REG. NO. 59

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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VOL XXXVI CALCUTTA, SUNDAY JUNE 4 1905. NO. 45

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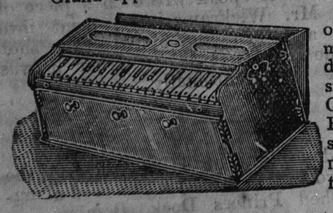

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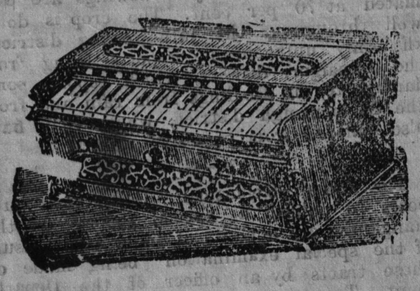

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who has studied both European and Indian Chemistry and has got some knowledge in testing the medicine properties of drugs and Pharmaceutical preparations, and on exmining our VIGOR PILLS, writes to us that

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

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

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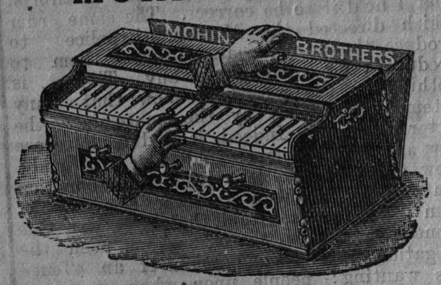

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PLEASE LOOK AT THE SPELLING
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Mohin flute 3 octave 3 steps F to F	—	Rs. 35
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Is cured by a persistent use of our World-renowned KESHRANJAN OIL, By a regular use for toilet purpose, it will stop falling hair, remove crust, scales and dandruff, sooth irritated itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles; supply the hair-roots with energy and nourishment and make the hair grow upon a healthy scalp in a luxuriant manner. Millions of India's best people—the aristocracy and the gentry and ladies of respectable household, use our KESHRANJAN OIL for toilet and medical purposes. Write for "Keshranjan Diary" which contains thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

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

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

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

INDIA HOUSE.

To The Editor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mofussil News.

Haripur (Pubna), May 30.

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

CONTRACTED NEURALGIA DURING THE WAR.

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

KHULNA FOREST CASE REFERENCE.

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

Mr. B. C. Mitra Esqr., C. S., Sessions Judge, Khulna, in submitting the records of the case, Emperor vs. Misser Ali Shaik and others, (Sec. 25, Act VII. of 1878) to the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, Calcutta, wrote as follows under date, Jessore, the 1st December, 1904:—

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

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

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

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

"(3). The accused were not given reasonable opportunities to defend themselves, either by the obtainment of legal assistance or by the production of witnesses. The Magistrate is, no doubt, quite positive to the contrary; but, admittedly, as the Magistrate's remarks show, it is the vicarious memory of the Magistrate's Peshkar that is responsible for that position. The undoubted circumstances appearing on the record prove with reasonable certainty that the accused were precluded by them from properly defending themselves. The trial was admittedly held on a Forest steamer at Sarankhola whose distance from the District or any Sub-Divisional Headquarters does not appear. Though summonses were served upon the accused on the 13th September (the case being fixed for the 18th), yet they were then at their houses in the District of Backergunge, and not in their temporary forest residence, which, according to the Magistrate, is 5 miles from the place of trial; and it was through the Sub-Divisional Officer of Perozepur that the processes were served; and what is of more immediate importance to the present issue, the Morrelgunj police had orders to "produce them." The "perwana" on the Morrelgunj police was issued on the 8th September. I sent for that "perwana" and the return to it showing how it was executed; but the Magistrate reports that they are not forthcoming. But so far is clear, that though the case properly belonged to Bagirhat, the District Magistrate in spite of his other absorbing pre-occupations, took upon himself the trial of it, and this fact and the urgency of the case were duly notified to the Deputy Magistrate of Perozepur upon the summonses he was requested to serve. It may be safely held that the same was due with the Morrelgunj police upon whom the District Magistrate, as their immediate superior, had more hold than upon the Perozepur Deputy Magistrate. The petitioners allege that simultaneously with the service of summons upon them, they were arrested by the police—of course, they can not say of what place—and were kept in boat in custody of constables, till they were produced before the Magistrate at the time of the trial. To this the only answer which that officer gives it that he is not aware of the men being in police custody: which, no doubt, is true. The petitioners' version is so entirely consistent with the expected result of the Magistrate's order, and so utterly inconsistent, in the face of that order, with any other state of things, that I hold it to be correct. The same order which directed the Morrelgunj police to produce the accused, also directed them to produce their witnesses if any. There is nothing on the record to show that any attempt was made by the police in the latter direction. Indeed, it is difficult to see how any such attempt could have been made. How could the police arrest—for production can hardly mean anything else—people, even if the accused said that they were his witnesses: people against whom even the allegation of the commission of an offence was wanting: people upon whom no summonses had been ordered or served? It, therefore, comes to this, that the men were taken charge of by the police immediately after the superflous summons-serving, and produced, at the time of trial before the Magistrate, at Sarankhola. How could they avail themselves of legal assistance? How could they produce witnesses? No doubt, the learned pleader for the petitioners meant only to be facetious in the Brobdingnagian way when he declared that the only way in which the accused, in a summary trial held in the recesses of the Soonderbuns, could make their defence, would be to call jackals as witnesses, and engage howling tigers as lawyers; but the exaggerations of advocacy apart, enough appears from the sober undeniable facts on record to justify the inference that the accused were, as a matter of result of the Magistrate's orders, seriously handicapped in their defence to the point of having to go without it. In any case, the Magistrate proceeded in a different manner with the prosecution. On the 6th September, he ordered summonses to be served upon the prosecution witnesses who are all men of the Forest Department, one being the Forester, and the other two, boatmen, and who could be easily produced by the Deputy Conservator of Forests; while he ordered the police to produce defence witnesses, whatever that may mean. If both parties had been asked to produce their own witnesses, and the accused merely summoned, left free, and not ordered to be produced by the police, the matter would have been quite different.

"(5). The above three grounds relate to the "illegality" of the trial and the conviction. There are other circumstances, appearing on the record, pointing to the "impropriety" connected with certain salient aspects of the case. (I) In the usual course of things, the case would have gone to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bagirhat, for trial. It is not the contention that the District Magistrate can not himself try any case he chooses. But the manner in which the usual course was interrupted calls for notice. The endorsement, which, even, is unauthenticated) on the report addressed to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bagirhat, and below the memo dated the 5th, September, of Sir Henry Farington, "the Magistrate will kindly try this case at Sarankhola on the 18th." is clearly responsible, as the Magistrate's order of the following day shows, for the Magistrate's decision as to the officer who was to try the case, as to the place where he was to try it, as to the time when he was to try it. It was not a case in which a local trial was expedient, as it is for trial of bad livelihood cases. Nor was it a case in which local inspection was necessary. I do not say that the suggestion as to time and place, made by the prosecuting officer, as the Deputy Conservator admittedly was, was made with a view to deprive the accused of legal assistance. But there is no doubt that it had that effect; and the impression, however groundless, that is likely to be created, is that the Magistrate mindful of the conveniences of the prosecution, and heedless of the defence, was led to act in the way he did. If prosecutor had made a petition in court, and the Magistrate after hearing the other side, had come to his decision, no exception to it could have been taken. But judicial order on one sided departmental suggestions, and made behind the back of the party affected by them, can hardly claim to be proper. (2). The trial of an accused person, under the shadow and shelter of the prosecution, is hardly likely to inspire confidence. An alleged forest offence, tried on board a forest steamer, with a high forest official conducting the prosecution, and under circumstances of time and place adjusted to that official's convenience, and of his—I should not, perhaps, say dictation, but—unquestionably accepted choosing, is not exactly a spectacle calculated to re-assure the accused of impartial justice. I do not, by this, mean, in the slightest degree, to cast any reflection upon the impartiality of the Magistrate, or the honesty of the prosecution. To both I am prepared to give their full share of credit for zeal and devotion to duty according to their light. I am only referring to how it would strike the accused and the mass of the unconcerned and on-looking public. In support of the above two grounds, I venture to refer to the opinion expressed by the High Court on more occasions than one, that next only to impartial administration of justice is the due appreciation of the importance of the principle that care should be taken to see that people feel that justice is impartially administered.

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

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

REGISTRATION REPORT OF ASSAM.

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

NO COMPETITION.

The uniform success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the relief and cure of bowel complaints both in children and adults has brought it into almost universal use, so that it is practically without a rival, and as everyone who has used it knows, is without an equal. Sold by*
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M tters Commercial

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H.H. the Raja of Chamba, Lahore, notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow on the Pangi Pass, 14,000 feet high, has passed over it and reached Pangi on the 22nd quite safely. Nobody else could pass before him. In respect of physical health he is exceptional among the Indian Princes.

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

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. J. R. Das, Barrister, has been appointed Law Lecturer at Rangoon College.

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

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

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

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

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

Deaths reported from plague during the week ending 20th May in the N. W. P. including all Municipal towns.—Jullundur 2,024, Hoshiarpur 686, Gurdaspur 1,350, Sialkot 1,493, Ludhiana 1,349, Lahore 4,419, Ambala 450, Ferozepore 754, Amritsar 2,183, Gujrat 1,373, Jhang 121, Gujranwala 2,154, Rawalpindi 35, Shahpur 208, Karnal 609, Gurgaon 474, Hissar 456, Rohtak 966, Jhelum 29, Delhi 326, Montgomery 61, Dera Ghazi Khan 7, and Lyallpur 116; Patiala State 1,616 Kapurthala State 240, Maler Kotla State 31, Jhind State 65, Kalsia 30, Faridkot State 29, Nabha State 442, and Pataudi State 18. Total for the Province 24,214. Total for the corresponding week of the previous year 21,295.

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

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

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

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4, 1905.

THE TABLES TURNED UPON GOVERNMENT.

KHULNA FOREST CASES.

It may be in the recollection of the reader that in repry to a question of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, based upon an article in this journal, relating to the notorious forest cases in Khulna, the Government of Bengal denied the truth of some of our statements. Hitherto we were not in a position to controvert the attitude taken up by the authorities as we could not lay our hands on the necessary official papers in this connection, but now that we have secured them we shall show that it was not our statements, but those of the Government, which were incorrect.

One of the questions put to the Government by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose was that, whether it was true that forest cases had been tried "without giving any opportunity to the accused persons to defend themselves?"

The reply of the Government was: "It is not true that these accused persons have not been given opportunities of defending themselves."

We however repeat that, it is true that accused persons were *not* given opportunities of defending themselves, and we are surprised that a responsible member on behalf of the Government was led to take upon himself the risky task of accusing us or making false statements without being sure of his own facts.

The particular case upon which the question was asked was that of Emperor vs. Misser Ali Shaik and 6 others under Section 25 of the Forest Act. They were charged by a forest officer with having illicitly removed some Sundaree wood poles. When we noticed this case we had not all the facts before us. But, from a copy of the Reference to the High Court, submitted by the Sessions Judge of Khulna, which is published elsewhere, it will be seen that not only were a number of gross illegalities committed by the Khulna authorities under the influence of the Forest Officers, but the accused were worried and harassed in a terrible manner, and they were at last tried in the jungles, apparently far from human habitation, and then convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

As regards the assertion of the Government that, it was not true that the accused were given no opportunities of defending themselves, it is quite at variance with the finding of the Sessions Judge. Indeed, the latter has corroborated our statements in every particular in his Reference. This is what he says:—

"The accused were not given reasonable opportunities to defend themselves, either by the obtainment of legal assistance or by the production of witnesses. . . . . The undoubted circumstances appearing on the record prove with reasonable certainty that the accused were precluded by them from properly defending themselves."

