REGNO (illegible)

Amrita Bazar Patrika

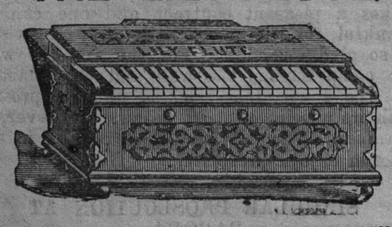
BI-WEEKLY EDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXV, CALCUTTA, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1904. NO 72

G. KUR & SONS.

Manufacturers and Importers of Harmonium and American Organs
52, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.
THE BEST HARMONIUM OF THE DAY

THE LILY-FLUTE.



THE BEST HARMONIUM FOR PLAY ING BENGAL AND HINDUSTANI TUNES, AND SONGS,
Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium. Full rich melodious organ tone.
3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, (superior Rs. 40)
2 sets of Reeds and 4 Stops Rs 60
FOLDING LILY FLUTE (BOX & TABLE HARMONIUM combined) Rs. 75.
Order must accompany Rs. 10, balance by V. P. P.
Apply for our new enlarged illustrated Catalogue of Harmoniums of different designs, Organs, Dulceuna and Serabhinas.

MITRA SANJIBANEE SUDHA

It emoves all sort of fag and exhaustion, and is cheerfulness, like an electric current, in mental depression due to excessive study, labour of thought, and acts as a safe and effective stimulant. It strengthens the body, increases manly power, invigorates the system, quickens the circulation, forms blood and tissue, develops muscles and sinews purifies the impoverished blood, enhances beauty and grace, stimulates the drooping spirit and restors youth. It acts magically like a charm in indigestion, heart complaint, cold, and similar affections. In curing the habit of drunkenness, which is regarded by many as incurable, the use of the Mrita Sanjibanee Sudha has been found by experiment to be of very great benefit, for while it keeps up the spirit it does not inebriate on bringing reaction.
Price Rs. 2. Per phial, Packing and Pestage Extra
M. M. Dass.
BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA.
41, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

Lemo Salis.

ARED FROM FRESH LEMON *(citrus temonis)* WITH THE ADMIXTURE OF CERTAIN DIGESTIVE SALTS.

LEMO SALIS is a specific for Indigestion Flatulence, Loss of Appetite and other forms of Dyspepsia.
LEMO SALIS is an excellent remedy for Diarrhœa, Vomiting, Colic and Cholera.
LEMO SALIS is a specific for Scurvy, Rheumatism and many other deprived state of the blood.
LEMO SALIS is a preventive of several maladies due to mal-nutrition and poverty of blood,
LEMO SALIS checks excessive hemorrhage.
LEMO SALIS is absolutely free from alcohol.
LEMO SALIS palatable to the taste and a delightful beverage during the hot season,
OSE—Two tea spoonfuls diluted with wineglassful of water.
CE—Ans 8 per four-ounce phial and Rs. 5 per dozen.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I have used it in many cases of dyspepsia and am convinced of its efficacy. I recommend it to the profession for trial."
N. Mazumdar M. B,
44, Beadon St., Calcutta.

"I have used it and have found it an excellent appetiser. It has a delightful taste and serves as a nice beverage."
Amrita Krishna Mullick, B.L.
Pleader, Small Cause Court, Calcutta
To be had of
N. G. Dutt.
Manager, Bharat Vaisajyanilaya

SANTAN RAKSHAK.

It is the most useful Liniment for females in the state of pregnancy. It **relieves** the sympathetic vomiting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early stage, **prevents** miscarriage and at the same time **ensures** safe and easy delivery, etc.
Rupees 2 per bottle, packing As. 7., postage and V. P. charges As. 7. only.
Apply to DR. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S.,
19, Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P. O. Entally Calcutta.
Telegraphic Address "Dr, Paul," Calcutta.
MEDICAL OPINION:—

DR. G. MANOOK, M. B. (EDIN.) Surgeon, Calcutta, writes:—"I have to report favourably of my trials with your **Santan Rakshak.** I have given your specific a fair trial among all classes. The results have been, I am compelled to say, very wonderful in threatened miscarriage and prolonged labour where direct interference was impossible. I have no doubt others will be as grateful to you as I am."

DR. TARINI CHARAN DUTT, Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surgeon, writes:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your "Santan Rakshak" which is being used by many respectable persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results."

DR. K. P. CHACKRABURTTY, M. B., Late. Superintendent, Lowis Sanitarium, Darjeeling, writes:—"I have tried your specific, "Santan Rakshak," in several cases of tedious labour and threatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would like to recommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."

DR. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporation, writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your "Santan Rakshak." The bottle which you gave me for trial was used with most satisfactory and astonishing results in several cases of prolonged labour amongst my friends. I may safely recommend it to the puulic"

Kaiser Water.

A REFRESHING DIETETIC NATURAL, TABLE WATER.

Recommended by the medical profession in case of Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and Disorder of the Liver and Kidneys.
Rs. 12-12 per case of 48 bottes
MOLL SCHUTTE & CO 1, Lall Bazr S.

OUR WORLD RENOWNED

MEYORES

Stands unrivelled and unequalled in curing Weak Memory, Brainfag, Nervous and Muscular Debility and all the exhaustive diseases due to youthful folly and excesses. It is equally efficacious in Gonorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa and Nocturnal emission. Meyores doubles the power of enjoying the pleasures of life and has a special vitalising action on the reproductive organs. Dr. S. Costa, L. R. C. P. and I. R. C. S. (Edin) Bombay, writes :—"I have tried you. Meyores on a few of my patients and was surprised at the result. I shall find every opportunity of recommending this to my patients". Dr. G. Anderson M. D., Funchi, Burma, writes :—"Meyores has done immense good in several cases and is certainly the best medicine in sexual debility .
Price ONE RUPEE only. Postage for up to THREE phials FIVE Annas only.
PLEASE NOTE our specific for Diabetes is recommended to sufferers, who after trying all the well-known remedies in vain, have at last given way to despondency. It entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and the soles, excessive thirst, and irritation or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine." S. William, Esq., Travancore writes:— "For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES, I tried a great many remedies yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for a bottle and before half of it had been taken I was completely cured". Price Rs. 3. Our specific for Asthma is a marvellous and magical cure, giving immediate relief in Asthma, Bronchial Troubles, Irritation of the Air-Passages and all lung-diseases. Every medical man ought to prescribe it for his patient before pronouncing his case to be hopeless." Mrs. Ostoche Jaunpur, writes :—"The young lady for whom I got your specific for Asthma has been cured. She thought she never would have been cured. IT IS A WONDERFUL CURE."
Price Rs. 5, A catalogue containing a full account of TREATMENT, TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE of SYPHILIS, HYDROCELE, PILES and ACIDITY will be sent GRATIS and POST-FREE to any part of the world on application to
J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.
The Victoria Chemical Works,
RANAGHAT, (BENGAL).

Kuntaline.

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

Sweet Scented	—	Rs	1 0
Lily Scented	—	Rs	1 8
Rose Scented	—	"	2 0
Yasmin Scented	—		2 0

Delkhosh

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

Price per Bottle one Rupee only

Tambuline.

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

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only

PREPARED BY

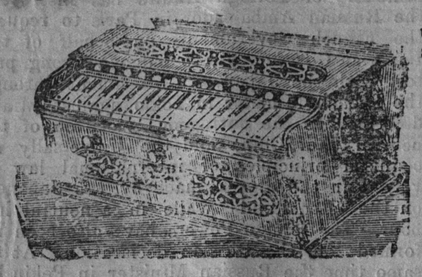
H BOSE perfumer.

62. BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address
'Delkhosh Calcutta

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF PAUL & SONS,

GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.



Guaranteed for 3 years and the only original, genuine and best harmonium in the market When purchasing please look at the spelling of the word **MOHON**—our Registered Trade Mark and the name of PAUL & SONS in bright gold, *without which none is genuine.*

PRICES

No. 1. C to F, 3 Stops, Single reeds, in box... Rs. 35
No. 3. C to C, 3 Stops, do ornamental case... Rs. 40
No. 5. Double reeds, 4 Stops ..... Rs. 60
No. 6. Do. Do. Superior ... Rs. 65

All orders executed per V. P. P. On receipt of Rs. 5 in advance. Illustrated catalogues free on application the sole Manufacturers

PAUL & SONS.
2, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

No. 1.

POWELL'S ASTHMA CURE

(Great Remedy for Asthma)

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

LARGE SALE: Since we have introduced this formula it has been selling very largely amongst the Medical circle. In the cold season POWELL'S NO. ASTHMA CURE is ordered by all the leading Physicians who have been thoroughly convinced by proofs of its intrinsic value.

Its value is beyond all price and praise.

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

Boottle Rs. 2,

N W POWELL & CO.,
Chemists,
BYEULLA BOMBAY.

This firm is the first Established in Rampu-Boalia and the oldest of its kind. It is reputed the foremost in the place. Gold and Silver ornaments with or without jewels, and silver wares alwy kept in stock. Mofussil orders executed promptly and carefully. Silk cloths such as Dhuties, Chadar, Thans, Sharies, Garad and Matka, and Sharies of Baloochar also kept for sale. On receipt of orders they are despatched promptly per V. P. Post. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.
Bepin Behari Dhar, Jeweller and Poddar
Rampur Boalia, P. O. Ghoramara,
Rajshahi.

BABU BIPIN BIHARY DHAR.
Jeweller (Ghoramara), (Rajshahi)

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

Yours Sincerely
BECHARAM BOSE,
Ranaghat Supdt. Of Post Office, Nadia Division.
21 May 1904.

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

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.
Babu Bepin Behari Dhar, jeweller of Boalia, made several ornaments for me. He also received several orders through me from my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straightforward. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.
(Sd.) ANNADA CH. GUPTA,
Dy. Magte.

BOALIA,
1-5-02.

Vigor Pills.

TAKE NOTE
ONE DAY'S TRIAL WILL CONVINCE
No other medicine will give you relief as
IMMEDIATE—MAGICAL—MARVELLOUS
AS
VIGOR PILL
No need wasting word—try and judge.
VIGOR PILL
is invaluable in all the different varieties of seminary and organic diseases and wasting diseases. In removing poison from the body —in enriching the impovershed blood —in bringing back to the old or prematurely old the flush, vigor and strength of glorious manhood—in restoring joy to the cheerless—in giving tone to the system—it is unequalled, unrivalled, unsurpassed.
VIGOR PILL
removes the evil effects of youthful indiscretion, abnormal excess, dangerous abstinence —rejuvinates the old—recuperates the wasted frame—sharpens the memory—purifies the blood—wonderfully increases the power of retention—arrests the decay of age—brings on appetite.
Try VIGOR PILL once and you will use VIGOR PILL always.
Innumerable certificates—no fear of imposition. We say less than VIGOR PILL achieves.

MANAGER,
Bharat Vaisajyanilaya,
41, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.
41, Bagbazar Street Calcutta.

NITYANANDA AND NALINI KANTHA BISWAS.

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.
Rampur Boaliah, Ghoramara Rajshahi

All sorts of golds silver and jewellery ornaments are kept ready for sale, and also made to order at cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of cost.

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

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaliah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trust, worthy in his dealings with his customers.
Dated 4-2-90. Sd). Nil Kant Majumder,
Professor, Presidenc College.

KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S

WORLD RENOWEN

KESHRANJAN for the Hair is tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; it causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, cures baldnees, deblity of the brain nervous dizziness, Melancholia, shortsight, vertigo, &c., &c., Price per phial Re. 1 Packing and postage As. 6

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

OUR SAFE DIABETES CURE.

It enterely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, nervous debility resulting from excessive urination or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and acid eructations, aching pain in the limbs, slight ædema of the legs, dr wsiness, lowness of spirits, &c., &c.,

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... ... Rs. 5 0
Packing and postage Re. 0 10

Kaviraj
NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,
11-8, Lower Chitpur Road Calcutta

INDUSTRIAL INDIA.—By Glyn Barlow, M.A., Principal Victoria College, Palghat, and formerly Editor of "The Madras Times."
Contents:—1. Patriotism in Trade. 2. Co-operation. 3. Industrial Exhibitions. 4. The Inquiring Mind. 5. Investigation. 6 Indian Art. 7. Indian Stores. 8. India's Customers. 9. Turning the Corner. 10. Conclusion. PRICE RS. 1-8. To subscribers of "Indian Review" RE. 1 only.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA.—By Alfred Chatterton, B. Sc. Professor of Engineering, on Special Duty, Madras. Contents. Agricultural:—Water-Lifts, Underground Water-Supply, Well-Irrigation, The Cost of Power, The Value of Wind Mills in India, Agricultural Education. Industrial:—Tanning in the Madras Presidency, Hand Weaving, Manual Training Industrial Education. District Board Industrial Schools. Cloth Bound. Rs. 2. To subscribers of the "Indian Review" Rs. 1-8 only.

RANADE AND TELANG.—Appreciations by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, and by Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, President of the 17th Indian National Congress. With portraits of Ranade, Telang, Gokhale and Wacha, As. 8. To subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 4.
Apply to—
G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Esplanade, Madras.

Nonpareil "Assam Eri of Mangaldai Place of Origin.

Using as wrapper in winter prepare summer suit 54 inches wide. Price Rs. 2-8 to 6 per Yard, distinguishing quality.
"Assam Tea" Invigorating thick juice and preventive of Malaria. As. 5 to as 15 per lb.
"All acute fevers" (except in case of incurable) cured in two days and malarial fever, spleen, liver cured in a week.
PRICE 50 PILLS ANNAS 8.
Enquiry solicited in reply cards. No loss but are gain. Apply Kristo Lal Dutta, Mangadai Assam.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

(By the Mail.)

PORT ARTHUR FLEET DISPERSED.

Saturday, Aug 13.—The following telegram, dated Tokio Aug. 12, has been received at the Japanese Legation:—

According to the reports hitherto received, Russian squadron emerged from Port Arthur, was attacked by our fleet in the south of Yen-tao and dispersed. The "Askold," the "Novik," another cruiser, and a destroyer took refuge in Kiao-chau, and another destroyer in Chefoo on Aug. 11. Five Russian battleships, one cruiser, probably "Diana," one hospital ship, and several destroyers seemed regained Port Arthur on Aug. 11. Our fleet is believed to be undamaged.

The following further telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio:—

Admiral Togo reports:—Our combined fleet attacked the Russian squadron, proceeding southward after sortie from Port Arthur, Aug. 10, on the sea 25 miles south-east of Port Arthur, and pursued it towards the east. Sharp fighting continued from 1 p. m. till the sunset. Enemy apparently suffered heavy damage, and later his fire became greatly slackened, while his battle formation was completely deranged. The "Askold," the "Novik," the "Cesarvitch," the "Pallada," the "Novik," the "Casarevitch," the "Pallada", rest probably fled to Port Arthur after attack by our destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas in the night. Our fleet suffered no serious damage. Total casualties about 170.

Tokio, Aug. 12.—Admiral Togo in his report of the sortie of the Port Arthur fleet says that the Japanese found lifebuoys and other articles belonging to the "Cesarvitch" floating in the sea.

Chefoo, Aug. 12.—Three Russian war vessels, the cruisers "Askold" and "Diana" and a destroyer, have entered the German port of Tsintau. According to present advices, the "Novik" is not with them. The German cruisers "Furst Bismarck" and "Thetis" are preparing to leave Chefoo for that port. Two Russian torpedo-boats are said to have been captured on the Chinese coast.

Later.—The "Furst Bismarck" has just left for Tsing-tau.

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—Admiral Alexeieff has sent the following despatch to the Czar, dated Aug. 11:—

According to a report received from the Commandant at Port Arthur the squadron there put to sea on Aug. 10. The steamer "Mongolia" followed the squadron. The following Japanese vessels were on the horizon:—Three first-class cruisers, eight small cruisers, and 17 torpedo-boats. The port has been bombarded with siege guns for the past four days.

The Japanese cruiser "Kasuga" was sunk with all her crew in the last sea fight.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON ENGAGED.

A RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK.

Monday, Aug. 15.—The following telegram, dated Tokio, Aug. 14, has been received at the Japanese Legation:—

The commander of the Takeshiki Naval Station reports that our fleet informed him by wireless telegraphy that the Vladivostock squadron sighted on Aug. 14 at 5 10 a.m. The Takachiho subsequently reported that naval battle now being fought.

A further telegram, received at the Japanese Legation yesterday afternoon, says:—

Admiral Kamimura reports:—"Our squadron, after five hours' severe fighting with three ships of the Vladivostock squadron the morning of 14th in the north of Tsu Shima, sank "Rurik." The other two ships apparently suffered heavily fled northward. Our damages slight."

ADMIRAL TOGO'S VICTORY. FIVE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS SEVERELY DAMAGED. ADMIRAL VITOFT KILLED.

Tokio, Aug. 13 (Times).—Admiral Togo reports as follows:—

In the battle on Aug. 10 I consider that five among the enemy's six battleships were very severely injured. The "Pobieda" lost both masts and the guns of her principal armament were put out of action. The flagship "Retvisan" received our concentrated fire at 3,100 meters, and, I believe, suffered heavily. The enemy's cruisers suffered comparatively little injury. The damage to our vessels has already been temporarily repaired.

A semi-official message from Shanghai states that the "Cesareviton" escaped to Kiao-chau. Her officers say that the cruiser "Bayan" struck a mine when emerging from Port Arthur and was compelled to return. Subsequently the squadron had a heavy fight with the Japanese off Shan-tung. Admiral Vitoft and his flag captain were killed by a shell, and Admiral Matussevitch and the captain of the "Cesarevitch" were wounded. The "Cesarevitch" barely succeeded in reaching Tsing-tau, and it is doubtful whether she can be repaired so as to become seaworthy.

The Japanese leading journals, while professing confidence that Germany's procedure at Kiao-chau will be governed by the principles of strict neutrality, evidently apprehend that her neutrality has assumed a benevolent character towards Russia. They declare that now she has an opportunity to prove the practical reality of her previous professions of impartiality. Japan cannot tamely endure any infraction of belligerent rights.

The Mikado has directed that a message shall be sent to Marshal Oyama ordering that every facility should be given for the removal of non-combatants from Port Arthur. The message specially mentions females, priests, merchants, diplomatists, and officers of neutral countries, for whom a safe conduct to Dalny should be provided. The order extends to all non-combatants within the limits of military expediency.

ADMIRAL MATUSSEVITCH'S REPORT.

Admiral Matussevitch has telegraphed to the Czar the following, dated Aug. 12:—

At down on Aug. 10 our Port Arthur squadron began to make for the open sea and emerged from the port at nine o'clock. The squadron consisted of six battleships and the cruisers Askold, Diana, Pallada, and "Novik," with eight torpedo-boats.

The Japanese opposed the following forces to ours:—A first detachment consisting of the battleships "Asahi, Mikasa, Fuji, Yoshima, Shikishima," and the cruisers "Nishin, Kasuga," a second detachment consisting of the cruisers "Yakumo, Kasagi, Chittose," and "Takasago," and a third detachment consisting of the cruisers "Akitsushima," "Idzumi," "Matsuhima," "Itsukusthima," "Sashidate," and the battleship "Chin Yen," with about 30 torpedo-boats.

Our Squadron manœuvred so as to gain a passage through the line of the enemy's ships. In the meantime the Japanese torpedo-boats were laying floating mines the way of our squadron, thus rendering their evolution very difficult. At one o'clock in the afternoon our squadron, after 40 minutes' fighting, succeeded in effecting a passage and shaped a course towards Shan-tung. The enemy, who was following at full speed, caught up our ships slowly, and at five o'clock the fighting again began and continued for some hours without either side obtaining any advantage.

In the battle the commander of our squadron was killed, and the captain of the battleship "Cesarvitch" was wounded and lost consciousness. Almost at the same time the battleship's engines and steering gear were damaged and she was obliged to stop for 40 minutes. This forced the other ships to manœuvre around her. The command the squadron devolved upon Prince Ukhtomsky, and the command of the battleship "Cesarvitch" upon her second in command.

From nightfall the "Cesarvitch, not being able to follow the squadron and losing sight of it, took a southerly course in order to attempt to reach Vladivostock under her own steam. She was attacked by torpedo-boats in the night and at dawn was in the vicinity of Shan-tung. Her second in command assumed command at midnight. The officer commanding the squadron, having examined and determined the extent of the damage on board the battleship, concluded that she could not arrive at Vladivostock and allowed her captain to proceed to Kiao-chau to repair

Those killed in the fighting included Admiral Vitoft, Navigating Flag Lieut. Azarieff Flag Ensign Ellis, and Navigating Lieut. Draguishevitch. Those slightly wounded included myself, Gunnery Flag Lieut. Kotlinsky, Flag Lieut. Kedroff, Flag Ensign Kuschinnikoff, Capt. Vanoff, Commander Shumoff, Gunnery Lieut. Nenlukoff, Torpedo Lieut. Pylkine, and Ensign Leontieff. A number of sailors were killed and wounded. Their number has not yet been accurately determined.

I arrived at Kiao-chau at nine o'clock in the evening and I found there the cruiser "Novik" and the torpedo-boat destroyer "Bezchumni." I am happy to bear witness to your Majesty of the unexampled bravery of both officers and men during these desperate encounters.—Rear Admiral Matussevitch.

Tokio, Aug. 13 (Reuter).—It is believed that the Russians will be unable to repair their damaged battleships at Port Arthur as the Japanese land batteries command the harbour and render work impossible.

THE RUSSIAN SHIPS AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Aug. 12 ("Times").—The Russi destroyer "Grosovoi arrived here this afternoon, and is now anchored in the harbour. The reason given for her entering the river is that it is necessary to effect repairs to her machinery.

Aug. 13.—The Shanghai Taotai has formally requested the Russian Consul to arrange for the departure of the cruiser "Askold and the destroyer "Grosvoi" within 24 hours. The Consul replied that, inasmuch as the shi required to repair damages, the Chinese demand was not in accordance with the laws of neutrality, and that a reasonable time must be allowed for the necessary repairs.

Later.—The Russian Consulate, on receipt of the news that the "Askold" had arrived at Wu-sung yesterday, chartered a Briti mail tender, which, with the captain of the "Mandjur" and other officials, proceeded Wu-sung at 6 P.M. to bring Admiral Reitzenstein to the Consulate. The admiral, who had already been in communication with the French cruiser "Montcalm," first sent on board the latter one officer and three men who were severely wounded. Afterwards, as there had been persistent rumours that three Russian ships were at Saddle Islands, 60 miles distant from Wu-sung, he endeavoured first from the "Askold" and later from the "Montcalm," to communicate with them by the Marconi system, but without result. At midnight the admiral and other officers came up the river and proceeded to the Consulate.

