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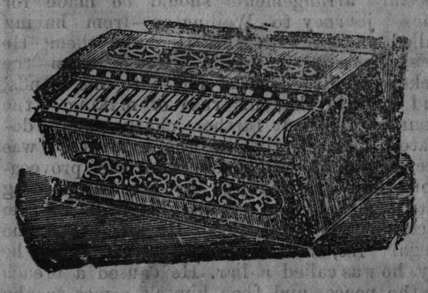

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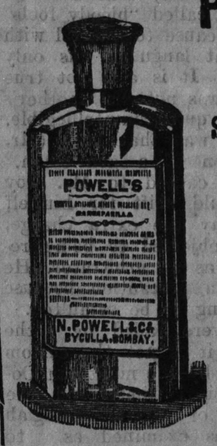

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The Case of Mr, Carey

APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

Mr. H. D. Carey, lately Collector of the Hooghly district, has submitted a representation to the Viceroy against his degradation by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the status of Magistrate and Collector to that of Joint-Magistrate, as ordered in a Resolution of the Bengal Government on May 19th last.

Mr. Carey begins by saying that he takes with the greatest reluctance the extreme step of appealing to the Supreme Government. To this step, he writes, "I find myself impelled, not chiefly by the heavy pecuniary loss inflicted on me, nor merely by the deep disgrace at the end of over thirteen years' service, in which my conscientious discharge of duty has at the same time been recognised by His Honor, but because I feel, and I know that many others feel, that the case is typical of the difficulties that beset an officer in Bengal and vitally affects the position of other members of my service who in contending against admitted abuses have disregarded the persistent calumnies of the Bengali Press; and because I feel convinced that the attitude adopted by the Government of Bengal in the case cannot but make such cases more frequent in future. To put it briefly: I have much reason to believe that many will look on my career as sacrificed to the insistence of the Bengali Press and to the influence of a few wealthy zemindars in whose estates so much oppression goes on that it is essential to them to suppress any independence on the part of District Officers."

The attacks upon Mr. Carey began in 1902, when he was stationed at Murshidabad, as the result, he contends of his attempts to break up a powerful clique in the district. The matter was looked into by Sir James Bourdillon, who decided to retain Mr. Carey as Collector and assured him that he need not fear the calumnies of the Press. "Thereupon," Mr. Carey says, "these not only ceased, but my recent assailants began to find good words to say for me; a senior Commissioner was sent to the division and for some time afterwards the Bengali Press took little notice of me. In June, 1904, however, His Honor Sir Andrew Fraser suddenly transferred me from Murshidabad without giving me any hearing; the Commissioner had not desired my transfer, and a certain wealthy zemindar of that district, the oppressive management of whose estates had been forced on my notice obtained a copy of His Honor's letter giving the reasons for my transfer and openly asserted that he had got it done: this I have no doubt encouraged further attacks on me.'

Hooghly, to which district Mr. Carey was transferred. was in his judgment, "the most difficult district in Bengal for an officer to succeed whose personal reputation had been so persistently vilified in Bengali papers which are read in almost every village in the district and who was under the shadow of an unexpected transfer which certainly was commonly believed to be a disgrace. Nevertheless His Honor admitted so lately as the 7th February last that in my work in this district I have given evidence of both a determination and an aptitude to work well with the people. Some months after my transfer. however, several allusions were made by His Honor publicly to his own inexperince of Bengal and to the attention he gives to the Bengali Press, and the attacks on me then broke out again with unprecedented fury, no doubt with the object of impressing His Honor with an unfavourable view of my character."

Having stated the general circumstances of his case Mr. Carey goes on to deal with four specific charges against him. Three of these are cited in the Resolution as reasons for his degradation; the fourth is quoted, as he says, "by way of previous conviction" and was not discussed at his hearing. The incidents referred to are (1) the alleged assault on a youth J. N. Nandi, (2) the use of "violent language" to Babu Peari Mohun Roy, (3) Mr. Carey's connection with the case of Mr. Shout and his "darzi," and (4) his turning Babu Bhupendra Mukerjee out of his house.

The last-named incident is the one not dealt with in the resolution. Mr. Carey's account is that he refused to receive Babu Bhupendra Mukerjee because he did not come at the appointed time; that the latter, being refused admittance by the front door, managed to get in by a side door, and was turned out of the house after quarrelling with the "chaprasi". After this Mr. Carey put up a notice referring to the incident and asking vistors to wait on the north verandah—a notice which was condemned by the Commissioner as improper and unwise. Mr. Carey denied the alleged facts on which the Government censure was based. The case, he says, was dealt with in the Bengali Press "without any complaint or statement from the person alleged to have been aggrieved; he never came forward at any time, and my own account of the occurrence seems to have been misconstrued, while an opportunity of personal explanation was avoided."

As regards the assault on Babu J. N. Nandi, Mr. Carey's statement is that the case did not come to trial as the youth's uncle, the head of the family, of his own motion insisted on the withdrawal of the case. Mr. Carey says: "I had a most friendly interview with the father and the uncle of the youth and they bear me no sort of animosity in the matter. The Commissioner was called on for a report by Government." The person assaulted, he adds, "happened to meet a pleader of very low reputation immediately after the occurrence and the latter worked up the case.

The third incident is the one connected with Babu Peari Mohun Roy. Mr. Carey, according to his own account, was annoyed by Babu Peary Mohun's peculiar manner and provoked into telling him that had he been a European he (Mr. Carey) would have thrown him into the river. At the instance of his superiors Mr. Carey tendered an apology.

Finally, there is the case of Mr. Shout and his "darzi" concerning which the censure of the Lieutenant-Governor is that "Mr. Carey permitted Mr. Shout to adopt procedure the impropriety of which was scandalous." Mr. Carey goes into the matter in some detail, affirms that he cannot understand the grounds on which he is suspected of encouraging Mr. Shout, and adds, "I do not imagine that any one suspects me of any personal partiality to Mr. Shout." Mr. Carey's summary defence in relation to this matter is as follows:—"In Mr. Shout's case I received no statement as to the cause of censure and was not called on for any explanation, and I respectfully submit that the whole case against me arises out of a misunderstanding. I submit that it is clear that I did not encourage but rather discouraged Mr. Shout to proceed, but having satisfied myself that he was within his legal rights I did not consider it to be my duty to interfere with the procedure of the Court before which the case was pending. It appeared, and still appears to me, that I had no right as District Magistrate to prevent a subordinate from claiming redress in the Courts in his private capacity and that after what Mr. Shout said to me my only course was to await the disposal of the case."

Having dealt with the specific charges, Mr. Carey goes on to rebut the accusation made by his superiors that he is prejudiced against the Bengalis, quick to take offence, and unreasonably suspicious of plots. We quote the following passages from the conclusion of the memorial:—

"Admitting then—as I have admitted—that I have faults which need to be corrected, yet taking into consideration the repeated appreciation of my work under great difficulties, is it possible for me to be convinced that so much moral obliquity has really been deduced from the incidents related above? That failure to realize the need for proper treatment of the people of the country, that entire prejudice against the Bengalis, that readiness to take offence, those unrtasonable suspicions of plots and evil intention, that deplorable want of judgment in regard to the clearest matters of just and benefitting procedure,—are not these rather impressions insidiously absorbed by a close attention to a scurrilous Press which has distorted a few incidents to provide pegs on which to hang its calumnies, the while I, in ignorance of the light in which those incidents were viewed, was unable to defend myself against deductions which were not communicated to me? Have I not much reason to consider so severe a sentence undeserved? And further, apart from personal considerations, am I not right in placing it on record that such a sentence cannot fail to impress a sense of the insecurity of their position on other members of my service who may be unfortunate enough in tht perfrmance of their duty to incur the displeasure of the Bengali Press? It seems to me that the chief cause of my failure has been that, conscious as I was ot working for the good of my district, believing that I was assured of the support of Government, I disregarded the exaggerated abuse of Bengali papers and ignored tactics which I had in the past believed to be regarded by Government as beneath contempt. To my regret I now learn that the Government of Bengal not only deems it necessary to take action on such misrepresentations but. as in the matter of the notice issued by me in Bhupendra Babu's case, can pass a censure on conflicting versions without calling for the original document, and without availing itself of opportunities at hand for hearing my personal explanation, and finally that as the result of the continued attacks I am told that I am to be degraded without even being shown the papers on which I was condemned, much less being asked to reply to them. My case thus seemed to me prejudged before I was called on for my defence, and it is perhaps the less surprising that when at the close of the proceedings I was accorded an interview I only succeeded in giving His Honor an impression of prejudice against the Bengalis and of unwillingness to admit any fault. In the past, having seen scurrilous abuse dealt out so freely to men who were my superiors, I considered it a matter not worthy of my serious consideration, if not a negative tribute to my determination to defeat a serious combination for evil which if undefeated would and will attain alarming proportions. I little thought that personalities of this nature would in course of time obtain recognition from the Bengal Government in the shape of a total condemnation of my personal attitude to the Bengali race—the burden of Resolution against which I now venture to appeal.

"Whatever may be the decision of the Government of India on the merits of this representation, I respectfully submit that it was impossible for me to accept in silence the proceedings of the Governmtnt of Bengal without undeservedly prejudicing my whole career and leaving other members of my service under the impression that I must have committed some grave misconduct. I feel bound at least to plead that I have tried to do my duty straightforwardly under very great difficulties. If my methods of action were mistaken some consideration may perhaps be given to the fact that where I was led to count on support I have found only distrust and alarm. I am convinced, however, that a reference to all of the Commissioners under whom I have worked in Murshidabad or Hooghly (except the one who had no experience as a Collector) and any inquiry that Government may be pleased to hold in both districts will prove first that the view which His Honor has been led to take of my attitude towards Bengalis in no way represents the feeling of the district, and secondly, that I have always been ready to avail myself of all opportunities of consultation with my Commissioners and have implicitly carried out any definite orders given.

"Again and again I have been approached by many of my native friends with persistent offers to defend me in the Press, but I have always thought it due to my service to steadfastly decline such offers. Almost I am persuaded to conclude that I have missed a more convenient opportunity of defending myself before the Government of Bengal.

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THE OOTY ASSAULT CASE.

The defence in the case in which Mr. Joy, the Tutor of the Rajah of Dhar, charges Mr. Dania Gownden, son of Mr. Rungiah Gownden, of the Nilgiri Horse Tonga Company, was heard by Mr. F. Hannyngton, I. C. S., Divisional Magistrate, on Friday and Saturday last, when Mr. A. S. Cowdel, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the accused, instructed by Mr. L. W. Schmidt, LL. B. Mr. S. A. Walker, Solicitor, appeared for Mr. Joy, who was not present. Mr. Walker made an application for the cross-examination of Mr. Joy by commission at Dhar, in Central India, which Mr. Cowdell opposed and made an application for the issue of a summons instead for Mr. Joy to attend Court in person in order that he might be cross-examined. He characterised Mr. Walker's application for the issue of a commission to a complainant as a novel proceeding, and one disallowed in a recent case of bigamy by the Madras High Court. He thought also that the application by the counsel on the other side was unproperly worded, taking special exception to the terms "frivolous" and "vexations" in it. The Court upheld the application on the ground that the defence had the opportunity of cross-examining Mr. Joy who was nine days in the station after lodging his complaint and thus afforded the other side many opportunities to cross-examine him if it desired to do so. To this Mr. Cowdell replied that in all criminal cases the opportunity for cross-examination was properly after the charge was framed. As, however, the application for a transfer of the case gave some reason for the omission of the defence to cross-examine at an earlier stage and that application was made by the defence, he would not press his own application for a summons under the circumstance, and at a later stage in the proceedings notified the Court that he abandoned the right of cross-examination, and consequently the necessity for the issue of a commission, concluding with the remark that the complainant should have obtained the permission of the Court to have left Ootacamund.

Mr. Pragnall was then put into the box for cross-examination and said that Mr. Joy called to him, while he was outside sitting in the carriage, to listen to the language of the accused, as he followed him out of the office. He was not aware at the time that there had been an altercation between them inside. The accused, addressing the witness, said that Mr. Joy had kicked him, at the same time pointing to his shoulder as the place where he had been kicked, which the witness thought was an unusual place for a kick to be given. The accused was only a few feet from the witness when he said this. Witness had no reason to believe that the abusive language used by the accused at the time was intended for himself.

Mr. Pragnall's chokra was next cross-examined and said that both complainant and accused were excited when they came out of the office. He was by the side of his master near the carriage. The accused told Mr. Joy that he was not the son of a gentleman, and shook his clenched fist at him. He did not speak of the complaint made by accused to Mr. Pragnall about the assault made by Mr. Joy on him or point to his shoulder as the place where he was assaulted. The acsused was then 8 or 9 yards from his master.

A sepoy who was passing at the time the above scene occurred near the office said that he stood for 5 minutes on the road looking on, and saw the accused take his coat off to fight, and remove Mr. Joy's luggage from the carriage.

Mr. Cowdell at this stage filed two letters from the complainant to accused, asking the latter to make arrangements for his journey to Wellington and back on the 26th May and the deduction by the complainant of Rs. 30 from his bill. The latter was intended to show that at that time he did not consider the charge unreasonable.

The following is the written statement of the accused:—

(1) Mr. F. D. A. Joy had hired a carriage and pair from this firm from 11th May, for local use, at Rs. 300 per month.

(2) On the 24th May Mr. Joy, accompanied by Mr. Pragnall, arrived at my office and said that he wished to go to a Wellisgton Dance on the 26th evening, and wanted to use the same pair (hired out to him by the month) half-way. I said it could not be done, as monthly carriages are to be used within the Municipal limits only. He said. "What nonsense, I am paying you Rs. 300 a month, and you can't allow me to bike it half-way." I said I would oblige him as a special case, provided he did not use the horses the whole of that day on which he intended going to Wellington, and would charge him extra for the pair to be used from half-way to Wellington and back. He then went away, saying that he would write to me as to what time he intended starting for Wellington.

(3) On the morning of 26th May the carriage and pair were sent to him as usual. At about 10-30 a.m., he sent a letter to me from the Club through a cooly asking me to arrange for him to go to Wellington and back. I replied at once (through the same cooly) that I would supply him with a carriage and pair for Rs. 35 to and fro.

(4) At about 5 p.m., on the 26th May, Mr. Joy, after using the turnout as usual, drove down in it with Mr. Pragnall, and said that he wanted to go to Wellington. I told him that as no reply had been received to my letter, I could not provide a carriage at such short notice, to which he, taking pocket in the presence of Mr. Pragnall, out my letter above referred to from his said that he got it rather late and so could not reply, and anyhow that he must get to Wellington, and asked me to provide him with a fresh pair, which were accordingly harnessed to the carriage. When about to start I handed him the ticket in which Rs. 35 was mentioned as the charge. He, on seeing the ticket, flung it down, objected to the pair and said that he would place the ticket in the hands of his solicitor, Mr. Walker, and if he approved of it, he would pay the sum otherwise not, and so saying told the coachman to drive on. Then I told the coachman not to drive, and said addressing Mr. Joy, I would not submit to any such arbitration or voluntarily place myself in a position to go to Court for the recovery of ths sum, and said that if he did not like to pay Rs. 35, as mentioned in my letter above referred to, I would not send the carriage, and offered to show him similar instances, and as he still would not consent to pay the sum, I ordered the fresh pair to be taken out of the carriage.

(5) Then he said he would give me a chit in writing, promising to pay Rs. 35, and so we both went into my office. Mr. Joy, sat on my chair and began to write if Rs. 35 be "legal fare, etc." I objected to the word "legal," and said that there was nothing legal or illegal, and the question was whether he was willing to pay Rs. 35 or not. Then he asked to be shown the rules I said that there were no rules kept at the office. (It is not true that Mr. Joy referred to any letter or agreement, or that I then called him a liar. There was no occasion for any such remark.)

(6) As soon as the said words were spoken, Mr. Joy pushed back his chair, at once stood up, assumed a threatening attitude and saying "damn you native" with his closed hands suddenly extended against my soulders, violently forced me from him, the effect being to send me three or four paces backwards. I thought Mr. Joy intended further assault, and in order to defend myself I partly pulled off my coat and asked him if he meant to fight. Immediately he ran out, and I followed him. I saw Mr. Pragnell in the yard, and I complained to him of the assault Mr. Joy intervened. We then had an altercation, in the course of which I remember to have said that if he would hit me again, I would break his bloody nose, and told him to get out of my compound, and also made the remark "you are not the son of a gentleman."

(7) I did not call Mr. Joy a liar at any time, nor did I say, "you are not your mother's son" and other words attributed to me. All this time nothing took place between me and Mr. Pragnall, except as above stated. I did not abuse him in any way. I had no quarrel with him. The object of Mr. Joy's introducing his name seems to be to interest Mr. Pragnall in getting me punished. If I had abused Mr. Pragnall, he would have known and deposed to the fact. I never ordered the "saman" to be taken out of the carriage. The carriage went to him as usual the next morning. I never prevented him from using locally on that evening after the quarrel.

(8) Mr. Joy has concealed the fact that, when at Wellington, he obtained a special conga from my Coonoor office, and returned to Ooty the same night, and paid Rs. 15 without protest.

(Sd.) Daniah Gowda.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Cowdell, before calling his witnesses, made a brief address, in which he dwelt upon the conduct of the complainant. He said he was fully aware that special arrangements should be made for the journey to Wellington—from having called on the 24th May to make them. He was, he said, naturally excited when the ticket for Rs. 35 was put into his hands, and he said that his ruse of making the journey without further charge was defeated. He clearly, by the evidence, was the aggressor, and occasioned the provocation that was followed by the threatening attitude and the abusive language of the accused. He wanted the Rs. 35, called the "legal" fre, which was provocative, and he says he was called a liar. He caused a breach of the peace, and then himself comes to the Court for relief. Many of his statements were untrue, and some were contradictory. The statement, for instance, that both he and Mr. Pragnall were called "bloody fools" is untrue. He had no cause to quarrel with Mr. Pragnall, and that language was only addressed to Mr. Joy. It is also not true that he said Mr. Joy was not his "mother's son," language that is quite unintelligible. What accused did say was that he (Mr. Joy) was "not the son of a gentleman." Finally irritation was caused to Mr. Joy by being told he should shift for himself and would have to pay the extra charge. The accused naturally objected to being referred to Mr. Walker as an arbitrator. He pulled his coat off as a precaution because he thought he was going to be assaulted.

Several witnesses were called by the defence to prove that it is not the custom to take carriages hired by the month in Ootacamund outside Municipal limits, and the Stable Superintendent of Messrs. Rungiah Gownden and Co. was examined as to what occurred inside the office between Mr. Joy and the accused on the evening of the occurrence. This witness denied that the accused called Mr. Joy a liar, and spoke to the latter pushing him. He said he was able to see and hear what went on inside because he stood at the door of the office.

Mr. Cowdell addressed the Court at the conclusion of the case in much the same terms he had spoken of it in his opening speech, and remarked that he did not think Mr. Joy was entitled to any redress from the Court under all the circumstances. The provocation was given by him and being the aggressor he could not come to the Court and ask it to punish the accused for defending himself.

Mr. Walker replied and asked for deterrent punishment.

The Court promised to visit the accused's office on Monday and deliver judgment on Tuesday.—M. T.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, after consideration of a circular letter from the Railway Hard regarding the conveniences of third-class passengers, have formulated a scheme suggesting that, in addition to being procurable at Railway stations, third-class tickets should be sold through the post office and other agencies with a view to place tickets within the easy reach of the poor travelling public.

CONTRACTED NEURALGIA DURING THE WAR.

"I had a bad case of neuralgia which I contracted during the war. I tried several kinds of medicine but they did me no good until a friend of mine recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm which gave me immediate relief. I have had no trouble since and must say that I find Chamberlain's Pain Balm a fine liniment. I have since used it for other troubles and pains with good results."—J. Viljoen, Jacobsdal. Transvaal. For sale by
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WILL SWEDEN AND NORWAY SPLIT?

A SEPARATION IS NOT AT ALL UNLIKELY.

Few Sovereigns have stood in a more difficult position than that in which the aged King Oscar the Second stands to-day. He is the ruler of the two great countries of Sweden and Norway, whose peoples, though they were linked together by an Act of Union so long ago as 1814, have yet from that day been almost continually at loggerheads.

For several centuries immediately previous to her transference to Sweden, the history of Norway was an inglorious one. At first she resisted the transference. Prince Christian of Denmark headed the movement for independence, and summoned a national assembly, which drew up a liberal Constitution. But, upon Charles XIII. of Sweden marching his forces into the country, and agreeing to the Constitution, Prince Christian abdicated, and the two countries were formally joined together.

To-day, after nearly a century of united rule, their Sovereign and the Act of Union are the only links they enjoy in common. In everything else they are as widely apart as are France and Germany.

The Constitution of the two countries is different. Each has its own parliament, its own laws and forms of procedure; its own churches, customs, and rates of duty. Nor are they united in the possession of one army and one navy. Each maintains its own. In a word, each of the kingdoms has all the institutions, rights, and attributes of a separate sovereign State.

In Norway they have no aristocracy. They abolished all titles of nobility in 1821. Norway is the most democratic country in the world. But in Sweden the Constitution is aristocratic. There King Oscar has considerable power. If he choose, he can prevent a Bill passed by Parliament from coming into force. In Norway, however, he can be overruled. If, for instance, he refuses his sanction to a law or edict, he can stop the measure for a time, but if it be passed by three successive Parliaments the measure becomes law despite the Sovereign's refusal.

The manner in which the members of Parliament are appointed is different in both countries.

In Norway the Parliament consists of 114 members, 76 representing the country districts, 38 the towns. Every three years all Norwegians over twenty-five years of age meet in the parish church and choose one man from every hundred of their number to select the members of Parliament for the country.

Every man so selected, though it be against his will, is obliged to sit in the Parliament. From the members assembled, too, one-fourth of them are chosen to form an upper house.

In Sweden there are similarly two houses of Parliament, but their constitution is entirely different. The members of the first house, to the number of 147, are elected by the provincial councils of certain large towns—one for every 30,000. They sit for nine years and receive no salary. The 228 members of the second house are returned by ballot—one for every 10,000 inhabitants in the towns, and one for every rural district that has less than 40,000 electors.

Again, the two nations are different as regards their fiscal policy. Norway has adopted free trade, while Sweden favours protection. The story is the same in everything. The armies of both countries are organised on different principles, as are the judicial service, the system of taxation, the municipal administration, and all other matters. The trade and resources being to a great extent different in both countries, they have had little in common even in these respects.

Having nothing in common but the conduct of their foreign affairs, this of late years has been the matter over which they have continually jangled.

According to the Constitutions of both countries, the King had a free hand in these matters. He could leave them to the Swedish or to the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs as he pleased; but in any case he was not subject to Parliamentary control by either country.

Twenty years ago Sweden attempted to obtain full control of the conduct of foreign affairs for both countries, but Norway demanded full representation in a council that was to be appointed.

In 1886, and again in 1891, negotiations failed for a similar reason. Then in that year Norway, as a first step towards a solution of the whole question, took up the matter of a separate Consular service, which had hitherto been common to both countries under the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Norwegian Parliament thereupon appointed a commission of experts and resolved, upon their recommendation, to establish a separate Consular service.

Since that time, thirteen years ago, the irritation always present between the two countries has developed into a bitter conflict.

At last, after endless bickering and hopes of agreement, the Norwegian Parliament a week or two back passed unanimously in both houses a Bill for the establishment of a separate Norwegian Consular service. It is the refusal of King Oscar to give his assent to this Bill which has brought the crisis to an acute stage in both countries. Whether Norway and Sweden will split in consequence of the King's veto is a matter which can only be decided by the future. At present it appears to be not at all improbable.

Mahomed Rahim, the sepoy of the 126th Baluchistan Regiment, who was tried by a general court-martial at Quetta at the end of April for shooting dead an Indian officer of his regiment at the rifle range and sentenced to death, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Saturday morning. He was hanged at the jail in front of a parade of the troops of the garrison.

