





CALCUTTA, APRIL 20, 1899.

WHY THIS FEELING AGAINST EDUCATED INDIANS.

MR. MACLEAN, on coming back to India, was appalled to see the abject state of the Indian papers which had ceased to speak with their past freedom. The cry of sedition was raised, as we said the other day, with an object in view. If Englishmen at home could be persuaded to entertain the notion that the higher classes in India were seditiously inclined,—that rigorous laws were necessary to keep them under proper restraint,—they, the people at home, would leave the rulers to do whatever they liked in this country. The rulers here wanted unlimited powers; they did not like to be interfered with by Parliament and the English press, and they had, therefore, to give a bad name to the leaders of the people. And thus the innocent, gentle, law-abiding and devoted people of India were sacrificed.

The educated classes, then also, gave offence in another way. They claimed a share in the services which the Anglo-Indians wanted to monopolise. Of course the Indians are often twitted with their passion for Government service, and they are advised to "quack out" independent means of livelihood for themselves. But in practice those who give the above advice to the Indians would themselves do almost anything for a place, even blacken the shoe of a big man. They want places for themselves or their children, for their relations and for their friends and supporters, even for their money-lenders.

An Anglo-Indian has half-a-dozen children who must be provided for. Spoiled in India, these young lads cannot pass an examination. They must be yet somehow or other established in life, and it is the educated Indians who stand in the way. It is not only Anglo-Indians who are thus in need of jobberies, but even people at home. Big men like ministers will thus provide for the relations of their supporters, and this can be done only in India, where any kind of jobbery is possible. Did we say big men, but the biggest would not scruple to do it.

We do not know whether any king of England ever sent out a place-hunter with a letter of recommendation to the Governor-General of India, but we know one of the Princes of Wales did it. Thus when Lord Cornwallis was Governor of India, the Prince of Wales, then virtually king of England, for the king was verging upon insanity, wrote to the former to displace "a black named Alie Cani," who was Chief Criminal Judge of Benares, in order that a youth named Pellegrine Treves might be appointed to that office. This Treves was the son of a notorious money-lender to whom H. R. H. owed money. (Vide Cornwallis Papers.) Lord Cornwallis had obliged the Prince oftentimes before in this way, but in this instance he could not do it. He replied, therefore, that Ali Ibrahim Khan (who was the "black Alie Cani" of the Prince), though a native, was "one of the most able and respected of public servants in India," while Treves was young and inexperienced and his appointment to such an important post, of the duties of which he had no knowledge, would only create ridicule.

Thus the Indian who has some education is a nuisance. Yet one can see at a glance that the European enjoys almost every important post in almost every department in India, in spite of the repeated pledges of the Queen and the Parliament. This is what the Western Mercury says:

The future development of India depends on the inauguration of a new policy of never employing a European where an Indian can do just as well.

Such generous effusions only provoke smile. The fact is the number of claimants to Government service is increasing in geometrical ratio among both the communities. It is not only the Bengalees that breed, the Anglo-Indians breed likewise. But while, of those bred by the Indians, not one in half a million troubles Government for service, the male child of an Anglo-Indian means a demand on the Government for a place, and thus the latter has no option but to discredit the Indian. The Post Office was, at a moment of generosity, reserved for the Indians; but they were crowded out of it. They were thus expelled from Indian States, and the Anglo-Indians have now invaded the Zemindari.

In almost every big Zemindari there is one or two European managers. Thus the interests of educated Indians and Anglo-Indians clash. Whenever a male child is born to an Anglo-Indian a demand is created for a service under Government.

B.—Again, assuming that he is the editor, how do you establish that it was he who wrote the article? He may deny the authorship, may he may bring forward the author of the article, and prove that the article was published in his absence and without his sanction or knowledge.

A.—If you proceed in that way, then of course we have no case. B.—You say you should repudiate the article with a view to protect the Congress. But can you condemn a man unheard on *ex parte* statement? But what has the *Kal* to do with the Congress? A.—Its editor is a Congressman.

There is evidently some mistake here. May I explain that I did not send a letter of any kind to any one in Calcutta about the *Kal* affair? As to the translation of the *Kal* article, which was published in *The Champion*, the accuracy of which is doubted, perhaps you can persuade someone to send you a translation? In the meanwhile, for your information, I quote a few sentences from the *Indu Prokash* (of the 6th instant) in this regard:— "We do not lay any pretensions to Marathi scholarship, but we possess sufficient knowledge of our mother-tongue to be able to assert with confidence that the interpretation put upon the article by our contemporary (*The Champion*) is the only one that it can legitimately bear."

W. A. Chambers. In reference to the above we have received another communication from an esteemed correspondent at Bombay, who says:— "I think you have unnecessarily dragged the name of Mr. Chambers in your issue of the 9th. He is a good man, only he is very obliging and can be led by others. In this case, he seems to have been pulled strongly by some body from behind."

