she leaves one child, the amount will be divided equally between husband and child. If there is more than one child, at least one-third goes to the husband. There is much more, all of the same sort, to gratify the curiosity of the public, and which, as I have observed, must be most distasteful to so sensitive a man as is Lord Curzon.

On the top of all this comes an attack of neuritis which compels him to remain in a reclining attitude all day—the worst thing that could happen to him at this juncture. For to him in his meditations the undeniable fact must become more and more palpable that, so far as the Indian people are concerned and measured by the gratitude which they do or do not feel towards him, his rule in India has been a failure. The leading articles and paragraphs in Liberal papers here concerning Reuter's exaggeration of the demonstration at his departure from Bombay, combined with the criticisms of the Indian papers generally, must fret the Viceregal soul greatly. Then, again, the vast difference between the pomp and circumstance, the display and glitter and glory of the Viceregal position and even the splendours of No. 1, Carlton House Terrace, must be as gall and wormwood to the active intellect, the alert and bright intelligence, the essentially courtly soul, of the most strenuous of Indian Viceroys. There are several aspects of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty which sharply dissever it from any other. No one occupying that exalted and responsible position has worked harder than he has done. No one, I believe, has more honestly wished to serve the Indian people and, at the same time, hardly any one in the long roll of Governors of Fort William, Governors-General of India, and Viceroys and Governors-General, has ever struck less satisfactorily the imagination and less enlisted the gratitude of the Indian people as a whole. Amazing as it may seem to some people, there is reason to believe that Lord Curzon is astonished at this undoubted and unmistakable fact. If he did not scorn delights—and certainly he did not, but took his pleasures in a really regal fashion—yet he lived laborious days. Strong in the sense of his own great powers, he had the hardihood to plan twelve great administrative and practical efforts. Those efforts are not yet fully realised; even in their author's mind, they cannot, I should imgaine, be held as yet successfully accomplished. Possibly, should he return to India for a lengthened stay, he may hope to be able to say "Finis Coronat Opus," and realise indeed that in each case the end justifies and crowns his work. But even if that should happen, I do not, myself, see where Lord Curzon is to find that gratitude from the Indian people, the absence of which, according to some who are entitled to judge, is distasteful and painful to him. What he has accomplished may suit his ideas as to what India wants, it certainly does not suit the Indian people, who remain profoundly untouched by what seemed, no doubt, to him remarkably imperial and inspiring. No, Lord Curzon has missed his chance in India, and it would be well, alike for his peace of mind and for his fame, if he were not to return to the scene of his Viceroyalty by entering upon a second term. He cannot, if he would, now recast his position and work *with* the Indian people, dominated by their views, instead of *for* them, according to his own notions. For good or ill, if he take the ploughshare in his hands once more, he must follow the furrows he has already made. The best thing for India and for Lord Curzon would be that the Marquis of Lansdowne should make up his mind to resign, and the ex-Viceroy become Minister for Foreign Affairs. Even in this respect, and in regard to the Viceroyalty also, Lord Curzon must find the times very much out of joint. The by-elections, such as at Harborough and the even more striking one at Devenport, must make him feel that his career in public life, whether in England or in India, will soon receive eclipse—more or long continued according as Mr. Chamberlain has or has not the opportunity to play the fool with the whole Empire by his tricks with its fiscal arrangements. It is quite certain that, if the Liberals come into power, Lord Curzon cannot possibly remain Viceroy. If he returned to India as Viceroy in October next, and a general election took place in November giving the Liberals a majority, he would, probably, spend his Christmas in England. No; Lord Curzon and India are now separated; in my humble opinion, it would be better for both were the separation made absolute. In all the uncertainty which prevails, I do not believe that even Lord Curzon himself has any sure notion as to whether he will or will not travel Eastwards before the year is out.

THE TERRIBLE TIBETAN LETTER TO RUSSIA.

Some fun has been made in England of the terrible correspondence of the Tibetan authorities with the Russian Government, to which Sir Henry Cotton recently drew attention. Here is what one very accomplished journalist, Mr. Spencer L. Hughes, has to say on the subject:—

There have been some blood-curdling stories in the "Times" or late about a secret treaty between Russia and Tibet. The Grand Lama, it seems, has persistently and devilshly sent a letter to the Russian Foreign Minister, and that was enough for the "Times." For my esteemed contemporary is as certain that Russia means to jump over the Himalayas as that its own fumed oak bookshelves are alone worth the money without that venerable encyclopædia, which was generously thrown in. That letter from the Grand Lama could not be anything else than a treaty drawn up between Russia and Tibet, and as such a view was entertained at Printing House Square, of course before long a "Special Correspondent" confirmed it, on what he no doubt regards as absolute authority, that is to say, his own brilliant imagination.

And now Sir Henry Cotton has given the public a most disillusionising explanation of the contents of that terrible letter, which were to this effect:

"I am in the enjoyment of excellent health, and I trust that your Excellency is also very well."

This is on well-known lines, which have been common in this country for many a year. No complete letter writer is really complete unless it contains some such form as

"Just a few lines hoping as how this finds you well as it leaves me at this present so no more now."

And it is because of some twopenny note of this sort that the Government and the "Times" have tried to rouse the nation, have talned about the intolerable attitude of the aughty Tibetans, and of the dark intrigues of Russia. The fact seems to be that that miracle of self-complacent incompetency, Mr. Brodrick, thinks he must have a war, and when such a conviction takes possession of a man, even the simplest booby ever perched on the Treasury Bench can bring a war about, though he may not know how to conduct it.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

Sondia Ameer, a Hindu, was charged before the Hon. Justice Crowe presiding at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his mistress, Amrat, with a knife. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the crown.

Mr. Donald said that the complainant, Amrat, was in the keeping of the accused, but she had left him about two months' ago. On the early morning of the 28th of March last, the accused went into the room of the complainant at Kamatipura, and asked her to return to his house with him. The complainant refused and the accused struck her with a knife, which he had in his hand, in five different places. She raised an alarm and became unconscious. The neighbours came to her assistance, and they were also wounded. The accused was arrested and the injured persons taken to the J. J. Hospital, where they were treated.

The jury, by a majority of eight to one, found the accused not guilty.

His lordship did not agree with the verdict, and discharged the jury, and ordered a new trial by a fresh jury.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, who appeared in the next case for the prosecution, for which the same jury was empanelled, applied that the jury might be discharged in that case also, as their verdict was perverse in the case already tried.

Mr. Hardevram Nanabhoy, who appeared for the defence, argued that in discharging the jury in this case, the Court would be acting without jurisdiction. The jury had been empanelled for the trial of the case in which he appeared, and, according to the Code of Criminal Procedure, his lordship could not discharge the jury before the verdict was given. Mr. Hardevram suggested that the points raised by him might be referred to a Full Bench or his lordship might consult the Chief Justice on the point.

The Court at this stage adjourned till 2-45 p. m.

On the re-assembling of the Court his lordship said that he had come to the conclusion that the jury could not be discharged and therefore the case must proceed.

The case is proceeding.

The following interesting and significant note is ordered by the Board of Revenue to be inserted in the Land Acquisition Manual:—"It having come to the notice of the Board that Deputy Collectors employed in the acquisition of land on behalf of Railways have accepted concessions from the Railway authorities in the matter of free passes for themselves and their subordinates, bazar passes, and medical attendance, it should be clearly understood that the receipt of any such concessions is strictly prohibited. Deputy Collectors are not Railway officers and are not entitled to treatment as such. In any case of doubt, a reference should be made to the Board." The abuse of the free pass system has not reached the proportions of the scandal in the United States, but it is bad enough in all conscience, and there are many other departments under Government in which a note, similar to the above, would serve to check an evil propensity.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Zoological Garden.—Rules for the management and preservation of the Zoological Garden, Alipur, and for regulating the use thereof by the public have been published in the "Calcutta Gazette."

Meeting of the Delegates.—We understand that the meeting of the District delegates to elect a member for the seat in the Bengal Legislative Council as representative of the Dacca Division, will be held at the Court-room of the Commissioner on the 18th instant.

Public Ferries.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to take possession of the following private ferries and to declare them to be public ones:—Kalitolah, under thana Jellangi, District Murshidabad; Goalpara, thana Kharba, district Malda; Budhatta, district Khulna; Kulla, district Khulna.

Opium Department.—Mr. C. H. S. Burt, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Ghazipur, on leave, reported his departure from India. Mr. J.P. Augier, Sub-Deputy Agent, Allahabad, is allowed combined furlough for three months. Mr. A. Datta, Assistant Opium Agent, Allahabad, will continue to perform the duties of the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Allahabad.

Plantatain Fibre.—Babu Jadu [illegible] Mozumdar, Jailor, Barisal Jail, has made a kind of coarse cloth from the plantain fibre. The thread from this fibre is not fine, but it is expected that with the help of improved looms fine cloths can be made out of it. He presented a piece of cloth to the Perojpur Exhibition and got a reward of Rs. 5 and a silver medal. Babu Jadu Nath deserves thanks of the public and we hope our public spirited countrymen would help him in this enterprise.

A Suit for Breach of Promise of Marriage.—The suit brought by Miss Ernestine Brennen, lately a typist in the employ of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, against Mr. Reginald Powell, dealer and importer of horses, for the recovery of Rs. 20,000 as damages for breach of promise of marriage appeared in the list of cases before Mr. Justice Woodroffe, but as neither the plaintiff nor the defendant appeared, it was struck off. It appeared that subsequent to the filing of the suit the parties had come to a settlement, the plaintiff having agreed to receive Rs. 3,000 in full settlement of all her claims against the defendant.

Bengal Weather Crops.—Rainfall during the week ending 11th July was general and in some places heavy. More rain is needed in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra, Mymensingh, Saran, Darbhanga, Purnea, and Malda, and also in parts of Burdwan, Murshidabad, and Bhagalpur. The standing crops have been damaged to some extent by excessive rain in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, and Hazaribagh. Prospects otherwise good. Transplantation of winter rice continues. Cattle disease reported from ten districts. Fodder and water generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, has fallen in eight, and is stationary in the remainder.

Financial Department.—Babu Ganga Gobinda Gupta, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Tippera. Babu Sasi Mohan Talukdar, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Backergunge. Babu Bidhi Nath Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Examiner of Morwari Accounts in the office of the Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta. Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, 3rd Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is appointed to be 2nd Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta. Mr. A. Wolferstan, Senior Appraiser, Calcutta Custom House, is appointed temporarily to be 3rd Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Weather and Crops in Assam.—The following is a report on the state of the season and prospects of the Crops for the week ending the 5th July, 1904:—Weather hot with occasional rain in all districts. More rain wanted in Lakhimpur. Ploughing for, and sowing of late rice, reaping of early rice and plucking and manufacture of tea in progress. Planting of sugarcane still continues in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. Prospects of tea, sugarcane, and cotton fair. Prospects of "ahu" and jute not good in Goalpara owing to previous heavy rain. Cattle disease prevalent in six districts. Prices of common rice—Silchar 17, Sylhet and Dhubri 16, Gauhati, Tezpur, and Sibsagar 14, and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 13 seers per rupee.

Alleged Defamation.—The other day before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, the second Presidency Magistrate, a defamation case, of some importance was tried, in which Babus Opendra Nath Sen and Poorna Chander Ghose, licensed shipping brokers, were the complainants and Radha Ram Das was the defendant. It was alleged the defendant had written a petition to the Port Commissioners and also a letter to the shipping master, in which it was said that the complainants were in the habit of taking and extorting bribes from serangs and lascars supplied by them to out going vessels. Mr. Manuel, Babu Kali Nath Mitter, and Babu Kristo Lall Dutt appeared for the prosecution and Babu Hem Chander Sandel for the defence. In support of the prosecution Captain Beaumont, shipping master, and other witnesses were examined, who were cited to prove the publication of the petition and the letter. The case was adjourned for further evidence.