"No Doctors Treatment

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

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THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, JULY 2, 1905.

JAPAN AS CHAMPION OF THE DOOMED CONTINENT.

THERE was a time when an Asiatic Power was supreme in Europe. The followers of the Prophet of Arabia occupied Allahambara on the Western side, and Constantinople on the Eastern side of that Continent. Though numerically small, the Mahomedans were yet braver and better-armed, better-horsed and better-disciplined than the Europeans; so that even the Czar of all the Russias was constantly under the apprehension of being deprived of his throne by them. At one time the Turks and Saracens were the arbiters of the destinies of every continental nation in Europe.

But exercise of power and some other causes demoralized them, and the down-trodden Christians by a natural law, grew stronger; while, by another natural law, the irresistible Mussalmans fell, so that the time at last arrived when Gladstone found it safe to utter the threat that they should be driven out of Europe "bag and baggage." Vambery says that with the fall of the Mahomedan power, Europe came to be built upon the ruins of Asia; and gradually the European nations divided the Asiatic countries amongst themselves as they divide a piece of cake. Ultimately, when they promulgated the doctrine boldly, and supported it by quotations from the Bible, that God had made Asia for the sole benefit of the white Christians, up rose the puny Japs as champions of the doomed Continent.

What happened subsequently was something like a miracle which simply staggered both Asia and Europe. The Japs fought and crushed the greatest Power in Europe and demoralizd that Continent. One Russian is equal to three Japs in size and physical power; a Jap is scarcely strong enough to be able to carry all his weapons, he eats rice and does not drink liquor; how did he manage to make the Russians flee before him? How did he manage to take thousands of Russians as prisoners of war?

See the position the Japanese have acquired. President Roosevelt writes to Japan to desist; he appeals to that country to do it in the name of humanity. But what has an Asiatic Power to do with humanity? He reminds the Japs, however, that their heroism was checking the progress of the world. This language would have suited very well if two great Powers of Europe were found engaged in a death-struggle. But who ever dreamt that anything that an Asiatic country did would affect the progress of the world?

Great battles have been fought in the world: battles on land and battles in sea. But it is now admitted that of all the battles, those fought between the Russians and Japs stand foremost in the world in brevery and heroism.

How was it that the Japs succeeded so well? We can enumerate some of the causes. The Japs are better armed and trained than the Asiatics ever were. They are not mercenaries, but patriots who fought and are fighting for their country. Now, it must be borne in mind that every European soldier who fights in Asia serves for pay; and the patriotic Jap found it an easy work to discomfit a Russian mercenery.

It was the patriotic feeling, in short, which converted every Jap into an unexampled hero. This patriotic feeling was heightened by the treatment accorded to China by the European Powers, more specially by Germany. Germany sent its legions with the injunction to teach the "Yellows" a lesson which they would not forget in a thousand years. This feeling of contempt for Asiatics was imbibed profusely by every other Christian Powers from the Germans. The Japs saw how all the Powers in the West combined for the purpose of trampling an Asiatic race under foot.

When the Japs saw all this, they realized what was in store for them. Thereupon they resolved never to yield to any Power of Europe even if they were annihilated; so they sacrificed themselves in a way never before witnessed in the wolrd. As for the haughty command of the Kaiser that China should be taught a lesson, we can assure him that not only China, but every other existing Power in Asia has forgotten it after the victories of the Japanese.

The Japs won because they realized that their very existence as a nation would depend upon the results of the naval battle. The English, for the same reason, succeeded in annihilating the Spanish Armada.

LORD CURZON'S ULTIMATUM.

WHEN we urged upon Lord Curzon to resign, we were almost sure that he was going to do it. Knowing him as we do from his public acts and utterances we felt he could not do otherwise. People called him in derision a "superior purzon." There is no doubt he is so. Even a mediocre Viceroy would have been impelled to tender his resignation if he had been humiliated like Lord Curzon in his controversy with the Commander-in-Chief; but, constituted as the present Viceroy is, it is next to impossible for him to put up with an unjust wrong calmly and stick to his post. And from the information which has reached us from Simla it appears almost certain that in spite of Mr. Brodrick's denial, Lord Curzon has actually threatened to resign if the orders of the Secretary of State are not materially modified.

Two suns cannot shine in the same firmament. This was realized the moment Lord Kitchener was appointed Commander-in-Chief of India. It was an open secret at the Delhi Durbar that the feeling of Lord Kitchener towards Lord Curzon was not of the most cordial kind. As a matter of fact, taking advantage of this strained relation between their two Excellencies, the 9th Lancers were able to offer insult to the Viceroy in an open and aggressive manner. Those who knew the characters of both, expected a duel sooner or later. If it did not occur so long it was evidently owing to the tact and judgment of the Viceroy who, fully conscious of the grave responsibility reposed in him, avoided all unpleasantness by yielding to Lord Kitchener whenever there was a chance of dispute.

Lord Kitchener came with the determination of demolishing the present Military Department of the Government of India and making himself supreme in all military matters. This is quite plain from the fact that, he wanted to submit a memorandum for the thorough re-organization of the Army as soon as he arrived here. The Minute that he afterwards wrote to the Secretary of State, damning the whole military organization of India, was only a copy of this Memorandum. Lord Curzon perceiving its revolutionary character, persuaded Lord Kitchener to put it off till the latter had acquired a practical experience of the working of the Military Department. Lord Kitchener waited for two long years; his patience was at last well-nigh exhausted; and taking advantage of a request from the Secretary of State to express his views on the present system of army control in India, he wrote his famous Minute of 1st January 1905 in which he condemned the military administration of this country in the severest terms possible and then pressed for the thorough re-organization of the Army.

The Minute naturally fell like a bomb-shell in the official circle at Simla, and a trial of strength between the two great giants became now inevitable. Lord Curzon apparently was confident of winning the victory, for not only brains and statesmanship but also his personal experience of the details of the administration of the Government were on his side. Lord Kitchener, on the other hand, was only a soldier and had yet very little knowledge of the actual working of the military system in India. Thus, while the Commander-in-Chief had to draw copiously on his imagination, the Viceroy guarded himself in his Minutes and Despatches with incontestible facts, figures and arguments and made his position unassailable. Naturally he expected an easy victory.

But, alas! man proposes, and a weak Ministry disposes. Mysterious indeed are the ways not only of the heavenly but also the earthly providence. Lord Curzon could never persuade himself to believe that the superior authorities in England were capable of going against him in a matter like this. Are they not all ignorant of everything connected with India? Have not the Government of India clearly demonstrated that the idea of Lord Kitchener, if carried out, would mean danger to the Empire? Lord Curzon was certain that the authorities in England had at least this much intelligence to understand that to do away with the tried system of a century approved of by himself and his predecessors, and replace it by a scheme, based upon the vapourings of a mere soldier, who was a stranger to this country, would be nothing short of a disaster.

Besides, Lord Curzon could never believe that he would be humiliated, nay disgraced, before the whole world, so unjustly, without reason or rhyme. He was also conscious of his great popularity in England with his own party. During his late visit to England, the King specially sent for him as soon as he arrived there and kept himself closeted yith him for hours together. Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, and other members of the Ministry showed him marked honours. It was universally admitted that he was the coming man,—the future Prime Minister of the British Empire. Surely, such a man could not be dealt with in an off-hand manner, even for the sake of Lord Kitchener.

It is now quite clear, however, that Lord Curzon counted without his host. The very persons, who did him such unique honour, are the authors of his humiliation! This is far from pleasant, but the situation is all the more galling when it is remembered that Mr. Brodrick was the party selected to deal the blow at His Excellency! Even a most obtuse Viceroy would have been staggered under such circumstances. But Lord Curzon is made up of tender susceptibilities from the sole of his feet to the crown of his head. Fancy then the keenness of anguish in his sensitive heart. Is it then any wonder that he has cabled his resignation to the Secretary of State unless important modifications are made in the military re-organization scheme? But it is not from mere sentiment alone but a supreme sense of duty that he has been led to take this step.

We have already pointed out several times that, after having sustained such a defeat, in such unprecedentedly outrageous manner, the only course open to Lord Curzon was to resign. Indeed, by sticking to his post and slavishly agreeing to carry out a scheme which he has condemned in unmeasured terms, Lord Curzon is bound not only to lose his grand personality which has helped him to rise so rapidly, but also his reputation for strength of character. In a word, he will at once be merged into the ordinary herd of people if, after this complete discomfiture, he yet agrees to serve in his present capacity. Then again, this is the only effective reply he can give to the monstrous decision of the Home Government.

What effect Lord Curzon's threat to resign will produce upon the Ministry has yet to be seen. The Home Government have committed themselves in a hopeless manner. They have sent definite instructions after due deliberation. If they have overthrown Lord Curzon, they have taken Lord Kitchener into their breast. Is it possible for them now to undo all this to oblige Lord Curzon, whom they showed such scant courtesy, simply because he has hurled a threat to resign?

Much of course depends upon the nature of the modifications demanded by Lord Curzon. If they are of a trifling nature, the Home Government may agree to accept them in order to smooth matters. But the modifications, we are told, are of an "important" character. The plain meaning of which is that, Lord Curzon is not likely to be satisfied unless the main proposals of Lord Kitchener are knocked on the head.

But would Lord Kitchener allow the Ministry to do so? Would he not then also tender his resignation? Indeed, Lord Kitchener would have, in that case, no other alternative left to him. So, what is likely to happen is that, one of the two great luminaries is bound to disappear from the Indian firmament. Lord Curzon has sent his ultimatum. He will not stay here for a moment if his suggested modifications are not made in the orders passed by the Secretary of State. On the other hand, Lord Kitchener will be even in a worse position than his antagonist if these modifications were given effect to and, consequently, he would have no other course than to make over his portfolio to another.

A SAINT-LIKE DY. COMMISSIONER.

MR. RADICE, Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribag, has betrayed certain traits in his character which are Christ-like, or, to speak more soberly saintly. Being in absolute charge of a district he is awfully busy; indeed, he is so busy that he finds it difficult to take rest even for a few minutes from morning to evening. Mr. Radice is a European and can possibly have no relation or friend among the Indians. On the other hand, considering the way the Indians and Europeans regard each other, the most likely thing for a European and an Indian is to bear, if not ill-will, not much cordial feelings, towards each other.

Well, every one must admit that such is the real situation. Yet, when he, Mr. Radice, heard that an Indian zemindar, residing in his district, had lost some money by mis-managing two civil cases in which he was involved, he was deeply moved—so moved indeed that he took prompt action to save him from his impending and inevitable doom. In short, Mr. Radice heard that not only had the Indian Zemindar lost a lakh of Rupees or so by neglecting the two cases referred to above but he also believed in mesmerism and ghosts. Thus Mr. Radice had no doubt in his mind that the man must have gone mad. And if he had gone mad he must have been incapable of managing his affairs, and his estates were bound to go to ruin. But "the estates must be saved at any cost," thought Mr. Radice. Fired with this noble ambition, he at once took steps to relieve the Zemindar of his burden of managing his estates by proving him to be insane and making them over to the Court of Wards. Is not such conduct saint-like?

There may be people—we must call them envious—who would take exception to the term "saint-like" that we have used in describing the character of Mr. Radice. But just fancy that this man of property who believes in ghosts and mismanaged his estates on two occasions,—has heirs who are vitally interested in protecting his property for their own benefit. But they moved not a finger. They slept their usual sleep in peace, and ate their usual food with relish. But Mr. Radice, who had no interest in the estates, became inconsolable over the matter; so, we think, we are not far from the mark if we characterise his conduct as something like "saintly."

It is handly necessary to tell the reader that the Indian for whom Mr. Radice felt such deep sympathy is no other than Raja Saroda Narayan of Sirampur, Giridih, considered "the most enlightened Zemindar in his part of the country," and who is now undergoing a trial before a Commission as regards his mental condition.

But how to save this man from the ruin that was staring him in the face? How to protect his extensive property from the ruinous effects of his mis-management? These were the corroding thoughts which very much troubled Mr. Radice. He was assured that Saroda Narayan had shown his incapacity to manage his property on two occasions. It was, therefore, quite possible for him to show similar incapacity on a third occasion. And if he can blunder three times, where is the wonder if he does so repeatedly? Thus if the man goes on committing mistakes in this manner, the end will be ruin, pure and simple. And we would not be surprised to learn if Mr. Radice shed some tears when he surveyed the situation in this ardently sympathetic manner with his feeling heart.

Of course there were many ways open to Mr. Radice to solve the problem. But he apparently rejected them all and adopted the only one which was calculated to raise him to the rank of a saint, or at least a philanthropist. Thus he might have disposed of the matter in the following way. He might have argued that, it is quite true that Saroda Narayan has been accused of committing mistakes in two cases. But it is quite possible that the statement comes from his enemies, and may therefore be false. Assuming, however, that he has committed these blunders, what is it to him (Mr. Radice) whether Raja Saroda Narayan had done a shrewd piece of business or sustained a loss? It is no business of his to take under his protection every man who is a fool and ruins himself. Well, Mr. Radice, after arguing the matter thus, might have left Raja Saroda Narayan and his property to take care of themselves.

But Mr. Radice is not a man of that stamp. His philanthropy is aggressive. Here is a man in distress, and Mr. Radice is the Magistrate of the District in which he lives. Can he selfishly stand aloof and see him go to ruin? Will that be Christian like, saint-like, nay, philanthropist-like? So Mr. Radice determined to take energetic action.

There was yet another way open to him. Mr. Radice, when he became inconsolable over the misery of an Indian Zemindar of his district, who had lost some money by mis-managing two cases and who believed in ghosts, might have sent for him and learnt everything about his affairs and mental condition by direct conversation with him.

Thus if he and Raja Saroda Naravan had sat together, he might have learnt all about him first-hand. And also he might have pointed out to him many ways whereby the blundering Zemindar could have protected his estates. He might have asked him never to enter into any risky transaction without consulting him (Mr. Radice). He might have most easily persuaded him to accept a manager, nay, even a European manager. In short, we can guarantee that, Raja Saroda Narayan would have adopted any plan that would have been suggested by Mr. Radice for the protection of his estates.

But all these methods did not commend themselves to Mr. Radice. He must protect the estates of the Raja in a way which does not commend itself to ordinary people; he must make it impossible for the Raja to interfere with the management of his own property. So his idea is to have him pronounced a lunatic, and his estate put under the charge of the Court of Wards! Was such disinterested philanthropy ever seen in the annals of the world? and who will after this refuse the title of "saintly" to Mr. Radice?

By the way, as for a belief in mesmerism and ghosts, Mr. Balfour is one who believes in them. But, we fancy, he is not on that account regarded as a lunatic. For if he were so regarded he would not have been selected as the Prime Minister of the British Empire.

THE unexpected has happened. In the Kitchener-Curzon Controversy, it was naturally expected that the Indian press would range against the Viceroy, but, as a matter of fact, the Indian papers have sided with Lord Curzon. It was also expected, for reasons which need not be enumerated here, that at least the "Pioneer" would go against the Viceroy, but it has adopted a contrary course. In short the Viceroy has been supported universally; his Excellency has got support not only from the entire Indian but also the entire Anglo-Indian press. Referring to the attitude of the Indian press, the "Pioneer" says:—

"The pearls of Lord Curzon's arguments, says one paper, (the "Patrika",) have been vainly cast before the Secretary of State. The issue is regarded as merely showing that the Government at Home considers the Commander-in-Chief as more indispensable than the Viceroy. The possibility of Lord Curzon's resignation seems to be contemplated with an absence either of exultation or dismay. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," whose articles alone show any grasp of the general issues involved, is perturbed at the financial prospects ahead under a regime of military absolutism dexterously availing itself of the Russian bugbear: on the other hand, the "Indian Mirror" observes: "We are not sure with what feelings Lord Curzon would receive the decision of the Ministry.....His Excellency was understood to support the Military Member in his quarrel with Lord Kitchener." Evidently the "Indian Mirror" is waiting for cooler weather before tackling the text of the papers."

The reason why the "Pioneer" and other intelligent papers have been led to support Lord Curzon is that they are fully alive to the fact that, to introduce "military absolutism" in the place of the tried and scientific system of Government that obtains now, is to render the Empire itself insecure. An Empire, ruled by a military clique, has for its basis, the crater of an active volcano. It is for this reason that the Indian press has accorded its support to the Viceroy. The internal administration of India is bound to collapse for want of funds if the Commander-in-Chief is given the "carte blanche" of carrying out every military scheme that he deems fit to introduce.

"REUTER" wired on Thursday that, Mr. Brodrick was again questioned on the subject of Lord Curzon's resignation. His reply was that it was quite true that his Excellency had suggested certain modifications in the decision of the Home Government regarding the re-organisation of the army but he had not tendered his resignation. The Simla correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" however wired to that paper yesterday that "it is understood that the Viceroy's resignation reached home on Monday, and some official announcement may shortly be expected to clear up the situation." The same correspondent says that "the Home authorities are not prepared to modify their decision, and the only solution of the present dead-lock seems to be that the enforcement of the new scheme may be put off to a later date than October." Which means that though Lord Curzon will be saved the humiliation of carrying out Lord Kitchener's scheme, still he will be constantly reminded of the fact that he is no longer the supreme authority in India.

AFTER the above was in type, we received the following telegram from our Allahabad correspondent:—

"According to the 'Pioneer,' Lord Kitchener has accepted the modifications which Lord Curzon wants to be made in the orders issued by the Secretary of State and unless which he has informed the Home Government that he will resign."

If the above is correct then it seems that Lord Curzon is not going to resign. So the only party sacrificed in this connection is Sir E. Elles. But would it look well on the part of Lord Curzon to stick to office and make his subordinate resign?

IT was pretty generally known that Mr. Carey, the late Magistrate of Hooghly, had submitted an appeal to the Government of India against his degradation from the position of a District Magistrate to that of a Joint, for he never made a secret of it. But we were not prepared to believe that he or his friends would go to the length of publishing it in a newspaper, with the object of securing its sympathy and support. Yet this has actually happened. But we must confess to a feeling of surprise that he or his friends should for this purpose seek the columns of a liberal Anglo-Indian paper, like the "Statesman," and succeed in persuading the latter in espousing his cause. That being so, we have to notice his case again, though we let Mr. Carey alone since the day he was punished. We reproduce elsewhere the appeal of Mr. Carey from the "Statesman," which, for reasons best known to itself, has not published it in its entirety. As the object of Mr. Carey or his friends is to show, through the columns of the "Statesman," that the Lieutenant-Governor did him gross wrong by punishing him at the instance of the Bengali Press, we think, we are in duty bound to shew in return that not only was Mr. Carey not severely punished by the Lieutenant-Governor but his Honour was very little influenced in this matter by the Bengalee Press. We think it is easy enough to show that Mr. Carey does not deserve to enjoy the powers of a Magistrate at all, which he does yet, inspite of his punishment. This can be shewn easily by only giving a list of his vagaries, each of which is sufficient to prove that he is unfit to exercise Magisterial authority. But before we do it, we would ask him and the "Statesman" to explain why should the Lieutenant-Governor punish him at all, and secondly why should the Bengalee Press select him for its abuse.

MR. CAREY is a representative of the Local Government in the district. He and his chief, Sir A. Fraser, both belong to the same service, and the same country. The natives of Bengal, on the other hand, are aliens to the Lieutenant-Governor. The natural inclination of His Honor must, therefore, lead him to protect Mr. Carey from the attacks of the Bengali press, specially as he himself has not much regard for it. Why should he then, instead of giving shelter to Mr. Carey, punish him in this way? As for the contention that his Honour's object is to please the Bengalees, well, if Sir Andrew Fraser was disposed in that way, how is it that he has abolished competition and substituted nomination for it; how is it that he has been favouring the "Poor Whites" at the cost of the children of the soil; how is it that he advised the Supreme Government to partition Bengal and deal the severest blow possible to the Bangalee nation? As for his being influenced by the Bengalee Press, well, Sir Andrew kept Mr. Carey in his bosom so long it was possible for him to do so, in spite of its loud protests; but at last the scandal became so great that the Indian Secretary of State was interpellated on the subject, and his Honour had thus no help but to withdraw his protection. So before Mr. Carey can establish his charges against the Lieutenant-Governor, he must prove that the latter had an unworthy motive to punish him.

THE next point for consideration is that Mr. Carey has not been able to prove why he became an object of attack in the Bengalee Press. There is a Magistrate in every District; then there are Magistrates of all sorts,—Joint, Assistant, Deputy, Honorary and so forth. How was it that he alone was selected for attack? If he was the Magistrate of Murshidabad there were others who were the Magistrates of the neighbouring Districts, such as Krishnagore, Rajshye, Burdwan and 24-Pergunnas etc. The Bengali papers avoided them all and poured their vial of bitter criticism upon Mr. Carey alone, and how was this? If we had not to chronicle his deeds every day in our daily paper during the last two or three years, but, we believe, there was scarcely one issue of our weekly edition which did not contain some reference to his fresh vagaries. Mr. Carey in his appeal refers to only four cases of his high-handedness noticed in the Government resolution about him. Well, each of them is enough to disqualify a man to hold the responsible post of a District Magistrate. There are, however, many others in which also he sought wantonly to bring trouble upon unfortunate men in his districts. Merely an enumeration of the vagaries of Mr. Carey will shew that his degradation from a District Magistrate to a Joint is a deliverance to millians of people.

OUR Jubbalpur correspondent has more than once referred to the extraordinary way in which justice is administered in the Jubbalpur Cantonment. The manner in which law overtakes a man unawares, and the severity with which justice is administered have caused terror in the minds of the people. Our correspondent draws our attention to a recent case which shows that the Cantonment Magistrate is apparently acting under the belief that the Statutory laws are not applicable to his court. Here it is: Raja Gokul Das owns 3 bungalows in the Cantonment. During the month of March last the Cantonment Magistrate was informed that the bungalows belonging to the Raja were dirty; there being heaps of rubbish in the compound. A notice was given to Nanak Ram, Agent of Raja Gokul Das, to remove the rubbish. The rubbish was thrown into the dustbin. But the Agent was tried and fined Rs. 50 under Sec. 84-85 of the Cantonment Act. In this case Major Railt (Cantonment Magistrate) acted in a three-fold capacity,—he was the prosecutor, he was the witness and he was the Magistrate. The case was thereupon sent up for revision to the Judicial Commissioner, a portion from whose judgment, we believe, will show the peculiar nature of the case. The Judicial Commissioner says:

"The characteristic feature of this case is total disregard of all rules of Law and Procedure. The proceedings opened with a report under Sec. 84 Cantonment Act from overseer to the effect that 2 bungalows of Raja Gokul Das were dirty. On this a summons was issued on Nanak Ram, Agent. No evidence was received. The Magistrate on his own personal knowledge convicted the accused. Major Railt must clearly understand that ordinary rules of Law and Procedure are as binding on him as upon other Courts. Unless he elects to act according to rules of Law and Procedure question of his fitness to exercise such powers will have to be seriously considered".

Now the question is how the accused would have fared if he had been a less significant person than the Agent of Raja Gokul Das and if the case had not gone up to the Judicial Commissioner for revision.

"MAX" in "Capital" "wants to be assured" that all the names appended to the requisition to the Sheriff for the Town Hall meeting re their Royal Highnesse's visit to Calcutta are genuine. Does he mean to suggest that they are forged? If he has any doubts he can remove them by asking the parties, whose names have been appended in alphabetical order. "Max" seems to be labouring under the impression that the Indians are organizing a separate reception for H. R. H. at the Belgatchia garden. There is no foundation for this impression. The reception to be given to H. R. H. would be a joint one and the Indian community is not going to give one separately.

BUT if India were really prosperous, why these frequent famines; why this universal plague, malaria and cholera? Millions of people annually die of actual starvation, or from diseases which owe their origin to insufficiency of food. Still larger numbers of human beings know not what is a full meal from year's end to year's end. Can any country in the whole world present such spectacles? If one man perishes from hunger in England the whole country is turned upside down. But what is the case in India? There is very little stir in the country even when tens of thousands of people die of starvation! And why? Because the poverty of India is phenomenal, and such things are therefore expected here as a matter of course! No, Mr. Brodrick, neither is India prosperous, nor is her so-called prosperity placed on a stable foundation. On the other hand she is growing poorer day by day, and a crash must come if the wise rulers do not take early measures to prevent it.