The Sessions Judge does not stop here. After referring to the harassing manner in which the accused were dragged into the midst of a wilderness, full of ferocious beasts from their homes in another district, the Sessions Judge thus graphically describes the obstacle thrown in the way of these unfortunate men in securing proper help for defending themselves:—

"How could they avail themselves of legel assistance? How could they produce witnesses? No doubt, the learned pleader for the petitioners meant only to be facetious in the Brobdingnagian way when he declared that the only way in which the accused in a summary trial held in the recesses of the Soonderbuns, could make their defence, would be to call jackals as witnesses, and engage howling tigers as lawyers; but the exaggerations of advocacy apart, enough appears from the sober undeniable facts on record to justify the inference that the accused were, as a matter of result of the Magistrate's orders, seriously handicapped in their defence to the point of having to go without it."

So the trial was held in the recesses of the Sunderbuns where the only witnesses the accused could cite for their defence were the laughing hyenas and the only lawyers they could engage were the howling tigers! "How could they avail themselves of legal assistance under such circumstances?" asks the Sessions Judge in wonderment. If the Government had taken the trouble of sending for this Reference of the Sessions Judge of Khulna, when replying to the interpellation, based upon our article, it would not have placed itself in this false position. In fairness to ourselves, and in order to show that it is always ready to acknowledge an error when it has committed one, we trust, the Government will take an early opportunity of declaring that it did us an injustice when it said that our statement was not true. It is also due to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose to bring the facts stated in this article to the notice of the Government, thereby absolving himself and ourselves from the charge implied in the reply of the Government, namely, that we had indulged in fiction when we made the serious charge against the authorities that they had criminally prosecuted certain people and punished them severely, without giving them opportunities to defend themselves.

In his Reference to the High Court, the Sessions Judge of Khulna support another startling statement of ours, namely, that the Forest Officers dictate and the local authorities carry out their mandates! With regard to the case under notice what we find is that, in the usual course of things it was the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bagirhat who ought to have tried it. But, because, the Forest Officer, Sir Henry Farrington, wrote underneath a memo,—"the Magistrate will kindly try this case at Sarankhola on the 18th,"—therefore, the District Magistrate of Khulna, forgetting his position and sense of responsibility, not only transferred the case to his own file from that of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bagirhat, but fixed Sarankhola as the place of trial, nay, fixed the very time, as mentioned in the memo, when he was to try the case! The Magistrate thus completely surrendered his judicial independence to the Forest Officers! The Magistrate did something more which the Government admitted in its reply, namely, that he held the trial in a steamer which belonged to the Forest Department!

So it comes to this. The Forest Officers prosecuted people under the Forest Act, and the Distirct Magistrate convicted and punished the accused at the dictation of the prosecutors! This was done not in a single solitary case, but in about two dozen cases, of which in future. Justice was thus prostituted in a way which is simply incredible. Hitherto it was the Police which influenced the Magistrate; in the present case, we find the Magistrate was a mere puppet in the hands of the Forest Officers, and he fined people or sent them to jail as he was bid to do. And gradually, we fancy, other departments of the Government will also play the same role; and the only work of the Magistrate would be to oblige the officers of these various departments when they appear before him with their victims! In a future issue, we shall show how case after case, brought by the Forest department, was tried by the Magistrate of Khulna, and every case ended in cnviction and heavy sentence.

THE 9TH LANCERS AGAIN TO THE FORE.

Now that the rumour about the further alleged doings of the 9th Lancers has, not only been published in the "Morning Leader" of London, but reproduced in the columns of an Anglo-Indian paper, we have no further need of witholding the particulars of this so-long-believed-to-be bazar "gup" from our readers. It is known all over the world that the 9th Lancers were punished by Lords Curzon and George Hamilton in connection with the murder of an Indian cook, in the most brutal manner, and under most scandalous circumstances. What happened was this. When the 9th Lancers came back from South Africa in the latter part of 1902 they were entertained by their comrades. Liquor and women were in requisition. The poor cook, it is alleged, was ordered by some of the soldiers, to procure the latter. He failed and was found fatally maltreated within the lines. His dying confession was that he had been repeatedly assaulted by two Lancers.

Soon after, according to Lord George Hamilton, then Secretary for India, another Indian was kicked and killed by a soldier of the regiment, and yet another had his nose broken by a subaltern. Regimental inquiry having failed to fix the responsibility for the death of the cook, the leave of the 9th Lancers was stopped until the following June, and extra duty was imposed. Service members, however, protested in a parliamentary debate against "collective punishment," but Lord George Hamilton was obdurate, and the penalties were adhered to.

After the punishment had been meted out to the 9th Lancers, they not only became insolent but took their sweet revenge upon Lord Curzon in a most effective manner. If the Viceroy needed royal honors anywhere unanimously and ungrudgingly from all parties, it was at the last Delhi Durbar. At first His Excellency was determined to prevent the 9th Lancers from taking part in the ceremony at Delhi, but he generously relented afterwards and allowed them to join. In return for this kindly act the 9th Lancers openly insulted Lord Curzon by hissing at him when he entered the Durbar Hall, in the presence of the vast assemblage, composed of the pick of the European and Indian communities! What was most astounding was that, a large number of his Lordship's countrymen joined in this hissing affair, from which it became abundantly clear that the 9th Lancers, in spite of their dastardly conduct, had secured a large number of sympathisers even amongst higher class Englishmen for themselves.

The 9th Lancers got no punishment for this deliberate insult to the King's representative in this country, offered in this unprecedented manner. The Government apparently ventured not to do it. Indeed, the subsequent acts of Lord Curzon showed, to the great misfortune of this country, that the attitude of the Lancers and their supporters and that of the non-officials towards him, by the action that his Excellency had taken in the Bain case, had somewhat affected him. Thus pampered, it was very natural that the 9th Lancers should lose all respect for the authorities and entertain a bitter hatred for the people of India.

Indeed, the manner in which they were excused for the subsequent two incidents noted above,—namely, that though one of their comrades was charged with having kicked an Indian to death, and a subaltern belonging to their regiment was accused of having broken the nose of another Indian, yet no notice was taken of their conduct,—could not but produce the impression in their minds that they were the master of the situation and that they could defy the Government with impunity.

The latest acts alleged to have been committed by a number of soldiers of the 9th Lancers are so atrocious that they are simply incredible. The accusation is contained in a letter dated 20th April last, and is published in the "Morning Leader," the writer being a soldier of the "E" Battery, R. H. A., stationed at Meerut. Here is his letter:—

"The 9th Lancers are in trouble again. About two years ago they had all their "leaves" stopped on account of one of them killing a native. Now it is something a bit more serious. One of their sergeants was killed by a native in the bazaar, and, after he was captured by the European police, he was handed over to the native police in the usual way. The next morning he was out on bail for Rs. 200, and, of course, he made off. As soon as the men heard about it, they saddled up and charged and cleared the bazaar with lances. It is not yet known how many were killed. The R. H. A. and an infantry regiment were turned out and ordered to open fire on them; this they refused to do as they knew the facts of the case, so that everyone is in trouble now at Rawal Pindi. I wonder what Lord Curzon will say when he hears of it. No paper is allowed to publish anything about it at present."

We cannot believe the story as is told above. It is not likely that an Indian would kill a European sergeant. Such a thing does not happen in India. Then it is not likely that an Indian, accused of such a crime, would be let off on bail, and the security would be so nominal. But yet a military raid in the bazars can be brought about by the slightest of causes.

The 9th Lancers were smarting under the humiliation they were subjected to in connection with the murder of the Indian cook at Sealkot. They subsequently came to find that they could insult even the Viceroy with impunity. Their hatred of the "Natives" increased with the attempt of the authorities to protect the latter against their agression. Something unusual must have also happened which exasperated them against the Indians and they commenced operations with the lances upon an unarmed people in the bazar. And this something may be the story told about the Indian having killed a sergeant, or even something else. So something happened; they lost temper, and looted the bazar in the way they are alleged to have done. It is also natural that the infantry, when ordered to fire upon their comrades, would refuse to do so.

We would not have given any prominence to this story if it had not appeared in a respectable paper like the "Morning Leader." Now that the matter has been made so widely public, the Government will naturally either contradict it, or admit its truth, or give its own version. If the facts, as stated, are found to be true, a more serious state of things cannot be conceived. If discipline is required in any branch of the service, it is in the Military Department. But what do we find? The 9th Lancers had become so defiant as to openly offer insult to the Viceroy at the Delhi Durbar. Some of the men, in spite of the punishment awarded to the Regiment in connection with the death of the cook, again murdered one Indian and grievously hurt another. And now they are accused of exceeding the bounds of all decency and discipline and clearing the bazar with their lances! And the infantry disobeyed orders when asked to fire and was found to be in hand and gloves with them! Is it possible that the Government of India is gradually passing into the hands of the military, with a strong Commander-in-Chief like Lord Kitchner at its head?

The story about the murderous raid in the bazar may or may not be true, but it indicates the great danger which is constantly hanging over us. We are here absolutely at the mercy of the seventy thousand soldiers. In other countries the people are stronger than the soldiers. but in India the people have been disarmed and emasculated. The white troops stationed here are absolute masters of the situation, and even Lord Curzon or Mr. Brodrick has to pay court to them.

ORIGIN AND OBJECT OF THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

Is Lady Fraser aware how and why was the Lady Dufferin Fund started? We fear, she is not. For, if she had known all about it, she would not have possibly had anything to do with this institution. There is no doubt that, her Ladyship is actuated, as Lady Dufferin was, by the best of motives, in developing this Fund; all the same, not only does it owe its origin to a fiction, but the purposes for which it was started concern the people of this country very little. Apart, therefore, from the question of the propriety or the impropriety of the wife of the ruler of the Province addressing our ladies for funds,—a process which we think is most objectionable, considering that such an appeal from such a quarter can only be regarded as a command,—the object itself, for which the money is going to be collected, is one in which the people have scarcely any interest.

Last year, when commenting upon the annual report of the administration of the Lady Dufferin Fund, we wrote: "The Lady Dufferin Fund was founded upon a great misconception, namely, that Indian lady patients refused to be treated by male Doctors. Some Indian sycophants of the Government possibly whispered this falsehood into the ears of Lady Dufferin, and she was fired with the philanthropic idea of raising a Fund, of course from the Indians, for the purpose of building hospitals for Indian women and putting them in charge of European female doctors. . . . . Is it not remarkable that out of a total of 41 lady doctors in the first class, only three are Indians, and only nine out of a total of seventy-eight in the second class belong to the same nationality?"

Referring to these statements, our well-known townsman, Dr. M. N. Banerjee, of the Beadon Street, sent us the secret history of the Lady Dufferin Fund institution which is published below, and to which we beg to draw the attention of Lady Fraser:—

"Sir,—In your paper of the 16th instant, while writing about the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, you say 'this Lady Dufferin Fund was founded upon a great misconception, namely, that Indian lady patients refused to be treated by male doctors. Some Indian sycophants of the Government whispered the falsehood into the ears of Lady Dufferin and she was fired with the philanthropic idea of raising the fund.'

"In tracing the origin of this movement you go so far back as Lady Dufferin and the motives that influenced her. But, sir, I can go further back and tell you, from personal experience, certain facts which will make clear to you the real origin of the movement. The National Association was first in order of time and was started in England; and the Lady Dufferin Fund came after and as a consequence. Why was this National Association started? I will tell you, why.

"In London there are two institutions, viz., the London School of Medicine for Women and the Royal Free Hospital where all Lady Doctors have their education and training. I happened to be a Resident Medical Officer at the latter institution from 1882 to 1885. During this time I came in contact with a number of Lady Doctors and students in the course of my duties and watched the influences that were working in and around them. Year after year Lady graduates came in numbers out of the Institutions but they had nothing to do. Public appointments were not open to them. Hospitals would not have them and they had no chance of private practice. Great was the prejudice against them among their own people and it was difficult to get a patient, male or female, for them. One or two among them, I was told, had some heart-cases among the young of the other sex, but the majority of them were without any patient, male or female.