The Assam Gazette.—Privilege leave of absence for four weeks is granted to Mr. J. Johnston, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, Sylhet. In consequence of the reversion from settlement duty to district work of Munshi Muhib Uddin Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th grade,—Maulvi Ahmadulla, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th grade, sub pro tem. to revert to his substantive appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade. Babu Gopal Chandra Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, sub. pro tem. is confirmed in the existing substantive vacancy in that grade. Babu Brindaban Chandra De, B.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, is appointed a Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is posted temporarily to Habiganj. The Chief Commissioner appoints Babu Brindaban Chandra De, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class. Language leave for one month and privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, are granted to Mr. F. E. de St almas, Assistant Engineer.

A High Court Circular.—The Calcutta High Court has just issued the following circular: "All District and Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges shall wear, when presiding on the Bench, a Judge's or King's Counsel's gown, made of black alpaca with Barristers' bands, to be worn over a dark coloured coat."

Carried off by a crocodile.—On 17th Ashar last, says the "Dacca Prokash," while a number of fishermen, with the object of fishing in the river off from the banks, were embarking on their boat at the Jhalkati steamer ghat, a huge crocodile struck one of the men with its tail. The poor man immediately fell into the water. The crocodile, grasped his legs, and dived into the river. Neither the man nor the beast was seen to rise above the water again.

Alligator Scare.—The local paper of Jessore says that river Bhairab, between Phultala and Nawapara, is infested with alligators. They have become now so bold that no cattle or human being is safe on both sides of the river in the locality. The local paper drew the attention of the authorities to it, but unfortunately nothing was done to rid the people of these unwelcome visitors. Thanks to the Arms Act the people are quite helpless in the matter and unless the authorities take immediate steps, the loss of life and cattle would be very great.

Giant Figure.—A correspondent writes to a vernacular contemporary of Barisal:—"On his way home from Dacca a friend of mine met with a man, with a figure which tallies with the description of human beings of the past Yug as described in our Shastras. He is an inhabitant of Lung Sing and his name is Khagendra Nath Roy, otherwise called Mr. Jaint. His foot measures 18 inches and his height is 12 feet. His voice is proportionate to his huge body. I am told that last year the shoes of his feet were sent to the Paris Exhibition and he occupied the third place. He also got the usual prize from the Exhibition authorities.

Robbery.—A serious robbery of an extensive nature was committed on the night of Saturday last in the office of Cossipore and Chitpore Municipality under the following circumstances. After the office hour the treasurer locked up the door of the treasury room and went away keeping the room in charge of a chowkidar as usual. At the dead of night while the chowkidar was asleep some ruffians scaled the wall of the Municipal building broke open the door of the treasury room, smashed the lock of the iron safe and carried away Rs. 500 in cash and Government Promissary notes of Rs. 9,500. A vigorous Police enquiry is going on but no trace of the culprits has yet been found.

Govt. Railway Police Stations.—The Lieutenant-Governor declares the undermentioned police stations on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Bengal Central, Assam-Bengal, Assam-Behar and the Bengal Duars Railway lines, within the limit of Bengal to be Government Railway police stations for the local areas:—Chitpur, Calcutta, Barrackpur, Naihati, Ranaghat, Poradah, Goalundo, Baliaghata, Sonarpur, Bongong, Khulna, Sara, Nattore, Santahar, Bogra, Saidpur, Silliguri, Barnes Junction, Manihari, Katihar, Forbesgunge, Kissengunge, Dinajpur, Parbatipur, Rangpur, Gitaldah, Dhubri, Dacca, Mymensing, Singjani, Chittagong, Laksam, Chandpur and Noakhali.

A Royal Tiger.—Says the "Weekly Chronicle":—A huge royal tiger has lately taken its abode in a jungle by the side of the Kalain-Katigora road and has made a great havoc. Two persons were killed and several were mauled in course of a few weeks, while killing of buffaloes and carrying off cows are almost of every day occurrence. The rural inhabitants of the neighbouring villages are struck with great horror and consternation and have practically discounted to graze cattle and to cut wood for fuel. Nobody dares to pass by the tract infested by the ferocious man-eater, and so communication on foot by the Kalain-Katigora road has altogether been stopped. On Saturday the 25th June a party consisting of four European gentlemen viz Mr. W. G. Stoker, Manager, Badarpur Tea Estate, Mr. Cammiade, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Hailakandi, Mr. Blair, manager, Bhanga Saw Mill and Mr. J. N. Stoker, assistant manager of Badarpur Tea Estate with a large number of coolies went into the jungle for the purpose of shooting the tiger. But they were not mounted on elephants and could not, therefore, proceed far into the heart of the jungle to trace the ferocious brute and were obliged to give up the attempt.

Public Works Department.—Babu Sirish Chunder Chukerbutty, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Cossye Division, is granted leave for thirty days. The following promotions and reversion to, and in, the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branch have been made:—Thomson, A.S. from Superintending Engineer, 3rd class to Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, Finnimore, B. K. from Officiating Superintending Engineer to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, Higgins, A. F. from Officiating Chief Engineer to Chief Engineer, 3rd class, Warde, C. P. from Officiating Superintending Engineer to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, Gardiner, E. R. from Officiating Superintending Engineer to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, Warde, C. P. from Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Butler, T. from Superintending Engineer, 3rd class to Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, Gwyther, W. B. from Superintending Engineer, 3rd class to Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, White, C. A. from Officiating Superintending Engineer to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

Murdering a Mohamedan Priest.—The case in which one Narendro Nath Nundy, a young man of Bamonmora in Baraset was charged with having murdered one Ochimuddy Fakeer, a Mohamedan priest of the locality by stabbing him seriously with a dagger under circumstances already reported was concluded on Tuesday, before Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Judge presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions. Babu Hemendra Nath Mitter, Vakil, defended the accused and contended that the prisoner was an orphan maintained at the house of his maternal aunt and was quite innocent of the crime, which was the effect of revenge taken against the deceased by members of the husband's family of the woman who must have felt the acts of the deceased as blots upon their own good name and that it was they who had subsequently thrown the whole blame upon the unfortunate prisoner. The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty under section 325 I.P.C. on a charge of grievous hurt. The Judge accepted the verdict, and sentenced the accused to one years rigorou's imprisonment with the remark that the crime had been committed under provocation.

Proceedings Against a Pleader.—A long standing dispute was going on between Mr. Rengal and Mr. Marenda, Sheristadar, Judge's Court, Chittagong, over a landed property. The disputed property was mortgaged with Babu Prasanna Kumar Das, senior pleader of the local bar. Subsequently Mr. Rengal sold the property to Mr. Merenda. The latter, in his turn, released the property by paying off the dues of Prasanna Babu. Mr. Merenda then demanded all deeds and documents concerning the estate from Prasanna Babu. The latter handed over some of them but denied all knowledge as regards the rest. Eventually the matter was brought before the Court, and the 1st Sub-Judge, on the evidence that some of the missing deeds were in the possession of Prasanna Babu some 8 or 10 years back, ordered that Prasanna Babu be criminally prosecuted for giving false evidence. This order, it is needless to say, created the gravest sensation in the locality. On the strength of the above order of the 1st Sub-Judge proceedings were issued against the pleader. In the meantime Babu Jatra Mohun Sen, on behalf of Babu Prasanna Kumar Das, moved the District Judge against the said order of the 1st Sub-Judge. The District Judge after patiently hearing Babu Jatra Mohun, decided in favour of the pleader and quashed the proceedings already taken against him. The above is taken from the local paper "Sanshodhini."

A Forged Will.—On Tuesday, Mr. Drake Brockman, the District and Sessions Judge of Alipore, d[illegible]gment in a contested will case. [illegible]ant one Huri Moti Davi applic[illegible] of Administration with the cop[illegible]alleged to have been executed by [illegible] mother-in-law one Mukta Davi of Bhowanipore. One Lakshmani the co-wife of the applicant contested the will impugning it as forgery. Plaintiff's case was that the four witnesses who had attested the will came at the request of the plaintiff to the house of the alleged testator who then brought the will engrossed and written from beneath her pillow and got it attested. Two of the attesting witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff. Babu Upendro Nath Mookerjee appeared in support of the will. Babu Roma Nath Sinha contended on behalf of the defendant that a part from the conflicting character of the evidence of two witnesses examined on behalf of the plaintiff there was in the will a mistake in the name of the father of the deceased and it did not bear any date nor did it show the name of its writer. The failure of the plaintiff to examine herself and all the attesting witnesses to the will and other circumstances raised a strong suspicion against the genuineness of the will. The Court agreeing with the pleader for defendant held that the will was got up by the plaintiff and dismissed the suit with costs. The Judge also directed to give notice to the Colelctor.

Tour of the C. C. of Assam.—The following is the programme with approximate dates of the tour of the Chief Commissioner of Assam during July and August 1904:—The Chief Commissioner leaves Shillong on Wednesday the 20th instant for Gauhati. Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd, are spent at Gauhati. A start is made from Gauhati for Jorhat on Saturday, the 23rd, and the Commissioner arrives at Jorhat on the 24th, Sunday, and the remainder of Sunday as well as the whole of Monday, the 25th, is spent in a halt at Jorhat. A start is made on Tuesday for Sibsagar, which is reached on the same day. A halt is made at Sibsagar on Wednesday, the 27th. Nazira is reached on Thursday the 28th and Dibrugarh on Friday, where a halt is made until Monday, the 1st August, when the Commissioner leaves in the "Brahmakund" for Tezpur, which is reached on Tuesday, the 2nd. The whole of the 3rd is spent at Tezpur, a start being made on Thursday for Nowgong via Kallang river. Nowgong is reached on Friday, the 5th, a start being made for Gauhati on Sunday, the 7th, the intervening time being spent in a halt at Nowgong. On Monday 8th, the party arrives at Gauhati, whence they leave and arrive at Dhubri on the next day, Tuesday the 9th. The Chief Commissioner will be accompanied by a Personal Assistant, and urgent letters for the Commissioner, not requiring reference to the office at Head-quarters, should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner on tour. Ordinary correspondence should be addressed, as usual, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Shillong.

Subordinate Educational Service.—Babu Mohavishnu Jyoti, Head Clerk, Office of Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division is appointed to act as a Clerk in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Babu Raghu Nath Ghosh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, is allowed leave of absence for three months, Babu Narayon Prasad Mahanty, B. A., Sub-Inspector of Schools under the District Board of Cuttack is appointed, with the consent of the District Board, to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack. Babu Kiran Chandra Banerjea, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, on probation is appointed to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Khulna, Maulvi Abdul Maqsud, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Khulna, is appointed to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jessore, Babu Priya Nat[illegible] B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jesso[illegible] appointed to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta. Babu Keshub Chunder Sarkar, B.A., is confirmed in his appointment as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Calcutta. Babu Jadab Chandra Chakravarti, Teacher, Government School of Art is allowed, leave of absence for three months, Babu Upendra Nath Mukerji is appointed to act as a Teacher, Government School of Art, Babu Indu Bhusan Sarkar, B.A., an Assistant Master, Krishnagar Collegiate School is allowed, leave of absence for two months and fifteen days, Babu Khirod Chandra Sen Gupta, B.A., is appointed to act as an Assistant Master, Krishnagar Collegiate School, Babu Baldev Misra, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Patna is allowed, leave of absence for one month, Babu Mangal Dayal Singh, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Patna (Sadar), is appointed, subject to the consent of the District Board, to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Patna.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS TELEGRAS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, July 9.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent telegraphs that, after severe fighting, General Oku occupied Kaiping yesterday.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Tokio correspondent telegraphs that the Japanese captured a dozen guns and fifty prisoners near Kaichau [Kaiping]. General Sakharoff estimates that the Japanese force advancing from the south of Kaichau consists of one division of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and sixty guns. On the morning of the 7th instant a vast Japanese camp was discovered at Siaoketzzo, east of the railway and seven miles from Kaichau. The Japanese subsequently resumed their advance along the railway.