THE case of Rajah Saroda Narayan Singh of Giridih, it is needless to say, is being watched with keen interest by the Zemindars of this Province. For any of them may share his fate at any moment, without being able to move his finger against authorities. The Rajah, it is alleged, become lunatic and incapable of manag his affairs. If so, it is to the interest his heirs to take proper steps for management of his estate. But, so fa we have been able to ascertain, non his kinsmen has come forward and acc him of lunacy. Neither is the Deputy missioner of Hazaribag an heir t estate; yet he applied to the Judicial missioner for the appointment of a Co mission to enquire into the mental cond tion of the Rajah on the ground that he had shown incapacity to manage two cases relating to his estate, and also on the ground that he believed in mesmerism. We, therefore, take it that, under the law, a Deputy Commissioner or a

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District Magistrate is entitled to call a Zemindar lunatic, and apply for a Commission of Enquiry to establish his insanity; for, otherwise neither would the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribag have applied for an enquiring Commissioner in the case of Rajah Saroda Narayan, nor would the Judicial Commissioner have appointed one in the person of a Munsiff. So it is contended that as the Raja has shewn incapacity in managing his estate, the Judicial Commissioner has authority, under the law, to enquire whether he is insane or not. If this be the law, every Zemindar in India has cause to tremble; for, it would be impossible to shew one Zemindar who has not during one time of his life shewn incapacity in managing his affairs, and lost heavily. Any Collector of the District may thus pounce upon a Zemindar and prove him to be a lunatic with the help of some witnesses, and put his estate under the Court of Wards and appoint a European manager for it. The Zemindars, in a body, should take steps to protect themselves from a dangerous law of this kind, if one really exists.

As regards Raja Saroda Narayan we have not the slightest notion whether he is sane or insane, for he is an utter stranger to us. But judging from the reports of our special correspondent, containing the proceedings of the Court of Commission appointed to enquire into his case, it is quite clear that, if the Raja, as alleged by his opponents, is incapable of managing his own affairs, he is certainly quite capable of turning the table upon those who are now engaged in the task of proving him to be a mad man. Surely if he is mad, there is method in his madness. The reader will understand what we mean if he will go through the report of our special correspondent, published elsewhere, over the heading of "Proposal for a Compromise". What happened was that those who charged the Raja with lunacy actually sought to enter into a contract with him, though a lunatic! And the Vakil for the Raja, referring to this incident, very facetiously remarked thus to the Munsiff:—

"I am a lunatic and incapable of managing my affairs, but I am capable to enter into a contract."

It will also be seen that, the Raja showed more than ordinary intelligence when he refused to agree to the terms of the proposed compromise. The Raja's opponents agreed to compromise and stay the present proceedings against him if he would consent to make over his estate to the management of the Court of Wards, for five years or more. A petition to this effect was drafted for presentation to the Commission, and submitted to the Rajah for his signature. He, however, not only did not agree to the compromise, but gave the following excellent reasons for his refusal. First, said he, he would be a mere cypher if the Court of Wards were to take possession of his estate; and, secondly, the Court of Wards could swallow an estate, but it did not know how to disgorge it! So a mad man can not only argue rationally but argue better than those who put him down for an insane! It is really a remarkable phenomenon that, a lunatic Rajah can hold his own in this effective way, against his powerful opponents, one of whom is no other than the representative of the Government in the district of Hazaribag! It will be seen that, the Rajah's Vakil is pressing the Deputy Commissioner's pleaders to produce the draft of the compromise, and the latter are apparently at their wit's end.

SCRAP.

So, another white man, has been provided for in the Police Department. A European Sergeant has been posted in Hooghly on a pay of Rs. 120 per mensem, his duties being to take charge of the District Reserve Force and to supervise the patrolling staff of the town at night. We are given to understand that a few more European will find their place in the police force at Hooghly. And these are the results of the recommendations of the Police Commission.

Our Midnapur correspondent informs us that Mr. Carrol of the B. N. Railway, who was committed to the Sessions by the local Joint Magistrate on a charge of outrage upon an Indian female, is undergoing his trial before the Sessions Judge. The case, as is to be expected, has created a great sensation in the town. The prosecution seems to be lacking in vigor, for would it be believed that the Police Inspector and some other important witnesses had been summoned by wire? The editor of the local paper "Medini Bandhab," in which an account of the alleged outrage appeared, has been summoned as a witness.

We have already noticed the sensational Octacamund Assault Case, in which one Mr. Joy first gave provocation to Mr. Dania Gownden, son of Mr. Rangiah Gownden of the Nilgiri Horse Tonga Company by "having really assaulted him" (Mr. D. Gownden) to quote the words of Mr. Adam, Barrister-at-Law and then having posed as an aggrieved party and instituted a criminal case against the latter for assault in the court of the Divisional Magistrate. The defence, it may be in the recollection of the reader, moved the High Court to get the case transferred from the file of the Divisional Magistrate, but without success. Accordingly the case came to be heard fefore the same Magistrate on the 24th June. We publish elsewhere a report of the proceeding of the day, which throws a good deal of light on this case. The Magistrate has reserved judgment.

A Far Eastern paper says that the Russians have established a new naval base ...th of Vladivostok.

...mong the new K.C.'s created last ...th was the Hon'ble Mr. Henry Erle Ri...ds, the Legal Member of the Viceroy's ...il.

...e Colombo Electric Tramway Co. pro...oses shortly to re-construct the whole of ...ts tramways, as the work it said to have become a necessity.

The Harbour of Port Arthur is said to be so full of arms, etc., thrown into the sea when General Stoessel surrendered that 400 expert divers have been sent from Sasebo to recover them.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO ENGLISH TOP ...

(From our own Corrspondent.)

London, June 9.

A DISAPPOINTING EXHIBITION.

A very favourable opportunity presented itself a few days ago for a visit to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, but my impressions, so far as the Indian exhibits are concerned, may be summed up in two words: complete disappointment. After searching for some time and making enquiries as to where the Indian display was to be found, I discovered two stalls containing brass work, carved wood, printed cottons, and some shawls. One belonged to Sumer Chand, of Farukhabad, the other to the Calcutta and Bombay Trading Company. Another stall exhibited beetles, butterflies, small fish, scorpions, and snakes, preserved in spirit between glass and made into paper weights, ash trays, etc. Close by were two stalls with a goodly supply of curry powder and other Indian preparations, one of them belonged to Mr. Veeraswamy, of Madras who is making a name here, and this was all. Nay, I forget; there were some relics from Central Asia brought back, not by Sir Francis Younghusband, but by Mr. Douglas Forsyth, Government Commissioner to Yarkhand in 1870. No wonder that the Indian Section has created little enthusiasm; the exhibition is not to be compared with that at Whitechapel last autumn. I consoled myself with making friends with the Somalis who are now at the Crystal Palace. I was interested to hear that some of the men fought on the side of the "Mad Mulla" last year, but they seem to have buried all enmity towards the British, and are thoroughly enjoying their stay at the Palace. They have plenty of food, not much to do, and are exceedingly popular. Twice a day they give an exhibition of spear throwing, camel riding, and sham fights, with a peace-making ceremony. The way in which the tiny boys emulate the doing of their fathers in all ways amuses the British public immensely. The women are interesting and friendly, although everything that is said to them has to be interpreted. Both men and women are a fine race, particularly clean, and apparently extremely happy. They have quite a small menagerie with them, two young lions, two hyenas, ponies, camels, zebras ostriches, monkeys, and small elephants. It is intended to show them the sights of London by degrees before they return to Somaliland, and on Saturday they were able to witness the great firework display for which the Crystal Palace is so famous. The special attraction in this year's pyrotechnics is a naval battle between the Russians and Japanese; in contradistinction to the war picture is one, in fireworks, of King Edward VII. as peacemaker.

While on the subject of exhibitions, I may add that the Indian Cotton Exhibit in the Imperial Institute, where a Cotton Exhibition has been arranged by the British Cotton-Growing Association, is of special interest. In conversation with an expert, I heard that hopes are entertained as to India's contribution to the need for raw cotton being largely increased, but my friend still insisted on the utmost care being taken in the selection of the seed and in the improvement of methods of treating the plants.

THE VISIT OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

London has been in festive attire this week, but the pitiless and almost incessant rain has given the decorations a depressed effect. Paper roses, however effective when the sun shines, cannot withstand continuous rain, and the consequence was that they hung sodden and heavy, while little flags which festooned the roadways followed suit. Only on one day during the whole week have we had a glimpse of the sun. Alphonso XIII comes from a sunny land, so perhaps it has been a novelty to him to see grey skies day by day, but none the less, everyone regrets that the weather did not assist the demonstrations of good will on the part of the people. The young King has made a favourable impression, although there are many who, for various reasons, do not wish to see him carry off one of our princesses as Queen Consort. He has made it evident that a Spaniard can "hustle," for throughout each day, from early morning to late at night, he has been "up and doing." Everything was planned to give him a good idea of the country he visits for the first time, and in addition to the pre-arranged programme, he has managed to do much sight-seeing and pay many social calls. Yesterday at the military review, whether by chance or not, he was enabled to give an excellent exhibition of his skill in horsemanship. Riding at the head of the Lancer regiment to which he has been made Colonel, the young King had just reached the saluting point when his horse reared and seemed likely to become unmanageable but he sat like a statue; he seemed in no way distressed, his right hand remained at the salute, his left scarcely moved and in a moment or two he had completely dominated the rearing charger. His skill evoked a spontaneous outburst of applause from all who witnessed it. A keen lover of horses, he was intensely interested in the riding, driving, and jumping competitions at the Military Tournament. The show this year has been one of the best I have ever witnessed, and the extraordinarily clever driving of the artillery men deserved the hearty praise it won from the King of Spain. A novel feature in the jumping was to make horses clear a dinner table at which sat two soldiers; the table was furnished for a repast and was raised to a considerable height. The horses cleared it in a remarkable clever way, both with riders and without. The naval men from the "Victory" astonished all beholders with their skill in handling the guns; they were fired, dismantled, hauled over a wall and a bridge, put together again, and taken from the arena with a rapidity and precision little short of marvellous. The King of Spain was not the only appreciative onlooker; your Correspondent, through the courtesy of the officials, was given an excellent coign of vantage, and appreciated the courtesy as shown to the "Patrika."

The Bangalore Police on the 23rd, put in a charge sheet before the District Magistrate charging the man who, as the victim of a hoax, recently presented for encashment a cheque on the Bank of Madras for Rs. 1 lakh, with the offence of fabricating false evidence by signing his name, subsequent to his arrest, in the Police registers, as Ahmed Sait, instead of Sattar Sait, his real name. The accused was not present, but Mr. J. C. S. Lawrence asked the Court for an adjournment. He had been asked to appear for the defence, but being the Public Prosecutor, he had to obtain the permission of the Sessions Judge before he could take up the case. His Honour posted the case to the 30th instant.

High Court.—June 30.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pargiter and Woodhoffe.)

THE MONGHYR SENSATION.

The rule issued on behalf of Babu Sheonandan Persad Sing of Monghyr came on for hearing to-day.

Messrs. Dunne and E. P. Ghosh instructed by Babu Ganesh Dutt Sing opposed the rule on behalf of the complainant Babu Kamala Sahai, a Muktear.

Messrs. Jackson and Garth instructed by Babus Dasarathi Sanyel and Joygopal Ghosh supported the rule.

The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns and need no recapitulation. The charge against the petitioner was that he ordered some peons to assault the complainant.

Mr. Dunne began by saying that the District Magistrate in his explanation favoured the transfer of the case and he too had no objection to a transfer. But he objected to the case being transferred to Bhagalpur as the Judge of that place had already heard the matter and expressed his opinion that there should be a separate trial. He suggested that the case should either be transferred to Gya or Burdwan As for a separate trial of the case of Babu Sheonandan Pershad from that of the peons, Counsel said that no case had been made out to entitle them to a separate trial. If the case was going to be transferred to a new tribunal, that Court had the power under section 239 Cr. P. C. to consider whether there should be a new trial or not. Counsel then asked their Lordships to take into their consideration the fact that the complainant was a poor Muktear while his opponents were a rich and influential Zeminders and his servants and a separate trial meant putting undue burden on the complainant and he concluded by saying that unless there be strong grounds of prejudice, which there were none in this case, there should not be a separate trial.

Mr. Jackson objected to the case being transferred to Gya on the ground that it was not immediately accessible and that many public officers who were witnesses in the case would have to go there. He suggested Bhagalpur to be the fit place where the case should be transferred. As for a separate trial he said that he had no objection to a joint trial provided the petitioner was allowed to appear by a pleader Mr. Dunne did not object tothis.

Their Lordships passed the following order:—

"Babu Kamla Sahai, a local Muktear, complained against Babu Sheonandan Pershad Sing and certain peons, alleging that they had assaulted him. The case against all of them is pending before a Deputy Magistrate of Monghyr. The rule was issued to show cause why separate trial should not be held and why the case should not be transferred to Bhagalpur. The complainant has been allowed to appear in this case. It is unnecessary to go into the question of a joint or separate trial, because both sides agree to have the accused appearing by pleader. Let the trial be made joint the applicant being allowed to appear by a pleader. As to where it should be transferred the Magistrate gives no reason The applicant wishes the case to be transferred to Bhagalpur and the opposite party wants the case to be tried at some outside district. We think, as Monghyr and Bhagalpur are closely related districts and as the applicant is a very influential man in the part of the country, it should go to some other district outside Monghyr where there should not be any personal influence of the applicant. We direct that the trial be held by the District Magistrate of Gya."

LAW'S DELAY.

Babu Haraprosad Chatterjee on behalf of Ramlal Guha, complainant in a case under sections 143, 448, 425 and 352 I.P.C., implicating a police Sub-Inspector and other policemen, moved for the transfer of the case now pending before the District Magistrate of Khulna. The facts, circumstances and grounds are all stated in the Judgment of the Sessions Judge, Mr. B. C. Mitter, which is given below:—

"This is an application under section 437 Cr. P. C for directing a further enquiry into a complaint that has been dismissed

"The case is one possessing an interesting history and exemplifying in an unfortunately emphatic manner the proverbial law's delay, specially when persons in authority happen to be accused of having offended against the law. It is over a year long that the party who alleges himself to be aggrieved, lodged his complaint and it is still in the enquiry stage. On the 8th May 1904 the petitioner complained before the Deputy Magistrate against Mahendra Chandra Chanda, the junior Sub-Inspector of Morelgunj police station, some constables and chowkidars of thana and others, about fifteen in all, for having broken into his house, scattered about his things, forcibly pushed out the Mohuriers from the premises and taken wrongful possession of it on the 16th idem. The witnesses cited in the petition of complaint are all respectable men, including the local Sub-Registrar and a duly qualified medical practitioner. The District Magistrate, Mr. Panton, directed the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Bagerhat to hold an enquiry in to the matter, calling for an explanation fr the police. No explanation submitted t the police appears to be on record, but the Sub-divisional Magistrate, by his order of the 9th June 1904, made over the case to the Sub-Deputy Magistrate for enquiry and report. Some witnesses were examined by that officer on that day, but his procedure having caused apprehension of failure of justice the District Magistrate, Mr. Panton's successor. was moved on the 16th to transfer the case to some Magistrate at Khulna. The District Magistrate took exception to the case having been made over to the Sub-Deputy Magistrate when the Sub-Deputy Magistrate himself had been directed to hold the enquiry, and insisted upon the latter officer conducting the enquiry as previously ordered, but declined to transfer the case to Khulna. This was on the 18th June. The enquiry was on the 20th taken up by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate, to examine some witnesses, but even then no explanation from the police found place on the record. It appears from a petition filed by the complainant before the District Magistrate on the 26th October last, that on the 19th June the District Magistrate then in camp at Morelgunj, requested Maharaja Durgachurn Law's manager, whose subordinate officer the complainant was, and from whom he obtained amalnama of the land in question, which undisputedly belongs to the Maharaja, to amicably settle the matter. However, though the Sub-Deputy Magistrate recorded some evidence on the 20th June he passed no order and postponed the case for the 5th July for further evidence. and was transferred before that date. Before his successor, a petition was filed on the date fixed and read on the 10th July and the case was adjourned to the 21st July. It appears that on that date the Divisional Commissioner together with the District Magistrate visited Morelgunj, and it was suggested to the complainant by the District Magistrate that he should accept Rs. 100 on full satisfaction of his claim against the accused. The Sub-divisional Magistrate's order sheet of that date shows the following order:—"Put up on 8-8-04 as there is a likelihood of the parties coming to compromise." On the 8th August the following order was recorded: "The matter has been almost settled and I think a further adjournment will suffice to complete the compromise. Fixed for 22-8-04." On that day the S D. O. was ill and the Sub-Deputy Magistrate recorded this order: "S. D. O. ill. Besides there is no attempt on police side to compromise the case. Enquiry adjourned till 31st August." It will be seen that the enquiry had no progress since the 20th June, when the former S. D. M. had recorded some evidence. But in spite of this, in spite of the present S. D. M's order of the 10th July that "further enquiry was desirable," inspite of the compromise proposed on the 21st July by the District Magistrate having been loyally accepted by the complainant and having fallen through only because there was "no attempt on police side" to effect it, the Sub-Deputy Magistrate, referring to the District Magistrate's order (what that order is, is not mentioned) and referring to the evidence before the Sub-Divisional Officer, came to the conclusion that no process need issue and accordingly dismissed the complaint under section 203 on the 31st August. On the 26th October a motion was filed before the District Magistrate. On the 12th November the District Magistrate dismissed the motion. The complainant then went up to High Court by which, the District Magistrate not showing any cause against the rule issued by the High Court an order for further enquiry into the complaint was made on the 14th March. No processes were issued even after this, but a further preliminary enquiry was held by a Deputy Magistrate at Khulna and the case was again dismissed on the 1st May under section 203. This Court was moved against the order on the 31st."

The Sessions Judge thought that a good "prima facie" case was made out and concluded his judgment thus: "I direct the issue of process against Mohendra Chandra, Sub-Inspector, Mohabir Sing and Ram Charit Sing, constables, under sections 143, 448, 426 and 352 and that the case be tried either by the District Magistrate himself or by any Magistrate subordinate to him at Khulna. Considering the previous history of the case and the circumstances appearing in the evidence I should have preferred if the case were tried outside this district, but I have no power to make such an order."

Their Lordships after hearing the judgment of the Sessions Judge issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Khulna to show cause why the case should not be tried at Barisal.

A RAILWAY CASE

The District Magistrate of Midnapur referred the case of Arthur James Smith and a fireman of the B. N. Railway who were charged under sec. 101 of the Indian Railways Act. Their Lordships delivered the following judgment stating fully the facts and circumstances which gave rise to the case:—

"The accused persons are Arthur James Smith who is an engine driver and Mahammed Rashid who is a fireman on the B. N. Railway. On 7th October last they were employed on a ballast construction train working between the stations of Bankura and Onndagram. They left with a train of 17 trucks, a kitchen carriage and 2 brake-vans carrying a number of coolies and about 11-30 reached a spot called Klisen. There the train was divided into two portions about 40 or 50 yards apart. Brakes were applied to all the carriages and their wheels were locked so that the cariages could not move. The coolies began loading ballast into the trucks. About noon the engine with these two accused persons proceeded along up the line to a watering column at a spot called Darkishwar about 4 miles away.

'Rather more than half-an-hour afterwards the engine returned. Instead of meeting the train gently it ran into the front portion of the train which consisted of the brake-van, kitchen carriage and 5 trucks with such force as to drive it back some yards, fast locked as the wheels were. Three coolies were knocked off by the collision. Two of them Sib Charan Bagdi and a woman Rohini Domni fell between the trucks. Sib Charan has his leg crushed and Rohini had both her arms severed; and both of them had to undergo amputation. A little girl Moti Bala had her foot severely injured by a wheel and died about 5 weeks afterwards; but her death cannot be attributed directly to the injury.

"The two accused were put on their trial under sec. 101 of the Railway Act IX of 1890. As a jury could not be empannelled in Bankura for Smith, who is a European British subject, the trial was transferred to Midnapur and was held by the District Magistrate and a jury there. The jury unanimously acquitted both the accused and the District Magistrate dissenting from them referred the case to this court under sec. 307 Cr. P. C. on 14th March last.

"We heard the case on 5th May and remanded it in order that further evidence might be taken by the District Magistrate on two points. The evidence on those two points has been taken and we have now heard the whole of the case fully argued.

"The speed at which the engine was travelling when it struck the carriages was estimated by Cecil, the carriages examiner at not more than 8 to 10 miles an hour. The accused suggested it was 5 or 6 miles an hour but from the force of the inpact and the damage caused, we think it must have been about 8 miles an hour.

'It was the duty of the guard and his brakesman left in charge of the train to be on the look out when the engine returned. They say they were, but the guard was breaking the rules in having his family with him and we think they are too much interested in exculpating themselves to be worthy of full trust. Giving the accused the benefit of the doubt, we think it has not been shown that any look out was left.

"On the other hand it was clearly the duty of the two accused to be on the look-out themselves when approaching the train so as to guard against any accident and we think the evidence shows they neglected to do so.

"The engine passed the level crossing 335 yds before reaching the spot of the accident, and the spot is visible the whole way from that crossing and also from about ½ mile beyond it. If the accused had kept a look-out they must have seen the train and would have whistled. They say they whistled at the crossing but the guard and the brakesman and 3 of the coolies deny this, and their denial appears to be true, because it is beyond doubt that everyone was taken by surprise at the collision.

It is in evidence that an engine going ten miles an hour could be stopped within 50 yards if the brakes were in proper order. The accused say the brakes were not in proper order yet their own witnesses say the engine could have been stopped within 100 yards. The accused Smith's statement then that they shut off steam about 220 yards away and put the brakes on about 73 yards away, is manifestly untrue. In that case they could not have been crashed into the train at a speed of 8 miles. We think they were not keeping proper look-out and did not see the train till they were quite close to it. Then they shut off steam and put on the brakes at a distance of about 30 yards as the accused Rashid said.

"Much has been urged before us about the accused Smith's defence that the brakes were not in proper order, but the evidence about the brakes goes far to support the opinion we have expressed. There can be no doubt that shortly after the accident the brakes of the engine were not working promptly and the hand brake was worn. The witness Dunk says the brake-blocks were worn away to the extent of about a month's work, yet he also says the driver is responsible for bringing defects to notice and engines are inspected weekly. The accused Smith never made any complaint about the brakes before the accident and not at the time of the accident. It is clear therefore that there was nothing materially amiss with the brakes before the accident. The marked wearing which was found after the accident was, we think cause, by the great pressure put on the brakes at the last moment before the collision.

"Our conclusion then is that the accused kept no look out. Their own witness Patterson says the spot of the accident was visible from the driver's side of the engine 300 yards away, The engine was returning tender-foremost and no doubt it is not easy to see ahead then as when the engine is going forward. But the accused did not plead that as an excuse; anl it would not be an excuse, for they were bound to keep a good look-out.

"Rule 98 of the Railway Rules says that drivers must not trust entirely to signals but must be always vigilant and cautious Rule 153 enjoins that every driver and fireman must keep a gool look-out while his engine is in motion. These rules were certainly broken by the accused persons. Thus they endangered the safety of the coolies and others on the trucks by disobedience of the Rules and also by their negligent acts and omissions; and they therefore committed an offence under sec. 101 of the Railways Act.

"We therefore convict them of this offence and the sentence is that the two accused Arthur James Smith and Mahamad Rashid undergo each one month's rigorous imprisonment and do each pay a fine also, viz Smith a fine of Rs. 100 and Mahammad Rashid a fine of Rs. 50 with two months' further rigorous imprisonment in default of payment of the fine when realized Rs. 100 will be paid to Rohini Domni and Rs. 50 to Shib Charan Bagdi as compensation under sec. 545 Cr. P. C."