The party who sought to move the Calcutta Congress Committee is very well known here. But our correspondent, continues:—

I have no doubt that the inspiration first came from an official, who, you know, takes particular notice of these things. The *Kal* article was then made over to a well-known character for translation. How it reached the *Champion* is still a mystery. Perhaps Mr. Chambers is not yet aware that he has been duped and victimized by an official. If Mr. Chambers had the least notion that any official had a hand in the matter, I dare say, he would have had nothing to do with it.

Our correspondent concludes:— "This is a critical moment; the unfortunate attitude of the Calcutta Congress Committee may end in the entire secession of the Deccan from the Congress movement. Our reliance is entirely upon you, Mr. Editor, to bring about an amicable settlement."

The following conversation between two Congress men—A and B—will clearly explain the situation in regard to the *Kal* newspaper case, which threatens a split in the Congress camp.

A.—As the attitude, taken by the Calcutta Standing Committee of the Congress, in regard to the *Kal* has not been received with approval everywhere, I would ask your opinion about the matter. The *Kal*, I should tell you, is a Marhatta paper issued from Poona. It is alleged against the paper that it had, in a manner, justified murder, and that its editor C is a Congressman, the question before the Congress Committee is whether they should expel him or not.

B.—I want to know how you establish the guilt of C, the editor.

A.—We have seen the translation of the *Kal* article and the sentiments seem objectionable.

B.—Are you sure of the accuracy of the translation?

A.—Yes, such a literary man as Bhandarkar has made the translation.

B.—But that proves nothing conclusively. For you have yet to prove that Mr. Bhandarkar, and not another, did the translation.

A.—Well, of that we have no doubt, for it was Mr. Bombay, who sent the information to us.

B.—That however proves nothing. Your Bombay friend may himself have been deceived. You have again to prove that the translation was done accurately, and not perfunctorily and unfairly by an enemy.

A.—It is impossible for Congress Committees to establish facts in the way you propose. Criminal Courts alone can do it.

B.—That is exactly so. You are not in a position to pass any opinion upon the case. Yet you are going to make over a fellow-being to the gallows! At least you are going to black-ball a man before the whole world.

A.—Our enemies will lose no time in fastening the sentiments of the *Kal* upon the Congress, and the sooner we repudiate him the better.

B.—I very well see the motive of your action. You however are looking at the thing from an extremely selfish point of view. In going to protect the Congress you have no right to make over a man to the gallows upon the flimsiest of evidence. Let me ask another question. You tell me that C is the editor of the *Kal*. How do you prove it?

A.—Well, everybody knows it.

B.—Certainly I don't know it. It will not do to accept a statement as a fact which is based upon pure rumour or hearsay evidence. Do you know if he is handed up and if he denies the editorship, the Judge will have no option but to discharge him, if the prosecution brings no other evidence except that "everybody knows" that he is the editor?

A.—Of course, he can deny that he is the editor.

B.—Again, assuming that he is the editor, how do you establish that it was he who wrote the article? He may deny the authorship, may he may bring forward the author of the article, and prove that the article was published in his absence and without his sanction or knowledge.

A.—If you proceed in that way, then of course we have no case.

B.—But, sir, you don't know who is the editor or the writer of the article. And again, can you tell me how many editors are there in India, who are not Congress-men?

A.—I can't tell the exact number.

B.—Is there an editor of an Indian paper who is not a Congressman?

A.—Yes, with the exception of two or three, all the rest are Congressmen.

B.—Then, you mean to say that as there are several hundreds of Indian newspapers, there exist several hundreds of editors, who are Congressmen?

A.—Yes.

B.—You repudiate the *Kal* on the ground that it published something objectionable. You admit all Indian editors, with the exception of two or three, are Congressmen, and there are several hundreds of them in the country. If you repudiate the *Kal* for an objectionable sentiment in its columns, you will have to repudiate another paper, if it is found to have committed the same thing. Is it not?

A.—I remained silent and B. continued. That being the case, can you undertake this gigantic work of espionage for the Government? The work that you undertake is to examine the contents of several hundred papers written in more than two dozen languages. Do you think that the Congress can undertake to do it? Has it the resources for such a gigantic work?

A.—I had nothing to say to the above.