"The authorities of the London School of Medicine for women became anxious and it was then that the sympathetic eyes of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, one of the distinguished professors, opened and saw vividly for the first time the miserable condition of the women in India. The late Mr. Fawcett, her relation, and others of great influence were induced to help her and a large public meeting was got up in which Mrs. Garrett Anderson and others told of the untold miseries of the women in India and the meeting resolved to start the National Association for supplying female medical a to women of India. That was in fact the very origin of the movement.

"Can you wonder now why out of a total of 41 Lady Doctors in the 1st class only 3, and out of a total of 78 in the 2nd class 9 only are Indians? The Association was started to provide employment for the English Lady Doctors. Of course, it has outgrown the selfish and has arrived at the unselfish stage. And as the English people, entering as traders, find themselves very often, under force of circumstances, entrusted by Providence with the task of civilising the people in uncivilised countries, so has this Association originally meant for the wants of a few English women, expanded and developed into a mission for relieving the sufferings of the women of India. But whatever the development, the original idea is not lost sight of in either."

Dr. Banerjee, it will be seen, does not draw upon his imagination but writes from personal experience and, can, therefore, speak on the subject with authority. Lady Fraser will thus see that philanthropy has very little to do with this movement. It was, we believe, Mr. Gladstone, reputed to be the most moral statesman of his time, who said that England should never evacuate Egypt, for, that country was needed for the surplus manhood of the British Isles. India was also meant by Heaven for the benefit of the middle classes and yeomanry of England; and when it was found that English medical women had no occupation in their own country, a field was created for them in this fatherless and motherless land of the Hindus. Fancy the fairness of the arrangement! Dr. Bannerjee says that neither male nor female patients would avail themselves of the services of these medical women in England; which means, they do not command that confidence which male doctors do; yet, they are quite fit to treat tropical diseases in India of which they have necessarily little or no experience. No wonder, therefore, that plague doctors should be brought from England on high salaries to inoculate people here, though they never saw a plague case in all their lives, and that they should be sent back home when they have made themselves thoroughly ridiculous by their actions. Why was India acquired if not to provide for a number of women who could not find employment for themselves in their native land?

The institution of the Lady Dufferin Fund has flourished, because, the rulers here are not in touch with the people and do not know their real requirements; because, it has been patronised by successive Viceroys and Provincial Governors; and because, it has given some occupation to the wives of the Viceroys, the Provincial rulers, and other high officials who do not know how to kill time in this country. It originated in the desire of Lady Dufferin to leave some permanent memorial behind her. It was based, as we stated, upon the fiction that Purdanshin ladies here were not allowed by their husbands to be treated by male doctors. The fiction remains undiscovered, because, the rulers have no actual knowledge of the condition of the people.

It is now "a gigantic institution," to quote the words of Lord Curzon when he presided over one of its annual meetings. But would any one have subscribed a pice to it if it had not been patronized by Viceroys and Provincial Governors? Money is not as plentiful in India as berries; and even in quarters where is is plentiful, the possessors do not throw it away upon institutions based upon fiction. It is a curious phenomenon that, though the institution has changed hands with the retirement of every Viceroy and every local Governor since the time of Lord Dufferin, none of the authorities has yet been able to discover that the thing is, from the beginning to the end, a farce pure and simple.

It is a well-known fact that most of the donations were made after pressure had been put on the donors—pressure from the high, the higher, and the highest. But are we to carry on this farce for ever, or to put a stop to it and give a better direction to resources placed in the hands of responsible authorities? We may have something more to say on this point in a future issue.

THE ROLT CASE AND THE "STATESMAN."

Our contemporary, the "Statesman," is dissatisfied with our articles on the Rolt case, apparently, because, we do not agree with him that "the case," to quote his words, "involves the relations of the Executive and the Judiciary." Of course he has every right to differ from us, but, we have two objections to the course adopted by him. First, if we had erred he might have pointed out our mistakes in a more gentle language, avoiding all unparliamentary epithets; and secondly, he should have quoted us in full, and should not have fastened argument upon us, we never used. For instance, he tries to show, by quoting a few passages from one of our articles, that we are inconsistent; because, though we said, that we had very little interest in the Rolt Case Resolution, we had yet written several articles on the subject.

But our contemporary would not have found this so-called inconsistency in us if he had done us the simple justice of quoting a few other passages from our articles. As a matter of fact, if we had said what is quoted we had also said, that the people were very much interested in the case, specially for two reasons, one being "the large compensation which it is proposed to be given to Mr. Rolt," and the other being the "demoralizing effect which the Resolution will produce upon the Magistrates." "From this point of view" to quote the words from one of our articles "the case demands the serious attention of the public." Indeed all our articles have been written, keeping these two points in view.

Need we explain why we are so particular about these two matters? The people of Bengal are now being ostracised from the offices of almost every department of Government, nay, even from the Managerships of private estates under the Court of Wards. There are about forty such estates under the Government of Bengal; and will our contemporary be surprised to learn that all of them, with the exception of perhaps one or two, are under the management of Europeans and Eurasians? Now this in itself is a gross wrong to the children of the soil; for, at least these posts, which are private, should be in their possession as they must naturally be more competent to manage Zemindaries than Europeans and Eurasians, who know very little of Zemindaree business, and are but very imperfectly acquainted with the language, manners and customs of the people.

There is another point in this connection which should not also be lost sight of. These estates belong to minor Zemindars and they are utterly helpless at the mercy of their Managers. The latter can ruin the minor owners either by deliberate wickedness or by blunders, culpable or otherwise. The Government, that is to say, the Collector-Magistrate, is the custodian of the properties of these minor wards. So if any of these Managers is found negligent or wickedly disposed, it is the sacred duty of the Government to take severe notice of his conduct.

Mr. Rolt had secured the managership of one of these estates, no doubt on the merit of his colour. Mr. Lea came to discover that Mr. Rolt had purchased for the minors under his charge a landed property for Rs. 15,000, which was worth only Rs. 8,000. He had done it under most extraordinary circumstances. He had written a demi-official letter to Mr. Lea only one day previous to the sale of the property, though, under the law, he was bound to do it one month before. Mr. Rolt had solemnly assured Mr. Lea that he knew from his personal enquiries that the property was a profitable one, and he himself came to Purnea all the way from Kissengunj to bid for it. It also transpired that the only two other bidders present at the auction were the servants of the owner of the property who were there to run up the price. Nor was this all. Mr. Rolt wanted the permission of the Collector to purchase another property for the minors which, on enquiry, was also found to have been over-valued by him.

Now we ask our contemporary to say—what was the course left open to Mr. Lea under the circumstances, he being the real protector of the minors? It is urged that Mr. Lea ought to have asked an explanation from Mr. Rolt. But his answer is that, in that case, Mr. Rolt might have destroyed all evidence and he would have never been able to get at the truth. And it surpasses our comprehension how Mr. Rolt would have explained away stern facts. He could not deny that he had purchased a property of Rs. 8,000 for Rs. 15,000 under suspicious circumstances, and that he had sought to purchase another in a like manner. The Lieutenant-Governor himself says that the matter is suspicious and that it remains unexplained and cannot be explained away.

If an Indian Manager were found in these circumstances, not only had he been suspended at once, but also subjected to an immediate criminal prosecution. Mr. Lea, was, however, "extremely tender" to Mr. Rolt. He did not institute any proceedings against him; on the other hand, he was most anxious to save him from a criminal trial, though the evidence he had collected convinced him at least—it may not have convinced a Calcutta Jury composed mainly of Europeans trying a European accused—of a *prima facie* case having been established against Mr. Rolt's guilt. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lea promised to Mr. Rolt that he would not be criminally prosecuted, and would have kept his promise if the Board had not upset his arrangement. All that Mr. Lea did was to make enquiries and send a report to the Commissioner in which he recommended that Mr. Rolt's resignation should be accepted and he must not be criminally prosecuted. So Mr. Lea did not err on the side of severity but that of leniency, and that is also the impression in Purnea, as two of our correspondents from that place have said so in their letters.

How the great problem, of the union of the Executive and Judicial functions, is involved in this case, is, we must confess, not clear to us at all. This question would have arisen if Mr. Lea, after collecting evidence against Mr. Rolt, had himself tried him; or, if Mr. Rolt were tried by a Deputy Magistrate and Mr. Lea had influenced the latter to convict him. Mr. Lea did nothing of the sort. We could have understood the position of our contemporary if he had taken exception to the conduct of Mr. Lea for having wired to Mr. Heard not to issue a warrant against Mr. Rolt in a warrant case; for that was an act of interference on the part of the District Magistrate with the judicial independence of a judicial officer. Strangely enough, the "Statesman" has not a word against this slip on the part of Mr. Lea. What, we contend, therefore, is that those who have raised the cry of relations between the Executive and the Judiciary over this case, have not quite grasped the situation.

Our contemporary talks of the Judge's Minute; "the finding of the Committee;" "departmental misdemeanours" and "rights of the subject." As regards the Judge's Minute, we shall shortly show that not only is it "extremely tender" towards Mr. Rolt but is full of statements which are at variance with real facts. The finding of the Committee, in the absence of the depositions of witnesses examined by it, means nothing. Still the finding is far from favourable to Mr. Rolt. For, as we pointed out the other day, the accused was not completely exonerated by the Committee; its finding was that the charges brought against him had not been established. As for the rights of the subject the only complaint of Mr. Rolt was that he had been made to stand in the dock. But so was the late Mr. Robert Knight made to go into the dock,—though he had been charged with a non-criminal offence,—and that by a Hon'ble Judge of the High Court.

What our contemporary means by "departmental misdemeanours," we do not quite understand. If he means that Mr. Lea and Mr. Heard had not been departmentally punished we do not agree with him. On the other hand what we believe is that, after the treatment accorded to them, not only would these two officers, but other officers also would never care in future to take any action against a European accused or a European Manager of a private estate, even when he is found in a worse position than that of Mr. Rolt. This we would consider a great misfortune; and our contemporary should also regard it in the same light, considering that about forty big estates of helpless orphan Zemindars are under European management.

We have kept our mind absolutely open in regard to this case, and we shall thankfully acknowledge our errors if our contemporary would kindly point them out to us. We expect the same thing from him also. The "Statesman" under its present regime cannot afford to be prejudiced or unfair. Nor do unparliamentary expressions, directed against a brother journalist, suit its columns. Our contemporary apparently pins his faith upon the Minute of Mr. Justice Henderson and the finding of the Committee of enquiry. Will he please take the trouble of ascer-

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

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

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

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

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

FROM Madras also comes the complaint about the stringency in the present method of granting gun licenses under the Arms Act. Mr. G. Iyer, the President of the Provincial Conference at Bellary, in his address, alluded to one of the various evils of this obnoxious measure, showing by official facts and figures how the Government was in a manner responsible for the heavy mortality among men and cattle from wild animals. Thus, the Government's review on the operation of the Act in 1904 states that the number of persons who were killed by wild animals in that year in Madras was 237 against 202 in 1902 and the number of cattle killed was 12,056 in 1904 against 11,004 in 1902. This is what our Giridhi correspondent writes on the same subject:—

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

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

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

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

THE District Associations may perform another class of important work. Thus, litigation is eating into the vitals of the country. One of the most important works of the District Associations ought, therefore, to take steps for removing this evil as far as that is possible. The people can be urged to give up litigation or settle their disputes out of court; and they may also be taught not to use articles imported from a foreign country. Here is a surprising piece of intelligence. There are weavers in some districts of Bengal who, by hand-looms, are weaving cloths and successfully competing with Manchester. This we know to be an absolute fact. When such is the case, why should even one piece of Manchester fabric be used by the people of this country? Every District Association must, however, have one or more paid agents for the purpose of carrying out its work. These agents may travel from village to village for the purpose of imparting education to the people,—poitical, agricultural, industrial, sanitary and social. We would be much obliged if the Secretaries of these District Associations would be so good as to open communications with us, for the country has just now a very important work before it, which must be accomplished for its very existence.