The Russian volunteer cruiser "Smolensk" has passed the Suez Canal. Even her decks were crammed with bags of coal, and it is stated that 50,000 tons are now accumulated at Jubutil.

General Sakharoff reports that the Russians have retired from Kaichau, and the Japanese are continuing to advance.

M. de Witte has gone to Berlin ostensibly to discuss a commercial treaty, but it is believed to arrange a new Russian loan.

London, July 10.

The Japan Legation in London has received a report from General Oku, stating that the operations at Kaiping began on the 6th, and that Kaiping and the neighbouring heights were occupied on the 9th.

Reports have reached Paris that the Russian situation in Liaotang is most unfavourable. It is believed the Russians are retreat-northward from Liaoyang. It is stated that General Kuropatkin personally commanded at Kaiping.

Reuter's correspondent at Chifu says that Chinamen from Port Arthur say that over eight hundred Russian dead, including two high officers, wert brought in by Chinese carriers on the 5th instant.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser Smolensk has left Suez.

London, July 11.

General Kuropatkin reports that the attack on Kaiping opened at dawn on the 9th instant, and the rearguard quitted the town at 6-30 heavily pressed all day, and retiring successively from three positions, after a stubborn resistance at each position. Simultaneously the Japanese cavalry advanced slowly along the coast road to Ying Kow. Casualties are not yet ascertained but will not exceed 150. The enemy consisted of four divisions and a bridge.

On Friday night Japanese torpedo boats approached Port Arthur hidden by a rainstorm, and in the morning attacked the Askold. The result is not known. The Japanese on the 6th instant occupied Sienchang, thirty miles north-east of Shimatse.

Kaiser William has telegraphed to the Commander of the Wiborg Regiment of infantry of which His Majesty is Honorary Colonel congratulating the regiment at the prospect of meeting the enemy. "I am proud," His Majesty says, "that my regiment will have the honour of fighting for the Tsar, and Fatherland. My sincere wishes accompany the regiment and may God bless its standard."

Japanese despatches show that four days desperate fighting preceded the capture of Kaiping. The losses are not stated, but were evidently severe.

Fighting has been going on for several days around Port Arthur. According to one account the Russians lost 1,700 in one encounder on 7th instant, but nothing official is known from either side.

The Port Arthur organ, the "Novekrai," says that the warships left the harbour and participated in the fighting and shelled the Japanese positions.

London, July 12.

Despatches from General Oku regarding the fighting at Kaiping state that the casualties on the 5th, 6th, and 7th were thirty-four. The casualties on the 8th and 9th are not mentioned. Natives state that on the 7th Russians about Kaiping numbered 22,000. The last despatch, dated the 9th, concludes by stating that after losing their positions around Kaiping, the Russians made a second stand, but were defeated at noon. They shelled the pursuing Japanese, but the batteries were silenced at three in the afternoon. Major-General Koidzumi was wounded in the thigh.

German semi-official papers explain that the Kaiser's telegram to the Commander of the Wiborg Regiment was only a personal courtesy to the regiment with which he is connected, and in nowise due to ill-will towards Japan. They refer to His Majesty's telegram to the Royal Dragoons on the eve of their departure for the Transvaal.

GENERAL.

London, July 11.

There is a growing agitation among the Irish Unionists hostile to Sir Antony MacDonnell. It is alleged that the retrial and conviction of a previously acquitted constable was due to Sir Antony MacDonnell's priest-inspired intervention. The "Times" invites the attention of Parliament to this miniature Dreyfus case, and hints that Sir Antony MacDonnell is pursuing a policy of his own.

The "Times" suggests that the Kaiser's telegram to the Wiborg Regiment is connected with negotiations for a Commercial Treaty.—"Pioneer."

The correspondence that has passed between Sir Charles Eliot and Lord Lansdowne has been published. Lord Lansdowne denies Sir Charles Eliot's statement that he refused two private applications, not because they were private, but owing to the position of the land. Sir Charles Eliot, replying to the acceptance of his resignation, declares that he must appeal to the public.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

OCCUPATION OF KAIPING AND HIUNCHANG.

Bombay, July 11.

General Oku reports: The second army commenced operations on the 6th for occupying Kaiping. After successively dislodging the Russians from their positions we finally occupied Kaiping and the neighbouring heights on the 9th.

General Kuroki reports: On the 6th our detachment expelling 300 Russian cavalry occupied Hiunchang, thirty miles north-east of Saimachi. There wert no casualties on our side. On the 5th we repulsed 1,300 cavalry of the Chichinsky regiment which came to attack near North Fensuiling. Our casualties were four killed and three wounded.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Dacca, July 12.

The Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Dacca on board the Rhotas about one o'clock on the 11th instant. Mr. Streatfield, Commissioner of the Division, Mr. Savage, the late Commissioner, Mr. Rankin, Collector of the District, and the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, came off in a launch to greet His Honor, arriving just as the Rhotas celebrated her advent by running hard and fast aground during an effort to turn round.

In the afternoon His Honour drove to the madrassa with the local officers, while Lady Fraser received a number of visitors on board. His Honor was entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Streatfield, a large number of the residents of Dacca being present. On the morning of the 12th Sir Andrew Fraser, starting at seven o'clock, drove to inspect the site of the new College buildings, returning for breakfast on board. The time between breakfast and luncheon was occupied by interviews granted to a large number of Indian gentlemen, while an excellent regetta on the river filled in a very pleasant afternoon. In the evening the Nawab of Dacca gave a very large dinner of sixty covers followed by an excellent variety entertainment. His Honour leaves Dacca for Barisal very early on the morning of the 13th.

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY. LANDSLIPS BLOCK THE LINE.

Simla, July 10.

Owing to heavy rainfall the Kalka-Simla slips close to Summer Hill. Yesterday's passenger train did not leave Simla till 1-30 p.m., in consequence. It is raining heavily to-day.

BATTLE AT TELLISU.

Further information regarding the battle at Tellisu or Wafangkau show that Russian losses are much heavier than originally reported. General Oku reports that 1,516 Russian corpses were buried by the Japanese up to Friday evening, and it is believed the number will be increased considerably. He adds that natives say the Russians during the engagement carried back their killed and wounded by railway, while later, when about to take to flight, they buried or cremated the corpses near Huasungkow. The list of captured rifles, guns and prisoners is increasing, but the exact number is yet unknown.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that the Russians killed probably exceed 2,600, and the total losses including prisoners are estimated at ten thousand. A Niuchwang telegram says that a Russian Officer wounded in the battle estimates the Russian casualities at least 7,000. He says no soldiers in the world could withstand the Japanese as they had been fighting lately. Their artillery fire is marvellously accurate and effective. The Russians fought stubbornly and deperately, but were unable to withstand the enemy's dashing persistency.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that General Gerugros's division alone lost 87 officers and 2,038 men, also that the fighting was of a most desperate character and reminded veteran campaigners of the Russo-Turkish War. Kuropatkin telegraphing to the Czar on Wednesday admits that there were over 3,000 casualties in certaii special regiments alone. He says the enemy have not advanced beyond Wafangkau, and after two days' fighting and two tiring marches by difficult mountainous road Stackelberg's troops were able to rest there. The morale is excellent. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says that the Minister of War regards the battle of Tellisu as being without tactical importance for the Japanese.

The Tibet Mission.

DONGTSE UNOCCUPIED.

Gyantse, July 9.

Dongtse was found unoccupied, and a quantity of forage was secured. The column probably returns to-morrow.

Gyantse, July 10.

A portion of the Column has returned from Dongtse. The Mounted Infantry reconnaisance to Penam Long, twenty miles beyond Dongtse, report this important place evacuated. It is presumed the enemy retired on the Shigatse Penam Long, which is stated to be the next strongest fortification to Gyantse.

When our Mounted Infantry arrived the Tibetan Commandants were seen hurriedly leaving their houses and running into caves in the mountains.

Native Information is to the effect that there is not a single fighting man in the field, the Gyantse battle having totally disorganised them, though it is stated that the Lhassa Lamas are still full of fight. The country, however, is probably quite clear of the enemy south of the line drawn from Shigatse to Karola.

The forage found at Dongtse is being brought into camp.—"I. D. News."

THE PROSPECTS OF A SETTLEMENT.

Simla, July 12.

It is understood that the advance of the Mission and troops from Gyantse towards Lhassa is being left to the discretion of the political and military authorities in Tibet. Opinions as to whether the Lamas will yet come in and arrange satisfactory terms appear to be considerably at variance in official circles.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta Gazette.—July 13.

Babu Gobind Chandra Das Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad subdivision of the Gaya district.

Maulvi Syed Wajid Hassain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Gaya, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division.

Babu Nayananjan Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Faridpur district.

This cancels the order of the 24th June 1904, transferring Babu Jogneshwar Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Colector, Mymensingh, to the headquarterls station of the Faridpur district.

The Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police named below, who were transferred temporarily to the districts mentioned against their names, are retransferred to Bhagalpur:—

Mr. J. V. B. R. Bromage, Shahabad; Mr. J. P. Feeny, Patna; Mr. N. B. Haynes, Manbhum; Mr. L. P. Faulkner, Hazaribagh; Mr. J. F. Dickinson, Murshidabad and Mr. C. R. F. Bion, Burdwan.

Mr. C. Russell, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. W. Peake, or until further orders.

Babu Krishna Chandra Bhattacharjee, Professor, Hooghly College (substantive pro tempore in class VII of the Provincial Educational Service), is appointed temporarily to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Babu Umesh Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur, is allowed leave for two days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 29th January 1904.

Mr. G. Balthasar, I.C.S., has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

The officers named below are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector:—

Messrs. F. A. Sache, R. E. Jack, A. H. Ley, and S. N. Mackenzie, Assistant Magistrates and Collectors respectively of Rajshahi, Dacca, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur.

Mr. S. W. Goode, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Darbhanga, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Babu Satis Chandra Mitra, Munsif of Vishnupur, in the district of Bankura, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Rajshahi, to be ordinarily stationed at Rampur Boalia, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Rampur Boalia Munsiffi.

Babu Satis Chandra Mitra is also vested with powers to exercise final jurisdiction in the trial of suits for the recovery of rent under section 153 (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.

Babu Sarada Prosad Dutta, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders as a Munsif in the district of Bankura, to be ordinarily stationed at Vishnupur.

Babu Jnan Chandra Banerjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Manikganj, during the absence, on leave of Babu Sidheswar Chukerbutty, or until further orders

In modification of the orders of the 22nd April 1904, Babu Lal Gopal Sen, Small Cause Court Judge of Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for forty-two days under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the Regulations, with effect from the 14th April 1904.

Babu Akhay Kumar Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge, Dinajpur, is allowed leave for two weeks, under articles 271 and 345 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Krishna Kumar Sen, Munsif of Kalna, in the district of Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Kalna Munsifi.