B.—We think it is not the duty of the Congress to act the part of a spy. That duty, I think, belongs to the Official Press Committees, established in Poona and elsewhere, and which have been condemned so strongly by Sir William Wedderburn and other Congressmen. Indeed, this work of espionage does not suit the genius of the Congress Committees at all. Besides I remember that at Madras, when the Norton matter came up for discussion, there was a resolution passed to the effect that the Congress had no business to pry into the private affairs of a member. Is it not? The Congress has enough of legitimate work; it has no business to take other responsibilities which do not belong to it.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, we are informed, intends to pay a visit to Howrah next Wednesday. Is His Honour aware how the rate-payers of that town are groaning under a heavy load of taxation? We would request Sir John Woodburn to go through the pamphlet, just published by Babu Lal Mohan Mookerjee, reviewing the working of the Howrah Municipality, and he would find at a glance its financial and sanitary condition. The following rates are realized in Howrah:—House rate 7 1/2 per cent; water rate 6 per cent; lighting rate 3 per cent; latrine fee about 5 1/2 per cent, perhaps more; total 22 per cent.

Thus the taxation is not only extremely high in Howrah, but higher than even Calcutta. This is in itself a great injustice, but it is sheer cruelty when it is remembered, that "rate-payers," to quote from the pamphlet, "assessed between Rs. 36 and 60, pay a tax of 32 per cent of the annual valuation of their holdings." His Honour, we hope, will enquire into the correctness of this statement, and afford relief if the allegation is found to be true.

BUT, though the most heavily taxed town in India, what is the sanitary state of Howrah? Let us quote a few sentences from the pamphlet alluded to above. "Generally the roads and out-fall drains are *Kutcha*, without fall, and in many cases, without outlets. Such drains are simply elongated cess-pools, full of liquid corruption, seething with poisonous ferment and inviting disease and death. There are now 378 *Methor* premises for cleansing 22,6280 private premises or at the rate of 60 privies per *Methor*, which is an utterly impossible task." "There are approximately 3,000 cess-pools in the town, and about 155,100 gallons of liquid filth are being daily left to be disposed of by absorption and evaporation." "Add to this one million gallons of filtered water that daily find their place in the soil of Howrah which is insufficiently drained, and the result is that there were 2,229 deaths from fever against an average of 1,516 for the past few years."

BUT, we would draw His Honour's attention especially to that part of the pamphlet which deals with the water-works of Howrah. It will be remembered how the water-works scheme was carried out in the town. The Sanitary Board and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal had entire control over its construction. A Resident Engineer on Rs. 1,200 a month was employed under them. Besides these high supervising authorities, the District Magistrate as Chairman guided the affairs of the Municipality. The only business of the elected Commissioners was to sanction money ungrudgingly for the successful completion of the project. In short, it was the officials, pure and simple, who had everything in their way in the matter. And what is the result? According to Mr. Hughes and other competent authorities, the leaks in the Howrah Main are exceptionally numerous, and that there are also numerous defects of a serious character in the reservoir of clear water, in the silters, in the settling tanks, in the engines and boilers! The official system of Municipal government was thus tried in Howrah, with regard to its water-works, and it failed miserably. But what

of that? The Government is so enamoured of it that they are going to introduce it with a vengeance in Calcutta.

WHATSOEVER Mr. Maclean may say to the contrary, Lord Curzon is not the man to nourish humbugs. This is what the *Englishman* says:—

We recently mentioned that Miss E. Cardozo, formerly a student of the Calcutta Medical College, was about to leave Calcutta and proceed to Fort Sandeman to open a female dispensary in that somewhat remote station of Beluchistan. Considerable interest will be felt in the success of this institution, as it is certainly the furthest point to which the efforts of the Countess of Dufferin's fund have yet reached. Miss Cardozo left Calcutta on the 19th of March, and reached the end of her long journey in safety on the 6th instant. Every arrangement was made by the authorities for her safety, a female companion and Zohbey escort attending her on the long march from Humai to Fort Sandeman.

Will Lord Curzon be graciously pleased to see that the sacred fund is properly utilized? It was certainly not the wish of Lady Dufferin, or of the supporters of her scheme, who are Indians almost to a man, more correctly Hindus, that the funds should be applied in establishing a hospital at Beluchistan. And who knows a lady doctor may not go up the Soudan at the expense of the same fund? The fund was collected with a view to supply the Indian ladies with female doctors under the notion that in Eastern countries women are not allowed to be treated by male doctors. This is a fiction, as everyone here knows. Hindu ladies have no objection to be treated by male doctors. Therefore the whole scheme was a mistake. Such being the case, either the money should be returned to the donors, or it should be devoted to really useful purposes. As we pointed out the other day, the fund cannot be better utilized than by affording medical relief to millions in the interior of the country who go absolutely without any medical treatment. If the opinions of the donors were sought, they would, we believe, gladly accede to this proposal without a dissentient voice.