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

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

A CORRESPONDENT from Palghat intimated to us the other day that the editor of a local newspaper, "Bharat Bundhu," had been served with a notice to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for publishing an information about the local Municipality under the Official Secrets Act. The story appeared incredible to us and we said so when noticing it. Later information from Palghat shows that the information was premature. We wrote to the editor of the "Bharat Bundhu" and, in reply, he says:—

"I am not yet in receipt of a notice to show cause why I should not be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act while the rumour throughout the Town is that such a notice has already been issued by the Head-Assistant Magistrate of Palghat. The following is a true translation of my publication under reference. 'At the recent meeting of the Municipal Council a Municipality should have no elected chairman. Now Mr. Edgington has given his opinion that this is unnecessary. The Collector and the Government may form the same opinion.'"

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

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

"We really cannot see that these references merited either adjective. They were not inappropriate, because the threat uttered by the officer concerned was that his subordinates would render themselves liable to prosecution under certain circumstances; and it is a fact that anybody and everybody can be prosecuted under the Act under all circumstances. Nor does the reference appear to have been indiscreet, for it was calculated with the utmost nicety to effect the object which its author had in view, namely, to prevent Mr. Rolt from access to papers which were important to him. We are decidedly of opinion, therefore, that the conduct of Maulvi Shamsuz Zoha in invoking the terrors of the Official Secrets Act, whatever may be said about it from other points of view, did not call for either of the epithets bestowed upon it; and when we recall Sir Andrew Fraser's impassioned speech in favour of the Official Secrets Bill fifteen months ago we must confess to a mild surprise at his censure of a subordinate whose only fault seems to have been that he logically applied to the exigencies of his own difficult case the principles which the Lieutenant-Governor has laid down with so much unction from his seat in the Viceroy's Council."

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

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

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

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

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

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

A BENGALEE gentleman, who has settled in the United Provinces, thus writes to us:—

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

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

SCRAPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The management of the establishment will be in the hands of Indians only and the domestic arrangements will be similar to those of Ruskin College, Oxford. Indian women holding Travelling Fellowships will be charged sixteen shillings (about Rs. 12-0-0) per week for board and residence, while others will be received on such terms and conditions as may be specially arranged.

"Applicants desirous of availing themselves of these provisions are requested to communicate with Pundit Shyamaji Krishnavarma."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, May 30.

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

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

The captured Nikolai, Apraxin, and Seniavin have been safely brought to Sasebo. The Orel has been brought to Mavjnoru.

London, May 30.

It is now officially announced that Admirals Rozhdestvensky, Falkersham and Nebogatoff have been captured.—"Englishman."

London, May 30.

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

London, May 30.

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

London, May 30.

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

London, May 30.

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

London, May 30.

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

London, May 31.

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

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

London, May 31.

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

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

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

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

London, May 31.

Reuter at Tokio wires that Admiral Rozhdestvensky has arrived at Sasebo Hospital.

The Japanese loss in the battle was only three torpedo boats.

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

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

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

London, May 31.

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

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

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

London, June 1.

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

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, June 1.

The destroyer "Raziashty" has arrived at Vladivostok.

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

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

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

London, June 1.

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

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

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

The Izumrud has arrived at Vladivostok.

London, June 1.

Baron Hayashi asks Reuter to express his gratitude to the British for their congratulations regarding the naval victory which are pouring into the Legation.

London, June 2.

Togo signalled; "The destiny of our Empire depends upon this action, your all is expected; do your utmost."

London, June 2.

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

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

London, June 2.

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

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

GENERAL.

London, May 20.

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

London, May 30.

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

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

London, May 31.

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

London, June 1.

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

London, June 1

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

London, June 1.

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

TELEGRAMS.

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THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

Bombay, May 31.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S REPORT.

The official statement of the Russian losses so far as ascertained is as follows:—The following six battleships sank: Prince Suvaroff, Imperator Alexander III, Borodino, Osliabia, Sissoiveliki and Navarin. The following five cruisers sank: Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitrikidonskoi, Vladimir, Monomach Svietlana and Zemtchung. Coast-defence ship Admiral Ushakoff sunk. Two special service ships Kamtchatka, Ilutish and three other destroyers also sunk. Two battleships Orel and Imperator Nicholas 1; two coast-defence ships, General Admiral Apraxine and Admiral Senyavin and one destroyer Biedovy were captured. Thus the Russians lost altogether twenty-two ships, the aggregate tonnage whereof amounts to 153411 tons, besides cruiser Almaz which is suspected to have also sunk.

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

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

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

Bombay, June 1.

Admiral Togo's seventh report was received in the morning of 31st ultimo. From the reports of various divisions under me it appears that "Osliabia" was seriously damaged at the early stage of the battle on the 27th on the left line and sunk at 5 p.m. "Sissoiveliki" "Nashemoff" and "Monomach" already suffered heavily in the midday of the 27th and at night was so damaged by our destroyer and torpedo boat Flotilla that they were completely put out of action. They were discovered next morning drifting near Tsushima by our converted cruisers "Shinanomaru," "Yawatamaru", "Sadomaru" and "Tainanmaru" but sank before they could be captured. Their survivors about 915 were taken by the above-mentioned converted cruisers and by people on the coast. It is certain from the statements of prisoners that "Navarin' was struck by four torpedoes from our torpedo Flotilla on the 27th and sank. The Commander of "Mitaka" reports that "Svietlana" was discovered at 9 a.m. on the 28th off Chikuhen Bay of Korea and was sunk by "Mitaka" and "Otowa," "Aurora" and "Almaz" are suspected to have been sunk during our torpedo attack at the night of the 27h. In my previous report the fate of "Zemtchug" was uncertain and her name was to be cancelled from the list of the sunken ships pending reliable information. After all eight battleships, three armounred cruisers, three coast defence ironclads which formed the main force of the Russian Fleet were sunk or captured and most of the second class cruisers and other subsidiary vessels destroyed so that the whole Russian squadron has been practically annihilated by this battle.

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

TELEGRAMS.

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THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

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

Bombay, June 2.

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

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

RUSSIA WOULD CONTINUE STRUGGLE.

Allahabad, May 31.

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

OVERTHROW OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE "TIMES'" OPINION.

Allahabad, May 30.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Allahabad, May 30.

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

CAPTURE OF IANBATAI.

Allahabad, May 30.

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

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Allahabad, May 30.

The trial of 3 men of Kattra, Allahabad, on a charge of manufacturing counterfeit rupees has been concluded. The assessors returning a verdict of guilty, the Judge has sentenced each of the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

DISTURBANCES IN DIR.

MANOEUVRES IN DELHI.

Allahabad, May 30.

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

OUTBREAK OF GLANDERS CHECKED.

Allahabad, May 30.

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

ARMY MOVEMENT.

Allahabad, May 30.

Colonel Younghusband commanding the Guides commands the moveable column in the Swat Valley. Colonel McMahon, head of the Seistan Mission, expects to reach Quetta on the 18th and Simla on the 26th June.

THE MUSCAT TROUBLE.

REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

Allahabad, May 31.

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

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE JAPANESE PROFESSOR AT SIMLA.

Allahabad, May 30.

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

THE FIELD GUNS FOR INDIA.

Allahabad, May 31.

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

THE DISTURBANCES IN DIR. A LULL.

Allahabad, June 1.

There seems to be a lull in the tribal fighting in Bajour which is possibly due to the appearance of movable column at Chakdarrah.

JAPAN'S SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

Simla, May 30.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between his Excellency the Viceroy and the "Jijishimpo" a leading newspaper of Tokio, Japan.

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

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

telegraph line.

SIMLA NEWS.

Simla, May 31.

Dr. Omori, Professor of Seismology at Tokio University, has arrived in Simla and will commence investigations into the recent earthquake shocks almost immediately.

The Viceroy will proceed into Camp at Naldira on the 4th instant.

RESTORATION OF RUSSIAN REGULATIONS.

Simla, May 31.

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

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Simla, June 2.

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

MILITARY RY. COMPANY.

Simla, June 2.

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

DISTURBANCES IN DIR.

Simla, June 2.

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

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Simla, June 2.

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

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

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

Major Tc Ducat, officiating Political Aegnt is granted one years leave.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Plague Figures.—Plague returns for the week ending the 200th instant show 35,492 deaths compared with 41,213 in the week preceding. The principal figures were Punjab 25,340 against 29,385; United Provinces, 5,132 against 9,220; Bengal, 1,059 against 1,660; Rajputana, 2,142 against 3,292; Bombay Districts, 585 against 838; Burma, 58 against 74; Kashmir, 200 against 295; Bombay City, 594 against 679; and Calcutta, 172 against 324.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is calculated that 100.000 labourers will be required next cold weather for work on the new irrigation scheme in the Punjab.

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

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

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

High Court.—June 2

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe)

AN ILLEGAL ORDER.

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

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

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ORDER.

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

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

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

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

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

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

DESECRATING A CORPSE.

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

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

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

ORIGINAL SIDE.

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

THE TARKESHWAR MOHANT'S CASE.

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

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

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

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

One Madhub Chundra Giri was the Original "Mohanto" of the temple of Tarakeshwar in the District of Hooghly. He died leaving four "Chelas" viz: Sham Chundra Giri, Srish Chundra Giri, Keshub Chundra Giri and Satish Chundra Giri. After his death there was a large litigation as to the succession to the "Gadi" of the Mohantship. Sham Chundra Giri claimed to be the successor, but he died in the course of the litigation. Keshub Chundra Giri was made a Mohant of anothed temple. The junior "Chela" Satish Chundra Giri was then appointed the Mohant of Tarkeshwar by virtue of a will which was declared to be a forgery by the Hooghly Court, but the judgment of the Hooghly Court was set aside and the will upheld on appeal to the High Court. There was an appeal to the Privy Council. The paintiff alleged to have advanced Rs. 15,000 to Sham Chundra Giri and Rs. 50,000 to the defendants for the purpose of conducting the litigation and for costs of the Privy Council appeal. The present case is to recover the sum of Rs. 50,000. There was a suit filed by Sirish Chunder Giri against Satish Chunder Giri in the High Court for the declaration that he was entitled to the Mohastship of the holy shrine of Tarkeshwar. That suit, as well as the said appeal to the Privy Council in the probate proceedings were amicably settled between Sirish and Satish, Sirish agreeing to pay. Satish Rs. 15,000 and Rs.. 13,000 for costs as also to pay the annuity of Rs. 100 a month and also to provide for him a house at Benares for the purpose of his residence. A consent decree was made by Mr. Justice Sale. Upon that decree Satish had paid Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 13,000 and also the allowance of Rs. 100 to Sirish. Plaintiff seeks to recover from Satish these sum of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 13,000 on the ground that there was an agreement between Satish and the plaintiff, that he would not compromise the suit, and if he did so this sum was the fruit of such compromise and as such he was entitled to the seme.

The case is proceeding.

THE CALCUTTA ORPHANAGE.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

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

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

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

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

Babu Shib Chander Ghose cross-examined the witness.

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

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

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

To the Court.—The place where the mistry left us is long way off from the "Gola." The mistry did not come back to the "Gola." He did not talk with the Babus. Ashu Babu only said that as I have caught you, you must not go. This was said at the "Gola."

On Friday the case was again resumed and after some more witnesses had been cross-examined the case was adjourned.

See Page 7.

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

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Bankipur Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bankipur, May 30.

THEFT IN THE JUDGE'S COURT.