The officers named below are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class:—

Messrs. F. A. Sache, Assistant Magistrate Rajshahi, R. E. Jack, Assistant Magistrate Dacca, A. H. Ley, Assistant Magistrate Champaran, and S. N. Mackenzie, Assistant Magistrate Muzaffarpur.

The Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Hara Krishna Naik, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Bhadrak, in the district of Balasore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The gentlemen named below are appointed to be Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors:—

Babu Rebati Nath Chatterjee, M.A., Maulvi Mohamad Sahabuddin Khan, B.A. and Maulvi Mahomed Akbar, B.A.

Maulvi Abdul Bari, Sub-Deputy Collector, Birbhum, is transferred temporarily to the Rampur Hat subdivision of that district.

Sir James Bourdillon will, it is understood, hand over charge to Mr. Tucker on the 23rd instant, and leave Bombay for England on the 27th idem.

The Punjab Government are taking steps to ascertain the amount of water power available in certain parts of the Province with a view to the generation of electricity on a large scale for industrial and traction purposes in various large towns.

A Malabar paper writes:—Great credit is due to the Superintendent of the School of Arts, Trivandrum, for the discovery he has made that threads as fine as wool can be made out of arecanut fibre. We hear that he has sent to the Dewan a carpet made of this fibre, and we hope the Government will give sufficient impetus to the further development of this new industry.

A correspondent, in whose knowledge and information we have much confidence, informs us that all cartels on sugar have been abolished in Germany, and sugar manufacturers in that country are now working without any [illegible] aid whatever. In that event, according to Mr. Brodrick's recent statement in the House of Commons, the Government of India is obliged to take off the countervailing duty when the bounty countervailed has ceased to be operative. German beet sugar should, therefore, soon again become cheap in India.—"T. D. News."

High Court—July 11.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(*Before Justices Pratt and Handley*).

THE BALASORE SENSATION.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment in the case of Chowdhry Shyamanand Das Paharaj:—The petitioner Chowdhry Shyamanand Das Paharaj, a zaminder of Balasore district, has been the subject of several prosecutions. An order was made to attach his property for non-appearance to a summons for an alleged offence under section 188 I.P.C.; while carrying out that order a constable found a number of old guns. These he seized and then made a report to his superior officer, and the result was a prosecution under section 19 of the Arms Act. This Rule was issued on the District Magistrate to show cause why the proceedings against the petitioner should not be set aside. The first ground is that the search was not conducted by an officer having the authority required by section 25 of the Arms Act.

The search was, however not made under the Arms Act and the constable's action would seem to be covered by section 550 Cr. P.C. However, that may be the illegality of the search cannot vitiate the prosecution. The guns being before the Court, the offence charged may be investigated. For authority we may refer to the case of I.L.R. 31 Cal. 557. The second ground on which this rule was issued is that the guns are exempted from the operation of the Arms Act by virtue of the Government of India Notification No. 533 of the 31st March 1884 as being ornamental arm of obsolete patterns possessing only antiquarian value and virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes. The Magistrate has sent the guns for our inspection. We should not describe them as ornamental. They are certainly old and in their present condition, with possibly one exception of which we are doubtful, they do not appear to be serviceable. But we do not propose to try the question of fact ourselves. In leaving the matter to the Magistrate for disposal we would draw his attention to the case reported in 6 Mad 60. Apart from this we think the Magistrate might reasonably consider whether these guns have not lain by unused for many years and whether the petitioner had any intention to evade the Arms Act. The petitioner has intimated through his pleader that he sets no value on the guns and has no objection to their being destroyed. With these observations we discharge the rule.

MR. NICOLL'S CASE.

In this case, it will be remembered, that Mr. Nicoll, Assistant Secretary to the Port Commissioners, was convicted under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Nicoll had among other duties, the direction and supervision of all disbursements on behalf of the Port Commissioners. The cash was in charge of a treasurer. When money was required for urgent payment Mr. Nicoll used to send the treasurer a signed slip for the amount and the latter would advance the money. Mr. Nicoll had been in the habit of taking such advances for private purposes and at the time of the institution of the case a sum of over Rs. 6,000 had been so drawn by him. For this offence Mr. Nicoll had been prosecuted with the result stated above.

Mr. Garth moved this Court for the issue of a rule. He submitted as there was no appeal he moved for the issue of a rule. In the first place he submitted that there was no finding in the taking of the money, and that there was no dishonest intention on the part of Mr. Nicoll. One point which was argued in the Police Court was not dealt with in the judgment. It was whether under the circumstances—it being in the evidence that the Port Commissioners treated the money in question as a loan by the Treasurer and not as money taken from them by Mr. Nicoll—the offence constituted one of criminal breach of trust. The charge was bad.

Mr. Justice Pratt suggested that the action of Mr. Nicoll constituted an offence of criminal breach of trust and cited a case reported in Allahabad which their Lordships always followed. As regards intention the Judge wanted to know whether Mr. Nicoll did pay anything for his so-called debts to the Treasurer during the last three years and whether he offered payment of the amount before prosecution.

Mr. Garth.—No, my lord, for the last 2 years and 8 months he did not pay anything; but he wanted to offer the money at the Police Court.

Their Lordships after hearing learned counsel for some time wanted to consider the matter.

MR. NICOLL'S CASE.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment:—We have perused the record and given our best consideration to the observations addressed to us yesterday by Mr. Garth.

It would appear that the petitioner, who is Assistant Secretary to the Port Commissioners on a salary of Rs. 700 a month, has been in the habit for some years of drawing considerable sums of money for his private purposes from the Port Commissioners' funds in the hands of the Treasurer but under his own dominion or control. In the year 1901 he repaid all that was due from him, but forthwith began to make fresh drawings and within the 2½ years prior to his prosecution he had actually drawn sums on no less than 32 occasions, the aggregate being over Rs. 6,000 and during all this time he has not made a single repayment. The actual charge relates to Rs. 1,2000 drawn in seven instalments within the period of one year. We pointed out during the course of the argument that the charge was valid under section 222 clause (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure as was laid down in 24 All. 254 and by this Court quite recently in Revision case No. 482.

As regards the contention that the Port Commissioners have treated the money as a loan by the Treasurer from whose securities we understand they are proceeding to realize the Rs. 6,000, we must say that such action cannot affect the petitioner's case, as the Port Commissioners are bound to adopt all remedies in their power especially when the petitioner has not even yet refunded any of the money.

We have been pressed to issue a rule for setting aside the conviction on the ground that the petitioner did not act with any dishonest intention, inasmuch as the Magistrate has found that at the time of drawing the advances the petitioner intended ultimately or at a future time to restore them to the Port Commissioners and as it is said to be a common practice both in this and other offices to take such advances. We may take it that in some offices there is a practice for employees of position to take temporary advances in an emergency. But this is done because the amounts being small and a settlement being always made on the following pay day at latest, there is a reasonable belief that the employer would not object. Here we have it from the Accountant that no one has authority to draw any advance for private purposes without the order of the Vice-Chairman. It was not known to the Port Commissioners that the petitioner had taken such advances and when the discovery was made by the Vice-Chairman the petitioner evinced his anxiety that the matter should not be reported. How is it possible for us to hold that a man who thus drew upon the Port Commissioner's funds to the extent of about nine months' salary and quite beyond his ability to repay, was acting honestly towards his employers? If this be not criminal where is the line to be drawn? In this connection we have to point out that a dishonest misappropriation for a time only is declared by law to be criminal, and that it is no justification to plead an intention to make restoration at a future time.

The pathetic circumstances under which the petitioner was induced to draw money from time to time, for purposes unconnected with his own personal gratification have greatly impressed us and have doubtless influenced the Magistrate in passing sentence, while, therefore, we are constrained to reject the applicati[illegible] for revision, we venture to express a hope [illegible] e money being refunded the I[illegible]ssioners may see their way to g[illegible] [illegible]titioner some compassionate allow[illegible]eu of the prospective pension which he has forfeited.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT IN A RIVER TRIP.

TRIAL OF THE DEFENDANTS.

It will be remembered by the readers of the "Patrika," that a paragraph appeared the other day in which it was stated that three Europeans named Mr. C. Hocky, Mr. D. Dremmer and Mr. B. Roe, went out on a pleasure trip on board the steam lunch "Emerald" down the river, on the 27th ultimo. They had [illegible]un which they fired at a fish net bamboo [illegible] the bullet struck a manji of a boat, named Akhil Halder, in the left side of his chest. The three men were arrested by the police and placed on their trial on Monday before Mr. Donald Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who transferred the case to the file of the third Presidency Magistrate. The case was taken up before Moulvi Bazlal Karim, the third Magistrate.

As the names of the defendants were called on, Mr. Manuel informed the Court, that he appeared for the defendants and said: "I appear with the three accused and I told the Chief Presidency Magistrate that we have compounded the case. We paid the complainant's doctor's fees and it was only a flesh wound.

At this stage, Mr. Abdur Rahim, the Court Inspector appeared to conduct the prosecution. He said: "It is a case under sections 336 and 337 I.P.C. Mr. Manuel asked the permission of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to compound the case; but the case was transferred to your honor's file. Section 336 I.P.C. is doing an act which endangers human life. A shot was fired and the bullet struck the man on the boat, who fell insensible into the boat."

Court.—(To the Court Inspector). Where the gentlemen were?

Court Inspector.—On a steam launch.

Court.—How many there were?

Court Inspector.—One only.

Court.—(To the complainant). Are you a manji?

Ans.—Yes, Sir.

Court.—Have you got money to compound the case?

Complainant.—Yes. I have got money.

(Here the Court showed a piece of paper to the complainant and the Court then inquired).

"Is this your signature?"

Complainant.—Yes. Sir—I put marks on it.

Mr. Manuel said that the wound was not serious. The bullet passed by the flesh of his left chest.

(The Court here wanted to see the injured part and the complainant raised his shirt and showed three small injuries all healed up).

Court Inspector.—The question before the Court is to decide—not the bullet wound or anything about it—but the serious offence under section 336 I.P.C. which is not compoundable.

The Court then said that it would first examine the complainant and decide what it should do.

Akhil Chander Halder examined said: I got wounds in three places on the left side of the chest, on Monday the 27th ultimo. I was then on a boat. We crossed the river from Salimar ghat and we were proceeding home. It was at 3 p.m. We were seven in number. The boat was empty. I live at Nangi. A bullet came from a launch when the bullet struck me, I turned round and saw it come from the launch. The launch was fifty cubits off from my boat. The launch was proceeding down th[illegible] [illegible]efore I was struck, I heard reports [illegible] from the launch. There were Sahebs and natives on board the launch. I got money from the Shabets to compound the case, on Monday last. I received Rs. 30 and the defendants also paid Rs. 20 as doctor's fees. I don't wish to proceed with the case.

Court (To the complainant). They never fired at you?

Complainant.—No. They never intended to shoot me.

Court.—The bullet accidentally struck you?

Ans.—Yes, Sir.

The Court then observed "then it is better to allow this case to be withdrawn."

Court Inspector.—As regards 337 I submit that it is entirely at the discretion of the Court to allow the case to be compounded or not. If the Court does allow the case to be compounded, I submit that the case under section 336 which is non-compoundable should be proceeded with.

Mr. Manuel.—The gun was fired at fish net and the bullet first struck at a bamboo and then changed its course and struck the man. We leave the matter to your Worship. We have done our best to compound.

Akhil was then recalled.

He said:—I did not see what they were firing at.

Court Inspector.—I submit, Sir, that in the face of such a statement as has been made by Mr. Manuel, it is a clear case under section 336 I.P.C., of rash and negligent act, and quite covers the action of the accused and I submit that the case should be proceeded with. Mr. Manuel said this was a case like the one under sections 451 and 448 recently disposed of by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Court Inspector replied:—This is perfectly irrelevant to matter at issue here.