From the letter of our occasional London correspondent, published elsewhere, over the signature "F.G.," the reader will find that the Sugar Act was the principal topic of the day in England when the mail left. Fortunately for Lord George Hamilton, the Indians are with him in this controversy; otherwise he would have found it very difficult to retain his post after the severe manner in which he is being dealt with by the Liberals and a number of the Tories headed by Mr. Maclean. We hope, Lord George will return this service of the Indians, rendered at a critical moment, to the Ministry, and to him personally, by undoing some of the wrongs done to them during his long administration. Now that a Liberal-hearted Viceroy is at the head of the Indian Government, we trust the Secretary of State for India will help him in promoting the happiness of the 300 millions placed under his charge. Mr. R. C. Dutt is just now doing yeoman's service both to the Government and the people of this country. Last week we reproduced his letter to the *Manchester Guardian* on the Sugar Bill. The mail to hand brings his letter to the London *Times* of the 28th March on the same subject, which is published below.

INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION ON THE INDIAN SUGAR BILL.

Sir,—Permit me, as an Indian, to say a word on the subject of the Indian Sugar Bill which is the subject of so much discussion in this country. In passing this Bill Lord Curzon has protected an extensive and important Indian industry from ruin by unfair competition, and has acted in strict consonance with educated Indian opinion. I am a regular reader of native Indian papers from all provinces in India, and in so far as they have expressed themselves on this subject, they have frequently regretted the decline of the sugar industry, and have repeatedly and strongly urged legislation to protect it from unfair competition. The last article I read on the subject is in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of February 23, urging the Government to take the very action which the Government did take on March 20. On the other hand, I have not seen a single line in any native Indian paper against such legislation. I have seen private messages wired by representative leaders of Indian opinion and these messages are in favour of the Bill, not against it. And of the three members of the Viceroy's Council, two cordially welcomed the Bill and the third did not oppose it.

It is not true that this Bill is in the interests only of sugar factories managed by European capital in India. It is in the interests of thousands of Indian workmen who find employment in the factories. And more than this it is in the interests of hundreds of thousands of growers who supply raw sugar to those factories. The area of sugar cultivation in India was becoming contracted by unfair and bounty-free imports, and the growers of Indian sugar were losing a legitimate means of subsistence. Lord Curzon has saved them and their industry.

During 25 years, from 1871 to 1896 I had opportunities of watching the sugar cultivation in many districts of Bengal. Both the date sugar and the cane sugar, are extensively produced, and in the cold weather, when an official does his tours in India, I noted how largely the villagers of some districts were employed in pressing the cane and tapping the date tree for the juice, which is boiled down into raw sugar. A great part of this is used for the preparation of Indian sweets and confections, but a large part of it is also taken to factories to be refined. The ruin of the factories would, therefore, largely affect sugar cultivation, and would be a calamity to the people. Lord Curzon has saved them from this calamity.

I have not been a consistent supporter of the recent legislative measures of India; and in a recent number of *The Times* I took the liberty of pointing out some defects of the Calcutta Municipal Bill—defects which, I have every hope, will be rectified before the Bill is passed into law. But I can honestly give my unreserved support to the Indian Sugar Bill, and what is more, I represent herein the general opinion of my countrymen.

Permit me only to add that I am a free trader in principle. But I hold that the principles of free trade are violated by the Governments which offer bounties to force their commodities on other nations, not by the Government which imposes a countervailing duty to protect a native industry.

Yours faithfully,  
ROMESH DUTT, late of the Indian Civil Service.

The Indian opinion has been very accurately embodied in the above. It is quite true that some Bombay papers have opposed the measure. But that may be explained by the fact that there are good many importers of the bounty-free sugar in that Presidency and the Sugar Act means a considerable loss to them. Their voice, therefore, counts for nothing, based as it apparently is, upon self-interest. The Liberal papers are under the impression that the beet sugar is used by the masses in India and that they will be deprived of a cheap luxury by the legislation. Nothing of the kind. It is the unrefined country sugar which the people generally consume; while the higher classes use the beet-sugar. So, it is the latter only, whose number is comparatively few and who are in better circumstances, that will profit at the cost of the poorer people, if the Europe-imported sugar is allowed to flood our market and destroy the native industry. The beet sugar again is not half as sweet as the country-made article; so, it is doubtful whether it is really as cheap as it is represented to be. But, above all, as we have pointed out several times, it will be quite possible for the European Governments to withdraw the bounties when the native sugar industry has been completely destroyed; and let the importers of beet sugar charge Rs. 20 in the place of Rs. 6 or 7 which they do now per maund. So, from whatever standpoint the question is viewed, the measure must be regarded as a beneficial one, started with the object of protecting a great Indian industry. We hope Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will also see his way to join Mr. Dutt in his patriotic endeavours. Our latest information from England is that a meeting of the Indians in London was to have been held for the purpose of supporting the Government on this occasion.