Aug. 14.—The 'Askold" was docked this afternoon.

The destroyer "Grosvois" 48 hours expired at two o'clock this afternoon without her being disarmed. The Taotoi had repeated his demand for her departure or disarmament. It is thought probable that she will disarm.

THE CAPTURE OF THE RESHITELNI. RUSSIAN PROTEST.

Tokio, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Navy Department has issued the following statement covering the Chefoo incident:—

According to the latest reports received, the "Asashio" and "Kasumi," belonging to the first destroyer flotilla, Capt. Fujimoto commanding, were despatched in search of the enemy's ships, which scattered on the night of Aug. 10.

They found a vessel resembling a destroyer of the enemy's and pursued her, but lost her in the darkness. Continuing their search they discovered that she had entered Chefoo.

Our destroyers waited outside the port. As the Russian failed to leave Commander Fujimoto, anticipating her escape by night and a possible attack upon merchant vessels, entered Chefoo with the two destroyers. They found the "Rechitelni" still not disarmed.

Lieut. Terashima was sent on board the Russian with a message, to the effect that the Japanese expected the vessel to leave by dawn or surrender.

The commander of the Russian vessel refused to accede to the demand, and while the conference was still going on he was heard instructing his men to blow up the ship.

At the same time he caught hold of Lieut. Terashima and threw him overboard. Our interpreter was thrown overboard by the Russian seamen. The other men also showed signs of resistance. While this was progressing, the forward magazine exploded, killing and injuring some of our men. We then captured the destroyer and returned.

Our losses owing to the explosion were one killed and four mortally wounded, Lieut. Terashima, the interpreter, and nine others wounded.

Admiral Alexeieff has sent the following telegram to the Czar, dated Aug. 12:—

According to a report of to-day's date from the Russian Consul at Chefoo, during the preceding night two Japanese torpedo-boats entered the inner harbour and at about 3 a. m. made an armed attack on the "Rechitelni," which had been disarmed on the previous day according to an arrangement arrived at between her captain and the Chinese authorities. This was known to the Japanese.

The "Rechitelni's" captain gave the order to blow up the boat, but she did not sink, and was towed out of the port by the Japanese. Her captain, Lieut. Rostachakovski, her officers, Lieut. Kanievski, Ensign Serge Petroff, and Second-Class Engineer Kisliakoff, and the greater part of her crew swam ashore. They reported that the Japanese fired on them as they were escaping.

Aug. 14.—By command of the Czar the Minister for Foreign Affairs has instructed the Russian Ambassador in Paris to request the French Government, on behalf of the Imperial Government, to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese Government through the French Minister in Tokio against what is described as the outrageous violation of the neutrality of China and the Universally recognised principles of international law involved in the attack made by the Japanese on the "Rechitelni" while in a neutral harbour. The foreign Powers have also been informed of the Russian declaration. At the same time the Russian Minister in Pekin has been charged to lodge an emphatic protest with the Chinese Government with reference to the serious consequences which the violation of neutrality permitted by them may entail.

THE LAND ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A telegram of to-day's date from Mukden says that the Japanese Army before Port Arthur has received reinforcements and has taken up its position in two large bodies, one on the heights between Lung-wang-tao and Pigeon Bay and the other on the hills near Louisa Bay. Guns have also been placed on the heights east of Wolf's Hill. Port Arthur has been bombarded for the last five days.

Liau-Yang, Aug. 12.—The Russians estimate the Japanese strength at Port Arthur at 90,000 with 400 guns, including 50 howitzers.

THE ARMIES IN MANCHURIA. GENERAL KUROKI'S FORCE.

Tien-shu-tien, Aug. 12, via Fusan, Aug. 13.—The positions are unchanged on both the nearer fronts. The Russian left, in the neighbourhood of the Mukden Road east of Liau-yang, is being daily strengthened. There are indications of unexpected delay in the Japanese advance, probably owing to the augmentation of the enemy's forces on this flank.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 13.—The General Staff has received the following despatch of yesterday's date from Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff:—

"All is quiet to-day in the sphere of operations of the Manchurian army. Bands of Chunchuses are displaying activity in the Yan-tai and Ben-tsi-ku Districts, where during the past few days they attacked one of our commissariat convoys, but were successfully repulsed by the convoy's escort."

LIFE IN PORT ARTHUR. FOOD STILL PLENTIFUL.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," in a despatch from Chefoo, dated August 8th, said:—

Large numbers of refugees continue to arrive from Port Arthur in junks at Chefoo. Some of them landed on lonely parts of the coast and tramped miles to the town after voyages which, according to the wind, varied from two days to a fortnight. The majority of them have plenty of money, and are spending it freely in gambling and gaiety. The hotels are overcrowded.

Mr. J. Stereling, manager of the East Asiatic Company, who arrived to-day, brought bags of males and tons of luggage. He said his party left Port Arthur on August 5. They were given twelve days' provisions, but these were not finished, as the junks met a steamer at sea, and were towed into Chefoo. He says that the exodus is due to the military position, which is regarded as likely to afford grave consequences to civilians. The enemy are before the outer line of the main fortifications, but it is believed that their advance has been checked. The Russians purposely retired to their present position to make a last stand. The band is playing daily, the newspapers issue special edition and the shops and offices are open. A twelve-inch shell recently killed sixteen Chinamen and women and a lawyer.

Mr. Sudra, another resident, left four days ago. He states that the Japanese are outside the main forts extending from Pigeon Bay to Takushan, being eastward four and a-half, and north and west seven miles from the town. The enemy's position to the westward in the valley is 400 yards from the Russian fortifications. The Japanese are erecting their own forts under shell fire. Although the beligerents are within rifle range no shots are exchanged, and both are awaiting a general engagement. The Russian defence mines are covered with stones, and there is a terrific fusillade when they burst. The Russians are using boulders, which they shove from the tops of the forts.

General Stoessel, says Mr. Sudra, is unpopular, and there is friction between him and General Smernoff, commander of the forts. The action of the fleet in remaining in harbour is severely criticised, and ships now leave frequently. 3,400 men have been working night and day, and have repaired all the ships. Twenty torpedo-boats are available. All citizens have been commandered for the Militia.

Mr. Sudra was present at the Wolf Mountain engagement. The Russians are unbounded in their praise for the Japanese, and declare that the enemy's advance was unstoppable. The enemy climbed over their dead, piled several feet high.

An intimation had been received that General Kuropatkin would advance to the relief of Port Arthur at the beginning of August, but it was feared that he would be too late. Food is still plentiful, but the stocks of coal and ammunition are diminishing, and if Japanese reinforcements arrive the speedy capture of Port Arthur is inevitable.

Owing to the fact that the Japanese riflemen pick off the officers all badges of distinction have been abolished in the Russian forces, and the troops are wearing khaki. A naval grigade, consisting of 260 men, with two officers from each ship, was formed, but all the naval officers have been killed or wounded during the recent land fights.

The official list of prices for food gives the following: Meat, 25 kopecks a lb; flour, 3 roubles for 50lb; potatoes, 4 roubles for 36lb; and rice, 4 roubles for 36 lb. All alcoholic liquors have been commendered by the Government. There are one hundred Japanese prisoners at Port Artrur.

LIAO-YANG: THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

Liao-yang, as the base to the army which is operating in the vicinity of the Motien Pass, has become an important military depot. Indeed, so much has the character of the little place changed that those who have enjoyed an earlier acquaintanceship with the town find the many alterations somewhat perplexing. A few years ago, Liao-yang was a quiet Chinese-Manchurian centre, distinguished in the main as the residence of Dr. Westwater, of the Scottish Presbyterian Mission whose medical and surgical skill made him in great request. The construction of the Russian Manchurian Railway was the first step in the long train of events by which the old-world town became so singularly transformed. The presence of a station with its attendant accommodation and railway premises drew upon Liao-yang the visitation of the Boxers, and in the rising of the natives against foreign institutions a clean sweep was made of all railway appliances. The city itself was spared destruction, the good work which Dr. Westwater had rendered to natives of all degrees in these areas receiving its practical recognition from the Boxer leaders. In honouring Dr. Westwater, the Boxers protected Liao-yang, although the wave of fanaticism and destruction swept up to the very walls. After the Boxer upheaval had subsided and the reconstruction of the railway was begun, the Russians secured a settlement between the railway and the walls. The existence of this settlement is among the new features of Liao-yang, the comparatively wide zone lying between the railway and the walls having become the residential area for the Russian community. Indeed a small town now flourishes where before were only waste spaces. Hotels of a disreputable character, shops, booths and brothels appear to have appropriated no small share of the quarter, the remainder being devoted to the compounds of official residences.

Again, too, at the time of the Chino-Japanese war, Liao-yang, if less directly concerned in that conflict than it is in the present war, at least felt the influence of that campaign. Now, however, war has focussed itself full upon the town, and while the passes to the East, the Motien-ling and the Mo-do-ling, contain the forces of the enemy, the roads between these mountain fastnesses are held in the hands of the Russians. How soon the situation may change, bringing to Liao-yang a people more akin to the Chinese than the present lords of the town, can be described only by conjecture but it is upon the cards, and as the outcome of the position of affairs the town has become a point of interest. In the town itself there have been great changes since the Boxer crisis; shops in the keeping of Russians, Greeks and Armenians have been established, the rattle of that abominable Russian vehicle, the drochisky, can be heard in the streets while the less desirable element enjoys a flourishing patronage. A clean sweep of the many abominations would be an advantage since the place, now that it has come under European-Asiatic administration, is little better than a cesspool. It is a pity that the earliest, the most prominent, if not the sole signs of the times under the new regime are indicated by a riotous debauchery and a complete disregard of that public decency which it is the aim of the native government to foster. The spectacle of a painted panting prostitution is wearisome enough in Europe, but when the Western woman betakes herself to the East, describing her condition by a flaming immorality, the reputation of an entire race suffers. Government is self-condemned when it lowers the reputation of its own people to the level of the surrounding masses. It would be difficult also to say that Liao-yang had improved in other respects. The dirt and disorder of the streets are the same and just as indifferently regarded by the Russians as by the Chinese. Yet, somehow, one does not look for sanitation among Asiatics, but one does expect, if a change of proprietorship should come, some preservation, if not a complete introduction, of the laws of cleanliness. Liao-yang suffers much from this lack of sanitation while the existence of the evil amid the present crowded conditions of the city without doubt portends disaster at the coming of the rains.

As a city Liao-yang lies among picturesque conditions. The River Liao flows placidly by the walls, and beyond the city there lies an even expanse of undulating plain and mountain ridge. The main range, the watershed between the Liao and the Yalu River runs east, south-east of the city at some little distance, the beginning of the great Manchurian plain showing itself on the west. Here there are fields and at one time many villages. In great part the country population has cleared out, moving further west beyond the border and the villages stand quite deserted or remain in the custody of a few aged crones. There is much in the present aspect of the city beyond the walls to indicate the situation. Forts and entrechments have been made, wire entanglements and pitfalls have been prepared. The place is in a state of defence. However, the walls are old and the town could hardly resist any determined attack nor is it supplied against investment. Troops bound for the East pass through it in continuous columns, the safety of the town resting on the safe keeping of the Eastern passes. In that direction, an important and timely concentration has been completed, the position having improved within the last few days. It is now no longer possible to rush Liao-yang or to take the place by surprise. The approach of the Japanese, if advance there be, will be contested suddenly. General Keller is in charge of the Eastern front, the city itself being an independent command.

As a point in the line of communications, Liao-yang offers admirable facilities to the military authorities. It lies on the railway and therefore is readily approached from north and south. Sin-min-tun, the terminus of the Pekin-Shan-hai-kwan Railway, is a day's journey by native cart, while to the east roads run to the Yalu reaches and to the estuary of the river through Feng-wang-cheng. Communications from the outside world arrive readily enough through Sin-min-tun, the papers from Japan and China being an occasional feature. It is difficult, however, for individuals to pass freely. Indeed it is impossible and once within Liao-yang one must be resigned in these days to long residence there. Passes for the city are essential, and it is only with great difficulty that the civilian element can move about at all. Interference and imposition describe existing conditions, the extreme pettiness of the Russian regulations making life in Liao-yang almost unendurable. To correspondents a little greater license is granted, but it is very little and it is hedged about by many restrictions. However, if even a permit were secured and facilities given to come to Liao-yang, there is now but little accommodation available. In one way or another almost all the empty houses in the town have been commandeered and converted into quarters for the troops. Much of the force is encamped beyond the walls, but several regiments are in the town itself. The Russian soldier is not so much an animal as a child. Indeed, his intelligence makes a pleasant contract and one can be thankful for the many little services which he so gladly renders. For the moment with the camp beyond the wall and the quarters in the town, Liao-yang is quite oppressed with its weight of martial law. However, it bears its burden with good grace and in the interim enjoys prosperity.

SINGULAR PROSECUTION AT BARODA.

An extraordinary case of theft, which has caused some sensation in Baroda, has just concluded after a trial which has lasted over six months in the Sessions Court. Sakharam Bapu Gaekwad, adopted son of her Highness the late Radhabai of Baroda, was put on his trial at the instance of the Baroda Government for theft, preferring false accounts and destruction of documents. The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, were that her Highness Radhabai Saheb died on the morning of the 16th December, 1902, that on the 14th the accused sent to Bombay seven gold pots and three trunks and a bale containing silver articles and clothes all belonging to her Highness, that he also removed from time to time furniture and other house-hold articles from the residence of her Highness to his own house, and that on the day she died he got a false "jamakharch" made to show that the money realised by the sale of gold pots was used by her for the purpose of making presents to several persons, and that at the same time he destroyed and burnt several valuable papers. On behalf of the accused it was stated that he did not send the gold pots to Bombay and that he had no personal knowlege that they were so sent, that the three trunks and bale were sent by him to Bombay for safe custody, as they contained his own valuables, and that they were not sent from her Highness's residence at the Race-course, but from his own house in the town, that most of the articles found in his house in town belonged to him and that some were given to him by her Highness and that he knew nothing about the "jamakharch" and the destruction of papers. Accused was found guilty of the charges preferred against him. The Judge in passing sentence observed that the accused was so long accustomed to look upon all Masaheb's property as his own, that it was just likely that he believed that there was nothing heinous in removing the gold pots and other articles to Bombay. The Judge thought it fair to take this fact into consideration, and sentenced the accused to suffer nine months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to suffer further simple imprisonment for six months. Messrs Khare and Talvarkar presented an appeal against the decision to the Honourable the Chief Justice of the Varsha Court, and the accused was released on bail on his furnishing a security of Rs. 2,500.

The reconstitution of the Senate of the Punjab University under the Act of 1904 will be taken in hand in October next.

Munshi Rahim Buksh, M.A., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gurdaspur, has been appointed Wazir of the Poonch State.

The next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be held on the 9th instant when the two small Bills introduced on the 12th August will be passed.

It appears from a telegram from Darjeeling, dated the 2nd September that Elliott, Thomas, and a private soldier were sent down from Darjeeling to the Calcutta Jail on the 2nd inst., in charge of Inspector Beckwith and four constables. The prisoners were not in jail clothes. They travelled third class. The soldier was lately convicted for stealing a watch. Elliott looked ill thin.

The following gentlemen have passed the Indian Medical Examination in the order given:—H. S. Matson, L. Steel, M.B., F. H. Stewart, M.B., H. A. Dougan B.A., M.B., R. T. Wells, M.A., M.B., A. H. Proctor, M.B., A. Cameron, M.B., A. H. Macrae, M.B., C. C. C., Shaw, M.B., R. D. MacGregor, M.B., J. W. H., Babington, M.B., F. B. Strettle, A. S. M., Peebles, M.D.

The Pollibetta (Coorg) correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—"On the 24th ultimo Messrs. Archard, P. G. Tipping, and Alexander were out after a panther with some Qurumber beaters. Mr. Archard fired at and wounded the brute, which instantly attacked him, and bit him in the ankle through the boot, which saved him from sustaining any serious wounds. The brute then bolted and was followed up, and some distance further on it sprang out of the jungle and attacked Mr. Tipping, inflicting deep bite on his left upper forearm. Mr. Alexander then fired at and missed the animal, which was subsequently found dead some distance off, evidently from the wound inflicted by Mr. Archard. Mr. Tipping was attended to medically as soon as possible, and his many friends are hopeful that he will make a good and rapid recovery."

Abundant Evidence can be produced that Chamberlain's Pain Balm will positively relieve rheumatic pains as well as being unexcelled for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by

Smith Stanistreet and Co.,
Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE SIMS' CASE.

WHENEVER the Mahomedans in India pray for special advantages as regards Government appointments, their prayer is indignantly rejected. They are told that the British Government in India has to hold the balance even, and cannot afford to depart from the strictest principles of justice and fairness. The Mussalmans are of course silenced; for when the authorities take such a high ground, they place themselves beyond the reach of adverse criticism.

The European community, in the same manner, prayed for special privileges. They prayed that when any member of their community was accused of a crime, he must not be tried by a Magistrate who was not a European. The Government indignantly rejected this proposal and declared that if they acceded to such a request, other communities would come forward to pray for similar privileges; the Hindus, for instance, would object to be tried by others than Hindu Magistrates and so on.

The Europeans, however, insisted; they said that the Government must grant what they wanted. Before such an attitude the Government could not remain firm very long, and in great distress, it appealed to the patriotism of the Europeans, pointing out that it was their duty to see that the prestige of the Government was maintained; that it must not be made to yield to clamor; that it must not be forced to depart from the principles of strict justice and provide one law for Europeans and another law for the natives of the soil; that the Queen promised equality of treatment before law; and even if the Queen had not promised it, the Government would be humiliated before the world if it were forced to yield to the demand of one community which, it is obliged, to deny in the case of another; and that there was no Government in the world which would agree to be coerced in the way the Europeans were going to coerce the British Government in India.

This firm attitude of the Government, however, failed to move the European community. The appeal to the patriotism of that community also failed. They said that it was all very well for the Government to pose that it was above the reach of clamour, and that it was strictly impartial. But then the Government should assume that attitude towards the "natives," and not the Europeans; and that the latter must not be tried by a "Native" Magistrate on any account. All this happened in the eighties. The Government at last yielded, and by its submission, proved that if it was irresistible to the natives of the soil, it was subservient to the non-official Europeans; and that it had no help but to come down from its celestial attitude to a very low mundane level when the insistence proceeded from the latter.

The Europeans next claimed that even European Magistrate must not try them alone, and they should have the privilege of claiming a trial by jury before the Magistrate. The Government dutifully yielded to this demand also; and when the "natives" prayed for the same privilege, the authorities frowned. And though the Government was thus coerced to provide one law for the Europeans and another for the Indians, it has not up till now given up its pretension to the high position that it assumed in the beginning, namely, that it is always impartial and beyond the reach of clamour. India is the only part in British dominion where there is one law—a very drastic one—for the weak, and another law,—a liberal one—for the strong. The India Government is the only Government in the British Empire which is irresistible to the weak, and subservient to the strong. It is the only Government which dare not meddle with the strongest portion of its subjects.

When, therefore, the India Government prides itself upon its impartiality and sense of justice it forgets itself. The Government forges itself also when it poses as the irresistible master. If it is the master the Indians, it has its master in the Europeans. We see with amazement the attempt of the Anglo-Indian community to humiliate the Government further. For, we think, by their action they undermine their own position. The Government is too irresistible for the Indians; and, if the Anglo-Indian community can weaken it still further, so much it will be an advantage to the natives of the soil.

In their attempt to make a row over the Sims affair, the Anglo-Indians should seek the co-operation of the Indian community. For they are both interested in weakening the irresistible power of the Government. Whenever, therefore, we see the Anglo-Indian community trying to extort special privileges from the Government, thereby weakening it, we view the proceeding with satisfaction.

ABOLITION OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION AND SIR A. FRASER'S SCHEME.

IN abolishing the competitive examination for admission to the executive branch of the Provincial Service, Sir Andrew Fraser has adopted the view of the Government of India. The latter, in their Resolution on the Indian Educational Policy, observe that for the higher grades of Government service there is no need to have recourse to the system of competitive examination when the holders of University degrees have already given evidence of their fitness to fill particular appointments. On the other hand, the Resolution continues to say, "The Government of India hold that multiplication of competitive tests for Government service neither results in advantage to Government nor is consistent with the higher interests of a liberal education." The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in this opinion, and thinks that the competitive examination is not only superfluous but mischievous.

In short, what His Honour proposes is that in the absence of an Examining Board here, the Universities are the only means to test fitness for Government service; so a general University education is what is wanted in the first instance. But the present competitive examination for he Provincial Service, in his opinion draws men away from the pursuit and completion of their University studies, into cramming for a different examination. In some cases, says His Honour, students try to do both; and the physical strain is excessive. In other cases, His Honour asserts the most successful candidates in the competitive examination are students who have not done by any means so well in the Universities. In the interest of University education, therefore, it is expedient, according to His Honour, to abolish this examination, which, it is alleged, draws men away from their University studies, and diverts their attention into a system of cram. This is also the view of Lord Curzon as expressed in the India Government Resolution referred to above.

But there is another view of the question which deserves notice. Before we refer to it, we shall examine the grounds of His Honour's condemnation of the competitive system. First of all, it is not such a great evil as has been pictured by His Honour. We fully agree with him that the present competitive examination, for the Provincial Service, does not test fitness for holding particular employments; but, we believe, it is not quite correct to say that it prevents our young men from continuing their University studies. Neither is it strictly accurate that students break their health by competing both for University degrees and Government service; nor is the most successful University man beaten by the less deserving at this examination.

What happens is this. Under the rule an unsuccessful B. A. or one who has read up to the B.A. standard is no doubt entitled to appear at the competitive examination; but, it is the graduates, as a rule, who not only go up to this examination but pass the tests. A non-graduate, if he appears at all, rarely, if ever, does better than a graduate. The force of the contention of His Honour that the competitive examination draws away men from their University studies is thus very much weakened when it is remembered that it is B. A's and M. A.'s, who have completed their studies, that alone, as a rule, appear at the examination. It is very rare that students who are going up for the B. A. or the M.A. also prepare themselves for the competitive examination. It also very seldom occurs that an indifferent University man proves most successful at the competitive examination; but, if he does, why not say that he is really a worthy student though he could not distinguish himself at the University examination, because of certain unfavourable circumstances over which he had no control.

If His Honour will also look at the nature of the subjects fixed for the competitive examination, he will find that there is very little in them which gives the candidates any chance of cramming; for, except Law, no particular books are set apart for the examination which they can commit to memory. Indeed, what is done at the competitive examination is to test the general knowledge of the candidates in English, Vernacular, Surveying and Law. The grounds urged against the competitive system of examination are, thus, we submit, not at all sufficient for the strong condemnation it has received at His Honour's hands.