A Chinese wood cutter has fallen a victim to a tiger four miles from Sungei Bese. The poor fellow's coat was found soon after noon on Wednesday, and the searches came across great quantities of blood, but no remains have been discovered. This is the fourth victim recently in that neighbourhood and presumably of the same tiger which, judging by the spoor, is a huge beast, says the "Malay Mail."

The History of the Hyderabad Contingent, by Major R. G. Burton, 94th Russell's Infantry, will shortly be issued from the Government Press at Calcutta. In this volume the evolution of the Force from the Nizam's Army is traced from the latter end of the eighteenth century, and some account is given of the conflict of French and English politics at the Court of Hyderabad at that period. The history includes, besides the record of many minor operations, an account of the Mahratta War of 1817-1819 and of the campaign in Malwa and in Central India under Sir Hugh Rose in 1857-58, in which the Hyderabad Contingent bore a distinguished part. There is also a chapter tracing the connection of the Force with the events which led up to the famous Berar Agreement of 1853, while the appendix contains a reprint of those treaties between the British Government and the Nizam, in which the Hyderabad Contingent was concerned.

A Herbert Spencer lectureship has been founded at Oxford by a Hindoo gentleman who is a Master of Arts of Balliol College. The first lecture was delivered on March 9 by Mr. Frederic Harrison, and has been published by the Clarendon Press. It is appreciative, but not—lecturer or printer has surely blundered in regard to the prefix—"an apodictic eulogy," Mr. Harrison's chief criticisms of the synthetic philosophy are:—(1) that, laying all the emphasis on evolution, it disregards the laws of stability and permanence, such as are manifested chiefly in the inorganic sciences—which it accordingly passes over; (2) that its attempt to reduce all manner of sciences under the same laws only succeeds because it neglects the peculiarities which make any one science or set of sciences incommensurable with others, as, e.g., the human sciences are with the non-human. But the lecture readily admits that Spencer did not allow himself to be confined by the materialistic dogmas with which he set forth, and that while 'Philosophy never opened with aspect more physical, it never insisted more imperatively on the law of Justice from man to man on the supreme duty of Altruism."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Bengal Council.—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints Saturday, the 8th July, 1905, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Bengal Secretariat as the place, for a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Opium Agents.—Moulvi Abdul Majid, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Partabgarh, is granted privilege leave for two weeks. Mr. J. Q. D. Murray, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Rae Bareli, is appointed to hold charge of the Partabgarh division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abdul Majid.

Sir Andrew Fraser.—Sir Andrew Fraser will probably leave Darjeeling on the 29th instant taking with him only a few of the heads of some of the Departments, but the offices will remain there instead of coming down for a few weeks as on other years. His Honour intends to stay in Calcutta till the 10th July, and after visiting Behar and Ranchi, will return to Darjeeling on the 22nd September.

Settlement Officers.—Maulvi Masudul Hosain, substantive "pro tempore" Deputy Collector, at present employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Parganas, is granted privilege leave for six weeks. Babu Surendra Nath Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Ranchi. Maulvi Mahamad Chainuddin, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be the Settlement Officer of estate Fatehsingh, in the district of Murshidabad.

Cowie's Case.—At the High Court, on Wednesday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bodilly an Attorney belonging to Messrs. Morgan and Co. applied for leave to amend the tabular statement in the suit of the Administrator General of Bengal vs. E. H. Cowie. In this case an application was made for a decree against the properties of the defendant. One of the properties was described as "No. 3 Sankers' Street" whereas it should be "No 3 Shambhoo Street." His Lordship granted the application.

Cigarette Manufacture at Calcutta.—A new industry, lately started in the suburbs of Calcutta is the utilisation of country tobacco for the purpose of cigarette manufacture. The promoters have erected a small cigarette making plant in connection with their business. During 1904-05 Calcutta imported cigarettes to the amount of 584 millions of the value of Rs. 21,07,000. Of the total imports the United Kingdom supplied 385 millions, and the United States, China, Egypt and the Straits Settlements the balance.

Educational.—Maulvi Kamaluddin Ahmad M.A., substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector. Hooghly, is appointed substantively pro tempore to class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, and to be Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrasah with effect from the 20th July 1905, vice Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, about to retire. Maulvi Mohammed Azizul Huq, M.A. Head Master, Patna City School (class II of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to class VII of the Provincial Educational Service and to be Head Master of the Hooghly Collegiate school.

Conviction of Females.—Writes our Hooghly correspondent:—A young widow named Soshi Dassi living in the village of Dholepur under thanna Goghat was hauled up before the criminal courts here on a charge of abandoning her own female child in a paddy field near the village of Gagarpur. She was on conviction sentenced to suffer three months' imprisonment with hard labour.—An elderly woman of Moira sacte has been mulcted in the sum of rupees two hundred and fifty in default to undergo a couple of months' imprisonment for cheating a female relation of hers at Tarakessur in respect of ornaments.

Weather and Crops in Bengal.—The following is the summary of the weather and crops in Bengal for the week ending the 26th instant:—Rainfall during the week was general but light; it was however, heavy in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Mymensingh. Rain is needed in South-West Bengal Bihar Orissa and Chota Nagpur for standing crops as well as for agricultural operations. Prospects otherwise good. Cattle-disease is reported from seven districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Price of common rice has risen in thirteen and fallen in three districts.

Hony. Magistrates.—The following gentlemen have been either appointed or re-appointed Hony. Magistrates of the Benches against their names:—Babu Hari Das Ray Chaudhury—Baruipore Independent Bench, in the district of the 24-Parganas; Babu Sivendra Kumar Chowdhuri—Independent Bench at Sherpur in the district of Mymensingh; Babu Annanda Chandra Bhattacharjee—Independent Bench at Kishorganj, in the district of Mymensingh; Chowdhuri Mohamed Ismail Khan—Barisal Independent Bench, in the district of Backergunge; and Babu Protap Chandra Mukerjee and Maulvi Obedul Gani—Barisal Independent Bench, in the district of Backergunge.

Intimidating a Lady.—On Friday Inspector Large of the Ekbalpore Thanna charged an Ooriya gardener in the employ of Mr. Furguson of Pipe Road before Moulvi Serajul Huq., Police Magistrate of Alipore with criminal intimidation. It is stated that the accused had for the last few months been neglecting his duties in the garden and many plants were damaged. When Mr. Furguson came to know of this he rebuked the accused for neglect of his duties. The accused took it to heart and when Mrs. Furguson asked him to secure a punkha cooly he became very insolent and criminally intimidated her and thereby annoyed her very much. The trial is proceeding.

Misappropriation By a Washerman.—On Friday Inspector Rash Behari Ghose of the Bhowanipore Thanna charged a washerman in the employ of Mrs. Huntely of No. 10 Elgin Road before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of some valuable clothings belonging to his mistress. It is stated that the accused who was employed by Mrs. Huntely as a washerman on pay of Rs. 25 per month, was recently entrusted with a large number of clothts by Miss Reynolds, a nurse under Mrs. Huntely for washing. The accused instead of returning the clothes sold the same and misappropriated the sale proceeds and afterwards denied all knowledge of the same. The trial is proceeding.

Public Works Department.—Mr. R. Parkes, Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is permanently transferred to that province.

Alleged Defaming a Woman.—On Thursday before Mr. D. Swinhoe, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Mrs. G. M. Law applied for a process against one Mr. Noren on a charge of defamation. The allegations were that on the 28th instant, the accused made use of defamatory statements casting aspersion on the character of the complainant who is a married woman, saying "she earns her living by entertaining natives." The court ordered the issue of a summons against the defendant.

Suspected Poisoning.—A young widow named Makhun Moni Dassi 30 years old living with her mother-in-law in Ram Tanoo Bose's Lane, was found unconscious on Wednesday afternoon. Her relations suspected that she had taken some poison as she did not take her meals on account of a quarrel with her mother-in-law. A doctor was sent for who came and advised her removal to hospital. As preparations were being made for her removal she expired. The body was removed to the morgue and the Coroner was informed. An inquest will be held in due course.

Commercial Activity in Bengal.—Valuable indication of the commercial activity of Bengal is afforded by some tables, published in the "Calcutta Gazette," by the Registrar of Companies. Of banking, loan, and insurance companies there are at work in Bengal no less than 57, with an aggregate paid up capital of nearly three crores of rupees. The trading companies are 100 in number and their paid-up capital is even more than that of the banks and insurance companies. There are in Bengal 22 jute mills with a paid-up capital of nearly four crores. The tea companies number 128. Five companies manufacture ice though at times in Calcutta recently one has been tempted to wonder where they have hidden themselves.

Suit for Damages.—At the High Court yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale the case of Charles Park house Baker vs. Moni Lall Dutta came on for hearing. In this case it will be remembered that the plaintiff sued the defendant for the recovery of Rs.19,960 as damages for breach of agreement to let a house in Calcutta, being premises No 3 Hoomayoon Place. Mr. V. Chackerverty and Mr. B. C. Mittra, instructed by Messrs Fox and Mandal appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. A. Chowdhury and Mr. Evans Pugh instructed by Messrs Leslie and Hinds appeared for the defendants. His Lordship after hearing both sides assessed the damage to the extent of Rs. 1500 in favour of the plaintiff with costs in scale No. II.

Salt in Bonded Warehouses.—A statement showing the quantity of salt (private property) on bonded warehouses and afloat on the River Hooghy on the 15th day of June 1905 gives the following figures:—Salt in Sulkea Government Golas, 14,15,605 maunds; salt in Kidderpore Dock Government Golas, 4,989,813 maunds: total 19,14,-418. The quantity afloat is given as 1. 46, 431 maunds, making a grand total of 20, 60. 849. The transactions recorded during the half month from the 1st to the 15th June inclusive are as follows:—Quantity of salt on which duty has been paid, 5,37,-750 maunds; manifested quantity arrived in the Port of Calcutta 3,58,883 maunds; salt delivered from shipboard for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses 2, 36,496; deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses, 3,65,112 maunds.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—The Asiatic Society of Bengal has inaugurated a new series of its "Journal and Proceedings" the former of which, begun in 1832, and the latter, begun in 1864, are now amalgamated, excepting the more important papers which will henceforth appear in a new publication called the "Memoirs"—a quarto with numerous plates. The first number of the "Journal and Proceedings" now before us forms a pleasant contrast to its predecessors. It is printed on smooth thick paper in clear type, and its new cover of pale blue is sufficiently stiff to defy the leasts of the electsic fan. It contains an interesting paper on four new copper-plate charters of the Somavamsi Kings of Kosala by Mr. Ganga Mohan Lasker, an account of the proceedings at the monthly general meeting of the Society held on the 4th January, and a list of the new books added to the Library during the first three months of the year.

Alleged Defaming a Solicitor.—On Tuesday morning, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu appeared and submitted an application in which he stated that his client was Ramesh Chander Basu Solicitor of the High Court, and the defendant was Debendra Nath Dutt, who is alleged to be a tout in the Calcutta Police Court. The allegations were that the defendant attempted to defraud the complainant of his cost which the complainant realized by selling a portion of the estate of Bhagabati Dassi, under orders of the High Court. Since then the defendant adopted a novel procedure to defame the complainant. He took his stand at the door of the complainant's office and called him thief and a dishonest attorney. The defendant is alleged to have also defamed him before several other persons. The Court after going through the application, ordered the issue of a summons against the defendant.

Appointment of a Receiver.—At the High Court on Thursday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bodilly the rule obtained on behalf of Delshook Roy calling upon Prince Mamomud Bukhtyer Shah to show cause why the court Receiver should not be appointed in the Dalbhoom Mining Property and on Aga Hossain Ali to show cause why he should not be destrained from attaching that property came on for hearing. In this case it will be remembered that Prince Mahomud Bukhtyer Shah incurred debts from various creditors. One of his creditors Nilmony Banerjee a few days ago, brought a suit against the Prince for the appointment of the Court Receiver in the Dalbhoom mining property, belonging to the Prince and worth about three or four lakhs of rupees. Thereafter Delshook Roy, one of the creditors on behalf of the several creditors, applied for a rule, which came on for hearing. Mr. B. C. Mittra, instructed by Babu Bhupendra Sri Ghosha appeared in support of the rule. His Lordship after hearing the learned counsel made the rule absolute. The question of costs was reserved.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, June 29.

The sailors have revolted at Libau and wrecked the barracks and the officers' houses. They have also looted the store.—"Englishman."

London, June 29.

The news that all the Kniaz Potenikin's officers have been murdered except three is confirmed.

The sailors were prominent in yesterday's street fighting.

A battleship and cruiser have left Sebastopol in all haste for Odessa.

Before burning the warehouses the mob carried off the goods, the loss to owners being a million roubles. The city is enveloped in smoke. To-day the shops are shut and traffic suspended. The troops hold the main streets. The hospitals are overflowing and doctors insufficient. Many inhabitants are leaving. There were several instances yesterday where the troops, who were mostly reservists, refused to fire on the mob.

GENERAL.

London, June 27.

Mr. Herding, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to bring the sinking of "Ikhona" to the notice of Count Lamsdorff.

London, June 27.

In the Commons last night Sir Robert Reid in moving a vote of censure on the conduct of the Government in connection with the Stores Scandal maintained that the Ministers are finally responsible; with competent and reasonable attention to their duties the scandals would have been impossible, or detected and checked promptly.

Mr. Brodrick vehemently repelled the suggestion that the Ministers were responsible and denounced the report as insane and not judicial. The Commission had never attempted to obtain information from the War Office. Mr. Balfour deprecated criticisms of General Lyttelton, and declared that the losses on the sale of stores were greatly exaggerated. He complained of the injustice and want of generosity with which Mr. Brodrick had been treated. The Government, he said, desired a thorough investigation, not merely from love of justice, but because it would enable the country to appreciate Mr. Brodrick's qualities. The motion on being put to the vote was rejected by 329 against 255.

London, June 27.

The "Standard" says that the visit of Prince and Princess Arisugawa will strengthen the regard we entertained for the Japanese, even before they had given incontestible evidence of their progressive spirit and martial capacity. There is a preponderant opinion in favour of turning the present contingent alliance into an active treaty for mutual defence. It is difficult to imagine any circumstances wherein the weakening of either Power would not directly injure the other.

London, June 27.

Mr. Brodrick, in replying to a question, said that the negotiations were still proceeding relative to the adhesion of China to the Tibetan Treaty.

London, June 27.

German Official despatches show that desperate fighting has taken place lasting fourteen hours, but that finally Marengo's position was captured. The Germans also deny that the natives have captured Warinbad.

London, June 27.

Mr. Brodrick said it was true that Sir E. Elles had said that in certain eventualities he would resign, but they have not yet heard anything from Sir E. Elles regarding the same.

London, June 28.

Mr. Brodrick in replying to a question in the Commons this afternoon said that he has nothing to add to the despatches published regarding the difference of opinion between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon, except that since the receipt of the Home Government's decision communication from the Viceroy has been received suggesting certain mdifications which are now under consideration. Lord Curzon, he added, has not tendered his resignation.

London, June 28.

Lloyd's Agent at Odessa wires that all thework of the podt is stopped, the crew of a battleship lying in the roads having mutinied and murdered their officers on board It is reported that the crew have threatened to bombard the town.

Later news from Reuter at Odessa gives the name of the battleship as the Kniaz Potemkin. The mutiny is due to the commander having had a sailor shot for presenting a petition of the crew for better food. The crew thereupon attacked the officers and it is reported that they murdered several. In the morning the sailors bore their comrade's body ashore where a bareheaded crowd of strikers and others received them and viewed the corpse amid interest and excitement. The Police and Cossacks attempted to disperse the crowd which resisted and some fighting ensued. The affair is greatly aggravated by the strike situation and there are frequent collisions between the strikers and troops.

A workman threw a bomb at a policeman, both being killed by the explosion.

London, June 29.

The newspapers, beyond incidental noncommittal references, have practically abstained from comment on the Curzon-Kitchener difficulty. The Daily News, in a leaderette sincerely hopes that Parliament will follow the matter closely, a principle of the profoundest importance being at stake. The Times, quoting its Simla correspondent, states that certain modifications which have been accepted by Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener are now awaiting the approval of Mr. Brodrick. It says it cannot doubt but that the Imperial Government will welcome so happy a solution of the existing difficulties, and it clearly behoves ministers to do everything possible to diminish the difficulty of the position in which their action, however right in substance, has placed the Viceroy. The Times feels sure Mr. Brodrick will not have hesitated to remove the unfortunate impression his unnecessarily, though unintentionally, harsh tone has produced. It would be a very serious loss to India and the Empire it prematurely deprived of Lord Curzon's invaluable services.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

London, June 29.

The latest news from Odessa states that serious riots are raging. Hundreds have been shot, the Port partially burned, and martial law has been proclaimed.

London, June 29.

Fifteen hundred guests attended Baron Hayashi's reception, which was a most brilliant function. Practically the whole of the diplomatic body, the Japanese Colony in London and the leaders of Society were present.

London, June 29.

The Russian cruiser Terek sank the Danish steamer Prinsesse Marie on the 22nd instant, alleging she was carrying contraband. The crew have arrived at Batavia. The Terek stopped the British collier Aparima on the 27th. but allowed her to proceed.

London, June 29.

Mr. Brodrick replying to Mr. Sassoon said that if the Sudan Government desired and applied for Indian labour it would be duly considered.

London, June 29.

The Liberal candidate has been returned for East Finsbury by a majority of 768.—"Englishman."

London, June 29.

Mr. Brodrick, being questioned in the Commons regarding Lord Curzon, said that he had nothing to add to yesterday's statement.

London, June 29.

Haskell's have lost their case against the manufactures of the "Kite" balls on the ground that Captain Stewart about 1888 made rubber wound balls. The result of the decision is that a greater competition for the manufasture of bails at lower prices is anticipated.—"Englishman."

London, June 30.

Nine vessels have been burnt at Odessa by mutineers yestarday, but it is believed none are British.

Machine guns were used in the street against the rioters. Two more regiments have arrived.

London, June 29.

The East Finsbury Election rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Richards, Conservative member, has resulted in the return of Mr. Baker, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 768 over Mr. Cohen, Conservative candidate. The polling was Baker 2320 and Cohen 1552.

London, June 30.

The Russian warship Peresviet has been refloated at Port Arthur.

London, June 29.

Lord Cromer speaking as a guest at the Skinners' Company in London, dwelt upon the benefit of the Anglo-French entente and the valuable co-operation of the Egyptian Government and said his redations with the Khedive were most satisfactory.

London, June 30.

Their Royal Highnessess Prince and Princess Arisugawa yesterday evening attended a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Grosvenor House. Their Majesties the King and Queen and other Royalties were present.

London, June 30.

The battleship Kniaz Potemkin started bombarding Odessa at 11-30 yestarday evening. The Russian transport Vecha joined the mutineers.

The naval seamen at Liba have mutinied and wrecked the the barracks. The Artilery and Cossacks were called out and fighting ensued. There are no further details.

Four battleships and one cruiser and several torpedoers left Savastopol for Odessa yestarray evening under the command of Admiral Kruger in order to sink the Kniaz Potemkin if the refuses to surrender and them to assist in restoring order in the town The central railway at Odessa has been burned.

During the funeral yestarday evening of the sailor who was shot for presenting a petition from the crew of Kniaz Potemkin for better food, there was a great popular demanstration but no disorder. No police or troops lined the route of the funeral procession.

Among the burnt ships in Odessa harbour is included the volunteer ship Saratoff.

London, June 29.

The following are the additional Birthday Honours:—Grand Cross of the Bath, Generals Fraser, Tytler and John Vaughan, to be Knight Commanders of the Bath. Vice-Admirals Grenfell and Atkinson Willes, Rear-Admiral Curzon Howe, Mr. Watts, Director of Naval Construction, and Lieutenant-Generals Alexander, Ross, and Pennington, to be Companions of the Bath. Majors-General Collins, De Brath, Surgeon-General Gubbins, Colonels Ridgeway, Edward Bruce Heath Wheatley George Deam, John Hood Radford and Mullaby—all these in the Indian Army. To receive the Order of Merit, Field-Marshal Sir George White, Professor Jebb, Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. George Meredith and Mr. Holman Hunt.

London, June 29.

Mr. Apolokatikiro, Premier of Uganda, has been made an Honorary Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George; Mr. Smith, Treasurer of Uganda, Companion of the same Order; Colonels Bruce, investigator of sleeping sickness, and G. Fitzmaurice for services on the Aden Hinterland, Companions of the Bath. Earl Mansfield, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Tennyson and Attorney General Finlay have been made Privy Councillors. Mr. Baines, late Census Commissioner in India, and Mr. Piggott, Chief Justice of Hongkong, have been knighted; Mr. Babington Smith and Doctor Warre, lately Head Master, Eton, are Companions of the Bath. Prince Louis of Battenberg, Mr. William Taylor, Resident General of the Malay Federation, and Mr. McIlwraith of Egypt, are Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George. Colonel Wahab, for services on the Aden frontier, Mr. Corbet of Egypt, have both been made Companions of St. Michael and St. George. There are no Peerages.

London, June 29.

Prince Arisugawa to-day visited the exhibition of old Japanese arms organised by the Japan Society. The King, who contributed a number of exhibits, arrived shortly after and accompanied Prince Arisugawa round the exhibition.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

SIR E. ELLES POSITION.

Simla, June 27.

It is reported that the Municipal Committee of Simla have determined, with the approbation of the Punjab Government, to impose a tax of ten rupees on every householder—and for the matter of that, on every lodger—who possesses a piano. It should prove a popular tax among certain neighbours on the Mall. The tax might be graduated, the learners paying a high rate, which might be reduced according as progress was made. Professionals might have only a nominal tax. The lodger's life would then become tol[illegible]e, and joy would reign in many homes near Bank Build.

TROUBLE IN SOWAT VALLEY.

Allahabad, June 28.

Latest news from Swat valley confirms the view that the tribesmen have agreed to let their Jirgas settle dispute without resort to arms.

THE D. G. OF EDUCATION.

Allahabad, June 29.

Mr. Orange, Director-General of Education in India, will begin his monsoon tour at Poona on 1st August. After staying there a week he will visit Satara, Kolahpur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and probably Ahmednagar returning to Simla at the beginning of September.

THE ARMY REORGANISATION CRISIS.

Allahabad, June 29.

The "Pioneer's" London Correspondent wires under date the 28th inst:—The military arrangement may be regarded as the work of the Defence Committee rather than that of India Council.

THE LATE BABU SALIGRAM SINGH.

Kulhuria, June 29.

The Hon'ble Babu Saligram Singh died this afternoon after a short illness of carbuncle and pneumonia, deeply regretted by whole Behar to which province his loss is irreparable.

PROF. OMORI'S OBSERVATIONS ON EARTHQUAKE.

Allahabad, June 30.

Professor Omori has finished his observations in Kulu and now returns to Kangra and thence to Mussoorie. He says that Northern India is safe from any grand convulsion for the next 200 years although tremors will continue for some time yet and one of these minor shocks may prove more violent than usual The next big earthquake may be looked for towards Persia.

EXCESSIVE HEAT AT PESHAWAR.

Allahabad, June 30.

Peshawar is now among the stations where heat is excessive. A temperature of 117 degrees was registered there on Wednesday or 11 degrees above normal.

PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO INDIA.

Allahabad, June 30.

Various reports have appeared as to Prince of Wales holding imperial durbars during his visit to India. This is absolutely incorrect as no such ceremonials will take place on a large scale,—a very sensible arrangement says the "Pioneer."

REVISION OF AITCHISON'S TREATIES.

Allahabad, June 30.

The Foreign Office intends revising and bringig up to date Aitchison's treaties as an indespensible book in India for purposes of political reference. E. H. Kealy C. S., at present first Asstt to the Agent of Governor General, Indore, will be placed on special duty at Simla for this particular work.