The Court then addressing the accused said "You will be careful in future—I think."

Accused.—Oh! yes sir. We regret very much for what had happened.

His Worship then passed the following order.

"Examined the complainant. The charge to fall more properly under section 337 I. P.C. and so I allow it to be compounded under section 345 Cr.P.C., especially when the complainant has been amply compensated. The accused are warned and acquitted."

DATE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(Special for the "Patrika.")

AGITATIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Among your numerous readers residing outside the limits of the districts of Bengal, I, and probably many others like me, take intense delight to learn the widespread agitation in your Province in favour of the scientific and industrial progress of our people. We have got an account of numerous associations and executive committees in several parts of Bengal, where resolutions have been passed, and funds have been and are being collected to give a practical shape to the well-intentioned objects of the resolutions.

THE CIRCULAR OF THE C. I. ASSOCIATION.

I understand that a circular has recently been issued by the Central Industrial Association in Calcutta for the advancement of scientific and industrial education inviting delegates from the mafassil to Calcutta to concert measures for a constitution of the Central Council and to incorporate in that constitution local committees to promote a widespread scheme for scientific and industrial education of our people.

WHAT I AM DOING.

As it is my earnest desire to join the movement with my project in these Provinces and all my funds and resources that I have already devoted therefor and which I am going still to utilise, I beg to seek, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to be admitted within the constitution. I have selected your medium to approach my countrymen in Bengal, because you know more than any one else in that part of the country what I have done and am engaged doing in these Provinces to embark on a project of agriculture on improved lines coupled with the industry to manufacture date sugar from the millions of date trees which are growing in these parts and are lying idle. Just at the present moment you are about to publish my First Year's Report which I intend distributing among the Presidents Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and other office bearers of the Central Council.

WHAT I NEED FOR THE SUCCESS OF MY PROJECT.

It will be seen that I do not belong to Bengal; that is to say, though by birth and nationality I am a Bengalee to all intents and purposes, my domicile, settlement, and my scheme of work are all outside the Bengal Province. I venture to think that it will not stand in the way of getting myself and my cause, enrolled and recognised. I am anxious for admission, because, for years to come and for ultimate success of my project in these Provinces. I am and I shall continue to be in sore need of importations of experts from Bengal,—particularly from the Districts of Jessore, Khulna, and Nadia, who are proficient date tree tappers and laborious agriculturists to teach, by their example, the dull and thick headed villagers in these backward Provinces how to reduce the copious fertile lands and the countless good date trees to utility and to profit. This I am doing in this part of the country since years past. The works of initiation with which I am still going on are very expensive. With all my past expenses of several thousands of rupees, I have secured lands, villages, date trees, concessions, privileges and advantages from at least one Native State, Indore; and I am now in a position to secure similar benefits from many other rich adjoining Native States in Central India. I need hardly say that single handed and with the limited resources of my own capital and energies, I can hardly expect to utilize an area of several square miles. It is now for my countrymen,—seekers of employment in Government and merchant offices to come in numbers and to engage themselves in the noble and profitable enterprize for which there is now an opening in these Provinces. I have incessantly called them to come and join me. But they have hitherto failed to respond to my calls. Now that in Bengal a Central Council of education in Calcutta and its numerous branches and ramifications are going to be started, and they are all going to be organized on practical working lines, I consider this to be the capital opportunity when I should be able to find a wide following of my plans of work and industry which will immensely benefit not only the followers but also the poor people of these backward Provinces. The Chief or rather the sole reason why the youths of our middle class people fail to undertake a career of useful and profitable employment, pursuits of industry, and of independent business in their own Province or outside thereof is the want of a helping hand to put them in and to depute them for settlement to work.

A FEW WARDS TO THE PROMOTERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

I will venture here to remark that if our leaders of the projected organizations in Bengal have included in their programme of work a budget of expenses for the scientific and industrial education and for remunerative employments, wherever available, of our young folks of all classes and denominations, it is then, and then only, that I think some real work will be done. Bare precepts and directions will not avail. As I have done with my brother, dependents, relations and acquaintances, we have actually to take our countrymen whom we wish to benefit and to improve to the field of work, and to put them in charge of business,—subordinate at first, and independent later on. Till then, I fear, there will be no onward movement or any appreciable progress.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT MY PROJECT.

Next a word in favour of my project in Central India. As date sugar industry is a technical industry which was bo[illegible] and has now grown to its ripe old age in the Province of Bengal alone, the people here, educated as well uneducated never knew, at least before they saw me work, that sugar in paying quantities could be abstracted from the "Tari" (the name for date juice in these parts of the date forests. Why should not, then, the Bengal labourers and their guides come in numbers and reap the harvest of profitable work from the date forests and agricultural land which are copiously available in these Provinces for a song? There is absolutely no uncertainty or speculation about the business. It would be for the representative bodies now being started in our Bengal [illegible]stricts for the express purpose of advancing scientific and industrial education of our peoples to see that my project is a recuperative investment without which the inert machinery of our national cause will not move: and after I am enrolled as a Member and the Indore District is affiliated to the Calcutta Council of education in the same way and for the same purpose for which the Circular has been promulgated in the Bengal Districts, I will yield to none in Bengal in point of demonstrating by direct practical action a very tangible and material progress towards the fulfilment of the noble object in view.

HARI DAS CHATTERJEE.
Indore. Pleader.

NOTES FROM KRISHNAGHUR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Krishnaghur, July 12.

THE CASE OF MRS. BROWN.

The readers of the "Patrika" are aware of the facts of sensational case in which Mrs. Brown was the accused. For ready reference I give here a summary of the case. Sometime ago Mrs. Brown went to Rajshahi and put up at the District Board Dak Bunglow. She stayed there for some time and returned here without paying the dues to the District Board. Mr. Garrett, as Chairman of the District Board, Rajshahi, brought a civil suit gainst her and got a degree. Mr. Garrett, as plaintiff, in execution of the decree wanted to attach her properties. It was alleged that when the peons went to attach her properties, Mrs. Brown offered resistance and obstruction. Mr. Garrett then instituted criminal proceedings against her for obstructing a public servant in the execution of public duty. The District Magistrate, being himself the plaintiff in the civil case, out of which the criminal proceedings arose, the case was transferred to Nadia. On the appointed day she failed to appear before the Magistrate of Nadia and Mr. Radice issued a warrant against her and she was brought here from Calcutta under that warrant. Of course, while under arrest, every possible comfort and fredom of movement were allowed her. Then commenced her trial. As was to be expected, the Magistrate had no option but to convict her, but the punishment was a nominal one. She was imprisoned for a few hours and in the court room, though the order was "till the rising of the court."

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Here is another case which is in clear contrast to the above case, decided by the same Magistrate, Mr. Radice. Of course in the latter case the accused was an Indian. One Hari Sirkar of Ghurmi was hauled up on a charge under section 110 Cr. P. C. The evidence was to the effect that he formerly served many pleaders of the local bar as clerk and misappropriated some money of the suitors. He was ordered to furnish a security of Rs. 500 and personal recognisance of Rs. 500, in default to three years' rigorous imprisonment. As it was impossible for him o furnish the above-mentioned security he was imprisoned and will have to suffer for 3 years in his old age of 60.

The statistics of the Berar Administration Report for 1902-03 disclose some interesting facts. Under the arrangement entered into with the Nizam in 1902, the Government of India, it will be remembered, undertook to lease the Province from the Nizam and to pay him a fixed annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees. There was a large debt due by the Nizam and it was arranged that these debts should be paid off by instalments to be deducted from the Rs. 25 lakhs paid as rent. During the year under report, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,12,05,052 or very nearly one crore and 13 lakhs. The total expenditure on the other hand, amounted to 85½ lakhs (Rs. 85,37,545) thus showing an apparent surplus of 27½ lakhs, or a little more than the amount of the lease. In reality, however, the surplus of receipts over actual expenditure was greatly in excess of this amount, for two items are entered amongst the changes aggregating more than 21½ lakhs which cannot be said to be normal administration charges. These two items are Rs. 16,91,439, being instalment paid to the Government of India on account of the Nizam's debt, and Rs. 4,76,093, being interest paid on the balance of debt still due. When some years hence the debt has been paid off these two items will, of course, disappear from the charge account leaving, on the present lines, a normal expenditure on administration of 64 lakhs. Deducting this amount from the figure of receipts attained last year we should be left with a surplus of revenue over normal expenditure of 49 lakhs, but in the next few years the revenue ought to be still further increased by about 7 lakhs, when the new rates of assessment will have been fully introduced. The future normal receipts should then amount to about one crore and twenty lakhs and, always assuming the normal expenditure does not exceed the standard of 65 lakhs as roughly arrived at above, there should be a surplus of about 55 lakhs.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

NOTES FROM MONGHYR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Monghyr, July 10.

RE-APPEARANCE OF PLAGUE.

I regret to note that plague has reappeared in Monghyr, although not already in a serious form, but in a form giving rise to a reasonable apprehension, that it will assume tremendous proportions in the next cold weather. This is the second outbreak in one single year. The fell disease appeared for the first time in January last and continued till May; and there having been a brief respite for a few days in June it has again shewn itself in this month. In previous years, the usual rule in Behar was that the disease used to break out in October or November and continued its furious havoc till the advent of spring; but from this year it has changed its time of appearance and continuance, not for better, but decidedly for worse. From this year, the enemy threatens to rage more or less all the year round, without giving, even a breathing time, to the ill-fated people. We feel bound to declare that the authorities responsible for the sanitation of the town are sadly—nay, culpably, negligent in the discharge of their legitimate duties, and but for their omissions, the periodical untimely deaths without number could have been averted. One of the dirtiest and, for the matter of that unhealthiest part of the town is Bekapur in the Barabazar quarter of the town. The quarter is thickly studded with low lying kutcha built huts mostly inhabited by low class people who are generally poor and infamously dirty having no idea of sanitation but know how to live huddled together like so many dirty animals. Moreover, the spot, like many other in the town becomes a veritable hell during the rainy season as there is no outlet of surplus rain water. During other seasons it turns up one's stommach to enter the quarters on account of the horrible stench that issues permanently out of the innumerable cesspools which are never emptied of their foul waters. It is no wonder why these quarters should be the permanent breeding grounds of plague and cholera epidemics. Whenever these pests make their appearance it is primarily these quarters which are affected in the first instance, and it is from these places that the poison spreads out to others. Bekapur was denounced as unfit for human habitation by Mr. Silk, Sanitary Commissioner, during his last visit to this place, and although the Vice-Chairman's palatial house overlooks the denounced Bekapur, and although he has seen other filthiest parts of the town times without number, he is as sleepy as ever. Why was he so much anxious to retain his post if he knows he is utterly incapable of coping with the magnitude of his task? Everyone knows under what circumstances he was re-elected Vice-Chairman, and everyone expected that he would be more dutiful to his constituents in future; but matters go on drifting as helplessly as usual. The Municipality takes especial care in keeping one on two roads clean, but the lanes and bye-lanes, and for the mater of that the whole town remain as dirty and as unhealthy as ever. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is expected at Menghyr on the 5th proximo. Of course, euphemious and highly flattering memorials on behalf the Municipal and the District Boards, are in the course of preparation, but Sir Andrew Fraser is too old an official to be in the least impressed with such stale and hackneyed documents; and if His Honour takes a little trouble of visiting such quarters of the town such as Bekapur, Chowkbazar. Sarwanbazar (the last of which will be nearest to the place where his reception will be held), not to speak of other horrible places of this town, we dare say he will be justified in abolishing once for all such an important (sic) institution as the Municipality of Monghyr for deriliction of duty. However, we see, after all, a faint streak of hope in the otherwise thick darkness of despondency. Mr. C. E. Oldham, District Magistrate, has been recently appointed Chairman of the Municipality. He is known to possess a heart genuine for the good of the people. May we not hope that under his "regime" the Municipality will be awakened to a sense of responsibility, and the town will be rid of its plague spots?