It will be remembered that, in the Government of India Resolution on the "Indian Educational Policy," objection is taken to the competitive examination on the ground that it does not enable the members of the backward races to compete successfully with those of the advanced communities; and as interests of divers races and religions, so the competitive system, in the opinion of Lord Curzon, should not obtain in this country. We are grieved to find that, Sir Andrew Fraser falls in with this view. We are all the more surprised at this attitude of His Honour, as he has never concealed his contempt for those who demand Government appointments, not on the ground of their qualification, but that of backwardness. Our sincere belief, however, is that, if Sir Andrew has been led to condemn the competitive system on this ground it is simply because he has been forced to do it by the Government of India.

From the foregoing paragraph it will be evident that no case has been made out against the abolition of the competitive examination. We shall discuss the other view of the question referred to above in our next issue.

WE are not surprised to find that the speech of Lord Curzon, at the Guildhall Banquet, should attract universal notice. It was one of the most brilliant efforts of Lord Curzon, and at the same time, the hollowest. Of course neither Lord Curzon nor his admirers ever expected that outside critics would take care to examine critically the propositions put forth by him. Every one of them expected that the world would be carried away by his fervid eloquence, but that was not it. The "Evening Post," New York, one of the ablest and honestest papers in America, thoroughly exposes the fallacy that pervades throughout this brilliant oratorial performance of Lord Curzon. The article of the American paper is reproduced elsewhere. The "Evening Post" selects the nobler portions of Lord Curzon's speech, where he talks of "eternal moralities of justice and righteousness," and such other generalities for the purpose of special examination. Lord Curzon is of opinion, says the American paper, that the only way of ruling the Indians is by the heart and imagination, while he confesses that the hearts of Indians are not known to their rulers. "Righteousness and justice for India," continues the "Evening Post," "are assumed to inhere in the present well-paid and complacent bureaucracy, in taxation for military and administrative purposes such as India rarely knew under her barbarous conquerors." We are told: "In this willingness to father the present order upon the God of things as they are, and then to monopolize that Deity for the Empire, Lord Curzon betrays inordinate Hebraism." "England has not been suddenly driven to India by an inexorable decree" says the American paper. "England went there deliberately to make money and is two centuries there." The "Evening Post" ends its article with the remark:—

"But it is curious juxtaposition that associates immutable principles of justice to India, with the convenience to England of the military establishment supported by peasant rupees. This point made up almost the burden of Lord Curzon's argument. Nothing, surely, could be more characteristic of British imperialism than such rolling together, (always in the name of pious regard for the welfare of the mild Hindu) of the will of God, and a cheap auxiliary for contingent military requirements."

The fault lies mainly with the people of India. The English people, who are not interested in misruling India, sent out rulers to govern this country well. The people ought to have brought the matter home to the English people when they were unjustly treated. They never did it in a persistent manner.

WHILE Lord Curzon was engaged in describing the "unexampled liberality and unselfishness" of British rule in India, a monster famine was making its onward progress in Bombay; and the Financial Statement of Sir James Monteath shows that that unfortunate Province is again in the throes of a great calamity. That the situation is very serious will be evident from the tone of despair which characterises the speech of Sir James. Says he: "In no year of the current Provincial Settlement had the income been nearly sufficient for the expenditure. Four of the eight years had been years of absolute famine throughout, and the plague had been causing a lamentable loss of life and seriously retarded the industries. It seemed as if the cup of misfortunes of this afflicted Province was not yet full, and that the cycle of prosperity which they had been calculating upon had not yet come." So, during the last eight years, Bombay was in the grip of a wide-spread famine for half the time, and plague had not left it completely for a single day. Yet the revenue was collected from the poor ryots as usual, for otherwise the costly Government of Bombay, which requires Rs. 4,75,27,000 annually for its maintenance, could not have been maintained.

IT was scarcely two years ago that Bombay had its famine, and it has entered on another famine period. To add to the gravity of the situation, locusts have appeared and done immense injury to the crops. What is more, they have come to stay. It seems three Assistant Collectors had been appointed to destroy them, but although they succeeded in killing 130 tons of the pests representing 60 millions, it has made no perceptible impression. We are told that much information about the habits of these locusts has been gathered; only what is wanted has not been discovered, namely, how to get rid of them. This reminds us of the work of Dr. Fayrer on snakes. He published, at an enormous cost, paid of course by the taxpayers of India, a beautifully printed book, called Thanatophidia, in which all information regarding Indian snakes is to be had, —such as how a man is sure to die when he is bitten vigorously by a cobra, how there are various species of snakes, some poisonous and some non-poisonous, how those which are poisonous have got fangs and the non-poisonous are without them, how a fowl would die instantly if bitten by a full-grown cobra or hamadryad, &c.—only you don't get there what you want most, namely, how to cure a man when he is bitten by a snake possessing deadly poison.

BUT to return to the threatened famine. The condition of the present time, we are told, is exactly the same that was visible in August 1899. In that year, the beginning of August was fairly promising, but the monsoon practically disappeared before the month was over. On the 1st of September 1899, the total rainfall was 30.76 inches; on the same day, 1904, it was 30.97. This similarity of the two years is remarkable. The locust pest is however an additional factor which makes the present situation more alarming. Sir James Monteath says that, if the famine did come again they were prepared to meet it. This is but a poor consolation. Of course they will tide over the present calamity somehow or other, but this state of things cannot continue for ever. And then, what does the meeting of a famine mean? It means the starvation of all useful public works and the stoppage of all beneficent reforms. Nay more. A famine in Bombay affects not only that Province, but all the parts of India, more or less. If the Government of India have to overcome a famine in Bombay, it will make very little grants to Bengal; and thus, like the Presidency of Bombay, the Presidency of Bengal will suffer also. Besides the promise of the Government that it is in a position to meet the famine means very little. Such promises are always made, but it is found that yet large numbers die of starvation.

THE rulers, it seems, have profitted very little by their past experiences. They will attribute the famine to every cause except the real one; and no wonder that this calamity which previously visited the land after every decade, has now begun to appear after two years. It is the cessation of the monsoon which, we are told, is responsible for the famine. But, rains also cease to fall in proper time in other parts of the world: why are they free from its visitation? And if monsoon, which is beyond human control, is really the master of the situation, why does not the Government recognise it as a most important factor in the management of the affairs of this country, and regulate its expenses accordingly? Surely the millions, whom the Government will have to feed during the famine period, would have relieved the rulers of that charge and saved themselves from starvation if they were taxed less rigorously and allowed to save some money. But, no, the Government will not adopt that policy; and so it must remain prepared to fight the monster of famine every five, nay every two years.

FANCY that, although a famine raged, more or less severely in the Presidency of Bombay, during the last eight years, not to mention the terrible havoc which the plague committed, yet a sum of Rs. 4½ crores was realized regularly from the starving people annually to meet the yearly expenses of the Local Government! True, the Government must be maintained; but it is equally or more true that the crash is bound to come if you go on taxing a people beyond their capacity. The remedy for the famine does not lie in controlling the god of rain, but in reducing the cost of the administration. Why are other countries free from famines? Because, they have not to send out annually thirty crores of Rupees to a foreign land without getting any return for the same, and because, they have not to pay princely salaries to foreigners to protect them from invasion and administer their internal affairs. The incessant economic drain has pumped India to the last drop. Stop the Home Charges, at least for a few years, and reduce the cost of the supreme and the local governments, and the famine will for ever disappear from the country.

"INDIA" points out how the "Pioneer" has a short way with pledges and proclamations. This is what the Allahabad paper says (July 22) :—

"As regards Colonel Younghusband's proclamation, it has probably been made with one eye on the political situation at home. Here in India our experience of the result of proclamations of this kind has not been such as to impress us with any great sense of their value. One remembers the proclamation to the Swatis and others when the Chitral campaign began, and also Sir William Lockhart's in Tirah. But they sometimes pledge us to promises which force of circumstances compels us to break. In the Afghan war of 1878-80 we were always issuing proclamations, and in the end they were not worth the paper they were written on."

"Which", says "India", "if it means anything, means that we have established a sort of trade custom in breaking pledges". But why blame the "Pioneer"? The history of the British administration of India is unfortunately almost a history of broken pledges. One Viceroy gives a pledge at a generous moment, and either he himself, or his predecessors, break it, as soon as he or they find that they can do it conveniently. Lord Lytton, when founding the Famine Insurance Fund, gave a solemn promise to the effect that not a Rupee of the Fund, would be spent upon any other object than that of the preservation of human lives; yet, the Fund was utilized for a quite opposite purpose, namely to carry on war and devastation in Afghanistan, by the same Viceroy! The Government of India issued a circular order in 1879 in which a pledge was given to the effect that, all posts carrying Rs. 200 and upwards per month in almost all special departments would be held by the Native of India alone. But, we all know, how this promise was honoured more in the breach than in the performance. Just now we are very much concerned with the proper application of the Road Cess Fund in Bengal. Will Sir Andrew Fraser be pleased to go through the literature on the subject, and see how the late Duke of Argyll as Secretary of State and Sir George Campbell as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and other high authorities, made certain distinct promises in this connection, and that they were ruthlessly violated? Nay, the authorities here went so far as to pass a law, setting at naught the words of honour of the Duke, so that they might spend the Road Cess money in any way they liked. We appeal to our present Lieutenant Governor, who is God-fearing and justice-loving, to remove the gross wrong done to the people of Bengal by successive rulers in the matter of this impost.

WOULD it be believed, however, that instead of thanking the writer for enabling him to know and remove a scandal which he had no opportunity of learning, and which was reflecting discredit upon his administration, Mr. Clegg left no stone unturned to discover the correspondent of the "Hindu" for a quite different purpose? Failing in his attempt, he pounced upon the Head Accountant, not that he was the writer, but Mr. Clegg suspected that he might have supplied materials for the article in question. Here are the facts, in Mr. Clegg's own words, which justified him in dismissing his subordinate:—

"The facts and incidents mentioned in the article leave no room for doubt that they emanated from some person intimately acquainted with the procedure and records of the Taluq office. It is not the production of one aggrieved petitioner, but refers to four different matters with which four different and entirely unconnected parties had business with the office. There is no direct evidence as to who is the author of the article or the informant, but the circumstances point distinctly to the Head Accountant."

There was thus not an iota of evidence to connect the Head Accountant directly with the article, and yet the Collector felt himself justified, in not only calling upon the unfortunate man for an explanation within 24 hours, but to suspend him and then to dismiss him, though he had served Government faithfully for 27 years! What is still more astounding is that the two members of the Board of Revenue, instead of censuring the Collector for his unjustifiable conduct, have sanctioned his proceedings and thus emphasised the gross wrong. Now where would be the safety of the Indian officials if they were liable to be dismissed in this arbitrary fashion? The decision of the Collector and the Board will at least hang like a sword of Damocles over those Indian officials whose friends or relations have taken journalism as their profession.

WHEN will the authorities here learn to regard the Indian papers as friends and not as foes? We speak, of course, of those papers which are not scurrilous, and which try to criticise official doings with a view to reform the administration according to their light, and not to bring discredit upon it in a malicious spirit? Yet such is the training of the officials here that, not only they, as a rule, cannot bear a journalist, but will punish their subordinates if they are merely suspected of having any connection with the press. In Assam a subordinate Indian official was punished on mere suspicion by the Chief Commissioner, as some information, connected with the Secretariat, had appeared in a Calcutta paper. The Chief Commissioner had, however, this justification for his action that, the official in question had communicated the information, though he and other clerks of the Secretariat, had distinctly been warned not to do such a thing. But, what justification has Mr. Clegg, the Collector of Salem, to dismiss the Head Accountant of the Namakul Taluk? The story regarding the dismissal of this official, as related by the "Hindu," seems to us to be almost incredible. A letter appeared in the columns of our Madras contemporary over the heading, "Mr. Clegg's Administration." The writer had not a word of reflection against Mr. Clegg. All that he complained of was that the procedure in Taluk offices in the district, specially with reference to loan applications, was dilatory. That the writer had good grounds for making this allegation is admitted by the Collector himself.—Indeed the object of the article was to draw his attention, as the head of the district, to this public scandal so that it might be removed, and not to abuse him.

Scraps

Yentai where the Russians have retired is less than 10 miles North of Liaoyang and more than 20 miles South of Mukden.

Professor Raczynski, of Cracow University, has discovered, after a series of experiments, in which he was assisted by Professor Nowak and Dr. Droba, what he claims to be the cause of dysentery. He asserts that the disease is due to the bacillus discovered by Schiga and Krause, since experiments made with that bacillus on rabbits, dogs, and cats resulted in symptoms similar to dysentery. He expects that it will soon be possible to discover a serum against the disease.

Referring to the case of the Ajawn Babus, in which the executive did their utmost to put them to trouble, (the facts of the case have appeared in the Patrika", the "Behar Herald" observes: "So here are two Zemindars well-nigh ruined—not to mention their terrible sufferings in hajut and mental torture to which they were subjected all these months—by the overzeal or the zid of the local authorities. But where is their remedy? Will the Lieutenant-Governor be pleased to send for the records of this case?"

In re the Railway collision, an account of which appeared in our local columns the other day, at Machpara, a station on the Eastern Section of the E. B. S. Railway line, we have received the following further official confirmation under date the 4th idem:—"Owing to a mutilation in the telegram of the accident communicated to you this morning the casualties were not correctly stated. They were: 5 killed; 5 injured, but not seriously. All in the Treasure Van. The injured had immediate attention and the road was cleared by 5 p.m."

Our readers are already aware of the doings of a Magistrate in the United Provinces who got an explanation from the Sessions Judge. There was a still more instructive case from Jhansi before Mr. Justice Banerji on the 15th ultimo. His lordship had to take a Magistrate severely to task for having used impertinent language towards a Sessions Judge who had called for an explanation from him. Mr. Justice Banerji observed, and very properly, that such language on the part of a subordinate officer could not but be too strongly condemned. There will be no end of such scandals unless these Magistrates are relieved of their executive powers.

In obedience to the order of the Acting Governor of Madras, in the Trichinopoly Magisterial scandal, the Government of Madras have appointed Mr. A. Thompson to act as Collector of Trichinopoly, pending the return of Mr. J. P. Bedford. Mr. C. G. Spencer, on relief by Mr. Thompson, is posted to the Hosur Division. Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor in Council has removed Mr. C. Vijendra Rao, Sub-Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from his office of Magistrate. So at last the Sub-Magistrate of Trichinopoly has been deprived of the Magisterial powers for obeying the orders of his superior, the District Magistrate!

It will be news to many to learn that mosquito breeding is intensive rather than extensive, Medical experts pronounced the close connection of mosquito and malaria and a crusade is being waged for the extermination of the species which are responsible for the loss of human life. It will be interesting to those who are engaged in exterminating mosquitoes to learn that the species develop within a limited area only. An English paper says:—It is not that there is a scattering of insects over a large area. There is, on the contrary, a concentration of specimens within a limited space. The best illustration of that was seen last year in one of the New Jersey resorts, where a small pond, with an area of 1,894 square feet, produced in one brood over 10,600,00 specimens.

In the Indian nursery tales there are stories of golden birds, yielding golden eggs. But in England they have gold-yielding sheep, and this is no myth. A doctor in the East End of London had an occasion to go to the house of a friend at Bethnal-green, the constituency of which the Indians are so familiar, when he picked up the jaw-bone of a sheep, noticing a dull gleam of a bronze colour on the teeth. He removed the teeth, took them to his surgery and tasted the deposit on them and found it to be pure gold. Next he had it examined by a gold-smith, who too pronounced in his favour. Next he procured other sheeps' heads and some of them exhibited traces of gold deposit on the teeth. The inference is that somewhere on the vast grazing plains of Australia or New Zealand farmers are feeding their flocks of sheep on pasture so auriferous that the very animals show traces of the outcrop of gold in their teeth!

We have received a pair of very excellent oliographs from Babu Bamapado Banerjee, whose name is not unfamiliar to the reader as we have had occasions to notice his other productions. The present pictures are representations of scenes from the Hindu mythology, and as such have a special charm for the Hindu beyond that which they exert over every lover and advocate of art. In the one, Sri Radha is represented as dipping her hundred-holed pot in the water, with Jatila and Kutila in the background, praying all the while to Sri Krishna to help her in the ordeal. Under the surface of the water is seen indistinctly the picture of Sri Krishna as He is santifying the water-pot with his hand. The other represents the wrath of Durbasha against Sakuntala. Both pictures are, indeed, works of art the like of which in delineation, scenery, expression, pose and colouring we have very rarely seen in Indian art and they maintain the reputation so well achieved by Bamapado Babu as a painter. No lover of art should be without a pair of these excellent paintings. The price is moderate and they are to be had of Messrs. H. C. Ganguly and Co. and other picture dealers in Tiretta Bazar.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Sometime ago, our Jubbulpur correspondent drew the attention of the authorities to the anomaly of Mr. Rainey, Asst. Sessions Judge, trying municipal cases, he himself being the Chairman of the local municipality. We are glad to hear that the authorities, on the publication of the matter in our columns, took prompt action to remove this public grievance. Municipal cases are not at present sent to the Assistant Sessions Judge for disposal.

It may be interesting to note that the Bombay Government has issued the following resolution in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Bombay in December. The Director of Public Instruction should be informed that Government would like suitable exhibits sent from all Industrial and Technical Schools in this Presidency, and that he should submit at an early date an estimate of the cost of sending such articles and returning them, and of incidental expenses connected with their arrangement, etc., in the Exhibition.

A gentleman from Vishnupur has written to us complaining of the whimsical manner in which a Hakim of the locality holds cutchery. He has no fixed time to sit court. He comes there "at such a time as pleases him," keeping the suitors, pleaders, mooktears etc., waiting for him all the while. He leaves the court for an evening walk before the court business is finished, returns at 7-30 and sits into the court till 9 p. m It is to be hoped that the Hakim will pleased to be a bit less selfish and look to the comforts and convenience of those who have to attend his court.

If, in Assam, they see all around the spectres of official secrets oozing out, in the Punjab they see spectres of sedition on all sides. Scarcely has the Amritsar case come to a close, than we hear that the book on the trial of Mr. Tilak's case in 1897 has been condemned in Mooltan as seditious! The great authority who has passed the above judgment on the book is W. C. Rennouf Esqr., offg. D. P. I. and the fiat has gone forth that unless the local library removes its copy of the book, it will be illigible for any grant. And what could the library authorities do but to remove the book..

Before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad, eight persons were put on their trial on a charge of murdering a fellow villager and then throwing the dead body into the river, under sec. 302 I.P.C. The Judge convicted all the accused and sentenced them to the extreme penalty of the law. The action of the Sessions Judge may be in accordance with the provisions of the law, but there is no doubt of it, it is shocking and revolting to humanity. Hanging itself is a barbarous method of punishment and has been abolished in many civilized countries, and, even where it exists, it is resorted to in rare cases. The spectacle of hanging eight men at a stretch for the murder of one is perhaps nowhere to be witnessed except in India. In the Allahabad murder case, one man must have given the finishing stroke, but the judge failing to discover the party, sentenced all the accused, perhaps thinking that he must be one of them.

Our Bishnupur correspondent informs us that the Government is contemplating to take the celebrated gun called the "Dulmardan" gun of the Bishnupur Raj to the Victoria Memorial Hall. We are told that the proposal has caused great consternation in the locality. "The gun," says our correspondent, "is the sacred and precious heritage of the Rajas—nay also of the Bishnupur people. The people would strongly protest against its removal to any place outside Bishnupur. The cherished memory of our Lord Madan Mohan and the worsting of the invading Mahratta hordes are closely associated with that gun. The gun is 12 ft. 2 inches long and about 8 ft. in circumference and is regarded with an eye of veneration. It is actually worshipped on certain occasions as a thing divine. To forcibly take away such a gun would indeed be most cruel on the part of the Government. The proposal has already evoked a bitter feeling in the people. We earnestly solicit the Government to reconsider the matter and alter decision of removal if decision has already been arrived at."

When the Budget statement was laid before the House of Commons on 12th Aug. last it was almost empty, only nineteen out of 670 members being present. Referring to this circumstance, the "Overland Mail" thus unburthens itself on the subject. "Last Friday, in the presence of nineteen members all told, Mr. Brodrick laid before the House of Commons the Budget statement of the Indian Empire. The intelligent foreigner must contemplate with amazement a scene in which the affairs of the greatest and most splendid dependency in the world, in itself an empire entitled to rank high among the Powers in political, military and economic importance, relegated for survey by the Parliament of the governing State to the closing days of the Session, are left to be discussed by less than two dozen members out of 670, and receive less than two dozen members out of 670, and receive less attention than a London Water Bill, or a sordid squabble among sectaries over the question of how much or how little religion is to be taught in the national schools. The conversation on this momentous subject was carried on mainly by the Secretary of State and two of his predecessors—a little perhaps on the "you scratch me and I'll scratch you" principle—and some half-dozen others of whom only three—Sir James Fergusson, Sir Charles Dilke and Sir M. Bhownaggree—could claim to have any serious knowledge of the questions discussed."

The Punjab Education Department has elected to follow a policy of liberality in regard to indigenous schools. It has been decided that grants on account of school rent, furniture, books, and appliances to the extent of half their cost may be awarded by the inspecting officer and added to the maintenance grant earned by the school. Applications for building grants are to be made separately, and in the case of girls' schools, states and books and also the acticles required to teach needlework will be supplied gratis by the local body paying the maintenance grants. Indigenous schools in the Punjab which number several thousands, do not follow departmental schemes of studies in their entirety, but teach reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic. By judicious encouragement it is believed that these schools can be made to supplement to large extent the work of the Educaton Department, so far as elementary education is concerned.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLIS TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Aug. 19.

PHRASE FOR THE WEEK.

"When my honourable friend uses the expression, 'Who is to pay the piper?' I should reply, 'He who called the true!'"—Mr. Brodrick during the Indian Budget Debate.

WHO CALLED THE TUNE?