THE ARMY REORGANISATION CRISIS.

Allahabad, June 30.

Lord Kitchener ras accepted the modifications which Lord Curzon wants to be made in the orders issued by the Secretary of State and unless which he has informed the Home Government that he will resign.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Simla, June 30.

The services of Mr. Mant C.S. are [illegible] placed at the disposal of the Punjab [illegible].

Mr. Inglis is appointed officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh-Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. Cruckshank, Assistant Engineer on return from foregn service is posted to the office of the Consulting Engr. Bombay.

Mr. H. Bhuinarana Rao is posted as Assistant Controller, Post Office Delhi.

Mr. G. K. Watts, officiates as Chief Engr. Central Provinces, Vice Mr. Parkes.

WEATHER.

Simla, June 30.

The monsoon current is going. Good rains are on the Bombay coast and the mail steamer "Peninsular" was experienced between Aden and Bombay. Strong monsoon is blowing with moderate to fresh gale. Conditions are unsettled in the north of the Arabian Sea and cautionary signals have been hoisted at Kurachee and Bombay. The winds are also cyclonic in the direction round the storm in the Bay.

PLAGUE FIGURES IN INDIA.

Simla, June 29.

During the week ending 24th June, plague figures fell from 4883 to 4563. Punjab had 3663 deaths; Bombay 365; Bengal 162; United Provinces 151; Burma 93; Rajputna 92; Mysore 23 and Kashmir 11.

MR. UPCOTT.

Simla, June 30.

Mr. Upcott and the members of the Railway Board will leave on July 5th and his dates thereafter would be:—Calcutta 7th to 14th; Madras 16th; Conoor 18th; Ootacamund 19th to 22nd; Madras 24th and Hyderabad 25th.

VICEROY'S STATE BALL.

Simla, June 30.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon gave state ball to-night which proved a highly successful function. Among those present were Sir Denzil and Lady Ibbetson, Lord Kitchener and Lieutenant-Generals were present at the station. Weather was cool and dancing was kept up till some hour in the morning.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO MADRAS

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

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE SOVA BAZAR TEAGEDY,

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

On Friday the Sova Bazar Tragedy in which one Joggeswar Ahir was implicated was re-arraigned. Mr. Hume conducted the prosecution.

The following witnesses were examined: Inspector Hem Chander Lahiri examined said:—I received information on 28th May last. I went to Rajah Kali Kissen's Lane. I found a dead body of a man in a building in a garden house. It was very much decomposed. There was blood stains on the floor, and on the wall. Girish (accused) was present when the body was taken out No body could identify it. It was sent to the morgue in charge of Sergeant Okhiluddin. There were two gates in the garden. On the 30th May the garden was searched, six mangoe boxes were found and I observed stains of blood on them. They were taken charge of by Sergeant Okhiluddin. I also found a black bordered dhooti, a "gamcha" and a red bordered dhooti There were blood stains in them. Inside them I found this knife (shown) which were dragged from the tank. It is a garden in the rear of the Rajah's house. I found a wooden box in the Rajah's house pointed out to me by Hari. It was opened by a police officer. I made a list of the articles found in the box. (here Mr. Hume handed a pair of scissors to the Inspector to cut the strig of the diary and bring out the list he had prepared.) Sergeant Okhiluddin took charge of the things. On the 31st I searched the Rajah's house. I searched Kusum's house. I found a small wooden box and made a list of the articles found therein—a blanket, a bed sheet, a table knife and pieces of silver, a black bordered dhooti and three chudders and a cigarette box. The things which were found in the tank were made exhibits, were pointed out to the Court. The bed sheet and this torn chudder were identified by Bachoo Dhoby as belonging to Ganga. The prisoner was present there. I produced all the exhibits in Court. Under a search warrant I searched the Rajah's place. I found two wounds on both the hands of Girish (accused).

Inspector Eassubuddin examined said:—I belong to the detective department. I saw the body found. Tanks were dragged in my presence. Two dhooties and a "gamcha" and a knife were found. I searched for Girish Pugla and Ganga Ooriah but they were not found. The prisoner was seated by me and he made a statement. I searched the Rajah's house—I found a torn guernsey, a chudder and a torn coat. The guernsey is missing now. Inspector Lahiri made a list of the articles. A search-warrant was issued and then Sovendra Krishna was arrested and questioned. He denied all knowledge. He is now on bail. I was present when the house of Kusum was searched.

Bachoo Dhoby examined said:—I knew Ganga the servant of Gokul Babu. I used to wash Ganga's clothes for two years only I did not wash them for a month. (here the witness showed the mark which he used to put on Ganga's clothes) to the Court. The witness after seeing the mark on the bed sheet said it was the mark he used on Ganga's clothes. (identified dhooties). The red bordered dhooti belonged to Gokul Babu I used to mark in Babu's cloth in the corner but I used to mark the servant's on the fringe to distinguish them. This 'oranee' belonged to Gokul Babu (shown).

Mr. Hume:—When did you last see Ganga?

Ans:—I last saw Ganga alive on the latter end of Bysack in the house of Gokul Babu.

Major Vaughan the Police Surgeon examined said:—I performed post mortem examination of an unknown male. It was highly recomposed. There were injuries o his ptrson (here the doctor described the injuries) and then he deposed). A sharp bladed cutting instrument could cause these injuries. The wound on the neck caused the death. I examined the accused and found an incised healing wound on the left fore-finger and another long incised cut on the right hand. The accused said that he got these wounds in interfering with a man assaulting another with a knife. I preserved a portion of the skin bearing a tatoo mark (a cresent with a dot in the middle).

Rai Chooni Lall Bose Bahadur, Chemical Examiner to the Government, deposed:—I received portions of visera said to be of an unknown male from the Police. I could not detect any poison in the visera. I also received two packets— one which contained red bordered cloth, a gamcha, a table knife and six dry boxes. Two pieces of cloth bore dry mud stains mixed with minute green leaves. They also bore stains like washed blood stains. I detected blood on each of the two pieces of cloth and on the gamcha, but I could not determine whether the blood was mammalian or not. I could not detect any blood on the knife or on the dry bones. The other packet contained scrapings of earth in which I detected dry cloths of mammalian blood.

Durlav Bay, a lad examined said:—I knew Ganga. I lost him about a month ago at the house of the Rajah. At that time he was tying up the bundle in order to go home. This blanket (shown) belonged to Ganga.

Sona Bewa, mother of Ganga, examined said:—I used to be supported by my son. Ganga was my son. Ganga was 28 years old. About a year ago I lost him when he left home for Calcutta. He used to send money home. He used to remit money every month. I know Dhonia and Porikhit. They went to my house and inquired of Ganga. Ganga had a tatoo mark on the left hand. It was something like a flower. It was just like mustard flower.

Mr. Hume:—Had he any other mark?

Ans:—He had a sore mark on the chest. One of his eyes was injured by a bullock.

Apurva Kristo Dutt:—I am a clerk of the Presidency Magistrate. I know this accused. I saw him twice. He made a statement in my presence. I interpreted them. On that he was solemnly affirmed on the 3rd June. I again saw him before the 3rd Magistrate. He said something and I translated them.

Kumar Sovendra Krishna Deb examined said:—I live in Sova Bazar Rajbati. I am a student.

Mr. Hume:—Did you know Ganga Ooriah?

Ans:—He was a servant under my brother-in-law, over a year.

Witness continued:—I last saw him in our servants quarter. He was bundling up some articles. I spoke to him. He asked for some bukshis from me. I was arrested by the police on the information of the accused I am on bail now. In my presence he made a statement. I have nothing to the doing awa- with Ganga. His body was found in a bath room. I was not present when the tank was dragged.

Rakhal Jalia, Sergeant Okhiluddin and a woman named Bama Tantmi, one policeman and Shama Churn Manna, were examined and Mr. Hume then closed his case. The accused on being questioned said that if his case was tried here he would make a statement. He was then told that his case would be tried by the sessions. The accused signified his intention of making the statement at the sessions. The Court then committed the accused under section 302 I. P. Code to take his trial at the ensuing sessions.

PABNA NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Pabna, June 26.

THE NOCTURNAL COURTS.

The cry is—it still exists and in a very acute form, and the example on the Criminal side has been caught by the gentlemen on the Civil! Hitherto, as also now, Mr. Eskandarali, the Dtputy Magistrate was alone in the field, shedding his own lustre all around on moon-lit nights but now our learned District Judge and the Subordinate Judge are found from time to time to hold nocturnal sittings. This is going too far, inconveniencing the public very much. Who can remain in court, be he a party, a witness or a pleader up till 8 or 9 p.m. in these dog-days of summer? Who authorises sittings like these Nor the High Court nor the Bengal Government. On the other hand, we know the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini, while out here on inspection, distinctly told the Hakims here that they would have to come daily to court at 11 a.m. and rise at 5 p.m. Beyond that they need not work. All this has been more honored in its breach than in its observance. Our learned Subordinate Judge comes to Court early but he does not sit before 1 p.m., generally, keeping himself in his chamber all this time. Last Friday, we are told, he disposed of Small Cause Court cases up to 8 or 9 p.m., but the pleaders wored up to 7 p.m. Beyond that, their system having declined to work owing to excessive heat, they in a body had to give up cases and come back home, though the Judge was inexorable and insisted on sitting up to late hours. Hence the parties suffered much, not getting if we are rightly informed, any pleader's "services that night." Mr. J. Chowdhury personally knows something of this, and will he be pleased to take up this matter and ask one or two questions in the Bengal Council next July and thus put a stop to this irregular and inconvenient practice?

COMMUNICATION IN THE INTERIOR

Every year the District Board spends lots of money on the means and facilities of communications in the interior of the District but all to no purpose. There is no road, kutcha or pucca, worth the name; all are track-roads they say, getting deluged during the rains and thereafter losing all appearance of a public thorough-fare There should be continuity of policy, and one should have an idea that the annual expenditure on this head is made for reproductive purposes and not to be washed away annually. The District Board authorities have gone in, we are told, a considerable amount of loan to the tune of a lakh of rupees for metalling the Sara Road.

A STRANGE DECISION.

The other day, the Secretary to the Bar Library Babu M. C. Mazumdar had to argue a rent appeal, we are told, before our District Judge Mr. W. S. Addie in which the defendant urged the plea of payment and substantiated the same by producing "Dakhilas." The learned Judge held the rent receipts to be forgeries and directed Mohim Babu's client to apply for prosecuting the defendant but at the same time held that the onus being on the plaintiff, he should have proved the "Jama" as also his claim as laid in the plaint. Mohim Babu replied to this by saying that the defendant admitted the claim of his client but only objected to it on the score of payment and hence according to law, it requires no proof on the part of the plaintiff to establish the same. All was of no avail. The learned Judge decreed the appeal but dismissed plaintiff's suit on the ground of un-proof!

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Henry George Richards, K.C., to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, for the North-Western Provinces of India, in the place of Mr. Harrison Falkner Blair, resigned.

A correspondent writes:—The 28th instant will present a splendid opportunity for witnessing one of the grandest Hindu religious ceremonies in connection with the opening of Rameswara Temple in the west end of Bangalore. The ancient Greeks and Romans, before building a city, built a temple round which the city rose in all its architectural grandeur. It was this same idea that made the Mysore Government set apart a large site in Chamarajapet for a temple about 15 years ago, but nothing more having been done these many years, the idea of a temple itself appeared to be forgotten and the site remained a monument speaking, in silent eloquence, the shame of the residents.

The following is the summary of the crops of the Central Provinces for the week ending June 24.—The weather has been not and unsettled. Light showers have fallen in all districts, except Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Ellichpur. Nagpur and Wun received one and one-fourth of an inch, and Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chindwara and Buldana from half to one inch; elsewhere the falls have been insignificant. Land is ready for autumn sowings, which are being delayed for want of rain. Sowings for rice have commenced in parts of Chanda and continue in Chhattisgarh. Some cotton has been sown in the Banda tahsil of Saugor. Locusts have appeared at Pimpalgaon in the Basin District. Fodder and water are scarce in a few districts. Prices have risen in Ellichpur. The price of gram has risen in five districts. Wheat is dearer by 1½ seers in Bilaspur.

A EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE

Mr. George Patrick Cooke, a European landholder and timber merchant now residing at Purulia, who moved the other day the High Court and got a prosecution under section 109 Cr. P. C. to set aside, is again in trouble, Babu Jyoti Prosad Sarvadhikari moved Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe on his behalf for the transfer of a fresh case now pending before the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum. While the proceeding under section 109 was pending before the Deputy Commissioner another case under sec. 164 of Act VI. of 1901 (Assam Labour and Emigration Act) was instituted against the petitioner of which he first became aware on 9th June last. The petitioner was away from Purulia from 14th May to 9th June. On the latter day, on returning to Purulia he came to know that a warrant had been issued and he surrendered that very day before the Deputy Commissioner and made an application asking what was the charge and the date fixed for the hearing of the case. When the warrant was issued there was an order for bail for the sum of Rs. 500 to appear on the 17th June, but after the petitioner surrendered on 9th June the amount was increased to Rs. 1,000 for bail and recognizance for Rs. 1,000. On the 9th the Deputy Commissioner passed no order on the application made by the petitioner, but asked him to make his statement. The petitioner declined to make any statement at that stage as he was not aware what the charge was but the Deputy Commissioner still insisted and the petitioner's statement was recorded under protest. The petitioner was next asked if he had made the application referred to above and on his answering in the affirmative the Deputy Commissioner said that he would prosecute the petitioner under section 177 I. P. C. for making a false statement in that application and on the petitioner's pleader saying that under the law the petitioner could not be prosecuted, the Deputy Commissioner said he would take the opinion of the Government Pleader. On the 17th instant the petitioner made an application before the Deputy Commissioner praying an adjournment of the case on the ground that the petitioner would move the High Court for a transfer of the case, but the Deputy Commissioner passed no order on it. Another petition was presented saying that as the Deputy Commissioner had taken cognizance of the case under d(c) of sec. 190 Cr. P. C. upon a letter from Mr. D. R. Daly of the Emigration Department he could not try the case, upon which the Deputy Commissioner recorded the following order. "It is not intended that this case shall be tried by this court by a jury. This is only a preliminary enquiry to see if there is a 'prima facie" case to go to the jury." The Deputy Commissioner proceeded with the case and examined four witnesses for the prosecution and fixed 1st of July next for further enquiry. After recording the evidence the Deputy Commissioner ordered prosecution of last two witnesses under sec. 193 I. P. C. Commissions had been issued without notice to the petitioner and without his knowledge for the examination of witnesses for the prosecution and their deposition was taken behind the petitioner's back.

It was urged that on the facts set out the petitioner gravely apprehended that he would not receive a fair trial at the hands of the Deputy Commissioner.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum to show cause why the case pending in his court should not be transferred to some other Magistrate outside the district.

CEYLON RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Colombo, June 29.—A London telegram of the 28th instant states that the Ceylon Association's Tea and Produce Committee have passed a resolution stating that an expert should be appointed at once for the Ceylon rubber industry and that all interested should combine to ensure such an appointment.

PRISONERS IN THE C. P. JAILS.

The total number of prisoners admitted to Jail in the Central Provinces in 1904 was 10,247 (exclusive of transfers) as compared with 9,429 in 1903, an increase of 7U98, to which convicts contributed 357 and under-trial prisoners 451. No special explanation of this slight increase is necessary, as the number of admission in 1903 was the smallest recorded for a very long period. There has been a marked decline in the daily average population, which in the case of convicts has fallen by 237, or by 6 per cent., as compared with 1903, while the number of prisoners of all classes remaining on the last day of the year stood at very low figure of 3,731, which is less than any recorded during the last 20 years. The fall in the daily average strength of convicts is due to the greater number of sentences passed of imprisonment for less than three months, and the statistics on the whole afford a further satisfactory indication of the recovery of the Provinces from the abnormal conditions caused by the famines. The number of convicts admitted to jail below the age of 16 was 58, as compared with 61 in 1903; of these 35 were juveniles of less than 15 years of age, as compared with 41 in 1903. The continued decline in the number of juveniles admitted is most satisfactory as showing that Magistrates exhibit more discretion in the sentences they inflict, through occasional instances of improper sentences still come to notice, such as the cases at Amraoti and that mentioned in the Balaghat District Jail report, where a girl of 12 was sentenced to 15 day's imprisonment in default of payment of small fine for an offence under the Assam Emigration Act. Such gross travesties of justice are, however, we are glad be assured, very rare.

The case against Mr. Casey, a cooly-recruiting Agent, Ganjam (Madras), for shooting a man dead with a revolver, was recently concluded, and the accused was discharged.

It is reported that Lord Lamington was suffering from slight fever all day Monday and Wednesday which is believed to be the precursor of a liver complaint.

Colonel McMahon, lately in charge of the Seistan Mission, will leave for England on fifteen months' furlough by the mail steamer of the 8th July.

A Frontier correspondent reports that Amir Habibullah, having collected 775 notorious badmashes in Kohistan district, ostensibly to enlist them in the army, sent them all to Kabul and then ordered Sirdar Fatteh Mohamed Khan, son of the late Sirdar Zakria Khan, the present Kotwal, to keep them in custody.

WAR NOTES

ADMIRAL OUTWITTED.

DECEIVED BY TOGO.

M. Ludovic Naudeau, the war correspondent of the "Journal," telegraphing from Tokio, calls attention to an important factor in Admiral Togo's success. The Japanese ships were able to deliver a deadly fire at a distance of 8,000 metres, while the Russians could only respond with effect at 6,000 metres—that is to say, when they were already considerably weakened. He adds:—

"All the statements made by the Russian prisoners show that Rozhdestvensky was convinced that he had succeeded in deceiving Togo and that the bulk of the Japanese forces were lying in wait for him in the northern narrow waters, the Straits of Tsugaru and La Perouse. But as a matter of fact it was Rozhdestvensky himself who had fallen into the trap laid for him by Togo. On approaching the island of Tsu Shima the Russian Admiral only saw a few small Japanese vessels, which feigned to be taken thoroughly by surprise. Rozhdestvensky, who then felt sure that his manoeuvre had succeeded, steamed ahead full speed and presently found himself between two Japanese divisions, whose positions had been carefully concealed. Thus the Japanese had already secured an initial advantage. But their fleet gave evidence of a crushing superiority in many other respects. Their intelligence department had completely penetrated Rozhdestvensky's plan from the moment of his arrival in the Far East.....I have heard it said that the submarines have proved brilliantly successful, but this is a purely gratuitous statement, which up to the present is not supported by any facts.

THE WAR ON LAND.

FORMIDABLE PREPARATIONS.

The London "Times" says:—Our Tokio correspondent has enlightened the world concerning the formidable character of the Japanese preparations for continuing the war on land, while a correspondent with General Kuroki declares that never, since the war began has the Japanese army attained to a higher degree of perfection. If Prince Khilkoff, the only men save Kondratenko that this war has produced on the Russian side, is still sanguine and if it is possible that Linevitch may still be able to collect round him some 300,000 men, the time has gone by when Russian numbers, in relation to their present enemies, have much meaning. Japan has given the proof we stated it was imperative she should give—namely, that she can defeat the largest Russian army that the Trans-Siberian can maintain, and, if Linevitch remains unconvinced, he will be doubtless disabused if he dares to put his fortune to the touch.

So far as regards the threatened incursions of the Russians into Mongolia, this province is already traversed by sections of the Russian railway between Harbin and Khailar, and it is therefore late in the day to discuss its inviolability. When a Russian army gives proof that it can live ten marches away from its umbilical cord, the line of rail, it will also be time enough to believe in the march of large Russian forces across inhospitable wastes. Mongolia is a very suitable field for marauding Cossacks, but as these gentry have shown themselves to be next to useless in war when intelligently fought, it is a matter of the utmost indifference whether they prowl about Mongolia or whether they go home.

Given the annihilation of the Baltic Fleet, Vladivostok ceases to have any serious value to the Russian cause. The best thing Russia can do, when the Japanese advance begins, is to order the few stray cruisers in harbour to break out and endeavour to escape to raize the fortifications, destroy everything that cannot be removed and join the 35,000 to 50,000 men quartered in and round Vladivostok to the main army. But, if Russia desires to increase the laurels of Japan, the contrary course will be taken, and the Japanese will take Vladivostok at their leisure, omitting the costly assaults of Port Arthur for which there will be neither reason nor excuse.

A DEFAMATION SUIT.

In the court of Mr. Anderson, City Magistrate of Lahore, an interesting caste case came on for hearing, in which Bhais Harnam Singh and Ram Singh, complainants, prosecuted Babus Tahl Singh and Budh Singh for alleged defamation, under Section 500 I. P. C. The case, which has been pending for some time in the above court, was amicably settled by the parties, the complainants being assured that the accused had no intention to defame complainants. It is alleged that they are Rangarhia Katis—the word "Kati" being equivalent to carpenter—and that accused No. 1 had written in Punjabi a tract printed by accused No. 2, in which, after giving a history of the rise of the Ramgarhias it said:—"Carpenter, I have studied Awashan Smirti, have traced the descent of carpenters, as indicated by mantras 5 and 43, of the Smirti, which is as follows: If a female of the Brahmin caste falls into an unlawful intimacy with a Khatri, their issue will be termed "Carpenter" and again if tailor takes the place of the Khatri in the first case, their issue will be of the same caste, and both of them are menials." The prosecution alleged that these words amounted to defamation of a class—carpenters or Katis—to which class—complainants belonged. The City Magistrate framed a charge of defamation against both accused, but the good offices of "Bhais" of both parties have produced a peaceful settlement.

Frontier advices state that Sir Agha Khan of Bombay, having arrived in Rawalpindi, his followers from Peshwar and Hazro met him there; he was very desirous to visit Kashmir and Gilgit, but found himself obliged to return to Bombay.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Kangra on the 19th ultimo, which did some further damage.

The Hospital corps, which went up to Kangra and Kulu through Simla six weeks ago to afford medical relief to the earthquake sufferers, returned to Simla on the 20th. The officers had with them marching a small bear they captured in Kulu.

It is said that work on the Coonoor Ootacamund Railway is progressing rapidly. The Pioneers have already started cutting in Ootacamund itself, where operations are in progress on the borders of the lake near the Willow Bund.

A BOY MAGISTRATE'S LAW.