Lately, a document from the Fourth Munsiff's Court was found missing; and while the matter was still under enquiry, the whole litiguous public was alarmed to hear that on Wednesday last nearly 200 original documents had been removed out of the records of cases from an almirah in the copying department. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police but they have not, up till now, been able to throw any light on it. If a statistics were taken it will be seen that while such scandalous affairs are altogether unknown in other districts, they are matters of daily occurrence here and are due to two-fold reasons. Firstly, the laxity of supervision on the part of superior officers. Thus, for instance, things which ought to be under the direct supervision of the Munsiffs and Sub-Judges are managed by the Sheristadar and nobody knows how and when the latter appropriated the powers of the former. In the second place, the District Court amlahs are notoriously ill-educated; and with men such as these, it is very strange that corruption should be rampant in all directions, specially when there is laxity of supervision on the part of their superior officers. The "Behar Herald" which is managed by a lawyer of the local bar and who is supposed to have some knowledge of the inner working of the District Court thus writes on the subject. He says: "Of course the District Judge with his multifarious duties is not expected to superintend in detail the workings of each department under him but we think if he puts the subordinate judges in charge of each department with full powers to control the ministerial officers such lamentable occurrences will be very rare. We understand that there is a sub-judge who is nominally in charge of this department, but all his powers have been usurped by the ministerial officers who have their own way in everything at their sweet will and pleasure. We cannot believe that this theft has been committed by professional thieves and robbers who naturally care very little for papers and documents. It must have been done at least with the connivance of people connected with this department who expect a windfall as a result of this occurrence."

We beg to draw the attention of the Hon'ble High Court to this affair and unless the matter is put in the hands of some competent Calcutta detective the whole thing is sure to end in smoke.

AN ENGINE OF OPPRESSION.

The Land Acquisition Act has indeed proved a veritable engine of oppression in Patna and the way the Act is being applied has created alarm in the minds of many. Thus in the vicinity of the Race course Beharee proprietors are one by one being deprived of their lands and houses for the so-called public purpose. For instance, last year the house of the late Sub-Judge, Babu Troilokya Nath Mitter, which was the only source of income to his heirs was taken away, though the latter were quite unwilling to part with it for the residence of some of the high officials of the Police department. Then the "Chujjubag" house, which was selected for the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, followed suit. But properties belonging to European and Eurasian proprietors have not been touched although the houses owned by Mr. Scott and Mrs. Wood would have served the purpose in a much better way than the house of Babu Troilokya Nath Mitter. There would have been indeed no cause of complaint if proprietors, whose properties are thus wrested from them, were offered fair price, but it is often so small that it cannot but create alarm. Thus for instance, the Zemindar of Babu Troilokya Nath Mitter's house was given only Rs. 800 for his proprietary right over those 4 bighas of land and the proprietors of "Chujjubag" house being dissatisfied with the offer of the Government has lodged a suit in the civil court. But the way, land is being acquired for the building of the Behar Young Men's Institute has indeed taken away our breath. It is an institution very similar, in its scope, to the University Institute of Calcutta but unlike the latter it owes its existence mainly to official patronage. The funds of the Institute being limited and a building of its own being also a necessity the Institute authorities have taken the shelter of the Land Acquisition Department and, we hear, have contemplated to acquire the land of the late Madhu Khajaullah situated in the Makhania Kua Lane. Now, the site selected for the purpose being situated in a filthy lane could have no other recommendation save and except that it can be acquired at a nominal price. We hope some Hon'ble Member of the Council would interpellate the Government on the subject.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A EUROPEAN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Berhampur (Madras), May 27.

Quite a sensation prevails here at the news of the death of an Indian servant caused by a gun-shot wound. It is said that the servant was shot down by his European master, an employe in the Emigration Department here. Some animals belonging to the European were found straying in a field and the ryots were driving them to the pound when the European suddenly appeared on the scene with a loaded revolver in hand. There was an altercation and in the "golmal" that followed the European mistook his own servant to be an antagonist and shot him down which immediately killed the poor fellow. The matter is now being investigated by the local police.

The total approximate earning earnings of the Southern Punjab Railway for the week ending the 13th May were Rs. 46,872 against Rs. 45,691 for the corresponding week of the previous year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Khaja Yusu Hossain, Commanding 3rd G. S. Lancers, Gwalior, died on the morning of 29th at his Delhi residence, Dilkosha Manzil. The young gentleman was a scion of an old and much respected Muhammadan family of Delhi. The funeral took place at 4 a.m. attended by the leading Muhammadans of Delhi. Great sympathy is felt for his younger brother, Mr. Khwaja Muhamm[illegible], B. A.

Jubbulpore Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Jubbulpore, May 29.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

As reported in my last letter, the appeal in the rioting case came on for hearing before the Sessions Judge on the 17th instant. Sir A. Colvin appeared for the appellants, Bishnath Sing and others. The Government also engaged one pleader to support the conviction. It is very strange why the Government should spend money in upholding a case which started with a complaint.. Sir A. Colvin argued the case for an hour and a half. His main arguments were directed against the probability of the story for the prosecution. The main contention was that the story told by the prosecution was false and improbable while the story told by the defence was a true one. The story so told by defence was that some of the accused were taking away some cattle belonging to the complainant to the cattle pound and the complainant resisted the seizure when the alleged quarrel took place. The statements of the complainant lent much support to the defence story. He in his statement clearly stated that there was no ill-feeling between him and the accused, though it was a well-known fact that the two parties were at loggerheads. No motive has been attributed to the accused for committing the riot unprovoked. The other contention was that all the prosecution witnesses were either relatives or tenants of the complainant. Regarding the defence of 'alibi' taken by 5 of the accused the learned Counsel (argued that 'alibi' has been satisfactorily made out. The learned Counsel was so sure of the ground that he did not argue for reduction or substitution of fine for imprisonment. The pleader for the prosecution in a few words supported the conviction. The judgment was delivered on the 21st instant dismissing the appeal. The Sessions Judge has dealt with the defence at length and in minute details and held that the defence of 'alibi' completely failed while with regard to probability and falsity of the prosecution story he says that the story does not appear to him to be either. Regarding the motive his explanation does not satisfy us. With regard to the prosecution witnesses he says that though the witnesses are interested still he sees no ground to disbelieve them. He dismisses the appeal with a remark that the conviction should have been under Sec. 148 and not under Sec. 147. The general opinion is that the sentences are extremely heavy. The riot was the result of a family quarrel which has been going on for some days. There was no deliberate intention of breakng the law and of disturbing public peace. Heavy sentence of fine would have satisfied the justice of the case.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

London, May 10.—Lord Ellenborough, retired commander R.N., read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday on the possibility of our fleets and harbours being surprised. Admiral Togo's attacks on Port Arthur, he said, furnished a lesson to Portsmouth and Portland. If simultaneous attempts to sink our battleships, the positions of which were shown on charts that could be bought for a few pence, and to block our harbours were successful, the enemy might then be able to protect his transports from torpedo attacks and so reinforce an invading army. The doctrine of mare clausum would have to be partially revived for the next naval war, and the three-mile limit extended to the enemies' shores. We were in far greater danger of attack when all our fleets were assembled at Spithead for a naval review than on any other occasion. Lord Ellenborough advocated that all the forts that protect our naval anchorages should be constantly kept on a war footing, ready to open fire, that a post captain should be on duty night and day at the Admiralty, and that no pilots except those British born should ever be allowed to exercise their profession on our coasts. He prophesied disaster from the freedom of the English Press, suggesting that the folly or sense of rivalry of some editor may cause our plans to fail and involve us in great disasters. Once a war began, a wave of public opinion would probably carry a Bill dealing with the Press, but it might come ten days too late. Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, in the discussion that followed, said that he considered that the possibilities of surprise were exaggerated, but he thought danger existed in the many thousands of foreign waiters, who might be used as spies. Another grave danger existed in the 40,000 foreign seamen in our merchant fleet. Gravest of all was the risk arising from the fact that fifty-nine foreign pilots are employed on our coasts. Probably, the gallant admiral pointed out, there were many others on the retired list who could be employed. British ships abroad were compelled to take native pilots, and he wished to see an Act passed that no alien should be granted a pilotage certificate for English waters.—"Daily Mail."

Unusually heavy rain occurred in Upper Burma on Monday 5½ inches being reported from Mandalay. There was general rain also in Bengal, the heaviest fall being at Bogra, where over 3½ inches were registered.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce has just issued its Report for 1904. Sugar-cane cultivation in Godavery, pilferage of cargo at Cocanada, diversion of traffic to Bombay and Marmagao, Railway rates, and removal of the Sub-Court from Cocanada were among the principal subjects before the Chamber.

The position of the various units of the Malakand Movable Column on the 30th May was:—Guides Cavalry and Infantry and half a company of Sappers at Chakdarrah; Hamiara Mountain Battery, 35th and 45th Sikhs, No. 30 and two sections of No. 34 Field Hospital at Dargai.

The question of the grant of special concessions to the Gurkhas and followers of the Dharmsala garrison, who suffered loss through the earthquake, is now being considered by the Government of India.

The thanks of Government have been conveyed to the Sardar of Kalsia for his liberality in founding a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem to be held either in the Medical College or in the Veterinary College at Lahore as may from time to time be convenient, by a Kalsia State candidate, and tenable throughout the curriculum of the College.

THE CALCUTTA ORPHANAGE.

Alleged Kidnapping.

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

Mr. Hume conducted the prosecution, Mr. Khoda Bux, barrister-at-law, Mr. Manuel, Babus Jotindra Mohan Ghose, vakil, Gonesh Chander Mukerjee, Suresh Chander Mitter and Shib Chander Ghose appeared for the defence.

Babu Pran Kristo Dutt, Superintendent of the Orpranage, was first cross-examined by Babu Jotindra Mohan Ghose, vakil. The witness said:—

"I don't get any allowance from the committee as Superintendent. I maintain myself and family by subscriptions raised. I am a Brahmo of Nobo Bidhan Somaj. Mohes Chander Bhattacharji was a subscriber. He did not report against me. First, when a man brings girls, we examine whether he is trustworthy or not. On his information I admit girls. If the mother or any relation brings I write. Sender of Sarajini is Nirode Chander Ghose. Saibalini was also sent by him. I can't swear from personal knowledge that they had any living relation. Khatia was sent by the commissioner of Police. Out of 124 inmates, only 19 absconded at the age of 14 years. Only nine orphans joined in 1904."

Q.—Do you know Narendra Nath Ganguli?

Ans.—He and his brother were inmates.

Q.—Narendra absconded and took shelter with the Missionary, is it not?

Ans.—It is not a fact Narendra ran away.

Q.—Did not the mother of Narendra enter into an agreement with you?

Ans.—Yes. It was at the time of the admission of the boy.

Q.—In that agreement it was written that the boys would not be taken before they attain the age of 22 years.

Ans.—No. 20 years.

Witness continued.—"I entered into agreement only because some people place their children till the time of their marriage. I can't say with how many persons I entered into an agreement of this sort. It sometime happens that girls run away and again brought back four or five times."

Q.—Can you assign any reason why children abscond from the Orphanage?

Ans.—They being the sons of low parents—they instead of being educated in the Orphanage—liked to begin the street and also would not like to stay under such discipline.

Q.—Do you mean to say that orphans are all children of beggars and low parents?

Ans.—Yes.

Witness.—By inconvenience I mean they do not like the education. Jitendra Nath Ganguli brother of Narendra Nath Ganguli absconded from the Orphanage before Narendra Nath was withdrawn.

Q.—Is it not a fact that Jitendra ran away only because that he was ill-treated?

Ans.—It was no ill-treatment. He had stolen something and he was caned. He got shelter in the Baranagore Zenana Christian Mission.

Q.—Did you prosecute Christian Missionaries for giving him shelter? Did you prosecute any of the 19 cases for giving shelter?

Witness.—No. All those were reported to the police. Some orphans were brought back. When I first started this Orphanage I started it out of philanthropy. No, Government entrusted me with this work. These three girls were not at all cruelly treated by me. The allegations of Khatia of ill-treatment only means reprimanding.

Q.—Were they reprimanded more than what was necessary?

Ans.—No. They were sometimes pushed but never beaten.

Q.—Do you mean to say that since you started the Orphanage, you never beat any of the orphans?

Ans.—When I saw them doing wrong act, they were sometimes beaten.

Witness.—When I first heard that the girls escaped I gave information to the police. After giving information to the police I must have searched for them.

Q.—Did you go anywhere to search?

Ans.—I asked the neighbours only.