The Secretary of State for India has an easy method of determining the financial responsibility of the Tibetan Expedition. "Who pays the piper?" asked Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree. And Mr. Brodrick replied: "He who called the tune." The answer is wonderfully simple; but the problem it is intended to cover is more complex than Mr. Brodrick would like us to suppose. The Indian Government can handly be so untrammelled by English control as his reply would indicate. There is, for example, as Secretary of State for India who has a seat in the Cabinet and who can exercise a certain influence both direct and indirect upon the rulers of India. The Indian authorities were not alone in their adventure: there was a support behind them, and that support should not rightly be able to hold aloof when the time for payment arrives. As several speakers in the House of Commons pointed out during the debate on the Indian Budget, the reasons put forward to justify the incursion are not merely Indian alone: they are largely, if not predominately, Imperial. Mr. Balfour's party cannot have it both ways: they cannot allege in one breath that Imperial interests are at stake, and in the next that India must pay for the whole burden of the war since it is purely an Indian matter. Moreover, Mr. Brodrick does not recognise that the argument he has used illegitimately can be applied legitimately to other phases of inter-Imperial finance. For example: a Tory government finds it necessary to increase the pay of the English soldier and asks itself who is to make up the difference when the soldier is in India. The answer is obvious: "They who called the tune." Again, a rearmamen of all British regiments has been recommended by experts. Out of their goodness of heart the British Government have decided that the Indian troops shall be rearmed immediately and wholesale, while the army in England shall wait until the British Exchequer is full. Who pays the piper here? Dare the Government act up to Mr. Brodrick's maxim that they should do it since they have called the tune? The Indian reader will probably be stirred to deeper inquiry by Mr. Brodrick's retort. Who, after all, has called the tune over the Tibetan affair. It was not the Indian people, for they did not desire to attach wantonly a peaceful and inoffensive nation. It was the military clique alone who carried the move through in all its practical details. Yet it is in no wise the military clique who are to pay the piper. Mr. Brodrick did not intend that they should do so. He intended that the piper should be paid by those who did not call the tune and who did not like the music. He did not say he meant this; but discrepancy between word and act is not altogether unknown on the part of a Secretary of State for India; Mr. Brodrick is only living up to the hoary traditions of the office he is now holding.

POINTS FROM THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The poverty of the very poor in India is a thing which only those who have long administered that country can clearly realise, and we cannot keep out of our minds the fact that, dealing with a population whose life is so simple whose necessaries are so few, but whose continued enjoyment of those necessaries is so precarious, we have no right to trade on revenue even when it appears to be bounding, as this revenue is."—Mr. Brodrick.

"There seems to be a consensus of all authorities that the Indian peasant is a shrewd purchaser as a rule, that competition between retail shopkeepers is very keen, and that in most places the retail prices of salt have been favourably affected within a month after the reduction of the duty."—Mr. Brodrick.

"The course of the British administration has relieved India from wars and civil disturbances which formerly desolated her population, and, to a large extent, we have relieved India from the consequences of disease and famine."—Mr. Brodrick.

I would urge honourable members who may be inclined to press for the reduction of taxation or for any new class of expenditure to remember that we have certain items of Government which have by no means reached an ideal state of perfection."—Mr. Brodrick.

"We are still behind and with primary education."—Mr. Brodrick.

Lord Curzon has called attention to the fact that there had been no reduction of taxation in India for twenty years until the reduction was made last year. There might have been and there ought to have been. I think the salt tax might have been reduced earlier."—Sir Henry Fowler

"I will not go into the question of the past history of the Tibetan expedition; but I can never understand why it was undertaken, and what we shall gain if it succeeds."—Sir Henry Fowler.

"On the whole the statement of the Secretary of State for India is eminently satisfactory."—Sir Henry Fowler.

"It is quite true that, as regard Indian trade returns and the criteria by which the prosperity of a country is gauged, the case of India now responds satisfactorily to the tests; but my right honourable friend must recollect that there is very little taxing power behind the present system of taxation in force in India."—Lord George Hamilton.

"In spite of the reduction in duty the increased consumption of salt has already recouped the revenue to the extent of £360,000. That seems conclusive evidence that the tax was too high. I should like to see this tax go on recouping itself in this way."—Lord George Hamilton.

"I think we may look forward to the financial and economic future of India with confidence. There is much poverty in the country but there are indications of slow and gradual industrial improvement."—Lord George Hamilton.

"The trade with Tibet is only a quarter Indian and the rest is Imperial of British trade."—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.

"In regard to Tibet Lord Curzon has clearly pointed out that it is British interests which are threatened, and that there are circumstances connected with the expedition which add materially to the strength of the claim that the British Exchequer should bear part of its cost."—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.

"We are arriving at a stage when the word 'commerce' is held to justify any crime. Western nations tell their weaker neighbours: 'Be my customer or I will kill you.'"—Mr. T. Gibson Bowles.

"The Government declare they will not annex any portion of Tibet. Have we not had that assurance in the case of every conquered country during the past century? It is the foundation of those legends of our want of faith which are talked about on the Continent."—Mr. Gibson Bowles.

"I associate myself with and I reiterate entirely the language used by the Prime Minister in April. The Tibetan policy expressed in November was equally our policy in April, and it is equally our policy now."—Mr. Brodrick, in reply to Sir M. M. Bhownaggree.

"I complain of the official optimism which marks the statements of those who have been connected with the administration of India. The parmanent existence of a mortality from plague causes some doubt as to the perfection of local government. The police system is marked by such disgraceful scandals that until it is reformed no one cannot rest and be thankful."—Sir Charles Dilke.

"It is monstrous that business of such importance as the Indian Budget should be dealt with on the last day of the session."—Mr. Galloway Weir.

A WHIG VIEW OF THE HOME CHARGES.

Any newspaper discussion of the Indian Budget Debate usually takes the form of detail criticism. It is only more outspoken of the Liberal papers which really consider the fundamentals of the present day rule in India and their effect upon the poverty and famine of the country. One is interested, therefore, when the "Westminster Gazette" "breaks ground" on the wider subject. The politics of the "Westminster" approximate towards the Whig school in several ways, but on account of its intimate connection with the leaders of the Liberal party there is also a healthy tincture of Radicalism in its expression of opinion. Its views are certainly typical of a great bulk of Liberal opinion so that its pronouncements upon Indian affairs are worthy of careful attention. A summary of its article on the Budget will illustrate what I have written. It holds that the black spot in Indian finance is the constant increase in military expenditure and it throws doubt upon the Budget surpluses as a test of prosperity since they are as large in years of famine as they are in those of comparative prosperity. It is beyond doubt, the "Westminster" also declares that certain meannesses practised by the Home Government have given pain to honest Englishmen and do great mischief in India. "The central question we have to decide is whether the total taxation is more than India can reasonably bear or the expenditure more than sufficient for her needs." To this question the "Westminister" gives a hardly satisfactory answer. "It is almost impossible," it says, "for English people to bring any true measure to bear upon the question of Indian expediture. All we can say is that there is no conceivable alteration which would bear less hardly upon the nation. . . It is always possible to say that there are a vast number incalculably poor, and that any form of taxation is grinding their faces." The journal in question actually goes on to declare that the removal of the natural checks upon the growth of population have been the cause of an immense increase of the people without any real increase of wealth. Perhaps when the "Westminster" recollects that within the last ten years the population has hardly grown by two per cent., it will recognise that one at least of those checks is in full action and has not yet been removed. "It is always possible," it continues, "under a white administration to dwell upon the home charges which literally take money out of the country since it loses its equivalent in imports. If a white administration is good, the home charges are inevitable. To arraign the home, charges is, therefore, to arraign the whole system of Government." And there the "Westminster" leaves the matter, holding evidently that any argument which leads to the condemnation of the Indian Government is, by that very fact, placed out of court. Of course, Indian reformers recognise that *if* the government of India is to remain entirely in the hands of Anglo-Indians, then India must pay the salaries and pensions owing for the work that has been done. Such payment is an inevitable act of justice. But the reformers go deeper into the problem than the "Westminster Gazette" has attempted to do, and they ask why should Indian statesmen and politicians—who received unique praise from Sir Henry Fowler in his speech last week---be held unfit

to occupy a single one of the highest positions in the administrative or executive services,

to occupy a single place on the Viceroy's Executive Council?

They are only allowed to occupy a few of the minor of the important positions in the Civil Services, and they fill the poorest and worst-paid posts.

If any of these grievances were reformed, the Home Charges would be reduced without injustice to the Englishmen who have worked or who are working, so hard in India, and without imperilling the connection of India with the rest of the British Empire. It is regrettable that the "Westminster" should permit itself to dismiss any attack upon home charges on the ridiculous plea that to do so would be to arraign the present system of government. Much better than this reactionary attitude is the attitude of the "Daily Graphic"—itself, curiously enough, a Conservative journal—which says: "The main object of our rule should be to give India an economical as well as efficient administration, and rather to aim at reducing the burdens of the taxpayer than at increasing the duties of the Government." The main object, indeed, is to govern India well, not to defend her present government against any well or ill-merited attacks.

LORD CURZON AT LHASSA.

During the first period of his rule Lord Curzon visited almost every important place in India. He has travelled as far as any five earlier Viceroys combined. He has been south and north, east and west; and he has visited Southern Persia. In spite of rumours current a year ago, he has not yet reached Kabul, but Habibullah need not give up hope, for Lord Curzon will be in India again this autumn. There may, however, be in store a visit that is still more ambitious. Last Friday, as I was listening to the Budget Debate in the House of Commons from a seat under the Gallery, a gentleman, not unknown in Western India, who sat next to me, made an occasional comment, good-naturedly sarcastic, on the opinions expressed by the various speakers. Finally, Mr. Gibson Bowles, attacking the Government policy with regard to Tibet, declared: "It has now become impossible for the expedition to return this year." Thereupon the Anglo-Indian whispered with a smile: "And by that time Lord Curzon will be paying his visit to Lhassa to make a speech to the Lamas on the Indian situation." The prophecy is a bold one—almost too bold to be true. But one can conjure up a pleasing picture of the possible trip. The 'stage-property' of the Delhi Durbar would be useful for the encampment in the Garden City of Lhassa, while the actual meeting between the Viceroy and the Dalai Lama would take place beneath the golden roof of the Potala on the hill above the city. Somehow the imagined scene seems strangely vivid and impressive. One can almost see the greeting between the two rulers. Lord Curzon, of course, would shake hands. The Tibetan tribute of respect is, I believe, to stick out the tongue as far as possible. Meanwhile, in the background one can imagine the sinister figure of the wily Dorjieff, uneasily concealing his Russian sympathies beneath an affected affability. Soldiers, priests, an Amban, and some pilgrims would complete the picture. But stay, one personage has been forgotten. The ceremonial would not be complete without the presence of the "Times" correspondent who unearthed the pro-Russian conspiracy. He could not be overlooked. It was he who discovered that the Russians were supplying armament to the Tibetans, and thus were making the levies such formidable antagonists to General MacDonald. Without him the festivities would be incomplete.

MR, ROLT'S CASE.

COMMITMENT ORDER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Purnea, Sept. 2.

The following is the commitment order of Mr. H. H. Heard, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Kissengunj:—

Emperor vs. Algermon Casewell Rolt.

Charges under secs. 161, 162, 408, 418 I.P.C.

Accused is the manager for the past 10½ years of the Khagra Estate in the Kissengunj Sub-division under the Court of Wards, which is the Board of Revenue. By order of the Board, he is now under suspension, and the present prosecution has been started against him, through the agency of Mr. J. H. Lea, I. C. S. the Collector of Purnea, Rolt's immediate superior. Under the Khagra Estate there was a certain Patni Taluk called "Mohisakhore." The patnidar, one Parmeshari Lal, the 6th witness for the crown, had got behindhand with his rents to the present Estate of Khagra and was Rs. 779-14-1½ in arrears. He explains that the Patni contained some very recalcitrant ryots, that he had to engage in much litigation and that as the Taluk brought him in only about Rs. 500 a year profit he let it go to sale for default under the Patni Law. It was actually auctioned by Mr. Lea, as Collector of Purnea on the 15th May 1903, two or three weeks only after Mr. Lea had assumed charge of this district. Accused was seated beside the Collector at that sale. By his letter of 13 May 1903, Ext. 1, Rolt had obtained the Collector's sanction to Khagro bying in this Patni Taluk of "Mohisakhore," if possible, Mr. Lea sanctioning bids on behalf of Khagra up to Rs. 15,500 if necessary vide Ex. 1 (b). This was of course, all on the faith of Rolt's representations that the buying in of "Mohisakhore" would be a grand thing for Khagra as the letter (Ex. 1) seeks to set forth. Mr. Lea was absolutely new to the District, probably had not, by May 15, 1903, even visited the Khagra Estate. He could hardly, therefore, do more than be guided by the advice of Rolt, for so many years manager of Khagra. The Patni was knocked down to Khagra for Rs. 15,100 on 15th May 1903. The sale was confirmed on 23rd ibid. The surplus sale-proceeds were given to the defaulting patnidar, Parmeshari Lal, under the law, a sum of Rs. 14,300 odd, rupees. From Mr. Lea's evidence in this Court on the 20th ultimo it appears that the real value of "Mohisakhore", however, would be some Rs. 8,000 only. His estimate, he says, is based on the Collection papers of the Patnidor. It is also corroborated by Parmeshari Lal's own deposition here. The question is, did Rolt behave "bonafide" even though possibly mistakenly, in recommending the purchasing of "Mohisakhore." I find that he probably did not. He knew, if Mr. Lea did not, who the bidders, Genda Lal and Babu Lal, viz.:—that they were actually the servants of the defaulting Patnidar himself. Parmeshhari Lal admits that he sent those two to bid up the price of "Mohisakhore," and Genda Lal, 7th witness for the Crown, testifies that he bid under instructions from Parmeshari Lal, who has accompanied the whole party from Kissengunj to Purnea for that sale. At Purnea, however, Parmeshari Lal's "asthma" became so afflicting that he apparently preferred the Collector's Court house verandah to the Collector's Court room itself. Genda Lall further admits that both he and Babu Lal had had no money wherewith to make good their bids, should th ePatni be knocked down to either of them. In other words, they were men of straw and were dummies, whose "raison detre" was simply to inflate the auction-bids. Had Rolt been desirous of furthering the interests of Khagra as distinct from his own, he would have exposed the fraud then and there to Mr. Lea. For Genda Lall and Rolt had known each other for 10 years and Genda Lal held a certain "Malguzari" tenure under Rolt, necessitating business relations. I must here note that the Collector's Peshkar, Niranjan Prashad, 3rd witness for the Crown, who was recording the bids at that sale, can also be not absolved of blame for he too knew who Genda Lal and Babu Lal really were and yet failed to apprize the Collector. The only other bidder at the sale was the Estate Law agent, Munshi Abdur Rahim, a pleader. He is the 4th witness herein. I have my own opinion as to whether he too did not know who his rival bidders really were; and I think his own statements in this Court give him away entirely. Parmeshari Lal, 6th witness, if the rest of the evidence for the Crown is to be believed, is nothing but Rolt's accomplice in a very successful hood-winking of the Collector and a fraud on the Khagra Estate. For by arrangement with Rolt, Parmeshari Lal was apparently to get Rs. 10,000 and Rolt either Rs. 4,000 or 5,000 should the Patni fetch Rs. 15,000 at auction. It actually fetched Rs. 15,100; and a few days after that sale of 15th May, 1903, Parmeshari Lal, having been urgently summoned to Rolt's house at Khagra, brought four or five bags of money each containing Rs. 1,000 in cash, to the Khagra manager's house on a bullock cart, Rolt's head peon, Ramsukalojha having been told of by Rolt to make "Parmeshari Lal" pay up. Ramsukal came along with the money and Parmeshari Lal and also went with the cash and Rolt's treasurer Musady Singh, 9th witness, to the warehouse of a hide-merchant, named Muhamad Hussain, not far from the Khagra gates, to charge that cash into large notes. The evidence of Nazarat Husain and Musady Singh and Rolt's sheristadar and treasurer respectively, is very clear on all this. The hide dealer, Mahamad Husain has been "got at," beyond doubt, but even he admits that he used to "sell" currency notes to Rolt and also that his writer Mahamad Munaf, 10th witness, does keep an account of all notes issued. Mahamad Hussain, however, asks me to believe that he never keeps any separate currency notes register nor any account of notes issued; leaving everything to his writer. His dealings are large and the man himself is no fool, and I decline to credit that part of his assertions. However, we have it from Mahamad Munaf that his entries Ex. 8 (a), correctly represent the dates on which the currency notes therein specified, were actually received at Mahamad Husain's place of business. Ex. 8 (a) shows that on 20th May, 1903, three notes for Rs. 1,000 each and ten notes for Rs. 100 each, were received at Mahamad Hussain's warehouse. The issue-register of these notes is not forthcoming and has probably been made away with, by Mahamad Hussain, acting in collusion with Rolt. However, that may be, out of the notes specified in Ex. 8 (a), all the ten for Rs. 100 each and the following two for 1,000 each viz.:—OA-3 66028 and OA-3 77930, have been traced to the "Alliance Bank" of Simla, Calcutta; where they were received from Rolt on 27th May, 1903, vide the Bank's letter and certificate to me of 26th July 1904. This is "evidence" under section 4, Act XVIII of 1891, that that Bank got the above Rs. 3,000 in G. C. notes from Rolt on 27th May' 03. There is some discrepancy as to whether Rolt got 4,000 or 5,000 from Parmeshari Lal, though his ex-treasurer, Musudy Singh, is very strong on the bribe, having been the larger sum. But Rs. 1,000 either way does not much matter if the bribe taking itself be substantiated. I may here add that, personally, I regard as mere embroidery Musudy Singh's account of the alleged incident at the Kissengunj Railway Station, just before Rolt and all of them were starting for Purnea to commit the fraud upon the Collector and upon the Khagra. I don't think it probable that, in so public a place, a man so sharp as Rolt, who up to every move on the Board, would again ask Parmeshadi Lal in the presence of witnesses, whether he, Parmeshari Lall, was still assenting to the Rs. 5,000 swindle. I regard this little tale as invented and would reject it as mere surplusage. Parmeshari Lal does not in my Court, of course, admit that he ever bribed Rolt. A wholesome fear of sec. 161-109 I.P.C. no doubt, deters him. He sets up a story of lending Rolt, at his request, Rs. 4,000 without even bothering to get that large sum secured by any writing from the debtor or even the surest receipt from Rolt. This is the more remarkable as, to make that loan to Rolt. Parmeshari Lal had himself to raise the Rs. 4,000 from Kanhaya Lal, 5th witness, and pay interest at 16½ per cent. per annum thereon. Rolt utterly repudiates the alleged loan from Parmeshari Lal and says it is a fairy tale. I agree with him that it was no loan at all. It was a bribe. The Banker, Kanaya Lal, may be regarded as quite disinterested party. He makes two remarkable statements: (1) That Rolt asked him to advance that money to Parmeshari Lal and so pressing was Rolt that, he sent a dog-cart from Khagra to Kissengunj Bazar to fetch the Banker there and then (2) that Rolt tried to persuade him too to bid up the price of "Mohisakhore" at the coming sale of that Patni, but Kanaya Lal declined as being a money-lender and knowing naught of zamindari matters.—Rolt's eagerness to get out of Parmeshari Lal promptly his (Rolt's) share of the fraud, is explained by the facts that Parmeshari Lal would not, under the law, and did not as a matter of fact receive these surplus sale proceeds from the Patni sale, Rs. 14,000 odd, till three months after the sale. Presumably, Rolt deemed it prudent to get hold of his own share of the booty sharp, lest Parmeshari Lal, for any reason disclose the plot later. I do not believe that Parmeshari Lal or any other sensible man would lend in the circumstances obtaining herein, Rs. 4,000 to an Englishman whose local repute was apparently unsavoury (I am myself quite new to Kissengunj), just as that Englishman was about to go home on 6 months' leave. England is a long way off, and an ordinary native like Parmeshari Lal would hardly be so trustful. For, on his own showing, he was not to be paid till Rolt's return to India. How did he know Rolt would return at all? Accused claims the privileges of a European British subject. He was born and bred in England, and his status is undoubtedly under the orders of the Hon'ble High Court passed by Messrs. Pratt and Boddily J.J. on 23rd current, vide rule No. 3754 Cr. I hereby commit Algermon Casewell Rolt to stand his trial before the Hon'ble High Court on the 4 charges I framed on 3rd current. Accused to-day hands(?) in a list of a few witnesses and expresses a desire to tender later on a further list of witnesses for his defence. As per the Hon. Justice's order, he will give fresh bail to the same amount as hitherto, for his appearance before the High Court when required. I may add that I have not yet received back the record from the High Court, whither it was sent in connection with Rolt's motion for a transfer of his case to some other district.

Kissengunj, (Sd.) H. H. Heard,
Purnea, Sub-Divisional Magistrate.
August 30, 1904.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

SPEECH BY MR. SIDNEY PRESTON.

Simla, Sept. 5.

Mr. Sidney Preston's speech, as President of the Irrigation Conference here, summarises the progress made in connection with each province of India, in the matter of irrigation since 1869, and shows that in that period the total capital invested has risen from seven crores of rupees to thirty-nine crores, and the total area irrigated from seven million acres to nearly eighteen millions. It gives the credit for suggesting of the holding of the present conference to Mr. Mackenzie, of Madras, and observes that each province has something to teach to the others; some invention or practice which is more or less peculiar to itself, and if the result of the meeting is that the good things of one province become known to and are copied by engineers elsewhere, the trouble incurred by the members in coming so far will have been more than repaid.

The following are further important portions of Mr. Sidney Preston's introductory remarks at the Irrigation Conference here:—

You are, I think, all aware that the suggestion that a conference on irrigation matters should be held, was made to me during a short tour which I was able to make in the Madras Presidency in February last, and I am glad to find that Mr. Mackenzie, from whom the idea emanated, has himself been able to be present. I am in the hopes that much good will come of the interchange of ideas. There is no intention of making these meetings annual occurrences, but in the course of a few years such further progress may have been made in irrigation science in some parts of India as will warrant a second conference. I think it will be admitted that the papers which have been perpared, cover a large range of irrigation practice. In arranging them for discussion, I have endeavoured to group together papers of the same class, so that we may not have to go through a series of mental gymnastics from one subject to another. We shall find that each province has something to teach to others some invention or practice which is more or less peculiar to itself, and if the result of our meetings is that good things of one province become known to and are copied by engineers elsewhere, the trouble you have all been put to in coming so far, will have been more than repaid. Thus, large gates, 40 feet span and 10 feet deep, described in Mr. Mackenzie's paper, and a model of which is exhibited, are, as far as I am aware, peculiar to Madras. I discovered them during my tour this year, and I am inclined to think that as a result of the conference, we shall see them copied in the Punjab at least. Bombay has an extremely good form of an automatic gate on the escapes of its large reservoirs. The Punjab has perhaps advanced most in the matter of water distribution by carrying a Government distributary to every village, and in surveying, aligning, and in some cases constructing village watercourse to individual holdings. This has been already copied, and I dare say improved on in Sind. The United Provinces has erected some extremely efficient shutters on top of Betwa weir which has increased storage capacity of the reservoir by 40 per cent.