We draw the reader's particular attention to the account given below. Mr. Boughey's notions of administering criminal justice are unique and original to say the least; and his juvenile cocksuredness is really beautiful. Joking apart, however, this is one more instance, if instances were needed about an all-patent reality, that no Indian could ever hope to obtain justice in a case in which the other party is European. The scales of British justice always incline on the side of the white-skins, and the proverbial ass of the law becomes perfectly asinine in its bray when it opens its maw to make a pronouncement. It has been the same in this case, neither more, nor less. The facts are these. There is a big five storeyed house on the Mall Road—the lowermost floor being occupied by the servants of the tenants of the house. The third floor of the house is occupied by Rai Sahib Maya Das, Pleader, Chief Court, of the Rawalpindi Bar and one of the oldest practitioners—the rooms immediately above being tenanted by one Mr. Zuguspick, a German and his wife, who are the keepers of a "Civil and Military Restaurant, etc.," for supplying the soldiers with strong drinks and other "Refreshments." On the evening of the 18th instant, while the Rai Sahib was away from the station, the servant of Mr. Zuguspick, a sweeper, occupying a room on the lowermost floor of the house complained to his "White" Master that Rai Sahib's sweeper had thrown some dust below, while in the act of sweeping—thus spoiling his utensils. Upon this both the "celestial beings"—Mr. and Mrs. Zuguspick—began to use filthy language towards a servant of the Rai Sahib who was standing in front of Rai Sahib's Rooms. The servant thus abused protested against the use of such language and said that although Rai Sahib's family was being put to many sorts of inconvenience every day by the rather profuse use of water on the part of Mr. Zuguspick and his servants—which leaking through the roof many times spoiled several things belonging to Rai Sahib, they never made any complaint about the inconvenience, but that, however, he would see that Rai Sahib's sweeper would be more careful in future. This very reasonable remonstrance on the part of the servant—a "native"—proved too much for the patience of the "White Lady" and she, accompanied by her servant, a sweeper, came down and directly entered the kitchen where the poor fellow had taken refuge. There Mrs. Zuguspick gave some blows to Rai Sahib's servant with a cane which she had brought with her and ordered her servant to give a good thrashing to the impudent "native" servant of Rai Sahib Maya Das. I need not mention here that her commands were fully obeyed. The matter was reported to the Police on which Mr. Quigley the Inspector of Police, offered to intervene and have the matter settled. Rai Sahib Maya Das who had come up from Pindi for this matter especially agreed to this. Mr. Quigley advised Mr. Zuguspick to offer an apology to Rai Sahib Maya Das, but the answer which he received practically meant that he (Mr. Quigley) should mind his own business. There was thus no recourse left but to invoke the aid of law Courts and consequently a complaint was filed in the Court of Mr. G. H. Boughey the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Murree, on 20th June 1905. The complainant of course was the servant of Rai Sahib and the accused were (1) Samman (2) Mrs. Zuguspick and (3) Mr. Zuguspick—the accused No. 1 being the same sweeper who was the accomplice of Mrs. Zuguspick in committing Criminal trespass and "assault." The offences charged were Sections 504 against acoused Nos. 1 and 2 and Section 504 against accused No. 2 and 3. It would not be out of place here to say a word or two about Mr. Boughey himself. He is a Civilian of exactly 2½ years standing. Out of this period he has had to spend about 6 months in Settlement training. So that at the time of his appointment as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of this important Sub-Division he had not more than 1 year and 9 months' Judicial Service! This being his judicial career it is not necessary for me to say anything about his capabilities. He is an Anglo-Indian of advanced type and a firm adherent of Lord Curzon's view about "Natives." The complainant was represented by Lala Hans Raj Sawhney and Bhagat Lachmi Narain, Pleaders. When the complaint was put up before Mr. Boughey for orders he assumed a determined attitude as soon as he learnt that two Europeans had been accused by a native! He called in the complainant, examined him and passed the following order:—"Case of Criminal trespass is brought by the Khansaman (Rai Sahib's servant) who is not the owner of the kitchen at all. The assault is too trivial, even if true, the marks on one wrist being merely the slightest scratches and is not a matter to bring into a Court. As to the question of 504 it is obviously one of ignorance on the part of the European accused. I dismiss the complaint under section 203 Cr. P. C." Either this learned exposition of the law is the result of the ignorance of Mr. Boughey or his perversity. In either case it is not at all safe to entrust him any further with the formidable powers he possesses—for Mr. Boughey has been invested with summary powers also! Probably according to Mr. Boughey's view of the law even Rai Sahib Maya Das could not have brought a complaint as he is not the owner of the rooms he is occupying. Rai Sahib Maya Das might well now request K. B. Dhanji Bhoy the owner of the building to file a complaint! God save us from the mercy and justice administered by such Boy-Magistrates.—'Punjabee."

The journey of the Seistan Mission across the desert from the Persian frontier to Nushki was so well-arranged that the Escort had not a single casualty though the heat was intense. A man of the local Levy which guards the posts on the route and carries the mails lost his way and perished. He was found lying alongside his dead horse some days after he had disappeared. He was an experienced "sowar," and it was difficult to understand how he had left the track. The heat in the last six days from the neighbourhood of Chageh to Nushki, was very trying. The maximum temperature reached was between 122 deg and 123 deg while 119 deg or 120 deg was the rule. Fortunately the nights were comparatively cool, and this gave relief to both men and animals. Several camels which had been bitten in Seistan by a mad wolf developed hydrophobia on the march and had to be destroyed.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE CASE OF RAJA SARADA NARAIN SINGH.

PROPOSAL FOR A COMPROMISE.

(From our Special Reporter.)

Giridih, June 25.

When on the 8th June last Dr. Newman, Civil Surgeon of Hazaribagh, went to Serampur to medically examine the Raja, the doctor had a talk with the Raja about the estate going under the management of the Court of Wards. This is what Dr. Newman wrote in his report on the subject:—

"He (the Raja) admitted that he did not always feel equal to conducting his estate, and at times was disclined and incapable of work of any kind. He had no particular objection to his estate being placed under the Cout of Wards, provided that this was not a permanent arrangement as he would like a good manager to relieve him of all responsibility."

Before the case came on for hearing on the 9th June, there was a talk among the pleaders for a compromise on the line indicated by Dr. Newman's talk with the Raja on the subject. This talk took a formal and definite shape when Babu Sakti Kanta Bhattacharjea (the Applicant's pleader), Babu Krishna Chandra Ghose (Manager of the Ward's and Encumbered Estates), Babu Satish Chandra Ray (the Raja's pleader), and Babu Gopi Mohan Ray (Naib-manager of the Raja) sat in a convenient place and drafted a petition for a compromise. The following, I am told, is the substance of the draft:—

"That the Raja, on account of his illness, was willing to place his estate for the period of five years, or after that until the time he was well, under the management of the Court of Wards agreeably to the Provisions of Sec. 6, clause (e) of Act IX (B. C.) of 1879, and the present proceedings for declaring the Raja a lunatic may be stayed."

The draft was faired out and Satish Babu went to Serampur to get the signature of the Raja.

The Munsiff, who is now conducting the enquiry was also in a way given to understand that there was a talk of a compromise and the Dy. Commissioner was shortly expected at Giridih to take necessary steps in the matter. The following lines were recorded in the order sheet of that date:—

"The applicant applied for one day's time on the ground that the report of the Civil Surgeon is not yet ready and the applicant's Vakil assures me that the Civil Surgeon will have no objection to the case being postponed till to-morrow. The opposite party's pleader also consents to the granting of the time. The Assessors will be pleased to attend court to-morrow at 6-30 a.m., when the parties are to be ready with their evidence and the applicant's vakil will communicate to the Civil Surgeon and the local Assistant Surgeon about the filing of their reports and their attendance to-morrow. Put up the case to-morrow."

It was understood that the application for one day's time was for bringing about the compromise. Satish Babu went to Serampur and sent the petition to the Raja. The Raja, I am told, strongly objected to the filing of the petition of compromise on his behalf, as he said that he would be nowhere if the court of Wards took charge of his property and that his buildings, carriages, horses, elephants, servants, and even his money deposited in the Bank of Bengal would be at the mercy of the Court of Wards. The Raja further remarked that if the estate was one given over to the court of wards, it would ever remain in its hands. He kept the petition with him and asked Satish Babu to wire to Babu Indranath Banerjee of the Burdwan Bar to conduct the case under his advice.

Thus the proposal for a compromise fell through. The report of Dr. Newman was now ready and it was filed on the 10th June. This is what the doctor deposed in cross-examination in regard to the preparation of his report:—

"I began writing at half-past nine a.m. (9th June) and finished it after some interruptions at half-past two. . . . . I read the report, before sending it on to Court, to the Deputy Commissioner, who and myself were staying at the same bunglow. I have no recollection of any remark he made on the report being read by him. I don't recollect if he said—'yes' 'all right,' or 'that will do.' He probably made some remark. I can't say that he did not remark to that effect."

An attempt was made by the vakil of the Rajah for the production of the draft petition for compromise. On the 15th June the Raja's pleader called for the draft by a petition to the Munsiff. The applicant's pleader opposed the petition on the ground that the draft was not admissible in evidence. But the Munsiff ordered the applicant's vakil to produce the draft in a day, as he (the Munsiff) thought that the document should be called for. On the 21st June the Raja's vakil Ray Nalinakhya Bose Bahadur moved the Court of Enquiry saying—"I am a lunatic and incapable of managing my affairs, but I am capable to enter into a contract. . . And so the draft was called for." The Munsiff remarked that he then understood the purpose why the Rajah's party was pressing for the production of the document. On that day the Munsiff recorded the following in the order sheet:—

"With reference to the production of the draft mentioned in order No. 30 ante, the applicant's vakil files a petition to-day that it is possibly with Babu Satish Chandra Ray, pleader for the Raja, to whom it was given, writing of Babu Sakti Kanta Bhattacharjea does not remember that it was returned to him by Satish Babu; moreover, the applicants' vakil says that he has searched in all possible places, but it could not be found. Ordered that the production of the document cannot in the absence of any satisfactory evidence that it is with the applicant's vakil be ordered from the applicants' vakil."

On the 21st June the Raja's vakil filed a petition supported by an affidavit sworn by Babu Gopi Mohan Ray, the Naib-manager of the Raja, to the effect that the original draft of the petition of compromise was in the handwriting of Babu Sakla Kantha Bhattacharjea, the applicant's vakil, that it was faired out by Babu Satish Chandra Ray, the Raja's pleader, and that Satish Babu handed the draft over to the Raja's Naib Manager, who in turn made it over to Sakti Babu. Here the matter stands at present.

Sirdar Ahmad Khan, ex-Governor of Kandahar, died at Kabul a few days back. He is brother of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, Afgan envoy with the Government of India. The ex-Governor was recently summoned to Kabul to render his accounts to the Amir.

THE DACCA SENSATION.

ATROCITIES BY A SO-CALLED SADHU.

Accused Convicted.

The following is the full text of judgment delivered by their Lordships: Justice Pargiter and Woodroffe. This is a reference under Sec. 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused Prosonno Mondal has been unanimously found guilty by a jury of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of one Ananda Bhuimali, under Sec. 304 of the Penal Code, of arson under Sec. 436 and of assault on women with intent to outrage their modesty under Sec. 354. He has been acquitted of the charge of murder. The accused Kala Chand Sadhu has been unanimously found guilty of abetting the culpable homicide committed by the last mentioned accused and of outraging the modesty of women. He also has been acquitted of the charge of murder. From the questions put to the jury it appears that their verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was based on the finding that the deceased might have consented to his death. The accused Lal Mohan Mazoomder has been unanimously acquitted of the charge of murder and arson and by a majority of the jury of the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the majority of the jury being of opinion that though the accused was present when the deceased was killed he did not know what was going to take place and was dumb founded. He has also been acquitted by a majority of the jury of the offence of outraging the modesty of women. The learned Sessions Judge has referred the case to this Court being of opinion "that it is impossible to allow that the killing of Ananda Bhuimali can be regarded as anything less than murder and the weight of evidence entirely against the finding of the non-complicity of Lal Mohan Mazoomder." The accused Lal Mohan Mazoomder is a small unqualified medical practitioner and carrying on his profession at a village in the Dacca District. He and the accused Prosonno Mondal, a Sannyasi, were diaciples of the accused Kala Chand Sadhu, who before he took to a life of religious mendicancy was named Kali Kumar Chakervertty. Lal Mohan became acquainted with the accused called the Sadhu in August or September last year, when the Sadhu accompanied by the accused Prosonno came to Lal Mohan's village and by his (Lal Mohan's) invitation took up their quarters in his "bari" and stayed there in the "Mantab Ghur" for some days after which they went away. The Sadhu returned during the middle of November. During all this time the Sadhu appears to have obtained a great influence over Lal Mohan, who was told by him that he was the "Kalki Avatar" or last incarnation of Krishna, who is to come before the end of the world. After the Sadhu's return on the second occasion and on the Monday preceding the day of the crime, which took place on Thursday the deceased Ananda Bhuimali appeared at Lal Mohan's "bari" and was given food. The accused Prosonno arrived on Tuesday. On the next two days all these accused and the deceased Ananda were together: the two Sannayasis and the deceased living in Lal Mohan's "Montab Ghur." According to the statement of Lal Mohan on the day proceding the crime Prosonno told Ananda to surrender himself to the Sadhu and he would have a celestial body. According to the statement of Prosonno the deceased said to him: "Why the Gossain remains unknown to the public so long, you better kill me and preach the true religion; Gossain is "Juggut Guru" (universal preceptor); when he will give my life after your killing me the Englishmen and all the people will come to know of the great power he possesses." It also appears from the evidence of Jitendra, a witness for the prosecution, that a day of two before the occurrence the deceased said to Prosonno "Kill me for the sake of true religion that the glory of Kala Chand may spread over the would.' Prssonno in his confession says that at 3 o'clock on the day of the occurrence the deceased requested him to preach the true religion after killing him and made a "Shastanga" before the Sadhu e.g. saluted the Sadhu by lying prostrate before him. What followed appears in the statements of the accused Lal Mohun and Prosonno and in the evidence of the witnesses Jitendra and Jogmaya who witnessed the killing and of the witness Umesh who speaks to the first assault upon the deceased. In the presence of the Sadhu and Lal Mohun, "Prosonno knelt on the deceased's back and passed the Sadhu's "Trisul" into the nape of his neck." After that he dragged him away by the hair to the south. Sometime after Ananda returned to the Sadhu. According to the confession of Prosonno both he and Ananda took the "charnamrita" of the Sadhu and then Ananda said "you have failed to do anything with the "Trisul," cut me down with some cutting instrument." The witness Jitendra deposed that on the return of the deceased the latter prostrated himself at the feet of the Sadhu who said the "Jom" or incarnation of Death has come back. Lal Mohun asked "is this time." The Sadhu said "yes." Then Lal Mohun caught Ananda by the hair, Prosonno put his feet on him and cut his throat with a Ganja knife. Then both Prosonno and Lal Mohun pulled Ananda's head backward in order to break his neck. When attacked Ananda is said to have cried out to the Sadhu to save him. The Sadhu then told them to throw the body away. After this some houses were set on fire and the wife of Lal Mohun and the women folk of his relations were brought before the Sadhu. They were stripped naked and made to prostrate themselves before him, and some of them including the accused Lal Mohun's wife were made to stand astride a fire. They were subjected to various forms of ill-treatment, the details of which being of an obscene character, it is unnecessary to repeat here but which have been fully detailed in the evidence which has been read to us. Lal Mohun took an active part in the ill-treatment to which his wife was subjected.

The accused Prosonno admits that he killed the deceased, committed arson and outraged the women. The accused Lal Mohun admits that he was present at the time of the killing but says he took no part "but remained inert" and admits he told the women to strip themselves.

Subsequently he said he was daned and did not know what happened. The Sadhu denies that he was present at the murder but on hearing groans entered the "Ghur" and saw that the murder had been already committed As regards the arson and ill-treatment of the women he lays the blame entirely on Prosonno. He admits that the women in a naked state made obeisance to him but he says he sat with his face turned against them.

The truth of the facts generally have not been challenged except in so far as they implicate the Sadhu and Lal Mohun in the alleged murder. As regards this crime the whole blame is sought to be laid on Prosonno, a low caste man, who is undefended. The Brahmin Sadhu and the accused Lal Mohun have been defended by learned counsel and pleader.

The three main questions which have been argued before us are these: (1) whether the accused Sadhu and Lal Mohun took any and if so what part in these acts, (2) if so were the accused responsible for their actions, and lastly (3) if so what was the offence constituted by the act of killing Ananda, whether murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

As we have already observed upon the first point, there is no question as regards the accused Prosonno. His confession fully implicates him in the acts of killing, arson, and outrage. There is no question as to the voluntary character of this confession for it was confessed to when read over to the accused in the Sessions Court and the latter stated he had nothing more to say.

The jury have found that the accused Sadhu took part in the killing and the outrage on the women and we think that that finding is fully supported by evidence. The Sadhu denies that he was present and his disciple Prosonno says that his Gossain said "Don't do anything before me, do whatever you like after going out." Lal Mohun however directly implicates the Sadhu saying that on the return of Ananda after the attack upon him with the "Trisul" the Sadhu said "he is come again, cut him off with a "khanda" (sacrificial knife) or other weapon," upon which Prosonno siezed the deceased. We do not credit the denial of the Sadhu that he was not present when the deceased was killed. The witness Umesh Chunder Dey speaks to seeing the Sadhu at the time when the attack was made with the "Trisul." The witnesses Jitendra and Jogmaya speak to his presence when the man was killed and to his having given the signal for the killing as also to his having subsequently stated that "jam," meaning the deceased had been destroyed. The evidence of Jogmaya, a cousin of the accused Lal Mohun, who saw what she deposed to through a hole in the bamboo wall of the "Mantab Ghur," has been impugned. It is however noteworthy that the accused Prosonno in his confession admits that this witness helped in, though he adds to this certain untrue statements which, if true, would implicate her in the crime. It is true that there was some delay in her reporting what she had seen but this appears to have been due to the threat of the accused Lal Mohun that he would show her her son's blood if she said anything. Later however when the houses were set fire to she did tell her father who has deposed to that fact. As regards Jitendra, who is a boy of 16, it is argued that he is no better than an accomplice as he remained at the scene of the crime the whole time and helped in removing the body and in bringing the women. While we are not prepared to admit that this contention is, in the circumstances of this case, well founded, it is sufficient to say that if his evidence requires corroboration there is such corroboration. There is besides the witnesses to which we have referred the evidence of Sarola Devi who says that the Sadhu told Sailabala on the morning of the day of occurrence "don't fear I have given you the illness and I will cure you" and after sundown on the same day he came and said. "Don't be afraid I have killed the Jam." Lastly it is suggested that the witnesses have falsely inculpated the Sadhu, a stranger, with a view to exculpating Lalmohon. But this contention is negatived by the fact that the evidence of the relations of Lal Mohon does in fact implicate him. As regards the part taken by the Sadhu in the outrage on the women it is unnecessary, having regard to the fact that this portion of the case has not been contested to say more than that the charge is fully borne out by the evidence which has been believed by the jury and which we accept. We therefore concur in the finding of the jury that both Prosonno and his Gossain, the Sadhu, were implicated in the acts of killing the deceased and in outraging the women and the former in the arson of the ryots' huts, which took place between these acts.

To come to the case of Lal Mohon who has been acquitted of all charges by the jury we agree with the learned Judge that this finding is clearly against the weight of evidence and we are unable to discover upon what basis it rests. They have accepted the truth of the evidence as against the Sadhu to which we have referred, evidence which equally implicates Lal Mohon. There is further evidence that two or three days before the occurrence Lal Mohon said that the deceased was the Jam and according to the statement of the accused Prosonno both he, Lal Mohon and Sadhu planned the doing of the various acts with which they are all charged: We find, therefore, that Lal Mohon took part in the killing of the deceased and in the various acts of outrage on the women, one of whom was his own wife.

As regards the second point the jury have found that the pleas of insanity which were put forawrd on behalf of the accused persons are not been established. We concur in this finding. It is possible that the accused were subject to some momentary mental derangement and religious delutions owing probably, at any rate in large part, so far as the Sanyashis were concerned, to their being Ganja smokers. There is no evidence, however, that the Ganja had caused actual mental disease. On the contrary, the evidence adduced in defence on behalf of the Sadhu is that when was prevented from smoking Ganja he became allright. Further his own statement is that he was not present at the murder and was shocked at this and the subsequent acts done.

The case of Lal Mohon appears to have been that of a man of week mind who entertained superistitious notions and who was carried away by the excitement of the moment. Considerable doubt, however, is thrown upon the genuineness of this alleged delusion. Even in his case as the evedince is that after Ananda had been killed he told his uncle Rajoni in answer to a query that Ananda had gone to fetch "Ganja." He can not, therefore, say that the accused did not by reason of unsoundness of mind know the nature of the acts which they did or that which they were doing was either wrong or contrary to law so as to exempt them from liability within the meaning of section 84 of the Penal Code.

The third and last point which requires consideration is the nature of the offence committed. The jury found the accused Sadhu and Prosonno guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder on the ground "that there might have been consent" to his death on the part of the deceased. It is unnecessary to consider what our own conclusion upon this point would have been had the case been tried by us in the first instance. There is some evidence from which consent may be inferred and the jury have accepted that evidence.

Under section 307 Cr. P. C. one of the matters to which theCourt will give attention is the opinion of the jury; and we cannot say that the case is so clear as to justify us in coming to a different conclusion from that of the jury on this point.

In conclusion we find all the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under the first portion of sec. 304 I. P. C. and of an offence under sec. 354 of the Code. We find the accused Prosonno further guilty under sec. 436 of the Code. The accused Prosonno actually killed the deceased and committed the arson and took a leading part in all the offences with which the accused were charged. The accused Sadhu owing to his position and the influence he possessed over his disciples, the other accused, could have, but did not, exercise any control over them and actually took a part in the commission of the crimes committed other than the arson. We consider him to be greatly responsible for what occurred. We accordingly sentence him and the accused Prosonno to transportation for life under sec. 304 of the Penal Code and the accused Lal Mohun to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment under the same section. We do not pass any sentence with respect to the other offences of which we find the accused guilty.

EMIGRATION TO COLONIES.

The following resolution on the annual report on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies in the year 1904 is published in the "Calcutta Gazette.":—

The most important administrative measures of the year 1904 were (a) the passing of an amending Act (XII of 1904) to provide for the levy of fees under section 108, and the extension of the application of Chapter XIV of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), and (b) the incorporation in the statutory rules of special provisions calculated to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among emigrants during voyages on boardship.

Six emigration agencies were at work during the year, of which five represented British colonies. The total number of emigrants registered was 10,286. As in previous years, recruitment was most active in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, from which 72.92 per cent. of the emigrants came, the districts furnishing the largest numbers being Fyzabad and Basti. Of the persons admitted into sub-depots, 1,213 were rejected on the spot as unfit to emigrate. The number of these rejections was thus larger than in the previous year; and this probably indicates that greater care is being exercised in medical inspection in the districts. Eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-four persons were admitted to the Calcutta depots. This number was further reduced by the rejection of 648 as unfit, by desertion, by transfer to other agencies, by release, and in other ways to 7,451, of whom 7,135 were shipped during the year and 316 were left in the depots for subsequent despatch. These figures show a decided falling off as compared with the figures for 1903, when 11,161 persons were accommodated in the Calcutta depots and 9,084 were actually embarked for the colonies.

The demand for labour also decreased, only 7,501 emigrants being requisitioned as against 9,893 in the previous year. The supply is shown as 6,901; but, if the 1,030 emigrants who were supplied in 1904 to meet the requisitions of 1903 be deducted from this figure, the result is a total deficit of 1,630, as against the deficit of 1,099 shown for the preceding year. This further shortage is attributed to the prevalence of plague, the good harvests of the two previous years, and the increased demand for local labour. The colonies which received the largest number of emigrants were Natal (1,638) and Mauritius (1,404). No labour was demanded by, or supplied to, Jamaica.

The decrease in the number of emigrants has produced a corresponding effect on the Emigration Fund. In 1903 this fund showed receipts of Rs. 31,189, an expenditure of Rs. 25,862, and a closing balance of Rs. 5,327. The receipts during the year 1904 were Rs. 19,590 and the expenditure was Rs. 29,451. The balance has thus been converted into a deficit of Rs. 9,860, due to the falling off by Rs. 10,041 in the fees realized for emigrants embarked.

During the year 4,377 immigrants left the colonies and returned to India, bringing with them savings amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 7,64,327, or, on an average to Rs. 174 a head, as compared with Rs. 166 returned for the year immediately preceding. Only 691 adults (i.e., 15.78 of the total) are said to have returned without any accumulations.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Dr. Banks, who held the office of Protector of Emigrants throughout the year, for his careful administration and report.

Rain has been falling steadily at Rangoon since Sunday, and there is no appreciable rise in plague cases.

Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz will leave Europe for India by the s.s. "Arabia" about the 15th September.

The Indus and its tributaries are in exceptionally high flood this summer. The irrigation by inundation canals in Sind is consequently well assured.

