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Kamshastra.

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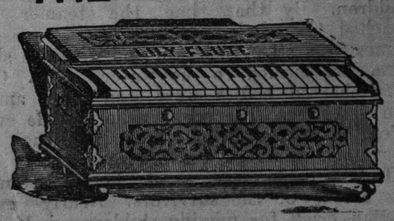

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A NEW YORK STEAMER BURNT.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

The mail papers to hand are full of the most horrible accounts of death by the burning of the steamer General Slocum near Hell Gate, on the East River, on June 15. We give below the one published in the "Daily Mail" which gives a most graphic and at the same time concise report of the tragic occurrence.

500 DEATHS.

New York, June 15.

Fully five hundred lives are believed to have been lost through the burning of the excursion steamer General Slocum in Long Island Sound this morning.

The steamer was chartered to carry the Sunday scholars of St. Mark's Lutheran Church to a panic at Locust Grove, Long Island. The excursionists were mostly Germans from the poor quarter of East-side, and were largely women and children.

The steamer, a large wooden craft with three decks, started at nine o'clock with the band playing, flags flying, and the children dressed in their gayest attire singing and cheering. About an hour and a half later, while the vessel was passing 138th-street and was entering the channel known as Hell Gate, a fire suddenly broke out in the engine-room and spread with terrible rapidity, gaining the upper decks and catching the flimsy woodwork, which was soon wreathed in flames.

The captain, seeing that it was impossible to control the fire, steamed north at full speed for north Brother Island, about half a mile distant, and ran the steamer ashore.

HURRICANE DECK COLLAPSES.

In the meantime a mad panic raged on the doomed vessel. The few policemen on board were utterly unable to control the mob of nearly two thousand frenzied women and children, scores of whom leaped overboard, nearly all being drowned. Fanned by a strong breeze, the fire burned fiercely, and the posts supporting the hurricane deck suddenly gave way.

The whole structure collapsed, carrying to death a mass of victims, and killing or mangling those below. In the fearful struggle which followed large numbers were pushed overboard. There was no opportunity of launching the lifeboats, which were burned before the crew reached them.

The captain and crew stuck to their posts with the greatest heroism, and several were burned to death in fighting the flames and trying to save lives. Within a few minutes of the fire starting the whole vessel was a moving mass of flames.

The steamer burned from half-past ten to a quarter to twelve, and then sank.

SWEPT DOWN BY THE TIDE.

The shrieking of the steam whistle brought thousands of persons to the streets facing the river, and the roofs of the buildings were packed with people watching the appalling disaster. They saw with horror scores of victims jumping overboard and struggling in the wake of the burning steamer.

A large number of tugs, rowboats, and other craft hastened to the scene, picking up the victims from the water, but the majority were swept away by the swift current and drowned. Eye-witnesses declare that fully two hundred were seen to leap into the water, many with their clothes blazing.

The news of the disaster spread swiftly, and hundreds of frantic women hastened to the river front, gazing at the burning steamer and shrieking for their children. Many fainted and lay unconscious.

In the confusion and panic on board the steamer no attempt was made to distribute life-belts. The crew first tried to extinguish the fire without alarming the passengers, and those in the after part of the vessel knew nothing until the flames were upon them and scores burned alive. In the excitement mothers became separated from their children, and many were burned to death as they rushed below in search of their missing little ones. Numberless stories are related of the heroism of mothers who sacrificed themselves for their children, and of boys and girls who performed deeds of valour in taking care of little mites too young to realise the awful danger.

Every man who could swim went overboard burthened with children, and many of these heroes lost their lives, being unable to make headway against the deadly current and whirlpools. One boy of fourteen was drowned after swimming ashore with four children. By the time the steamer was beached the whole structure was a mass of flames from stem to stern, and within a short time was burned to the water's edge. Over fifty charred bodies were seen lying among the wreckage. The people ashore made every effort to rescue the survivors, and tugs and boats also removed a large number.

Indescribable scenes of horror attended the rescue of the survivors. Nearly every woman cried for missing children, and even hardened policemen wept at the scenes of misery and suffering. The water in the vicinity of the disaster was dotted with floating bodies drifting ashore, and nearly a hundred have already been recovered, mostly burned beyond recognition. Many dead children were clasped in each other's arms, showing that they had leapt overboard together.

Many children were lashed to camp-stools and chairs, but these precautions proved futile against the rapid current.

A FRENZIED MOB.

Every available ambulance in New York and the vicinity and a hundred doctors were hurried to the scene, and the injured were conveyed to the hospitals. Many, however, died on the way, and others soon after their arrival. A large force of police was also despatched to Brother Island to assist the injured and remove the bodies. At a moderate estimate five hundred lives were lost. The latest reports say that 275 bodies have been recovered, and others are continually being brought in. Many which were swept away will never be found. Numerous survivors relate hair-breadth escapes by leaping from the burning steamer into the boats and tugs, or being picked up when half drowned. The Rev. George Haas, pastor of the Lutheran Church, was saved, but his wife and daughter were among the dead.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

The rev. gentleman said this afternoon: "The fire occurred in the kitchen. Some fat boiled over and started it. The cooks ran for their lives, and the crew arrived too late to extinguish the flames. Ten minutes later the decks were all ablaze. The scenes that followed were frightful to witness. People had to face being burned alive or leaping into the water. A frantic mob surged from the front of the boat to the rear, and I was swept with the rest. Many were pushed overboard. As the flames spread the women and children jumped overboard like flies, preferring drowning to death by fire.

"The most heart-rending scene was to see a lady and her children thrown overboard by those having them in charge. Women fainted and were trampled under-foot, and little children were knocked down. Mothers with children in their arms would shriek and then leap into the water."

ENTIRE FAMILIES DESTROYED.

New York, June 16.

According to the latest police reports, over a thousand lives were lost in the fire which destroyed the excursion steamer General Slocum while she was proceeding down Long Island Sound yesterday with the members of a German Lutheran Sunday school and their parents on board.

The vessel carried about 1,500 women and children. Of these 560 have been recovered dead, while about 450 are missing, most of whom are among the unidentified dead. A moderate estimate of the death list, based on the latest information, is between 700 and 800.

The disaster is unparalleled. The whole neighbourhood whence the excursionists came is almost decimated, entire families having been wiped out. With each story of survivors and eye-witnesses new horrors are revealed. Frenzied crowds besieged the hospitals and morgues throughout the night, the scenes being heart-rending and beyond description.

Children were crying for their parents, and fathers and mothers weeping hysterically as they searched for their children. There were terrible scenes as the dead were identified. Several of the bereaved attempted to commit suicide. One mother found her child in hospital badly burned and hardly recognisable. Only one of five had been saved. A baby two years old is the only surviving member of a German family named Erckling, and there are scores of similar cases.

FIERY "LIFE" BELTS.

The startling discovery has been made that while the General Slocum carried hundreds of lifebelts they were absolutely worthless, being composed of canvas stuffed with granulated cork. The canvas was rotten, and broke in pieces, and the cork poured out when the passengers tried to adjust the belts. Instead of saving life, the belts ignited and helped to spread the flames. The Government inspectors admit that the belts were never tested, and these officials are bitterly denounced.

The steamer, which they declared to be perfect a few weeks ago, is proved to have been a veritable fire-trap and unfit to carry passengers. Of such flimsy construction was the craft that it was wrapped in flames in a few minutes, and the tugs and barges which followed to rescue the passengers were driven back by the heat and smoke. During the wild race up the river hundreds of persons wrapped themselves in the rotten belts, leapt overboard, and were drowned. The water was filled with struggling victims for nearly half a mile.

OPENING OF THE INQUEST.

The Government and the local authorities have already commenced an investigation of the disaster, and startling disclosures are expected at the inquest, which opened to-day.

Tales of survivors to-day picture a perfect inferno on board the steamer. Strong men in fear of death crushed down children on the burning decks, thrust women aside, snatched lifebelts, and fought their way to safety. Such isolated acts of cowardice, however, merely serve to throw into brighter relief the many instances of almost superhuman courage and devotion.

Unstinted praise is given to the crew, all of whom behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. The engineer was burned to death at his post, and the captain and pilots were badly injured. Many young girls swam ashore again and again saving children, and had to be restrained by force from returning to certain death.

One mother clutched a burning rail as the flames swept the deck, hanging with her limbs in the water, where her children, safe from the fire, held her clothing while the flames licked her face and charred her hands. When the children were saved she had burned to death, with her clutch unrelaxed.

A girl of twelve saved herself and a baby sister after floating for half an hour on a plank. While one boy rescued a girl playmate, his four sisters were swept into the flames.

Appalling scenes were witnessed on the island when the dead were landed and laid in rows on the grass. Relatives arrived from New York, and there were heart-rending recognitions, children catching their dead mothers' hands and begging them to wake up, and fathers and mothers sobbing bitterly over dead children.

DELIRIUM OF TERROR.

Very few excursionists escaped without injuries. One policeman on the General Slocum says: "All that we could do was useless as the fire was too big and sudden. Nothing so horrible was ever pictured than the struggling, the shrieking, and the awful cries of agony of the maddened creatures rushing everywhere about the ship with their clothing on fire or plunging into the water, choosing drowning as the less terrible death."

The wife of a detective leaped from the steamer with a baby in each arm, kicked her way through the struggling masses in the water, and reached some driftwood, to which she clung for half an hour before they were saved. She says: "I could feel under me the bodies of people, and as I came to the surface I saw scores of men, women, and children drowning and clutching at any floating object. I was almost giving up, when I was pulled into a boat with my precious burden."

Since yesterday a large force of men has been engaged in recovering bodies. Work was continued all night with search-lights, three policemen alone recovering 200 bodies. The money and jewels recovered from the bodies amount to over £40,000. In their eagerness to make money undertakers' touts mobbed the relatives all day until the police drove them away.

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, June 10.

Explosive Bullets and the Thibetan Mission.—Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the troops, or any of them, on active service in the invasion of Thibet are provided with the dum-dum bullet, originally manufactured for the British Army in India, or any other bullet of an explosive character; and, if so, what explanation, if any, can be offered for the use of such bullets in the Thibetan Expedition, having regard to the undertaking against their use in the Boer war and the declaration signed by all the delegates of the European Powers except the delegates of Great Britain at the Prague Conference to abstain from the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the body or is pierced with incisions.

Mr. Brodrick: The Government of India have not informed me what ammunition is being used in Thibet, but I am making inquiry. No bullets used by the Indian Army or by the British Army in India are of explosive character.

Sir Antony Patrick McDonnell.—Mr. Charles Craig asked the Secretary of State for India: What pay, if any, chargeable to the revenues of India in respect of the year ending March 31, 1904, has been received by Sir Antony Patrick McDonnell as salary or pension, or both; and what services has his official during this period rendered to the Indian Government.

Mr. Brodrick: During the period Sir A. P. McDonnell has been in receipt of the Bengal Civil annuity of 1,000l. earned by his past services in India. He has received no salary as Member of the Council of India, having been employed in another department of the public service.

The Governor-Generalship of India.—Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary to the Treasury: Who is now Governor-General of India, having regard to the statutory provisions by which it is enacted that a Governor-General of India vacates that office by absence from India.

Mr. Brodrick: Under Section 50 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, Lord Ampthill, being the senior of the two Governors of Madras and Bombay, has become acting Governor-General, and will hold the office of Governor-General, with the emoluments, until some other person shall be appointed to it and shall have arrived in India.

Monday, June 13.

The Gokteik Railway Bridge.—Mr. W. F. D. Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state the present condition of the Gokteik Railway Bridge in Upper Burma, and by what firm was the bridge constructed; whether at the time when the bridge was being built representations were made by the Acting Chief Engineer for Construction to the effect that unsound work was being put in by the contractors; and whether he is ready to appoint a committee to inquire into the whole matter.

Mr. Brodrick: The Gokteik Railway Bridge was constructed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company for the Burma Railways Company. When the bridge was being built representations were made by the acting chief engineer for construction to the effect that unsound work was being put in by the contractors, but these representations were not confirmed on subsequent inquiry by the Burma Railway Company's engineers or the Government inspector. I am informed by the company that there is no reason for supposing the present condition of the bridge to be unsound, and that a report which they received on it in 1901 was to the effect that it was in all respects a good piece of work.

The Japanese Army.—Mr. Trevelyan asked whether the figures of the expenditure upon the Japanese army for each of the last five years, and the cost per head of the population compared with Great Britain and the leading European nations, could be given.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: The Japanese Budget Estimates, as published, for the years named were as follows:—1899-1900, 5,558,025l.; 1900-1901, 5,293,588l.; 1901-1902, 4,955,635l.; 1902-1903, 4,669,510l.; 1903-1904, 4,217,196l. With regard to the cost per head as compared with other nations it is, as previously stated in answer to questions of a similar nature, impossible to arrive for purposes of comparison at any reliable conclusion as to the actual military expenditure incurred by the various foreign Powers.

The Subsidy to the Ameer.—Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan has refused to accept the 40,000l. per annum which is paid him in consideration of his good feeling towards the Indian Government; if so, whether a pacific mission will be sent to Afghanistan, on the same lines as that sent to the Dalai Lama at Lhassa, ascertain the cause of the Ameer's altered attitude to the Indian Government; and, in the event of his persistent refusal of the subsidy, what steps will be taken to compel his acceptance.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer to the question is in the negative.

Tuesday, June 14.

The Independence of Corea.—Mr. Norman asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Corea is now recognised as an independent State; and, if not, what is the international status of that country.

Earl Percy: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

British Lease of Wei-hai-wei.—Mr. Norman asked whether the British lease of Wei-hai-wei would determine immediately on the occupation of Port Arthur by any other Power than Russia.

Earl Percy: By the convention of July 1, 1898, China agreed to lease to Great Britain Wei-hai-wei and its adjacent waters "for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia."

Aden Hinterland Operations.—Mr. Norman asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what has been the nature of the military operations conducted for some time past in the Hinterland of Aden; what force has been engaged; what is the total number of casualties; what civilian officers have been employed, and if there have been any casualties among them; whether these operations are regarded as being of peace or of war; and what is the difference of the pension or allowance made to the relatives of the killed under the two conditions.

Mr. Brodrick: The Joint Anglo-Turkish Commission which has been engaged since March 1902 in demarcating the frontier of the Aden Hinterland has now practically completed its work in the field, the surveys having been carried to the sea. There have been no military operations, but the necessary escort has been provided. The force employed is about 2,000 men. It is now being withdrawn. The casualties hitherto reported to me show that four British and 12 native soldiers have been killed, 19 British and 15 native soldiers have died of disease and about 40 men have been wounded. Two civilian officers have been employed, without casualty. No deaths having occurred among the officers employed, with the exception of that of a military officer who was murdered by a police sowar in our employ, the question of pension does not arise.

Labourers Employed in Mines and Plantations in India.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India; if he will give the return asked for relating to labourers employed in mines and plantations in India and the provision of medical aid and education for their families and children.

Mr. Brodrick: I am afraid that materials do not exist for the preparation of the return. The statutory returns furnished by mines in British India and tea estates in Assam do not contain the information asked for, and such returns would cause a considerable demand on the owners. Indigo estates are not required to sumbit returns, as they are not under a special labour law. Mines and plantations in Native States are under no obligation to supply figures to the Indian Government. It may be said generally that mines in British India are required to make medical and hospital provision for the treatment of accidents, and that tea and coffee gardens to which the Madras or Assam Labour Law applies are required to maintain hospitals. There is no special requirement imposed on mines or plantations as regards schools. But ordinary schools exist in the districts, and can be attended by the children of miners and estate hands.

Wednesday, June 15.

The Thibet Mission.—Captain Norton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the approaching rainy season will prevent the keeping open of the 300 miles of communication with the Thibet Mission, and that supplies cannot be drawn from the surrounding country, he will enter into direct diplomatic communication with the Chinese Government, who have accredited residents with escorts in all chief towns of inner Thibet.

Mr. Brodrick: I stated on Thursday last, in reply to a question by the hon. member for North Manchester, the steps that have been taken to communicate with the Chinese Government and the Amban at Lhassa. It is not proposed to take any further steps at present.

Capt. Norton: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that unless he communicates with the Chinese Government direct, and asks them to give the Amban of Lhassa instructions, the Amban dare not meet the Mission?

The Speaker: Order, order. That is an argumentative question.

Mr. Weir: Is the Amban now at Lhassa?

Mr. Brodrick: He was at Lhassa when we last held communication with him. (Laughter).

Capt. Norton: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the officer in charge of our Mission is now on the Indian frontier, 300 miles from the Mission?

Mr. Brodrick: No, sir.

Mr. Pirie: Can the right hon. gentleman give us any information as to the actual military situation at the present moment?

No answer was given.

India and the Sugar Convention.—Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the instruction he has communicated to the Government of India with regard to its dealings with sugar; was that instruction due to any, and, if so, what decision of the Brussels Permanent Sugar Commission; what were the arrangements which that instruction obliged the Indian Government to cancel at short notice; did their cancellation affect the levy by that Government of countervailing duties on all imports of sugar profiting by direct or indirect bounties in the country of production; and will he lay the terms of the instruction upon the table of this House; do his Majesty's Government hold that they are under an obligation to impose upon the Indian Government, either by an instruction such as that in question or by any other method, decisions of the Brussels Permanent Sugar Commission.

Mr. Brodrick: In November last the Government of India was instructed that in respect of sugar coming from a country which in accordance with the Brussels Convention had reduced its surtax within the permissible limit they should confine the duty countervailing the former excessive surtax to sugar produced before the surtax had been reduced, and should exempt sugar of the 1903-1904 crop. This decision was taken after consulting the law officers, and was not based on any finding of the Permanent Commission, but on the obligation of the Government of India to take off a countervailing duty when the bounty countervailed ceased to be operative. The Government of India accordingly notified that instead of levying the special duties in question on all sugars up to March 31, 1904, they would exempt new crop sugars under certificate. The sugar thus exempted could not be held to have profited by the bounty created by an excessive surtax. The decision does not affect the right of the Indian Government to levy countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar. I do not propose to lay any papers. The answer to the last clause of the question is in the negative.

Thursday, June 16.

British-Indians in the Transvaal.—Mr. Runciman asked what was the decision of the Transvaal Supreme Court in a case recently brought by certain British-Indian subjects against the Government of the Transvaal for refusing to grant them a right to trade; and what action the Government of the Transvaal proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. Lyttelton: (1) The decision was that the plaintiff, to whom a renewal of his licenses to trade outside a location had been refused in accordance with the interpretation of the law by the High Court of the late Republic, was on payment of the license moneys entitled to receive such licenses. The Court reversed the decision of the late High Court and held that the law does not apply to trading, but only to residence; (2) I am not yet in a position to make any statement in reply to the latter part of the hon. member's question. I am in communication with Lord Milner on subject.

FORTHCOMING PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS.

Sir Henry Fowler.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, when the correspondence with reference to the British Guiana Ordinance on Indian Coolie Immigration will be circulated.

Mr. Randles.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether the Report on Railways by Mr. Robertson has been considered; and, if so, what steps are being taken to carry out the policy recommended in the report both as to development and improved facilities on existing railways.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, if, in providing for the addition of a member to the Council of the Governor-General of India under the Indian Councils Bill, it is his intention to place the new member in charge of a department of commerce and industries; and whether the new member will make it his special duty to organise a special system of technical and industrial education in India.