I do not propose to detain you with a long history of the present state of irrigation in India, but a brief account of the progress, made in each province during the last 35 years may not be out of place. I do not think that generally we have improved much on the ground works designed by Sir Proby Cantly in the United Provinces, by Colonel Dyas, in the Punjab, or by Sir Arthur Cotton in Madras. Our canals are still modelled on the lines they laid down, and improvements made since have been mainly in details, and this leads me to throw out a suggestion which I hope may bear fruit, namely, that an endeavour be made in each province to form a gallery of portraits of engineers, who have designed, constructed and developed grand works which are now in our charge, but which in due course we shall have to hand over to others. I am glad to say this has already been done in both the Punjab and the United Provinces, and I desire now to commend the suggestion to the Chief Engineers of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. I cannot but think that it must be of interest to our successors to be able to see what men were like who initiated the great canals of the country such as Messrs. Rundall, Haig Levinge, Mcneil and Odling, in Bengal, Messrs Fife, Merriman, Hughes and Whiting in Bombay; and Messrs. Cotton, Anderson, Mullins and others in Madras.

The speech then goes on to give a review of the progress made in each province since the year 1869-70, a period which corresponds with Mr. Preston's own personal experience, and continues as follows:—

"The greatest developments have naturally been in the Punjab with which in this review I will include the North-West Frontier Province, mainly because it was the last to begin operations, but if its canals have been phenomenal by being successful, it is as much due to its material advantages as to the skill of its engineers. A province which owns immense areas of flat fertile land, six large rivers with perennial supplies and a small rainfall engendering a continual demand, was bound to make rapid progress when operations were once started. The Major Works in operation in 1869-70 were (1) Western Jumna, and (I.I.) Bari Doab canals, while in the class of Minor Works were the Upper Lower Sutlej inundation canals, those from the Indus and Chenab, and some small tanks in Delhi and Gurgaon. Rs. 1,55,77,478 had been invested in Major Works of the irrigated 730,470 acres, and earned a net revenue of Rs. 17,26,078 or 11.08 per cent., on the capital outlay. The Minor Works irrigated were 530,940 acres and gave a net sum of Rs. 1,87,164 to the State. The following additions have been made to Major Works in 1882-83:—The Sirhind Canal was opened in 1884-85, Lower Sohag and Para canals in 1885-86, the Swat River in 1886-87, Sidnai Canal in 1887-88, Chenab Canal as an inundation system which was converted into a perennial one, and large extensions commenced in 1892-93; in 1890-91 several subsidiary canals from Ravi River in connection with Sidhnai, in 1891-92 Sirsa branch of Western Jumna canal, and in 1901-02 Jhelum Canal. Ten years from 1891-92 to 1901-02 were occupied in extending the Chenab and in the construction of the Jhelum canals. All these schemes and numerous extensions of older ones having increased, the total capital expenditure at the end of 1902-03 amounted to Rs. 12,28,63,973, in which year the area irrigated amounted to 5,038,046 acres and the net revenue to Rs. 1,32,26,027, giving a return on the capital of 10.76 per cent.

During the same period, very considerable additions were made to the minor works in charge of canal engineers. In 1880-81 Muzaffargarh inundation canals were taken over from the civil officers. These were followed by Hajiwah in 1888-89; Shahpur (provincial) canal in 1894-95; Kabul river canal in 1898-99; Rangoi canal in 1901-02; and Ravi inundation canals in 1903-04. In 1870-71, a series of inundation canals in the Shahpur district were purchased by the Imperial Government and the Ghaggar canals were opened in 1897-98. These and considerable improvements in all the systems increased the capital expenditure on minor works at the end of 1902-03 to Rs. 17,80,452, in which year those for which capital and revenue accounts are kept of the irrigated 235,087 acres brought in a net revenue of Rs. 2,13,993. There remains the Province of Burma in 1860-70 which amount, invested in provincial minor irrigation works, amounted to Rs. 14,04,930. This had increased at the end of 1902-03 to Rs. 34,53,416. Complete statistics of the area benefited are not available before 1801-92; but in that year 612,700 acres were benefited mainly by embankments which kept back disastrous floods in 1902-03. This had increased to 845,020 acres. There major canals are now under construction and in 1902-03 Mandalay Canal did 7,223 acres of irrigation. As a result of recent famines in the Central Provinces the Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a number of reservoirs and many more are in contemplation and that administration will soon be added to the list of irrigating provinces in India. Progress was made in the last 35 years in developing the irrigation which may then be summarized as follows:—30 new major works have been constructed and opened; capital invested has increased from Rs. 7,44,02,061 to Rs. 39,78,-61,100; the area irrigated from 3,655,057 acres to 12,222,690 acres; the area irrigated by minor works of all kinds has increased from about 4,000,000 acres to 7,578,583 acres; so that during the year 1902-03 the Government irrigation works irrigated the large area of 19,801,273 acres. I will not refer to the future. There are still some large works to carry out in Madras, the Punjab and Sind, and numerous smaller ones in other provinces; and I envy the younger members of our profession who will have charge of them, and who in another 15 or 20 years will be able to record a vast increase in the area irrigated in this country.

Mr. Preston concludes as follows:—"I will not refer to the future; there are still some large works to carry out in Madras, the Punjab and Sind, and numerous smaller ones in other provinces, and I envy the younger members of our profession, who will have charge of them, and who, in another 15 or 20 years, will be able to record a vast increase in the area irrigated in this country."

MALABAR NOTES.

Calicut, Aug. 27.

THE HARD CASE OF MR. ROSARIO.

A meeting of the District Board was held on the 27th August to consider the hard case of Mr. Rosario, the District Board Engineer, now under suspension. Mr. Pinhey, the Chairman, had announced that he would place before the meeting certain confidential matters. So outsiders and newspaper representatives were excluded from the meeting. There were 23 members present. The Chairman's order dispensing with the services of Mr. Rosario, was confirmed by a majority of 14 votes, against 4 opposing and 5 not voting. Mr Pinhey has now succeeded in disposing of the sensational matter in a manner just to suit his wish.

A REVENUE OFFICIAL REINSTATED.

Mr. Kunhikrishnan Nayar, Revenue Inspector, Wynaad, was sometime ago dismissed by Mr. Pinhey, the Collector. The poor Inspector has now been re-instated by the Board of Revenue on a reduced salary. But he has poor consolation for this restoration because he is to serve under Mr. Pinhey.

WATER DRINKING CASE.

The readers may remember that a case or damages has been filed by a junior member of the Zamorin's family against an elder member of his under the following circumstances. The former drank water touched by a Sudra and was therefore excluded from free communion with the other members. This case came on for hearing before the Principal District Munsiff. The defendant and another witness were examined, and the case has been adjourned to the 29th proximo. Sevedal important personages have been cited as witnesses.

The British Government are issuing a limited number of rifles to the Somali tribes, who have provided native levies for the purpose of resisting the Mullah's incursions and preserving order.

Mr. Marris, at present Under-Secretary in the Home Department, will take over the Deputy Secretaryship on the appointment of Mr. Nathan as Private Secretary to Lord Curzon in October. Mr. J. C. Fergusson will become Officiating Under-Secretary to Lord Curzon in October. Mr. J. C. Fergusson will become Officiating Under-Secretary on return from eave in December.

The pushing little State of Mourbhanj in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, which is constructing its own line of railway, exploiting its lands, forest and other resources in the right direction, has also now taken to sericulture, says the "Civil and Military Gazette." Mulberry plantations have been established in the State, and cocoon rearing and silk reeling introduced. Another Orissa State which has taken up sericulture is that of Keonjhar, which is employing a trained man to supervise the development of sericultural operations. In other parts of Bengal, the Bengal Silk Committee is continuing its useful and valuable work in popularising the use of healthy seed and extending mulberry plantations. Sericulture is also to receive special attention at Pusa, where operations in the way of starting extensive mulberry plantations have already been put in hand. Silk manufacture at the latter place will be carried out on Japanese methods of which a good deal has now been learnt on the Tata Silk Farm at Bangalore.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Indian Museum.—Forty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-one persons visited the Indian Museum during the month of August, 1904, the total being made up of 560 Europeans, and of 49,111 natives of India. The daily average during the 22 days on which the Institution was open to the general public was 2,257.

Reward of a Silver Medal.—A silver medal will be awarded by the members of the "Alochona Samity" to the successful writer from among the subscribers of "Alochona." The subject is "Our Bramhacharya System." The essays are to be written in the vernacular and sent to the Editor, 83 Punchanantolah Road, Howrah, within the month of January 1905.

Calcutta University.—Haridas Gupta II, candidate at the last B.A. examination (Cal. 614, A Course) having altered the figures in the certificate of marks granted to him by the University, with a view thereby to gain admission into an affiliated institution, has, by an order of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, been debarred from appearing at the B.A. examination to be held in March, 1905.

The Matiabruz Murder Case.—The case in which one Khodabox Mullah of Matiabruz was charged with having killed his uncle under circumstances already reported, was concluded on Monday before Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Judge, presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" on a charge of grievous hurt and the Judge sentenced the prisoner to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Attorneys' Examination.—The following is the result of the attorneys' examination held at the High Court in August last:—Final—Babu Punna Lall Mullick, Babu Sambhu Nath Sen, Babu Bejoy Chunder Dutt, Babu Nripendra Narayan Dutt, Babu Bepin Behary Newgie, and Babu Sailendro Nath Ghose; Intermediate—Mr. J. Amovitz, Babu Kasi Nath Nundi, Babu Netye Chunder Mondol, Babu Tarit Bhushun Roy, and Babu Jnanda Prosad Ghose.

Trial at Basirhat.—On Monday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Judge, one Rajendro Chandra Kowna of Basirhat was charged with murder. It was stated that the wife of the accused resided at her father's place for some time past and her husband went over to his father-in-law's house on the morning of the 3rd August last with the object of bringing back his wife to his own house. The wife, however, on the plea of her mother's illness refused to accompany her husband on that occasion. This enraged the accused so much that he with a thick club smashed out his wife's brain to which she succumbed then and there. The trial is proceeding.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 27th August was 365 against 377 and 378 in the two preceding weeks, and is higher than the corresponding week of last year by 19. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against and 4 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were 5 deaths from plague against 3 and 3 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from smallpox during the week, against 2 in the previous week. There were 19 deaths from tetanus, against 21 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 126 and 49, respectively, against 129 and 44 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22.3 per mille per annum, against 27.0, the mean of the last five years.

Alleged Cheating by a Begum.—On Monday, Sobaswar Chander Chandra appeared before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, on behalf of one Shaik Arjan of Garden Reach and applied for processes against Shah Bahoo Nobab Amir Begum Sahaba, the wife of Prince Kumar Kader Bahadoor, the eldest son of the late ex-king of Oudh and her manager and a Tahsildar for systematically cheating the complainant under the following circumstances. It was alledged that the complainant was a tenant under the Begum liable to pay rent and existing Municipal taxes. The Begum, however, with the aid of her manager and Tahsildar fradulently and dishonestly realized Municipal taxes at nearly double the prevalent rate fixed by the Corporation. The complainant being suspicious made an enquiry and as a result of that the fraud was discovered. The Magistrate reserved the order.

Alternation in Telegraph Rates.—The following alteration have been notified as having been made in the Telegraph Guide:—Press rate for Shanghai reduced to 14 annas and applies to press messages to Amoy and Foochow. In the Telegraph Guide Section V. rates for ordinary messages to the following places are altered as below:—(1) Formosa via Moulmein Saigon, 2 rupees 8 annas via Madras, 2 rupees 3 annas. (2) Japan via Moulmein Saigon 3 rupees 6 annas, via Madras, 3 rupees 1 anna. (3) Corea for Fusan, Seoul, Chemulpo via Moulmein, Japan, 3 rupees 14 annas, via Madras, Japan, 3 rupees 8 annas, for other offices 4 annas more. Rates for British and French Government messages via Madras are altered as follows:—Port Arthur, Dalney and Talienwan 1 rupee 11 annas, Formosa 1 rupee 7 annas, Japan 2 rupees 5 annas, and Fusan, Seoul and Chemulpo via Japan 2 rupees 13 annas, other Corean offices 4 annas more.

Technical Scholarships in Mining.—Mr H. C. Read and Babus Asok Bose, S. C. and P. K. Majumdar have been nominat for Technical Scholarships in Mining. The scholarships are worth £150 per annum each, besides travelling expenses. The scholarships have been sanctioned in the first instance for two years only but they may possibly be subject to an extension for another year, considered necessary under certain conditions It has been arranged that the scholars shall join the University of Birmingham to undergo a course of training in the management mines from the beginning of next session, which commences on or about the 5th October. The School of Mining in the University of Birmingham is under Professor Redmayne. It meets the requirements of those who intend to become Mining Engineers, Colliery Managers, Coal Land and Estate Agents. The complete, or degree course includes the following subjects:—Mathematics Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy Engineering, Mining, Metallurgy and Assaying.—"Indian Engineering."

Geological Survey.—Mr. P. N. Datta, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from the 5th September, 1904, or such subsequent da as he may avail himself of the same.

Freaks of Nature.—A correspondent writes from Sibnasa, district Bhagalpur:—On the 29th ultimo a she-goat gave birth to a young having eight legs but one head. It was connected at the chest, it had one navel and one heart at the junction from which the stomachs were separated. It survived only 16 hours after its birth.

Conviction of Bibhuti Sekhar.—The case under section 409 I.P.C. against Bibhuti Sekhar, (who is now well known, thanks to the extraordinary proceedings of Mr. Carey) which was pending in Burdwan has ended in his conviction. He has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The appeal against this finding will be heard by the Sessions Judge of Burdwan on the 10th Sept. Bibhuti Sekhar is now enlarged on a bail of Rs. 250.

Inventions and Designs.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed: Dale Marshall, engineer, 30, Winchcombe Street, Cheltenham, and John Francis Carr, engineer, of 40, St. Leonard's Road, Exeter, improvements in and connected with means for locking nuts, bolts, studs, and the like; Rustomji Dadabhoy Palkhiwala, carriage builder, of 799 and 801, Girgaum Road, Bombay, improvements in the shafts of vehicles; Samuel Telford Dutton, signal engineer, of the East Indian Railway, Calcutta, a combination of a signal lever controlling apparatus disengager and indicator; Albert Angelo Lacey, engineer, of 91, Ripon Street, Calcutta, an automatic flush suitable for use in latrines; Herbert Wilfred Perry, executive engineer, South Indian Railway Company, residing at Trichinopoly, an improved renewable rail; and Srish Chundra Nandi, overseer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Bogoola, improvements in masons' and similar spirit levels.

Postal Department.—Mr. D. A. Parakh Superintendent of post offices in the grade Rs. 200, is appointed to act in the grade Rs. 250 until further orders, vice Mr. A. J. Hughes, Superintendent of post offices in the grade of Rs. 250, on deputation, with effect from the 24th June, 1904. The following officers are promoted to the Rs. 500—600 grade of Superintendents of post offices, with effect from the 22nd February, 1904:—Mr. J. A. Betham, Mr. A. Franks Ryan, Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie, Mr. C. J. Hogg, Mr. A. Wilson. The following appointments are made, with effect from the 26th June, 1904 vice Mr. H. R. Hebberd, Superintendent post offices, deceased. Babu Radhika Mohan Lahiri, Superintendent of post offices, sub pro tempore in the grade of Rs. 300—400, to confirmed in that grade; Lala Sukhdial Da Superintendent of post offices, officiating the grade of Rs. 250, to be confirmed in th grade; Mr. Mir Mazheruddin, officiating Superintendent of post offices in the grade of Rs. 200, to be sub pro tempore in that grad until further orders.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Allahabad, Sept. 4.

Major de Latbinier's deputation to Kashmir to advise the Durbar on an electric power scheme for Srinagar has already been announced. He is on his way to Kashmir. It is probable that he will visit Mussoorie to advise the municipal board on a scheme for the introduction of electric lighting and water supply.

THE CASE AGAINST MITHU KHAN.
CONVICTION OF THE ACCUSED.

Mirzapur, Sept. 5.

Mr. Tute, Joint Magistrate attended the Court at about three o'clock and a quarter later sentenced Mithu Khan, saying simply "one year," meaning perhaps imprisonment, simple or rigorous is not known. Syed Arshadali Munshi Bahadurlal, Mukhtari applied to stand sureties, which application Mr. Tute refused to accept. Owing to the District Magistrate's absence from the city, further steps could not be taken and Mitnu was removed to jail though he was ready with securities mind this is a case under Sec. 110 Cr. P. Code.

A MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

Bankipur, Sept. 5.

To-day there was the Municipal bye-election at Patna. Syed Mohamad Ismail, son of Khursaed Nawab and Babu Kali Kumar Sinha, B.L., were condidates. At the time of election it became evident there was likelihood of breach of the peace. The Patna badmashes figured prominently. Under such circumstances Babu Kali Kumar detailed these facts in his petition and retired. Police arrangements were utterly imperfect. Syed Badshah Nawab, the presiding officer did his best at the request of Babu Kali Kumar to maintain order but without success. The Government Executive Official would have succeeded better.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Madras, Sept. 5.

An extraordinary case was disclosed at the present Coimbatore Sessions. A man and his wife went to a temple to worship there, and at the conclusion in a fit of religions fervour they appeared to have resolved to put an end to their lives at the feet of the deity of the temple. The man first cut his wife's throat while he was praying to the deity and then cut his own. The worshippers who came there later on were horrified to see the pair with their throats cut in the temple and they sent for the local village officer who immediately arrived at the temple, but he found the woman dead and the man alive though unable to speak. The man made a written confession saying that the act was a voluntary sacrifice on both his and the wife's part to the deity. He subsequently recovered and was tried at the Sessions for murder. The Assessors found him guilty of calpable homicide not amounting to murder and the Sessions Judge sentenced him to transportation for life.

The Tibet Expedition.

CART TRAIN FOR TIBETa

Allahabad, Sept. 4.

The Bharatpur cart train for Tibet will mobilise at a strength of 550 mules and 250 carts. Captain Fagan, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and another selected officer will go with the train.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Sep. 3.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent, wiring on the evening of the 2nd, says that details of the pursuit of the Russians are meagre. The Russians are moving slowly and contesting every inch of the ground.

The Russians on Friday morning still held Liaoyang.

The Taitse river is flooded and not fordable, but General Oku is pressing the Russian's right up to the river and many are, probably, drowned.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that the telegraph to Liaoyang is working regularly and has never been interrupted.

The British fund for the widows and families of Japanese soldiers and sailors amounts to twenty thousand pounds.

It is officially announced that General Oyama reports that at nine on the morning of the 3rd instant, a remnant of the routed Russians was still offering some resistance outside Liaoyang, with General Nodzu's and Oku's army attacking.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that the greater part of General Kuropatkin army has succeeded in crossing the Taitse. General Kuroki has captured several positions toward the Railway.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese during the night violently bombarded the Russian central fort in the town of Liaoyang without result. At dawn to-day the Japanese tried to carry the fort by storm, but were repulsed with a very great loss.

London Sep. 3.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Russians evacuated Liaoyang, which is no occupied by the Japanese.

The Russians are concentrating on positions at Yentai.

The first Siberian Army Corps, numberin 25,000, under General Stackelberg, has bee cut off west of Liaoyang.

London, Sept. 4.

Reuter at St. Petersburg says that a despatch from General Kuropatkin, dated 7 P.M. 3rd, says that the greater part of the army, including General Stackelberg's corps which succeeded and rejoining the main force, is now south of the Yentai mines.

A telegram from Reuter at Tokio, dated 4th, says that Marshall Oyama reports that General Kuroki has swung round sharply to the westward in order to reach the railway and envelope Liaoyang. The Russians burned the storehouses near the Liaoyang station. Marshall Oyama's left and centre armies are still attacking the Russians south and west of the walls of Liaoyang.

After the fighting last night Liaoyang fell entirely into our hands this morning. Our casualties are believed to be heavy.

A telegram from Saigon states that the Commander of the "Diana" has been ordered by the Russian Admiralty to disarm.

Unique army manœuvres have begun with General French's force, which embarked at Southampton and sailed to invade East Anglia, where Lord Methuen defends.

London, Sept. 5.

Kuropatkin wires on the 3rd that the area of operations is covered with tall millet, which greatly impedes the movements of troops. The Japanese concealed in the millet inflicted heavy losses. One of Orloff's regiments alone lost 1,500 men.

The evacuation of Liaoyang has shaken public confidence at St. Petersburg in Kuropatkin.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE AT LIAOYANG.
APPALLING LOSSES.

Allahabad, Sept. 4.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date September 3:—Although the Japanese are the victors, it is admitted at Tokio that General Kuroki has not cut the railway. To-day's news states that General Kuropatkin is well to the north of the Tai-tse. St. Petersburg telegrams say that two days ago there were only rearguards in Liaoyang. General Kuropatkin has attacked General Kuroki's right at Yen-tai, holding and endangering him while Generals Oku and Nodzu were delayed at Liaoyang; nevertheless it is probable that General Nodzu joined General Kuroki to-day. Tokio estimates make the losses during the ten days as follows: Japanese, 25,000 and Russians, 30,000. General Linevitch with 30,000 men is between General Kuropatkin and Mukden.

THE ATTACK CONTINUED.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

On the 3rd instant at 9 P.M. our central and left armies continued the attack on the enemy on the south and western side of Liaoyang. All buildings, near the railway station, apparently godowns, were burnt on Saturday.

AFGHAN NEWS.

Allahabad, Sept. 4.

The Amir of Kabul intends raising 40,000 recruits for the Afghan army. The leading Chiefs bringing 100 men to the colours will receive the rank of Regimental Commandant, while those bringing 100 men will be made company officers. A promise is given that the new regiments will receive their pay shortly.

The Amir has lately sent to Herat four mountain batteries and some machine guns via the Hazarajat and some field artillery via Kandahar. 4000 Kabul-made breech loading rifles have also been sent.

Kazi Saduddin, Governor of Herat, has reported to His Highness that the new fortifications of the city begun last year have been completed.

The liberality shown by the Amir of Kabul to the Afridi Jirgas who recently visited him has had the result which was probably intended.

According to information from Peshawar every week parties of the tribesmen with their local Maliks take the road into Afghanistan in the hope of being rewarded for tendering their allegiance to His Highness as they are given free supplies on the journey and are well entertained on arrival at the capital.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta Gazette.—Sept. 7.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Babu Manmohan Guha, Special Sub-Registrar, Chittagong, is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Faridpur.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Special Sub-Registrar, Noakhali, is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Chittagong.

Babu Ambika Prasanna Mozumdar, Specila Sub-Registrar, Malda, is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Noakhali.

Babu Tarapada Ghose, Rural Sub-Registrar of Vishunpur, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Malda.

Maulvi Shah Mohammad Said, Rural Sub-Registrar of Khargpur in the district of Monghyr, was employed as substantive pro tempore Special Sub-Registrar of that district from the 3rd to the 31st July 1904.