On the 23rd ultimo, a girl named Susaimari, of Shoolay, Bangalore, made a complaint to the Police that she had been outraged by one Fatey Ali, a resident in the Arab Lines. Fatey Ali was arrested, and the accused in the present case was sent to the medical officer of the Bowring Hospital and examined. As a result of the Police investigation, it was found that the charge brought against Fatey Ali was entirely false, and that the girl had never been outraged. Permission was then obtained for the prosecution of Susaimari, under Sections 182 and 211 I. P. C. for giving false information to a Public Officer. Fatey Ali, a one-legged man, was examined, and stated that he had not outraged the girl, and the charge had been brought against him out of spite. He also spoke to the bad reputation the girl had. Dr. Kelly, of the Bowring Hospital, stated that he had examined the girl within a few hours of the alleged outrage but found no signs that would justify him in asserting that the girl had been assaulted. Sub-Inspector Vigor and a Constable deposed to the facts of the original complaint and the result of the subsequent investigation. The accused denied that she had made a false charge, and contended that her original complaint in regard to the assault committed on her was true. She cited witnesses who will be examined on the 28th instant.

WHAT IS LIFE.

By Sir Oliver Lodge.

In the "North American Review" for May Sir Oliver Lodge writes briefly upon the all absorbing subject as to what Life realy is. Incidently he discusses the important function played by mere size.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MERE BULK.

If this planet is inhabited, it is because it is not too small. If the sun heats the solar system, it is because it is sufficiently big:—

"Lumps of matter scattered throughout space, whice, though they may be as large as a haystack or a mountain, or as the British Isles, or even Europe, are yet too small to hold any trace of air to their surface, and cannot in any intelligible sense of the word be regarded as habitable. If the aggregate of matter is large enough, very much larger than any planet, as large as a million earths aggregated together, it acquires the property of conspicuous radio-activity, it becomes a self-heating and self-luminous body, able to keep the either violently agitated in all space round it, and becomes, in fact, a central sun, and source of heat, solely because of its enormous size combined with the fact of the mutual gravitative attraction of its constituent particles. No body of moderate size could perform this function, nor act as a perennial furnace to the rest."

HOW BIG IS AN ATOM?

The almost inconceivable minuteness of the atom, which again is subdivided into infinitely smaller electrans is thus set out:—

"A billion, that is a million millions, of atoms is truely an immense number, but the resulting aggregate is still excessively minute. A portion of substance consisting of a billion atoms is only barely visible with the highest power of a microscope; and a speck or granule, in order to be visible to the naked eye, like a grain of lycopodium-dust, must be a million times bigger still."

An atom, therefore, needs to be multiplied a million billion times before it becomes visible. If anyone has told the scientists of former days such a tale as this they would have laughed it to scorn.

WHAT IS LIFE AFTER ALL,

Is life the mere result of a material aggregate of atoms:—

"Our complex molecular aggregate has shown itself capable of extraordinary and most interesting processes, has proved capable of constituting the material vehicle of life, the natural basis of living organisms, and even of mind, and of that further development of mind, consciousness, and sense of freedom, overshadowed by the possibility of wilful error or sin, which is the conspicuous attribute of life which is distinctly human."

Sir Oliver Lodge has his doubts as to the possibility of life being engendered out of death:—

"Life may be something not only ultra-terrestrial, but even immaterial, something outside our present categories of matter and energy; as real as they are, but different, and utilising them for its own purpose. What is certain is that life possesses the power of vitalising the complex material aggregate which exist on this planet, and of utilising their energies for a time to display itself amid terrestrial surroundings; and then it seems todisappear or evaporate whence it came. It is perpetually arriving and perpetually disappearing. While it is here the animated material body moves about and strives after many objects, some worthy, some unworthy; it acquires thereby a certain individuality, a certain character.'

THE BIRTH OF INDIVIDUALITY.

"It realises itself moreover, becoming conscious of its own mental and spiritual existence; and it begins to explore the Mind which, like its own, it conceives must underlie the material fabric—half displayed, half concealed by the environment, and intelligible only to a kindred spirit. Thus the scheme of law and order dimly dawns on the nascent soul, and it begins to form clear conceptions of truth, goodness, and beauty; it may achieve something of a permanent value, as a work of art or of literature, it may enter regions of emotion and may evolve ideas of the loftest kind: it may degrade itself below the beasts, or it may soar till it is almost divine. Is it the material molecular aggregate that has of its own unaided latent power generated this individuality, acquired this character, felt these emotions, evolved those ideas? There are some who try to think it is.

THE UNSEEN UNIVERSE.

"There are others who recognise in this extraordinary development a contact between this material frame of things and a universe higher and other than anything known to our senses; a universe not dominated by Phlsics and Chemistry, but utilising the interactions of matter for its own purposes; a universe where the human spirit is more at home than it is among these temporary collocations of atoms; a universe capable of infinite development, of noble contemplation, and of lofty joy, long after this planet—nay, the whole solar system—shall have fulfilled its present spire of destiny and retired cold and lifeless upon its endless way.

The Simla paper learns that the Chinese Envoy Tang has changed his mind and will shortly go to Simla to complete the consideration of the Tibet Treaty.

At St. Petersburg, writes a "Times" correspondent, military men are discussing the new aspect of the campaign. It is suggested that the Japanese may now capture Sakhalin and establish a base at the estuary of the Amur, whence gunboat could quickly reach Khabarovka, the terminus of the railway to Vladivostok. The Japanese would thus take Linevitch between two fires. The feasibility of the undertaking is acknowledged at the General Staff. The only question is whether the Japanese have enough troops.

A drowning accident on the Pegu River has been reported. A sampan and a cargo boat approached from opposite directions, and there was a very strong breeze at the time. The sampan, which contained a small boy and three women besides the sampan-walla, collided with the cargo-boat, and the passengers of the sampan were thrown into the river. The three women lost their lives. The sampan-man and the lad managed to save themselves by clinging on to the bostrope belonging to the sampan.

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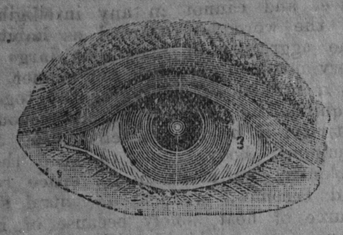

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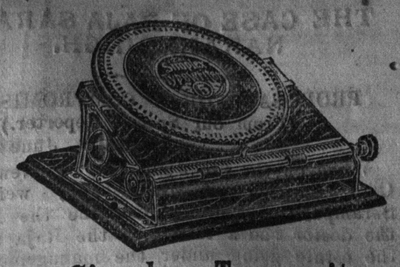

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"Nor I, Mr. Tresham; it is most mysterious."

"It happened on the second, that is just a week ago to-day, and no news yet. Well, we will see what the reward will bring forth. Let me have the Darracq round in half an hour."

"Shall you motor to Southampton, sir?"

"Yes; the "Orinoco" arrives at three o'clock and the fresh air might calm my nerves a bit."

"I suppose it is rather unsettling, sir, when a lady whom you have never seen is coming to England to marry you?"

"Unsettling is not the word for it, Crewe; it is positively terrifying. What on earth made my uncle leave me his money with such an absurd condition attached to it I can't imagine."

"Well sir, I was his stewart for twenty years and his valet for ten years before that, when Hilary Tresham and Jim Lea were partners. Mr. Lea made a false step and used the firm's money for private speculations, and nearly ruined them both. Mr. Tresham dissolved the partnership and Mr. Lea went to Australia, where he married."

"And this Muriel Lea, my prospective wife, is his daughter."

"Yes, sir. Before Mr. Lea died some fifteen years ago he wrote to Mr. Tresham asking him to look after his daughter, and I believe your uncle allowed her an income."

"And then he made a will leaving me his estates and twenty thousand a year if I married her, and if I don't I'm to have two thousand a year and clear out, while she takes the estates and the balance of the money."

"A curious will, sir."

"An iniquitous will, Crewe. Well, the next day or two will show whether I'm to be your master, or—"

"You will surely marry her, sir"

"I don't know, Crewe; I will see what the lady is like first. Just see about the Darracq, will you?"

After expressing a hope that David Tresham would remain master of Malling Manor Caspar Crewe retired upon his errand.

"I can't understand Crewe," said David Tresham to himself. "He seems genuine enough, and yet there is something about him that I mistrust. That motor mystery puzzles me, and if Crewe hadn't been in London with me on that day I should certainly think he had something to do with it. His zeal in the matter is too vigorous to be genuine. However, I have something else to think about besides missing motor-cars."

Tresham arrived at Southampton at about half-past two and, after leaving his motor at the hotel, went to make inquiries for the "Orinoco" at the shipping office. A young fellow of about twenty years of age attended to him.

"The "Orinoco" is late, sir, and will not be up until nearly four."

"Thank you. I suppose you haven't got a list of the passengers, have you?"

"Yes, sir, but I cannot say how complete it is."

"Is there a Miss Muriel Lea amongst the names?"

"Muriel Lea? She arrived last week by the Alano."

"Impossible. I have a cable to say that she was leaving by the Orinoco."

"I am certain I am right, sir, for I have a special reason for remembering it."

"And that is?"

"This, sir," answered the clerk, producing a newspaper and pointing to a paragraph:—

£50 Reward.—This sum will be paid for information leading to the recovery of a 15 Panhard Motor-Car bearing the identification mark A. R. 9821. The car is painted dark green, and was stolen from Malling Manor, Hertford, on 2nd May, 1905.

It was the advertisement for Tresham's missing motor.

"I mean to have a try for that reward."

"That advertisement is mine," said Tresham, "but I fail to see the connection between Miss Lea and my missing motor."

"If you are offering the reward, sir, I don't mind explaining. On the day the Alano arrived we received a telegram for Miss Lea, and I took it on board the boat and handed it to her. Shortly afterwards she came into this office and asked permission to wait for a motor-car. In a few minutes it arrived, and I assisted her to get in. The number of the car was A R 9821."

"This is very strange. Did you notice the chauffeur?"

"I did, sir. He seemed to be a young man, but I could not see much of his face because of the goggles, but he had one peculiarity."

"And that was?"

"Half of his left ear was missing; and the strange thing is—I saw him here in Southampton this morning, before I noticed this advertisement."

"Would you know the lady again"

"If you had seen her once, sir, you would never forget her. I have never seen anyone so beautiful in all my life."

"I cannot understand it. I was certainly cabled that she was coming by this boat."

"Here is a list of the berths engaged, sir; we can soon see. Why, yes, here is the name—Miss Muriel Lea. It is a strange coincidence that there should be two ladies of the same name arriving from Australia within a week."

"It is more than strange, specially as you have identified the first Miss Lea with my missing motor. There is more in this than I can fathom at present. By the way, what is your name?"

"John Smith, sir."

"Well, here is my card. You will not be a loser if you will oblige me by keeping your information a secret for the present. Do all you can to trace the chauffeur, and wire me immediately you have any news."

"I will, sir. I am off for a week's holiday to-night, and I had made up my mind to cycle from here to Malling Manor, in the hope of picking up some trace of the missing car."

"A good idea; and call upon me when you arrive. Meanwhile, keep this a profound secret, and accept this ten pound note as part of our reward in advance."

At four o'clock Thesham was anxiously scanning the passengers of the Orinoco in an endeavour to discover the personality of Muriel Lea, and after making many inquiries she was at last pointed out to him.

She was a tall girl, fairly good-looking, with a mass of copper-hued hair and a determined mouth. She might have been any age from twenty-two to thirty, and Tresham's first impression was one of distinct disappointment.

"Miss Lea, I presume. May I introduce myself? I am David Tresham."

"This is most kind of you to meet me. I was feeling as nervous as a mouse at a cat show. Travelling to marry a man you've never seen is exciting work."

"Judging by my own feelings the experience is unhealthy as regards nerves, but let me take you to my hotel; we can talk better there."

After a few more desultory remarks they walked towards the hotel. They had not cross very far when a man ran after them.

"Excuse me, miss, but you've dropped this bag."

"Oh, thank you. How careless of me. Have you any change—David?"

The immediate use of his Christian name somewhat nonplussed Tresham as he felt in his pocket for some money, but the man with a shake of his head and a muttered negative plunged into the crowd and was lost to view.

And as he disappeared Tresham noticed that half of the man's left ear was missing.

"Right careless of me to drop this bag. It contains proofs of identification, birth certificate, and goodness knows what, all fixed up by my lawyer 'down under.' Without these documents you might take me for an impostor."

Tresham replied in an absent manner. His thoughts returned to the missing Panhard and the Muriel Lea who had arrived a week before, and his companion voted him very slow company. After dinner at the hotel, however, they conversed freely.

"Can't quite grasp this will of Hilary Tresham's, David. Supposing I was already married or refused to marry you, what happens?"

"In either event you would get an annuity of two thousand a year."

"Not bad. And supposing you won't marry me?"

"In that case I get the annuity, and you take the rest."

"That's good. And what do you propose to do?"

"I propose to drive you down to Malling Manor, and we'll take a week or two to think it over."

"Right you are, but it will be your own fault if you drop the estates. I'd marry anybody for £20,000 a year. So you are the one to make up yourmind."

When Tresham went out to give orders about his motor he wrote a note to John Smith and sent it round to the shipping office:—

"Half-ear is still in Southampton. If you can find him keep on his track and wire me. I fear there is some villainy afoot."

During the journey home Tresham's disappointment in his companion increased with every mile, and by the time they reached Malling Manor he regarded her with something approaching positive aversion.

Caspar Crewe met them at the entrance and offered a very obsequious welcome, which Miss La received with much condescension.

To say that David Tresham was perturbed is a very meagre description of the state of his mind. The Miss Lea of his imagination was a very different person to the dominating and somewhat vulgar reality of the new arrival at Malling Manor.

It was his custom to rise early, and when, after spending a restless night, he looked out of his bedroom window, he saw two figures engaged in earnest conversation They were Caspar Crewe and Muriel Lea.

Leaving the house by a side door, he passed through the stables and strolled down by the thick hedge on the other side of which the two were standing. The voice of Muriel Lea reached him:—

"The lawyer is coming this afternoon. I suppose it is all right?"

"Safe as houses," answered Caspar Crewe. "Derk is at Cross Hounds, and I shouldn't be surprised if every obstacle was removed to-day."

The rest of the conversation was inaudible, and possibly humorous, for the pair moved away with a chuckle of mutual satisfaction.

Puzzling over the meaning of the words he had heard, David walked on to the park gates, where his attention was arrested by the sight of a cyclist coming towards the Manor at a furious speed, and as he drew nearer he recognised the rider as John Smith.

"I am glad to find you so soon, Mr. Tresham I have done the last twenty miles in record time."

"Have you any news?"

"I got your note yesterday, and as soon as I left the office I started to look for my man. I could not find him, but late at night I found a booking clerk at the station who remembered selling a ticket to a man who had lost part of an ear."

"Did you find out where he booked to?"

"I did, sir; it was to a place called Cross Hounds."

"Cross Hounds!"

"Yes, sir. There were no more trains last night, so I set out on my bicycle. I reached Cross Hounds about three hours ago. It is a miserable little place of some ten cottages, and I could find nothing. About a mile outside the village, however, I saw something lying in a ditch. I dismounted, and found this."

He produced a piece of wood upon which was painted in black on a white ground—A R 9821.

"The identification mark of my Panhard."

"It is, sir Well, with this to stimulate me I searched the district, and at last came upon a tumble-down two-storeyed building that might once have been a farmhouse. It was in such a dilapidated condition that I should have imagined it to be deserted, but on going round to the back I discovered a stack of newly-cut pa-sticks. Something in the formation of the stack aroused my curiosity, and on removing one or two bundles I found hidden underneath—your missing motor-car."

"Good heavens, but—"

"One moment, sir, this is not all, and time is precious. On looking at the house I noticed that one of the upper windows was guarded by iron bars and that the mortar round the bars was new. Full of curiosity, I found an old ladder and mounted. when I looked through the window I saw the figure of a woman lying on a bed, bound hand and foot."

"A woman!"

"Yes, and as I looked she turned her face towards me, and I saw that it was the face of the Muriel Lea who arrived by the "Alano" on the 2nd instant."

Muriel Lea! What villainy is this?"

"Ah! the look of entreaty and supplication in her eyes. I tried to force the bars, but could not do it. I nodded reassuringly to her and then tried other parts of the house, but it is all barricaded. Then I saw a man galloping down the lane, and I secreted myself. He opened the door and bolted in after him. It was the man with the missing half-ear. Feeling that I could do nothing alone, I rode here at break-neck speed for your help.

"Not an instant must be lost. Stay here and I will pick you up in my Darracq; we can be there in less than half an hour."

"There is one thing I overlooked. I left the ladder reared against the window. If he discovers it he will suspect and escape."

Tresham hurried back to the stables and without saying a word to anyone, got out his car. In a few minutes he and John Smith were driving rapidly towards Cross Hounds.

John Smith gave the directions with his hand and the speed increased by leaps and bounds. The road was clear, and the headges and trees passed in one green blur. The car seemed to eat the distance, and the road rose up to meet them.

On, on, faster, faster, and then Smith raised his hand warningly. Tresham slowed down a little, and there in the distance, travelling away from the old farmhouse, was the green Panhard.

And then followed a stern chase. Tresham set his teeth hard, and took all he knew out of the Darracq. Slowly but steadily, yard by yard, he gained on the Panhard, and still the pace increased. Half a mile separated the two cars, a few hundred yards, less and less, until at last the driver of the Panhard was plainly visible. Nearer and nearer Tresham advanced, and then the man with the half ear looked back.

That look was fatal. The car swerved half across the road, and the driver, making a frantic effort to correct his mistake, turned the car half round. For an instant it seemed to run on two wheels then, crashing into a tree, it turned a complete somersault and pinned the driver to the ground.

Quickly applying the brake Tresham rushed forward, and lying by the roadside he found the insensible form of a woman. Her face was wrapped in a muffler from which emanated the sickly odour of chloroform.

With great difficulty Tresham and Smith managed to extricate the chauffeur from the Panhard, but it was very plain to Tresham that if ever the man recovered consciousness he would live but a few minutes. The woman began to give signs of returning life; Tresham confined his attentions to her, and in a little while she opened her eyes.

"Save me! Save me!" she whispered. "Oh, save me from that man!"

"Do not be alarmed you are with friends."

"Who are you, and what has happened?"

"There has been an accident to the motor-car, and I fear the chauffeur is killed. My name is David Tresham."

"David Tresham, of Malling Manor?"

"Yes."

"And I am Muriel Lea. This is a strange way for us to meet."

"But Muriel Lea arrived yesterday in the Orinoco, and is now at Malling Manor, and she brought her identification papers with her."

"She must be an impostor. My papers were stolen from me when I was kidnapped by this man. Oh! what a terrible week I have spent."

"I think the man is coming to, sir," said Smith.

The injured man opened his eyes and groaned. "I—I'm done for. I can't move."

"I fear you are badly hurt. If you have any statement to make it will be well to hurry. Your vile plot is known."

"Did—did Caspar Crewe give us away?"

"No. I did not know that he was in league with you, although I had my suspicions. Who is the woman now posing as Muriel Lea at Malling Manor?"

"My—my wife, and Caspar Crewe's daughter."

"His daughter!"

"Yes; the whole plot was hatched by Crewe. As soon as he knew the contents of Hilary Tresham's will he sent my wife to Australia, and she came back as Miss Lea. When the real Miss Lea arrived last week I kidnapped her with your motor and stole her papers."

"Which you handed to the impostor when you pretended to restore her bag yesterday at Southampton?"

The man nodded, and closed his eyes wearily. In a few minutes he was dead.

"Would you mind staying here, Smith, while I take Miss Lea home? I will send the police along with an ambulance."

When Tresham and his fair companion reached the Manor he contrived that they should both enter the house unperceived. Requesting Miss Lea to wait in an ante-room, he summoned Crewe.

"Well, Crewe, you have seen Miss Lea. What do you think of her?"

"Beautiful, sir, beautiful. You won't hesitate to carry out the terms of Mr. Hilary's will, sir?"

"No, Crewe, I have made up my mind to remain master of the Manor."

"Ah! that is good news. This is a happy day for me, sir."

"I am glad you find it so. Perhaps you would like to congratulate Miss Lea?"

"I should indeed, sir."

Tresham threw open the door of the ante-room.

"Who—who is this lady?"

"You know well enough, you scoundrel. Your vile plot has failed, and your son-in-law is dead."

"Mercy, sir, mercy. It was not my plot sir. I—"

"Do not lie away more, but take the chance I offer you. I will give you and your daughter a start of two hours. If you are anywhere in this neighbourhood after that time you will find yourselves in the hands of the police. Go."

The terrified steward slunk from the room, and Tresham turned to Muriel.

"You heard me tell that man that I had decided to remain master of the Manor. It was perhaps premature on my part, but I—I think I can make you happy if you will let me try, Muriel."

"I think so too," she answered, shyly.

BREACH ON BURMA RAILWAYS.

Rangoon, June 28.—Heavy rains in Upper Burma have caused a series of floods along the embankments of the Mu Valley Railway, causing a breach extending over a distance of six miles between Hopin and Taungni stations on Tuesday, making the transhipment of passengers necessary. The Engineering Department is fast repairing the breach.

PLAGUE IN RANGOON.

Rangoon, June 28.—Four cases of plague have been detected amongst Burmese students of St. John's College, one of which has already proved fatal. The cases were detected in the dormitory, which has been thoroughly disinfected by the plague authorities. Three of the students who have been attacked have been sent to the Government Plague Hospital, from which two have already absconded, and the Police are searching for them. The institution has been closed for a fortnight, and the boarders have been sent home.

THE ARMS ACT.

Simla, June 28.—The anomaly which has hitherto existed whereby there has been a doubt as to whether an Indian, who is granted the honorary rank of a British officer becomes thereby entitled to the much valued privilege of exemption from the prohibitions of the Arms Act, has been removed by a ruling of the Government of India, which is now published. This ruling is to the effect that a native of India holding the honorary rank of lieutenant in the Indian Army is a military officer within the meaning of the Arms Act and is thereby exempted from its prohibitions.

TAMIL AND ITS STUDY.

Under the auspices of the Tamilian Archæological Society, Madras, a largely attended meeting was held in the Town Hall, Trichinopoly, on the 19th instant, when Mr. Pandi Thorai Thevar, a cousin of the late Raja of Rahmad, delivered an interesting lecture in Tamil on "The Greatness of Tamil and its Cultivation." The lecturer said that history proved that Tamil was the original language of India. It had survived the invasions of the various foreign conquerors of India for the past hundreds of years without suffering the slightest change. It was the mother tongue of a million people. The neglect of the Tamil language by the people of South India was an unpardonable folly. Tamil was a language full of everything grand, sublime and beautiful, and works such as "Nuttupadalam" and "Nagarapadalam" contained masterful expositions on agriculture, architecture, sanitation, and other arts and sciences which were now being taught them by foreigners. Tamil was the language of Kings, and was not behind any other language in richness or beauty.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Lahore, June 28.—A meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University, held on Monday, considered 54 amendments to the regulations. The Vice-Chancellor explained that the revised regulations must be submitted by October, hence the necessity of the meeting now, owing to the college vacations next month. A discussion arose as to whether the Act contemplated election by the Faculties, combined with the Syndics and ordinary Fellows, or separately. The general sense of the meeting was in favour of the latter course. Two amendments, the first providing for the re-examination of answer papers of candidates who whilst passing in the aggregate, failed in only one subject by less than five marks, the second seeking to abolish the provision proposed by the Syndicate to enable candidates who stood high in the aggregate, but failed in only one subject, to be examined the next year in that subject alone, provoked a hot debate. In the end it was decided in the case of Entrance and Middle school examinations that as soon as the results are tabulated the Registrar shall prepare a list of candidates who, having passed in the aggregate failed by not more than five marks in only one compulsory subject; and in order to guard against any undue severity or error in valuing the answers, their papers in that subject shall be re-examined by the Head Examiners, who should be required to report with the least possible delay the addition, if any, in the marks originally allotted. As regards the higher examinations in the Degree sides of the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Oriental Learning, it was decided by the Senate that any student who obtained 50 per cent of the aggregate marks, but failed in one subject by not more than 5 per cent of the total marks allotted in that subject, shall be deemed to have passed the examination. It was decided that the migration of students from our college to another, should be permitted, of the student joined the college without the written permission of his father or guardian. The proposal that a student should be allowed to change his college on any other ground not specified in the rules, provided the Principal of the College he wishes to leave considers the ground sufficient, was lost.