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Vincent, Sessions Judge, decided only 2 or 3 cases during the last Criminal Sessions which commenced on the 4th instant. He left for Bhagalpur on Saturday last. The most important of the cases was one of dacoity in which 8 persons were hauled up by the police under section 395 I. P. C. It is curious to note that there were eight witnesses each to identify a dacoit. The learned Pleader for the defence Moulvi Nazir Hossain B. L., very boldly suggested to the court that the case was a police concoction, and he was prepared to prove this if he were allowed to see the police diary. The Judge naturally allowed it, and it was found that none of the witnesses had deposed before the police that he had identified his man. This was too much for the Judge who came down upon the investigating police Sub-Inspector and demanded an explanation from him which he could not offer. The Judge very warmly thanked the learned Pleader for the services done to justice and he acquitted the prisoners. There would have been a repetition of a Cuttack dacoity case but for the strong sense of justice of Mr. Vincent.

The opinions of the local Governments on the Police Commission's Report are being sent to the Government of India at Simla where they will be collated before any action will be taken.

The Madaranti Bridge on the Jetalsar-Veraval Extension of the Kathiawar Railways has been seriously damaged by floods. The third pier was entirely washed away, and two 40feet span girders were swept down the stream.

News has been received that the P. and O. Co.'s ss. "Tientsin," bound for Bombay, has put into Marmagoa harbour, a fire having broken out on the vessel. The "Tientsin" was on her way to Bombay from Japan laden with a cargo of coal and matches. It is surmised that the fire originated in the cargo of matches. The fire has been burning for several days, and owing to failure to extinguish it a fire-engine was despatched from Bombay on Saturday.

JUBBULPUR NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Jubbulpur, July 7.

Matters Municipal.

The re-election of the Municipal members for the Gulgulatal ward of which I wrote to you in my last was not a contested one. There were 7 candidates to contest 4 seats. After some consideration, 3 of the candidates retired and the rest were elected unopposed. The burning question which is now before the Municipal Committee is a proposal to substitute house-tax in place of latrine (conservancy) tax. It does not require any argument to show that house-tax would cause greater hardship and would affect seriously many persons than the latrine tax. The people have understood the baneful effect of the change and are making representations to the Municipal Committee. But 2 or 3 applications are not sufficient to produce any effect on persons wishing to force the change. The people of the city should make a strong and combined representation. It is also the duty of the members to support the cause of the people.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

During the last 2 months, there occurred many changes among the officials. Mr. Greany, who was a Small Cause Court Judge was appointed as a City Magistrate. Mr. Tarachand who was a senior sub-Judge took over charge of the Small Cause Court. Our popular City Superintendent of Police was, for reasons known to the higher police authority only, transferred to Nagpur and Nagpur City Superintendent was put in charge of our city police. Our new D. S. P. also comes from Nagpur. In this new regime the people are required to carry lanterns with them after 11 at night. If they fail to have a lantern they run the risk of being dragged to the police station. No authority is shown for such order.

A THEFT CASE.

This was a very sensational case among the European community. In this case, one European soldier of the Lancashire regiment was accused of theft of 2 handkerchiefs belonging to 2 European ladies of saugor. Theft was committed a month or two ago, when the accused was at saugor. The prosecution examined lots of witnesses but no direct evidence was given implicating the accused. The accused was therefore discharged. The court-room was thronged with Europeans.

A CHEATING CASE.

In this case a servant of Messrs. Kellner & Co., at Kutni Railway hotel, was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment for cheating the Company in respect of Ans. 4 only. The servant provided a passenger with a cup of coffee and did not credit the money in the Company's account book. The defence was that it was not his duty but of the clerk to issue cash-slip and enter money in account books.

AN UNDESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT.

Mr. Greany besides being a City Magistrate is also the Vice-president of the Muncipality. He tries Municipal cases and convicts in majority of cases. Surely he should not have been entrusted with the disposal of these cases as the Magistrate himself is interested in the prosecution as Vice-president.

Since Mr. Greany became the city Magistrate there have been many more convictions than they used to be in Mr. Ley's time. Mr. Ley is still here but he tries cases from Jubbulpur Tehsil. He is thought a good and just Magistrate by the people. But Mr. Greany has made an unfavourable impression on the people. They think that Mr. Greany is a convicting Magistrate. From his conduct during the trial of cases, it appears that he seems to act on presumption that the police version of the story is nothing but gospel truth and the story of the accused merely an invention. Does Mr. Greany really think that all police chalan cases are true cases or is he afraid to displease the executive?

A MURDER CASE.

Some 8 persons are standing their trial under 304-147 of I. P. code before the Sessions Judge of Jubbulpur. The murder was committed during a quarrel between two parties regarding the possession of a field near Shahpura G.I.P.R. Station 20 miles from this place. The field in dispute belongs to one Zhaolal, a boy of 14 or 15. His mother who has been living separate from him, without any right leased out that field to one of the accused. In March last, when the crop was standing, Zhaolal and his uncle and maternal uncle and other persons with labourers went to the field for cutting the crops. As soon as they commenced cutting the crops, the accused with many persons came to the field for preventing the boy and his relatives from cutting it. The accused said the field belonged to him and he was entitled to its crops. The boy and his relatives denied his title. On this, the quarrel ensued and free use of lathies was made by the parties. During this quarrel the boy's maternal uncle was hit in the head and died after some days from the etect of the injury. The Sessions Judge after examining some witnesses for the prosecution, adjourned the case till the 20th August.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CANTONMENT.

A reign of terror prevails in the cantonment owing to the way in which criminal justice is being administered here. The Magistrate is a military gentleman. Singing after the prohibited hour is punished by 8 days' imprsionment and other petty cases like this are also decided in that way. The misfortune is that there is no appeal against petty sentences. Nobody takes the trouble to go to the Judicial Commissioner for revision.

ANYONE who has ever given Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a trial will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.; Abdool Rahman; Abdool Karoom, Calcutta.

NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.

The special war correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph" (Mr. R. I. MacHugh) writing from Chu-Lien-Cheng, sends the following graphic description of the scene at the Japanese headquarters shortly after the memorable battle of the Yalu:—

The scene at the general's headquarters was an epitome of war. He was located in a large Chinese house with a great courtyard in the rear. The first thing that met my eye was a big stack of Russian rifles piled against the wall with fixed bayonets. I examined them and hardly one was without a blood-stain. Some of the weapons were splintered where they had been hit by bullets or fragments of shell. In one case a bullet had hit the wooden stock at the magazine. The hole where it entered was scarcely perceptible, but in piercing the cartridge-filled steel magazine it had expanded, and it must have caused a terrible wound upon the man who was holding it. At any rate, there was ghastly evidence on the stock to show what had been his fate. A pile of shells lay near the rifles, taken from one of the captured guns. The Russians, lost no fewer than twenty-eight as the result of the battle. As I looked I got a message from General Fuji, Chief of Staff to General Kuroki, that the Commander of the Japanese army wished to speak to the foreign correspondents. It was the first time that I had seen General Kuroki, and I hurried across the courtyard. General Fuji presented each of us in succession. When it came to my turn I found myself looking into the eyes of a man of middle height. His face was bronzed to almost a mahogany hue. A closely-cropped grey moustache covered the upper lip, but did not hide the stern mouth and firm chin below it. The eyes were dark, and had in them a half h[illegible]kle that reminded one a little o[illegible]s, and relieved the unusual ster[illegible]dness of the lower part of the fa[illegible]as a fine face with a look of power in it, the face I had almost expected to find on the man who had conceived the plan that had bridged the Yalu for Japan and who had not hesitated to send the flower of his country's arms against an almost impregnable position held by the finest fighting soldiers of Europe. The General was dressed in a loose-fitting dark blue uniform and he had a peaked cap on his head. His feet were thrust into slippers. He had been in the saddle all day and was tired, but he was all smiles and good nature. When I was presented to him he said he was sorry that it had been so long before he had been able to meet the foreign correspondents, but he had been very busily engaged, and had waited for that occasion before making our acquaintance.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Then occurred a dramatic incident. As we stood an officer of high rank, I was unable to learn his name, came galloping into the courtyard, his horse covered with foam and dust. Going up to the General he made a hurried salute, and then said a few words in Japanese that brought a look of intense pride and gratification into his commander's face, while the group of Staff officers smiled, and congratulated each other on the good news. I could see it was good news, and very good, though I knew not a word that was spoken. In a few moments General Fuji returned to the interested foreigners, and said: "We have just heard that the troops sent in pursuit of the enemy have captured twenty-eight guns, twenty officers, and several hundred men. The General has given permission for you to send forty words, instead of twenty, to Europe and America." We offered our congratulations anew, and then sat down to expand our messages to the extent of twenty more words. It had got dark by this time, and great camp-fires were built in the courtyard. The General and some of his Staff, amongst whom was Prince Kuni, sat down by one, and at the adjoining fire were the foreign correspondents, busily writing, while groups of officers and soldiers gathered round the others. It was a scene that Detaille might have painted. The scattered groups, smoking round the fires, the uniformed figures passing to and fro, the stacks of arms captured from the foe, gleaming in the ruddy glow of the leaping flames, the grotesque shadows playing on the quaint walls and roofs of the Chinese houses surrounding us, all combined to make up a scene that impressed itself on the memory. And then there was the thought of the great battle we had just witnessed to give our imaginations room for play. As we sat there was added the finishing touch to a memorable scene. The Russian prisoners, and wounded men on stretchers, began to come in. As the prisoners came up they were questioned by some member of the Staff, who could speak Russian. One of the first I saw a trumpeter of Cossacks—a merry, waggish-looking fellow, whose eye had a twinkle in it even in the depressing circumstances in which he found himself. He stood at attention, and saluted with punctilious precision whenever he was addressed, but his eye roved about with the utmost self-possession and I thought that he would be a clever questioner who would get much useful information out of him The Staff thought so too, apparently, for the trumpter was soon sent off to other quarters, probably to his great relief.

The Lucknow Museum is the repository selected for the iron tripod of supposed Grecian origin, which was excavated from the bed of [illegible] river near Allahabad during the [illegible] sinking the wells for the piers of the new railway bridge.

At a meeting of the Bombay University. Senate, a proposal was carried revising the existing curricula in Mathematics for the Matriculation and previous examinations. It was agreed that the curricula were behind the times, and those now sanctioned are almost the same as those prescribed at Cambridge.

Mr. Crisholm, of the 15th Hussars shot two leopards in one night last month, close to his quarters in Kailana. He shot alone early in the evening, and not thinking he had hit it, remained where he was; in about an hour he had another shot, and wounded a leopard, which at once made a spring for his tree, fortunately Mr. Crisholm had his revolver by him, with which he despatched the beast, and then coming down he found he had killed two instead of one, as he thought.

INDIAN NOTES.

RAVAGES OF LOCUSTS IN POONA.

The locusts, which recently were playing sad havoc with trees, and vegetation in and around Poona, are still to be seen carrying on their work of devastation in different parts of the District. The western portion of the District is stated to be pretty free from them at present, but, with the exception of Sirur, the eastern half of the District is suffering more or less from the inroads made by these voracious insects.