Witness.—I first got information of the whereabouts of the girls from Baney Babu and the second information, before the girls were recovered, I got from Kunja Babu. I have heard from Baney that Kunja Babu lives in the "gola." I was told by Baney that they gave information to the Kumartuli thana after the girls had arrived. Baney Babu also told me that the Kumartuli thana did not take any action in the matter. In consequence of Baney's information the girls were recovered. I don't remember whether Kunja asked me how the girls escaped. What I said in my examination-in-chief about the conversation with Kunja is correct; although I don't remember them now. This much I remember that Kunja Babu told me that as it was a "karkhana", the girls were kept in a hired house. After the girls were recovered they were under my custody. When the girls were brought back by the police they made a complaint against accused No. 1. After the accused were "challaned," the police did go to my OrphanageThe police went 2 or 3 times up to this date. The other day Inspector Ram Gopal Chakraburtty went to my place. Inspector Safi went 2 or 3 times. ThePolice went to see whether the other girls were trying to run away. The female ward of the Orphanage is wholly closed; but I can't say whether the girls are trying to make good their escape.

Cross-examined by (Babu Shib Chander Ghose the witness said:—

"I said before the Commissioner of Police that I have no suspicion on Kunja. I did not know that accused no. 4 was made a defendant at the time."

Re-examined by Mr. Hume the witness said.—"Sarojini and Saibalini were put under the Orphanage by one Nirode Kristo Bose who lived in the same village with their father. They are to stay in the Orphanage till the time of their marriage. This is a rule of the Orphanage. Nirode Babu did not tell me how they would have to stay in the Orphanage. If they are not married or be not able to earn livelihood they would stay with me, till the day of their death. None as yet got any employment. It is not impossible for other female witnesses to talk with them. It is not impossible for others to talk to them.

Magistrate.—You said, Baney gave you the information; can you say why did he give you the information?

Ans.—Commissioner of Police issued a notice and the police were making house to house search.

Q.—Do you mean to say, for fear of that they gave you the information.

Ans.—They came to me and told me that on the 23rd three girls escaped who were with them. "Would you take them or we shall make them over to the police" asked Baney. I told Baney that I would not take the girls from him as I had informed the police.

Babu Suresh Chander Mitter also put some questions to this witness and after this other witnesses were cross-examined by the defence.

The case was then adjourned

THE ROLT CASE AND THE "PATRIKA."

On the day after the publication of the Rolt Resolution the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" began an editorial note on the subject with these words: "We have very little interest in the long Resolution on the Rolt case issued by the Government of Bengal and published elsewhere, for it deals with a question which concerns entirely the European official and non-official community of Bengal." For ourselves we could wish that our contemporary had maintained this attitude of harmless if illogical detachment. Unfortunately it has not done so, but has since come out with a series of articles which can only be characterised as astounding. It takes a line hostile to Mr. Justice Henderson, sympathetic with Mr. Lea, and extremely tender towards Mr. Heard. The argument appears to shape itself to our contemporary somewhat in these terms. The charges against Mr. Rolt must have amounted to evidence of his guilt, otherwise Mr. Lea, a civilian, would not have acted upon them; still less would he have dared to have Mr. Rolt prosecuted, nor could the Lieutenant-Governor have justified the action of his subordinates. As a result of this extraordinary process of reasoning, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is found complaining of Sir Andrew Fraser for even the mild censures that have been recorded in the Resolution, treating the judgment of the High Court and the finding of the Committee at the Kissengunge inquiry as non-existent, and favourably contrasting the conduct of the Government officers in this case with what it usually refers to as the "vagaries" of Mr. Carey. The word is appropriately chosen. The misdemeanours of which Mr. Carey has been guilty are vagaries—vagaries, it is true, of a highly reprehensible kind—and he has been punished for them with a heavy hand by the Lieutenant-Governor. But the actions of the Bengal Government and its officers in the case of Mr. Rolt are not vagaries. They are departmental iniquities. They contravene the root principles of justice and administrative honesty. They furnish evidence of obliquity on the part of the Government which amounts to a positive and urgent public danger. They have been denounced by an impartial judicial authority, and it is essential that their character and tendency should be clearly and thoroughly understood by the public. In its latest reference to the subject the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—"The Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta, having once taken the side of Mr. Rolt, now find themselves in a queer position. They apparently think that they are bound to stick to their guns, but then they have to surmount one great difficulty. The disclosures made in the Government Resolution do not justify them to defend their hero with reason, justice or fairness; so what they seem to do is to ignore or distort facts, make unwarrantable assumptions, and base upon them conclusions satisfactory to themselves and the party on whose behalf they have taken the cudgel." This is something worse than unredeemed nonsense. It is misleading, mischievous, and incredibly short-sighted. There is no question here of ignoring or distorting facts or making unwarrantable assumptions. The attack on the Government rests upon facts avowed by one of the offending officers in cross-examination, set out at length in the Judge's Minute admitted and justified or admitted and censured in the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution. We may go still further and say that the grounds upon which the indictment of the Government officers is based are independent even of the question of Mr. Rolt's guilt or innocence. That question is one for the law to determine, and it has been determined. The matter affecting the public is one of departmental procedure and the rights of the subject; and we are impelled to say that any newspaper, European or Indian, which affects to treat such a matter lightly, which, unwittingly or otherwise, contrives to obscure the issue, is guilty of a grave public disservice. Our contemporary affirms that the case as it stands "concerns entirely the European official and non-official community of Bengal." This is the very reverse of the fact. The case involves the relations of the Executive and Judiciary: that is, the one matter in relation to which the interests of the European and Indian communities are absolutely identical. The doctrine is beinb incessantly preached in this country that the health of the body politic demands a strong Judiciary independent of the executive power. If there is one thing more than another that touches the foundations of British rule in India it is this; and here, as it happens, is the one thing in regard to which the leaders of the Indian community can count upon the practically undivided support of the non-official Europeans. What, then, could be more perverse and more suicidal than for any representative of Indian opinion to proclaim itself the apologist of a series of departmental misdemeanours which have subverted the principles of justice and, it may be, destroyed irreparably the confidence of the public in the present administration?—"The Statesman" May 31.

Reports from Spiti show that though some buildings were damaged and cattle killed, no loss of human life was caused by the earthquake there.

An official preliminary return for 1904 gives the export of manganese ore from India as 154,880 tons against an average of 147,950 tons for the three years preceding. The industry is still developing notably in the Central Provinces, where prospecting and mining operations are very active at the present time.

High Court.—June 1.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

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

THE LATE VIDYASAGAR'S WILL.

Nohni Bala Devi and ors vs. Narain Chundra Banerjee Vidyabinode and ors.

Mr. B. Chackervertty and Mr. B. C. Mitter appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. A. Chowdhry and Mr. Avens Pugh appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. S. R. Dass appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Camell appeared for the managing committee of the Bhagabati Vidyalaya.

The late Pandit Ishwar Chundra Vidyasagar died leaving a will by which he made Khirode Nath Sing, the second defendant, the executor. The latter then applied for and obtained probate of the will. Thereafter a friendly suit was brought in the High Court between Narain Chundra and his son. There was a provision in the will by which the late Vidyasagar disinherited Narain actually and gave the residue of the property to Narain's son. That suit was dismissed and it was held that Narain should get the whole of the residue of the property. Soon after that order the executor came and handed over the properties to Narain Chundra. It was alleged that the executor had no right to do so before he had fully administered the estate and the residue was ascertained. The case for the plaintiffs was that after getting possession of the properties Narain Chundra had sold some of the properties belonging to the estate without providing for the various annuities of the will of the late Vidyasagar. The present suit is brought by the sons and daughters of Binodini Devi, second daughter of the late Vidyasagar for the arrears of annuities, for the administration of the estate etc.

The case in proceeding.

ORIGINAL SIDE

(Before Justices Mitter and Woodroffe.)

A CURIOUS CASE OF MISCHIEF.

In this case a rule was issued on the District Magistrate of Gya to show cause why the conviction under section 430 I. P. C. and the sentence of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100 passed on each of the two petitioners, Basanta Narain Sing and another, should not be set aside on the ground that there was no sufficient finding of fact constituting the offence and that there was no finding that the petitioners intended to cause damage.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal appeared in support of the rule and Mr. P. L. Roy showed cause on behalf of the complainant.

The complainant and the petitioners had a right of irrigating their fields from a certain reservoir of water. The complainant made a channel to take down the water to their field from the reservoir. It was alleged that the petitioners made a fresh channel with the aid of several others and thereby shut off the water from flowing into the complainant's field. On those allegations the petitioners were put on their trial before the sub-divisional Magistrate of Aurangabad, who convicted and sentenced both the petitioners in the manner stated above. There was an appeal before the Sessions Judge who upheld the conviction and sentence.

Their Lordships after hearing both sides in the course of their judgment remarked that it was not clear why the case came under section 430. Apparently there was no mischief caused. There was no proof that the stoppage of the water caused mischief. Their Lordships made the rule absolute on the first ground. Accepting the facts found their Lordships thought that the applicants and their party constituted unlawful and it was surprising why the lower court did not frame such an obvious charge. In making the rule absolute and setting aside the conviction and sentence their Lordships gave permission to the complainant to prosecute the petitioners under section 147 or any other section of the Indian Penal Code.

The Punjab Government has just issued a plague handbook. It gives the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, also rules, regulations and practical directions for dealing with the disease which has been making such terrible havoc in the Punjab. It contains, amongst other matters, particulars of official rewards which are given for services connected with plague measures.

Owing to the total failure of the North-East monsoon, mangoes are not as plentiful this year as they used to be in former years at Coimbatore. They have become smaller in size and do not possess the usual flavour and taste. The supply being small the price runs high. The fruits are largely imported from Salem which contains several large mango plantations. Now that the marriage season is in full swing the consumption of the fruits is very great.

Peshawar maintains its reputation as a city of violence. Its sanitary returns for last year show 28 deaths from "wounding and accidents." It no longer deserves, however, all the hard things that have been said against its general unhealthiness. Its population has risen by ten thousand during the past decade, and now amounts to over 73,000, but the death-rate has fallen to a little over 26 per thousand, a ratio which compares favourably with that of most Indian cities. Lieut-Colonel P. A. Weir, I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer to the North-West Frontier Province, in his annual Report, which has just been published attributes the improvement to the introduction of a pure water-supply from the Bara river and other sanitary reforms.

The distribution of Lord Kitchener's Fund will be proceeded with immediately, Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Armstrong, Honorary Secretary to the Fund, having gone to Dharmsala with a view to arranging for this final step.. The Gurkha battalions there prepared a statement some time ago showing the number of sufferers and the amount of property lost, while inquiries have also been made as to the injuries and losses which the Dogras suffered in the Kangra Valley. The Commander-in-Chief himself will administer the fund, and the relief given will involve not merely monetary assistance to survivors, but pensions to the maimed and the families of those killed. Some two lakhs of rupees are, in all, available for these purposes, and this sum will be made to go as far as possible.

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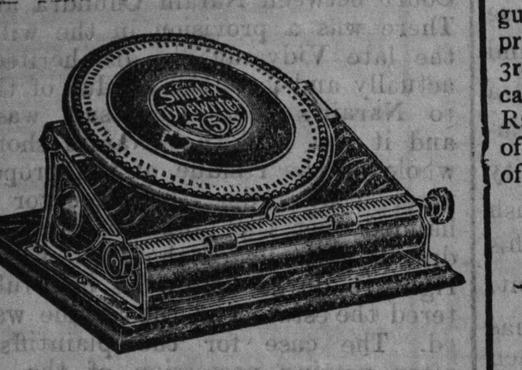

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JOTTINGS FROM THE "INDIAN ENGINEERING."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXCISE REVENUE OF THE U. P.