Captain Norton.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, if he can say whether the Commander-in-Chief in India was consulted with reference to the escort sent to accompany the Mission to Thibet and gave his approval.

Captain Norton.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that the General in Command of the Thibet escort is now about 200 miles away in the Chumbi Valley and the Political Agent nearly 300 miles away on the Indian frontier; and if he can say under these circumstances who is to carry on negotiations with the Thibetan authorities.

Captain Norton.—To ask the Secretary of of State for India, if he can state what relief, if any, is being sent to the 700 men now besieged at Gyangste, in Thibet; and, seeing that 20,000 animals and men are now required to keep open the lines of communication, can he say approximately what amount of additional transport will be required when the rainy season begins this month.

Mr. Charles Devlin.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, if he will state the object of the Mission to Thibet, the cost to date of same, the progress made and the loss in life sustained in promoting negotiations; whether, in view of the determination of the Thibetans to resist further negotiation of the character exemplified by the Mission, it is the intention of the Government to continue the work of the Mission; and if in the event of success attending the Mission, it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to annex Thibet.

Sir John Leng.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, if he can state in tens of rupees the total exports and imports of the sea borne trade of India, for three years respectively ending with 31st March 1904, merchandise and treasure being separately set out; also the value of rupee paper in each year enfaced for payment of interest here, and the amount of such stock returned to India.

THE NEW LOAN OF 300 LAKHS.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" notifies that the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:—Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, being in the form of the Notes of the Three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1900-1, of which loan the Notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to the Notes of the Three-and-a half per cent. loan of 1900-01 will apply to the Notes to be now issued. Interst on the Notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December, and the Notes are not liable to discharge before the 31st day of December, 1920. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 300,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 13th July next.

By the decision of the Governor, M. Laurezac, the Chamber of Agriculture of Pondicherry will open in March next an Agricultural and Insdustral Exhibition, which will be of great interest. Numerous gifts from the President of the Republic, from the Minister for the Colonies, from the Senator and from the Deputy of the French Settlements in India, besides gold and silver medals, diplomas, and money prizes will be awarded to the most deserving.

A drowning fatality occurred at Princes Dock, Bombay, on Saturday. Mr. Edwin Carlyle Haselum, Chief Officer of the steamer "Clan Mancalister," now lying in Princes Dock, was strolling round the dock at about 8-45 p.m. in company with the Third Officer of the same ship. Seeing his ship lit up, and another Clan Liner astern of it, also lighted, the two officers went to the edge of the quay with the intention of having a better view of them. Mr. Haselum suddenly leaned towards the water and overbalancing fell in. He was unable to swim and was never seen to rise to the surface again.

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

TAMBUL BIHAR.—This is the only cheapest article of luxury ever invented. Its usefulness is manifold. It at once removes the bad smell from the mouth and strengthens the gums of the teeth; in short, such an article of luxury and necessity and at the same time cheap, is not to be found in India. Price small pot As. 4, large pot as. 8 V. P. P. extra. Orders per V. P. P. for packet containing less than 9 are not attended to.

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THE
mrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JULY 7, 1904.

OUTSIDE PRESSURE.

People in the middle of a snow-storm benumbed by cold feel sleepy, and if one yields to the influence he sleeps never to rise again. Of course, those who are near him and better off urge him to conquer the inclination, warning him of the consequences of a sleep under such circumstances, but he refuses to be advised. "Don't disturb me, let me have my sleep," says he imploringly. In the same manner, the sleepy Indian refuses to awake. Is there any doubt that the speedy extinction of the higher classes is looming in the near future? Yet they will not throw off the lethargy, and make an attempt to conquer the influences that are likely to kill them. The case of India is not hopeless, it is hopeless because of the apathy of the people themselves. The danger lies not in the unsympathetic attitude of the rulers but the apathy of the people themselves. We again quote the saying of the French author, whom we quoted the other day:—

"English public men . . . regard their business to wait for outside pressure before they will do anything."

This characteristic of the Englishmen reminds us of the story of Ram and Shyam. They were both earning money in the city and they both belonged to the same village. Shyam was going home and Ram entrusted him with some money to be handed over to his family at home. Shyam took the money; came home and kept it. Ram's family having been apprized by post of the remittance, demanded of Shyam the money entrusted to him. But Shyam was not willing to part with money in hand so readily. He had many excuses for the non-payment. "Come to-morrow, to-day I am busy." "I have lost the key of my cash box." It was with flimsy excuses like these he succeeded in putting off payment for several days.

At last the patience of Ram's wife was tired, and she referred the matter to the villagers, who indignant at his conduct surrounded Shyam and pressed for instant payment. And then Shyam told a strange story. He said: "You see I am an honorable man. I have not denied the claim, have I? I admit having the money, and I admit that it is my duty to pay it. But I cannot. I grieve sincerely because I cannot, but yet I cannot. You see the money is in this bag (and he showed it). But I cannot hand it over to Ram's family, nor to any one else. I can easily receive money, nay, I feel a pleasure in doing it, but as for paying it back, I cannot. Possibly this is due to a nervous disease. If I attempt payment I am over-powered by convulsions. Yet as I am an honorable man I see I must pay back the money I owe. Do one thing please. I see you are all here. Take this bag forcibly from me. Of course, I will not willingly let it go, I will struggle, and struggle fiercely. I will kick, and bite and cry murder. But don't heed me. Take the money from me by force and relieve me of my responsibilities which are pressing me hard. For, of my own accord, I have never paid money."

Shyam had the weakness that has afflicted John Bull. The latter is an honorable man, he admits the claims that the Indians have upon him, and would be sincerely glad to be relieved of them. But voluntarily he will never do it. Press him hard, and he will not only yield, but thank you for having compelled him to do his duty. If the Indians throw off their lethargy and really try to improve their condition, John Bull will be glad to yield. For he is an honorable man and wishes to do his duty. With all his cold nature, he has one great weakness, he cannot resist outside pressure, that is to say agitation. John Bull's own people never got anything, without persistent agitation.

Well, it is settled that to lead the rulers of India to accord a liberal administration to this country some sort of outside pressure should be put upon them. Now, what is this outside pressure? Force or something else. Force is no doubt an excellent remedy under certain conditions, but it has never succeeded with the English people. It is quite true America secured its independence by force, but then it must be borne in mind that the United States was supported by the powerful rival of England, France. Even this would have availed the Americans very little if the English people had determined to stick to the fight. But the Americans had to fight with King George the Third, and not the English people. The latter almost sympathised with the Americans in their efforts to free themselves.

Force has been often tried against England, as for instance, by the Irish and the Boers, but it has always failed. It was tried in India and it failed miserably. Constitutional agitation, on the other hand, has never been tried in India seriously. And whenever it has been tried, it has not failed.

We gave a short account of the career of Sadoy Kesh to shew how the indigo ryots of Bengal freed themselves from the yoke of the planters. Now, let it not be forgotten that the planters had a firmer hold of the country than even the Government has it now. For, the Government is restrained by law and public opinion, but the planters, supported by the Government, had nothing to fear. They enjoyed the prestige of the Government itself, nay the people of Bengal believed that Sir Halliday, the ruler of Bengal, himself was a planter in disguise. They believed that the Government itself was interested in indigo cultivation, and the planters did all they could to confirm this impression. But it so happened that in reply to a memorial from the indigo ryots to Sir J. P. Grant, His Honor let out a secret which convulsed the country. He said in reply that "it was optional with the ryots to cultivate indigo or not." "Is it then optional with us," said the ryots? This sentence from the reply was printed in slips and distributed all over the country, and five millions of indigo ryots determined never to sow indigo again or yield to the planters.

It was however a serious matter to stick to this resolution. The Magistrates, the Police, nay the Government itself were on the side of the planters. They could loot a village, and murder some of its inhabitants and prove in the law courts that the villagers were the aggressors and send them to jail. They had money, their Dewans were leading villagers who ought to have led the ryots. The Zemindars themselves were oftentimes in the pay of the planters. The ryots, on the other hand, were absolutely poor, ignorant, and without leaders. And thus when the "rebellion" began, many villages were looted and the ryots sent to jail in large numbers.

But yet the ryots won. How? By sacrifice. We have seen what Sadoy Kesh did. He was seized by the factory ruffians and carried from factory to factory. He was tortured in various ways, but he scorned to yield. His ears were cut off, but still he presented an undaunted front. And when starvation and the torture had weakened him, one slap put an end to his existence. Such was the patriot that indigo oppression created. But there were thousands like Sadoy in the field, ready to undergo any sacrifice for the deliverance of the country from the indigo yoke. And thus when the ryots were sent to jail they went there dancing and singing! We may give accounts of some other leaders hereafter, but anyhow they were not like the patriots of the present day, who consider their duty done by cultivating the art of oratory.

THE CUTTUCK DACOITY CASE AND ITS MORAL.

The short account given elsewhere of the Cuttuck dacoity case will shew on what flimsy grounds are the accused sometimes sent to jail in this country. A number of men were transported on a charge of dacoity though it transpired afterwards that they had nothing to do with it! What a scandal! If, in this dacoity, there had been a murder, some of the accused would have been hanged, and then the subsequent repentance of the Government would have done them very little good. Yet how often are people condemned to death in this country against the verdict of the jury! This case will further shew why the Indian Police is so hated. Will this case prove a lesson to those who administer criminal justice here? We hope it will.

Mr. Knyvett, the Inspector-General of Police, is apparently an official with a tender conscience. His meddlesomeness has, however, created a rather disagreeable disturbance. He has, by his action, in short, put the Government and many of its officials in a very awkward position. Why did he not, as most others would have perhaps done, let things alone? It seems he has a feeling heart and he could not bear the idea of innocent men rotting in jail. It is quite evident, he believes in honesty and righteousness. Anyhow what is the Government to do now? Of course, it is easy to bring back the men home sentenced for life and set them free. But is that enough reparation.

Then what of the encomiums passed upon the Cuttuck Police force, by the Government for their success in catching the dacoits? We dare say Mr. Schurr, the then Superintendent of Police, was thanked by the Government and his superiors for "the ability displayed by himself and his force in tracking the dacoity home." Is the Government going to withdraw these flattering letters addressed to Mr. Schurr and his force? And then what of the gold watch and chain and the money rewards? The Police got rewards for successful works, not for deriliction of duty. Surely it is no successful work to haul up men for dacoity which they never committed.

It now seems, the rewards and thanks were given to Government officers who were instrumental in defeating justice and causing infinite injury to innocent men and prestige of the administration. But how were these innocent men implicated? Surely witnesses were tutored,—tutored to swear away the lives of innocent men. Where are these witnesses? And where are those who tutored these witnesses? And what were the District Superintendent of Police and his Inspectors doing while their subordinates were tutoring witnesses to swear away the lives of innocent men?

And what was the District Magistrate doing, the head of the Police? How was it that the Magistrate, who committed these poor fellows, could be so deceived? As the head of the Police, what was the Magistrate doing when his subordinates were tutoring witnesses? Where is he now? Does it affect him to learn that by his carelessness he allowed poor innocent men to be transported for life? And then what about the Sessions Judge who so easily sentenced these poor men for life? All these men, officials, who had any hand in this ugly business, should go on their knees before God, and thank Him that He had prevented further injury upon the victims of their folly and carelessness through the instrumentality of Mr. Knyvett.

The Lieutenant-Governor did only what was expected of him, but Mr. Knyvett did almost an unexpected thing. To him we are more obliged than even to the Lieutenant-Governor; and we have not the least doubt, God will bless them for what they have done. But what is the Government going to do with the Police Officers who had brought such odium upon themselves and the administration? Some steps ought surley be taken to find who tutored the witnesses, and how such rascally doings escaped the notice of the superior officers, namely, the Police Inspector, the Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate.

And what of the official report in which it was alleged that Mr. Das had harboured dacoits? He had simply given expression to the popular belief that wrong parties had been punished. And, in his zeal for public good, he had the courage to speak out what he and others thought about the result of the trial to Mr. Superintendent Schurr. The result was that he was denounced in an official report in the most savage manner possible. It now seems, Mr. Das was not the harbourer of dacoits: on the other hand, it has been made clear that the Police force, under Mr. Schurr's charge, tutored witnesses to swear away the lives of innocent men. What is the punishment that the Government is going to award to such an incompetent Police Superintendent?

And when will the British Government in India save the people of this country from the evils arising out of the union of functions, judicial and executive, in the same official? The District Magistrate was a party to the case from the beginning to the end. Nothing apparently was done—nay, could be done without his approval. He was so cleverly hoodwinked by his subordinates that he failed to discern what they were doing behind his back. And how are we to characterise the conduct of the Sessions Judge or the High Court Judges who allowed themselves to be hoodwinked in this fashion?

That these innocent men who were sent to jail as dacoits, and made to suffer in innumerable ways deserve adequate compensation will readily be admitted by every honest man. And yet it is wrong to tax the public for the folly of Government officials. Therefore, it is but meet that these wrong-doing officials should be compelled to pay for the grave injury done by them to their unoffending fellow-creatures.

SO-CALLED UNFITNESS OF BENGALEES IN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In the Government Resolution on the employment of the Indians just issued over the name of Mr. Risley, two principles are laid down. The first is that, in the Imperial Civil Service the Indians should be nowhere, though a few of them, who had passed the Civil Service Examination in England, might be allowed to hold such appointments as District Magistrateships or District Judgeships. The second principle is that, outside this corpse d'elite, Indians should get a considerable number of posts. It is, however, modified by the proviso that, the more important of this class of appointments should be occupied by Europeans and Eurasians. And why? Because, says the Resolution, these appointments require scientific or technical knowledge which is not possessed by the Indians. We believe, it is on this principle that only two Indians were allowed to enter into the Geological Survey Department in 1903, all the rest being Europeans and Eurasians. Of these two Indians, one has just retired, so, in the whole department, there is now only a single Indian holding an appointment in the grade of Rs. 600

It may be remembered that Mr. H. B. Medlicott was the Director of the Geological Survey some years ago. He is one of those Englishmen whose creed is that the natives of India were destined to hold only subordinate posts, and that India was created for the surplus youths of Britain who were so helpless as to be unable to eke out an existence for themselves in their mother country. According to his idea, these helpless Englishmen should monopolize all appointments in certain special departments, and hand them down to their children and children's children. And, if a native of India, of approved merit, somehow or other, could secure a berth earmarked for them, a cry of murder should be raised, and the head of the department should never lose an opportunity to cast discredit upon him and even go to the length of disparaging his nation. And thus Mr. Medlicott did his very best to make the life of Mr. P. N. Bose miserable when he entered the Geological Survey.

Indeed, when the Secretary of State for India, at a moment of generosity, appointed this gifted Bengali to a post in the Geological Survey of India, there was consternation in the camp of the official hierarchy. Mr. Medlicott took this unusual departure in the procedure of the Indian Secretary as a personal affront. It was not only a scandal but folly, in the opinion of the Director, to admit a "Native" into the sacred precincts of his department and gradually make room for others to the exclusion of English youths. And thus he vented his spleen not only upon the Bengali scientist but also upon the unfortunate race which gave him birth.

In short, Mr. Medlicott was determined to ostracise the Bengali element from his department and was thus obliged to invent many fictions to prove the utter incapacity of the natives of the soil to hold any appointment in the Geological Survey. Like Mr. Risley he preached that the duties of the survey are strictly of a scientific nature, and require for their performance, constant exercise, upon scanty data, of an independent, conscientious and sober judgment. In the opinion of this Anglo-Indian authority, however, the Bengalees have yet to prove their fitness for such work, and he expresses it in a spirit of malignity which is amazing. Let us, however, quote him in full:—

"In Bengal the word of knowledge has been preached for the last two generations, but in no single case has it found the needful germ in which it might come to maturity and bear fruit in original scientific work; it seems only to develop a more obnoxious kind of weed—words of science without substance. In the medical and engineering services they have for long had like teaching and opportunities to those from which Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, and a host of others have arisen, but of like result in Bengal there is no symptom even. For a still longer period the practical results of the new knowledge in the shape of material progress have been displayed with ever increasing energy from the West, but neither has this awakened in the Oriental mind desire to do likewise. Of imitation there is no lack, but of creative power there is no sign. If this is not a demonstration on the part of the Bengali of his ineptitude for science, evidence counts for nothing. He would do well to take it to heart if by any means he may correct his failing. Meanwhile even if there were not particular evidence to confirm it, I hold this as sufficient warrant for objecting to the appointment of natives to the slender staff of the Geological Survey."

The above opinion was expressed in 1886 and it had its results. Since then only one more Indian was admitted into the department. Mr. P. N. Bose, be it said to his credit and patriotism instead of being cowed down by this spiteful attempt of the head of the department to oust him, heriocally stuck to his post and gave the lie direct to Mr. Medlicott's remarks by performing his duties with exceptional ability. Indeed, Mr. Bose has proved conclusively the fact that Bengalees, when properly trained, are as much fit for scientific appointments as Englishmen and that their exclusion from the department is due, not to their incapacity but to the selfishness of the rulers. Mr. P. N. Bose has just retired from the service and the "Indian Engineering" of 7th May 1904, an Anglo-Indian paper, had the following appreciative notice of his high ability:—

"He (Mr. P. N. Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S.) has just retired from the Geological Survey of India with which he had been connected for nearly a quarter of a century. During his long and creditable official career his knowledge and achievement did much to dispel the old mistaken belief that Natives of India were unqualified for original research and investigation in the domain of the Field Geologist, which belief was entertained by a former head of the Geological Survey, but which has since been repudiated by time and its opportunities.....Mr. Bose's paper is a very interesting one, and throws a flood of light on the mineral resources of Assam, which we were, at one time, asked to believe were enormously rich."

Mr. Bose as Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, was employed to report on the coal beds of Assam. The results of his explorations were extremely satisfactory and elicited the admiration of those who understand the difficulties of the task entrusted to him. After his retirement, his services were utilized by the enlightened Maharaja of Mourbhanja; and the "Englishman" of the 25th May last thus acknowledges the merits of Mr. P. N. Bose in a leaderette:—

"One of the greatest difficulties in the way of those who are desirous of venturing their capital for the purpose of developing the many promising mineral deposits of India has hitherto been the dearth of qualified prospectors in the country. It is not at all uncommon to hear of cases in which owners of property, having reasonable grounds for risking a certain sum of money in testing the value of their lands, are not sufficiently confident of success to venture the heavy outlay necessary to bring out a qualified expert from Europe besides the heavy expenses of the journey, would require pay for the six weeks required for the double voyage, during which his time would be of no value to his employers. Until recently no one seems to have had the courage to lay himself out to meet this want; but a start has at least been made by Mr. P. N. Bose. B. Sc., F. G. S., who has recently retired from the post of Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey. Mr. Bose has a satisfactory record of over 20 years' active work on behalf of Government, and his papers published by the Geological Society of London, the Asiatic Society of Bengal and in the Records and Memoirs of the Geological Survey, show besides a wide range of scientific subjects, an intimate knowledge of the economic aspects of geology. Mr. Bose has, with commendable enterprise, now laid himself out for private engagements, and we hear that he has the full confidence and ready co-operation of his former colleagues, with whom he remains in close touch. On the recommendation of the Director of the Geological Survey, Mr. Bose recently undertook an economic survey on behalf of the progressive Maharaja of Mourbhanj, where his work has been attended with conspicuous success, and it is hoped that other zemindars will show similar enterprise in taking this first essential step towards developing their estates by having their mineral resources diagnosed by an expert, who, besides a general knowledge of economic geology, has that intimate acquaintance with the peculiarities of Indian conditions which detracts so seriously from the value of the temporarily imported expert. In his preface to the recently revived Records of the Geological Survey, the Director invited co-operation and criticism of private workers, who serve a function for which a Government department is not a convenient instrument, and in his recent recommendation of Mr. Bose's enterprise he has shown a practical expression of his sentiments."