SHIKAR BY MOTOR.

A correspondent writes from Nowgong, Bundelkhand, the 23rd instant:—On Wednesday last the members of the Nowgong Club were a trifle astonished to find a tiger in the Club compound. The fact is, Captain Knox and Mr. Jardine left the Station at five on Monday afternoon in the latter's. Motor Car for one of the wilder spots in Bundelkhand, some 50 miles away, to pay a surprise visit to a truant monster whom they had been nursing for some months. Having to spend an hour at Chhatapur on business they did not arrive at the scene of his misdemeanour till 8-30, too late to get into "machans" and see him kill, but they sat over the carcase of the buffalo on Tuesday night till all was blue again. Seeing (and bagging) only three wild dogs for their pains, they decided to beat the tiger's favourite haunts on chance, shot him, photographed him with a typical "mise-en-scene" of elephants, matchlock men, spearmen and aboriginals, padded him, got him to the road, gave him a comfortable back seat in the motor and whirled back with him in triumph to Nowgong by 6 30 p.m., in time to take part in a game of bridge. It is probably the first time a tiger has had such a ride: how long, we wonder, will it be before a motor forms an essential part of every sportsman's "Vade Mecum?" In this case the car was a simple and inexpensive S H. P. de Dion, and as the roads were rough and the load not less than 650 lbs. the performance of the journey in 2½ hours does it no small credit.

NO COMPETITION.

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

All Chemistis and Storekeepers Price 1 Rs. Rs. 2.

COLOMBO HARBOUR.

Colombo, June 28.—Owing to the presence of four battleships, two cruisers and the unusual rush of passenger and cargo boats in the Colombo Harbour, there was great difficulty in finding berths for seven vessels, which occupy only half berths. The scene in the harbour was very animated, several German colliers, being unable to dispose of coal to the Baltic Fleet, have returned to Colombo and are endeavouring to sell cargoes locally.

THE RANGOON MURDER.

Rangoon, June 28.—Both the cook and the other servant who were arrested in connection with the murder of their master, Mr. Nazareeb, late Agent, Government Aligarh Dairy Company, have been released since no evidence is forthcoming to show that they are implicated in the offence. The men have been ordered to be kept under police surveillance. The police authorities have offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to the arrest of the offender.

RAMAMOORTHI: THE SANDOW OF INDIA.

Ramamoorthi and his talented troupe of followers gave their first performance on Saturday night in their special tent on the ground of the South Indian Athletic Association, People's Park, Madras. The feeling that ran high in the minds of the public that some of the feats advertised to be performed were impossible one was responsible for a select but appreciative audience. After the performance was over there was but one verdict that there was nothing impossible for human nature. In a word it might be said that Ramamoorthi startled those present by the novelty of his entertainment, and after the admirable physical and athletic feats displayed, it is difficult not to speak too highly of the performance. The programme was a generous one, and included about 14 items, all of which, excepting the Dumb Farce, were of an enjoyable character. Next Ramamoorthi and in a sense more than he Hari. Ram, a young intrepid youth of eight, was the centre of attraction, and elicited constant and well merited applause with his marvellous feats on the trapeze, some of which had without a doubt eclipsed anything previously seen in Madras. The "Stone Hammering" and the "cart-drawing with full load on Sandow" chests were the two events of the night's about which some of those present were sceptical and watched their performances with breathless astonishment. In the first event the Indian Sandow kept a stone, weighing about 3,800lbs., on his bare chest, and allowed four men to hammer it. In the second event a double bullock country cart fully loaded—about a dozen men were seated in it—was drawn across the chest of Ramamoorthi, who performed both the events with an ease and facility that was peculiarly characteristic of him, and we have no doubt during the brief stay of Ramamoorthi, the public of Madras will not be slow to appreciate well deserving merit. Ramamoorthi is a native of Vizianagarum, a non-Brahman by birth and a member of a respectable family, and has spent a large amount of money and energy in the formation of his troupe, including two Indian ladies. one of whom a girl of tender years, displayed on Saturday night some wonderful feats of contortions of the body and balancing.—"Madras Times."

The following is the summary of the crops of the Central Provinces for the week ending June 24.—The weather has been not and unsettled. Light showers have fallen in all districts, except Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Ellichpur. Nagpur and Wun received one and one-fourth of an inch, and Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chindwara and Buldana from half to one inch; elsewhere the falls have been insignificant. Land is ready for autumn sowings, which are being delayed for want of rain. Sowings for rice have commenced in parts of Chanda and continue in Chhattisgarh. Some cotton has been sown in the Banda tahsil of Saugor. Locusts have appeared at Pimpalgaon in the Basin District. Fodder and water are scarce in a few districts. Prices have risen in Ellichpur. The price of gram has risen in five districts. Wheat is dearer by 1¾ seers in Bilaspur.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on the 23rd before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Mr. Kaikobad N. Mody, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Gunners H. Lond and M. Rosch, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, stationed at Colaba, with stealing a leather hand bag containing two cheque-books, the property of Mr. George Keefe. The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 20th instant complainant and the accused got into the same carriage of the Ahmedabad mail train at the Colaba station, and alighted at the Grant Road station, taking with them complainant's bag. They then proceeded in a victoria to Suklaji Street. On coming near the Mahomedan cemetery they tore open the bag, and finding nothing in it but cheque-books, threw it away. Just then the police came up and arrested them on suspicion. Some evidence having been recorded the case was adjourned.

On the night of the 14th instant, writes a Kulu correspondent, no less than fourteen houses in the Sarirat district of Mandi fell. They had been badly shaken, but not thrown down by the earthquake, and had been vacated, but four men were injured by falling stones. The men tell me that when any of the shocks we have had are sharper than usual, their houses got more and more off the plumb, and that their fall had been expected. I understand that the question of rebuilding Dharmsala is to stand over till after the rains, that it may be seen if any subsidence takes place. I was looking at one of the cracks caused by the earthquake in a field near my house; it was originally about twenty feet long and two to three inches only wide. It has fallen in, and formed a trench about three feet wide and two feet deep; I fancy it has filled up. To judge from the look of the cracks on the Simla road and on the Shira plateau I should think that, if the monsoon rains are at all heavy, further landslips may be expected. As for the Larji landslip, the stones seem only to fall in the mornings and evenings; in the day time the slip is quiet. There was one slight shock on the night of the 15th instant, two more during the 16th, and another at midnight, but we have now got quite used to these light shocks. Even the zemindars hardly notice them. On the night of the 7th instant another house in Balu which had been badly cracked by the earthquake fell but only two sheep were killed.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

INDIAN NOTES.

EARTHQUAKE IN SIMLA.

Simla, June 27.—A very sharp earthquake shock occurred here this afternoon, severely shaking the new Secretariat buildings.

A DACOIT KILLED.

Agra, June 27.—Balwant Sing Thakur, who was wanted for dacoity with murder, committed at Menza Umargarh, Etah district, has been killed in an encounter with the Agra Police. Government offered a reward Rs. 500 for his arrest.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

Simla, June 27.—Colonel McMahon and Captain Ramsay have arrived at Simla to present their report upon the Seistan Mission to the Government of India. Colonel McMahon then proceeds home on leave, starting from India on 8th July.

WRECK OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

Bombay, June 27.—A Perim telegram says that the British merchant's steamer Foyle was wrecked off Drushejern Island on the night of the 12th instant. She carried no passengers, and all her crew has been saved. Prospects of salvage are favourable and the Perim Coal Company has begun operations.

LORD KITCHENER'S HOSPITALITY.

Simla, June 26.—Lord Kitchener is continuing the hospitable entertainments which he has given here each season. He was the host to-night at an admirably arranged dance at Snowdon at which his guests included the four Lieutenant-Generals of Commands, besides a large number of the residents of Simla.

DROWNING FATALITY AT LUCKNOW.

Lucknow, June 27.—A drowning accident occurred here yesterday. Several boys were bathing in the river Goomtee, when B. Simpson, a youth of fifteen, got out of his depth. His companions went to the rescue, but all got into difficulties. Despite exhaustive efforts Simpson could not be saved. The body was recovered five hours afterwards.

HEAT WAVE IN UPPER INDIA.

Simla, June 27.—Upper India is experiencing an extraordinary wave of heat. The official report for last Sunday issued here to-night records the maximum day temperatures as no less than from 15 to 20 degrees above normal at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Mainpuri, Sutna, Saugor, Pachmarhi, Jabbulpur, Seoni, Benares Gaya and Hazaribagh.

SINKING OF THE "IKHONA."

Colombo, June 27.

A special telegram to the "Times of Ceylon," Singapore, confirms the sinking of the British India ship, Ikhona, by the Russians. The Dutch steamer Periak which arrived at Singapore yesterday, reported that the Ikhona was stopped by the Russian cruiser Terek, 150 miles north of Hongkong. After transferring the captain and crew the Terek sank hed. The Terek when informed of Rozhdestvensky's rout ridiculed the idea.

Rangoon, June 27.—The Rangoon agents of the B. I. S. N. Company received information yesterday from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company that the steamer Ikhona, which sailed from Rangoon for Singapore and Yokohama with rice on the 18th of last month, was seized and sunk by the Russian cruiser Terek on 5th June in the China Sea. Her Captain and crew were landed at Singapore on Sunday. On the last voyage of the Ikhona, which was one of the new and large vessels of the Company, she was insured under war risks for about Rs. 6,00,000. It is reported that the Terek is more properly a gun vessel than a cruiser and is of no fighting value against other warships, being eighteen years old and of slow speed.

LORD LAMINGTON AT POONA.

Poona, June 27.—Lord Lamington held his second levee at the Council Hall yesterday evening when about four hundred were present. At night an official banquet was given at Government House but the Governor was too indisposed to be present. His Excellency's place at table was taken by the Hon. Sir James Monteath. The guests numbered 87 and included the Hon. Mr. Arthur Hill Trevor, who is a guest at Government House, Major-General Creagh, General and Mrs. Bowles, Hon. Mr. Edgerley, Hon. Mr. Fulton, Hon. Jenkins, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Lord Montgomery and all the leading members of Poona Society. Subsequently a reception was held at which over three hundred guests were present.

KARACHI NEWS.

Karachi, June 27.—The "Sind Gazette" learns on good authority that the scheme for the improvement of the Sadar Court, submitted by the Bombay Government has been practically sanctioned by the Government of India and will not be much longer delayed. Nothing, however, is yet known of the details of the scheme, beyond the fact that the pay of Judicial Commissioner is to be raised by Rs. 500. Karachi is once more in the throes of a record month so far as exports are concerned. The great wheat crop of the Punjab is in the course of transit to the distributing marts of the United Kingdom and Northern Europe, and both railway and harbour are approaching a condition of congestion, compared to which the severest periods of pressure during the latter half of last year were relatively mild. No less than 10 steamers are at the present moment moored in the stream, awaiting their turn to come to the wharves, while the total quantity of grain lying at and around the various despatching stations in the Punjab, awaiting the advent of rolling stock, to bring it to Karachi must amount to many thousands of tons. It is expected that the export of wheat alone from Karachi during the current month will amount to close upon 200,000 tons.

THE YEMEN REBELLION.

Bombay, June 27.— An Aden correspondent says Turkish reinforcements continue to pour into the port of Hodeida, in the Red Sea. More than 50,000 have already arrived and it is said they are accompanied by a contingent of Arabs of Nejd numbering about 3,000. Over a thousand mules and a large number of horses have also been brought to Hodeida, and preparations on a large scale are being made for a general advance. Marshal Ahmed Faizee Pasha is still at Hodeida concerting measures for the march and is in communication with various chiefs in order to ascertain the feeling of the people. He is expected to proceed to Menakha at an early date. On the other hand, a peace mission is conducting negotiations with the Imam. It is said that they propose to make the Imam the Mufti of the province of Yemen in the highest court of appeal in the province. That will mean that all judicial business in Yemen will be subject to revision by the Imam, but it is not expected that he will be satisfied with the suggested concessions. The towns of Taiz, Ibb and Kataaba are still in possession of the Turks, the followers of the Imam having failed to capture them.

THE NAVAL CHANGES.

Colombo, June 27.—The battleships Vengeance, Ocean, Centurion and Albion arrived at Colombo this afternoon from the China station. They sail on Thursday for Europe. The officer of the Centurion corroborated the report brought here by the Canopus earlies in the month. There is no other reason for the withdrawal than a new scheme for strengthening the home fleets. The Japanese victory at sea, he said, had left nothing that could menace British interests in the east, and no longer need we waste big battleships in Chinese waters, while every additional battleship in Home waters was of great advantage.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Lucknow, June 27.—During the storm at Mussoorie on Sunday night York House was struck by lightning. The occupants, Mrs. Cornelius and her two daughters were at dinner and were thrown out of their chairs. The lamp was lifted bodily and thrown across the room. The elder daughter was able to go for help and her sister and mother were found unconscious. Mrs. Cornelius recovered but the daughter was first given up for dead. A red mark extended down the side of her face and body, but after about an hour she was found to be still living. She is now suffering severely from the shock. Her recovery is considered marvellous. Other persons were slightly struck by lightning and the house is badly damaged.

THE PENTECOSTAL DANCERS AT MUSSOORIE.

Lucknow, June 27.—A Mussoorie correspondent gives a description of the extraordinary proceedings of the Pentecostal Dancers, who are conducting services there. Hearing loud and piercing shrieks issuing from the hall, he entered. The shrieks and wailing were emitted by a young woman, apparently by way of encouraging another, who was on her knees on the stage, praying vigorously and earnestly, but with an appalling flow of language. At intervals five other females broke out into wild ear piercing shrieks. The prayer being finished two or three began talking excitedly together, and then suddenly jumped about singly or in pairs, while others danced up and down the hall. The occupant of the stage meanwhile began throwing chairs about in the most aimless manner. The men of the party with two others joined hands and danced round and round. Thereafter a young woman began to preach. "People say," she said "we are foolish and just crazy, but we don't care. Didn't Miriam dance?" (Shrieks of "yes that's so"). "Didn't people dance and sing when the Lord went to Jerusalem?" (Shrieks of "yes, yes" and waving of handkerchiefs.) "Why they took off their coats and laid them down in front of him." "Take off your coats," shouted the man of the party. Off came his coat, which he waved about his head and then threw his coat on the floor and stamped and jumped on it in the wildest fashion, shouting "Take off your coats." After a pause, preaching was resumed in an earnest fashion.—"Englishman."

BURMA LAW CASES

Rangoon, June 27.—In the Pennell-Wilson case to-day, before Mr. Justice Bigge, the following issues were settled:—(1) Were the letters of 24th and 27th May written by defendant in the discharge of his judicial duty or in good faith, believing that he had jurisdiction and is the suit barred by act 18 of 1850?

(2) Has there been publication of these letters?

(3) Are the statements relied on in the plaint contained in such letters libellous.

(4) Are such statements justified?

(5) Are they privileged, as made in self-defence?

(6) Has plaintiff suffered any, and what damage?

An important point of law was decided by the Chief Judge to-day, which arose out of the case of King-Emperor vs. Po Ka, now pending before the District Magistrate. Mr. Pennell, who appears for the defence, argued the matter at great length. The following is a brief summary of the Chief Judge's order. His Honour said; "This is an application under Section 525 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for transfer of the case from the Court of the District Magistrate, Rangoon, on the ground that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice. The case has reached the stage of examination or witnesses for the defence. When the examination-in-chief of a certain witness had been concluded the Government Prosecutor applied for leave to reserve his cross-examination until the examination-in-chief of certain other witnesses for the defence had been completed. The learned Counsel for the accused objected to this course but the District Magistrate overruled the objection and granted the permission applied for. It is urged that the course adopted by the Magistrate is prejudicial to the defence, because accused's advocate is not in a position to exercise his discretion as to calling further evidence in respect of the same set of facts, until he has heard the cross-examination of witnesses whom he had already called. The ordinary practice should never be departed from. If such a departure can in any possible way prejudice the defence and if accused objects, the code, by a special provision, enables the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution to be deferred, but there is no provision for deferring it in the case of witnesses for the defence, and even if the Magistrate has discretion, I think that he is exercising it wrongly when he departs from the ordinary practice of the Court in respect of the defence against the wishes of the accused, and to his possible prejudice. I set aside the order by which the Magistrate allowed the cross-examination of certain witnesses for the defence to be deferred until after the examination-in-chief of other witnesses, and return the proceedings for disposal in accordance with the law.

A meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice was held at Simla on Monday to discuss the form of the annual report.

At a recent meeting the Bombay Corporation considered a letter to the president from the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, regarding the representation addressed to the Government of India by the Bombay Corporation, asking for further relief from the burden of plague expenditure. The letter stated that no further assistance could be granted to the Corporation from Imperial Revenues, and that the lump grant of 14½ lakhs made to the Corporation in 1899 was regarded by the Governor-General in Council as a final and very liberal settlement of the obligations of Government towards assisting them in meeting their plague expenditure. A resolution was unanimously carried that the president be requested to address a memorial to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council appealing against this decision.

NEWS OF THE DAY

Mr. A. K. Donald, barrister-at-law, has been appointed acting Second Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

The Cochin Durbar is making arrangements to create a fresh source of revenue by the conversion of tobacco into a State monopoly. It will very probably be sold at a public auction shortly in order to give effect to the arrangement from the beginning of next Malabar year. This is expected to bring in a large revenue, and it is reported that an offer of Rs. 50,000 has already been made.

An Ootacamund correspondent writes under date June 24:—The case in which Mr. Joy, Tutor to the Rajh of Dhar, charges a representative of the Nilgiri Horse Tonga Company with insulting him, came off before Mr. F. Hannyngton, I. C. S., yesterday. Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. L. W. Schmidt, LL.B., defended the accused, while Mr. S. A. Walker appeared for the prosecution. The case is proceeding.

A Correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail" that the Malayalam monthly called the "Rasika Ranjini" is owned and conducted by Prince Rama Varmah of Cochin and published from Ernakulam. Illustrated articles have now become a regular feature of the magazine. Prince Rama is a versatile and original journalist, for not content with contribution from among the speakers of the language of journal he procures articles specially written, by distinguished writers in languages foreign to that of his journals, such articles being translated into Malayalam.

The late Dr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., whose death is announced by cable from the "Englishman's" correspondent, was born in 1832 and was educated at the London School of Mines, and at the Mining Academy, Freiberg, Saxony. He joined the Geological Survey of India in 1855, and retired from it in 1882. He was a zoologist as well as a geologist, and wrote learnedly of the fauna and geology of Eastern Persia and Abyssinia, which he visited as a member, in the first case of a boundary commission, and in the second of the military expedition under Napier. He is the author of a Manual of the Geology of India, and was the editor of "The Fauna of British India." Dr. Blanford was President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from 1878 to 1879, and was twice Vice-President of the Royal Society.

The Registration Department in the United Provinces was in charge of Mr. A. B. Bruce, I. C. S. during the triennium 1902-04, except for six months in 1903, when Mr. J. H. Cox, I. C. S., held charge and in December, 1904, when Mr. E. J. Mardon, I. C. S., took over the office of Inspector-General of Registration. Of the 215 sub-districts in the provinces, 166 are in Agra and 49 in Oudh. The average number of documents registered yearly in each sub-district in Agra is 9.74, and in Oudh 819, and the average population per registered document is 215 and 320, respectively. During the year 1904 eighteen offices, all in the Agra province, worked at a small loss. The total number of registration during the triennium under report was 605,659, or a decrease of 76,413, compared with the registrations for the previous triennium. The decline in registrations is attributed partly to the operation of the Agra Tenancy Act, but more generally to agricultural prosperity. There were fewer prosecutions during the triennium. Eloquent testimony to the efficiency of identification by thumb impressions is afforded by the attempt of one of the accused to escape conviction by cutting off his thumb.

As regards the proposed constructions of a system of feeder railway to the Jodhpur-Bikanir line, besides the development of Lower Sind, which will be the principal object of the system, the fact of the more gauge being carried to Kotri, instead of stopping as it does at Hyderabad, will be a great convenience to through passengers from Rajputana to Quetta and Karachi, who at present have to change trains at Hyderabad. All parcels, baggage and mails have also to be transhipped, and after a quarter of an hour's journey be transhipped again at Kotri. Although the metre gauge track could easily be laid on the bridge, the Government have ruled that the existing inconvenience is not so great as to justify the expense that would be involved. Kotri, however, is the main junction and ought certainly to be connected with the metre-gauge line. There are rumours respecting a proposed change in the site of the yard at Hyderabad, and the present is therefore a good opportunity for the reconsideration of the matter apart from the new proposal. If, however, the feeder lines in Sind are to be a success, access for them to Karachi is imperative. Land is becoming expensive in the business quarter, and the sooner the question is settled and a site for the metre-gauge terminus allotted and reserved the better. The "Sind Gazette" hopes to see matter pushed on as rapidly as possible.

Lord Kitchener has held a meeting of his Advisory Council to work out details of his Army Reform Scheme.

The Shimoga (Mysore) Sessions commenced on the 5th inst., with a murder case. The unfortunate deceased was murdered by the accused under grave and sudden provocation when he suddenly found his wretched wife in the very act of criminal intimacy with the deceased. The immoral wife would have also met the fate of her paramour had she not immediately taken to her heels with a hurt on her head. He was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case it is thought that the sentence is severe.

Reuter's telegram, containing the statement that the Secretary of State has said in the House that he has not received any communication from Sir Edmond Elles, is not understood here. In his memorandum General Elles distinctly stated that he proffered his resignation on certain conditions. This contingency having occurrtd the Secretary of State in a separate despatch, which has not been published intimated that he considered it desirable to accept the resignation. Although no date is definitely fixed Sir Edmond Elles is under the impression that he has definitely resigned from an early date

The despatch in which the Secretary of State accepted Sir Edmond Elles' resignation was dated the 31st May. It simply refers to the readiness which the latter expressed in his Minute, to tender his resignation, and says that the occasion having come, he, (the Secretary of State) proposed to advise the King to accept the same on some date not after 1st October.

"ALL OVER THE WARLD."

An Old Soldier, Cured of Severe Indigestion. Tells Why and Where He Recommends Mother Selgel's Syrup.

"I have since then recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over the world, the Gold Coast especially."

This is the statement of a veteran soldier of the British army, who was born in the West Indies, served in the Ashanti war and is still in "the service," being employed by the Army Service Crops in the Military Stores at Port Elizabeth. He had sugered for years from indigestion in Jamaica and since felt its distressing pains and disements in Africa. In all cases, on both sides of the world, he turned for actual help, for relief, to Mother Seigel's Syrup chiefly because his own mother had used it successfully with him and others of her children.

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

THE SOLDIER'S OWN STORY

"I cannot recollect the exact date of my first attack of indigestion, but anyway I was a Quarter Master Sergeant of the 1st British West India Regiment at the time and stationed at Kingston. I used to feel out of sorts; I always felt as though I had eaten too much, even though, in fact, it would be the smallest morsel. I had a blown-out, puffed-up, sensation after each meal and I can assure you I felt miserable. Mother Seigel's Syrup for the younger members of our family and as they pinned their faith to Mother Seigel's curative powers, I considered I would not go far wrong by giving it a trial myself. I had suffered for three years and was determined to get rid of my trouble somehow. I was walking up Orange Street, Kingston Jamaica, when I came to Dr. Goddous' chemist shop and three I purchased a bottle of Mather Seigel's Syrup. I used it for about two months, at the end of which I found I had not further need of medicines or doctors: I was completely cured.

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

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RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. Certified that I chemically examined the contents of a phial labelled Nizam's **Gonorrœa Cure** and found it to be free from Mercurial and Arsenica preparation, and though it is vegetable preparation it does not contain any poisonous ingredients.

(Sd) ROGER G. S. CHEW, M. D., C. M., M. C. S.,
Consulting Chemist, Analyst to the Corporation of Calcutta.

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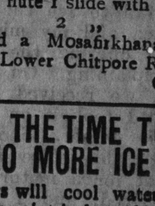

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