The Excise Revenue Report of the United Provinces, for the year ending the 30th September, 1904, records an advance of over 10½ lakhs in excise revenue the total for the year being 96¼ lakhs. In his resolution on this report the Lieutenant-Governor says that it is gratifying to find that there has been no corresponding rise in the sale of intoxicants as there is a 'noticeable diminution in the sale of charas and ganja, while the consumption of country spirit and Rosa rum rose only by 2.2 per cent." In the report, however, we note that country spirits are responsible for over 5 lakhs out of the rise in revenue, of which still-head duty contributes over 3½ lakhs. Some half a lakh of this may fairly be attributed to the larger issues, but the balance is the result of the further enhancement of the duty which took place in thirteen of the larger towns of the province. The spirit drunk in these towns was less than a third of the whole amount consumed, whereas they account for as much as 10,000 gallons in round numbers out of 16,000 gallons, the increase in the year's consumption. It is clear then that the enhanced duty, at all events in a year of average prosperity, is not sufficient appreciably to check consumption. As might have been expected the nigher price of native liquor stimulated the use of Rosa rum in these towns, and in most cases the recorded figures show a noticeable advances. The income from hemp drugs exhibited an advance of over 4¼ lakhs. We agree with the Lieutenant-Governor that the connection between agricultural prosperity and the greater consumption of liquo is confirmed by these figures! And yet His Honor says that there has been "no corresponding rise in the consumption of intoxicants." Are we to understand that country liquor and Rosa rum are non-alcoholic beverages?

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

INDIAN NOTES

THE EARTHQUAKE FUND.

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

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

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

THE RANGOON MURDER CASE.

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

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

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

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF GOA.

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

PROPERTY IN CANTONMENTS.

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

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

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

A FOURTH CHALLENGE TO SANDOW.

C. Ratnavalu Auchary, No. 2/122 Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras writes to the "Madras Mail." In view of the fact that Eugen Sandow the world-famed athlete, is to make a short stay at Madras to display his muscular strength, as well as his mastery of wrestling and other arts connected with the physique, I make bold to offer a challenge to him, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, for a boxing match. For the better judgment of the public I propose, if agreed upon, to touch the several portions of the face of Eugen Sandow with the tip of the fingers coated with chalk and try his powers of defence. As regards my antecedents, I may state that:—(1) In September, 1873, I boxed with Kistna Pillay, a famous native boxer of St. Thomas' Mount, in the presence of European military Officers and succeeded. (2) On the 26th April, 1802, I boxed with Captain Duncan Ross and succeeded. (3) On the 11th January, 1896, I boxed with Professor Anderson, and came out successful. I should prefer to have the boxing match in the presence of the public, if possble at the Graceo Roman arena.

THE MAIL SMUGGLING INCIDENT.

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

SAD END OF A DISCARDED LOVER.

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

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

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

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

WHOLESALE SWINDLING BY JEWS.

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

THE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

We are informed that favourable progress is being made with the Central Agricultural Committee. His Excellency Lord Ampthill has graciously consented to be its first Patron, thus giving one more proof of his keen interest in the improvement of Indian agriculture and in the well-being of the ryots. The "personnel" of the Committee is not yet complete, but the following gentlemen representing various communities and agricultural interests have already consented to join:—(1) The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castlestuart Stuart, I. C. S., (2). Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Moodelliar, C.I.E., (3). H. K. Beauchamp, C.I.E., (4). Dewan Bahadur R. V. Srinivasa Iyer, (5). Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.S.I., (6). The Hon'ble Sir S. Subramania Iyer, (7). S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, (8). Rao Bahadur M. Admaravana Aiya Garu, (9). Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasamy Rao, C.I.E., (10). M. Veeraraghava Chariar, (11). G. Romilly, (12). P. Theyagaraya Chetty, (13). The Hon'ble K. Vasudeva Iyengar, (14). The Maharajah of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., (15). The Rajah of Venkatagiri, (16). The Rajah of Kollengode, (17). P. N. Raman Pillai, (18). B. Narayanamurthi Pantulu, (19). S. Pandurungam Moodelliar, (20). P. Rathnasabapathi Pillai, (21). Hajee Mahomed Abdul Hadi Badsha Sahib, (22). The Hon'ble L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer, (23). V. Ramabhadra Naidu, Vadagarai Zemindar. Invitations have also been addressed to the following institutions and public bodies to nominate representatives, whose names will be announced in due course:—(1) Madras Landholders Association, (2) Madras Chamber of Commerce, (3) The United Planter's Association of Southern India Ld. Government have consented that the Revenue Secretary for the time being shall be a member of the Committee. Under the constitution of the Committee all mofussil Agricultural Associations are entitled to nominate representatives, and the following existing Associations have been asked to do so:—(1) Tanjore Agricultural Association, (2) Penukonda Agricultural Society, (3) Guntur Agricultural Association, (4) Vizagapatam Agricultural Society, (5) Chingleput Agricultural Society, (6) North Arcot Agricultural Association, (7) Bellary Agricultural Association, (8) Madras Agri-Horticultural Society. One of the first steps to be taken by the Committee will be to invite the formation of Agricultural Associations in all Districts where such do not exist at present. A circular letter to this effect is now being drafted. It will be accompanied by a short but comprehensive resume of what has so far been done in the formation of non-official Agricultural bodies in this and other parts of India; and also a set of Draft Rules for mofussil Agricultural Associations.—"Hindu."

THE AFGHAN TREATY.

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

THE HINDU-SIKH CONTROVERSY IN THE PUNJAB.

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

LORD KITCHENER'S RELIEF FUND.

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

CHILDREN AND SNAKES.

INTERESTING STORIES.

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

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

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

AN EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.

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

THE RANCHI MODEL COLLEGE, SCHEME.

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

All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Uluberia Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Uluberia, May 28.

A POLICE CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

There is now pending in the court of the Sub-divisional Maigstrate a case in which a constable of the Bagnan thana, named Nanda Gopal Singh, stands charged with having extorted money from one Hridoy Chander Mal of village Malloke. The case for the prosecution is that on the 30th April last, the accused threatened to chalan the complainant on the pretence that he manufactured toddy unless he would pay him rupees five. The complainant is said to have paid the constable one rupee through fear and to have offered security for the payment of the balance. The complainant complained against the constable by filing formal petition in court. After a preliminary enquiry into the case the constable was put upon his trial. The evidence for the prosecution having been adduced, the accused has been asked to adduce evidence on his side.

A SENSATIONAL CASE OF RIOTING.

There is now pending in the court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Babu Nibaran Chander Ghatak, a case of rioting in which Shaik Mobarakali Molla and three others—all of village Basantapore in thana Amta—were sent up by the police as accused. The case for the prosecution is that one Shaikh Hafizuddin Molla of village Basantapore, who lodged the first information about the occurrence before the police, had brought a civil suit in the Amta Munsif's court concerning a private road said to have been obstructed by the accused. The civil suit was decreed and an Amin was deputed by the Amta court to mark out the position of the road. On the day preceding the date of occurrence the two parties quarrelled before the Amin about the position of the road and on the day of the occurrence, which was the 19th day of May, the accused who formed themselves into an unlawful assembly and were armed with lathies attacked the men of the other party on a piece of land belonging to the latter and wounded four persons with lathies. The defence case is that the occurrence took place on the accused's land, that there was ill-feeling between the parties, as the accused had got a decree of a civil court against some persons of the other party, that on the day of the occurrence there was a dispute between the parties about the plucking of mangoes and cocoanuts from trees which the accused claimed as theirs and that some men on their side were assaulted with lathies by the men of the other party. The case for the prosecution having been closed and a charge framed under section 147 I. P. Code, the accused have been asked to adduce evidence in support of their allegations.

MR. CAREY AND A BOOKING CLERK.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, May 30.

On the morning of 25th April last, a telephonic message was received at the Bandel Junction Station on the E. I. Ry. from the Station Master of Howrah just befort the arrival of No. 7 Up Passenger there, to realise fare with penalty from a first class passenger holding the second half of a ticket of an expired date of such and such number from Howrah to Bandel. When the said train steamed in at Bandel, a Ticket Collector, as usual, was posted at the gate with instructions to collect tickets. A gentle man handed over to him the ticket which he had been eagerly looking for. He immediately showed the gentleman the message and demanded from him the fare from Howrah with penalty. The gentleman, of course, refused to pay anything. Thereupon the European Assistant Station Master on duty intervened, but to no effect. The gentleman held the booking clerk of the station responsible for the anomaly on the ground that the latter had given him to understand that the return ticket which he purchased at the station on the 20th would be available up to 25th on account of the Easter and Good Friday Holidays. In his opinion, if any one was to pay the Booking clerk must pay. He won't pay. Saying this he handed over his card to the officer on duty and coolly left the station platform. It was then discovered that the gentleman was no other than the District Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, Mr. H. D. Carey, I. C. S! It was distinctly written in print on the face of the ticket that the holder thereof was to return within two days. Accordingly, it should have been used by Mr. Carey on the 23rd instead of on the 25th as stated above. The Station Master had no other alternative but to submit a report of the occurrence to the D. T. S., Howrah,—his immediate superior. The explanation of the Booking Clerk was asked for and duly submitted. We hear, the version of the Booking Clerk was to the effect that the ticket was actually purchased by an Afghan servant for his master and that he was asked nothing by anybody regarding the period for which it was available. Some correspondence then passed between Mr. Carey and the E. I. R. authorities regarding the matter, which, we hear, has resulted in warning the poor Booking Clerk against any recurrence of such cases in future and in the total exoneration of Mr. Carey from every blame, for we do not know what was the fault committed by the former.

Mr. Sadasiva Aiyer, Sub-Judge, Tinnevelly, has been appointed Chief Justice of Travancore vice Dewan Bahadur Vencoba Char, retired from the Travancore service.

The Railway Police have filed a case against Lala Ram Rattan, B.A., Head Master, D. A.-V. High School, Lahore, and Lala Prakash Chand, B.A., for entering a passenger train while in motion at Badami Bag Railway Station on the 6th instant. The principal prosecution witness is the Guard in charge of the train. Both the accused assert that they never entered the car while it was in motion and the following is thier version of the incident. They complained to the Guard about the insufficiency of accommodation in the train. The Guard replied slightingly. Whereupon they requested him to be more polite and civil in his intercourse with gentlemen; and the latter has trumped up this false charge against them in order probably to avoid answering a complaint, which he feared they would prefer against him. The case has undoubtedly, excited a good deal of interest, but as it is "sub-judice" we hold over our comments thereon in a more fitting opportunity.—"Panjabee."

INDIAN NOTES

A CHALLENGE TO SANDOW.

Mr. T. C. R. Narasimmaloo Naidu writes to the "Madras Times":—Hearing much about the world-renowned athlete and exponent of physical culture Eugene Sandow, my friend, Mabool Khan, has now come from Bangalore and is staying at Madras with the express object of trying a fall with Mr. Sandow, or any of his pupils, in the Græco-Roman Style" or Catch-as-catch-can at any time or at any place he may be pleased to appoint. The challenger is now staying at premises, No. 224, Angappa Naick Street.

"SUNSHINE RECORDER."

This is the name by which a new instrument, which has been put up in front of the Observatory at the Post Office, Ootacamund, is known. It consists of a perfectly round glass ball, hollow in the centre and filled with acids. The ball revolves on an ingeniously arranged axis and records the hours of the day, a quarter of an hour behind Madras time on a printed piece of card board, while, at the same time the rays of the sun are so concentrated on the card board that as long as the sky is clear the card is signed and thus the clerk in charge is able to record in the evening not only the correct time, but the very minute almost at which the sun's rays were obscured by clouds. Could not the time gun be fired according to this time, and then we could boast of having our own time, even though we should be 15 minutes behind Madras?

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF MEASURES.