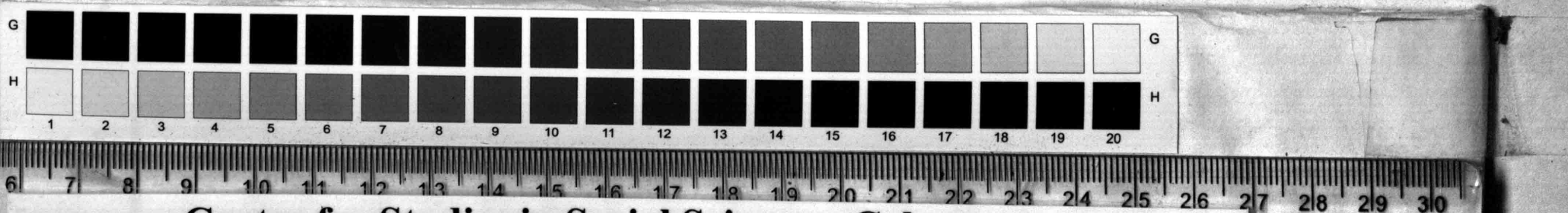
We find that another Health Officer has been appointed in Calcutta, and a couple more are likely to be added in due course. A proposal, we hear, is also before the Government to appoint an additional Chairman. It is said that the plague work has necessitated the addition of these highly paid officials to the present staff. But is the plague really amongst us? That question should be settled first. It is quite true that a few weeks ago some dozen bubonic plague cases, or something like them, were found in different parts of the town. But they never assumed an epidemic form. On the other hand, ask any Doctor in the town and you will learn that he now rarely comes across a case of that sort. The mortality in the town is stationary, and the fact can be easily ascertained that most of these deaths are due to malarial fever. We, therefore, see no necessity for appointing an additional Health Officer just now. The next question is, are these Health Officers any use in the matter of fighting the plague? The Viceroy himself admitted in his speech that medical and sanitary science is utterly powerless against this terrible visitation. This much, however, is known and admitted that both plague and malarial fever are poor men's diseases. Half-starved and living huddled together in dirty, ill-ventilated and wretched houses, their system becomes weakened, and fails to resist the least attack of a disease. They thus break down speedily and die. The speedy deaths which have characterised many fever cases, and which have been credited to plague, may thus be accounted for. The higher classes in the town are almost free from this malignant type of malarial fever and the so-called plague. It is the poorer people, who live in bustees, that are swelling the mortality. This being the case, Government should lay the axe at the root of the disease, which is nothing but the poverty of the people. So, instead of wasting money upon highly-paid Health Officers, who, in spite of their best efforts, are as incompetent as any layman in checking the progress of the disease, the better course is to improve the condition of the bustees and render all possible help to the poor men who reside there. It is in this way that Calcutta can be saved from the outbreak of a pestilence like malarial fever or plague, and not by increasing the superior staff of officers of the Municipality, and throwing additional burden upon the over-taxed ratepayers.

LORD CURZON was pleased to condemn the fervid orator who talked of a "bleeding" India. We would very much like to ascertain the point of his Lordship's objection. The expression that India is made to bleed for England can be objected to on three grounds, viz:—

(1) The statement is not correct; India is not getting poorer under British rule.

(2) The statement though true is offensive, and should never be made.

(3) The statement, though true, is made in very harsh language, "bleeding India" being an expression which is not only an exaggeration but grossly offensive.





GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. AHISANUDDIN AHMAD, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum.

PROMOTED SUBSTANTIALLY PRO TEMPORE TO THE FIRST GRADE OF MUNSHIPS. Babus Aghor Chandra Hazra, Purno Chandra, De...

district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, but to continue to act, until further orders, as Additional Munsif of Munshiganj.

In each group the standard required will be that of the M. A. Course of the Calcutta University, as defined in the Calendar for the year in which the examination is to be held.

Telegrams. [INDIAN TELEGRAM.] (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) LIGHT RAILWAYS. SIMLA, APRIL 18.

PLAGUE NEWS.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA. ON Tuesday, the 18th instant, there were 10 fresh cases of plague and 9 deaths.

BOMBAY RETURNS. THE plague attacks to-day were 104, and plague deaths 67, the total mortality being 207.

LAHORE RETURNS. THE plague returns of the Jullundur district for the 15th and 16th instant give twenty-one cases and seven deaths.

KARACHI RETURNS. To-day's plague returns again show an increase, 59 cases and 39 deaths being recorded.

RULES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF INDIANS TO THE ENROLLED LIST OF THE ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

THE following revised rules are now prescribed for the appointment of candidates to the Enrolled List of the Account Department.

I.—A register of candidates will be kept in which not less than three candidates for each vacancy will be nominated from time to time as vacancies are expected.

II.—Applications by persons desirous of having their names entered in the above register should be made by them in their own handwriting to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

Note.—Copies of all above quoted, by certificates should be filed of character and of educational qualifications, by a statement of age, and by information regarding any services that may have been rendered to the State by his parents and family.

The names of persons not possessed of high educational qualifications will not be registered. Clear and distinct hand-writing and a business familiarity with the English language are in any case indispensable.