So the cry raised by Mr. Medlicott and other ante-Indian Englishmen that the Bengalees are unfit for holding appointments in the Geological Survey has been proved false by Mr. Bose. We trust, other competent Indians will be allowed to enter the department and show their proficiency in the way the distinguished Bengalee has done.

We have to tell the wonderful story which we promised the other day to relate. A part of it is already known to our readers. They may remember how a District Superintendent of Police, late of Cuttack, Mr. Schurr (since transferred to Shahabad), accused our distinguished countryman of that town, Mr. M. S. Das, of harbouring dacoits and how the matter was subsequently settled at the request of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who was very much pained to see a respectable and worthy man recklessly maligned and that by a high official of the Government. Our readers do not know the beginning of the story nor the end. It was in the month of February 1902, that a dacoity occurred in the heart of the town of Cuttack. The crime of dacoity is very rare in the district itself. So the occurrence in the town, in which fire-arms were alleged to have been used and the attempt at raid on the house occupied by a son of the Maharaja of Keonjhur, startled the citizens. A police enquiry was started with all vigour. The result was that seven men were sent up as having complicity in the crime. In due course, they were committed to the Sessions. Four of the accused were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

The result was a grand victory for the District Superintendent of Police, who took an unusual interest in the enquiry. The Inspector of Police and two Sub-Inspectors who conducted the enquiry were rewarded by the Government, the former with a gold watch and chain and the latter two Rs. 60 each. The public, however, were not satisfied with the result. They felt that the police having failed to secure the real culprits, had got hold of some innocent men and had them convicted. One of those who held this belief was Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., who has rendered invaluable services to his country, by always taking an interest in public matters. In the simplicity of his heart and love for justice, he disclosed his suspicion to Mr. Schurr, the District Superintendent of Police. Here we may say parenthetically that Mr. Schurr is no other than the District Superintendent of Police who figured prominently before the Police Commission at Cuttack by abusing the natives of India—an assertion which he was compelled to withdraw. For reasons not known Mr. Schurr was not at all pleased with what Mr. Das stated. Nay, he felt himself so much offended that he took a most extraordinary, we should say reckless step to ruin Mr. Das. He actually had the audacity to report to the Inspector-General of Police that Mr. Das was a harbourer of dacoits! Mr. Das got the scent of this secret report several months after it had been submitted. He at once represented the matter to the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Woodburn. As a result Mr. Carlyle, the then Inspector-General of Police, went to Cuttack under orders of the Government and held a private enquiry. The dirty matter was subsequently amicably settled.

As for the dacoits, they preferred an appeal to the High Court against the conviction and sentence passed by the Sessions Judge. The appeal was, however, rejected. In course of time everybody forgot all about it when a new light was thrown upon it in this wise. Mr. A. V. Knyvett, officiating Inspector-General of Police, received information from an approver about various dacoities in different parts of the province by a particular gang and in the course of that enquiry it was disclosed that the Cuttack dacoity was the work of this gang. In other words, the four persons who had been punished had nothing to do with the case of dacoity for which they been convicted. Mr. Knyvett went to Cuttack along with a Deputy Magistarte specially deputed, to verify the confessions of the approver. After a thorough and searching enquiry he was satisfied that the four men convicted were all innocent. Mr. Knyvett is a most experienced officer in the Bengal Police. He is, moreover, very just and conscientious. He reported the matter to Government. The heart of the Lieutenant-Governor was moved. His Honor at once ordered the release of the unfortunate men. So three of them were released and the fourth man having been sentenced to death in a murder case, which was tried subsequent to his conviction in the dacoity case, was beyond the reach of the Lieutenant-Governor's favour. As for the police officers who held the enquiry and were rewarded, one was transferred to Noakhali and another to Chittagong, Mr. Schurr himself having been transferred to Shahabad.

It would seem that Mr. Foster is constitutionally unfit for the post of a Magistrate; for, whenever an opportunity has presented itself, he has sought to abuse the authority vested in him,—intentionally or unintentionally it does not matter. We have seen how atrociously high-handed and illegal were his doings in regard to the Barh whipping case, and how he acted in a still more unjustifiable manner in the Hazaribagh case. The strictures of the High Court on his conduct in connection with these cases are quite enough to convince the Government of the impropriety of entrusting the liberty and honor of a million of people to his care. But the Government of Bengal itself, when interpellated sometime in April 1900 in the local Council, had also to indirectly condemn his conduct; for, it could not utter one word in extenuation of the arbitrary proceedings of Mr. Foster. The latter was at that time the joint Magistrate of Jalpaiguri. Several cases of bad livelihood under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code were made over to him by the Deputy Commissioner of that district. Mr. Foster was not legally empowered by the Government to try these cases; and although there were two Deputy Magistrates at Julpaiguri so empowered, they were disregarded, and Mr. Foster was selected to take them up. For this, however, the Deputy Commissioner, and not Mr. Foster, was responsible. The Deputy commissioner acted still more strangely. Having made over the cases to Mr. Foster, he the Deputy Commissioner applied to the Government to vest the Joint Magistrate with power to try such cases. The Government refused to vest Mr. Foster with this power, yet the Deputy Commissioner kept the cases on the file of the Joint Magistrate. Mr. Foster now behaved in a most extraordinary manner. Although not empowered by Government to try the cases he passed orders thereon, some of the prisoners being sent to jail on failing to find security. Subsequently when appeals were preferred against the order of the Joint Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioner rejected the appeals, although he must have known that the orders of the Joint Magistrate were illegal and passed without jurisdiction. As regards one of the prisoners, who was too ill to appear in Court and was detained in hajut, the evidence was taken by the Joint Magistrate in his absence, and the order was passed against him in jail. This man subsequently died in prison! Mr. Bourdillon was the Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government at the time, and his reply to the interpellation was as follows: "The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been drawn to the matter, and the Commissioner has been asked for a report. When this has been received and considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, the question or the honorable member will be answered." Whether the Lieutenant-Governor subsequently supplied the promised information or not, we do not remember. It is however quite clear that Mr. Foster's doings in Julpaiguri placed the Government in a very embarrassing position. We have every reason to hope that Sir Andrew Fraser will take due notice of the recent vagaries of Mr. Foster in Hazaribagh. If His Honor, however, fails to do it, a member of the Council, we hope, will draw the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to them, and ask the Government to state what orders, if any, it has passed to mark its disapproval of such proceedings.

The rule obtained on behalf of Shyamanand Dass Peharaj, a Balasore Zemindar came on for hearing before the High Court on Monday. Mr. Douglas White, on behalf of Mr. Magistrate Egerton, intimated that he could not oppose the rule, but he would only read the explanation of the Magistrate. Shyamanand had accused Mr. Magistrate Egerton of "zid" and this hurt his sensibility and in his explanation he insisted that the accused had no grounds for bringing this foul charge against him. To say that Mr. Egerton had been actuated by "zid" is to indirectly allege that he was acting under the impulse of a private animus. Naturally, therefore, the accusation pained Mr. Egerton. We shall however shew how the zemindar came to think that Mr. Egerton was actuated by "zid." The following short report of his case that appeared in our columns will give only a faint idea of the way the gentleman was harassed:—

"The petitioner who is a respectable zamindar of ancient lineage in the district of Balasore with an income of more than Rs.

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15,000 a year, is the owner of a Hat at Baldiapara. There is another Hat at Baghuria, at a distance of about 2 miles. On 9th May 1903 some servants of the petitioner were bound down in a proceeding under section 107 Cr. P. C. not that there was any actual breach of the peace, but that the Magistrate thought that there was a likelihood of a breach owing to the close proximity of the rival Hats. The Magistrate next insisted upon the Hat days being changed, although there was nothing to warrant such action. The petitioner, who was anxious not to incur the displeasure of the Magistrate, agreed with the proprietor of the rival Hat to change the days after 3 or 4 months as a sudden change would seriously injure the Hat. The petitioner after this arrangement, went to Cuttack on 2nd April 1903 and stayed there till 19th January 1904 after leaving instructions with two of his servants to do the needful.

"The Magistrate, during the absence of the petitioner, passed an order under section 144 cl. 5 and directed the petitioner to hold his Hat on Tuesdays and Saturdays. But as the petitioner was not aware of it he could not comply with it. The Magistrate next ordered him to be prosecuted under section 188 I.P.C. (disobedience to order duly promulgated by a public servant) for non-compliance with the above order. Two summonses were issued against the petitioner on 4th and 11th January respectively. All these were done during the absence of the petitioner and he was not aware of them. He was next arrested and brought before the Magistrate on 21st January. On the 5th February the petitioner submitted a petition, stating that he was not aware of the issue of the summons as he was not present at Balasore at the time. On it the Magistrate ordered "file with records," and he was subsequently convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment under section 188 I.P.C. The petitioner moved the High Court and obtained a Rule. The Rule reached Balasore on the 11th of May and on the very next day the Magistrate issued summons against the petitioner under another section, namely 174 I.P.C. (non-attendance in obedience to a order from a public servant.) Before the summons was served, the Magistrate on the 18th of May issued warrant and on the 20th May the petitioner was arrested. He applied for bail which was refused and he was ordered to remain in Hajat till the 30th May the date to which the case was adjourned. The petitioner then moved the District Judge of Cuttack and bail was granted.

"The petitioner was also prosecuted for an offence said to have been committed under section 58 of the Bengal Tenancy Act on the allegation that he did not give rent-receipts to his tenants, although none of his tenants lodged any criminal complaint against petitioner. At first he was served with a notice by a Deputy Magistrate and the 6th of March was fixed to show cause. But without waiting for that date the District Magistrate on 29th of February issued summons against the petitioner under section 58 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The petitioner moved the High Court and had the proceedings quashed.

"On 1st May, during the absence of the petitioner from home, the District Magistrate issued a search warrant to search his house and he was informed that his house, including his zenana and temple were searched and desecrated by the police. During the said search the police had taken away some very old arms. The petitioner has been informed that proceedings have been taken or are about to be taken against the petitioner under the Arms Act."

After Mr. Douglas White had done, the High Court delivered the following judgment:

"We have perused the Magistrate's lengthy explanation. The Deputy Legal Remembrancer intimates that he can not oppose the rule. We have already held that the order under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the conviction under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code are bad in law. No summons ought to have issued on the petitioner and to prosecute him now for disobedience is, we think, both improper and injudicious. We make the rule absolute and quash the proceedings."

Instead of filling up his "lengthy" explanation with wordy protestations, the Magistrate ought to have explained the following points, namely: Why was the bail refused? Why was the Zemindar sent to "hazut?" Why case after case was instituted against him? How is it that being an experienced District Magistrate he could act in so illegal a manner? And what does one understand from the remark of the High Court that the conduct of Mr. Egerton was "injudicious"? It was this that his over-zeal in the case would naturally lead any man to believe that he had some "zid" in the matter. It is not the fault of the zemindar that he should come to attribute "zid" to Mr. Egerton, the High Court indirectly brings the same charge against him. Just see to what infinite trouble, expense and mental anguish was this man put for his inexcusable blunders. We are glad to see Mr. Egerton so careful of his reputation. Why then does he not carry on his administration in a quiet manner? Why is his name so constantly before the public, the High Court and the Government? And how many times has Mr. Egerton been charged with overzeal and illegality? "Peace of the district" is the motive which, Mr. Egerton says, led him to pursue the Balasore zeminder. Considering the condition of the country any ordinary man, a Head Constable, now can keep the peace in a district.

Sometime ago reproduced an article on the subject of Ramie or Rhea Fibre from the pen of Mr. Alex. Hay Japps, L.L.D., F.R.S. In this the writer has shown the advantages of rhea fibre over those of flax, linen, jute, etc., and has requested that the attention of the Indian chemists and agriculturists should be directed to this branch of industry, lest the foreign producers, such as the French and the American, gain the upperhand in this branch of industry. Another branch of industry in textile fabrics, which the Indians can develop without fear of much foreign competition, is the trade in the Indian wild silks such as Tussur silk, Munga silk, Endi silk, etc. These wild silks have the advantage over the artificial silks produced in the foreign countries, in the facts that these are durable, cheap and that these are not liable to the diseases which often cause havocs amongst the cocoons of artificial silks. But the wild Indian silks have commercially a great disadvantage. These are very resistant to dyeing agents and cannot be made to retain fast dyes like the artificial silks. If this drawback regarding its dyeing susceptibilities can be overcome the industry of Indian wild silk will have a brilliant future. The Government of India, it appears, at one time set itself seriously to grapple with the problem.

The Marquis of Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India, stated in a despatch that if the natives of India could be taught how to dye their Tussur silk a valuable industry would be created for their benefit. At his instance Mr. Thomas Wardle F.G.S. took up the investigation on modes of dyeing wild silks of India. In submitting a report on these experiments to the Secretary of State (1st February 1875) Mr. Wardle drew attention to the lack of information regarding Indian dye-stuffs and impressed upon His Lordship the desirability of instituting an exhaustive enquiry on the subject. Acting on this suggestion the Secretary of State directed the Government of India to "take steps to collect information on the various dye-stuffs of Indian production, and to collect and forward to the India Office working samples of dye-stuffs as well as of Tussur and other wild silks, in order that Mr. Wardle may be in a position to continue his experiments (11th March 1875)." The Government of India accordingly directed all Local Governments and administrators to institute these enquiries in their respective provinces by the circular dated 25th May, 1875.

With the materials and information thus collected by the Government of India it appears Mr. Wardle achieved some degree of success about fast dyeing of the Tussur silk. Black dyeing in fast colour of the Tussur silk was a great desideratum. It appears Mr. Wardle achieved a fair success in this direction. But he refused to disclose to the Government of India the secrets of the processes of his modes of successful dyeing. So the Indian silk industry has been very little benefited by the experiments of Mr. Wardle carrried on at the expense of the Government of India. Mr. Wardle should not forget that he owes his success to the help that the India Government rendered him. Will any of the enterprising India chemists take up the question?

We insert the following in this column:

"Sir,—I am a regular reader of your excellent paper; but you will pardon me when I say that I cannot always follow you. You know we have conquered your country, though you will maintain that you willingly came under our rule. Be that as it may, was an Indian rule possible when the country came into our hands? Hindus and Mahomedans, Maharattas and Bengalis, Shikhs and Rajputs, were for cutting each other's throats, and Providence sent us to rule over you. Several generations of Englishmen have given their lives for your country. We had spent loads of money and shed bushels of blood, before we became your rulers. Now that we are undisputed rulers of your country, you want us to rule your country for your good alone. This is utterly selfish of you.

"We are men like yourselves and not angels, as you pretend now and then to say that we are. As men we must look to our own interests first, and to your interests, so far as they are not inconsistent with ours. We are a handful of people, and we have kept you under us, not so much by our physical as by our intellectual superiority. You want to enter the superior ranks of the army, to have Volunteer Corps of your own, but do you think we should be foolish enough to commit suicide? If India is to be kept by us, it must be through your ignorance of the modern science of warfare and of the knowledge of modern arms of precision. We employ your Shikhs and Gurkhas no doubt, but they serve as mere muscles, the brain power being always with us. It is our army and navy that keep you under us, and we shall be the last persons to initiate you into the mysteries of modern warfare.

"The army and the navy find employment for a large number of our lower classes, and your cry for the reduction of the army is a mere cry in the wilderness. We know that you are discontented but as long as your discontent does us no harm we can safely ignore it. As regards the non-military service, it is intended for our middle classes, whose forefathers won India. Fancy for a moment that you are the rulers of England. Would you then behave better than we are doing in India? You will say that our statesmen are profuse in their liberal sentiments towards your country, but you know that they must be taken with some limitation—we mean to be generous towards you, so long as it would not interfere with our interests. "The good old rule, the simple plan," still reigns throughout the world, and the day when right shall take the place of might is as distant as it was at the dawn of creation.

"You are alien to us in religion, language and colour. The talk of universal brotherhood, whether it is preached by you or by us, is mere hypocrisy. We shall keep you under us as long as we can, and there is no sign up to date why we should ever lose your country. We do not hate you, but we love ourselves more than yourselves, and you can not blame us for that, for we are men and we did not win the battle of Plassey for nothing. You will say that our interest requires that we should be more considerate to you. I must join issue with you on this point. Hitherto our interests have suffered in no way but if in future, we find that anything untoward is likely to happen, we shall know to adjust ourselves. I for one have nothing to fear from your people.

"Our only fear lies in the advent of a foreign power, when your people can injure us by throwing in their lots with the new-comers. This we know fully well, and we have already taken precautions against it. Look at the splendid row of military fortifications in the north-west of India. We have raised defences at the mouths of all the passes. We have not neglected even distant Chitral, and you know, how, to accomplish an object, we had to be a little harsh towards that poor inoffensive fellow of Kashmir. Thibet was a source of anxiety to us, and that foresighted statesman has at last boldly grappled with the difficulty. Know then, we shall keep India as long as we can, and we shall promote your interests so far as they are not inconsistent with ours. It is sheer nonsense, that we take all the trouble and you enjoy it all.

"Then for the sake of argument, suppose, we leave your country to yourselves. Will you tell me, what you mean to do? Who will be your Viceroy and who your Emperor—any of your Congresswallahs? As a people, you are not yet fit for local self-government, and the best thing for you is to remain under us, who are guided in all their actions by enlightened self-interest. Suppose we go out of your country. We go and Alexeieff comes to Calcutta with some of his warships. What will you have to say to them? One of your homely proverbs is 'that a Dhenki (husking machine) is a Dhenki even in the heaven. So you Indians will always be a subject people, whether we are here or not. If you are fated to be a subject race, why should you object to be under us, who, you must acknowledge have done you some good? Only the other day we made a Gupta a member of the Board of Revenue, who may at any moment officiate as the Lieutenant-Governor. There was no need of giving you another native Judge of the High Court and still we appointed a Mukherjee. You see then that we are now and then even generous towards you, but you must be prepared to have a sharp line drawn in these matters, as you have been recently told in a Government Resolution.