A Lahore correspondent writes:—Prof. Gokal Chand, M.A., of the Dayananda Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, publishes an appeal in the local "Arya Gazette" on behalf of the sufferers from the earthquake. A few days back the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra published a letter in the newspapers stating that grain was extremely scarce at Kangra and in its neighbourhood. The Samaj has despatched 1,000 maunds of wheat and 100 maunds of pulse to supply the immediate want of the sufferers in the aforesaid locality. Thousands of maunds of more provisions are, however, required to cope successfully with the situation. Besides, the doctors employed by the Samaj are still at work, and it is difficult to say for what longer period their services will be required. And as most of them are paid hands money is needed to find them salaries, as also to provide necessary medicines. But the surest and most urgent need is that for house accommodation. Those who have experience of the rainy season at Kangra and Dharmsala know what the rains there are like. If the necessary houses, whether temporary or permanent, are not erected at once, not only will the wounded, and the women and children be exposed to terrible sufferings but the "rabi" harvest, the mainstay of the people now, will have been spoilt.

THE DISTRESS IN CHINGLEPUT.

Mr. M. B. Simpson writes to the "Madras Mail" from Kanathpur under date May 25:—I met with a case exactly confirmatory of Mr. Goudie's letter. This morning on going out I came across the dead body of a man lying on the main road. The corpse gave every indication of death by starvation. Further enquiry showed that he had made a scanty living by pounding rice in the village. He was a weakly man who had collapsed in a time of starvation. That was probably not the only cause, but it was the immediate one, and if the man had been able to get food he would have been alive to-day. Instead of that, a squalid burial at the hands of unwilling "vetyans" has been the poor fellow's fate. Villages and Districts undoubtedly do vary, but this and such cases will soon not be solitary and will prove beyond question the tightening grip of famine. I hope that something is being done in the way of forming a Committee to collect and administer Relief Funds. Provided that a reliable Committee be formed there must be many who would be willing to contribute. I may add that a personal inspection of, I think I may say, a hundred or more pariah houses in different villages has proved that there is nothing in store, and that one meal is the utmost they can manage with the credit they can get at the bazaar. Not a few have to do without the credit and go, as Mr. Goudie says, to the ants for their food.

"UNEXAMPLED LIBERALITY."

The way in which appointments are made to fill important offices in the subordinate ranks of the public service—ranks, be it remembered, that are reserved by statutory rules for the people of the country—is becoming an intolerable scandal under Lord Curzon's "unexampled liberality." A correspondent cited in our columns on Wednesday, three instances of flagrant violation of the inherent claims of the people in this respect. But a score of them can be quoted, and it can be shown that, while on the one hand, the responsible head of the Government solemnly expatiates on the liberality characterising the policy of British rule in the employment of indigenous talent in all ranks of the administration, in actual practice, on the other hand, it is slighted and set aside, preference being given to those that are not natives of the country and do not in any sense possess superior qualifications. The latest instance, we are sorry to observe, has taken place in this Presidency with Lord Ampthill's sanction. Who is Mr. H. A. Hart, M.A., L.T., who is appointed as Lecturer in the Kumbakonam College, superseding a number of men rotting in the department without promotion for a series of years? We understand he is a lecturer in the Doveton College, Madras, and therefore he is not in the Government service. It is evident he is either an Eurasian or an European. We are not aware that his qualifications are superior to those of the men already in the department who have earned a claim for promotion by their long and approved service. Promotions do not come quickly in the Educational Department, and when a chance occurs after a long interval, to introduce a stranger and thrust aside men already working, must be indeed disheartening. The Provincial Service scheme is a farce in all departments, and in none is it a worse farce than in the Department of Education which is ceasing to attract the best educated talent in the country—"Hindu."

The following telegram was addressed to us from Kapurthala on Saturday. We await fuller particulars before commenting:—The Principal of the Kapurthala College has expelled seven students. Considerable agitation amongst the College students.—"Panjabee."

THE DIR AFFAIRS.

Ahmad Khan, the Chief of Barwa, who has made Main Gul's adventure against Dir a possibility, is really a man of small account; and consequently the success which his levies have gained in Bajour is rather significant. It shows that contingents from other clans must have joined forces against the Nawab of Dir, and that the latter's authority has been shaken west of the Panjkora River. Last cold weather it was the Nawab of Nawagai who took up Mian Gul's quarrel with his elder brother, and as a number of the Nawagai tribesmen are well-armed, the danger to Dir then was rather serious. But the Nawagai Chief withdrew his support, and the country settled down after a time. In the present instance there is apparently so much unrest all through the tribal region beyond the Swat River that the movable column from Nowshera and Mardan has not only been warned, but has actually started for Chakdarrah. This is a precautionary measure, and its effect may be at once felt, for the Nawab of Dir will act more confidently now that he knows support will be given to him if his opponents attempt to cut him off from communication with Chakdarrah. As we stated a few days ago, the principal concern of the Government of India is to keep open the road to Chitral, but at the same time a display of force in the Swat Valley may prevent further tribal combinations against the Dir Chief. He has only been in possession of his State a few months since his father's death, and he has a good many enemies to contend with.—"Pioneer."

EARTHQUAKE AT KANGRA.

We have been asked to publish the following by the Secretary, Dev Samaj:—Two more volunteers from the Dev Samaj proceeded to the Kangra District on the 13th May. One of them is a student and the other a late student of the Dev Samaj High School, Moga. The parents of the former, specially his mother, were greatly pleased to see their son required for service of his suffering fellow countrymen and greatly expressed their joy at it, the mother, even offering herself to go there if she could be of any use. Four volunteers came back on the 13th after serving there from 15 to 20 days each. Six are now (25th May) in the field of work heartily co-operating with the Arya Samaj workers there. Some of them have been assisting the Manager of the Arya Camp at Kangra and others have been distributing the cash, food, clothes sirkees, etc., among the real and selected sufferers in the various villages in the interior of the District. One is mainly devoting himself to the case of the sick and the wounded in different localities round Nagrota and other places. The Fund opened by the "Jiwan Tat" now amounts to over six hundred rupees, which are being sent to the workers by instalments. More than Rs. 200 were spent up to the 7th May. The last two parties took Rs. 95 cash and medicines worth Rs. 17 with them. Rs. 120 have been sent to them by M. O. and more will be soon forwarded. Besides repeated shocks of earthquake, hail-storm and lightning have also done great damage at Mahdi (Palampur Tehsil), Hamirpur, Dhiru, etc., and succour has been given to the afflicted inhabitants of these places. Reports from workers, however, show that the need for immediate medical help or of temporary sheds or other small charities such as are within the power of private agencies is almost over, and the great want of the people now is the erection of permanent lodgings, purchase of cattle, cleansings of "khals" and other water courses etc., and these are the requisites that the Fund opened by the Government is expected to meet."—"Tribune."

RAILWAY OFFENCES.

Cochin, 24th May.—Certain proposals are before the District Magistrate of South Malabar with reference to the trial of criminal offences committed on the Cochin-Shoranur line. Under the existing arrangement, all such cases are made over to the British Cochin Magistracy by the Railway Police, after obtaining the sanction of the District Traffic Superintendent at Pothanur. A good deal of delay takes place between the time of the arrest of an accused and his trial, this being due to the adoption of the preliminary steps preparatory to the formulation of a charge. In some cases accused are remanded for an unusually long time owing to the difficulty in securing bail, as no bail offered by persons living in Native States on behalf of persons arrested within the railway line for offences committed thereon, will be accepted by the British Magistracy. This puts the Government to unnecessary expense, as the accused will have to be fed during the period of their remand. In 1902, on a recommendation made by the then District Magistrate of South Malabar, the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin agreed to surrender to the British Magistracy persons accused of railway offences residing in either of the two Native States on an application made in cases in which the accused are not arrested at the time the offence is committed. In cases of this nature a good deal of delay generally happens. With a view to avoid such delays and inconveniences, it is suggested that the Travancore and Cochin Durbars be requested by the District Magistrate of South Malabar to permit the execution, in these Native States, of processes issued by the British Courts for offences committed within the railway line, in the same way as is done in Mysore. The authority vested in the District Traffic Superintendent to sanction the prosecution of accused persons may also be withdrawn, and the Railway Police be directed to make the preliminary enquiries and charge the case before the Magistracy. Another suggestion is for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Cochin Magistracy, for the trial of railway offences, up to Shoranur, thereby avoiding the necessity of having recourse to the Mallapuram and Ottopalam Sub-Magistracy for the trial of cases committed on the railway line from Trichur to Shoranur.

The firm of Narpat Rai Devidas, General Merchants and Railway contractors, Lahore, just now appear to be a house very much divided against itself. A split has taken place between the principal and his four sons, who are all, we are told, anxious for a division of the property. As the net outcome of the strained relations between father and sons, criminal charges and counter-charges and civil suits and cross-suits are just now the order of the day with the two contending generations of the same family. And meanwhile the lawyers are reaping golden harvests of fat retainers and plenteous cases.—"Panjabee."

Murder Case in Barisal

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Barisal May 25.

On the 23rd May last, at 12-30 a.m., information was lodged at the Kotwali thana that a prostitute of about 17 or 18 years has been murdered in her room. Instantly the Police repaired to the spot and Babu Norendra Nath Bhattacharjee, Sub-Inspector, found the corpse weltering in a pool of blood, which gushed forth from a cut in her neck whnch almost severed the head from the trunk. But there was no trace of any struggle in the room. It seems she was preparing betels when from behind her back the thrust was given. But the murderer left no clue. Kumadini, the prostitute, had no valuable ornaments which could induce anybody to murder her therefore. But, nevertheless, the murder seems to be a deliberate one and shows unmistakable signs of a deep-laid plan. Now, what is strange is that, though the murder was committed in the first part of the night when few people go to bed and though there were other inmates still awake in the selfsame house nobody admits of any knowledge of the occurrence. Can a human being be killed so imperceptibly under such a circumstance? Though the District is notorious for murder cases the town was so long free from such offences; and this may be taken as the beginning. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it may be asserted that it behoves the Police to make a sifting enquiry into the matter. The Police is active now, but what did the town constables do at the time none can devise. However, much depends on the successful detection of the culprit otherwise none will be safe in his own hut or palace even in the town itself.—Another case of murder hails from Bhola. One Arsadali had a quarrel one day with Imam Sikdar. On the 2nd Choitra last Imam went out on a certain errand and never came back home. The facts subsequently disclosed were that Arsadali, offended at the late quarrel and suspicions of his wife's improper connection with Imam committed the murder, two other accused helping the offender. One of the accused made a statement to the above effect before the Deputy Magistrate and showed the dead body. This confession he retracted after the charge. There were two eye-witnesses to the murder—one a boy of 7 years and another a girl of still younger age. The assessors all found them not guilty. The Judge will deliver judgment to-morrow.

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Mr. Carter is a native of Kingston, Jamaica, near which city his father carried on a large plantation. He enlisted in the First West India Regiment and was promoted through various ranks to that of Quarter-Master Sergeant, serving, in all for 27 years. He lives now at 25, Frere Street, South End, Port Elizabeth. His experience has been so widespread and unique that what he says is of particular interest, so we give his letter, dated November 21, 1904, just as it was received:

THE SOLDIER'S OWN STORY.

"I cannot recollect the exact date of my first attack of indigestion, but anyway I was a Quarter Master Sergeant of the 1st British West India Regiment at the time and stationed at Kingston. I used to feel out of sorts; I always felt as though I had eaten too much, even though, in fact, it would be the smallest morsel. I had a blown-out, puffed-up, sensation after each meal, and I can assure you I felt miserable.

"Remembering that my parents had used Mother Seigel's Syrup for the younger members of our family and as they pinned their faith to Mother Seigel's curative powers, I considered I would not go far wrong by giving it a trial myself. I had suffered for three years and was deteermined to get rid of my trouble somehow. I was walking up Orange Street, Kingston Jamaica, when I came to Dr. Goddous' chemist shop and there I purchased a bottle of Mather Seigel's Syrup. I used it for about two months, at the end of which I found I had no further need of medicines or doctors: I was completely cured.

"I have since then recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over the world, the 'Gold Coast' especially, where I had to give myself another course of Seigel's owing to the severe climatic conditions, and the generally unhealthy condition of our living. I am still enjoying good health and pleased to be able to give you this statement."

"No Doctors Treatment

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