III.—The Government of India reserve an absolute discretion not only in regard to the selection of persons to be entered on the register of candidates to compete at the examination. It must be clearly understood that registration of a candidate's name does not in any way imply that he will be nominated for admission to examination.

The name of a registered candidate will be struck off the register when he has reached the age of 25, or has failed in two examinations.

A candidate nominated for admission to one examination will not be admitted to a later examination unless again nominated.

IV.—The age of a candidate when examined must not exceed twenty-five years. A nominated candidate before appearing at the examination must produce a certificate in the annexed form by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station.

Certificate. I do hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for employment in the Financial Department of the Government of India, and that I cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

He must also before appearing produce a certificate of age from the Officer in charge of the District in which his family reside, or, if they reside in a Presidency Town or a Native State, from the Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent respectively.

To obtain this certificate the date and place of the candidate's birth must be proved before the District Officer, Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, as the case may be, by documentary evidence, supplemented, where this is not conclusive proof, by statements of relatives and others on oath or sworn affirmation.

V.—The nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the Schedule attached to this resolution. No candidate will be admitted to the Department who fails to show a competent knowledge of the compulsory subjects, and the Government reserves the right of declining to make any appointment when no candidate reaches a high standard of proficiency.

VI.—The examination will be mainly by written questions and answers. There will be a viva voce test in the last two groups of the compulsory subjects mentioned in the schedule attached to this resolution. The questions will be prepared, and the examination conducted, in such manner as the Governor-General in Council from time to time directs.

VII.—The examination will be held at such place as the Governor-General in Council from time to time directs.

SCHEDULE. SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION. Compulsory Subjects.

Writing and Composition. Impromptu Essay upon some given subject ... 300

Political Economy and Logic ... 300

English History and Literature and Indian History ... 200

In the last two subjects the standard required will be that of the B. A. Honour Course of the Calcutta University.

Optional Subjects. Mathematics.

Group A.—Pure Mathematics as principal subject with Mixed Mathematics as subsidiary subject.

Group B.—Mixed Mathematics as principal subject with Pure Mathematics as subsidiary subject.

Physical Science. Group C.—Chemistry.

Group D.—Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism as principal subjects with Light and Sound as subsidiary subjects.

Group E.—Light and Sound as principal subjects with Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism as subsidiary subjects.

Each group will carry 500 marks.

Telegrams. [INDIAN TELEGRAM.] (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIGHT RAILWAYS. SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Regarding the announcement made by the Viceroy on the debate on the Budget that he had sanctioned several hundred miles of light railways it may be interesting to know that these are tramways of 2-6 gauge and are in districts both north and south of the N. W. Provinces.

Another group will consist of the following lines (1) from a point opposite Allahabad to Fyzabad, about 80 miles; (2) from the same point to Raibareilly; 64 miles; (3) from the same point to Jaunpur, 64 miles; and (4) a link connecting Raibareilly with Fyzabad, about 64 miles—all making a total of over 400 miles.

Under the Indian Tramways Act Government of India can sanction these lines, but select as to particular agents tie with Local Government. So N. W. Provinces Government has been referred to the Government of India has applied to the Secretary of State for sanction of the 2-6 gauge as standard for future frontier light railways of which Nowshera-Dargai will be first constructed. This is expected to have far reaching effect on construction of future narrow gauge commercial lines and feeders in Hill districts.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

From the latest official plague returns, ending 16th April, it appears that there were 1,549 cases in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, 30 in Madras, 81 in Mysore, 9 in Hyderabad, 4 in the Central Provinces, 35 in the Punjab, 313 in Bengal—of which Calcutta gives the figure 266 (including 143 suspected cases), Howrah 7 Hooghly 4, 24-Parganas 15.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.—The Government has ordered the handing over of a German plantation manager in Samoa to the Cruiser Falke for subsequent trial by the German Consular Court on a charge of inciting the rebels.

LONDON, APRIL 16.—Sir William Penn Symons has been appointed to the command of the troops in Natal.

LONDON, APRIL 17.—Hongkong despatches report that a body of Chinese soldiers numbering about one thousand have taken up posts on the hills and attacked the British torpedo boat destroyer Fame when landing the Hongkong Regiment at Kowloon on Saturday. The destroyer shelled their positions and the British troops charged the Chinese, who thereupon bolted. Deputations from the natives of the locality subsequently expressed their regret to the Governor of Hongkong for opposing the British occupation. The British flag has been hoisted over Kowloon.

LONDON, APRIL 17.—The British Channel Squadron has arrived at Sassari to pay a salute to their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy, who are visiting Sardinia. It is hoped that the visit of the fleet for this purpose may mitigate the ill-feeling aroused in Italy by the Anglo-French Convention.

LONDON, APRIL 18.—Despatches from Hongkong state that the Chinese fired upon the British Camp at Kowloon yesterday. The British shelled and chased the Chinese for three miles.