"As regards your industries, I must frankly tell you that such of those that interfere with our home-industries have no chance, but there are lots of others which you can introduce here. The Japanese are selling their matches here. Have not your people sufficient capital to establish a match manufactory even whose initial cost will not exceed, say Rupees [illegible] thousand? Your Mullicks, Seals, [illegible]as, Devs, Ghoses, Boses, Mitters, Banerjees and Chatterjees [illegible] in Government securities, [illegible] even hundreds in industrial enterprises. You are worthless people yourselves, and must not blame us for everything. We are always just to you when our interests are safe, but even in those matters, you show no sign of activity. German pencils and pens rule the market, why can't you make those articles, though you all write so much. It is useless to cite instances where you can enrich yourselves without colliding with our interests. Have we ever prevented you from starting jute factories, but to whom do the jute factories in the vicinity of Calcutta belong?

"Is it not always safe to effect reforms, whether social, religious or political, on the lines of least resistance? The Government can do much, but the people much more for themselves. Though we are aliens, I can show that we have done more for you than you for yourselves. We do not take credit for disinterestedness; our policy in India is based upon enlightened self-interest, and it will be well for the people of India if they understand it once for all, for that will save them from many disappointments, and make them turn their thoughts to those matters in which we have no interest whatever. You speak of the Home Charges, and your Mr. Dutt speaks of excessive land revenue, but show us how we can take less money from you in carrying out the administration here. You will speak of reduction all round, but that interferes with our interest, for we did not win the battle of Plassey for nothing.

"You will then speak of enlightened self-interest; for if the people die of poverty, we also suffer thereby. Facts do not show that. Famines do not on the whole show diminution of revenue. Look at the prosperity budgets of Lord Curzon. You will appeal to humanity, but I have already told you that the only appeal that is likely to succeed is what is made to our enlightened self-interest. Then the people of other countries die in large numbers in wars, whereas you have only plague and famine to get rid of your surplus population. As you would not move out of your country, it is divine dispensation that your population should be kept down by these visitations for which you should be thankful and not sorry. Then you know that the soul is immortal, and the wise grieve not at the dissolution of bodies, specially the Hindus, who take credit for being a spiritual nation. If you know that and also know that we did not win the battle of Plassey for nothing, you will turn your thoughts to matters which do not interfere with our interest.

"An Anglo-Saxon."

If the writer is an Anglo-Saxon, he is either an idiot or "karkastic."

Dibrugarh is in Assam, and we are obliged to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner the dangerous oddities and illegalities of Mr. E. A. Commissioner Clifford. His latest freak is thus described by the "Citizen." A man was found in a room of Dr. Carrol. He was found to be drunk. His plea was that he remembered nothing. This man, we are told, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with three months' solitary imprisonment. Now we hope there is some excuse for this ferocious sentence. Will not the Chief Commissioner be good enough to enquire?

We draw the attention of the I. G. S. N. and R. S. N. Companies to the serious inconvenience, which is being keenly felt by the travelling public on account of changes in the Goalundo Chandpur Steamer Service. The Chandpur Express steamers used to call at Kadirpur which is a misnomer for Bhagyakul, from the beginning of this service. It is needless to mention here that Bhagyakul is not only the seat of the wealthy Roy family but is also the centre of Bikrampur, and as such it is the most important station in the line. We have been given to understand that from 1st of July the Chandpur Express steamers do not call at Kadirpur causing infinite trouble and hardship to the passengers travelling from Kadirpur to Calcutta or Chittagong. In these days of improved locomotion, it is expected that facilities of communication from and to important centres should be increased. We therefore deeply regret that the Agent of the companies should forget the conveinence of the public and indulge in his eccentricities causing even loss of revenue to the companies. We trust the steamer companies will not be slow to inquire into the matter and remove the just complaint of the public without loss of time.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, June 17.

SOME THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK.

"Others are affected by what I am, and say, and do. And these others have also their sphere of influence. So that a single act of mine may spread in widening circles through a nation or humanity.

—W. E. CHANNING.

"Each single struggle hath its far vibrations,
Working results that work results again."

THE TRUTH ABOUT LORD CURZON'S "ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF."

During his holiday in England Lord Curzon is being much feted. At the same time he is hearing some plain home truths with regard to India and his administration. Criticism of the kind usual in England will not be particularly palatable to him after five years' practical immunity. To-day the "Morning Leader," that radical organ renowned for its outspokenness, devotes considerable space to the holiday-making ex-Viceroy. It deals with what Reuter calls the "marked enthusiasm" of Lord Curzon's departure from Bombay a few weeks ago. On page 7 appears a picture of "How Lord Curzon Really Left Bombay." It is the photograph taken by Bourne and Shepherd, Bombay, of the Viceroy's carriage and escort driving up the Esplanade Road. This photograph has appeared in the May number of the "Empress", Calcutta, and is acknowledged as coming from that source. The "marked enthusiasm" is conspicuous by its absence; but as you will be familiar with the picture, I need not describe it. You will be more interested to know what the "Morning Leader" has to say editorially on the subject.

In a short leader, entitled, "Fact or Legend?" it recalls the fact that a week before Lord Curzon's departure, an Indian Correspondent had foretold that there would be no spontaneous tribute of respect, admiration, or gratitude, from any community of the peoples of India. The desolation which can be felt of the truth-telling picture is a contrast, says the "Leader", to Reuter's "marked enthusiasm." "The Curzonian legend is dead in India," it goes on to say, and then asks why Reuter's correspondents in China, in South Africa, and in India should attempt to conciliate the powers that be by sending messages which may be palatable to them but are not "hard, cold-drawn, photographic fact." "Controversy and argument," according to the "Morning Leader," "belong to another sphere. Any deviation from this stand point must destroy the confidence which is the reward and measure of a great news agency's usefulness." If the Curzonian legend be dead in India, why, it asks, should such desperate efforts be made, in spite of the new Press Law and Tibet, to keep the life in it here? From what I know of Lord Curzon, I imagine that the want of enthusiasm that marked his leave-taking for his holiday will be one of the experiences of his Viceroyalty which he would wish to bury in oblivion. That the truth should be published broadcast in England will be extremely unpalatable to him.

MR. W. C. BONNERJEE: OUT OF THE FIGHT

I daresay the bad news with which this paragraph is concerned has already reached India. An English proverb (which, no doubt, has its counterpart in every language) says: "Ill news flies apace." Consequently, you may have already heard that India is to lose the immense advantage which would have accrued to her had Mr. Bonnerjee been successful in his candidature for the borough of Walthamstow and had he spent a few years in the House of Commons. The first President of the National Congress, the chief of a small band of energetic Indians—a band in which every part of the Continent was represented—Mr. Bonnerjee is one of the men who have made New India. In the years to come, when the incidents of the past twenty years have attained historic perspective, some measure of Mr. Bonnerjee's real value to his country will be revealed, and his name will, no doubt, live through the ages. In his quiet, forceful way, always to be depended upon, he has proved a vital force in the workings towards newer and greater ends for India—ends which are now plainly manifest. As with every sincere patriot, he has had to pay the price for his sterling devotion to his land and his race. With rulers less absurd than the English, he would have been provided with a seat on the Viceroy's Council, and, as Law Member might—I think, would—have left his mark on the civil and criminal codes of India. But, with all their good qualities, the English have never been imaginatively-intelligent, and so, in India, at least, they have wasted a vast asset of governing material, the employment of which would have produced a better India than that of which Lord Curzon and Mr. Brodrick boast to-day. However, that is the English way: in any country where they hold sway, unless "compelled" to reconsider their point of view, the conviction is that nobody can by any possibility have any brains worth considering; in the earlier days of the Colonies, the only Englishman with any brains was the Englishman born within the four seas. But the Colonists would not stand this long. Or, if there be such favoured mortals in British ruled-countries who really do know anyhing, then, as Sir Charles Elliott said to the writer of this paragraph one bright afternoon at Belvedere in January, 1892, "they"—referring to the Indian people—"know nothing which we have not taught them. They cannot teach us anything." That, I imagine, is a favourite belief with Anglo-Indian officials; one often hears similar expressions from the lips of men who, in their day, have held high office in India. But, to return from these points to Mr. Bonnerjee. As I have said, he has been compelled, to his extreme regret, to relinquish his candidature for Walthamstow. An insidious disease has laid hold of that giant frame of his, and the orders of his medical advisers are peremptory that he should avoid excitement of any kind. That advice, of course, stops the political fight, which is all excitement from start to finish. One painful feature of Mr. Bonnerjee's ailment is that his eyesight is affected, and though he can still carry on some of his correspondence with his own hand, he has to depend upon the eyes of others for all fresh information. It is to be hoped that if he pays due heed to his doctors' counsel health may be regained, and once more his stalwart form and alert intellect do battle for his country. But, for the time being, he is in forced retirement. In that retirement his leisure hours may, and he will, be consciously accompanied with a great gathering of unseen friends, full of sympathy and frequent in their whisperings of hope. For, whether he recognises their presence or not, from many parts of the United Kingdom and from every part of India, kindly and consoling thoughts will go out to him during all his time of quiet waiting. And those thoughts will become embodied in the quiet companionship he will derive from his host of living friends.

THE NEW POLICY FOR A FREE AND SELF-GOVERNED INDIA.

The report in the last issue of "India" of the proceedings at the annual dinner of the London Indian Society was not a full report. Such speeches as those of the Hon. Venkata Row, Mr. J. M. Parekh, and others were not reported. Consequently, the fact does not appear so prominently as it otherwise would have done that, practically, every one who spoke after the new policy of which you have already heard had been suggested associated himself, like the veteran Chairman with what was put forward. So far as I can learn, there is no indisposition in England to move along the lines suggested: indeed, the contrary is the case. Mr. Bonnerjee, in a letter to the speaker who foreshadowed the policy, says:

> "Accept my heartfelt thanks for your splendid speech at the annual dinner of the London Indian Society the other evening. It was read to me last evening from the current no. of the journal "India," and I can assure you that I listened to it with the greatest interest, pleasure, and admiration."

Another Indian reformer, who was not at the dinner, in sending his "congratulations" on 'the admirable and instructive address," as he calls it, delivered at the London Indian Society, remarks:

"I agree with every word of it, except that I do not agree that Lord Curzon is a 'great administrator.'

"Your appeal was well-timed and hit the mark exactly. Query: How to turn it to account? A 'constitutional revolution is the only way to achieve what India needs. If only the weekly journal 'India' could obtain a wide circulation at one penny or one half penny and diffuse knowledge and information among the people of the United Kingdom, and educate them, and let them know the truth—much would be accomplished.

"And why should not the Indian National Congress do a little daring—(for daring is essential in a revolution)—and meet in London and hold a demonstration there? I would willingly subscribe towards the expenditure and so would thousands of others. But, the Congress would need to know exactly what it wants and tabulate its demands, cut and dry and clear. It would cost money, but it would be worth doing, and no British Government could neglect such a warning.

"It is of no use fighting in India (alone) for a constitution. That must be done in England, and visible and tangible pressure used. After the constitution has been wrung from the Government here, the rest would be done in India."

Further, Mr. Donald Smeaton, C.S.I., in a note, harps on the same string, namely, a Congress meeting in London. I make bold to add that the Congress meetings in London should be followed by meetings in every large town in the United Kingdom—the Congress delegates going thither in batches of a dozen, with two good speakers in each party. Mr. Smeaton says: "If you think a London session feasible, I am willing that you should quote me as in favour of this important step." To me it seems that the wise course would be to hold the next Congress session in Bombay—Presidency preferred to a provincial centre. As I have already said:

Concentrate on the one subject of obtaining such self-governing powers as shall enable you to redress your own grievances;

Consider this policy in all its aspects;

Realise how long a time will be required to bring it to success;

Then

During nine months of 1905

Arrange for one meeting (more, if necessary,) in every taluk in every district in the Empire, and see that a subscription list is started, to which every able-bodied citizen should contribute if only one anna. These things done, the Congress in London would speak for the whole Empire of India and would have a war-chest ample for all needs.

This is a course which can be carried out.

LORD KITCHENER TEACHES A LESSON.

Really it would seem that military opinion is wiser in its own particular sphere than is the civil administration in its departments. Lord Kitchener, in his recent Army Order, and English writers, in their comments upon it, teach the civil administration a lesson which should not be ignored. The Commander-in-Chief in India has discovered that although the Indian soldier picks up the details of frill and military training with surprising readiness, yet, confronted with unexpected developments, he becomes "incapable of intelligently meeting unforeseen situations." But Lord Kitchener does not stop when he has merely diagnosed the condition of the troops. Having found an unhealthy condition, he sets to work to devise methods of removing it. Careful, strenuous, and intelligent efforts are to be made to repair what has hitherto been a deficiency in the soldier's education. Nothing is to be lacking in the way of training to give the Indian soldier self-reliance and disciplined intelligence. Confronted with a similar problem, how do the civil authorities act? They declare—though in the declaration they are wrong—that the Indian people are incapable of governing themselves or of working an administration properly: that when Indian-born statesmen are confronted with unexpected situations, they are supposed to become "incapable of intelligently meeting" them. It matters not that such belief is wholly wrong. This is their diagnosis and their rule should be adapted to it. But here

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at once is seen the difference between the military mind and the bureaucratic brain. The soldier discovers that his men are in certain directions inefficient, so he takes steps to educate them out of the defficiency. The bureaucrat maintains that the Indian cannot govern himself, but makes no effort to teach him how to do so. Instead, he enlarges and extends an exotic administrative machine, and endeavours to bring within the reach of the official administration every great work or association in the country. He shows ill-concealed jealousy towards any man who tries to make his own career without seeking the permission or patronage of the authorities: even the traders of his own colour complain bitterly of his intolerance and aloofness. No special education nor any system of carefully developing authority has been devised to train the Indian out of that incapacity for self-government which the Bureaucracy consider him to possess. Judged by the standards of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the conduct of the Lords Paramount of Simla stands condemned. In another direction, too, the Power Civil may learn something from the Power Military. One of the best works of Lord Curzon's administration was the institution of an Imperial Cadet Corps. The reform was small, pitiably small in scope, but admirable in effect. Commenting upon it this week, the "Broad Arrow," a Service paper, points out how good it is that young Chiefs should "be undergoing sound and efficient British military training instead of being allowed as of yore to waste time, intellect, and morals under the unhealthy influence of the zenana." But man, even when he is an Indian Chief, does not live alone for fighting or preparing to fight. He needs the employment of a portion of his time in civil duties and political responsibilities. When the young Chief leaves the saddle for the State Room, he finds the Political Officer who, trained in the methods of bureaucracy will have everything done in the pattern of Simla or not done at all. Where, then, can the young Chief learn Statecraft and intelligent resourcefulness? The Chief, however, is happily situated compared with the educated Indian gentleman. If military exercise prevents the waste of time, intellect, and morals, then to a much greater extent civil responsibility would prevent such wastage; nay, it would do more. For it would save time, train the intellect, and strengthen the moral system. But, where does the Indian gentleman get his opportunity to attain civil responsibility? A few judgeships are his; he can fill the lower positions of the Civil Service; and, among all this number, four or five may receive a nomination to the Supreme Legislative Council. Here his opportunities cease. Above this point a barrier, hitherto impenetrable, bars his way. If he be not of sturdy character and great energy, frotunately, there are many Indian patriots who possess these qualities—he will begin to lose hope and ambition. In any case, his time and intellect will run to waste. Why cannot the civil authorities learn from the military rulers that it is not sufficient to point out a deficiency? Action ought, in their case also, to be immediately taken to remove that deficiency from the individuals who make up the State. As one writer has recently put it: You teach a child to walk by letting him stumble; not by tying him fast to a chair until, if ever, he becomes able to walk alone. Once again it must be solemnly declared that, judged by the standard of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the conduct of the Lords Paramount of Simla stands condemned.

No news has been received in Simla about the movements or the further doings of the Somali Mullah, but should he again assume the offensive, Brigadier-General Swayne ought to be able to deal with him, that Officer having under him two Infantry Regiments and the King's African Rifles, besides Mounted Infantry, local levies, and other details.

A Dheri Shadan, (Rawalpindi) Correspondent writes:—On the night of the 23rd March last a formidable gang of dacoits entered the house of a goldsmith, named Saiden, in the village of Dheri Shadan, District Rawalpindi, and brutally assaulted him and his daughter causing them thereby grievous hurts. The ironsafe was broken open and gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 1,500 were carried away. Shaikh Muhammad Hussian, Deputy Inspector of Police, who is a young man of energetic habits, had to investigate the case and with great devotion and hard labour was successful in finding out a clue to the perpetrators of this daring dacoity. A large portion of the stolen property was recovered and he also captured 7 or 8 of the number. They were put on trial, 4 were transported for life, and the case of the rest is yet pending. The labours of such a painstaking and honest Deputy Inspector deserve reward and encouragement at the hands of the authorities.

A correspondent writes to The "Times of India" as follows:—Allow me to draw the attention of the authorities concerned, through the medium of your paper, to the humane and heroic conduct of Mr. R. O. Kelly, a European Officer in the Customs Preventive Service, who was instrumental in saving the life of a Bania woman from drowning on Friday, the 24th ultimo, at Stone Bunder. It appears that the woman was bathing on one of the steps leading down from the pier to the water when in consequence of the sea running high, a wave washed her off her legs and carried her out fully 15 feet from shore. Mr. Kelly, the Customs Officer, on duty at the Bunder, hearing of the catastrophe, came up to the spot, threw off his clothes, and jumped into the water. A few seconds later the drowning woman rose to the surface of the water but sank again for the fourth time. The courageous officer, regardless of the danger attendant upon his act, which only he of about 30 spectators dared to perform dived after the woman and took hold of her by the hair. It took fully five minutes before Mr. Kelly could bring the unfortunate woman to the steps of the pier, the tide and current running strong against him. On "terra firma" artificial respiration was resorted to by the rescuer and some others, the woman being unconscious and after a most trying 20 minutes she returned to consciousness. I sincerely trust that the gallant Officer will profit both departmentally as well as otherwise by his courageous act, and that his case will be represented to the Royal Humane Society for the award of their medal, which he has right royally earned.

Calcutta and Motussil.

Opium Sale.—At the Government Opium sale on Monday 2,000 chests each of Behar and Benares opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,688 per chest, the sale realising Rs. 67,53,000.

Survey of India.—The Camp Office of the Survey of India will close at Simla on the 16th instant. Colonel Longe, R. E., Surveyor General, will then make a short tour before returning to Calcutta. He will visit Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, and Naini Tal.

F. A. Examination.—Kanailal Datta, of Bangabasi College, whose name appeared in the Gazette of the 25th May among the candidates for the recent F.A. Examination who had passed in the third division, is hereby declared to have passed in the second division.

Assam Vital Statistics.—The total births were 13,210 of which 6,893 were males and 6,319 females; and the total deaths were 9,522 of which 5,183 were males and 4,339 females. The ratio per 1,000 of the population per annum being 29-81 in the case of births and 21.49 in that of deaths.

Viceroy's Council.—A good deal of speculating is going on as to the changes likely to take place among Ordinary Members of the Viceroy's Council under the new Council Bill now pending before Parliament. It is also currently reported that Sir Denzil Ibbetson will go Home on leave, but no officiating announcements are yet forthcoming.

Transfer of Mauzas.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the following transfer of mauzas situated in thanas Monghyr and Khargpur in the district of Monghyr:—Aleenugur Arazi or Kumurduha from Monghyr to Jamalpur, Burdail Miser or Paharpur Arazi from Monghyr to Khargpur, Noorpoor Chowki and Noorpoir Arazi from Khargpur to Monghyr.