FIBRE INDUSTRY.

A Trievandrum correspondent writes:—Besides the plantain fibre industry which has become very popular, as is evident from the frequent demand made both for plantain fibre fabrics and the machine for extracting fibre, fibres from pineapple (Ananas Sativa) and areca nut (Areca Catechu) have been successfully extracted by Mr. Narayana Pillar. A piece of cloth has been woven out of the former fibre which is elastic, stronger and hence more durable than the plantain fibre, and finer. The fibre from the areca nut which resembles wool was made into a piece of carpet, and it has been proved that over fabrics too can easily made out of this fibre.

PUBLICATION OF SANSKRIT MSS.

Some time ago I gave, says a Travancore correspondent, particulars of a scheme by which all the Sanskrit MSS. in the Palace Library of His Highness the Maharaja are being published. The first work taken in hand was a religious one, being a collection of verses on Bhakti or Devotion, composed by one of the previous Maharajas of Travancore. That being finished another work, which is a commentary on all Granthas written on the subject of Vyakarana or Grammar, is being published. It is an exhaustive and voluminous book, the authorship of which is ascribed to His Highness Rama Varma, Maharaja of Travancore, who reigned from 1004 M. E. to 1022 (1829-1846), a musician and Sanskrit scholar. Besides these, the Palace Library of Sanskrit MSS. contains many other original compositions by the previous sovereigns of Travancore, all of which will be published, though it will take not less than quarter of a century to publish the MSS. now selected by the Valia Koil Thampuran and the Principal of the Sanskrit College.

WILD DOGS IN SOUTH COORG.

Says the South Coorg correspondent of the Madras Mail": Lately wild dogs have been seen on several occasions hunting through outlying estates through the day, and in one instance they chased in a family of wild pigs and got hold of some of them quite near a set of coolie lines. The squealing and grunting of the afflicted piggies soon brought a gang of coolies to the rescue, who drove off the dogs, and secured some fresh pork for their own delectation. These wild dogs are variously known amongst Kurumbers and Canarese in the district as "ken nie" (red dog) "card nie" (jungle dog) "bertag nie" (shikar dog) and "sheil nie," (whistling dog, the two first being the commonest designations and the last name no doubt due to the low whistling-whinning kind of noise that they make when hunting or calling to one another. They also make another short snapping yeh!yeh!kind of noise when feeding or startled. They are finffe looking, bold fellows or startled. They are fine looking, bold fellows and trot off with a very independent nonchalant air, so very different to all other wild animals.

PERFORMING BIRDS.

A man from Lahore is exhibiting half a dozen birds which have been skilfully trained to do some really marvellous feats. A sparrow threads glass beads with his beak and cleverly imitates the drawing of water from wells and emptying the contents of the bucket. An old parrot plays the part of a clown, and on receiving a small rod in his beak, it turns any number of somersaults. But another parrot is to my mind the most intelligtnt of the whole lot. Pieces of cardboard with the numbers 1 to 10 written on them are thrown on the ground, and if the parrot is asked to pick up any of the numbers it never makes a mistake. It was asked to fetch No. 30, and it picked up the ten pieces of card-board one by one only to throw them down at once and so he went through the whole range of them repeating the operation several times, and desisted only when it was told that No. 30 was not there. A number of coins of various denominations were thrown on the ground and the parrot every time picked up the coin that was asked for. There is also a "pailwan" parrot, which swings with his beak a slender "club" with highted torches at both ends, and shoots arrows from a blow. There are two other parrots which perform clever tricks.

HOW TO CATCH CROWS.

The latest fashion of catching crows, says the "Journal," comes from Italy, and seems worth while giving a trial. A number of fair-sized paper bags of a conical shape are made by Italian farmers. They smear the inside of these bags with glue and put some tempting morsel within to lattract the crow, whose appetite is seemingly as voracious in Italy as it is in India. These paper bags are then thrown about the fields, from which the farmers wish to keep the crows. The natural curiosity of the crow is well satisfied at finding a tempting scrap of bad meat inside a bag, and he instinctively puts his head in to sample the same. It is just here that the trouble begins for the crow, because glue has a nasty habit of sticking to everything, and everybody with whom it comes in contact. As soon as the crow finds that he has been reluctantly fitted with the latest style in blind hats he flies upwards in a straight line to an immense height, but always returns to the same spot or within a dozen yards of the spot whence he started. In this befogged and behatted state, the bird is at the mercy of the farmer, who generally despatches him with a stick or any other handy weapon. I leave it to my readers to try this experiment, always provided they write and tell me how it works.

CHOLERA MORBUS has lost its terrors in the home where a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is kept. It never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.; Abdool Rahman; Abdool Karoom, Calcutta.

RAVAGES BY ELEPHANTS.

Elephants have been at their old games in South Coorg doing much damage to cultivation and outlying coffee estates. In one instance a tusker pulled down a disused cattle shed, even going so far as to pull out the posts which had supported the roof and to fling them about. This was within a hundred yards of the Bungalow. The owner was unfortunately from home. The boy, however, bravely fired snipe shot from the safe vantage ground of the bungalow verandah, and he flatters himself that he made that old Proboscidian "feel sick." These old tuskers are no use to any one, as they cannot be caught and tamed, and they do much damage and are frequently a source of danger and yet they are most strictly preserved.

A FAMINE FOOD.

"Sal" fruits are eaten throughout Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and in the United Provinces they are commonly used as a famine food owing to the case with which the seeds can be obtained. Eaten raw the seeds bring on sickness with often fatal results, and it is only by prolonged boiling that they may be safely used. Recognizing its possibilities as food in famine time, Mr. O. Reinherz, late officiating Curator of the Indian Museum, has made an investigation, and his report is printed in No. 5 of the Agricultural Ledger. He has arrived at the conclusion that sal in its raw state is a very poor food and dangerous when taken in large quantities. It closely resembles acorns in its effect on the system, and Mr. Reinherz believes that it would be found to be poisonous to stock if inquiries were made. In the Ranchi district the people boil the sal with wood ashes, and this has the effect of rendering the astringent substance of the sal soluble when it is poured off with the waste water. A similar result is obtained by boiling the sal in water containing one thousand part of caustic soda. By pouring off the water about one half of the weight of the seeds remains and a fairly nourishing and perfectly safe food is the result.

A SENSATIONAL DEFAMATION SUIT.

A case of defamation, which has excited considerable interest, came before a Divisional Bench of the Chief Court of the Punjab recently on an appeal by the Local Government against an order of acquittal by Mr. H. A. Sams, Magistrate of the First class, Amritsar, and the accused is one Gaina, reported to be a gambler of that city. The facts and events leading up to the alleged libel are as follows: Among other gambling houses in Amritsar that of the Patrangs (silk dyers, and that of the Gilla Bhangis (residents of Gilla Bhangi stand out prominently. The latter had for some time ceased to have a separate existence and had joined funds and forces with the Patrangs, but the two parties do not always seem to have been on the best of terms. Quarrels and fights were frequent, and on such occasions both parties would in turn give information to the police or appear in the Courts against each other. Gaina was a leading man among the Gilla Bhangis. There had been several police raid, and one, out of which the present case has arisen, took place on the night of the 29th October, 1902, at the time of the "Dwali." The Patrang gambling house was raided by Mr. Reid, District Superintendent of Police, on information given by one of the Gilla Bhangi party. Several gamblers were arrested, and on the next day some Patrangs met some Gilla Bhangis in the bazar, and suspecting or knowing that they had caused the raid started a fight in which several men on both sides received injuries. Inspector Safdar Jang thereupon arrested a number of both parties on a charge of rioting. Gaina was one of the men charged with grievous hurt, and in his defence he alleged that this was a trumped up case got up against him by Inspector Safdar Jang, and the motive, he said, was that he had been instrumental in bringing about a police raid and the Inspector was vexed with him for doing so, because the Inspector had been receiving Rs. 300 a month from the Patrangs on condition that their gambling house was left alone by the police. On these imputations Inspector Safdar Jang filed a complaint against Gaina under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and after a very lengthy trial the Magistrate acquitted Gaina, holding that he had substantiated his allegations. Against this order of acquittal the Local Government appeal to the Chief Court and the appeal was heard by a Divisional Bench, composed of the Hon. Sir William Clark, Chief Judge, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chatterji. Messrs. Turner, acting Government Advocate, Grey and Ganpat Rai, advocates, appeared in support of the appeal, and Messrs. Beechy and Gurcharan Sing, advocates, appeared for Gaina. After hearing the arguments for several days the learned Judges declined to interfere.

PABNA NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Pabna, July 10.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

"The Bench and the Bar" question has been very satisfactorily solved here through the intervention of our popular Magistrate and Commissioner. If you Mr. Editor are not loved by the Power that be, you are at least dreaded by them a little. It is believed here that on the publication of Mr. Esknander Ali's matter in your paper, the authorities ordered an enquiry to be made and report to be submitted. As a result of that the offending Dy. Magistrate has apologised to the pleader offended and through him the whole Bar. This is no doubt a right move in the right direction. We are thankful to the authorities for having solved this problem, to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned, but as to the Dy. Magistrate concerned, we pray Government will have a sharp eye upon him, so that he may not go wrong again in future. Already he has made himself very unpopular within short time of his stay in our midst. And the way in which he does his business here can scarcely reflect any credit on him or the authorities under whom he works.

A RUMOUR.

Rumour has it, that all the District and Sessions Judges, Assistant and Additional Judges have been ordered by the High Court to do their business by putting on an Alpaca gown with Barrister's collar over a black coat. We do not know whether this is a fact, and if it is, it does not affect the public much.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AT FARIDPUR.

HIS HONOR'S REPLY.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor replied as follows to the addresses presented to him at Faridpur on the 5th July by the People's Association and the Municipality:—

Gentlemen,—The object of my visit here to-day is mainly to see the local institutions especially the jail; to have an opportunity of meeting some of the leading residents of the district, making their acquaintance and talking matters over with them; and to discuss certain questions with the Collector before he leaves the district. The time at my disposal has been short but it has been fully occupied. I thank you for the addresses which you have presented to me; and I shall very briefly reply in respect of the several points which you have raised.

The first question to which you refer is the proposal to extend the Faridpur Branch Railway to Bhanga, a distance of about 30 miles. The object of your proposal is to secure the further development of the district and to obviate administrative difficulties and inconveniences. Your late Commissioner, Mr. Savage and your Collector Mr. De laid this matter before me some months ago. Both of them strongly supported the proposal; for both of them would have desired to see the administration of the district facilitated. I consulted the railway authorities regarding the proposal; and I found that they did not view the project favourably. The traffic officers were of opinion that the extension would not be of much use unless carried on to Bhairamganj or Madaripur, which would take it into an area, the traffic from which should find its cheapest and most convenient outlet in Khulna. My own advisers in the Public Works Department expressed the opinion that, in view of the improvement of the Beel route, a railway in this part of Faridpur would be quite unsuited to the trade requirements of the district. If the railway were an extension of the broad gauge system to Bhanga, it might secure considerably more traffic than a light railway would, because the break of gauge would be obviated; but cost of such an extension would be obviated; but the cost of such an extension would be quite prohibitive. After full consideration of the case, I regret that I cannot hold out any hope to you that the extension you propose, will be carried out at any rate in the immediate future.