LONDON, APRIL 18.—According to the advices received to-day, the Americans are retiring to Manila for the rainy season. The troops are reported to be discontented, and are making demands for their return home.

THE latest news from the front states that everything is quiet.

HADDA MULLAH is said to be hiding quietly in a village called Chamkanahar in Bajour.

A MAN, named William Flatnow, living at Newark, New Jersey, has begun a suit for divorce from his wife on novel grounds. He complains of her coquetry; but the specific act he alleges against her is that she fed him on hash made of india-rubber cut up very fine. He asserts that she gave him nothing else to eat at his breakfast and dinner for weeks, and the diet nearly killed him.

AN important case has just been decided by the Sub-Judge of Mussoorie. A local pleader claimed damages to the tune of Rs. 4 from the toll contractor on the Rajpore Road. The case has already cost the latter Rs. 2,000, and as he is not satisfied with the decision of the Lower Court, which is against him, and has appealed to the Sessions Judge of Saharanpore, the litigation will cost more yet.

THE Madras High Court has issued a notification to the effect that no vakil shall engage in any other profession or trade but that of a lawyer without the sanction of the High Court, and that if any vakil breaks this rule, he will be liable to suspension or to have his name struck off the list of vakils of the High Court. The reason for this order is as follows: A vakil in the Chingleput District combined his profession of vakil with that of a trader. The District Judge, thinking this objectionable, called upon him to explain his conduct. The vakil replied that being a vakil of the High Court, the Legal Practitioners Act did not apply in his case. The matter was reported to the High Court, which passed the notification referred to.

THE total number of tea gardens in the province of Bengal during last year was 520, against 483 in the previous year, the principal increase being in the Jalpaiguri district. The total area under tea amounted to 128,667 acres, an increase of 23,360 acres. Of this 102,204 acres were under mature and 25,863 under immature plants. The total number of lbs. of leaf manufactured was about two million pounds more than that of the year preceding. The industry gives employment to about 127 thousand persons, an addition of about 40 thousand having been made to the labour force employed in the previous year. The majority of the gardens are in the Darjiling and Jalpaiguri districts, and considerable extensions of cultivation were made in the latter district, 40 new gardens being added to the arena of competition.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a grid.



BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the discussion of the Financial statement be proceeded with.

HON. RAJA SASISSEKHAR ROY.

The Hon'ble Raja Sasi Sekharswar Roy of Tahirpur said that while winding up the discussion on the Budget last year, His Honor expressed regret at the absence from non-official members of any suggestions of greater economy in the administration of the province.

"In my opinion," continued the Hon'ble Member, "the effect of instituting village Arbitration Courts will be in two directions. There will be an economical saving of time as well as of money. At present complaints are made about how some of the Munsiffs and subordinate Magistrates are overworked.

"The Commissioner reproduces a description given by Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose, the Magistrate of Noakhali, of the system adopted by him of referring a large proportion of complaints to the Village Panchayats for report under Section 202 of the C. P. Code.

"I pray that with your Honor's permission, such methods of settling disputes by village Panchayats may be more extensively introduced by the District Officers where practicable."

The Hon'ble Member next expressed his gratitude to Government for the increased provision in the Budget for an additional grant of fifty thousand rupees in educational matters.

"It has become a fashion with some of the Deputy Magistrates to bind down both the parties to keep the peace when a complaint made even of a cognizable offence. On receiving a complaint, the Deputy Magistrate, if not to avoid the trouble and toil of trying a case, but at least to make the work short, makes it over to a Police Officer for report.

The Hon'ble Member continuing said: "It has become a fashion with some of the Deputy Magistrates to bind down both the parties to keep the peace when a complaint made even of a cognizable offence.

In this connection is, with Your Honor's permission, I would further like to bring to your notice another matter which is very important to us Mofussil people. Every now and then we find in the Divisional Administration Reports remarks made by high Government officials expressing regret for the growing tendency of Mofussil Zamindars to keep their lives away from their homes and hearth and pass their time in a city like Calcutta or in the Hills.

HON. RAJA RANJIT SING.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranjit Sing Bahadur of Nashipur after congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. Baker on the successful Budget he had presented, said that in his opinion the local bodies should not be charged with the expenses of the plague as all as its suppression did not come within the scope of their duties.

HON. S. N. BANNERJEE.

The Hon'ble Surendro Nath Bannerjee wanted to know whether it could not be arranged that a discussion should take place before the Budget was submitted to Government of India so that it might be submitted with the views of the official and non official members.

Having laid down the above unjust principle the Government performed another extraordinary feat. If the reader will go through the reply of the Government he will find that Mr. R. S. N. makes the following admissions:—

1. In 1897, the Bengal Government accepted the principle that one-third of the total cost of the joint collection would be borne by the Government.