Medical Department.—Babus Dhiraj Mohan Sen, Nani Lal Pan, and Gopal Chandra Mitra, passed students of the Medical College, Calcutta, admitted into the service of Government as Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 10th, 11th and 20th May last respectively.—Captain C. A. Lane, I.M.S., Officiating First Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

Railway Prosecution.—Writes our Hoogly correspondent:—Mr. G. N. Cox, Travelling Ticket Inspector of E. I. R. has charged one S. N. Chuckerbutty, Telegraph signaller of the Khanyan Station under Sec. 112 of the Railway Act and 417 (cheating) of the Indian Penal Code for the alleged travelling with a time expired second half of the return ticket. The case is fixed before Mr. G. N. Deb, Joint Magistrate of Hooghly.

Weather and Crops in Bengal.—Rainfall during the week ending the 4th July, 1904, was general and in some places moderately heavy. More rain is needed in parts of Burdwan, Shahabad, Darbhanga and Purnea. Prospects of "aus," jute and other standing crops generally good. The plantation of winter rice in progress. Cattle disease reported from 17 districts. Fodder and water generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 13 districts, has fallen in six, and is stationary in the remainder.

Revenue Department.—Mr. G. A. Levett-Yeats, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, now officiating as Factory Superintendent, Ghazipur, is appointed to be Factory Superintendent, sub. pro tem., with effect from the 1st May 1904. Maulvi Syed Ali Hassan, Deputy Collector, is appointed to discharge the functions of a Collector, in the district of Gaya. Babu Hera Lal Sen, Deputy Collector, Alipore, is appointed as an Assistant Superintendent of Survey for that portion of the Suburbs of Calcutta, which is known as the added area of the Calcutta Municipality and which has been amalgamated for municipal purposes with the town of Calcutta.

A Peculiar Order.—Mr. Heard, Sub-Divisional officer of the Kishengunge Sub-division of Purnea, who was long a Sub-Divisional officer in the Sonthal Perganas seems to be intent on applying the Sonthal methods of administration in the Regulation District to which he has been transferred. He has lately ordered that no Mukhtear would be allowed to appear in any case without special permission from him being obtained beforehand for which a petition must be filed. In a case which occurred after the issue of this order, he would not allow more than one Mukhtear to appear for a party. Mr. Heard's interpretation of the law is certainly strange and we beg to draw the attenion of the authorities to the matter.—"Behar News."

Weather and Crops in Assam.—The following is a report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 28th June 1904. Weather hot with occasional rain in all districts; more rain wanted in Upper Assam. Ploughing for, and sowing of, late rice, reaping of early rice, and plucking and manufacture of tea in progress. Planting of sugarcane still continue in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. Prospects of tea, sugarcane, and cotton fair. Jute and early rice damaged in Goalpara by heavy rain. Prospects of early rice generally fair in other districts. Cattle disease prevalent in five districts. Prices of common rice—Silchar 17, Sylhet and Dhubri 16, Gauhati, Tezpur, and Sibsagar 14, and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 13, seers per rupee.

Civil Medical Department.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Satish Chandra Ghosh is appointed, with effect from the 9th May 1904, to act as Assistant Apothecary, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Military Assistant Surgeon C. A. R. Haegert. Third grade Assistant Surgeon Satish Chandra Ghosh did supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, from the 1st April to the 8th May 1904, both days inclusive. In continuation of Civil Medical Department Notification No. 69ID., dated the 9th May 1904, it is published for general information that the following fourth-year students passed the final examination for Hospital Assistant in the Second Division from the Temple Medical School, and are qualified in medico-legal work:—Chaitannya Prokash Ghosh, and Jotindra Nath Sen.

The Chief Justice of Bhopal.—One of the Patna Barristers, Mr. Mahomed Sulaiman, has been appointed Chief Justice of Bhopal. We hope with Moulvi Nassiruddin as Prime Minister and Mr. Sulaiman as Chief Justice Bhopal will prove to be a model Native State.

Crocodiles in the Padma.—A Paranpur (Malda) correspondent writes in a vernacular contemporary that since a month there have come two dreadful crocodiles, one black and the other yellow, in the portion of the river down their village. Recently they have killed two women. They even roam about on either banks of the river. He prays that the authorities should look to this early.

Centenarians.—A Tangail correspondent writes in a vernacular mohamedan contemporary: It is indeed a pleasure to note that by the grace of God there are still persons who have lived far more than the prescribed age limit of this iron age. Fuljan Bewa of Krishnapur is now in her 149th year and there is every possibility of her still living a year or two to come. Another Mohamedan, Asalat Mondal of Garadoba, has lost his wife at his 137th year and intends to marry again.

Registration Department.—Maulvi Abdul Hakim, Rural Sub-Registrar of Kotchandpur, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Galachipa; Babu Hemanta Kumar Das, Joint, Sub-Registrar of Pirojpur, at Kowkhali is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Bhandaria; Babu Durga Kanta Ray Chaudhuri, Joint Sub-Registrar of Barisal at Rahamatpur, is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Pirojpur at Kowkhali; Maulvi Abdul Azi[illegible] is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar Barisal at Rahamatpur. Babu Pras[illegible]na Kumar Sil, Rural Sub-Registrar of Arambagh, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Narail; Maulvi Syed Bash[illegible]t Kareem Ahmad, Rural Sub-Registrar of Sitamarhi, is appointed to be Rural Sub-[illegible]gistrar of Arambagh; Babu N[illegible]mad, Rural Sub-Registrar of J[illegible]nted to be Rural Sub-Registra[illegible]khauri Dhanindra Narain, [illegible]r of Husainabad, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Jamui; Shaikh Aminuddin is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Husainabad.

Punitive Police.—The Lieutenant-Governor declares that the conduct of the inhabitants of the villages of Sarki, Pipardih and Pachadomar, within the jurisdiction of the Husainabad police-station, in the district of Palamau, and of village Parcha, within the jurisdiction of the Sasaram police-station, in the district of Shahabad, has rendered it expedient to increase the number of the police force by the appointment of additional forces to be quartered, at the cost of the inhabitants of the aforesaid villages, at Pipardih, Pachadomar and Parcha. This proclamation shall remain in force for a period of one year from this date. In accordance with a proclamation No. 4254J., dated the 21st November 1903, additional police were appointed for a period of six months, in the mauza of Elenga, police-station Kalihati, in the district of Mymensingh. The Lieutenant-Governor now declares that that proclamation shall remain in force, and that the additional police appointed thereunder shall remain quartered in the aforesaid mauza for a further period of six months with effect from the 29th June 1904.

A Drastic Sentence.—The "Citizen" of Dibrugarh gives the following sample of criminal justice that obtains in the court of now famous Mr. Clifford, the Extra Assistant Commissioner: On the night of Tuesday last at about 10 p. m. one Bhadai Muchi, a young man of 20 or so living at Tinkunia Bazar found his way into the drawing room of Dr. Carrol apparently under the influence of liquor. The Civil Surgeon was absent from the Bungalow and Mrs. Caroll was in another room. The bearer on duty had gone out for some time and on coming back he went into the drawing room to shut the doors. He however, found the accused standing in a corner. On being questioned by the bearer as to his business there, the accused said nothing but attempted to run away. He smelt liquor and it appears he tumbled into the ditch as he sought to cross the ga[illegible] sued by the bearer. He was then [illegible] and handed over to the police. The c[illegible] in which the man was found suggested possibly he got into the bungalow under the influence of liquor, and the accused said that he remembered nothing. The Magistrate convicted the accused under section 456 and sentenced him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment with 3 months' solitary confinement.

Wife Murder At Iona.—Some time ago on the 19th February last the village of Iona was startled by the news of an atrocious murder perpetrated by one Golam Rohoman Mondal, a young Mohamedan of the locality, of his girl wife. The Police tried their best to arrest him but the alleged murderer concealed himself in a house of one of his relatives at Gobardangha and thus eluded the vigilance of the Police. On the early morning of Sunday last Golam while coming towards the Bhangore Thanna to surrender himself and to make a clean breast of the whole matter was arrested by the Head Constable. When he was brought to the Thanna he fell down at the feet of Babu B. G. Bhattacherjee, the Sub-Inspector in charge of the Thanna and related every thing in connection with the murder interrupted with bitter lamentations and heavy sobs. He said that on the alleged day of occurrence when he came back to his house from 'mela' he saw some body coming out of the room of his wife. He did not say anything to her but was all along planning in his mind how could he chastise her for infidelity. The wife who did not suspect anything cooked the evening meal as usual and asked him to take his food but he refused to eat his meal on the plea of illness and while the girl was asleep he gave her two fatal blows with a sharp tapper's "dao" on her neck and thereby almost severed her head from her body. Then he ran away with the "dao" in his hand and was under the belief that he was pursued by the spirit of his dead wife painfully crying behind him. He also said that her spirit used to visit him every night with gashing wounds besmeared with blood till at last the hallucination became a reality to him. He could not endure the sight any longer and therefore he was coming to surrender himself and make a clean breast of the matter as he thought that by so doing he would be able to get rid of the grim spectre. The Police officer at once took him to the house of Babu Amulya Charan Addy, an Honorary Magistrate of Alipore who recorded his confession. He was placed on Monday on his trial before Syed Mohamed Khan Bahodoor, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. The trial is proceeding.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, July 3.

Reuter wires m Tokio that Admiral Togo reports that a Russian guardship resembling a battleship was torpedoed and sunk, and a Russian torpedo boat destroyer also sunk at the entrance of Port Arthur harbour on Monday night.

The Vladivostock squadron has eluded Admiral Kumimura's fleet.

Reuter wires from Chifu that refugees report that after the land fighting on the 26th ultimo, the wounded were arriving at Port Arthur by hundreds. The refugees via Pigeon Bay say that hundreds of wounded were also passing there indicating a simultaneus advance on the west coast. The besiegers are receiving strong reinforcements.

According to a belated report from Admiral Togo Monday's attack on the guardship was accompanied by a fierce fight between the torpedo boats in which the forts participated. The Japanese lost 31 killed.

The escape of the Vladivostock squadron was due to darkness and fog. Admiral Kami[illegible]a at nightfall neared the squadron at a [illegible]stance of five miles between Ikishima and Tsushima. The Russians shelled the pursuing torpedo boats and suddenly extinguished their lights and disappeared in the darkness.

London, July 4th.

Earl Percy, in the Commons said the H.M. S. "Espiegle" has been ordered to Niuchwang.

London, July 5.

A Standard telegram from Tientsin says that since the 27th ultimo, when the Russian guardship was sunk, the Japanese main squadron has been lending men at Dalny preparatory to a final attack on Port Arthur, and that probably things will be brought to a final issue in the next few days.

The post to St. Petersburg has arrived from Mukden in seventeen days. The Railway is working splendidly and the Trans-Baikal section is carrying an average of eight trains daily.

Kuropatkin on the 17th ultimo had no fewer than 120,000 men of all arms, but a steady increase makes his situation at Liaoyang and Haicheng quite secure.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Gyantse, July 3rd.

I was present to-day at the Durbar, of which the announcement has already been wired, at which were Colonel Younghusband, Messrs. White and Wilson of the Chinese Consular Service, and Mr. O'Connor, Secretary of the Commission. The Military included General Macdonald and Staff, Colonel Brander, Commanding the Mission Post at Mindgue, and Staff Officer. The Tibetan delegates were Ta Lama and Tungschenpa, the [illegible]and Secretary, also the Bhutan re[illegible]ive, Tongsa-Penlop, and retinues. [illegible]bar opened at 11-30; the delegates [illegible] the usual honours. Mr. O'Connor [illegible] interpreter.

[illegible]l Younghusband then made a long [illegible]he purport of which is the following. [illegible]d he was anxious to meet the delegates, as the Tongsa-Penlop informed him they had been sent from Lhassa for the purpose of negociating. A year ago he arrived at Khambajong for the purpose of negociating, and coming for no other object. He made a speech there, setting forth the views of the Indian Government, but the Tibetans refused to listen or to report to Lhassa. He came to Khambajong to negociate a treaty in place of the [illegible]aty which Tibet had repudiated and which had been completed by the Chinese Amban on the conclusion of the war, which had been provoked by their invasion of British territory. Britain had lived in perfect peace with Tibet for one and-a-half century, but in 1886 the Tibetans invaded Sikkim, and we had to fight. At the end of the war a treaty was concluded by the Amban. This treaty Tibet broke. Mr. White, on several occasions, had endeavoured to make them observe it, till they finally repudiated it openly. It was for the purpose of making a new treaty with Tibet and China that he and Mr. White came to Kambajong a year ago. The Viceroy was informed that both the Chinse Amban and the representative to the Dalai Lama would come to negociate. We waited three months, but Tibet refused to negociate, and the British Government was further informed that the Tibetans were collecting troops. The Viceroy thereupon summoned Colonel Younghusband to Simla to report, and subsequently ordered him to proceed to Gyantse with sufficient troops for protection. Colonel Younghusband went to Garu to see the Tibetan representatives, to discuss in an informal manner and continued to explain the situation and endeavoured to persuade them to meet us in a reasonable manner. We purposely went without a large force to show we wished a peaceful settlement. The Tibetans would not listen and refused to report to Lhassa, and when two months later General Macdonald arrived with troops, the Tibetans were foolish enough to offer opposition at Garu. General Macdonald showed the greatest forbearance in ordering the soldiers not to fire till the last moment, and not until the Tibetans fired, and then orders were given to our troops to fire. Notwithstanding this, Colonel Younghusband again wrote to Amban that he was there for the purpose and was ready to negociate a peaceful settlement at Gyantse. He waited a month, but instead of a negociation there was an armed attack on the Mission Post by the enemy firing through the loopholes. "Personally," said Colonel Younghusband, "I should have wished for nothing but war after this treacherous attack, but the Viceroy had greater patience and instructed me to write a letter, giving Tibet till the 25th of June. I then wrote two letters, one to the Amban and the other to the Dalai Lama, and sent them to the Commander of the fort. The letters were returned, and that night another attack was made on the British Camp. No negociators arrived on the 25th, but on the 26th we heard that negociators were on the way. This was reported to His Majesty the Emperor who said that, if they were men of position, sincerely anxious to negociate, I was to give them a few days more grace. We have everything here ready to go on to Lhassa. General Macdonald has a force of guns and boats to cross the rivers, and he is perfectly prepared to go on to Lhassa to-morrow. While his army is ready to go to Lhassa, another army is collecting at Chumbi and takes its place at Gyantise, and a third army in India is ready to advance to Chumbi. What I want to know is whether the Tibetans want us to go on to Lhassa, or whether both the Grand Secretary and the Ta Lama were authorised to negociate."

They had no other credentials, but were authorised by word of mouth.

Colonel Younghusband, They repudiated the settlement made by the Amban at the conclusion of the last campaign. Is this also to be repudiated?

The Ta Lama said he was asked to come to Gyantse to discuss the matter fully with the Tongsa-Penlop, and the matter could not be hurried. If the treaty were ultimately approved at Lhassa, certainly it would be kept.

Colonel Younghusband: Are the delegates prepared to say that, after the treaty has been approved, it will be observed?

The Ta Lama: If the treaty is signed by Tibet, most certainly it will be kept.

These delegates have full power and are ready to make a settlement. If they are ready, so am I; if not, we go on to Lhassa.

The Grand Secretary acted as spokesman in replying. He said that the Tibetan Government orders are not to negociate with the British unless they returned from Khambajong. The Tibetans were ready to negotiate at Yatung. Subsequently the Tibetans went to Chumbi and Phari, keeping very few frontier guards, as they considered a small force was likely to provoke a collision. At Tuna the Depon and the troops had strict orders not to provoke a quarrel and to endeavour to negociate. At Guru the same instructions were issued, but the British fired the first shot. The British then came to Gyantse and occupied the Jong, and this Post and Parla. The Government had sent letters to the Tibetan leaders at Gyantse, but they had replied that they considered the Chinese authorities the proper channel of communication with the British, and sent back the letters. The Tibetans then heard the Tongsa-Penlop. Then the Secretary explained that the delay in their arrival by the 25th was unavoidable. They desired to talk the matters over with the Tongsa-Penlop. They were not certain whether Yutok Shap was coming, but he stated he would come to-day.

Colonel Younghusband here interposed: 'I do not wish to go over the past, but I desire to state that none of the delegates here were present at the fight at Guru, but I was, and I state distinctly that the first assault was made by the Tibetans. What I am concerned with now is the future. Have these delegates proper credentials and power to negociate?

The Grand Secretary replied that, in the Dalai Lama's letter to the Tongsa-Penlop it was stated.

The Tibetan delegates not having arrived at 11-30 p.m., our time fixed for the Durbar being noon, Colonel Younghusband closed the Durbar.

When the Tibetan peace delegates subsequently arrived Colonel Younghusband received them four at an audience, when Colonel Younghusband announced that, before any negociations could take place, the British Government insisted upon the evacuation of Gyantse Jong by noon the day after to-morrow. Further, that all Tibetan troops be withdrawn beyond Karolo Jong a and Dongtse, the Ta Lama being allowed to retain a sufficient personal guard at Gyantse, provided they lived outside the Jong. Colonel Younghusband further informed the delegates that he was ready to discuss the settlements at any time, but that the Jong must be evacuated in any case within the time limit.

It was then agreed that the delegates should talk matters over with the Tongsa-Penlop and have another audience to-morrow at noon.

The Durbar then closed.—"I. D. News."

Gyantse, July 3.

The Tibetan peace delegates were to have met Colonel Younghusband at noon. Guards of honour were drawn up. General Macdonald and staff, Political officers, and Tongsa Penlop with a full retinue assembled in full durbar. After waiting for half an hour, and seeing no signs of the delegates Colonel Younghusband directed the durbar to be closed.

Gyantse, July 3.

Colonel Younghusband after all received the delegates in audience this afternoon. The subject debated was the evacuating of the Jong. The delegates were informed that the Jong must be evacuated before noon on Tuesday. They replied that they would consider the matter.

Gyantse, July 5.

Hostilities have recommenced. At noon to-day we fired a signal gun indicating that the armistice was over. An hour later four shells were thrown into the Jong. The maxim also fired some rounds, but the Tibetans did not reply. The peace delegates did not visit Colonel Younghusband yesterday, but interviewed Tongsa Penlop. It appears they told him that none can dare take upon himself to give the order for the evacuation of the Jong, for fear of decapitation hereafter by order of the Dalai Lama. Meanwhile the Jong garrison have taken advantage of the armistice and still further strengthened their defences. What we gather is that they will be willing to resume negotiations after the Jong is captured.—"Englishman."

Gyantse, July 5.

The Delegates have refused to come to the Mission or evacuate the Jong. The bombardment has therefore commenced. A force of infantry has moved out to the north. The attitude of the enemy is truculent, and severe fighting is expected.—"I. D. News."

Gyantse, July 5.

(Later.)

There was a demonstration in force this afternoon against the Paldhor Monastery of all arms, the guns doing good work with shrapnel and a Mounted Infantry reconnaissance in the valleys north of the Monastery. The enemy replied by a dropping fire at an ineffectual range. This opposition, backed by authority from Lhassa, means that the enemy is determined on strenuous resistance.