Shams-ul-Ulama Mirza Ashraf Ali, Professor, in the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Shams-ul-Ulama Abdul Khair Muhammad Siddiq.

Maulvi Muhammad Irfan, Assistant Master, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrassa (class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as a Professor in the Hooghly College, during the absence, on deputation, of Shams-ul-Ulama Mirza Ashraf Ali.

Mr. K. J. Badshah, Officiating Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment.

LEAVE.

Babu Surendra Lall Mittra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for two months, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 19th July 1904.

In modification of the order of the 17th March 1904, Mr. C. Fisher, I.C.S., is allowed combined leave for six months, with effect from the 12th May 1904, viz., privilege leave for two months and sixteen days unde article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and special leave for the remaining period under article 316 of the Regulations. The special leave granted to Mr. Fisher has been commuted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India into furlough on medical certificate and extended by six months.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergune, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th October 1904.

Dr. P. C. Ray, Professor, Presidency College reported his departure from India on leave on private affairs on the 3rd August 1904.

Maulvi Abdul Karim, Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th October 1904, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Shams-ul-Ulama Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, Professor, Presidency College, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

In modification of the orders dated the 26th May 1904, Mr. W. Tate, Professor in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is allowed combined leave for two years, under articles 277 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, viz., the College vacation from the 8th August 1904 to the 31st October 1904 and furlough for the remaining period.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Bipin Behari Mukerji, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Howrah, Hooghly and Serampore, is appointed to act as Fifth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. D. Panioty.

Maulvi Abdul Bari, Subordinate Judge, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Howrah, Hooghly and Serampore, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Bipin Behari Mukerji.

Babu Kedaresvar Moitra, Munsif of Sudharam, in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Cuttack, during the absence, on deputation, of Maulvi Abdul Bari.

Babu Akhoury Nityananda Singh, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Bhagalpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Begusarai, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed.

Babu Bepin Behari Mukerji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Sudharam, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Kedaresvar Maitra.

Babu Aswani Kumar Guha, Subordinate Judge, Patna, is allowed an extension of leave for nine days.

Babu Ram Lal Das, Munsif of Rangpur, is allowed an extension of leave for six days.

Babu Shama Churn Chuckerbutty, Munsif of Narail, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Madan Mohan Saha, Munsif of Kishorganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed an extension of leave for twenty-four days.

Babu Khetra Nath Dutta, Munsif of Khushtia, in the district of Nadia, is allowed an extension of leave for four days.

Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur, Fourth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Third Judge of that Court, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Abul Hassan, or until further orders.

Mr. C. D. Panioty, Fifth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Fourth Judge of that Court during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman Khan Bahadur or until further orders.

Mr. Abul Hassan, Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed leave for forty-five days viz., one month under article 272 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the Regulations, with effect from the 22nd August 1904.

Babu Bipin Bihari Sen, Subordinate Judge, Tirhut, is allowed leave for one month.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Sarat Chunder Mukerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Khulna district.

Babu Taruk Chunder Ganguli, Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan Division, is posted to the Arambagh sub-division of the Hooghly district.

Babu Ambu Nath Chatterjee, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Raniganj, Burdwan, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Howrah district.

Babu Mohendra Nath Gupta, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Kalna, Burdwan, is transferred temporarily to the Raniganj sub-division of that district.

MIRZAPUR SENSATION.

(From Our Special Reporter.)

Mirzapur, Sept. 1.

MITHUKHAN'S CASE.

Mr. R. C. Tute, Joint Magistrate, took up the above case at 12 o'clock noon. Babu Satya Chandra Mukherjee, M.A., L.L.B., Vakil for defence, submitted that, on the evidence in the present case, no action should be taken under Sec. 110 Cr. P. C. Five persons had come forward to swear as to specific instances of crime on the part of the accused; these crimes had either been found not proved by competent courts or never came before the courts at all; these instances of unproved crime, whether true or false, could not be brought into the service of the prosecution in the present case. The police witnesses based their knowledge of the accused on certain reports made against him; but all these reports were of a later date than April 1903 when Faujdar Khan was assaulted, and three of them were made by the mother of a man who had been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment for assaulting the father-in-law of the accused. The Vakil then cited Rai Issri Pershad vs. Queen Emperor (I.L.R. 23 Calc., 621) and King-Emperor vs. Jagarnath (Allahabad Weekly Notes for 1903 at p. 181) to show what evidence established the general repute of a man and contended that no such evidence had been adduced in this case. The learned Vakil examined the evidence of the prosecution in detail to show how that evidence did not establish that the reputation of Mithu Khan was bad. The evidence for the defence consisting as it did that of persons of wealth and respectability far outweighed the evidence of the few insignificant and interested witnesses for the prosecution The suggestion made by some police witnesses that the important and influential persons called for the defence had given evidence out of terror for Mithu Khan was absurd. The learned Vakil asked the court to take a dispassionate view of the evidence in the case and not to be influenced by any extra-judicial information had received prior to taking action against the accused in this case, and he submitted with confidence that on the evidence on the record Mithu Khan did not come within the purview of any one of the clauses of Sec. 110 Cr. P. Code.

Babu Harish Chandra Chatterjee, Government Pleader, who appeared for the prosecution, in reply, quoted a note of Justice Prinsep from his edition of the Criminal Procedure Code based upon I.L.R. 3 Madras 238 in support of his case. The note runs as follows:—"Evidence of general repute is admissible to prove that a person is an habitual offender (S. 117 (3), but, although when witnesses are examined as to "general character, their testimony is not of much value as to the habits of a suspect, unless they can, in support of their opinion, adduce witnesses the misconduct imputed; still, when the question is one only as to his repute, the evidence of witnesses, if reliable, is not without value, though they may not be able to connect the suspected person with the actual commission of crime."

The learned Vakil for the defence made few remarks in answer of the arguments the Government Pleader. Then Mr. Tu adjourned the case to Monday the 5th September, 11 a. m., when the judgment will delivered.

Matters Commercial.

That cotton cultivation is going to expand in Burma is very evident from the prelimmary report on the present season's crop there. The area under cotton this year is estimated at 180,600 acres or about 23,000 acres over the actual area of last year. The Meiktila district shows an excess of over 7,000 acres and Sagaing and Myingyan over 6,000 acres each. The season has been favourable in all cotton-growing tracts, and present condition and prospects are very good. The expansion of cultivation is due partly to the favourable season and to the better prices ruling last season.

According to an official report from Madras there are signs of the plantain fibre and Manilla hemp industries being taken up on a widely extended scale, and some companies have been formed to exploit these products. The demand for simple machines for extracting plantain fibre and for trained men to teach and work them continues brisk in Southern Indian, where, thanks to the initiative of the Agricultural and Botanical Departments, considerable interest has been evoked in the industry. Those concerned in the plantain fibre industry in Bengal may be interested to learn that some of the Madras machines have already been demonstrated at Pusa, where the results of their working may be worth enquiring after.

The Government Gardens in the Nilgiris have established an oil distilling industry, the existence of which is probably not known on this side of the country. The oils being worked there are:—Oils distilled from different varieties of "Eucalyptus; camphor oil from "cinnamomum camphora; gaultheria oil from "gaultheria fragrantissima' wild cinnamon oil from "cinnamomum wiyhtu"; Litsea oil from "Litsea zeyhanica"; sweet flag oil from "acorns calamus"; and lemon grass oil from species of "andropagan" grass. These oils are the products of local indigenous plants or those cultivated in the gardens and most of them are stocked for public sale.

A correspondent has sent the following telegram from Rangoon, dated the 2nd September:—The trial of Meera Hossein for murder and culpable homicide for stabbing to death Gunner Andrews, 89th Company, R. G. A., was concluded this afternoon. The Jury unanimously found the accused not guilty of the capital charge, but they unanimously brought him in guilty of the alternative charge, viz., culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Judge accordingly sentenced the accused to ten years' transportation.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Aug. 20.

A report from Chifu states that the Japanese who are besieging Port Arthur have reached the abandoned Chinese arsenal, a mile and-a-quarter only east of the beleaguered fortress.

Major Yamoaka, who was the bearer of the Mikado's offer to provide a safe conduct for the non-combatants at Port Arthur, and of the Japanese demand calling upon General Stoessel to surrender the fortress, met the Russian Chief of Staff 500 metres (about 546 yords) north of Sho-shi-ying on the 16th instant.

The Mikado's offer was extended to all women and children under 16 years of age and priests, diplomatists, and officers of neutral Powers, who were to be conveyed to Dalny, where their baggage was to be examined.

The terms of surrender that were proffered required all the Russian warships in port to be handed over to Japan.

It is reported that, when General Stoessel heard the terms, he burst into a storm of invective against Japan, but treated Major Yamaoka courteously.

General Stoessel refused Japan's request for a three days' truce in which to bury their dead.

Major Yamaoka communicated to General Stoessel the German Kaiser's request to Japan to allow two German Attaches to leave Port Arthur.

Chinese refugees report that the Japanese have been expelled from Palingching, whence they had bombarded the inner forts of Port Arthur, and have been driven to Shusiyeng.

According to other accounts sanguinary figthing is in progress at all points to-day. A tremendous bombardment of Port Arthur took place to-day from land and sea. An unconfirmed report from Chifu states that the Japanese were repulsed.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT BY A SAHIB.

On Monday before Mr. Ram Anugraha Naryan Sing, the popular Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, the case in which Mr. C. V. Warden, a Customs Preventive Officer stood chrgd. with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of a coolie named Shaik Ramjan and with causing hurt was resumed.

Babu Siddeswar Chatterjee, the Court Inspector conducted the prosecution and Babu Promotho Nath Mukerjee with Babus Probodh Chandra Bose appeared for the defence. The following witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Dr. J. I. Unwin on being examined said:—There was a swelling in the perenium. He complained of slight pain in passing urine. I asked him how he got the injuries. He said that he had been kicked. He was not under my treatment. I saw him on the next morning with Dr. Moir. The man had slight fever on that morning. He had a profuse bleeding. The operation was performed at 6 p.m. The bleeding was stopped. He was good before and he was the same afterwards. I did not see the man when he died.

Cross-examined the witness said:—I had not asked the man if he had gonnorhoea or any affection of the kind. Gonnorhoea, gleet and other urinary diseases affect the kidney. I had no idea of the time before I performed the operation that kidney was diseased. In my presence the urine was not examined. The examination of the urine would give me an idea as to the state of the kidney. On the 6th, I did not know that the man had been to the Chandney Hospital from the 5th. He had not told me that Cathiter had been passed in the Chandney Hospital through the urethra. I should say that the urethra of the deceased was of average length. The average length of the urethra is about 8 inches. The rupture of the urethra was not in a prostalic portion. The rupture was on the bulbus part. The lasceration was in front of the triangular ligament. The rupture was in the spongy portions of the urethra. The lasceration was on the under surface. Unskilful passing of Cathiter may cause rupture of the urethra. If the urethra is diseased it often causes passages. There were no alarming symptoms on the 6th. The rupture of the urethra will not necessarily cause retention and extravasation of urine. There was no extravasation of urine in the case of this man. Fever and looseness of bowel were, I think, the immediate causes of the hemmorhage. In accute disease of the kidneys, there are nausea, vomitting and looseness of bowel. Walsham on Surgery is a small text book. These symptoms as mentioned in page 640 in Walsham's Surgery would be found in cases of affection of the kidney.

Dr. Moir examined said:—I remember that no man named Ramjan was admitted in the hospital. I saw him on the 7th between 10 to 11 a.m. I believe this man had sustained injuries on the 2nd ultimo. He was taken to the Chandney Hospital, where he was refused admission. If he had a rupture of the urethra at the time, he ought to have remained in hospital. I have no doubt the hospital authorities on being assured of a rupture would have tied in a Cathiter and kept him on a bed, but the man refused to stay. I believe he returned to the Chandney Hospital on the 3rd August. He remained till the 5th or 6th of his own accord. He removed to the Medical College Hospital on the 7th In my hospital visit, I was informed there was a case of suspected rupture of the urethra. I placed him on the table cautiously and introduced a medium sized soft instrument which made no obstruction. That was easily and gently passed into the bladder. I remarked the rupture could not be complete or I could not have passed the instrument. In fact, the rupture must be small or possibly there might be no rupture, because (1) bongie passed so easily, (2) there was no bleeding and (3) urine was quite clear. On my visit on the 8th and 9th, I received satisfactory report. On the 10th I saw the man looking ill. On the 11th, he was worse. I again examined him and found the pneumonia was progressing. I was informed he had serious hemmorhage from the urethra, which proved refractory to the ordinary measures, for controlling such hemmorhage.

The resident Surgeon: The cause of death was pneumonia and loss of blood.

This witness was not cross-examined by the defence.

The case adjourned till to-morrow (this day).

Correspondence.

CONGRESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Anent the charge of lavish expense against Congress Managers, allow me to subjoin some of the items from the audited Abstract of Accounts of the Ahmedabad Congress Session of last year. Here are the items:—

"Purchase of furniture	Rs.	10,167.
"Hire of furniture	Rs.	1,402.
"Congress Pavilion	Rs.	7,356.
"Outhouses	Rs.	2,161.
"Hire for buildings	Rs.	874.
"Decorations	Rs.	948.
Sanitation	Rs.	953.
"Repairs of buildings	Rs.	1,974.
"Reception of President at Station	Rs.	263.
"Printing President's Address at Calcutta	Rs.	239.
"Purchase of printing paper for Resolutions	Rs.	100.
"Tracts and Handbills	Rs.	600.
"Printing of Congress Report	Rs.	1,200.
"Salaries (to whom?)	Rs.	1,445.
"Expense in Bombay (for what?)	Rs.	1,037.
"Bonus (to whom?)	Rs.	300.
"Reporter	Rs.	742.
"Sent to London	Rs.	9,100.

Please note that all these items are for the Congress only; the Exhibition charges are separately entered.

Now, it will be seen that furniture, Pavilion, hire and outhouses swallow up over Rs. 20,000 for a sitting of three days; and till there is a new item of Rs. 874 for hire of buildings and Rs. 1994 for reparier of buildings! These last items are for three of four Congress leaders from Bombay. Then Rs. 263 for receiving Baboo Surendra Nath at the Railway Station and Rs. 239 for printing his Address at Calcutta! Rs. 1,200 for printing the Congress Report which a decent Press could print for half the price! What, again, is the meaning of Bonus, Salaries, Decorations, Sanitations? And why pay Rs. 742 to a Reporter to report printed speeches? Of the many "Miscellaneous" items I am saying nothing here. But why should Ahmedabad alone send Rs. 9,000 to the London Committee? Finally, is the Congress a deliberative body of patriotic men working for the "poverty-stricken" people, or is it a theatrical display to cost the people half a lakh of Rupees during three days, to say nothing of numerous other charges, not specified, but put down as spent through A., B., C., etc.? Count also the large sums spent by the politicians and reformers on English dinners, etc. The Delhi Durbar is held once in thirty or so years; this Durbar of our self-sacrificing politicians is held every year. O! for a Rao Sahib Mandlik to teach us real work and real self-carifice!

30th Aug. SCRUTATOR.

A GOOD EXAMPLE INDEED!

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—I learn that a luncheon-party has recently been given by Kumar Manmatha Nath Ray Chowdry of Santosh, to bid farewell to Mr Jotish Chunder Ghosh, who is shortly to proceed to England to try for the Indian Civil Service. This Mr. Ghosh, I am astonished to understand, is no other than the son of Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghosh, the principal organiser of the Association for the advancement of Industrial and Scientific education in Bengal. It is a wise saying, that examples are better than precepts but Babu Jogendra Chander Ghosh at the outset, has set a very good example by sending his son to England to make him fit for service, pure and simple, however honourable that may be. When Babu Jogendra Chunder can send his son to England and make him undergo an expensive training for 4 years, and when he himself is the son of Mr. Justice Ghosh it can easily be imagined that he is sufficiently well-to-do to give a start to his son with an independent occupation. Why did he not, therefore, send his son to England to have a special industrial training there? Does he think that a service, with so many hundred rupees a month as fixed salary, is far more a prudent occupation than an industrial enterprise which could have materially helped his income and benefited the country to a great extent? If he thinks that Indian boys however well-trained they may be with industrial education received in England are hopeless imports, and from what he had done the public have right to take that view, then why is he parading his lip-deep sincerity, to make the newly formed Association and ourselves a laughing-stock in the eyes of the sober men and of the European. I am sure, had he, as the prime organiser of this industrial movement, sent his son on an industrial mission, of which he has been speaking so much of late, he would have significantly furthered the cause of the Association. But unfortunately, in Bengal what we say, we rarely do. We are patriotic at others' expenses, sincere(?) so long as our interests are not touched and enterprising so long as we have to spend nothing else except high-sounding words. And so we have here a very happy example—nothing very astonishing—in glorious Bengal!

GOPENDRA KRISHNA MULLICK.

Calcutta.

[It does not stand to reason that because Babu Jogendra Chander Ghose is one of the founders of the newly started Industrial Association, therefore he should give his sons no other training than Industrial. His son, Jotish Chander, who has just started for England, may prove very successful as a candidate for the Civil Service, and a failure in his industrial pursuits. How can then his father be blamed for sending him up for the Civil Service? Ed:]

TYPE FORM OF NOTICE FOR PRESS CALLING FOR TENDERS.

Settled tenders in Form F. I. will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, Rangoon Town Lands Reclamation Works Division, up to noon on the 21st September 1904, for supplying 12 Bogie cars complete with screw brake. Amount of Estimate Rs. 38,052.

No tenders will be received without a deposit of Rs. 800 as earnest-money. Blank forms of tenders can be obtained free of cost at the office of the Executive Engineer, where plans and specifications of the work can be seen and all other particulars obtained during office hours on each day to 20 September 1904.

Rangoon. E. G. FOY,
Executive Engineer,
Rangoon T. L. R. W. Division,
Rangoon, the 2nd Sept, 1904.

LORD CURZON ON INDIA.

Lord Curzon's Guildhall speech, on receiving the freedom of the City of London, abounded in that apocalyptic sentiment on which convinced Imperialism thrives. The Viceroy of India dwelt upon the magnitude of his great task with a warmth and reverence which must win sympathy, if not assent. His picture of the marvel of British rule in India was impressive:

"Where else in the world, my lords and gentlemen, has a race gone forth and subdued, not a country nor a kingdom, but a continent, and that continent not peopled by savage tribes, but by races with traditions and a civilization older than our own; with a history not inferior to ours in dignity or romance, subduing them not to the law of the sword, but to the rule of justice, bringing peace and order and good government to nearly one-fifth of the entire human race, and ruling them with so mild a restraint that the rulers are the merest handful among the ruled, a tiny speck of white foam upon the dark and thunderous ocean. I hope I am no rhapsodist, but I will say that I would sooner be a citizen of the country that has wrought this deed than I would be of the country that defeated the Armada, or produced Hampden or Pitt."

Here is sharply raised the issue that Mr. Chamberlain perceived on the "illimitable veldt"; the romance of conquest and dominion oversea is deliberately weighed against those "parochial" services which make a nation great at home. The dream of empire in thinkers of Lord Curzon's type, far transcends those humdrum processes of education and reform which establish a nation in righteousness.

The eloquence of such a plea should blind no one to the fact that it rests upon a manner of thought and feeling equally vague. Before an Indian viceroy, says Lord Curzon, is always "the haunting question, like a riddle of the Sphinx, what is in the heart of all those sombre millions, whither are we leading them, what is it all to come to, where the goal?" Crucial questions these, none of which Lord Curzon answers, none of which, apparently, he feels it necessary to answer. Instead, he falls back upon swelling generalities: British rule "must depend on the eternal moralities of justice and righteousness." This he assures you is no mere phrase of the conventicle, since, "Unless we can persuade the millions of India that we will give to them absolute justice as between man and man, equality before the law, freedom from tyranny and injustice and oppression, then your Empire will not touch their hearts and will fade away." And again he cries, "Depend on it, you will never rule the East except from the heart and the moment imagination has gone out of your Asiatic policy your Empire will dwindle and decay." We have intentionally selected the nobler portions of Lord Curzon's oration, not to cavil at its tremendous assumptions—in the tribune no man is bound to syllogisms—but to point out its curious mixture of intense feeling and loose thinking. Britain is bidden to rule by the heart and the imagination a sombre race, to search whose heart is admittedy to face a veritable riddle of the Sphinx. Righteousness and justice for India are assumed to inhere in the present well paid and complacent bureaucracy, in taxation for military and administrative purposes such as India rarely knew under her barbarous conquerors. In this willingness to father the present order upon the God of things as they are, and then to monopolize that Deity for the Empire, Lord Curzon betrays that inordinate Hebraism which Matthew Arnold detected and ridiculed in his fellow-countrymen.

Arnold saw in such an attitude a lack of culture. To culture, however, Imperialists rarely lay claim; they profess to scorn it as an anaemic virtue. To historic intuitions they do lay claim, for they undertake by a kind of divine warrant to shape the course of history. It is surprising, then, to note in Lord Curzon's oration a complete lack of the historical sense. One would imagine that yesterday England found India, as Pharaoh's daughter the waif Moses, whereas England is facing no sudden and unexpected duty that may be discharged by a single gush of compassion. England has not been driven into India by an inexorable decree from above. England went to India to make money. For two centuries and more she misruled that prostrate people through a territorial trading company, whose malfeasances she has now for nearly a half century been slowly repairing. Righteousness and justice were neither at the beginning of the enterprise nor in much of its conduct; they are afterthoughts, most imperfectly realized in practice to-day. They certainly have little to do with Lord Curzon's Tibetan war, fought on an empty point of honor, nor yet with the policy that would forcibly "introduce some measure of enlightenment into that miserable, monk-ridden country."

No one would wish to see the Viceroy of India openly doubtful of the great Imperial experiment committed to his charge. Every one will commend his desire to do justice, and only captious persons will dwell too much upon his conception of destiny, though, like Scapin's, it would at a pinch excuse "all the imaginable crimes." Every serious Englishman will, however, see that the real and palpable problems of Empire are not made more easy by such mysticism. On the contrary, this sacerdotal ideal of colonial rule tends to obscure the desires and needs of the governed people and to emphasize merely the infallibility of the pontiff. Lord Curzon has in many respects been a wise and practical administrator. But it is a curious juxtaposition that associates immutable principles of justice to India, with the convenience to England of the Imperial military establishment supported by peasant rupees. This point made up almost the burden of Lord Curzon's argument. Nothing, surely, could be more characteristic of British Imperialism than such rolling together (always in the name of a pious regard for the welfare of the mild Hindu) of the will of God and a cheap auxiliary for contingent military requirements.—New York "Evening Post."