2. The total charges for collecting the two cesses in 1879-80 were Rs. 1,61,041.

3. Government paid Rs. 44,500 as their share of the collection charges.

So the Government agreed to pay one third of the cost; but, it seems, it never struck them that one-third of Rs. 1,61,041 that is to say, if we divide the amount by 3 is Rs. 53,681, and not Rs. 44,500! Government thus broke their own engagement, so unfair to the people, from the very beginning, and paid Rs. 9,180 less than what they had promised to pay.

And again:—"In 1894-95 the joint collection charges rose to Rs. 2,87,186 yet Government paid the same sum that is Rs. 44,500. In other words, in 1894-95 though Government should have paid Rs. 95,729, which is one-third of Rs. 2,87,186, they paid only Rs. 44,500 or Rs. 51,229 less than what they ought to have paid."

Many Lives Saved In almost every neighbourhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine.

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Increased, the charges on the food of the prisoners were being decreased. He was a visitor of the Alipore Jail and he found that the issue of fish and meat to Hindus and Mahomedans had been discontinued. What meat was to the ordinary European, fish was to the ordinary Bengali and it was unfair and hard to stop the issue of fish.

The Hon'ble Norendra Nath Sen urged for the immediate attention of Government to the very important question of the water-supply in mofussil Bengal. The water everywhere in the mofussil was dirty and not fit for drinking purposes.

The Hon'ble Kalu Charan Banerji remarked that, while it was satisfactory to note the increase in the allotment for education, it was to be hoped that that allotment provided for the redress of the grievance which existed. The grievance took its form. The salary of an officer is reduced under the reorganization scheme.

The Hon. Saligram Singh observed that the case of the Munsifs required consideration and no redress ought to be made here.

The Hon. Jatra Mohun Sen hoped that with the improvement of financial revenues, the Government would see its way to increase the pay and improve the position of the ministerial officers.

The Hon. Prince Mahomed Bukhtiyar Shah observed that he had very little to say after the able speeches that had been made by his learned colleagues regarding the Budget presented by the Hon. Mr. Baker.

HON. MR. BUCKLEY. The Hon. Mr. Buckley, in reply to the Hon. Surendra Nath Bannerjee's remarks about irrigation works, said it was quite true that the figures did seem to indicate a reduction of revenue, but it was perhaps rather unfortunate for the present statement that the year the honourable member took as his standard was the bumper year for irrigation in Bengal.

The Hon. Mr. Bolton said the Hon. Surendra Nath Bannerjee took exception to the recovery of Rs. 48,700 charged under the head of police. This recovery would be met under the general principle of Government regarding the liability of local boards in receipt of plague expenditure.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us.

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tion improved was a question of finance which he was unable at the present moment to reply to. The house accommodation of the Munsifs, especially in Eastern Bengal, was discussed for many years, and it was decided that houses should be gradually built.

The House accommodation of the Munsifs, especially in Eastern Bengal, was discussed for many years, and it was decided that houses should be gradually built. Mr. Glass, the Lt. Public Works Secretary, made a proposition for the construction of eight houses for Munsifs in the Budget of 1897-98, at an average cost of about Rs. 5,000.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. The Lieutenant-Governor said:—"The Budget you have been discussing this morning is a simple and unpretentious one, and I am not surprised that it has not provoked more adverse criticism."

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r the rainy day always does arrive. But if you always take off the local body the burden of the unexpected, first of all, as I said, the local body will not provide against the unexpected, and in the second place, the local body will spend your money with the magnificent disregard for economy which always characterises one's expenditure of other people's money.

The Lieutenant-Governor then went on to notice some of the points, which had been raised in the discussion, supplementing the answers given by previous speakers. In regard to the suggestion to employ panchayats, he said the experiment of a system of village munsifs had been tried in a neighbouring province with the result that it was found to foment instead of diminish litigiousness, and while reference to arbitration was most desirable and expedient in individual cases, he was afraid that any system of habitual reference to arbitration was no longer practicable in India.

ANOTHER STEERING TORPEDO.

Mr. Axel Orlin, the Swedish inventor, is not the only inventor of a torpedo which can be steered from the shore or from on board ship. A similar invention (says the *Chronicle*) has been made by a young Greenock man, Mr. Walter Jamieson.

As visitors to Wildbad-Gastein may remember, there is a spring at that watering place which enjoys the unenviable title of "The Poisoned Fountain." Though the fluid it supplies is clear and sparkling, and science can detect in it neither microbes nor deleterious minerals, the effects produced on a rash or ignorant drinker are highly unpleasant.

A FERROZPORE correspondent writes to the *Tribune*:—"A few days ago, at about 5 P.M., a young Englishman, while driving with a lady and another Englishman, fired at a domestic dog in the Goudsbury Bazar."

Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size.

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