The Tsichen Monastery and town is a mass of flames.

The taking of Gyantse Jong will probably involve extended operations.—"I. D. News."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta Gazette.—July 6.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Babu Lalit Chandra Guha, M.A., is appointed to be Probationary Deputy Collector.

Mr. H. M. Shelverton is appointed substantively pro tempore to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the eighth grade, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Patna district.

Mr. E. B. H. Panton, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Saran, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. R. H. Coxe.

Mr. H. Holmwood, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Patna, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge, Shahabad, during the portion of the ensuing Civil Court vacation from the 8th to the 24th October 1904, both days inclusive. He is authorised, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases, during the absence, on vacation leave, of Mr. H. R. H. Coxe. Mr. Holmwood is also authorised, under section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to sit at Patna and at Shahabad for the disposal of cases arising in either of the two districts.

Mr. C. W. E. Pittar, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Gaya, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge, Shahabad, during the portion of the ensuing Civil Court vacation from the 25th October to the 9th November 1904, both days inclusive. He is authorised, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases during the absence, on vacation leave, of Mr. H. R. H. Coxe.

Maulvi Syed Abdool Malek, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darbhanga, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Rangpur district.

Babu Sarat Chandra Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rangpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Bogra district.

Mr. A. H. W. Bentinck, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sitamarhi, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. V. Levinge.

Mr. F. A. Sachse, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahi, is appointed to have charge of the Sitamarhi subdivision of the Muzaffarpur district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. H. W. Bentinck.

Maulvi Mahamad Fazaloollah, Special Sub-Registrar, Monghyr, is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar, Patna.

Maulvi Shah Mahammad Yakub, Special Sub-Registrar of Arrah is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Monghyr.

Maulvi Nisar Ali, Special Sub-Registrar, Motihari, is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Arrah.

Maulvi Muhammad Amir, Rural Sub-Registrar and Mutation Registrar, Hajipur, is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Motihari.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Campbell, I.M.S. Officiating Civil Surgeon, Dacca, is appointed to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Superintendent of the Central Jail of that district.

Mr. G. A. Davis, Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Superintendent of the Central Jail, Alipore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. M. S. Emerson.

LEAVE.

Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, District and Sessions Judge Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th July 1904.

In modification of the order, dated the 23rd June 1904, Mr. A. J. Ollenbach, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as Tahsildar of the Khondmals subdivision of the district of Angul, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd June 1904.

Mr. W. A'C. Beadon, Superintendent, Central Jail, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. M. S. Emerson, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Alipore, is allowed furlough for three months, under article 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

POWERS.

Maulvi Mahomed Habibar Rahman, Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act I of 1894, in that district.

Babu Sasi Mohun Talukdar, Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act I of 1894, in that district.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

Maulvi Syed Aulad Hossain is appointed to be an Hony. Mag. of the Sadar Independent Bench at Dacca.

The gentlemen named below are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Faridpur:—

Babu Narendra Deb Roy, Babu Deno Bondhu Gupta.

Mr. Andrew P. Peters is re-appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at Dantan in the district of Midnapore.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation on tendered by Babu Haro Kumar Sarkar of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Rajshahi.

Maulvi Syed Aulad Hossen who has been appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench at Dacca, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, and is empowered, under section 357 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act V. of 1898, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The gentlemen named below, who have been appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sadar Independent Bench, in the district of Faridpur, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third calss:—

Babu Narendra Deb Roy, Babu Deno Bondhu Gupta.

Mr. Andrew P. Peters, who has been re-appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at Dantan, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for the disposal of cases under the Lodging-House Act, IV (B.C.) of 1871, as amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1879 and Act I (B. C.) of 1884 and under the Bye-laws sanctioned by Government for the regulation of the lodging-houses at Dantan. He is also empowered to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The Lt.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Jagat Bandhu Das of his appointment as an Hony. Magt. at Comilla, in the District of Tippera.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Hem Chandra Ray Chowdhury of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Manikganj Independent Bench.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Under the authority vested in him by section 357, sub-section (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Maulvi Syed Mohammed Yakub, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Hazaribagh, to take down evidence in criminl cases in the English language.

Babu Dasarathi Datta, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Narayanganj subdivision of the Dacca district, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Maulvi Saiyad Tajammul Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is transferred temporarily to the Khondmals subdivision of the district of Angul.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Abinash Chandra Chuckerbutty, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Pirojpur, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Akhoy Kumar Bose.

Mr. Nut Behary Chatterjee, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as an Additional Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Ulubaria and Serampore, but to be on deputation to Uluberia, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kumudini Kant Roy.

Babu Nagendra Nath Mukerjee, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Jangipur, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Satish Chandra Basu.

Babu Chandra Sekhar Sen, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Iswarganj, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Amrita Lal Palit.

LEAVE.

Babu Probha Chandra Singha, Munsif of Bhanga, is allowed leave for one month, viz., nine days under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the same Regulations.

Babu Upendra Nath Datta, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Kendrapara, is allowed leave for one day, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 27th May 1904.

Babu Madan Mohan Saha, Munsif of Kishorganj, is allowed leave for one month, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. Khaja Taqui Jan, Munsif of Motihari, is allowed leave for fourteen days, viz., privilege leave for one day under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, and extraordinary leave for the remaining period under article 339 of the same Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Babu Trailakya Nath Som, Munsif of Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for twenty-seven days under article 272 of the Civil Service Regulations, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the same Regulations, with effect from the 21st May 1904.

Babu Satish Chandra Basu, Munsif of Jangipur, is allowed leave for one month, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Akhoy Kumar Bose, Munsif of Pirojpur, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Amulya Chandra Ghose, Munsif of Purulia, is allowed leave for five days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Babu Kumudini Kant Roy, Additional Munsif of Uluberia and Serampore, is allowed leave for two months, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Nagendra Nath Mitra, Munsif of Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Babu Amrita Lal Palit, Munsif of Iswarganj, is allowed leave for one month, viz., five days under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the sme Regulations.

Babu Ashutosh Ghose, Munsif of Barisal, is allowed leave for six days, viz., three days under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the same Regulations.

Babu Ganendra Mohan Das, Munsif of Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Ganendra Mohan Dass, Munsif of Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for three months and five days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th May 1904, in supersession of the leave already granted to him.

Babu Sidheswar Chuckerbutty, Munsif of Manikganj, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. H. M. Shelverton, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Under the authority vested in him by section 357,' sub-section (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898 the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Bhikari Charan Das, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Magisrate, Khudra, Puri, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to empower Babu Prasanna Kumar Karfarmah, a Magistrate of the first class in the district of Khulna, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under the sub-section.

Babu Braja Durlab Hazra, Deputy Magistrate, Sonthal Parganas, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE AT DARJEELING.

Darjeeling, July 2.

Emperor versus Elliott and Thomas, came on for hearing this morning before the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling. Mr. Walsh, Assistant Political Officer, attached to the Thibet Mission, deposed that the telegram in question was false and he would have known of it if true, and that Mr. Henry Newman, correspondent of the "Englishman," was then in Chumbi, from sometime before the date of the telegram and up to the end of march last. He is now in Gyantse. Mr. Walsh further said that he knew Mr. Newman's hand-writing and the telegram in question was not written by him. He also stated that Mr. Newman was not only Reuter's agent but also of other Indian papers and that when a telegram was sent to several papers only one telegram was given and repeated to others as desired. Mr. Walsh was press censor but not at the date of the telegram. He further stated that it would be difficult to get Mr. Newman to come and he could only come if an escort were arranged and it would take at least a month.

The Government pleader then applied for summons to issue on the witnesses, Superintendent Elles, Inspector Ahmed, Mr. Picketts, Mr. Rose of Thacker Spink and Co., Mr. Herbert Daniel Fernandez and Babu Hem Chunder Bhattacharjee, booking clerk, Sealdah and the case was postponed to the 15th instant.

Mr. Edwards appearing for the defence pointed out that any further postponements would mean much expense and inconvenience to his clients. The Court thereupon said that he would [illegible] about D'Cruz today after lunch.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Garrett, convicted Berthon [illegible] at 3 p.m. to-day of the offence under section 29 Telegraph Act and sentenced him to six weeks' simple imprisonment and doing so passed the following judgment:—

"In this case the accused has pleaded guilty to a charge under section 29 Act XIII of 1885 of having transmitted by telegraph from Darjeeling on the 26th January last, a message which he knew to be false and fabricated. The message ran as follows:—

"Colonel Younghusband, has received a message asking him to retire in order to avoid coming into collision with a Russian force, which, it is stated, is advancing with mountain batteries and crossed the Tibetan (sic) frontier accompanied by the Grand Lama and Tibetan Officers. Obliged to ride in, returning to-morrow.'

This message was addressed to the "Englishman" of Calcutta headed as coming from Mr. Newman from Darjeeling and signed A. Newman (the name of the correspondent of the "Englishman" is Henry Newman). It has been proved by the evidence for the prosecution that the message was false and fabricated. The accused admits that he gave a false account of the manner in which he obtained it, and that he took every precaution to prevent his being traced. It is quite clear, therefore, that he must have known that the message was false and fabricated. The accused in his confession has given a full account of the circumstances under which he despatched the message. It is unnecessary for the purpose of this case to consider this confession in detail. The mere fact that he paid for his ticket with a Rs. 100 note, which, it is obvious, could never have been his own property, shows that the part which he took was that of an agent and not of a principal. Taking this fact into consideration, and also the fact that he almost certainly did not realise the serious nature of the offence, and that he has already spent 19 or 20 days under detention, I think that I should be justified in passing a lenient sentence, and sentence him to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment.

A CHINSURA SENSATION.

Hooghly, July 4.

A case of a sensational nature has cropped up here and is pending in the court of Mr. S. K. Ghose, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate. The Monduls belong to a well-known and aristocratic family of Chinsura. The late Babu Paddolochun Mondul left four surviving sons, namely, Brindaban, Woomesh, Romesh and Sarat. The first two are now dead. Babu Brindaban Chunder left two surviving sons—Birendra and Hemendra. The share of Brindaban Babu to the estate was held jointly by his two sons. Birendra died lately at Chinsura in Joista last. The case for the prosecution was that on the day following the death of Birendra, Hemendra wrongfully restrained his brother's widow, in order as alleged, to secure a box containing documents and letters. It was alleged that the widow was not allowed to come out of the house and words had to be sent to Sarat Babu and Romesh Babu. They interfered but failed to settle the matter amicably. On an application being made to the Magistrate, the latter made over the matter to the police for inquiry and report.

The police submitted an A. Form under Section 341 I. P. C. The complainant has been examined at the residence of Babu Woomesh Chunder Mondul and further examination will be made on the 8th instant. The Court Sub-Inspector with Babus Khirode Krishna Biswas and Troylockho Nath Ganguly appeared for the prosecution and Babu Bishnu Pado Chatterjee defended the accused. The pleader for the defence, who is a friend of the family, has undertaken to see to the settlement of the matter and the Court has expressed a desire that it ought to be so settled.

An amusing incident occurred at the outset. The Court Sub-Inspector Baboo Bhobesh Ch. Das pointed out a circular to the Assistant Magistrate and prayed permission to search the body of the accused to cause the accused to take off his shoes. The Magistrate was of opinion that there was no help in the matter as there was the circular. The pleader for the defence Bishnu Babu emphatically and vehemently protested against the procedure asserting that this procedure if any was never observed to his knowledge during the last 23 years. The Court Sub-Inspector Bhobesh Baboo cited one or two instances. The Court was of opinion that the accused would be allowed to put on his shoes for the day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Dobbs and Major Wanliss, after a short stay at Kabul, will come on to India direct, via Jellalabad and the Khyber.

The judicial inquiry into the series of allegations brought against Mr. A. C. McLeish, Executive Engineer, Kottaiyam, opened at Kottaiyam on Tuesday last, before Mr. A. W. L. Vernede, District Magistrate of Alleppey.

We learn that the sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Head Assistant Magistrate of Palghat on one T. A. Sundara Aiyar, for attempting to commit cheating by false personation and committing forgery for the purpose of cheating in connection with the recent Matriculation Examination, has been appealed against. We further learn, that under the orders of the District Judge at Calicut to whom the appeal has been preferred, the accused has been enlarged on bail.—"Hindu."

In an appeal case from the Police Court of Jaffna argued before the Acting Chief Justice by Mr. Dornhorst says "The Times of Ceylon" of the 29th June, a curious mode of inflicting punishment came to light during the argument by Mr. Dornhorst. The case was one of assault and the magistrate, Mr. Freeman, found one of the witnesses, a Tamil man, guilty of perjury. The witness was fined Rs. 50 and made to go out of the Court into the crowd assembled outside, and shout out several times "I have been fined Rs. 50 for giving false evidence." The man really ought to have been dressed in a long white robe with a lighted candle in his hand.

On the 27th June in a place named Chickmangala, four miles to the West of Kadur, a strange death occurred. An elderly man of 40 years went to bed in the best of health but in the morning was found a corpse. The occurrence caused a little commotion in the place and it was surmised death was due to snake bite and somebody said he saw one on the previous evening in the house. But when the Police and the Doctor came and held a post mortem examination, it was discovered that the man went to bed while chewing betel leaves and while lying down in that condition it entered into his wind pipe and suffocated him to death. A verdict was returned accordingly.

A special train left the Bangalore Railway Station the other day, conveying a part of the 15th Mule Corps proceeding to Thibet. The train consisted of over 30 vehicles, and carried about 200 mules, 4 ponies, 20 Army Transport carts, and nearly 100 men, under the command of Sub-Conductor J. E. Cooper, Sub-Divisional Commander of No. 15 Mule Corps. The men seemed to be in good spirits and cheered as the train moved off. There were some officers on the platform to see them off, among whom were noticed Brigadier-General Nixon, Major Roe, R.A.A.G., Major Jackson, Chief Supply and Transport Officer, and Capt. Harrington, District Transport Officer. It is understood the journey will occupy nearly eleven days by rail before they get to the base of operations. The other portion of the 15th Mule Corps at Secundrabad is expected to join this lot at Calcutta. It is probable that they will be away for only three or four months.

During the past two days a marked change has occured in the weather over Western India. A small storm which was hanging about the north of the Bay all last week suddenly moved westward right across the head of the Peninsula with the result that the Arabian Sea monsoon current increased in force, and gave rainfalls of from five to eight inches in twenty-four hours along the West Coast, some heavy falls to the Deccan and the west of the Central Provinces, and moderate showers in Gujarat. At the same time the movement of the storm has permitted the passage of moist easterly winds from the Bay into Northern India, so that though no heavy rain has yet been received there the weather has become cloudy, and showers have fallen in Upper India, with a decidedly monsoonish appearance even as far west as Simla, where rain fell steadily on Monday night. There was a heavy shower at Allahabad on Tuesday morning, with the promise of more rain to follow.

In concluding their Report on the iron ores in the Jubbulpur District, Central Provinces, Mr. P. Martin, Past President, Iron and Steel Institute, and Professor H. Louis, Professor of Mining and Lecturer on Metallurgy, state that "While the district contains considerable quantities of ferruginous materials, it is nowhere concentrated into a workable ore deposit showing the essential characters of steadiness and persistence which are indispensable in a deposit that is to form the basis of an important industry. . . There is no evident and assured supply, such as we consider ought to be secured beyond possibility of doubt before we should be justified in recommending the vast expenditure that large iron works must necessarily entail. . . We have, therefore, come reluctantly to the conclusion that the iron resources of this district, considerable though they may in a sense be held to be, are not such as would warrant the erection of iron and steel works with any prospect of commercial success."

The following is from the Report of the working of the Lahore Branch of the S. P. C. A. from the 9th March, 1903, to the 31st March 1904:—During the period under review 744 persons were warned and 488 prosecuted; the animals in the latter cases being inspected by the Magistrate and conviction followed in each case. Two horses and eight donkeys were sent to the Veterinary Infirmary during the year, of which both horses and two donkeys were shot. There were no convictions for "phuka" during the year. It cannot be said that any great betterment in the condition of the animals has taken place since the establishment of the Society, but some little good has resulted; particularly to the donkeys employed in carrying earth-building material, etc., in and about the city. Few cases of cruelty have been found amongst the hackney carriage animals, though their condition in all classes of vehicle leaves much to be desired there, however, our Agent does not interfere unless something tangible as gall, lameness, etc., can be shown—mere weakness and want of nourishment, though perhaps obvious enough, being difficut of proof.

High Court.—July 5.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(*Before Justices Pratt and Handley.*)

THE BALASORE SENSATION.

The rule obtained on behalf of Shamananda Das Paharaj came on for hearing to-day.

Mr. Jackson with Babu Prokash Chundra Mittra appeared in support of the rule. Mr. Douglas White appeared to show cause.

Mr. Douglas White intimated that he could not oppose the rule. What he wanted to do was to read the lengthy explanation submitted by the Magistrate, to their Lordships. In the explanation the Magistrate submitted the following: . . . . . in the present case an attempt has been made to prejudice the Hon'ble High Court by accusations of personal animus on my part against the accused and reference has been made somewhat irrelevantly to other proceedings against the same accused which are not connected with the present case in the slightest. I may at once dispose of this matter by saying that there is no foundation in fact for this charge of animus. . . . . I was obliged to take action to prevent a breach of the peace and to remove the cause of frequent disputes. A District Magistrate has no object in prosecuting such persons as the petitioner unless they break the law. It is impossible for a District Magistrate to have any "arricre pensee" in such a matter. Such charges indeed hardly merit serious consideration.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment:—"We have perused the Magistrate's lengthy explanation. The Deputy Legal Remembrancer intimates that he can not oppose the rule. We have already held that the order under Sec. 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the conviction under Sec. 188 of the Indian Penal Code are bad in law. No summons ought to have issued on the petitioner and to prosecute him now for disobedience is, we think, both improper and injudicious. We make the rule absolute and quash the proceedings."

TWO CHOWKIDARS IN DIFFICULTY.

WHETHER MURDER OR SUICIDE.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal moved for the admission of an appeal on behalf of Bhikeri Shetti and Donai Naik, who had been convicted under section 302 of the Indinn Penal Code by the Sessions Judge of Cuttack, disagreeing with the verdict of the assessors, and sentenced to transportation for life.