Another point which is alluded to in the address of the People's Association is the proposal to establish a Sub-division at Gopalganj. I am glad that you have brought this subject before me; and it will receive my careful attention. I have already spoken to Mr. Savage, your late Commissioner, and to Mr. De, your Collector, on the subject; and the view which they take is decidedly favourable to your proposal. I have endeavoured to obtain all the information possible on the subject; and on that information I am decidedly inclined to accept the view of your Collector, that the District will not be adequately or efficiently administered until you have a Sub-division established at Gopalganj. It is necessary to relieve the pressure of work in the Madaripur Sub-division, and also in the Suddar Sub-division; and to this end it is desirable that a new Sub-division should be formed as you propose. But what I regard as even a more serious argument in favour of your proposal is that it is really impossible that that part of the District should receive the attention which it undoubtedly requires unless and until a Sub-division is formed there. I need not say that there are many demands upon the Provincial revenues at the present time, and that it is necessary carefully to consider how the proposal is to be financed. All that I can do at present is to say that I thoroughly concur in the desirability or even in the necessity of the proposal and that I shall carry it out as soon as I possibly can.

I am afraid that the project for opening out of the Chandana river is not a feasible one; and so far as my information goes after considerable effort to enquire into the matter I am forced to conclude that the description which you give of the condition of the Thanas of Baliakandi Pangsa and Bhusna is a somewhat exaggerated picture. Your Collector also informs me that he thinks that nothing can reasonably be done to open out this river. The work is so difficult as to be absolutely impracticable. I am inclined to accep his view. I shall not however, dismiss this proposal in a summary way, but shall comply with your request to have further and careful enquiry made before finally deciding about it.

The other matters referred to in your address do not require any very special reference. I am glad to see the cordial acknowledgement which you make of the assistance which you have received from Government in several branches of your work. You indicate also the interest which you take in questions which are receiving the careful and even anxious consideration of the Government. I am glad that your attention should also be turned to them. You show readiness to co-operate with the Government in the work of industrial and agricultural improvement and I trust that your agricultural institutions and mela may fall in with the scheme which I have under consideration for having a Central Agricultural Association at Calcutta wih local associations throughout the Province.

I am very gratified also to find that you have shown in this district great liberality, both at Faridpur and in the interior, in the establishment and support of hospitals. Mr. De informs me that he is very anxious to complete the work which he has begun in improving the hospital at Faridpur. He states that you have very liberally assisted him in his efforts, but that he still wants a thousand rupees to enable him to complete the plans, which in consultation with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, he has formed. He has asked me to give him a thousand rupees to enable him to see his work in respect of this institution complete before he leaves the district. When a man has been so long in the district, and has done such good work as Mr. De has done, it is not a great matter to accede to his request; and I have therefore made the grant of one thousand rupees which he asked for. It has been very gratifying to me to see how have co-operated with your Collector during these last few years; and I congratulate you on having had with you so long one who has identified himself so thoroughly with the interests of the district. I am sure that you will follow Mr. De to his new sphere of activity with your best wishes for his continued success in his work.

INDIGENT INDIA.

DRAIN OF THE "HOME CHARGES."

The "London Daily News" has the following:—

Two Indian Blue Books, of the usual optimistic character, made their appearance at the end of last week, the first being the Indian Budget Statement for 1904-5, and the second dealing with the "Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India" in 1902-3.

In 1903-4 there was a realised surplus of £2,711,200, revenue being £83,067,800 and expenditure £80,356,600. For 1904-5 a revenue of £80,148,600 and an expenditure of £79,229,900 is estimated for, allowing for a surplus of £918,700. For years past the surplus has been underestimated. Thus for 1903-4 the surplus budgeter for was only £948,700, whereas £2,711,200 was realised. The effect of such large surpluses, as Dr. Asutosh Mukhapadhyaya pointed out to the Legislative Council, is to stimulate wasteful "special grants." Surely it should be possible to make closer estimates and relieve taxation. It is not a difficult thing to create a surplus of prosperous appearance by keeping taxation at an undue level.

The Tibet expedition is likely in the coming year to absorb the greater part of £1,000,000—already £500,000 has been spent. With all the publicity which has been given to the subject, it is doubtful if many people realise that the poverty-stricken millions of India—to some 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 of whom the fare of a British workhouse inmate represents an undreamed of standard of luxury—are paying for the Tibet folly.

THE DRAIN UPON INDIA.

The main feature of the commerce of India is the great excess of exports, which amounts to about £18,000,000 per annum. The usual attempts to disguise the true economic significance of this drain upon India's resources are made in the financial statement. It is amusing to read that the official figures "entirely dispose of the erroneous assumption that India is paying far more than she receives under the three heads of imported goods, imported investment securities, and payment abroad of budgeted Government sterling charges." This delightful way of putting it begs the whole question of the "Home Charges." The point which is not met is whether India ought to be mulcted by us in the £18,000,000 of home charges. So far as they consist of interest upon borrowed capital there is no dispute, but no self-governing colony would admit the equity of many of the remaining charges, and any attempt on our part to make such levies upon Canada or Australia would promptly bring about a dissolution of partnership. That is the true test of the nature of part of the military effective charges, the whole of the non-effective charges, and, of course, the cost of the India Office in Whitehall.

Moreover, we have to remember that every pound which we unjustly draw from India represents half the average annual income of one of our Indian fellow-subjects, whereas to us it is but the average income of one week.

THE MILITARY BURDEN.

Under the heading "Army Services," we find the following statement:

We still pursue our aim of increasing the efficiency of our defensive military forces . . . . . I give the figures of net expenditure during the last five years:

	£
1900-1	14,265,525
1901-2	14,786,342
1902-3	16,221,402
1903-4	16,784,100
1904-5 (Budget estimate)	18,215,000

The recent heavy increase of expenditure is in itself very regrettable. I can only say that the advice of the most expert military authorities shows it to be inevitable, and that it is small as compared with the charges accepted by other Powers whose presistent and deliberate advance towards our Indian frontier obliges us to take precautionary measures.

A most disingenuous statement. So far from giving extra defence to India, we for three years deliberately weakened the Indian garrison by withdrawing 30,000 troops for the Boer war. Also, in that period we locked up in South Africa the greater part of our Army. What move was made towards India in that period? What advantage was taken of our difficulties? On the other hand, what are we doing at this moment? Wasting the revenues of a plague and famine-stricken land upon the Tibet expedition—making military movements in Central Asia while Russia is engaged in the Far East.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor in his recent address to the Society of Arts, in referring to the Indian military burden, said:

Already this amounts to the whole of the land revenue.

And, referring to methods for improving the condition of the poor cultivators, said:

Important as these are, especially the development of irrigation, I have little doubt that the reduction of the land revvenue by 25 or 30 per cent. . . . would be of far more value.

There is no prospect of reducing Indian taxation while the cost of the Army mounts year by year, while India is made to relieve the British taxpayer of the payment of millions per annum, and while a military bureaucracy continues the policy of frontier adventure.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also happily surprised me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps and stopped the diarrhoea, it never caused constipation. I always take a bottle of it with me when travelling.—H. C. Hartman, Anamosa, Iowa, U. S. A. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.; Abdool Rahman; Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

A TOY-SHOP IN THE CLOUDS

A correspondent of a Lahore paper, writing on the 31st June, makes the following statement concerning the recent unparalleled hail-storm which occurred near Karnal, India:—

Starting at 3.46 p.m. on Tuesday, a most extraordinary shower of hail was witnessed in parts of the Karnal District. At the village of Jundla, eight miles from Karnal, the hail-shower lasted eight minutes, but in that time I saw the most fantastic-shaped stones, I have ever seen, or heard described. Clearly they were conglomerate. The smaller component stones could be easily noticed, forming the most quaint-shaped larger blocks. There were horse-shoes, fishes, birds with folded wings, bells, medlars, cones, joined by their vertices, and by their bases, pine-cones, thistles, and numerous other shapes indescribable. One of the largest I measured was fashioned like a play-toy China cock, we frequently see in bazaars, which have a thickened base concealing a whistle. The largest diameters taped 3¼ and 3½ inches. Another shaped like a thistle circumscribed 6¼ inches, its length being 3½ inches. All the conglomerate pieces had melted somewhat in their descent, smooth indentations being worked into them. The largest single stones were not over an inch in diameter. There were not many such."

This singularly interesting display resulting from the pranks of the elementals in the upper air, reminds us of the marvellous discovery made by Professor Tyndall, so many years ago, which we here copy from "Isis Unveiled:"

It is not so long since Professor Tyndall ushered us into a new world, peopled with airy shapes of the most ravishing beauty.

"The discovery consists," he says, "in subjecting the vapo[illegible]ile liquids to the action of conce[illegible]ight, or to the concentrated be[illegible] electric light." The vapours of c[illegible]tes, iodides, and acids are subjected to the action of the light in an experimental tube, lying horizontally, and so arranged that the axis of the tube and that of the parallel beams issuing from the lamp are coincident. The vapours form clouds of gorgeous tints, and arrange themselves into the shapes of vases, of bottles and cones, in nests of six or more; of shells, of tulips, roses, sunflowers, leaves, and of involved scrolls. "In one case," he tells us, "the cloud-bud grew rapidly into a serpent's head; a mouth, was formed, and from the cloud a cord of cloud resembling a tongue was discharged."

Finally, to cap the climax of marvels, "once it positively assumed the form of a fish, with eyes, gills, and feelers. The twoness of the animal form was displayed throughout, and 'no disk, coil, or speck existed on one side that did not exist on the other.' "

From the foregoing one is led to conclude that the ether is peopled with shadowy forms that, under certain conditions, are made visible. The wondrously beautiful frost-forms (chiefly of ferns and tropical foliage) that appear on window-panes and other smooth surfaces, in very cold weather, afford another most interesting subject of study for the philosophic nature-student and the occultist.—"Theosophist."

The other day a young woman was sentenced by the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad to imprisonment till the rising of Court for attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself into a well in the Cantonments. She had her arm broken and was otherwise badly hurt, and hence the light punishment meted out.

We learn that the Pusa Agricultural College will not be ready for opening till the beginning of next year, and now the selection of the staff is proceeding and rules for admission, etc., are being drawn up. These will be made public in due course. In the meanwhile Mr. Mollison is arranging for the starting of Agricultural farms and the lands are being brought under water for the commencement of experimental cultivation.

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3. R. NEWGENT, L. R. C. P. R. S. (Edin), says :)—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm, for obstinate Gonorrhœa, has been proved to be only medicine that will effectively cure the patients and fulfil which is clamed for it.

2. DR. K. P. GUPTA, Col., I. M. S., M. A., M. D, F. R. C. S. (Edin.) D. Sc. (Cambridge,) P. H. D. (Cantab.), late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc., says:—". . . Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhœa. . . . and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease."

4. DR. B. K. BOSE, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., say:—"I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhœa with success."

5. DR. U. GUPTA, M. D., C. 'M. (Edin.), F. C. S. (London), etc., says:—". . . I tried R. Laugin&. Co's Healing Balm, and found it a really very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhœa."

6. DR. G. C. BEZ BARUA, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), F. L. P. (Glasgow) and L. M., etc., late Civil Surgeon, British Guiana, says:—". . . Healing Balm is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-Urinary tract and it acts like charm."

7. DR. R. G. KARE L. R. C. P., (Edin.), Secretary, Calcutta Medical School, says:—". . . Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhœa."

8. DR. T U. AHMED, M. B., C. M. L. S. A., (London), His Majesty's Vice-Consul, says:—". . I can recommend this Healing Balm strongly to the suffering public."

9. DR. R. MONIER, M. [illegible] (Edin.), Resident Surgeon, Park Street, Government Charitable Dispensary, says—". . [illegible] was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhœa and was found successful.

10. DR. R. A. FERMIE L. R. C. P. & S. etc, says:—". . . I used Healing Balm for Gonorrhœa in a number of my patients and found it very efficacious."

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