The marble canopy over the late Queen Empress's statue in Lahore is under construction, the contract for the work having been given to Messrs. Thomson and Co., sculptors, of Lahore. The canopy is expected to be one of the finest architectural ornaments in the Punjab capital.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Interesting Items.

THE AUSTRALIAN COTTON TREE.

The new variety of cotton tree grown in Queensland, Australia, is, when fully developed, about the size of an orange tree. It bears, however, a small maiden crop six months after planting and takes two years to reach maturity. It is planted from January to May, during the tropical rainy season, seven feet by seven feet apart. When fully grown, it covers all the ground, each tree bearing from 300 to 500 bolls equal to from 4 lbs. to 7 lbs. of seed cotton or 1 1-3 lbs. to 2 1-3 lbs. of clean lint. Some 800 to 900 trees can be put in per acre. Sample of the bolls have been very favourably reported on by both English ond Continental experts. A German authority declared it "better than the best of American cottons and would buy all that can be grown at double current rate." The significance of the success of the new plant lies in this: the annual herbaceous varieties of America will neither grow nor pay in subtropical Australia. The Australia plant is a hybrid —the result of a cross with a local plant and the Peruvian "Kidney" cotton.

ELEPHANTS IN CEYLON.

In a chapter on the "Curiosities of the Ceylon Customs" in the new Ceylon Handbook and Directly an interesting record is that of the export of elephants from the island during the past forty-one years. In 1903 there were only eight of these pachyderms sent out of the country, one to British India and seven to Germany. The price paid for these animals was 7,500 rupees, giving a modest average of 825 rupees each. A royalty of rupees 200 per head was imposed in 1873 and the number of elephants exported, which had fallen low before then, dwindled in the next few years to three and even to one. In 1882 the royalty was reduced to Rs. 100, in the hope that business might revie and encouragement be given to supplying the new demand for Ceylon elephants in the Continental menageries. The Rajahs' Courts in India had previously formed the chief market for them. The total number sold in the time treated of was 2,225 or an average of 56 per annum. Mr. Alfred Clark, an expert, estimates that there are now only 2,000 elephants in Ceylon. The royalty was in 1891 again raised to Rs. 200. Whether the effect of this will be to permit the animals to increase in undue proportion to their available haunts or that sportsmen shooting elephants will counter-balance the decrease in the export remains to be seen.

PLEADERS VS. MOOKTEARS.

(From An Occasional Correspondent).

Rampurhat, Aug. 29.

The local civil court pleaders in a body filed separate applications before the Munsiffs against the Muktears practising in the civil court, complaining that the latter always encroach upon their (i. e the pleaders') right by filing plaints, written statements and original miscellaneous applications signed by themselves which they have no right to do under the law. In these applications, the pleaders asked the courts to define their respective rights. Upon this the Munsiffs issued notice to the Muktears and ordered them to file their objections if any on the 27th inst. The Muktears on the day so fixed filed objections. The order of the Munsiffs upon this case is anxiously watched for by the public.

BURMESE STORAX.

The "Agricultural Ledger," No. 9 of 1904, published by the Reporter on the Economic Products of India, contains a very interesting report on the properties of Nan-pa-yok or Burmese Storax, drawn by Mr. David Hooper, F. C. S. Nan-pa-yok is a magnificent tree of the evergreen forests of the Indian Archipelago, Burma, Assam, and Bhutan, and is said to be specially abundant in the Tennaserim Province. It is the source of a resin similar to Storax or Styrax of European commerce, and the fragrant balsam obtained from the tree is used as an incense and also for medicinal purposes. The recent investigation made to ascertain its properties shows that it would make a good substitute for the valuable storax of Asia Minor which is regularly imported into Bombay to the extent of three or four cwt. every year, and is valued at about Rs. 44 per cent. It is usually known by the trade name of "Silaras" and forms a valuable ingredient in perfume and stimulant expectorant. The following particulars given by the Conservator of Forests, Tennaserim, respecting the mode of collection of the fragrant balsam known as the Nan-pa-yok may be read with interest:—Balsamic gum or oil only oozes out of certain Nan-pa-yok trees, and from injuries caused by insects, or where branches have fallen off and decay has set in. In the dry weather, four trees were tapped in the same manner as the Kanyin (Dipterocarpus turbinatus) when the oleo-resin or wood oil is required, but only one of the trees responded in giving the fragrant oil. A white resinous substance exuded from the fresh wounds in Palaw, but near old wounds a black resinous substance remained adhering to the bark which could only be removed with portions of this attached. The white, honey-like exudation apparently becomes converted on exposure to a dark coloured resin. The quantity found to exude from the trees was so very small that it was hardly worth while to collect it, unless a price commensurate with the labour were asked for the resin." Experiments made to determine the chemical composition of this Nan-pa-yok tree have shown that the soft white crystaline substance derived from it and exuding from the bark with a honey like consistence is a valuable perfume and a rich natural source of cinnamic acid. The brown resin has the peculiar fragrance of storax and is not without value as a perfume and incense. Compared with genuine storax from the Bombay Medical Stores, the Burmese products possess a sweeter arsma. From the information to hand it is seen that the products of Altinga excelsa to which kind the Nan-pa-yok tree is assigned are rich in aromatic compounds which promise to be of commercial value if collected and introduced into the Indian markets.

The "Official Messenger" of St. Petersburg says that Russia has £32,000,000 from her Treasury bonds still intact, and that the new State Rente loan is merely necessary for the punctual replenishment of cash in hand.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Bara Thakur of Hill Tipperah.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the case of the Bara Thakar, of Hill Tipperah, who was expelled from Agartola last month with his family immediately after having instituted a suit in a British Court of law for the declaration of his rights in respect of the Zemindary Chukla Roshnabad and other properties; and, if so, would he explain why this expulsion had been permitted, seeing that the suit of the Bara Thakar was prejudiced by his enforced absence, and that his efforts to obtain evidence might be rendered difficult by its appearing that the Government of India was against him.

Mr. Brodrick: I have received no information as to the alleged expulsion of the Bara Thakur, of Hill Tipperah, from Agartola. I will communicate with the Government of India on the, subject.

Mr. Bruce Wilson's Petition.—

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received the petition of Mr. Bruce Reynolds Wilson, of Sudder House, Amballa Cant., Punjab, India; whether the papers referred to would be laid upon the Table of the House; and what action he proposed to take to remedy the alleged grievances of that petitioner, or at any rate to have an adequate enquiry made into them.

Mr. Brodrick: I have not received the petition referred to.

Friday, August 12.

Mr. Leveson-Gower asked the Secretary of State for India whether any ordnance of 9.2-inch calibre and above were kept at Aden unmounted; if so, how long it was intended that they should remain there; on what date were they originally landed, and from whence were they shipped.

Mr. Brodrick: I regret to say that would not be expedient, in the interests the public service, to give the information for which my hon. friend asks.

The Regulation of Successions in Native States.—

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the concluding words of a proclamation appearing in the "Gazette" of India, dated April 22, 1902, to the effect that the necessary steps would be taken to select a successor to the Chiefship of the State, and that the Governor-General in Council would make known hereafter the name of the person so chosen, and with reference to other instances of similar purport whether the Princes and Chiefs of India generally, or any of them, and consented to the succession to their States being left to the decision of the Viceroy for the time being; and, if not, would he state under what Act of Parliament did his Excellency the Viceroy in Council claim the right to choose a successor, as indicated in this proclamation.

Mr. Brodrick: The right of the Government of India to regulate successions in Native States does not depend on any Act of Parliament, but is universally recognised, and invariably observed and acted upon. It was in exercise of this right that, on the deposition of the late Chief of Panna, in circumstances known to the hon. member, the Government of India selected Jadvendra Singh, eldest son of the deceased Rao Raja Khumar Singh, and first cousin of the deposed Chief.

Mail Contracts.—Mr. V. Cavendish moved that the contract dated July 25, 1904, between the Postmaster-General and the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the East India, China, and Australia mails be approved.

Mr. Caldwell said the motion renewed for three years the existing contract with the P. and O. Company at an increase of 10,000l. a year. He contended that the subsidy to the P. and O. Company secured a monopoly to them the India, China, and Australia trade. The enormous monopoly given to that company produced about 12 per cent. on their whole capital, and the result was that when the contract with them came to an end the Government would find no one to take it up.

Lord Stanley said he agreed that if they wished to get cheap rates, to have a monopoly was not the best way to set about it. The Post Office only asked for this extension of the contract for three years in order to give them time to get out an alternate scheme and to give those who might want to compete time to build vessels, which they would have to do in order to join in the competition. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then agreed to.

Monday, Aug. 15.

The Council of India.—In reply to Mr. T. Corbett, Mr. Brodrick says:—The number of members of the Council of India was formerly 15, but under Act 52 and 53 Vict., c. 65, it may be gradually reduced to 10; by the exercise of this power it has been reduced to 12, at which figure it now stands. There is at least one precedent for one of the members undertaking employment under another department of the State, for a period not strictly defined, without resigning his membership of Council. I refer to Sir James Mackay's recent mission to China.

Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S., who has been placed on special duty in the Revenue Department, is writing the Summary of Lord Curzon's administration.

The Bharatpur cart train for Tibet will mobilise at a strength of 550 mules and 250 carts. Captain Fagan, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry, and another selected officer will go with the train.

Nothing Like Experience.—"One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about." Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure cholera morbus, and he will most likely forget it before the end of the day. Let him have a severe attack of that disease, feel that he is about to die, use this remedy, and earn from his own experience how quickly it gives relief, and he will remember it all his life. For sale by

Smith Stanistreet and Co.,
Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.,
Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem,
Calcutta.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Titian's portrait of Ariosto, recently in the collection of Lord Darnley, has been purchased for the National Gallery from Sir George Donaldson for 30,000l., of which 18,500l. has been contributed by Mr. W. Astor, Mr. A. Beit, Lord Burton, Lord Iveagh, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and Lady Wantage.

The "Tilikum," a Canadian boat of two and a half tons, made by Indians out of the trunk of a single tree in 1843, has just left Ponta Delgada, in the Azores, for London. She sailed from Vancouver in May 1901, with Captain Voss and a companion named Harrison, for the voyage to Europe, via the Pacific Islands, Cape Colony, St. Helena, and Pernambuco, a run of almost 40,000 miles. She has been at Ponta Delgada for eight days repairing and cleaning. On arriving in London her owner proposes to exhibit her at the Crystal Palace.

An archæological find of the greatest interest has been made by Pastor Lohmann, Chairman of the German Society for Scientific Research in Anatolia. During his recent journey in North Syria a coin of pure silver, excellently preserved, was offered to him, which, on examination, proved to bear a perfect Aramean inscription of Panammu Bar Rerub, King of Schamol, who reigned 800 years before Christ. It is the oldest known coin in the world. Up to the present the Lydians have always been regarded as the inventors of money, but this new find shows that the Semitic Arameans, who lived two centuries before the Lydians, are the oldest known coiners of money. Apart from this discovery, Pastor Lohmann found several new Hittite bas reliefs at Marach.

A German scientific "Review" contains some interesting notes on a discovery said to have been made by Lieut.-Col. Dahm at the old Roman fort of Aliso, near Haltern. At a depth of nine feet underground, the surface of which was, it is claimed, proved to have remained undisturbed since the Roman occupation, 54 fragments of various clay "pipes" were found. Their shape was almost uniform, and they could be divided into three groups, one of which was characterised by clumsy and very rough workmanship. The other groups were of much finer make, and decorated with figures and Roman characters. From marks found on all of them, it was evident that they had been used for smoking. That the effect of narcotic fumes was not unknown to the Romans is confirmed by Herodotus and Pliny, who mention that several barbaric Oriental nations were accustomed to enclose themselves in air-tight felt tents, in order to inhale the stupefying fumes of burned hemp seed and cypress grass. In the Berlin Ethnological Museum some prehistoric clay vessels may be seen, which are supposed to have been used for this purpose.

The American Line steamer "Westmorland," from Philadelphia, which arrived at Queenstown on Aug. 16, brings intelligence of a strange phenomenon experienced by the British ship "Mohican," in the Atlantic, on Aug. 1, while on a voyage to Philadelphia. A cloud of phosphoric appearance enveloped the vessel, magnetising everything on board. Capt. Urquhart says the vessel and crew had a fiery coating. When the sailors saw it they looked at the needle, and it was moving like an electric fan. He ordered several of the crew to move some iron chains lying on the deck, the sailors could not remove them, although they did not weigh more than 75 lb. each, everything was magnetised, and chains, bolts, spikes, and bars adhered to the decks as if they had been riveted. The cloud was so dense that it was impossible for the vessel to proceed. He could not see beyond the decks, and everything appeared a mass of glowing fire. Suddenly the cloud lifted, the phosphorescence on the ship began to fade, and in a few minutes the cloud passed away and could be seen moving over the sea.

A strange case of mistaken identity was investigated by Sir Edward Fry and other magistrates at Long Ashton (Somerset) on Aug. 12, when a man, summoned in the name of George Nippress, was called upon to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of his alleged wife, Ann Nippress. Mr. Wansbrough, solicitor for the defence, said his client's name was Harry Crouch, and he denied that he was the woman's husband. Ann Nippress, an elderly woman, said she was married to George Nippress at Bedminster in 1873, and lived with him for 10 years, when they parted. In 1888 he disappeared, and she had never seen him since. She had no doubt the defendant was her husband. There were many similarities. Her husband had a slight hollow roof to his mouth, which affected his speech. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Frederick Weatherly, a magistrate not adjudicating on the case, and a retired medical practitioner, exmined Crouch's mouth, which he said had a hollow roof. There were marks which clearly proved that there had been some permanent pressure, and it looked as if some plate had been worn recently. Mr. Wansbrough said the case was not dissimilar to that of Mr. Adolf Beck. Defendant was 43, so that if prosecutor's story were correct, that she was married in 1873, Crouch would have been only 12 years of age at the time of the ceremony. There was a certificate of his marriage in 1887 at Islington, at a time when he was alleged to have been in Bristol. Crouch left his home in Bedfordshire 24 years ago, and in 1882 was living near Croydon, where he met his present wife. Defendant said he had never seen the woman who claimed to be his wife before that morning, and he had never been to Bristol until a year ago. A number of witnesses were called detailing defendant's movements. In the end the Bench dismissed the case, and allowed the expenses of Crouch and his witnesses.

The Idea which some people have that chronic diarrhoea is incurable is a mistake. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only gives immediate relief but will effect a permanent cure. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by

Smith Stanistreet and Co.,
Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.,
Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem,
Calcutta.

CROP PROSPECTS.
A GRAVE OUTLOOK.

Simla, Sept. 2.

The crop reports for the week ending last Saturday published to-day show that the failure of the Arabian Sea monsoon current is telling gravely upon the agricultural situation in western and northern India. The Bombay report states that more rain is urgently needed, that the water supply is inadequate in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, the Carnatic and Baroda, and that the crops are suffering in Gujarat, the Deccan, the Carnatic and Baroda. The Bombay Government add that prices of food grains have risen in twelve districts. The Madras Government state that prices of dry food grains have risen in Kurnool and that rain is wanted in parts of the Circars, the Deccan and Chingleput. The Punjab Government report that crops are suffering from want of rain in most of the districts and that unirrigated lands have not generally been sown in Lahore, Ferozepur and Mooltan for want of moisture. The North-West Frontier administration state that more rain is required everywhere except in Hazara, and that prices have risen sharply in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The Central Provinces Government refer to the large areas of Betul Nimar and Canada, all in the Berar districts and the hilly tracts of Hoshangabad as giving cause for anxiety and add that prices show a tendency to rise in Betul Hoshangabad, Chanda, Nimar, and Balaghat. The Central India report states that prices are rising in Baghelkand, Malwa and Bhopawal and that they are normal elsewhere.

KING'S PROROGATION SPEECH.

The following are the chief passages in the King's prorogation speech:

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be of a satisfactory character. I have paid a visit to the King of Denmark at Copenhagen and to the German Emperor at Kiel. My reception in each case was of the most cordial description. Agreements have been entered into between my Government and that of the French Republic for the settlement of a series of questions involving the interests of both countries in different parts of the world. These agreements will not only be advantageous in themselves to all concerned, but will have the effect of materially strengthening the ties of friendship which now so happily unite my subjects and citizens of the French Republic. Agreements for referring certain classes of questions to arbitration have been concluded between my Government and the Governments of Italy, Spain and Germany. The King of Italy has pronounced his arbitral award with regard to the boundary between my colony of British Guiana and the United States of Brazil, with the result that a long-standing cause of difficulty between the Colony and the neighbouring Republic has been satisfactorily removed. Arrangements will be made at once for putting the award into effect. The military operations in Somaliland have ended in the infliction of a severe defeat upon the Mullah's forces, and with the exception of a temporary garrison to cover the work of organising the tribes with a view to their own defence, my troops and those of the Emperor Menelik, who were acting in co-operation with them, have been withdrawn. Hostilities are, I regret to say, still in progress between Russia and Japan. Upon the outbreak of the war I issued a Proclamation declaring my neutrality and enjoining upon all my people the strict observance thereof. Important questions involving the treatment of neutral commerce at the hands of belligerents have arisen in connection with these operations, the issues involved in which are of the gravest moment to the trade of my empire will, I trust, be amicably settled and without prejudice to the vast commercial interests of this country. My Government will energetically support my subjects in the exercise of the rights recognised by international law as belonging to neutrals. The scheme for the reorganisation of the Macedonian gendarmerie has been put into operation, and the foreign officers appointed by the Powers are now employed in the areas assigned to them. Their efforts under the able direction of General de Georgia Pasha promise satisfactory results. A scheme for the reform of the tithe system has been elaborated by the civil agents and has been applied experimentally in certain districts. On the advice of my Government I have decided to sanction the introduction of an elective element into the Legislative Council of the Transvaal, and I trust that all classes of my subjects in that Colony will unite in rendering this step in the direction of ultimate self-government conductive to the welfare and development of part of my dominions. The political Mission which, with the concurrence of the Chinese Government I found it necessary to despatch into Tibetan territory in order to secure the due observance of the Convention of 1890 relating to Sikkim and Tibet, has encountered some resistance in its advance. Its safe arrival at Lhassa affords me the greatest satisfaction and reflects the highest credit on the officers and men composing the small force employed. I trust that by conference with the Tibetan authorities in conjunction with the Chinese representative at Lhassa terms may be arranged which will facilitate trade and put an end to the difficulty and friction which have arisen on the northern frontier of my Indian Empire."

Mr. Greeven, Secretary in the Legislative Department, has proceeded Home on three months' leave, Mr. Wigley, Assistant Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council, officiating for him.

Could Scarcely Walk.—Mr. G. S. Purton, a resident of Kyneton, Victoria, Australia, says: "Some time ago I was attacked with severe pains and stiffness in my legs, which affected me so that I could scarcely walk, when I was recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm by our local chemist, Mr. Stredwick. I have used it once a day since, and have experienced wonderful relief. I am indeed grateful for the good it has done me and shall be happy to recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to anyone suffering from a similar complaint." For sale by

Smith Stanistreet and Co.,
Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co.,
Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem,
Calcutta.

CAN ANIMALS COMMIT SUICIDE?

Lovers of animals have long been at variance as to whether it is possible for an animal to knowingly destroy itself, and the vexed question—can an animal commit suicide?—has once more been revived by the case, reported in a French paper last week, of a dog deliberately drowning itself.

The dog was a martyr to the heat, and evidently determined to put an end to its existence, for it rushed into the Garonne, and standing in a couple of feet of water, thrust its head below. Before its owner, who whistled vigorously for its return, could fathom its intention the dog was drowned.

This and other authenticated cases would point to the fact that animals do commit suicide. A Somersetshire gentleman living at Compton Pauncefote bears out this contention. He had a white Skye terrier, which had been his inseparable companion from its earliest puppy days. This gentleman was summoned abroad, and thought it advisable to leave his faithful friend at home. For the first two days after its master's absence the dog searched house and grounds, whining and howling at its failure to discover its master. Days were prolonged to weeks, and still the dog stubbornly refused either to eat or drink. It would sniff at its drinking bowl and then turn away in sorrowful disgust, until one morning, on opening the stable door, a groom came across the terrior lying stiff and rigid on its bed of straw. Rather than live without its master the dog had starved itself to death.

A large number of omnibus horses were commandeered as remounts for the front, and among the number was a horse which had, in company with another, traversed the same route for several years. One of these horses was shipped out to Africa, and the moment it had gone the horse left behind went "on strike," and it was only with the greatest difficulty that it consented to have its head collar put on. But it steadfastly refused to work.

Day after day its food remained untouched until the stablemen were in despair. For the horse was getting very poor in condition, and its ribs shortly began to be as prominent as those of Don Quixote's famous steed. One morning, when an attempt was being made to harness him, the horse broke loose, and, dashing at full speed through the yard gates, bolted down the road and continued his wild gallop until he came to a high brick wall in the neighbourhood of West Kensington. Instead of trying to jump the wall he lowered his head and ran into it full tilt, with fatal result. The curious thing about the whole case was that before his fellow worker left the horse never left an oat, while the driver of the omnibus states that never in his experience had he come across a better tempered or more willing horse.

The stag is a peculiarly nervous animal, and gillies in Scotland recount numerous instances of this, one might almost term it, neuropathic complaint.

According to a well-known authority on animal life, deer have been known to dash headlong over a cliff on losing a mate or recognised leader, and stags have killed themselves after being wounded.

Although physically enormously powerful, the elephant has a curiously delicate constitution, and when unwell would almost seem to suffer from that common complaint among human beings—depression. An elephant in Ceylon was once forced to perform its daily task when it had a fit of depression. It was only with the greatest difficulty that he could be persuaded to start out each day, and one morning, during the "rest hour," he broke away. A short distance off there was a river, and he deliberately plunged in and remained there until drowned.

Both wolves and foxes are particularly difficult animals to keep in captivity; and, fretting at the unusual restraint, they have been known to hurl themselves against the bars of their cage until they die of their injuries. In such cases they do not take "half measures," but continue to charge the bars until from loss of blood they are unable to make further efforts. Birds, particularly chaffinches and bullfinches, frequently put an end to their lives by flapping their wings wildly against the bars of their prison.

It is the repeated efforts which animals make, regardless of the pain they are bringing upon themselves, which seems to point to the fact that self-destruction is their ultimate aim; for it is hard to believe that an animal will willingly endure pain brought on by itself unless it has some desperate object in view.

A MURDER UNDER EXTREME PROVOCATION.