The appellants were chowkidars living in a village named Bajrakhot, which lies ten miles to the south of a Police Outpost called Krishnaprosad, Kripa Sahu was an inhabitant of Ram Lunka, a village four miles to the south of Bjrakhot. Three miles to the south of Ram Lunka is a village called Paigi and one mile further to the south is the temple of Oleswar. On Wednesday the 15th October 1902 when the priest on duty left the temple at sunset, he observed nothing unusual, when he returned on the 16th he found a dead body—subsequently identified as the body of Kripa Sahu—hanging from one of the branches of a tree, which stand before the temple door. An information to this effect was given to the police. The body was sent for post mortem examination and several injuries were found on the body. The Hospital Assistant reported that the death was the result of the injuries and that that was not a case of suicide. Thereafter it appeared that on the night of the 13th October 1902 the appellants, with one Mohan Mahanti half a mile south-east of Bajrakhot. There the other three persons lay in wait under a tree and the two chowkidars went away. Hearing the shouts of the appellants those three persons ran up and found Kripa Sahu in their hands. Next day the appellants took their prisoners to the Krishnaprosad Outpost and there it was arranged with the Head Constable in charge, one Luchman Singh that on a payment of Rs. 30 Kripa should be released. Kripa then left the Outpost in company with the chowkidars. They spent the night together in Kripa's house and after some fruitless attempt they left the village together. They were seen by some witnesses. Kripa then came to a shop and after receiving from the shop-keeper some "pan" leaves started off with the appellants. Thereafter Kripa was not seen alive. On these facts the appellants were placed on their trial before the Sessions Judge of Cuttack. The trial was held with the aid of Assessors, who were of opinion that the case was of suicide by hanging. But the learned Sessions Judge could not attach any importance to their view. He convicted them under section 302 I.P.C. and sentenced each of them to transportation for life.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

With reference to the matter in which the wife of a Mysore officer was said to have been molested by a European passenger between Katpadi and Jollarpet, on Sunday night last, we understand that the European while reaching his compartment which was close to the female carriage accidentally mistook the compartment in which the lady was seated and soon withdrew when he found his mistake. The lady became frightened at the entrace of a European and cried out.

The Government of India have decided not to modify the prohibition against the employment of the Indian army reservists in the police. There is however no objection to the employment in the Police Department of Indian soldiers who, on taking their discharge from the colours, have not entered the Reserve, and it is open to Inspectors-General of Police to address commanding officers direct, with a view to securing the services of such men. There is also no objection to reservists enlisting in the police provided that before doing so they take their discharge from the Reserve. Reservists now in the police will not be discharged, either from the Reserve or the police, as the provisions of paragraph 20, Regulations for the Indian Army Reserve, are not retrospective in effect.

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INDIAN NOTES.

RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

It is reported that on the night of Saturday last between Katpadi and Jollarpet, a Brahmin lady travelling in a reserved ladies' compartment, wife of a high officer in Mysore Service, was molested by a European passenger. His name and address has been obtained and it seems probable that legal action will be taken. So says the "Mysore Standard."

A SCENE AT THE MOORE MARKET.

Tuesday evening two Privates, one of the Warwicks and the other of the Middlesex Regiment, paid a visit to the Moore Market (Madras) and called for two glasses of Ice cream from one of the Retail shops in the Market. As they were partaking of the same one of the soldiers besmeared the head of the attender with the ice-cream. This led to an altercation when the attender, a lad, received a couple of blows and kicks, and on the Proprietor interfering he was struck on the head with a chair and he bled profusely. A large crowd assembled when the soldiers took to their heels. As one of the soldiers had to proceed to Poonamallee the same evening both of their names were taken with a view to summonses being issued against them. The other soldier left at once for the Fort.—"Hindu."

LORD CURZON AND THE TIBET WAR.

If Reuter has not been as unjust to Lord Curzon as the correspondent of the Allahabad paper, it would appear that our late Viceroy is still possessed with the notion that Russian machinations were primarily responsible for the war in Tibet. If he has any influence in the Cabinet the advance to Lhassa will not be averted by the negotiations now pending between Colonel Younghusband and the representatives of the Dalai Lama: but we trust that the cautious policy of Lord Lansdowne, who probably knows more about the business than his Conservative friends, will overrule Lord Curzon and put an end to an unnecessary, inglorious, and expensive campaign, which, from a military point of view, is a bungle, and from a humanitarium point of view, a crime.—"I. D. News."

A JURYMAN'S COMPLAINT.

A correspondent writes to the Bombay "Times" under date, June 30:—"Surely the authorities of the High Court might adopt some means of letting jurors know when they are actually required. The Sessions opened on Tuesday last. A special jury, of which I have the honour to be one, was empannelled. We were allowed to depart with instructions to return the following morning at 11 a.m. We returned that day, and after a toilsome climb to the Sessions Court, found that another case, which was being proceeded with, was not concluded. We were instructed to depart and to return to-day at 11 a.m. We returned this morning and departed again with instructions to return next Monday! This shows a great lack of consideration for busy men who have to leave their work at a most inconvenient hour, frequently at pecuniary loss also, and who are kept dancing attendance at the High Court when a simple notice in the daily papers would obviate this annoyance. It must be perfectly well known to the authorities when a case which is being tried is likely to be concluded."

GOVT. SCHOLARSHIP IN ENGLAND.

The Government Scholarship tenable in England by Indians was this year placed at the disposal of the Madras Government. The latter, in turn, placed it at the disposal of the University. The Vice-Chancellor selected Mr. Tyagarajan. M.A., for the same. This young man is a Hindu Brahmin of about 20 years of age. He was born in a village of the Kistna district, but his parents are natives of the Tanjore district. He was educated at the Presidency College from where he passed the B.A., as well as the M. A., Degree Examinations. He appeared in Mathematics for these two examinations and passed in the first class in both. His father is Mr. K. Arunachella Sastriar, Delta Superintendent in the Godaveri district. The Scholar intends joining the University of Cambridge with the object of studying for the Mathematical Tripos and he also intends to undergo a course of study for the open competition for the Indian Civil Service and to keep terms at one of the Inns of Court. Mr. Tyagarajan having signified his willingness to abide by the rules laid down by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Government Scholars, the Government of Madras have approved of his selection.

EXILE AFGHAN SARDARS.

The small band of Faithful retainers who followed the fortunes of the exciled members of Sher Ali's family in India is gradually growing finer in its already slender proportions. The late Amir, in his declining years, allowed all who would swear allegiance to him to return to Afghanistan, though he did not restore the lands and property which the Sardars had forfeited when they fled in 1880. His Highness Habibullah Khan is following a similar line of policy, as he knows that the Sher Ali faction in the country has ceased to exist. The latest personage of importance to accept his overtures is the Luinaib, son of the Sherghassi Sherdil Khan, a Sardar of great influence at Kabul before the war of 1878. The Luinaib has been one of the most loyal and trusted adherents of Ayub Khan since the latter came to India, and his defection—if such it can be called—will be greatly felt by his master. He takes with him three brothers and a number of refugees, who will form a "kafila" at Peshawar for the march to Kabul. Home sickness is probably at the back of this affair, for all Afghans have a strong patriotic feeling no matter how long they may live in exile.

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

A SECRETARIAT SERGEANT IN TROUBLE.

At the Madras Police Court, Thomas Samuel Savill, Sergeant, Government Secretariat Office, Madras, was charged with the theft of a grinding stone valued at Rs. 5 the property of a carpenter named Thandavaraya Asary. On the 30th ultimo complainant was working in the Government Secretariat and found his grinding stone missing. He at once reported the matter to the Police who recovered the property from the house of the accused in New Town. After examination of the prosecution witnesses His Worship adjourned the case to enable the accused to employ a lawyer to defend him. In the meanwhile accused was directed to be released on bail on a personal recognizance of Rs. 25 and one surety in a similar sum.

ALLEGED POLICE EXTORTION.

Mr. F. A. Dene, Deputy Commissnooer of Police Madras it is said, now engaged in investigating a case of Police extortion. It would appear that a Police Constable named Ramasawmy Raju was entrusted with a Subpoena to serve on some of the witnesses on behlf of the accused in a case of criminal breach of trust. The Constable being unable to find out one of the witnesses gave the subpoena to the party concerned in the case, authorising him to serve the same on the witness. When this man went to the house of the witness, to serve the subpoena Constable Bangaru attached to A Division who has residing in the same house threatened the party to prosecute him for representing a public servant. Thereupon a demand was made to pay Rs. 15 to the Constable, and this was refused by the party. Constable Bangaru then reported this matter to his superior officers who put themselves in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

There is nothing very striking in the Surgeon-General's Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1903, except perhaps some slight retrenchment in the scale of diet to the inmates for which no reason has been given. On the 1st January 1903, 574 lunatics remained under treatment in the three Asylums, and 170, including 13 readmissions, were made during the year, making a total of 744 against 736 during the previous year. The percentage death-rate on average strength is in the Madras Asylum 7-78, in the Calicut, 5-66 and the Vizagapatam 3-92; and the total mortality 6.9, is the lowest since 1888. As regards criminal lunatics, there were 144 confined at the commencement of the year; and 37 more of this class were admitted, making a total of 181. It is pleasing to note that there were no epidemics prevalent and that there has been a fall in mortality from other causes. The total cost per head on all charges calculated on the daily average strength of all asylums was Rs. 15-11-0 against Rs. 152-9-2 during the previous year.

CHARGES AGAINST A PLEADER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Modi charged Mr. B. Sheshagiri Rao, a pleader of Hyderabad, with cheating in respect of Rs. 17,000. Complainant in his cross-examination said:—He first knew the accused in last January. Subedar introduced the accused to him. At that time witness had no ready money, nor was he anxious to obtain ready money. He did not frequently lend money. He had financed one or two cases at Madras. He never handed to the accused any papers or securities for the purpose of raising a loan. There was a litigation between witness and judgment debtor at Indore about the press there. It was not true that he had frequent disputes with the judge at Indore and that the latter had threatened to commit him for contempt. It was also not true that he was afraid to go to Indore on that account and he had, therefore, engaged the services of the accused. Witness sent the accused to Indore, because he had to stay in Bombay in connection with a suit in the High Court. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ASIA VS. EUROPE.

The "Spectator" in the course of a recent article on the war observed with equal appropriateness and truth that it would be a mistake to consider Asiatics inferior to Europeans in the matter of courage. This indeed required no modern instances to establish, for history abounds in cases of devotion and unselfishness on the part of Asiatics both male and female. Any notion of European superiority has arisen less in the individual sphere than in that of aggregate military operations, and the reason of this again must be sought in the distinction between two kinds of discipline. There is what may be called the discipline of the lash: men have often been forced to encounter the discomforts and dangers of war by systematic coercion, most men preferring the chance of having their bodies maimed by shot or shell to the certainty of having their backs torn by a cat-o-nine-tails. There is also the quality which may be regarded as real discipline which arises from some high ideal constantly held before the soldier, and making him trust to the officers in front of him and the comrades by his side. The latter may be termed moral discipline: and the two sorts are contrasted in many a scene of military life, from the encounters between the Greeks and the ancient Persians to those betwen the French and Germans last century. Fortunately for the Japanese they seem to possess both sorts of discipline, for while their armies are organised and led on the most approved principles of scientific warfare, they are also inspired by a strong patriotism and mutual trust. We may therefore feel assured that whether regarded as Asiatics or not, their courage and conduct will remain unchallenged.—"Pioneer."

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NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE STATE OF THINGS IN PORT ARTHUR.

A Shanghai telegram, dated June 22nd, states: An American correspondent, named Fuller, recently went to Port Arthur in a junk. He was arrested by the Russians, blind-folded, confined for three days, and then sent to Chifu. Japanese spies who were caught where he landed were all shot. Many Japanese prisoners in Port Arthur, including two officers from the sunken blockading ships, are declared to be insane. Provisions are being smuggled in. Mr. Fuller thinks that the fortress can resist any Japanese attack. The wireless installation at Wei-hai-wei has been dismantled owing to the Japanese refusal to permit the "Times'" steamer "Haimun" to enter the war zone.

The captain of the steamer "Fawan" reports mines in the track of steamers from Shanghai to Newchwang.

PORT ARTHUR'S FATE HANGING IN THE BALANCE.

The following from St. Petersburg appeared in the "Echo de Paris": "Alexeieff and Kuropatkin having asked the Tsar to settle the dispute between them, the Tsar summoned a Council of War, at which General Sakharoff, Admiral Avelane, and M. de Plehve, Ministers, respectively, of War, Marine, and the Interior, were present.

"The Council lasted several hours, and it is understood that, in view of the arguments of the naval men, emphasising the necessity of keeping Port Arthur as a base, which was all the more essential as the Baltic fleet would be unable to go to the Far East if Port Arthur disappeared, and also [illegible] of fear of the disastrous effect the [illegible] of the fortress would have upo[illegible] conjunction with the Chinese agi[illegible] the diminution of Russia's presti[illegible]patkin was advised to try t[illegible]rthur, providing that he acted [illegible] utmost caution."

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

THE JAPANESE AND THE DRILL-BOOKS.

The "Broad Arrow," the ablest of the English service papers, writes as follows on the earlier Japanese victories:—

It is an established fact that in the attack on the Russian positions on the Yalu and in the battle at Kinchau the Japanese put into practice chapter and verse everything that has been written in drill-books and treatises on tactics published by ourselves and other European Powers for many years past. There is, in the first instance, the well-planned reconnaissance of the enemy's positions in order to discover his numbers and dispositions and locate his weak points, and if possible to find out the probable strength of his artillery and the obstacles in the way of an attacking force. So far all this has been beautiful theory to us, and the fatuous attempts of our Generals at peace manoeuvres have, as a rule, been a mere travesty of battle-training and what would happen in real warfare. The Japanese however carried out to the letter all the detained measures advocated by our theorists of war, and in regard to the Russian artillery, they not only located the site of most of the guns by cunningly drawing their fire, but actually estimated the calibre of the ordnance by an examination of the fragments of shell. Secondly, comes the artillery duel between the hostile forces. Here again the Japanese proved that they were more than a match for the Russians. Thirdly, is the preparation for the infantry attack. At this phase also the Japanese made things especially warm in the Russian trenches at the points selected for the attack. Fourthly, there is the launching of the infantry to the attack supported at every step by the guns. Again the procedure of the Japanese left nothing to be desired. Fifthly, in our "Combined Training, 1902," it is stated that just before the actual assault the artillery must pour in the most rapid fire on the points selected, which are to be carried "cost what it may," and at this critical moment "strong reinforcements are thrown in, and as they reach the firing-line carry it with them, and pressing forward with the utmost vigour and resolution, regardless of losses, rush the position." The Japanese did all this and rushed the Nanshan position time after time until at the ninth attempt they drove out the Russians at the point of the bayonet. They certainly stuck to their purpose "regardless of losses," and achieved their object supported by the fire of the warships in Kinchau Bay on the Russian left, as by this time the Japanese batteries had well-nigh exhausted their ammunition.

Even to the requisite strength for their attacking force, the Japanese procedure fits in exactly with the numbers laid down by ourselves and other European nations. In our drill-books it has been stated for years that when the defenders hold a very strong position, and are supported by an efficient artillery fire, the attackers should be in the proportion of four to one in order to dislodge the enemy. We find that at Kinchau the Russians had about 20,000 men, guns of every description, and obstacles of the most modern type placed in the way of the attackers' advance. On the other hand the three divisions and the reserve brigades of the Japanese force mustered some 75,000 men, so even in respect of nnmbers they had gauged the situation to a nicety. Surely then it must be admitted that our allies have almost attained their apotheosis as regards strategy, tactics, battle-training and unsurpassed bravery. Yet their last world-renowned achievement was effected at the comparatively small loss of 3,500 casualties, or five per cent of the force engaged. In our "Combined Tactics" however we are told that when a battalion arrives at decisive range in an attack, i.e., 600 yards from the enemy's position, it may allow for having had twenty-five per cent. of casualties on the way. Sir William Butler spoke truly before the Commission on the Auxiliary Forces when he said that Colenso, and some other battles in South Africa, were lost by constant rehearsal at Aldershot. At Colenso the commander broke off the fight after a loss of seven per cent., and the efforts of our regimental officers and men were stultified by the timorous procedure of the General in command, who feared the "butcher's bill," although the attack should have been pushed on, as our drill-book tells us, "regardless of losses."

The well-informed writer who is compiling a weekly narrative of the war for the same journal writes regarding the Kinchau fight:—On the 21st May the position was reconnoitred, the position of the enemy determined, his guns noted, and the 'locale' of the wire entanglements and mines at the foot of the hill found out. This is exactly what we did not either do at Magersfontein or Colenso.

Nothing can exceed the gallantry which the Japanese showed in the several attacks at Kinchau. The Russian resistance was stubborn. The Russians had all the advantages of nature assisted by art, for they were in a country where are no less than nine of the permanent works of the Dalny defence scheme mounting guns 7 and 8-in. at least whilst the Japanese could only bring their field artillery into play. Their losses were, of course, very heavy, amounting to some 3,000 or 4,000, but they succeeded at last in gaining the strongest point barring the way to the investment of Port Arthur. After concentrating their fire on the Russian batteries they did not wait—as we did, alas! in South Africa—until the foe had regained confidence, but at once pushed on the infantry attack in wave after wave. Repeatedly checked by the deadly fire of the Russian infantry and artillery, but nobly supported by their ships, which silenced many of the enemy's guns, the gallant Nippons finally reformed and stormed the crest of Nanshan. Some 400 dead Russians were found in the trenches which they had so stubbornly defended. The Japanese have done more than the French were able to do at La Moskowa or Borodino; they have driven the Russians from their intrenchments. They avoided our deplorable error at the Redan of attacking in small numbers, "because if you don't succeed you don't lose much," a principle which Sir John Jones, R.E., condemned as the most vicious that ever disgraced our Army. They thoroughly well reconnoitred the position and strength of the enemy. They took care not to have had guides, like those who led Hart's gallant Irish to a useless death at Colenso. In a word, they have acted not only like brave men but as clear, capable, thinking soldiers.

The "Kreuz Zeitung," commenting on the Japanese attack on Kinchau, maintains that the German theory of the possibility of frontal attacks has been demonstrated by the Japanese. The journal compares the Japanese attacks with those of the British against the Boers, and observes that frontal attacks were discredited because the British failed owing to poor leadership, the splitting up of their forces, inadequate preparation by artillery fire, and inaccurate shooting. Finally the cause of the British failures is attributed to inadequate methods of attack and want of dash. The Japanese, concludes the "Kreuz Zeitung," have shown that a fortified position can be carried if the assailants have the will to do it.

HIGH-ANGLE FIRE AT PORT ARTHUR.

A SIMPLE EXPLANATION OF THE [illegible]THOD OF ATTACK.

Fifty years ago the Japanese "siege train" consisted of bows and arrows; to-day they are besieging the strongest fortress in the East with artillery more modern and complicated than that possessed by any Western Power. With the independence of an island-born people, they have not relied entirely on Western nations for models, and so far as artillery is concerned they have taken what was good in the West, improved on it, and eschewed what is bad.

There is not a branch in the science of gunnery in which they have not excelled, and consequently it is of little matter to them that Port Arthur is practically surrounded by hills. They are adepts at high-angle fire. But to explain. The missile from a rifle or field gun at long ranges describes a semi-circular movement. This is necessary to counteract the laws of gravity, and when the missile is half-way towards its mark it is, for all practical purposes, at its highest distance from the ground. When the object aimed at or its near vicinity is in sight no difficulty is presented. The sights of the gun can be aligned on the mark, but when steep hills intervene it is then that high-angle fire, as it is called, is resorted to. The capacity of a field gun for high-angle fire is limited, for from the construction of a gun firing, say, a 15-pound shell the breech cannot be depressed more than to allow the muzzle to be titled fifteen degrees. With the howitzer it is different. But more of that hereafter. The ordinary method with a rifle or field gun of searching the reverse slope of a hill, or, in other words, striking an enemy out of sight behind a hill, is to take advantage of the parabolic movement of the missile by a skilful use of the sights of the gun.

For example, the enemy is concealed behind a hill. The first thing done is to determine the distance of some prominent part of the hill, say the peak. The exact distance is obtained in a few minutes by a range-finder, and the gun is aimed at the top. In ordinary circumstances the top would be struck by the missile, but before firing the sights are adjusted to the estimated distance, and the shell passing over the top sweeps the reverse slope. This method, however, is unsatisfactory, for, unless the gunner be advised by signal or wireless telegraphy by some one at a distance able to see the effect of the shot, he may be merely wasting ammunition. To be effective a gunner of the field artillery must see the object aimed at.

With the howitzer it is different. A howitzer is not a field gun, and a field gun is not a howitzer. The muzzle of the latter can be elevated to 70 degrees with ease, and, further, the siege gunner does not require to see the object aimed at. As a matter of fact, the scientific siege gunner does not in the least wish to see what he is aiming at, for the howitzer drops its shell on the further side, and spreads havoc around.

The siege gunner [illegible] greatest sang-froid gets his ho[illegible] pit, makes his preparations, loads [illegible] many shots, calculates the distance [illegible] ces.

Then he reckons up [illegible] second or two, shifts the gun round ever[illegible] little to make allowance for the shell dropping about 100 yards to the right or left of the former shot, and fires again. With their smokeless cordite, these howitzers give no indication of their position, and continue to belch out their death-dealing missiles.

No human being can live within a radius of a hundred yards where a howitzer shell drops. The heaviest shells used by the Japanese are about 120lb. in weight, and contain a bursting charge of terrible strength.

Our illustration of a 6-in. howitzer gives a good idea of the flight of the shells, the best gunner being the one who can make them drop almost perpendicularly on the top of the enemy.

The body of the howitzer is short and a field gun long in comparison with their weight of metal. The large howitzers weigh about 30cwt. each. They throw shells at a range of six miles, and when at that distance appear to be firing almost straight up in the air.

The howitzer and field guns of the Japanese have not been "made in Germany." They have been manufactured by the Japanese themselves at their great Osaka arsenal. The field gun is that invented by Colonel Arisaka. It throws an 8.8 pound belted copper shell, and it is another tribute to the genius of the Japanese that the full particulars of this gun are not definitely known. The crushing fire delivered by it at the Yalu and Kinchau proves it to be a most effective weapon, and it has done a great service in silencing the dogmatic theories of arm-chair critics that infantry frontal attacks are impossible in modern warfare. Backed up by the Arisaka gun, the Japanese infantry have done nothing else.

As regards foreign-made machine guns, the Japanese have two batteries, one armed with six Maxims and the other with six Gatlings. These guns accompany the infantry, and the present war will decide which of the two kinds is to be retained.

There are thirteen artillery regiments in the Japanese army. Each comprises nine batteries, each battery having an effective strength of five officers, ten non-commissioned officers, 112 men, and sixty horses (thirty-seven for the mountain battery, thirty of which are draught animals).

The Japanese rely on the field on their quickfiring Arisaka gun, for they have no heavy field artillery. The officers of all classes are recruited at the special military school; those of the artillery afterwards passing through the school of applied artillery and engineering. Before entering the special military school, the candidates admitted to a year's service in a regiment as simple soldiers; then they pursue the school course for two years, and afterwards spend six months in the regiment before being made officers.

The artillery establishments are: (1) The two powder mills of Itabushi, thirty miles from Tokio, and Iwahana, in the province of Kozanke, seventy-two miles to the north of Tokio; (2) the arsenal of Tokio, which comprises a manufactory of arms, a cartridge works, a repair shop, and a pyrotechnic laboratory; (3) the arsenal of Osaka, which comprises a gun foundry, a manufactory of gun carriages, a projectile foundry, and a pyrotechnic laboratory; (4) the arsenal of Taipe, in the island of Formosa, to the west of Kilanny.

In bringing up their siege train the Japanese have had to overcome enormous difficulties. Considering that each siege battery has, in addition to its howitzers, huge battering guns of large calibre, and that each gun weighs from 35cwt. to 40cwt., it will be easily understood that some time must have elapsed before they were placed in position.

The total quantity of cotton exported from Rangoon during May amounted to 6,342cwt., valued at Rs. 1,73,774, as against 586cwt., and Rs. 1,05,057, respectively, during May 1903. A comparison of the returns for the two months shows that the shipments to foreign ports out of India this year, Rs. 95,784 in value, is about 33 per cent more than last year, while the value of the exports to British ports in other Presidencies, Rs. 77,990, is almost double the figure of May, 1903. Akyab exported Rs. 3,083 worth of cotton during May as against Rs. 4,849 in May last year.

Janakiammal, a Brahmin widow living in Mylapore, charged Bhashyam Iyengar, a ex-Police Constable of the Mylapore Division, Madras, with theft of a pair of bangles valued at Rs. 38 from her grand-child, aged about eight months. The complainant stated that the accused came to her house and was playing with her grandchild. After some time, the accused left and the bangles were missed. Complainant suspecting the accused reported the matter to the Police who recovered the property. His Worship found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

At the instance of Cundasami Achari, a contractor in the employ of Thakurdass and Co., jewellers, on the Mount Road, Madras the Police of the D. Division charged Manikkam with theft of a silver bowl and a silver cigarette case, valued at Rs. 60, on the 13th ultimo. The accused, who was about seven years ago working under the complainant, called at the jewellers' and informed them that he had been authorised by the complainant to remove the articles in question. The shop assistants, however, declined to comply with his request, and while they were attending on their customers the accused walked away with the property. The matter was at once reported to the Police, who recovered the articles from the accused three days later. The accused admitted the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He also pleaded guilty to another charge of theft, on the same date, of a ear-ornament valued at Rs. 9, belonging to Doraswamy Achari, a goldsmith living in Triplicane and was sentenced to undergo three months' further rigorous imprisonment.

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THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOUR.
AT RAJSHAYE.

In reply to the addresses of the Rajshaye Association, the Municipality and District Board and the Mahomedan Association, His Honor said:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the addresses which you have presented to me containing as they do a cordial welcome to myself and to my wife on the occasion of this our first visit to Rampur Boalia, and also a statement of your views as to the principal necessities of the town and district. I have had opportunities of discussing these views with the leaders of the community yesterday (Saturday) both when they visited me singly and also in deputations. I proceed without further introduction to take up the points discussed in the addresses. Before doing so, however, I should like to begin by congratulating Babu Bhuban Mohun Moitra, Chairman of the Municipality, on the recognition of his good work by the Government of India as indicated in the award to him by His Excellency the Viceroy of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal. It must be a satisfaction to all those who have the pleasure of co-operating with him that the services which he has rendered in connection with Municipal administration have been recognised in this manner.

In the third paragraph of the joint address of the Municipality and District Board reference is made to the very important question of water supply for the city of Rampur Boalia, a question which is manifestly beset with many difficulties. I have ascertained that in 1901 Sir John Woodburn promised that he would assist you towards carrying out any practicable scheme of water supply which you might be able to submit to him. A scheme was submitted; but it was found to be impracticable. Mr. Silk, the Sanitary Engineer, then offered to come down and assist in devising a scheme, provided that the Municipal Committee desired him to do so and were ready to pay the usual fees for his services. No reply has been given to his offer. I fancy that you will admit that the fact that no practical advance has yet been made in this matter must be, to some extent at least, attributed to the remissness of the Municipal Committee. At the same time I recognize that the people are deeply interested in this matter, and do really desire to have a suitable water supply. I shall, therefore, direct the Sanitary Engineer to visit Rampur Boalia as soon as possible, and do what he can to assist you in devising a reasonable scheme; and in view of the efforts you have already made, and are prepared to make, in the matter, I shall sanction the remission of the usual fees. If you can, in consultation with him, devise a practicable scheme. I shall be willing to fulfil Sir John Woodburn's promise of giving you reasonable financial assistance.

You bring to my notice, in the third paragraph of the same address, the isolated position of Rampur Boalia, and the desirability of its being connected with the outside world. There is no doubt that the present position of Rampur Boalia in regard to its connection with the outside world is very much to be regretted, and that your anxiety for connection with the railway is both genuine and well founded. The effect of your isolation is that local trade is decaying; and your regret at this is deserving of sympathy, and ought to call forth the efforts of Government to assist you. I am afraid, however, that nothing definite can be done to assist you, until the question of the site of the proposed bridge across the Ganges is settled. There has, of late, been considerable progress made in connection with this question. A detailed investigation has been made of the various possible sites; and the results have been embodied in a report drawn up by Mr. Spring, who has made definite proposals for the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Mr. Spring's report is a confidential document, and is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. When the final decision has been made public, the question of connecting Rampur Boalia with the railway will be considered. When that is possible, something, I trust, will be done to advance the cause you have advocated, but until then I fear we have only patiently to wait. As to your alternative proposal to metal the road from Rampur Boalia to Godagari, it is impossible to give an answer at present. In the first place, the cost of constructing the road is not all that has to be considered. The cost of maintenance has also to be carefully ascertained, and the funds provided. In the second place, the proposal is an alternative one. It would probably be wasteful expenditure if the railway were constructed. We must therefore await decision about the railway.

In the fourth paragraph of the same address, you express a desire that the Divisional Agricultural Farm, which you understand is to be established for the Rajshahi Division, should be located at Rampur Boalia. You base this request mainly on what has been done in the establishment of the Diamond Jubilee Industrial School, and also on the offer of 200 bighas of land for the farm made by the Rajshahi Association. The Diamond Jubilee Industrial School was founded in January, 1898, through the aid of the funds raised for commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. The school is now under the management of the District Board, who make a grant of Rs. 100 a month towards its maintenance. A grant is also made by the Agricultural Department. The people themselves have taken great interest in the work of the school, especially in connection with sericulture. The question of developing the school in the directions of agriculture and technical instruction has also been under consideration. Mr. Heaton inspected the school, and reported on the possibility of such development. On the strength of the recommendations he made, the Director of Public Instruction was addressed long ago. The recommendation then made was that Government should grant Rs. 80 a month for the pay of a Superintendent, in order to give effect to a scheme for opening artisan classes in the Technical School in the manner recommended by Mr. Heaton. Mr. Pedler's opinion on this recommendation reached me on the 23rd ultimo; and orders have been issued sanctioning the proposal. I desire that all possible help should be given in this matter; for when we find the people of any locality so deeply interested as you appear to be in agriculture and technical education, the co-operation of Government ought to be as prompt and effective as possible. Another question which I think demands consideration is the curriculum of the sericulture side of the school. This question is not raised in your address; but it is one to which I would direct your attention. It is under careful consideration of my friend Mr. Maddox, who will advise you, and, after consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, will submit proposals to me for the development of the school.

As to the question of locating the Divisional Farm at Rampur Boalia, I do not think that there can be very much doubt that it would be of great advantage to have an experimental educational and demonstration farm at the head-quarters of this district. Whether it is called a Divisional or a District Farm matters little. I am very glad to accept the gift of land offered by the Rajshahi Association and to promise that as soon as we have suitable agency to place in charge of the farm we shall have a farm established here. The association offered a choice of two sites. Mr. Maddox has examined them carefully; and I have discussed them with leading members of the association. We have chosen the site near the Jail as more central nearer to the sericultural school, and more suitable for a demonstration farm. In connection with this farm an agricultural class will undoubtedly be opened. But we shall probably have to wait until we can get duly qualified Teachers and Farm Superintendents from Pusa.

It may be convenient to go on to discuss what the Rajshahi Association say regarding their efforts to improve the primitive methods of weaving by the production of the fly shuttle. They say that these efforts have failed for want of a permanent teacher. Proposals have recently been made by this Government to the Government of India in regard to technical education. These proposals include a scheme for the improvement of the art of weaving. If these proposals are approved, the scheme will include Rampur Boalia as one of the outlying centres, where a permanent teacher will be appointed under the supervision of an expert Inspector.

In paragraph 5 of the Municipal and District Board address, you state that the expenditure on medical relief is so large as to curtail the necessary expenditure on road communications and water supply; and you ask that the Government should pay the salaries of the Assistant Surgeons of Rampur Boalia and Nowgong dispensaries. In this connection I wish to say that the charge has been brought against this Government of having diverted the Road Cess to matters (such as education and medical charges) for which it was not originally intended. I am having this question carefully examined; and, although I cannot yet give accurate figures for the whole Province, I am able to say that the position of the Rajshahi District Board is one of the few districts in which there has been really any diversion of Road Cess receipts; but, curiously enough this diversion has not been made under the orders of Government, as you seem to suppose, but in clear contravention of these orders. I should like also to say that by the grants which it has given, the Government has sought as far as possible to prevent the increased expenditure on schools and medical institutions from interfering with the development of communications. Let me illustrate this by taking the figures under the following four heads for the last year.

Heads	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Pounds	13,137	978
Ferries	14,195	nil
Education	8,997	35,962
Medical	1,636	9,806
Contribution of provincial to local funds	3,163	
Total	Rs. 41,128	Rs. 46,746

The District Board has therefore been spending under these heads a little over Rs. 5,600 more than its income. But, on the other hand, out of the annual grant of 5 lakhs which has recently been made for communications the District Board has received in the last three years Rs. 46,500 which gives an annual average of Rs. 15,500, showing a net grant to the Board over and above the excess expenditure of Rs. 10,000. This is enough to indicate that the Government has been inclined, when it was possible to deal liberally with the District Board in this matter. At the same time, it does seem to me that the history of the case shows that the contracts made with the District Boards of the Province have been for the most disappointing, inasmuch as the heads of revenue handed over to the District Boards have proved less elastic than was anticipated. They have not developed to the same extent as the measures for the advancement of education and for medical relief on which it was intended that they should be expended. The result is that it has been necessary for the Government to make the large grants for communications to which I have already referred, besides certain grants for education. It was impossible to make these grants permanently under the old system of provincial contracts, because we could not saddle the Government of India with heavy recurring expenditure. But now that our provincial contract is placed on a more satisfactory and permanent basis, it will be our duty, as soon as possible, to revise the contracts with the District Boards, and endeavour to put them also on a more satisfactory basis. I cannot do this immediately at the beginning of our new contract; but I shall do so as soon as I can.

Now coming to the special relief for which you ask, I would say that the request which you make that the Government should bear the full cost of the Rampur Boalia Assistant Surgeon does not seem to me to have any connection with the district finance. It is entirely a Municipal matter. I am not persuaded that the Municipality is really unable to bear the cost, if its finances were properly administered. It seems to me that it will be easy without any undue burden on the people, to increase the Municipal income. I cannot say definitely that this is so; but I am led to this opinion by mere fact that the Government and the District Board paid last year as their tax on houses and lands Rs. 3,549, as compared with only Rs. 12,521 paid as personal tax by all the other ratepayers together. The situation must be carefully examined by the Commissioner in consultation with the Municipal Committee, before I can entertain any proposal to transfer any burden connected with the local hospital from the Muicipality to the provincial revenues. As to the Nowgong dispensary, I find that local subscriptions are liberal. On that account, I am prepared to pay from the provincial revenues in this case one-half of the cost of the Assistant Surgeon. That is to say instead of paying as I now do Rs. 516 a year, I shall pay Rs. 1,188. I think that this is fair, because, on the one hand, Nowgong is the head-quarters of a sub-division, and on the other hand the public are paying an annual subscription practically equal to the grant which I propose to make from provincial revenues.

I have already dealt with a considerable portion of the address presented by the Rajshahi Association in dealing with the address presented by the Municipality and District Board. In the third paragraph of the Association's address, reference is made to a proposal made to invest the endowment of a lakh and-a-half belonging to the Rajshahi College in landed property instead of Government securities, which now give so small interest. The proposal to convert the endowment into a safe investment in land, has been under the consideration of Government; and the question has been referred to the Commissioner of the Division, who has been asked to report on the matter through the Board of Revenue. The Commissioner informs me that he has submitted his report to the Board, an expression of whose views is now awaited. The Government will give favourable consideration to the views of the Association in the matter; but I think that the association are labouring under a misapprehension, if they think that this change, if carried out, will have any necessary effect on the finances of the college. Out of deference to the strong interest in education expressed by the residents of Rajshahi in raising this endowment the Government has opened this college; but it is not now supported by local funds. It is a Government College, the whole expense of which is borne by Government altogether irrespective of the receipts.

In this connection I may say in reference to the fourth paragraph of the Association's address that the question of maintaining Government Colleges in a state of efficiency, in regard to the [illegible] and in regard to accommodation [illegible] professors and students, is one [illegible] and will continue to engage, [illegible] attention. It is impossible to [illegible] ately the funds that will be required for doing all that should be done in this direction. The claims of the various institutions must be taken into consideration; and the necessary improvement must be effected gradually. I shall certainly expect to receive assistance in this matter from private liberality; because it is in accordance with the best Indian traditions that wealthy and generous men should contribute to the support of institution for the diffusion of learning. Where local interest and public spirit are manifested by liberal subscription for the improvement of Colleges or the establishment of hostels, there it will be the pleasure of Government to give special assistance.

A reference has been made to the grants for the improvement of communications which were made to District Boards in the last three years of the provincial settlement which has just expired. For this purpose a provision of 5 lakhs was annually made in the Provincial budget. I regret that the present provincial settlement does not enable me to continue these grants at the present time. I hope, however, to be able to renew them before I complete my term of office; and I can only say that my pleasure in doing so will probably be as great as anybody's.

I turn now for a few moments to the address of the Rajshahi Branch of the Mahomedan Association. In reference to the remarks made in the third paragraph of that address, I may say that the question of establishing rural primary schools is receiving earnest attention. The aim of the schools, however, will not be to impart definite agricultural teaching, so much as to give the children a preliminary education, which will make them intelligent cultivators, train them to be observers and thinkers in however humble a manner, and enable them to held their own in the business transactions of life both in dealing with their landlords and with a grain dealer. The reading books prescribed will be written in simple language, and will deal with topics associated with rural life. The grammer taught will be elementary; and only the native system of arithmetic will be used. The village map will be thoroughly taught; and a useful course of instruction will be given in village accounts. "The impossible task of reforming the agricultural practice of the peasantry by the agency of village school masters imbued with a smattering of scientific theory" will not be attempted. For higher agricultural training we must look to the agricultural classes in the neighbourhood of agricultural farms; and for this we must wait till we have duly qualified teachers trained at Pusa.

I understand that the reference in paragraph 4 of your address is to the College hostel. As I have already said we must look largely to public liberality in the matter of providing hostels for students. Where money is raised locally, we are always willing to give assistance. I shall be very glad in accordance with this policy to give my favourable consideration to any proposals showing that the public are willing to contribute a fair share of the necessary expenditure. I have examined the old hospital building in the compound of the College, and am of opinion that it is better suited for a Chemical laboratory than a hostel for the Madrassa classes. You are, however, now providing additional accommodation for a hostel; and you ask me for a small grant of about Rs. 500 to help you to complete it. I willingly agree to give this.

I have now dealt with all the questions raised in these addresses and again thank you for them. I trust that the interest you take in these questions, which are also, I find, regarded as of much importance by the local officers whom I have consulted, indicates that you are all eager to advance the interests of the district in co-operation with the local officers of Government.

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