At the Madras High Court the Honorable Mr. Justice Sankaran Na presiding over the Admission Court, disposed of an undefended appeal present by Rocke Augustin against the sentence five years' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. L. G. Moore, Sessions Judge of South Malabar, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The prisoner was charged with having, on the 16th March last, caused the death of one Auseph, in Mundan veli, British Cochin. The prisoner and the deceased are both Native Christians. The psisoner, a coolie, returned home on the day in question late in the evening from his work and found the deceased and his wife alone in a room. He stabbed the deceased once in the shoulder inflicting serious injuries, and immediately went and fetched a priest, to whom the deceased made a confession. The accused afterwards absconded, and was only arrested on March 21st. Before the Committing Magistrate the prisoner stated that he was so much enraged at the deceased misbehaving himself with his wife that he lost all control over himself and stabbed the deceased. The prisoner adhered to the same statement before the Sessions Court. The Sessions Judge, in convicting the prisoner, observed that it was impossible to imagine a greater provocation than that which the prisoner had received. The prisoner appealed to the High Court. While admitting the offence, pleaded that he committed it while deprived of all power of self-control, and prayed prayed to be pardoned. His Lordship while confirming the conviction, reduced the sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.
THE LOCUST PLAGUE AND IMPENDING FAMINE.
AGRICULTURAL REMISSIONS.

Poona, August 31.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at noon. The answers to questions by members were laid on the table.

The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath then introduced his Financial Statement. In doing so, he said that in the next Financial Statement a clearer and different system would be adopted.

He chiefly dwelt upon the want of rain in the Presidency; many districts, he said, were suffering severely, and unless rain came very soon the situation would be serious.

In addition to this, there were swarms of locusts, which proved another cause of anxiety, and compelled them to reduce the tree tax on cocoanut trees.

Three collectors had been appointed to watch closely the habits of locusts, but he regretted to say that, although they had gained a good deal of information about these insects, he believed they had found it scarcely possible to destroy their eggs. What effects the present means would have, remained to be seen.

He believed that unless they had rain within a week the situation would be serious.

There had been signs of rain, and he hoped they would be realised, but if famine came, they were well prepared to meet it.

All tools were ready for the purpose and the work would be resumed almost where it was left off, but they really hoped it would be averted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following are the chief features of Sir James Monteath's Financial Statement. He said:

As Honourable Members are aware, th monsoon of 1902 proved sufficiently favourable to admit of the closure by the end of that year of relief works, which had bee continued during a series of disastrous season. The total Provincial revenue in 1902-03 amounted to 4,68,85 as compared with 4,45,66 and 4,67,70 entered in the Budget and Revised Estimates, respectively. The increase over the Budget was due to improvement in the Land Revenue and Income-tax receipts and to the Imperial contributions of 12,46 in aid of the Provincial balance, 10,00 for expenditure in 1903-04 on special objects, and 4,00 on account of re-allotment of the unspent part of the special grant of 19,50 made in 1901-02, factors which were partly counterbalanced by decreased receipts under the heads Stamps and Interest. The total Provincial expenditure in 1902-03 amounted to 4,39,08 against 4,89,38 and 4,91,93 anticipated in the Budget and Revised Estimates respectively the excess being due mainly to large remissions of takavi advances and expenditure on account of the Delhi Coronation Darbar and Coronation celebrations, and being partly counter-balanced by saving under certain heads. The transactions of the year resulted in a deficit of 24,23, which reduced the opening balance of 58,23 to 34,00 at the end of the year. If the Imperial contributions in aid of the Provincial loss due to the remissions of land revenue on account of famine, Public Works and grants-in-aid to District Local Boards, the Provincial balance, and the Plague Research Laboratory be excluded from the revenue side, and the special expenditure, which was out of the Imperial grants of 19,50 and 5,50 for works, etc., or incurrel in connection with the plague, famine, Delhi Coronation Darbar and Coronation celebrations, be excluded from the expenditure side, the ordinary revenue (4,01,59) fell short of the ordinary expenditure (4,30,64) by 29,05 as compared with the deficit of 30,84 and 25,20 anticipated in the original and revised estimates, respectively. In arriving at this deficit, all transactions connected with the recurring Imperial grant of 6,00 and 3,50 for educational and other recurring expenditure are now treated as ordinary and not as extraordinary, as was done in past year's Financial Statement.

1903-1904.

The Budget for the year 1903-04 opened with a balance of 34,00 and the Government of India undertook to allow a special assignment sufficient to close the Provincial account of the year with a balance of 20,00. The amount of this special assignment was taken as 28,51 in the Budget, but it has been reduced to 13,11 in the Revised Estimates owing to improvement of revenue, chiefly under the heads Excise, Assessed Taxes and Civil Works, and to decrease of expenditure, chiefly under the heads Land Revenue, Jails, Education and Medical, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure under the heads General Administration, Courts of Law, Police, Civil Works, and Contributions to Local. The total revenue and expenditure are now estimated at 4,57,85 and 4,59,08 as compared with 4,51,56 and 4,65,56 entered in the Budget. The increase of the closing balance from 20,00 in the Budget to 32,77 in the Revised is due to the addition of the following special contributions allowed by the Government of India for expenditure in the year 1904-05:—5,25 for the completion of St. George's Hospital, Bombay; 4,52 for additional items of ordinary expenditure under various heads; 3,00 for expenditure on desirable objects of public utility which have hitherto had to yield precedence to works of more pressing urgency.

No Imperial expenditure on famine relief was estimated for the year 1903-4. Famine and plague charges borne by Provincial revenues are now estimated at 2,56 and 3,91 as compared with 2,22 and 5,77 entered in the Budget. The payments and recoveries of takavi and other loans under the Provincial Advance and Loan Account are estimated at 18,38 and 44,62, respectively, as compared with 29,43 and 43,82 entered in the Budget.

THE CURRENT YEAR.

The Budget for the year 1904-05 which is framed, as usual, on the assumption of a normal monsoon, opens with a balance of 3,277, which is expected to be reduced to 20,00 the total revenue and expenditure being estimated at 4,62,50 and 4,75,41, respectively. Owing mainly to the continued recovery of the Presidency from famine, increased revenue is anticipated under the heads Land Revenue, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Interest. The recurring Imperial contributions of 6,00 and 3,50 for educational and other expenditure are included in the revenue estimate, which is further swelled by special contributions of 24,51 in aid of the Provincial balance and 5,00 for the increase of expenditure on public works. The grant of 24,51 is entered with a view to close the Provincial account of the year with a balance of 20,00, and will vary with the actual results of the year, or as the Government of India may direct hereafter. On the expenditure side, increased provision is made to maintain the ordinary services in reasonable efficiency and to provide for various works of public utility, and for this moderate advance we have once again to acknowledge our gratitude to the Government of India.

The allocation of the Imperial grant of 8,00 made in the last year's Revised Estimate for expenditure on special objects in the current year will be decided after receipt of the report of the Committee recently appointed by Government to consider the question of establishing a Museum in the Presidency Town. The ordinary revenue (i.e., exclusive of the Imperial grants in aid of the Provincial balance, public works and the Plague Research Laboratory) is estimated at 4,31,79, and the ordinary expenditure (i.e., exclusive of expenditure in connection with items (a), (b) and (c) mentioned in paragraph 4, public works specially provided for, and plague) at 4,52,92, showing a deficit of 21,13 as compared with 18,09 estimated in last years's Budget.

No provision is made in the current year's Budget for direct or indirect famine charges, while the plague expenditure is estimated at 4,10. In the Provincial Advance and Loan Account the payments and recoveries of takavi and other loans are estimated at 22,90 and 47,12, respectively.

THE SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

In concluding his Statement Sir James Monteath said: With the current year ends the particular system of Provincial finance which was introduced in 1877. The settlement under which we are working began in 1897-98, but, as I explained last year, it has never been more than a convenient system of account. In no year since it began has it been possible to keep the expenditure within the assigned revenue, and we have been entirely dependent on the Imperial Exchequer for any reform involving increase of cost and even for maintaining the several services in the state of efficiency which they had previously reached.

The famine of 1896-97, together with the outbreak of plague, had indeed made it impossible to fix standards of revenue and expenditure which could be made a satisfactory basis of a revised settlement. The previous settlement was continued provisionally in 1897-98, and in 1898-99 it was determined to continue it for the remainder of the usual period of five years with a small reduction of the fixed assignment. It has in fact been continued for eight years, the recurrence of famine and continuance of plague having made the disorganization of the finances more complete than ever. In the earlier part of the period the Imperial Exchequer had itself been depleted by widespread famine and other causes and the most rigid economy was necessary. The Government of India anticipated that, as they had taken over direct famine charges and made large contributions for plague expenditure it would be possible for this Government to bring other expenditure within its resources and by recoveries from local bodies and other means gradually build up the normal balance. This anticipation was not realized. Before the province had time to recover from the effects of the famine of 1896-97 a still more severe famine befell it and lasted in varying degrees for three years. In the meantime charges had to be met which, though not debited to the heads of famine and plague, were as much the result of these causes as what were classed as direct charges.

A GENEROUS HAND.

In the latter part of the period the Imperial Exchequer has been in a flourishing condition, and it has aided this Presidency while under unprecedented afflictions with the generous hand. As mentioned in previous statements, it has not only borne direct famine and plague charges and supplied the deficits in regard to necessary expenditure, but it has provided us with the means of carrying out improvements in many departments and in executing many public works which in a time of financial strain had been deferred. Through the increase in recurring charges thus brought about and for other reasons it was not possible in the current year for us to keep what was regarded as necessary expenditure within what our assigned income might be taken at after allowing for normal expansion of revenues in the absence of famine and plague. As above shown the Government of India have not only provided for our stated requirements, but have made special grants to enable us to make still greater progress in public works and to attain other desirable objects. the extent to which the Government of India have contributed in excess of assigned revenue besides bearing all direct famine charges (6,11,33) and expenditure on account of the Plague Research Laboratory is 4,21,92. This total is not far short of a year's ordinary income. It is, however, in no way due to the form of settlement adopted that in these eight years it has had to be virtually suspended. Under no reasonable form or settlement which could be devised could our assets have met the expenditure necessitated by such exceptional calamities as have afflicted us. But the Presidency is now rapidly recovering from their effects. The expansion of the more important branches of the revenue in two fairly favourably seasons has been even greater than was anticipated. There are still many improvements in administration urgently called for, but we can now frame a standard of expenditure on which a fair settlement for the future can be made. Provided we get a reasonable share of growing revenues and have a cycle of good years, there may be an opportunity of effecting more extensive and beneficial reforms than have been possible for many years past.

How to Avoid the Dangers of a Cold.—Everyone must realize the dangers attending a severe cold, and that it is always prudent to remain in-doors until the danger is passed. Many, however, do not feel able to lose the time and will be interested in knowing that a severe cold may be broken up and all danger avoided by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures, but cures quickly and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

SANDOW COMES TO INDIA.

Mr. Robert Mc. Greer, who has recently arrived in Bombay from South Africa, has completed arrangements whereby it will enable him to present to Bombay theatre-goers Mr. Eugen Sandow, the great physical culturist and strong man, and his company of star vaudeville artists. In coming to India, Sandow has two objects in view, the greater being to try and convert the people to a good cause—the cause of physical culture. He is particularly desirous of interviewing the authorities charged with the care of children, because he firmly believes that by building up and strengthening the body according to his system of training, the mind is also correspondingly benefitted. Mr. Sandow will give free lectures to the school children of Bombay with demonstrations by pupils of his. Sandow is at present in South Africa where as the "Cape Times" says:—"Capetown is all excitement with the presence of our modern Hercules and the Tivoli Theatre has never had such a busy time. Aside from his marvellous feats of strength, his lecture on 'strength and how to obtain it' should not be missed by those who admire health and strength."

The Rajkot State and the Civil Station authorities have both proclaimed it by beat of drum that all the people residing within the town and station limits should issue out to hold "Ujani" on Tuesday, the 30th proximo for the purpose of propitiating the god of rain, who has held off the rainfall for so long a time. Anyone disobeying this order, says the "Kathiawar Times," is to be held liable to the authorities for some kind of penalty.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" hears that Lord Curzon has decided to visit Kashmir before returning to Calcutta, probably early in November.

"No Doctors to Treat Me!"

"In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncared for in my own home."—Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

Price per box ... Re. 1.
Packing and postage As. 4.
Kaviraj N. N. SEN,
Govt. Medical Diploma-Holder,
18/1, Lower Chitput Road, Calcutta.

Central Homœopathic Pharmacy.

190, Beadon Street, Calcutta

Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.

This establishment is under the supervision of Dr. J. N. Chatterjee, M. B., (H. S.) medicines given free to poor patients coming into the dispensary. Cholera and family box with 12, 24, and 30 phials of medicine with other necessities Rs. 2, 3 and 3-8 respectively and so on. Our ANTICHOLERICA is the best preventive and cure for cholera. Price small phial annas 5. Postage extra. Catalogue free on application. CHATTERJEE & FRIENDS, 90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

FEAR NOT FOR WASTE AND LOSS

Healing Balm

or

Indian Gonorrhœa Specific is able and ready to recoup them.

HEALING BALM.—Unrivalled specific for Gonorrhœa.
HEALING BALM.—Never-failing specific for Gonorrhœa.
HEALING BALM.—Unique specific for Gonorrhœa.
HEALING BALM.—Sovereign specific for Gonorrhœa.
HEALING BALM.—Unparalleled specific for Gonorrhœa.
HEALING BALM.—First and Last specific for Gonorrœa.
HEALING BALM—Unsurpassed specific for Gonorrhœa.
HEALING BALM—Ever sure specific for Gonorrhœo.
HEALING BALM—The specific for Gonorrhœa.

WHAT IT CURES:—It cures acute and chronic Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Running White, Urethrites, Cystitis and their evil consequences such as obstruction of urination, scanty urine, emission of matter during urination, muddy colour of the uroine, thinenss of semen, wet dreams loss of memory retention, nervous debility, giddiness of the brain, and low spirits, loss of vital forces, mental and and bodily prostration, inability to perform the various duties of worldly life and to enjoy its pleasures, constipation, headache and all other evil consequences of dissipated habit in early life, without any harm kidneys or Alimentary canal. It contains no poisonous ingredients.

THE MAGICAL EFFECTS OF HEALING BALM

(1) A single dose arrests the progress of the disease.
(2) In 24 hours it removes the scalding sensation and irritation arising from the disease.
(3) In a week it will bring the patient completely round by eliminiatng all poisonous matter from the system.

GONOCOCCI—The germ the main cause of the disease—are totally destroyed by the use of our Healing Balm and hence the cure effected by it is redical and permanent

INJECTIONS IN GONORRHŒA:— To avoid stricure the dreadful consequences of injection in Gonorrhoea, this wonderful medicine has been brought to light

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE OF THE DOCTORS OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

One of the Leading Medical Journals the INDIAN LANCET SAYS:—"We have no hesitation in saying that R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one on which medical men and the general public may, without any doubt, depend.

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

3. Dr, B, K, Bose I M S Surgeon Major, M. D. C. M. says:— , , , I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhœa with success.

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

5. Dr. S. Chakravarty M. D, Late Asst in the Royal London Opthalmic Hospital (London) says—: I certify with great pleasure that Healing Balm has been found efficacious in cases of chronic and acute gonorrhœa. The scalding sensation ceases in 24 hours.

6. Dr. G. C. Bez Borua. L. R. C. P, (Edin) L. F. P. and S., L. M, (Glasgow) Late Civil Surgeon British Guiana, (America), etc. says:—I tried Healing Balm. It is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Gentito-urinary tract and it acts like a charm. Its diaretic property is well marked

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

8 Dr. R. A. Fermie L. R. C. P., and S says:—Used Healing Balm for Gonorrhœa on a number of my patients and found it very efficacious.

9 Dr S. N. CHOWDHURI L R C P (London) M R C S (England) Healing Balm can be confidently ecommended to the public

10 Dr. B BASU L R C P and. S Late Civil Surgeon, Naga Hill, says:—I feel pleasue to recommend the public to use R. Laugin and Co., Healing Balm while suffering from Gonorrhoea and Gleet of a chronic character My experience is based upon observations in more than many hundred cases

11 R. NEWGENT L. R. C. P. and S. (Edin) says:—R. Laugin's Healing Balm for obstinate Gonorrhœa has been proved to the only medicine that will effectively cure Indian patients and fulfil whan is claimed for it

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

13 DR, R. MONNIER M. B. C. M, (Edin) Resident Surgeon, Park street Goverment Charitable Dispensary, says:—Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhœa and was found successful.

14 Dr. M. N. Bnerjee B. A. M.R. C, S. I., S. A, (Lond) says: I have found it good in Gonorrhœa

15 M. L. Dey M. B,, M. Ch., Late Resident Medical Officer, Paisley Assylum (London) says:—Healing Balm contains some of the choicest drugs for the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

16 Dr. K. P. CHAKERBUTTY M. B. Late Superintendent and Medical officer, Lewis Jubileen Sanitarium, Darjiling, says:—"It is called Healing Balm and may be rightly called so In chronic. cases of Gleet and Cystitis it acts with wonderful effect."

17 Dr. Atul Chandra Kasu M, B, Late House Surgeon Medical College, says:— Healing Balm will prove very officacious in Gonorrhœa and Gleet of long standing.

18 Dr Kedarnath Dutt M B says:—The preparation is an admirable one in curing Gonorrhoea and gleet of all kind. I can recommend it safely to the suffering public.

19 Dr. Troylakya Nath Banerjee M. B. says:— I am glad to be able to report very favourably of Healing Balm all the cases treated having derived great benefit in a remarkably short time.

20 Dr. Upendra Nath Mittra M B. Says:— I have no hesitation in recommending it use by the public who I am sure will be immensely benefited by the Medicine.

21 Dr Akshay Kumar Nandi M, B. says:—I have used it beneficial Sufferers may with confiden use it.

Dr Surendra Nath Bose L. M. S, says:—The Balm has proved efficacions in many case o chronic and acute Gonorrhœa

23 Dr Bidhu Bhusan Ghose L, M, S, Medical officer Maniktolah Municipal Dispensary, says:—I have used it among many of my patients and found it successful in one and all of them

24 Dr Debendra Nath Guha L M S says:—Healing Balm is a very valuable Medicine in curing Gonorrhoea and Gleet in a short time

Price 2 ozs. phial (for 8 days) Rs 2 8 each 1 oz phial (for 4 days) Re 1-12 each

Commission of Rs. 2-8 o Re 1-12 and As 8 allowed for a dozen, half a dozen and quarter dozen of large phials and Re 1-12-0 Ans. 13, Ans 6, for a dozen, half a dozen and quarter dozen of small phials respectively.

Postage and Packing of As. 6, As 8 and As 10 for 1, 2, 3 Phials, respectvly (large) and of As 6, As 8, and As 8, and As 10 for 1-2-3 and is phials respectively (Small)

NO AGENT

"EBONY"

OR

"Indian Hair Dye,"

Fast and permanent. Changes grey hair into jet black or brown Stands constant washing Does not stain the skin Odourless

Price 2 phials with two brushes Re. 1-2-0.
Packing and Postage &. As. 8, per each set

R. LAUGIN & CO CHEMISTS
148. BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.
(SEALDAH CORNER)

Sudha Churna.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE MEDICINE FOR ACIDITY, DYSPEPSIA AND COLIC THAT HAS PROVED A MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY BY ACTUAL EXPERIMENTS.

SUDHA CHURNA is an invaluable medicine for indigestion, dyspepsia flatulence, rumbling in the abdomen, pinching or griping pains in the bowels, costiveness alone or alternating with diarrhœa, impaired power of digestion with distaste for food and loss of appetite &c.

SUDHA CHURNA produces a magical effect in acidity attended with all its symptoms and complications such as acid eructations, burning sensation in the heart or stomach, pain in the bowels, nausea and vomiting after meals &c. SUDHA CHURNA works like a marvel in colic even of obstinate type where every other remedy has failed SUDHA CHURNA gives immediate relief when the stomach is overloaded after too heavy or rich a dinner.

NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A PHIAL.

The following are some of the testimonials certifying, to the efficacy of SUDHA CHURNA:—

"I was suffering from acidity and colic and Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended me your SUDHA CHURNA——I am glad to say that I have got rid of my complaint... (Sd.) K. G. Kelker, B. A., Principal, Poona Training College.

"Your SUDHA CHURNA has done me immense good. It is as its name indicates... nectar in its efficacy."—(Sd.) Srikrishna Mahouti, Cuttack.

"...The medicine has proved much efficacious to me."...(Sd.) Ambadas Woman, Clerk, Audit Office, B. N. Ry.

"My friend whom I gave a phial of SUDHA CHURNA speaks very highly of its efficacy... (Sd.) Raghoba Vithal Joshi of Napur.

"I have tried a phial of your SUDHA CHURNA and am glad to say that it was found a good remedy for acidity."...(Sd.) Avinas Chandra Mittra, Head Clerk, B. C. Section, Audit Office. B. N. R.

ALL LETTERS CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF DISEASE AND SEEKING PROFESSIONAL HELP RECEIVE OUR MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Price.—A large phial Re. 1-8, and a small phial Ans. 14. Postage, packing and V. P. charges extra.

We have always in stock a large collection of Homœopathic Books and genuine Homœopathic Medicines for sale at moderate prices.

KING & CO.
Homœopathic Chemists & Booksellers,
83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

WE DON'T REQUEST YOU TO PURACHSE

We only solicit examination of our universally praised ornaments, before purchasing Chemical-Gold Ornaments from any other shop. Illustrated Price List of various kinds of important articles and Ornaments &C., is sent free on application. K. SMITH & Co., No. 344 Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Why be weak or weakminded, pay nothing.

You have simply to write to the undermentioned address and you will get by return post an excellent book in English (p. p. 100) post paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body and will give you rules based no best moral principle to guide your *health, wealth and prosperity.*

KABIRAJ MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI
ATANK-NIGRAHA PHARMACY,
166-68, Harrison Road, Bara Bazar, Calcutta

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(IN ADVANCE.)

DAILY EDITION.

			Town	Mofussil
Yearly	—	—	Rs. 20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	—	—	11 0	13 0
Quarterly	—	—	6	7 0
Monthly	—	—	2 0	2 8

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

n are charged at four annas per

BI- WEEKLY EDITION.

			Town & Mofussil
Yearly	—	—	Rs. 11
Half-Yearl	—	—	6
Quarterly	—	—	3 8

SIGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

WEEKLY EDITION

			Town & Mofussil
Yearly	—	—	Rs. 5 0
Half-Yearly	—	—	3 0
Quarterly	—	—	1 12

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy
No advertisement is charged at less than 1 rupee.
For Special Contract Rates, apply to the Managert.
All correspondences and remittances are to be sent the address of

G. L. GHOSH,
Finan ial Manager, A. B. Patrika.

Printed and published by T.K. Biswas at Anundo Chandro Chatterjee's Lane, and issued by the Patrika Press Office Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta