

# Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA THURSDAY, JANUARY 21 1904.

NO.6

### THE ROYAL HAIR OIL POWDER

with this pleasing and sweet-scented spices which possess much medicinal qualification's can be turned easy and made sweet scented six bottles of coconut oil. The oil prepared with this spices keeps the head cool, remove baldness, prevent the hair from becoming white gives a growth to the hair and remove headache. The price of 1 box of spices together with one phial of sweet scented essence as present is ans. 12 Packing and postage 4 ans. Direction for preparation of the oil is also given.

P. C. DASS,  
No. 344, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

### CHEAPEST & BEST HOUSE

For Incandescent Lamps, Mantles, Mica Chimneys, Canopies, Princes Stoves and Municipal Requisites.

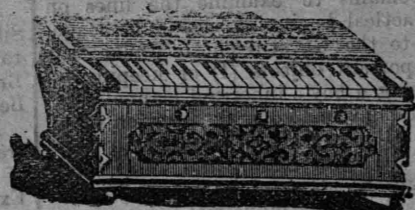
For Prices apply to—  
**THE GLOBE STORES CO.**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
KALBADEVI POST BOMBA.

### G. KUR &

Manufacturers and Importers of Harmonium and American Organs

52, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

### THE LILY-FLUTE.



THE BEST HARMONIUM FOR PLAYING BENGALI AND HINDUSTANI TUNES. AND SONG. Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium. Full rich melodious organ tone. 3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35; (superior Rs. 40) 2 sets of Reeds and 4 Stops Rs. 60 FOLDING LILY FLUTE (BOX & TABLE HARMONIUM combined) Rs. 75. Order must be accompanied by Rs. 10. New Illustrated Catalogue sent free.



### Vigor Pills

ONE DAY'S TRIAL WILL CONVINC  
No other medicine will give you relief as IMMEDIATE—MAGICAL—MARVELLOUS

AS  
VIGOUR PILL.  
No need wasting word—try and judge.

VIGOUR PILL  
Invaluable in all the different varieties of seminary and organic diseases and wasting diseases. In removing poison from the body—in enriching the impoverished blood—in bringing back to the old or prematurely old the flush, vigor and strength of glorious manhood—in restoring joy to the cheerless—in giving tone to the system—it is unequalled, unrivalled, unsurpassed.

VIGOUR PILL  
moves the evil effects of youthful indiscretion, vicious habits, abnormal excess, dangerous absorption—rejuvenates the old—thickens the manly fluid—recuperates the wasted frame—sharpens the memory—purifies the blood—wonderfully increases the power of retention—arrests the decay of age—brings on appetite.

VIGOUR PILL  
Innumerable certificates—no fear of imposition. We say less than Vigour PILL achieves. Price per phial Rs. 2. Postage and Packing as 5 MANAGER,

BHARAT VAISYANILAYA,  
1, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta

IF not equally HORRIBLE as the PLAGUE yet in no respect less injurious are Gonorrhoea, Spermatorrhoea, Nervous Debility, and the evils due to Youthful Indiscretion and Excesses. The safest, surest, speediest and most popular remedy of the day for these and the concomitant evils is the world-renowned

### MEYORES.

of Ranaghat. It is an infallible and invaluable cure for Loss of Memory and Energy, Low Vitality, Brain-fag, Seminal Weakness, Wet-dreams and Loss of Manhood. MEYORES is astonishingly efficacious in the derangements of the Urino-Generative functions and affords prompt relief where other so called remedies have failed to produce the slightest effect. MEYORES does not lead to the drooping fire of youth, produces PERFECT PICTURES OF HEALTH and IS THE BEST VITALISING TONIC.

In Nervous Exhaustion, Breakdown, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Premature Decay and Sleeplessness due to Excess of Vital Fluid, our MEYORES IS UNRIVALLED & UNEQUALLED.

It will refresh you, you are already strong; revive you, if you are weak and restore your Lost Energy and vigour of youth.

EDIFYING EVIDENCE.

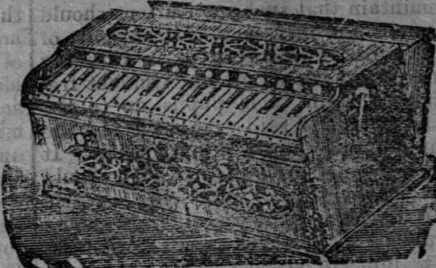
P. Srilal, Esq., C. S., Magistrate, Fategarh writes:—"I have much pleasure in saying that your MEYORES is a sovereign remedy. I have derived much benefit from it."

Babu Rajani Nath Mitra, Munsiff, Noakhally, writes:—"One phial of your MEYORES has acted as a miracle in a case of Gonorrhoea. It has perfectly cured the disease. Such a remedy is surely rare."

Price ONE RUPEE only. Postage for upto THREE phials FIVE Annas only.

Mr. P. G. Mukherjee his not the Manager of our firm, nor can the specifics of the VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS be had of him. We have no Agents or Branches here or elsewhere.

For the genuine Medicines, please apply only to J. C. MUKHERJEE AND CO. THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS Ranaghat, (Bengal).



Rs. 35, 38, 40 and upwards. Price list free on application to the Sole Manufacturers.

### PAUL & SONS,

The Mohon Musical Depot,  
2, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

### BEWARE OF IMITATION.

### THE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.

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

### KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S

WORLD-RENOUNDED



### SCIENCE vs. LUXURY.

Maharajas Rajas Feudatory Chiefs Princes Councillors Scholars Judges Magistrates Nawabs Barristers Physicians Zemindars Have unanimously borne testimony about the efficacy and excellence of our world-renowned sweet-scented KESHANJAN OIL, thousands of which may be found in our KESHANJAN DIARY, forwarded Gratis on receipt of half anna postage label. Keshanjan is the King of all sweet-scented and medicated Hair-oils.

Price per Small Phial ... Re. 1 0 0  
Packing and Postage ... Re. 0 5 0  
Three Small Phials ... Rs. 2 8 0  
Packing and Postage ... Re. 0 11 0

### THE GREAT ENEMY!

Do you not know that we have got a marvellous specific for Diabetes mellitus? It is our great SEASHOTI medicine—BASANTA KUSUMAKAR RASA. It improves the system, gives strength and energy after a fortnight's use. Acts as a charm, even in obstinate cases of Diabetes—which have taken away from us, our best geniuses and worthies. Efficacy of this invaluable preparation, has been acknowledged by many who have borne testimony in unanimous voice. Saved many a valuable life from premature decay.

Price per Phial ... Rs. 4 0 0  
Packing and Postage ... Re. 0 8 0

Kaviraj N. N. Sen,  
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,  
18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

NITYANANDA BISWAS.  
Jewellery, Poddary Shop,  
Rampur, Ranighat, Glesomara, Raikhat.



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

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Es. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1899. Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaleah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and full deserving encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers. (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar Professor, Presidency College.

### POWELL'S ASTHMA CURE

(Great Remedy for Asthma)

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

LARGE SALE: Since we have introduced this formula it has been selling very largely amongst the Medical circle. In the cold season POWELL'S NO. 1 ASTHMA CURE is ordered by all the leading Physicians who have been thoroughly convinced by proofs of its intrinsic value.

Its value is beyond all price and praise.

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

Bottle Rs. 2.  
**N. POWELL & CO.,**  
Chemists,  
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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

(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi, Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

Babu Bepin Behari Dhar, Jeweller of Boalia, made several ornaments for me. He also received several orders through me from my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straightforward. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.

(Sd.) ANNADA CH. GUPTA, Dy. Magte.

BOALIA, 1-5-02.

### জুয়েলারি ফার্ম।

এই ফার্ম রামপুর বোয়ালিয়ারে জাদি স্থাপিত ও এমিক এবং পুরাতন বলিয়া বিখ্যাত। স্বর্ণ রৌপ্য ও জড়ের অলঙ্কার চাঁদীর বাসন ইত্যাদি সর্বদা বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে ও অল্প সময়ে প্রস্তুত হয় ও সুলভ মূল্যে পাওয়া যায়। অজ্ঞাত হান হইতে সুরক্ষা বিশেষ বিবরণ সচিত্র ক্যাটালগ জেটব্য। ছয় আনার ডাক চিকিৎসা পাঠাইলে সেক্ষেত্রের ক্রিয়া পাঠান হয়।

এতদ্বি এই জুয়েলারি ফার্মের সঙ্গে ও মটকার বস্ত্রাদির কারবার খুলিয়াছি। বাবুচরী শাড়ী, মুতী, শাড়ী, চাঁদীর ও কোট পান্ট লনাদির উপযোগী সাদা ও জীন বুনট খান প্রভৃতি বহুবিধ রেশমী কাপড়াদি বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে। অর্ডার পাইলে সত্বর পাঠাইরা থাকি। মূল্য তালিকা বিশেষ বিবরণ ক্যাটালগে। পরীক্ষা প্রার্থনীয়।

ক্রীবিপিনবিহারী ধর জুয়েলারি এবং পোকার—  
তইলর: রাক্শাহী।

রামপুর, বোয়ালিয়ারাণো: বে ডিভানার, রাক্শাহী

### Madan Manjari.

THESE excellent tonic pills purify the blood, invigorate the nerves and remove loss of vital power. For general and sexual debility, unnatural discharges, premature exhaustion, wet dreams and for all sorts of urinary and seminal complaints they are the safest and the surest remedy. In short they are a boon to the doomed, a hope to the hopeless and sure of a cure. Re. 1 for a tin of 40 pills.

NAPUNSHA TWARI GHRIIT.  
This ointment is an invaluable remedy for impotency. Its effect is marvellous. It has never failed and shall never fail. Thousands of testimonials. Re. 1 for 2 Tolas.

Pearls Antimony—Best remedy for all eye diseases. We recommend it to students, clerks, and others. Price Re. 1-4 for one Tola.

Maha-Mardan Churna—A sovereign remedy for Gonorrhoea. Re. 1 for 10 Tolas.

Kasari Pills—An infallible remedy for cough. Re. 1 for 64 Pills.  
Postage & V. P. charges extra in all cases.  
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI  
Proprietor,—Aurvedodaya Aushadhalay,  
63-64 Jammagat (Kashiwar).

### JUST OUT.

### Agricultural & Industrial Problems in India

BY ALFRED CHATTERTON, B.Sc  
Professor of Engineering, on Special Duty, Madras.

CONTENTS.  
AGRICULTURAL:  
Water-Lifts.  
Underground Water-Supply.  
Well Irrigation.  
The Cost of Power.  
The Value of Wind-Mills in India.  
Agricultural Education.

INDUSTRIAL:  
Tanning in the Madras Presidency.  
Hand Weaving.  
Manual Training.  
Industrial Education.  
District Board Industrial Schools.  
Cloth Bound. Price Rs. 2 (Two).  
G. A. NATESAN & CO.  
E. P. nade Madras

### HEALTH, STRENGTH, VIGOUR & MANHOOD

SURELY FOLLOW THE USE OF OUR CELEBRATED SAVORIN

which speedily stops all waste and produces lasting results. Nervous debility, impaired memory, loss of power, Gonorrhoea, night losses, brain-fag and the attendant evils perfectly removed in a short time.

Pure, Pleasant, Prompt, Potent, Positive and Peerless. Price per Phial, One Rupee only.

To be had at Imperial Pharmacy, Ranaghat, Bengal.

### HINDU DRAMATIC WORKS.

Translated from the Original Sanskrit into English by H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S.

- 1 MALATI MADHAVA Pp. 240 Price 0 8 0
- 2 RATNAVALI Pp. 74 Price 0 4 0

WORKS OF KALIDAS.  
Translated from the original Sanskrit into English.

- 3 SHAKUNTALA Pp 139 Price 0 4 0
- 4 VIKRAMA-URVASI Pp 103 Price 0 4 0
- 5 MEGHA-DUTA Pp 32 Price 0 2 0
- 6 MAHABHARATA (Abridged) Prose and poetry pages 114 Price 0 10 0

- 7 UTTRA-RAMA-CHARITRA Pp 140 Price 8 annas
- 8 HANUMAN-NATAKA or the adventures of Hanuman the Monkey Chief of Rama Price 1 1/2 as.
- 9 ANARJITA-RAGHAVA or the adventures of Rama Price 1 anna

- 10 KANSA-BALUDHA or the Destruction of Kansa by Shree Krishna Price 1/2 anna
- 11 VIDYA-SALABHANJIKA or A comical drama Price 1/2 anna
- 12 SRI-DAMA-CHARITRA or Shree Krishna and Sudama Price 1/2 anna
- 13 SAMMITRA & MALAVIKA or the love of Agnimitra for Malavika. Price one anna
- 14 MALAVIKA-CHARITRA or the heroic deeds of Rama. Price 2 annas
- 15 VANI SAMHARA or the Dragging of Draupadi by the hair by Dussan, an episode of the Mahabharata. Price 2 annas
- 16 MADHURAKRIDDHA or the secret loves of Usha. Price 1/2 anna.

- 17 THE ADVENTURES OF A SPOY. Price 0 4 0

N. B. the above 17 books if bought together will cost Rs. Three only including all postal charges.

### MEDICAL MANUAL FOR YOUNG MEN.

Sexual organs, structure, function; puberty; sexual passion, erroneous notions; juvenile vices; how to produce male or female child and to know sex in womb; Sex's and other theories; child in womb; directions for rearing healthy children sexual he lth; chastity; celibacy; spermatorrhoea; masturbation; gonorrhoea; syphilis; impotency, their treatment &c. &c. Pages 170. Price Rs. 13 0 0.

### MEDICAL MEN FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Sexual organs of plants and women, structure, functions; puberty, marriage, cable age, menstruation; hysteria, marriage, abuses; conception; theory of Shenck; pregnancy, 20 symptoms, diseases, and child birth; food drink; plants, navel cord; milk, weaning; miscarriage; barrenness; &c. P. 138 Pr. 13 As.

### A GUIDE TO MOTHERS.

Suckling milk, weanure, bottle-feeding, all diseases with their causes, symptoms and treatment and medicines with Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Burmese etc. names fully mentioned P. 100 As. 8

The above books bought together cost Rs. 2 only. Postage and money order com. free.

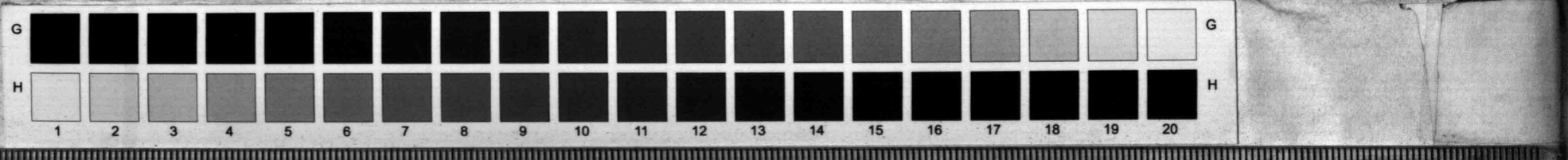
A LERNER'S LETTER WRITER, Applications for employment, leave, promotion, and memorials for reinstatement, resignation of appointment, appeals against overlooking claims, 7,000 copies already sold, price As. 8.

Urdu translation of the above As 4

DUBES UNIVERSAL LETTER WRITER'S Friendly Correspondence, recommendatory letters; memorials on different subjects, Correspondence of Railway, Medical and Telegraph Dept, letters on Marriage and Birth 6,000 Copies sold. Annas 8.

THE BHAGAVAT GITA Translated from Sanskrit with notes by Charles Wilkins, Esq., As. 4. How to speak and write good English. As. 5. STYLE and Idiom with examples. As. 10.

C. P. SHAW & CO.,  
BOOKSELLERS,  
CANTT. NAM NERE, AGRAN. W. P



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RESOLUTION.

The following Resolutions, dated 14th inst. have been issued by the Government of India in the Home Department on the Report of the Committee on Industrial Schools in India:

In the course of a general review of the subject of technical education the Government of India arrived at the conclusion that industrial schools in India have been wanting in genuineness both in method and objects, that there has been in them no clear differentiation between general and technical studies, that they have depended for support upon the casual efforts of local bodies rather than upon any sustained policy on the part of the Provincial Governments, that they have been insufficiently co-ordinated with particular local industries or trades, and that the impression produced by them either upon industrial development or upon industrial education, has been relatively small.

2. In order to bring these views to the test, the Government of India decided in December, 1901, to appoint a Committee\* to visit the different provinces in connection with the institution of industrial schools, to examine into what has already been done, and with what measure of success, and to confer with local educational officers and others as to the best means of establishing such schools. The Committee were instructed that the views which the Government of India were inclined to hold upon the subject, were as follows:

(a) That the instruction given in such schools should be technical in preference to general, specialised instead of diffuse.

(b) That the most useful form of industrial school is a local trade or crafts school, directed to the furtherance of development of a local industry, which appears to be capable of expansion by the application of superior methods or implements.

(c) That such schools may be either rural or urban, according as the industry in question is practised in the country or in towns.

(d) That in country districts such schools will best be devoted to the study and development of simple indigenous products; in towns to the development of manufactures; and that in towns it may be possible to collect several industries in a single building and to give instruction in diverse branches of industry or manufacture.

(e) That such schools, whether country or urban, should be primarily educational, and not commercial institutions; that they should be, as far as possible, self-supporting, but should not compete with established private trades.

(f) That only such pupils should be admitted as will proceed to practise the industry taught.

(g) That the levy of fees is a proper feature of industrial schools, but that it must be dependent upon the position and means of the pupil and the stannity and popularity of the institution and cannot everywhere be enforced in the early stages.

(h) That it will be a necessary preliminary to the institution of such schools to ascertain what are the industries or manufactures to which they may be applied in the light of the industrial surveys already made.

(i) That, where it is considered possible to open new extended markets for the produce of the industry or manufacture thus developed, it will probably be found desirable to connect them with commercial museums both in and outside of India.

(j) That for the present the best available teachers, overseers, and foremen for these schools should be procured either in India or from abroad; but that in time it is hoped that they may be produced in large numbers by institutions at suitable centres in India where the investigations of products and industries can be carried on.

(k) That in provinces where the suggested developments admit of wide or rapid growth, it should be for the consideration of the local Governments whether a separate Technological Department of Government may in time be instituted for their special supervision and control.

3. The recommendations of the Committee will be found summarised at the beginning of their Report. Many of these recommendations travel far beyond the terms of their instructions, and deal with matters bearing upon general industrial development and research, the regulation of factories, and other miscellaneous questions into the discussion of which the Government of India do not now propose to enter. Upon the subject of industrial education, the Committee have not submitted definite proposals for carrying out the principles commended to them, and applying them to particular schools. They state in the last paragraph of the Report, Part I, that in the absence of a complete survey of industries they have found it impossible to make detailed recommendations as to particular industries, and the methods of instruction that may with advantage be applied to each. But they have put forward a series of proposals which, instead of applying the principles set forth above, suggest the creation of a new system resting upon an entirely different basis.

4. The central recommendation of the Committee is that industrial instruction in India should be organised upon the model of the artisan school at Naples. This institution aims at giving the boys belonging to the poorer classes of a notoriously vicious population such mental, moral, and manual training as will turn them into good citizens, honest men, and skilful artisans. It is a day school at which attendance is enforced for long hours throughout the year, including Sundays and holidays, in order to withdraw the boys as much as possible from evil home influences. The course is one of 7 or 8 years on the age of 8 to 15, the hours of weekly attendance ranging from 3 1/2 to 6 1/2. For the first three years the boys receive elementary instruction, including drawing and modelling, and at the age of eleven they enter one of the workshops attached to the school. From that time forward they spend their time partly in the workshops—for from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 hours a day—and partly in school. The workshops are attached to the school, and are occupied by master artisans who are permitted to occupy their rent free upon undertaking to conduct their trade there, to employ none but

Colonel J. Gibbon, F.A., C.I.E., President. Mr. C. A. Radice, I.C.S. Mr. R. E. Finthoven, I.C.S. Members. Rev. Foss Westcott, M.A.

boys of the school as apprentices, and to be in all matters obedient to the principal of the school. The master artisans work upon their own account for the market, and the school is not financially interested in their transactions. Fourteen master artisans are thus concentrated within the school building, who follow fourteen trades varying from bronze-working to watch-making. The workshops are patrolled by the school teachers, whose duty it is said to be to see that the boys are taught in the best possible way and that strict discipline is maintained. Besides working in the workshops, the boys learn drawing and modelling in the school, and also receive other instruction compendiously described as desk-work, of which no particulars are given. As soon as their work begins to be of value in the workshops, the boys receive wages, and upon leaving school they have no difficulty in obtaining well paid work as artisans. The cost of the teaching of each boy is stated to be Rs. 80 per annum.

5. The views of the Committee as to the adaptation of this system to India are contained in their Recommendations, Nos. 5 to 16 to 31, and 41 to 47, which precede the report. It is proposed that in the first instance selected factories, workshops, and craftsmen's shops should be registered for the training of apprentices under Government supervision, and that eventually the craftsmen should be induced to gather together under one roof or in one group of adjoining workshops. The inducement offered to them to do so would be monetary rewards, loans, expert advice free of charge, and the other advantages detailed in paragraph 26 of the Report. The monetary rewards to the master craftsmen for the progress of the apprentices would take the shape of a system of payment by the result of examinations. The apprentices would be housed in hostels and would receive rewards and certificates on the results of the test examinations and would be given facilities for being indentured to large factories. So far the proposals do not provide for giving the apprentices any school instruction. The Committee (paragraph 11) regard the "class system" as generally inefficient, costly, and unsuited to institutions supported out of public funds, but they propose (paragraph 44) that opportunities should be given for the apprentices, as well as for working artisans to attend voluntarily at classes held at night schools out of working hours. Existing industrial schools should, the Committee think, either be converted into supervised workshops working for a profit and supplemented by night classes for other instruction or else classified, not as industrial schools but as schools of general instruction in which manual training forms part of the curriculum.

6. The scheme thus sketched by the Committee is one which has for its end the abolition of the industrial schools and the substitution for them of a system of supervision of workshops. The arguments drawn from the existing defects of Indian industrial schools (stated in Chapter I) which have led the Committee to the conclusion that the class system is inefficient and unsuitable, appear to the Government of India to be unconvincing. In support of the proposition that industrial education should not be imparted in industrial schools an appeal is made (paragraph 15) to the practice of other countries. The educational conditions of India are so different from those of European countries that the argument from foreign precedents must in any case be received with caution. But the Government of India believe that in fact foreign educational methods show no tendency to substitute teaching by apprenticeship for teaching in schools; but that on the contrary industrial schools have been, and are being, called into existence in order to supply the defects of the apprentice system, which not only fails to give proper technical instruction but also in many cases cannot even provide economically for the complete training of the apprentices in manual dexterity. Paragraph 11 of the Report claims that the proposal to substitute the apprentice system for industrial schools in India is supported by the general opinion of the authorities consulted. The Government of India are unable to agree in this conclusion: it appears to them that the proposal is contrary to the weight of the evidence recorded in Part II of the Report. Reference to the joint report of Mr. Giles, Dr. Thomson, and Mr. Burns (page 113), and to the opinions expressed by Mr. Giles (page 118), Dr. Thomson (pages 121 and 123), Mr. Burns (pages 126 and 127), Mr. Chatterton (pages 166, 167), Mr. Bell (page 47), Mr. Lewis (page 26), and Mr. Sly (page 83), and also to the scheme put forward by Mr. Pedler (pages 21, 23) shows that none of these authorities can be quoted as favouring the substitution of the apprentice system for the system of industrial schools. Mention is made (paragraph 7) of an attempt to conduct the Lucknow Industrial School in accordance with the scheme recommended by the Committee. That experiment has now been tried and has proved a complete failure; and it has been found necessary to abandon the experiment and to reconstruct the school. The Government of India are, therefore, unable to find in the arguments advanced by the Committee, in the example of other countries, or in the opinions of the expert witnesses, or in practical experience in India, any reasons which would justify them in sweeping away the present industrial schools and substituting the system described in this Report.

7. The proposals of the Committee appear, moreover, to the Government of India to be open to certain serious objections— (i) The principles accepted by the Government of India in respect of technical education are that all such education should rest upon the basis of some preliminary education of a simple but practical nature that this preliminary education is better communicated as a part of ordinary primary education than in industrial schools, and that the instruction given in industrial schools should be technical rather than general. But in the school recommended by the Committee for imitation there is no such separation. Both general and technical education are given in the same institution and under the same supervision. (ii) It appears to the Government of India that the value of instruction in the principles underlying processes upon which industries depend is insufficiently appreciated by the Committee. In their report, all teaching, other than actual workshop practice, is relegated to a subordinate place, and is to be given voluntarily in night schools. And so little importance do the Committee attach to the matter, that they have indicated only in the merest outline the manner in which such

schools should be conducted or the courses of study which they should offer. Judging from previous experience, however, the Governor-General in Council has little expectation that youths who spend the entire working-day in workshops will voluntarily attend a night school with any regularity, and he has no doubt whatever that systematic instruction in principles is essential to the success of any system of industrial training.

(iii) When they come to discuss the practical instruction to be imparted to pupils, the Committee dwell with emphasis upon the marketable value of the work to be done. In the judgment of the Government of India this position is based upon a failure to distinguish sufficiently between a school and a commercial undertaking. In communicating their views to the Committee the Government of India expressed their conviction that industrial schools should be primarily educational, and not commercial enterprises. The committee, on the other hand (Recommendation No. 43), maintain that such institutions should aim at financial profit. The Government of India agree with the Committee in thinking that industrial schools at present conduct frequently fail to train their pupils up to the standard of manual skill required for the market, and pursue unpractical methods. It is most wholesome, therefore, that they should be brought to the test of producing saleable articles. But this is a very different thing from requiring progressive and methodical industrial training to be sacrificed to the necessity of shewing a profit on the work done by the boys, and in so far as the two objects are incompatible with one another the Government of India desire to give precedence to the former.

(iv) Finally, it appears to the Government of India, as also to several of the witnesses examined by the Committee, extremely improbable that in India artisans could be concentrated round a school in the manner proposed, and subjected to the kind contemplated by the Committee. Here and there under very special conditions such an experiment might succeed; but it cannot be regarded as offering a solution of the general problem of industrial education.

8. While they have felt bound to point out the defects in the Report, the Government of India desire at the same time to acknowledge the useful work that the Committee have done. They have collected information, which was nowhere else available, as to the number of the existing industrial schools, with particulars of the trades taught, the qualifications of the teachers, the numbers of the pupils, and the cost of the undertakings. Their Report gives a valuable account of the conditions of certain trades, and of the prospects of their development, with suggestions as to the points to which inquiry should be directed. The native system of apprenticeship and the working of trade guilds are explained and illustrated in an interesting and suggestive manner. They have emphasised the important principle that the object and justification of the schools must be to impart skill in a specialised manner, and to aim at improving a trade, and not merely at perpetuating existing routine methods. And they rightly point out that these objects can be attained only by the employment of skilled teachers, and of well qualified inspectors having a practical acquaintance with the processes that are taught.

9. As matters now stand, two entirely different sets of principles have been put forward, and nothing has been done to bring either of them to the test of practice. In commending the question to the attention of local Governments, the Government of India have no desire to restrict them unduly in their choice of methods. They endorse the opinions expressed by several witnesses that it is impracticable to build up rapidly a great fabric of technical education in India at the present time. The matter has not yet passed the stage at which many experiments must be tried, and a proportion of failures must be expected. At the same time, there are certain broad principles which they think should govern the action to be taken.

10. For practical purposes it is most necessary to distinguish between the kind of institutions which will be suitable in great industrial centres, such as Bombay, Howrah, or Calcutta, where capital is employed in the organization of industries on a large scale, and those suitable for towns in which the local industries are practised as handicrafts in small private establishments. In the former case action may proceed on older and more advanced lines than in the latter; for where there are organization and capital, there must also be intelligence sufficient to appreciate the value of properly trained workers. In such places the employers are already convinced, a demand exists which it is the object of the Government to supply, and the bonds of caste and trade guilds are generally speaking less strict than elsewhere. But even in these cases it will still be necessary to convince the employees of the value of the training which industrial schools offer. It is of the first importance, therefore, to enlist the active co-operation of employers of labour in the scheme, for if the employees see that employers attach importance to the training which it offers, they will be far more ready to believe in its value. Moreover, there are signs that an era is approaching of a considerable expansion in the industrial employment of native capital; and this prospect may justly be taken into account as offering a probable opening for more highly trained men. In such centres of industry as those which have been named, it seems to the Government of India that it should be possible to set up whole-time schools to which pupils will be admitted after reaching as high a standard of general education as can be exacted. The school would be fitted with the plant appropriate to some one trade, and the pupils would receive a course of instruction fairly divided between actual workshop practice and the study of the principles and scientific processes in which the trade depends. An instance of such a school is provided by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. Numerous examples are to be found in other countries; and where Indian come into competition with foreign manufactures, the object should be, as far as possible, to produce an Indian workman as well trained as his foreign competitor. The technical scholarships which local Governments have been separately addressed, will be of great importance in developing such schools, and in enabling the Indian student to study foreign examples of technical training and to adapt them to Indian conditions. In the first instance, however, will probably be necessary to offer scholarships

to the pupils in such schools until the commercial value of the training has been established.

11. In the case of local handicrafts, the problem is at once more important and more difficult. It is more important, because it is only through the small industries that any real impression can be made upon the industrial classes of India. It is more difficult because in this case the employers no less than the employees require to be convinced of the value of systematic training as the basis for manual skill. The trades are ordinarily in the hands of guilds constituted on a caste basis; and, in order to succeed, the system of instruction must secure their co-operation. The age at which children begin to work in India is very young, and it is not to be expected that parents of the artisan class will agree to keep their children unremuneratively occupied until they have first secured a good grounding in general education and have then passed through a course of industrial instruction. These considerations were doubtless present to the minds of Colonel Clibborn's Committee, and may have led them to their conclusion in favour of supervised workshops. But it is not possible for the State to undertake anything approaching to universal industrial education administered by artisans in private workshops under State inspection. Effort must be confined to producing artisans who will rise to a distinctly higher standard both of general intelligence and of manual skill than can be obtained by the ordinary traditional routine. The supply of pupils for such instruction implies some self-sacrifice on the part of parents, and this must be met by scholarships which will suffice for the maintenance of the pupils while they are being trained.

12. It remains to examine the lines on which a practical beginning should be made. It appears to the Government of India that the two important objects (1) of keeping up and developing a boy's inherited manual skill, and (2) of giving him a general education which will enlarge his prospects as a craftsman while preventing him from falling into the clerical groove—might be attained by starting in selected places half-time industrial primary and higher primary schools the course of studies in which should be designed with special reference to teaching that accuracy of workmanship in which Indian artisans are conspicuously deficient, and to familiarising the pupils with the best designs and processes as applied to their hereditary trade. Geometrical drawing and designing would, therefore, form an essential part of the course, and the general education given would be determined with reference to the trade. The boys would spend half the day at the primary school, and the other half in working as registered and supervised apprentices under approved artisans who would receive a monetary reward for each apprentice on the conditions, (1) that they taught them the trade thoroughly and not merely the elementary process, (2) that they accepted supervision and control by a Government expert.

13. If such scheme be attempted, there are certain conditions which should be strictly enforced. In the first place admission should be strictly limited to pupils whose caste occupation is the industry which the school is intended to develop. The obligation to work in the workshop would probably effect this automatically. Secondly, the education given in the primary school should be so ordered as not to fit the pupil for clerical employment. No English should be taught, and the reading should be limited to the vernacular. Thirdly, as mentioned above, scholarships for all the pupils should be provided, at any rate for some time to come, and this condition alone will greatly limit the scope of possible effort. Further, if any progress is to be made with such a scheme, an inspector will be required who knows more than the teachers whose work he is to inspect, including the teachers in the workshop.

14. The appointment of such an inspector presents great difficulty. The statement of his qualifications implies that he could only efficiently supervise one industry. A single province will not at first find sufficient employment for such an officer, and the diversity of languages will be a great obstacle to his employment in more than one. The Government of India have sought the advice of local Governments and Administrations as to how this difficulty may best be overcome. It may be that the experiment should at first be confined to a single industry; and, if so, it would probably be well to give the preference to weaving. The Government of India are inclined to think that, if one or more expert inspectors of this industry can be found qualified to promote such a system of teaching, they should be provincial officers attached to one or more provinces rather than imperial officers.

15. Such a scheme as has been sketched above, both for the larger industrial enterprises and for smaller handicrafts must, the Governor-General in Council thinks, in the main depend upon Government and not upon private management. It is essential that the trade and the subjects of instruction should be properly selected, and that cannot safely be left to the chance of private enterprise in the same way as the establishment of ordinary schools where the curriculum is a defined type. The function of a teacher of an industrial school is far more specialised than that of an ordinary school teacher, and the Government is better able than private individuals to offer secure employment to such a man.

16. Meanwhile, grants-in-aid should still be made for efficient industrial instruction in schools under private management. The organization of the existing schools should, however, be carefully reviewed in the light of the criticisms which have been passed upon them. Their object being to produce intelligent artisans the extent to which they attain that object should be scrutinized; inappropriate trades should be discarded, and specialised instruction should be given in one or a few industries; the course of instruction in the school workshops should be supplemented by appropriate lessons in class, which should be differentiated according to the particular industry for which the pupil is intended. Where it is found that the passed pupils do not follow the trades that they have been taught, the remedy will be to take the necessary measures to restrict admission to the pupils who are likely to follow the industry to direct the instruction specially and closely to a preparation for it, and to study all means of providing an easy passage from the school to the workshop.

17. The solution of the problem must rest mainly with local Governments, and must be approached by them with reference to the general considerations above presented. They have been asked to be good enough after consideration of Committee's Report and the fore-

going suggestions to inform the Government of India of the action which they would propose to adopt and to state the industry or industries with which experiment should be commenced.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Chase, Assistant Traffic Supt., is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Mr. C. W. Hodson, Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept., Railways, during the absence on special duty in England of Mr. A. Berston, C.S.I.

Messrs. A. C. Crighton and W. F. Harnett, Assistant Loco Supts in class III, grade 1, and officiating Lt Loco Supts, are permanently promoted to class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway.

Messrs. H. B. Holmes and T. G. Acres, District Traffic Supts in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are appointed to officiate as Dy Traffic Supts of the E. B. S. Railway in class I, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the 16th November and 10th December 1903, respectively, and until further orders.

Mr. T. P. Farrell, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of Examiner of Accounts, E. B. S. Railway, to that of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Babu Manindra Nath Deb, passed student, Sibpur Civil Engineering College, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the P. W. Dept. and posted to Bengal.

Mr. W. C. Davis, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, E. B. S. Railway.

Mr. T. Hodgkins, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Assam, and District Engineer, Lushai Hills, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the P. W. Dept. as an Asst. Engineer, 3rd grade, supernumerary.

A NEW TAX UPON THE PURI PILGRIMS.

TO THE EDITOR. Sir,—While you are all deeply engrossed in the agitation that has been raised on the proposed dismemberment of Bengal, the Government is going to perpetrate an act of injustice by imposing a direct tax upon every pilgrim that visits the shrine of Jagannath at Puri. It is said that the proposed tax is going to be levied with a view to improve the sanitary condition of the town of Puri.

The District Magistrate was asked to report on the feasibility of imposing the proposed tax after consulting the leading men of the place. He was particularly asked to report whether imposition of the proposed tax is likely to meet with any opposition from the people, what should be the rate per head of the tax and how and where the tax should be collected. The District Magistrate, Mr. Blackwood, does not expect any opposition from the people, and in one sense at least he is right. Opposition from any emasculated people is no opposition at all.

Our Magistrate proposes to levy a four-anna tax per head. No exception is to be made; no—not even in the case of those pilgrims, who come to Puri by begging their way and on arrival here are maintained by the local charitable institutions. It is proposed that the tax should be collected at the Temple gates, just at the time when the pilgrims would enter the sacred premises.

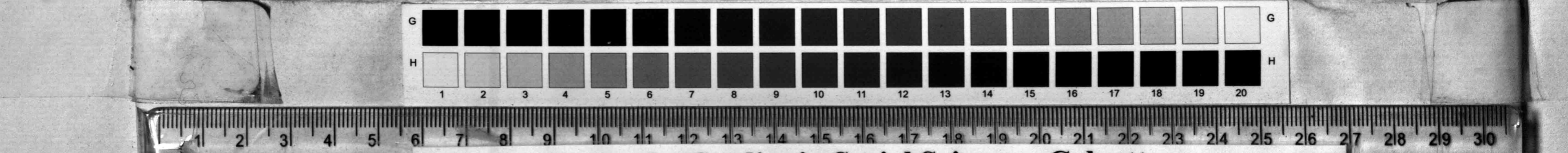
This is not the only tax that the pilgrims shall have to pay for visiting the sacred shrine. Under the Pilgrim Lodging-House Act, the money that the lessees of the lodging houses pay are indirectly paid by the pilgrims. But our good Magistrate would retain both the taxes.

Puri.

THE COST OF MOUSE-POWER.

The "Scotsman" has dug up an old pamphlet in which is given an account, by one David Hatton, of his investigation and practical employment of mouse-power. The "American Machinist" republishes the account. The following is extracted from Hatton's narrative:

"In the summer of the year 1812 I had occasion to be in Perth, and, when inspecting the toys and trinkets that were manufactured by the French prisoners in the depot there, my attention was involuntarily attracted by a little toy house with a wheel in the gable of it that was running rapidly round, impelled by the insignificant gravity of a common house mouse. For a shilling I purchased house mouse and wheel. In closing it up in a handkerchief, on my journey homeward, I was compelled to contemplate its favourite amusement. But how to apply half-ounce power, which is the weight of a mouse, to a useful purpose, was a difficulty. At length the manufacturing of sewing thread seemed the most practicable." Mr. Hatton had one mouse that ran the amazing distance of eighteen miles a day, but he proved that an ordinary mouse could run ten and one-half miles on an average. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal was sufficient for its support for thirty five days, during which it ran 736 miles. He had actually two mice constantly employed in the making of sewing thread for more than a year. The mouse thread mill was so constructed that the common mouse was enabled to make atonement to society for past offences by twisting, twining, and reeling from 100 to 120 threads a day, Sundays not excepted. To perform this task, the little pedestrian had to run ten and one-half miles, and this journey it performed with ease every day. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal served one of these thread mill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it made 3,350 threads of 25 inches. In that time it made 3,350 threads of 25 inches, and as a penny was paid to women for every hank made in the ordinary way, the mouse, at that rate, earned shilling for machinery, there was a clear yearly penny of for board and allowing 1 shilling for machinery, there was a clear yearly profit from each mouse of 6 shillings. Mr. Hatton firmly intended to apply for the loan of an old empty cathedral in Dunfermline, which would have held, he calculated, 10,000 mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Death, however, overtook the inventor before his marvellous project could be carried out.



THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21, 1904.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The Viceroy was the other day pleased to state that the authorities here are not moved by love of power. We wonder that, with his clear brain, His Excellency has failed to see that it is mainly the love of power on the part of the rulers of the land, that has reduced the people of India to the condition of helpless children. They are, however, neither children nor savages; and yet they have been deprived of every vestige of political power. The world cannot shew an example of a people rendered so helpless as the Indians have been.

The Official Secrets Bill shows the love of power of the rulers. The proposed measure, however, has no merit, and it is that it will enable the Government to punish traitors, who betray military secrets of the country though, we must say, under the existing Act also, such secrets can very well be protected. But why make provisions for protecting secrets referring to civil administration? Let it be borne in mind, the more the authorities render the people helpless for their own so-called protection, the more they themselves deteriorate.

When there is any riot or the least symptom of a riot, the authorities now-a-days quarter a punitive police force at the cost of the inhabitants of the place, where the public peace is likely to be broken. The arrangement is manifestly unjust, for it punishes the guilty and the innocent alike. But what of that? It enables the Magistrates to sleep in peace. And what is the result? It demoralizes, may gradually emasculate the officials. We had a cat in our younger days, which was used to so much luxury that it could not swallow fish bones unless they were previously broken and crushed for it. This pet was one day pounced upon by a wild cat and carried away in the manner a calf is carried away by a leopard. Now, these two cats, the wild and the tame, come of the same stock; but the same one had made itself useless by leading a life of indolence and luxury, and therefore fell an easy prey to the wild and hence strong and hardy one.

In the same manner, by making the task of Government easy for themselves, the authorities are not only emasculating the people, but themselves too, to a considerable extent. Comparing the rulers of the present day with those who built the Empire, how puny the former seem to the people! The work developed the muscles and strengthened the minds of the Empire-builders of by-gone days. The people were then not disarmed, and were stronger by far than now. But yet the officials in those days were more respected than those of the present time, because they had the grit and resourcefulness of heroes, but now the officials, protected on all sides by fences of iron are day by day getting more and more emasculated. Surely they are not as respected as their predecessors were.

And what is the object of this Official Secrets Bill? Surely it cannot be true that the Empire will fall into pieces, if a confidential official secret is disclosed, for its foundation is too strong to be shaken by such a disclosure. Well, the object of the measure evidently is to furnish a certain class of officials with additional protection, as if that they have not already more than enough. Let us suppose a case. An Englishman is accused of a crime, and a very honest Magistrate is at the point of committing him to the sessions. This comes to the knowledge of a superior officer, who is anxious to save the offender. He cannot, however, interfere with the judicial independence of his subordinate, so he has to do it carefully. He therefore writes to the Magistrate in this fashion: "My dear Sir, I understand Mr. A. is under trial and is accused of a serious crime. I know, however, that he is incapable of committing the crime with which he is charged. But yet at a moment of provocation, he might have done it. You must do justice, at all hazards, but please remember that the witnesses, who implicate him, are natives and are not to be trusted absolutely; and you must carefully weigh their evidence. For if he is acquitted by a jury in the sessions court, you will have to suffer, though unjustly."

Now, in the above, the Commissioner does not commit himself in any way, though he is able to convey his intention pretty clearly. If this secret note of the Commissioner is got hold of by the newspapers and published, he will no doubt suffer but not much. The Magistrate, if honest and strong-minded, can in spite of the letter of his superior, take him at his word, and "do justice at all hazards."

But suppose, secret papers like the above are protected by the measure under notice. What will then prevent such a superior officer, under such circumstances, to convey his meaning more clearly and emphatically without running the risk of being exposed? It may be contended that the object of the measure is not to protect such documents, and that the superior officers never try to interfere with the judicial independence of their subordinates. As to the latter contention we can shew by quoting chapter and verse that this is sometimes actually done. As regards the other contention, that the object of the measure is not to protect such secrets, what we pray for is that let this be made as clear as the light of day. For, we all know, the Editor of the "Indian Mirror" was threatened with a prosecution under the existing Act by Sir Charles Elliott on a ground even more ridiculous than the one cited by us.

The officials are irresistible in India. But yet the people are protected mainly for two reasons; first, the former have a conscience which they cannot disregard always, and secondly, because of the fear of exposure. This fear of exposure is a great protection of the people against officials violently inclined.

Let not the Government take away this protection from the helpless people of this country. If they had a Parliament here, they could have managed to right their wrongs somehow or other, but they have no such institution here.

The official secrets measure, if it serves in any way to put a restriction upon the liberty of the press, will also lead the officials to demoralize themselves and their brethren.

It is quite clear from official utterances both on the present Bill, and in connection with the English Act when it was introduced into the Legislative Council here in 1899 by Mr. Seale, that secrets regarding the Indian States are to be protected. But it is unjust to

treat those protected States as independent Foreign States, for they are now practically so many British territories, and have no independence of their own. It is the publication of the Gilgit document that gave the Government a fright. But such a thing happened after one hundred and fifty years of British rule, and may not happen again. And then it was published in the interests of the public. Gross injustice would thus be done to the Native States if their grievances are not allowed to appear in newspapers by the present measure; for, the people there need the help of the press as much as those living directly under the British rule.

But even if the rulers have no pity for the people over whose destiny they preside, surely, they should not jeopardise their own interests. And will not, if the so-called secrets are protected in this fashion, hold a premium to the rulers of India to get more reckless and immoral? Already they are much less respected and trusted now than before; and we deem it our duty to add that it is no good policy to loosen all the bonds that keep them strong and straight.

DISEMEMBERMENT OF BENGAL.

MR. CASPERZ'S OPINION ON THE TRANSFER OF CHITTAGONG.

We have already informed the reader that the proposed transfer of the Chittagong Division to Assam in 1896 was opposed by use then District Judge of Chittagong, Mr. C. P. Casperz, the Calcutta High Court, and Mr. (now Sir) H. Cotton. It is a matter for surprise that the Government have not allowed the public to see the reports of the parties named above, though the question has convulsed the whole of Bengal. A member of the Supreme Council is likely to ask the government to publish all papers in connection with this absorbing and all-important topic of the day. In the meantime, we shall place before the reader such information on the subject as we can lay our hands on. Let us to-day give the purport of Mr. Casperz's views on the proposed transfer of Chittagong in 1896.

Mr. Casperz expressed the strongest objection to the proposal, in a lengthy communication to the High Court, in which he discussed the subject in both its judicial and political aspects. In the first place he held that it would be impossible to transfer only the Chittagong district to Assam. The other two districts of the Division, Tipperah and Noakhali, are situated between the Assam Administration and Chittagong, and they would be, he said, seriously inconvenienced by a change of jurisdiction. He next brought forward various arguments against the Government project. His first contention is based upon a somewhat sentimental ground, but it should carry all the more weight, as it deals with an important political question.

Mr. Casperz draws attention to the fact that Chittagong has more than once formed an important part in history. It once formed part of the extensive Hindu Kingdom of Tipperah and Lymah, it was, prior to its conquest by the Mahomedans, a perpetual bone of contention between the King of Tipperah and the Buddhist King of Arakan. Chittagong was one of the earliest cities visited by the Portuguese, who gave it the dignified title of "Porto Grande." Leaving aside its connection with the Moghul Empire—which forms not an unimportant link in the chain of its history—we see Chittagong playing a conspicuous part in the early negotiations of the British.

It was one of the districts ceded to the East India Company. In 1685, the said Company sent out an expedition under Admiral Nicholson to seize Chittagong and fortify it on behalf of the English. Owing to some unforeseen circumstances the project was delayed; but, in 1760, Chittagong was ceded to the East India Company, along with Burdwan and Mynapur, by Mir Kasim. Chittagong was granted a council of its own, and it soon settled down into something like a well-regulated English province. Such is the history of Chittagong, full of the most thrilling incidents, each of which, as Mr. Casperz thinks, shows its advanced condition, and thereby forms an invincible argument against the transfer of the Division to the backward Administration of Assam.

The next objection of Mr. Casperz is on the score of distance. Chittagong, Comillah and Noakhali are all nearer to Calcutta than to Shillong. It would be more consonant with reason, says he, to transfer Orissa to Madras and Behar to the N. W. Provinces than to transfer any part of Bengal to Assam. His other arguments, though not new, are equally stamped with reason. He cannot bear to see the Division deprived of the advantages of a local representation on the Bengal Legislative Council. He apprehends that, as there is no local Legislative Council in Assam, the laws now in force in the Chittagong Division will be stereotyped, as has happened in the case of Sylhet.

Mr. Casperz next discusses what would be the result of the transfer, if finally decided upon. He points out the difficulty of administration under the altered circumstances. If, when Chittagong is transferred to Assam, it is proposed to administer the Division as here before, a new Assam Province cadre must be constituted. Even then, the strength of such a cadre will be inevitably weak, as many of the subordinate officers will be drawn from districts in or near which they are serving at present. It is doubtful, whether, with their limited experience, these officers will be able to cope with the problems of a regulated Division.

While this is the difficulty with regard to subordinate officers, the difficulty, in the opinion of Mr. Casperz, would be yet greater in the case of superior officers. There are no first-grade Judges in Assam, Sylhet or Cachar. The Deputy Commissioners get far less pay than Magistrates and Collectors; and it is well known that senior Civilians in Assam try their best to revert to Bengal. If, on the other hand, the backward administration of Assam is forced upon Chittagong the Division will be administered mostly by staff corps officers who cannot be expected to discharge their new duties with the efficiency such as the circumstances of advanced districts are likely to demand.

If the Government is determined to annex the Chittagong Division then, says Mr. Casperz, Chittagong, and not Shillong, should be the seat of the Government, and the Chief Commissioner of Assam should be

allowed to extend the Bengal Acts to the Division. The representation of Chittagong on the Bengal Council should also, in that case, be continued. In the event of Chittagong being incorporated, he advocates an improved system of administration in all directions. The new administration, in his opinion, should be kept up to the Bengal standard, plural appointments should be abolished, and a Board of Revenue should be established. And all these mean reforms, that is to say, cost all along the line.

Fancy the nature of the wrong Chittagong would suffer if it were transferred to Assam. It has been enjoying an enlightened administration from the very beginning of British rule in this country. And, now it is proposed to be handed over to the tender mercy of the Assam Government. How administration is carried on in Assam was very clearly described by Mr. R. H. Greaves, Sessions Judge of Sylhet and Cachar, in his report to the High Court on the subject of the proposed transfer of Chittagong to Assam in 1896. We shall notice this valuable paper in a subsequent issue. Needless to say that the arguments against the transfer of Chittagong apply with still greater force with regard to the transfer of Dacca and Mymensing to Assam.

DISEMEMBERMENT QUESTION.

MR. GREAVES' OPINION.

The experiment of transferring some districts from Bengal to Assam is not new. It was tried, though in a small scale, before. That is to say Sylhet, which belonged to Bengal, was transferred to Assam. We have now to see how Sylhet has been affected by this transfer to realize how other districts, which are proposed to be transferred in the same manner, are likely to fare. Luckily, we have experienced official opinion in hand to enlighten us on the point. When in 1896 Chittagong was proposed to be transferred to Assam, the consensus of judicial opinion, as we have already said, was against the proposal. The last contribution to the literature of this subject was a letter addressed to the High Court by Mr. R. H. Greaves, the District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet, shortly before his retirement from the service. For many reasons the opinion of Mr. Greaves is deserving of most careful attention, throwing as it does an important light on the judicial agency of Sylhet, which until 1874, formed a part of the administration of Bengal.

Mr. Risley is pleased to state in his letter to the Government of Bengal that, "the objections which were raised thirty years ago to the absorption of Sylhet and Cachar in Assam have proved to be unfounded, and if these districts were to be given the option of reunion with Bengal, the Government of India believe that they would decline the offer." This bold—nay, reckless statement of Mr. Risley is simply staggering; for, not only is our own information on the subject different from that of his, but Mr. Greaves also contradicted him materially in his report to the High Court.

Indeed, the history of Sylhet furnishes an excellent example of Chittagong and other Eastern districts to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. I the ethnological character of its population, as in its history, Sylhet bears a close resemblance to Chittagong. Lying in a remote corner of Bengal, it played as prominent a part as Chittagong, in the early historical drama of the Province. Sylhet was one of the last conquests made by the Mahomedans. When the British assumed the Dewani of Bengal in 1765, Sylhet proper was governed by officers directly subordinate to the Nawab of Dacca. In 1835 the territory of the Rajah of Jaintia was confiscated by the British Government, and the whole of Sylhet came under British possession. Since that date no important administrative changes were introduced in Sylhet till 1874, when it was annexed to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Again, since its severance from the administration of Bengal, Sylhet has practically sunk into obscurity. The fiscal and executive administration of the district has undergone considerable deterioration. The changes for the worse have been more marked in the judicial department of the administration. The High Court consulted Mr. Greaves, especially with reference to the latter subject. Mr. Greaves was asked to state what changes have taken place in the judicial agency of Sylhet since its transfer from Bengal, and whether those changes have been to the advantage or disadvantage of the district. He was further asked to point out to what extent have the Acts of the Bengal Legislative Council been extended to Sylhet; how far the laws peculiar to Assam have affected the district; and whether on comparison, the result has been one of gain or loss to the district.

We have only to ascertain how Sylhet has fared by being transferred to Assam to realize, how other districts similarly transferred are likely to fare. The reply which Mr. Greaves sent to the High Court proves beyond doubt that according to him the proposal of transferring Chittagong to Assam was one fraught with most harmful possibilities.

In the first place, with regard to civil business, it may be presumed that the existing judicial agency would be maintained even after the transfer of the districts to Assam. The judicial service might continue to be officered by District and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Munsifs, according to the practice followed with regard to Sylhet. But there is no possibility of the maintenance of a uniform standard under the condition that the officers so selected will have, after a certain period of service under the Assam Government, to revert to Bengal. This is precisely what has happened in Sylhet, after it was brought under the Chief Commissioner of Assam. If the system is applied to Chittagong, it would, in the opinion of Mr. Greaves, undoubtedly suffer from the transfer, for it is not likely that Bengal would allow its best and most experienced officers to remain in Assam.

Here is another point to which Mr. Greaves draws attention. The salaries of the higher appointments in Assam are less than in Bengal. All the best posts in Assam are consequently held by junior officers, with hardly any training of judicial work. The district of Sylhet, the work of the District and Sessions Judge whereof is truly very heavy, is granted only a second grade Judge. It is, moreover, found that as soon as a Judge makes his way to the first grade, he is transferred back to Bengal.

Now to these drawbacks add the unhealthy and cheerless climate of Assam—the abode of

"Kala Zaar"—and there will scarcely be found a good officer willing to serve in that Province.

The prospects of criminal justice are far more gloomy. It is well-known that military men are sometimes employed as Assistant Commissioners in Assam. The way justice is administered by them can be easily imagined from the fact that many of them are ignorant of the commonest principles of jurisprudence. The practice of appointing military men as judicial officers is followed in no civilized country in which justice is regarded with at least some respect. But here in India, the Government sanctions this system in some backward provinces, as if a certain amount of military instinct was necessary to the interpretation of the laws.

Mr. Greaves writes strongly on the above point. "These gentlemen (military Judges)," says he "when they commence their work are sometimes ignorant of law and procedure. I have known serious injustice resulting from this ignorance. Assistant Magistrates, who serve in Bengal, attend law courts and learn something of procedure before they come to India. Military men have no such experience. I think it is a great mistake to hastily entrust them with the powers of Magistrates. I see no reason to think them less able and careful than others, but they often show defects arising from want of experience."

Mr. Greaves speaks only of Assistant Commissioners, but these gentlemen in time rise to the grade of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners, and, as such, they are entrusted with duties which, from their limited knowledge of law and procedure, they can be least expected to perform with satisfaction. The analogy of Sylhet is in itself a strong protest against the transfer of the Chittagong Division to Assam. This remark of course applies with greater force in the case of Dacca and Mymensingh. The results, which have followed the transfer of Sylhet to the province of Assam, will undoubtedly happen to all the doomed districts, if they are severed from the administration of Bengal. We have dealt with only a few of the arguments of Mr. Greaves, but there are other points in his letter to the High Court of a far more important character. Unfortunately, the letter is not just now in our possession. We may, however, mention that the High Court had carefully considered the opinion of Mr. Greaves, and being fully convinced of its reasons, addressed the Government strongly protesting against the proposed transfer. We hope to notice the communication of the High Court in a subsequent issue. In the meantime, some member of Council should ask the Government to publish the report of Mr. Greaves as well as that of the High Court.

A few words about Mr. Greaves may not be out of place here. He closed his judicial career in 1896 after a long and meritorious service of over 26 years. Mr. Greaves first served in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Joint-Magistrate. He was transferred to Assam as District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet in 1887. Although he had prospects in Bengal he chose to serve in Assam on the lower grade of salary. Mr. Greaves retired from the service after a most popular judicial career, and was thus in a position to express valuable and important opinion on the Chittagong transfer question.

The "Englishman" was the first to compare the Government of India with that of Russia, when the Official Secrets Bill was introduced; and he is the first to sound the tocsin of alarm that it is not likely that the measure, when it comes out of the hands of the Select Committee, will be shorn of all its terrible features. Judging from what our contemporary says—and he speaks apparently with authority—it seems that the amendments proposed in the Select Committee will place the press in the position of "from the fire to the frying pan," if not "from the frying pan into the fire." The case is thus practically as bad as it originally was. Indeed, if the disclosure of civil secrets is really to be penalized, as the "Englishman" says, it will, then we fully agree with our contemporary that, "one at least of its worst features is being retained." We go further and say that, if the words "civil affairs" are not expunged, or defined in a reasonable way, the real sting will yet stick to the measure, and, in that case, to quote our contemporary again, "it becomes our duty to warn the Government that if this provision, or if any of the other cardinal vices of the Bill remains, it must make up its mind to the renewal of an agitation which will not slacken until the measure has been withdrawn or repealed."

The "Englishman's" editorial note is reproduced elsewhere.

What strikes us as most surprising is that, the Viceroy in his speech declared emphatically that, not only would the Select Committee place "a satisfactory measure upon the Statute book which need not strike terror into the heart of a single innocent person," but that it will convert its critics into advocates. But, how can His Excellency reconcile his assurance with the shape which the Bill is reported to have undergone in the hands of the Select Committee? So long as the divulgence of civil secrets or documents is made penal, the measure will continue to strike terror into the hearts of the innocent, and be thus subjected to severe—nay, relentless criticism. Indeed, having given that pledge Lord Curzon cannot support the measure if it penalises the disclosure of civil secrets. There is another point to which we beg again to invite the attention of the Select Committee. No provision should be inserted in the Act by which the press may be gagged in regard to matters relating to the Indian States. For, as we said yesterday, people residing there are in greater need of help from the press than the subjects in British India.

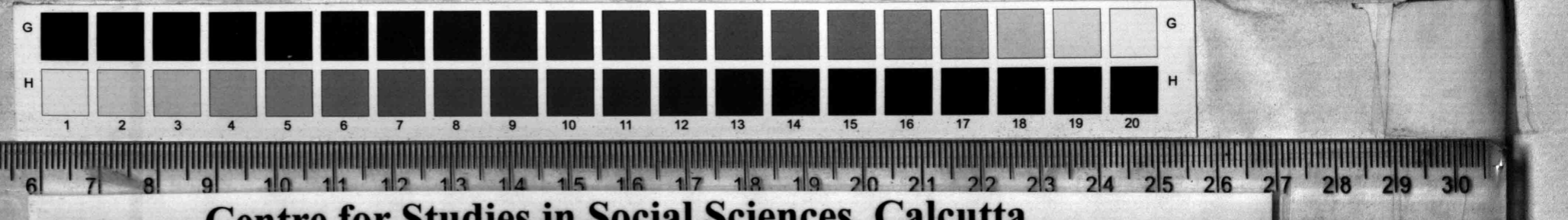
Why is not the report of the Police Commission published? It is for acts like this that some people attribute insincerity to His Excellency the Viceroy. Others say that he is young and has not as yet attained the seriousness of matured age. But all these criticisms are at fault. They argue upon a false basis. They say that, if it was the object of His Lordship to suppress the Report of the Police Commission, why did he appoint a Commission at all? But the real fact is, he has not suppressed the Report; it is now in

the hands of the Secretary of State. We learn from a private letter of an English friend in England that if any one is to be blamed for withholding the publication of the report, it is the India Council. Our correspondent says that the Commissioners have strongly condemned the Indian Police, especially the Police of Bengal. This means a reflection against the previous rulers who have left this country and some of whom are members of the India Council. It is they, says our correspondent, who are delaying the publication of the report. As Mr. Brodrick is yet new to his office, these members, who are retired Anglo-Indian officers, are having everything in their own way. If our correspondent is correct, and we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of his statement, the Government of India is not responsible for the delay that has occurred in publishing the report. We trust His Excellency will be so good as to press the Secretary of State for its speedy publication. If the publication is delayed much longer, of course it will be necessary for a member of Parliament to ask a question about it.

One is welcome to regard the following dialogue as evolved out of imagination. A. I think others should follow Babu Nalin Behari Sarcar, who has entered the Calcutta Municipality. B. Do you mean to say that the representatives who were kicked out, (excuse strong language) should go in again? A. That is mere pride which we should never nourish. B. But why should they go at all? Under the present constitution, they will exercise no influence over the deliberations of the Corporation. A. They will be able to do some good at least. B. Quite true. But then they will have to sacrifice a principle. Besides already the Government has found, in the entry of Nalin Babu an opportunity of declaring that the citizens have at last given up the contest and acquiesced in the new arrangement. A. But the rate payers have, by their silence, shown the same thing. If they have not given up the struggle, why then do they not move? B. You ought to know the reason why the rate-payers are quiet. They held numerous protest meetings when the proposal was first made by the Government. Those protests were not heeded by the authorities. The rate-payers kept quiet, so as to give the new arrangement a trial. The so-called reform has got a very fair trial, and what is the result? A. The result is that the white and semi-white quarters get more than they require, while the "black" quarters do not get even what they urgently need. So it is now time for the rate-payers to shew how the new system has worked. Have they now facts enough to shew that the blessed quarters receive more than they need, and the cursed quarter is utterly neglected? A. Yes, there are ample materials to prove it. B. If that be so, it is now time for the rate-payers to move and show the authorities how harmful the new system has worked. Lord Curzon was under the impression that the altered constitution would work well. Silence His Excellency by shewing that it has not so worked, and that it has proved a disastrous failure. Similarly, secure the sympathy and support of the Lieutenant Governor, who has naturally kept his mind open in this and several other matters, by convincing him with facts and figures, that the citizens, rich and poor, are simply tired of the present arrangement, and they urgently want relief.

The case of Rai Amrita Nath Mitra Bahadur vs. Babu Promotha Chandra Kar, which was heard and decided by Mr. Justice Henderson last week in Calcutta, requires a passing notice. The plaintiff had advanced money on mortgage to a certain person, and the defendant had acted as attorney in the transaction for both the mortgagor and the mortgagee. Upon the happening of an event, the defendant attorney professing to be acting under instructions from the plaintiff called on the mortgagor to give additional security or to pay off the debt immediately. The mortgagor chose to tender the principal amount with interest up to date, but the mortgagee would not treat this tender as full satisfaction of the debt unless and until future interest for three months were paid to him, and this was eventually paid and a reconveyance executed. The plaintiff in the meantime through another attorney—Babu Amar Nath Ghose—charged the defendant with having demanded the money of the mortgagor without his instructions. The defendant's conduct was characterized as improper and as deserving of the court's notice on public grounds. To this the defendant's firm (Ghose and Kar) by their letter of the 4th May 1901 replied to Babu A. N. Ghose that the charge was "false and false to the knowledge" of the plaintiff, and they continued "we assert every word that we wrote in it was written under the express instructions of your client communicated personally to the writer. We trust an opportunity will soon present itself to test the truth of your client's statement and then it will be clear what your client's statement of denial is worth. As regards your client's opinion of our conduct we beg to inform you that we are not prepared to take any notice of it and as regards his idle threat contained in the concluding portion of your letter we cannot but treat it with the contempt it deserves. We shall, however, be glad if your client is advised to move the Court as it will give us an opportunity to show up to the world some traits of your client's character."

This letter formed the foundation for the suit for libel which the plaintiff Rai Amrita Nath Mitra instituted in the High Court. He gave evidence on his own behalf, and so did the defendant, Babu Promotha Chandra Kar. The learned Judge found that the plaintiff had authorized the defendant attorney to call for the money of the mortgagor. The Judge observed that it was not necessary for the defendant to say in his letter "it will give us an opportunity to show up to the world some traits of your client's character," but, at the same time, held that the plaintiff had not been damaged and that the defendant was justified in repelling the charge with strong language, however painful or injurious it might be to the plaintiff. He therefore dismissed the suit with costs. In the beginning of his Judgment, Mr. Justice Henderson said that the plaintiff is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace and a man of position and wealth. He also referred to the fact that the plaintiff had been made a Rai Bahadur by



The Government and that he is connected with several public institutions. The case has some public significance and hence it deserves the attention of Government.

The following is from our Benares correspondent:-

I was much astonished to read in the "Pioneer" a para to the effect that the Benares division is especially strong in native civilians. This strength consists in its having three Indians against some 15 European civilians! Not only this. The Benares division is especially strong in having a large number of Europeans and Eurasians in subordinate posts, which belong to the natives as a birth right. I quote below the relative strength of the two classes in separate paragraphs to prove my statement.

Babu Atul Chandra Chatterjee; Pandit Rama Shankar Misra, and Kumar Jagdish Prasad. Mr. E. B. Gordon, Dy. Collector, Benares; Mr. Fox, Court of Wards Office, Ghazipur; Mr. Moore (?), Court of Wards Office, Jounpur; Mr. Jones, Hd. Clerk, Collector's Office, Ghazipur; Mr. Postance, Hd. Clerk, Collector's Office, Jounpur; Mr. Joseph, Collector of Tolls, Benares and Mr. McIntosh, Hd. Asst., Commissioner's Office.

In the above, the number in the Revenue Department alone has been considered. If we take the Opium and other departments into account, the number of Europeans in subordinate ranks would be much in excess of the above. The retention of so many foreigners in subordinate positions is an injustice to the Indians; and the presence of some of them in the division is one which calls for action. For instance, Mr. McIntosh, who is the Head Assistant in the Commissioner's office, has been there for nearly twenty years. He began his clerical life in this very office from the lowest grade and is now its head. The Civil Court records will disclose certain incidents regarding which explanations should be taken from him. If there was ever a fit case for the application of the transfer rule it is his.

Our correspondent requests us to draw the kind attention of H. E., the Viceroy to the above, as the general impression is that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces either does not read Indian papers, or takes no notice of what appears in their columns. Fancy, the ruler of a vast Indian Province administering its affairs without keeping himself informed of what goes on in the country through the organs of public voice!

The following is from a Chicago lady, who has accepted Vaishnavism and whose Vaishnav name is "Prema":-

"Dear friends,--Across these many lands I extend my hands to you--my brothers and my sisters.

"We in the West believe in re-incarnation--many of us--and in no other way could I explain the peculiar interest that some of us feel in dear old India and her people. For many years the literature of the Orient has charmed me: But satisfaction came first to my soul three years ago when I read "Lord Gouranga or Salvation for all." Then I knew who I am. The spirit of Vaishnavism took possession of me. I sang, I wept, I danced as if nothing else had ever held my thought before. Shall I ever forget it? No; for the joy of it is mine forever!

"It matters not to me what happens to me in this life now; for I have found my own--and you the Vaishnavas of India what does it matter to you whether oppression holds its iron hand upon you, whether you be great or small politically,--are you not Vaishnavas? Have you not this--Chaitanya's love to draw you--have you not His example to follow? "Come read of Him--try to do as He did love Krishna--do not be satisfied until you find Him. He is waiting to be enthroned in your hearts. Let us join hands and sing, we in the East and we in the West. Surely, thus we may be able to know Him for "He serves as He is served," and love is our only avenue of approach.

"Let us advance together toward Him."

The able letter of Babu Murali Dhar Roy, on the partition question, published in another column, is entitled to the serious attention of the European merchants of Calcutta. He is himself a merchant and a member of the Calcutta Port Commission and can thus speak on the subject with some authority. He shows by facts and figures that the Calcutta port is bound to suffer terribly if, with the help of the Government, Chittagong is made a rival port to Calcutta. This is so plain that it is a wonder that this phase of the question has not yet struck the shrewd European merchants of the city, whose business instinct is so keen. Chittagong is nearer to the jute, rice, and tea centres of Eastern Bengal and Assam than Calcutta. If the sand bar of the Kornafuly river is removed, vessels of any dimensions will be able to reach the Chittagong port, without undergoing any of the risks they are liable to in the river Hooghly. It thus goes without saying that, all the jute, rice, and tea business of Eastern Bengal, which has made Calcutta what it is, will be diverted to Chittagong if its port is improved, and Calcutta will be crippled. The matter can be viewed from some other standpoints also which have not been touched by Babu Murali Dhar. Is it moral on the part of the Government to spend the general rate-payers' money for the creation or the improvement of a port? We are told that the Port Commissioners of Calcutta yet owe the Government 34 crores of rupees. Heaven knows whether Government will ever be able to recover this fabulous sum. But, the Chittagong port may require a still larger amount for its purpose, as it will have to compete with a powerful and well-established port like that of Calcutta. The other point is--what has the port of Chittagong to do with the question of the partition of Bengal? Surely, it can be improved, whether it remains with Bengal, or is incorporated with Assam. Nothing prevents the Government from spending money, if it chooses to do so, upon it, under the present arrangement. Where is then the necessity of transferring it to Assam? The fact is, the improvement of the Chittagong port should be left to private enterprise, and the Government will adopt not only an immoral but suicidal policy to help it with public money. And it is absolutely unnecessary to make over Chittagong to Assam to carry out the improvement of its port.

Mr. RISLEY, who has some knowledge of the social history of Bengal of which Europeans generally are ignorant, will please remember that the Kayasthas of Bengal originally came from Kanouj. But yet, when half a generation had passed, the original stock refused to inter-marry with those who had emigrated here. It was because the original stock and the emigrants had to live under two different Governments, and a great distance intervened between them. The Kayasthas of Bengal, who originally settled on the banks of the sacred Bhagirathee, grew in number, and a few leading families emigrated to the Eastern, a few to the North-Eastern, and a few to Northern Bengal. Thus the Kayasthas were designated in accordance with the places, whither they had emigrated. Those who remained in Western Bengal were called Dakshin Rahrees, and those who went to the East, the North-East and the North were respectively called Bungal, Barendras, and Ootiar Rahrees. These Kayasthas of Bengal, again, living under separate Governments and different centres, ceased to inter-marry with one another. The Kayasta Sabha of Calcutta, which is an influential body, has just succeeded in amalgamating these four subdivisions. In this reform they have met with success, mainly because, all the Kayasthas of Bengal now reside under the same Government and have one capital city for themselves. The partition of Bengal will lay an axe at the root of this great and useful reform; for it will again divide and estrange them by two separate Governments and two separate capital cities.

Mr. GARTH, Manager of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, has sent the following letter to the "Englishman":-

"Sir,--I notice in your issue of this morning, you say that at a meeting held at my house at Dacca the Nawab Bahadur and myself stated we were authorized to make a proposal on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with the knowledge of the Viceroy, of a separate Lieutenant-Governorship with a Legislative Council to include the whole of Assam, the Chittagong Division, the Dacca Division, the Districts of Jessore and Khulna, or the Presidency Division as well as the Rajshah Division, excluding Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar.

I shall be obliged by your informing me who gave you this information, as it is incorrect, and I shall also be obliged by your publishing this contradiction in your next issue.

What did transpire at this meeting was as follows:--

"The Nawab Bahadur having been invited to take the chair, explained that this meeting had been called at his instance to discuss the proposed transfer of the Dacca and Mymensingh Districts to the Assam Province as was proposed in Mr. Risley's letter to Government of Bengal dated 3rd December 1903, as also the alternative proposal which he understood the Government of India were now considering viz., the constitution of a new Province to be called by any suitable name other than Assam."

This had been already indicated in the correspondence between Mr. Risley and the Chief Secretary, and in the Bengal Government reference to the Commissioner of the Division, the Districts of Faridpur and Backerganj had been considered in connection with the same, and it occurred to us that it might also include the Rajshah Division, other than Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar.

As we had been distinctly invited to express our opinion fully and to make any suggestions we thought right, the Nawab Bahadur proposed that the above proposal as laid before the meeting should be discussed, but we did not say that we were authorised by the Government to make any proposal on their behalf.

Geo. Garth, Chief Manager, Nawab's Estate, Dacca, 29, Theatre Road, Calcutta. Jan. 16, 1904.

The contradiction should have come from the Nawab himself and not his manager. Like the "Englishman" we and other papers also published the same statement, namely, that the Nawab and Mr. Garth said that "they were authorised by the Lieutenant-Governor with the knowledge of the Viceroy" to say that, not only Dacca and Mymensingh but other districts also were proposed to be transferred to Assam. Our informants were not one, or two, but several gentlemen, holding leading position in society, who were present at the meeting in question and who wrote to us to say that not only did they hear both the Nawab and his Manager to speak to the above effect but that they were given ten days' time to give their opinion on the subject. Of course when Mr. Garth says he did not say anything of the kind we must accept his word. It is now for the Nawab Bahadur to come forward and contradict a statement, the accuracy of which was proved by several leading men of Dacca present at the meeting alluded to by Mr. Garth.

Lord WOLSELEY was of opinion that war is not such a bad thing as it is represented to be. This reminds us of the adage, "Nothing like leather." But so far we can guarantee that anything that convulses society produces some beneficial results. And from this point of view the dismemberment question, which is now agitating the people, has done some good to Bengal. It has given some life to the inert people of this country. No measure can be conceived which would affect every individual of the population. Of course the salt-tax is paid by every man in India. But then there may be some who can do away with the necessity of that everyday necessary articles of food and can easily bid good-bye to the tax-collectors for ever. But here is a measure conceived by the Government, which affects every man in this vast province of Bengal. The result is, that up till now, already more than a million of men have appealed to the Government to save them from the doom that threatens them in case the proposed partition is carried into effect. Fancy some forty thousand men, mostly peasants, assembled in the town of Mymensingh, entering their strong and emphatic protest against the project, and electing 2,600 delegates. Bengal now presents the unique spectacle, such as was witnessed in Ireland during the days of Daniel O'Connell. And though forty thousand men assembled and were in a high state of excitement, there was not a drop of liquor drunk, nor a word of disrespect uttered against the Government. It is also a signi-

ficant fact that men like the Maharaja of Susang, Maharajah Soorja Kanta, Dewan Bahadur Azimud Khan, Rai Brojendra Kishore Chowdhury,--men who always keep themselves aloof from public demonstrations, thought it their duty to take a most active part in the proceedings of the meeting. But this is only the beginning. We fear the agitation will grow in intensity and volume day by day. Now the question that puzzles us is--For what earthly purpose has this quiet country been convulsed in this manner?

A CORRESPONDENT from Noakhali has sent us for publication a Bengali poem written by a simple girl of ten on the proposed transfer of East Bengal to Assam. The very fact of a girl of such tender age giving vent to her heart-felt sorrow in a pithy poem over the matter is an eloquent commentary upon Mr. Risley's scheme and unmistakably shows the volume and intensity of the feeling that agitates the public mind now against the proposed transfer question.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Jan. 1.

A VERSE FOR THE WEEK.

"Man is but man when he glories in duty, Work is the heritage given to all; High is the soul in its measure of beauty When proudly it answers to Labour's roll-call. What though your labour is merely stone-breaking, Turning or fitting or wielding the spade, Add to your laurels of manhood by making An honest day's work as the soul of your trade."

—The late Sir William Allan, M. P. ENGLAND AND THE CONGRESS-- THEN AND NOW--A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Twelve to fourteen years ago my pleasantest work as the London Letter-Writer on an Indian paper was the week succeeding the opening of the annual Session of the Indian National Congress. Those were indeed lively times for the Letter-Writer and for the eager Indian politicians who wanted to know what impression the Congress was making in England. In those days the "Times" had a Correspondent in India--now, and for many years past, the great paper has not considered the Indian Empire as deserving the necessary outlay. "The Times" man of that day did not hesitate to send a whole column of "matter" concerning the Congress--its sayings and its doings. Other papers followed its example in some measure, and "special telegrams" to the "Daily News", the "Manchester Guardian" and other journals were many in number. In those days, too, Reuters regularly despatched a long message daily. The various special and Reuters messages were eagerly seized upon as soon as they appeared, and writers in the respective journals "spread" themselves out in their comments. High praise in Liberal papers of what was said and done and cordial sympathy with the aims of the institution were matched in the Conservative journals by denunciations and vehement objections, coupled with charges of disloyalty. Communications from correspondents appeared, and the United Kingdom, for a brief space, did, at least once a year, concern itself with India and Indian affairs from the point of view of the inhabitants of India. In the years 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891, there was a mild furor India-wards and the fairest promise any country, situated as India, ever had of its wrongs being righted existed then. But Mr. Bradlaugh died in 1891, a semi-paralysis fell upon certain phases of the movement, less and less interest was taken, India slipped farther and farther back in the thoughts of the British public; no sustained and earnest attempts were made to maintain and even widen the promising interest which had been aroused, with the result that this year we have the following melancholy record:--

On the first day's doings only one newspaper in London, morning and evening journals alike, had a single word editorially on Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose's Presidential address, only three contained any report of the address, and one of the reports was only twenty-two lines in length; in the country, so far as I have seen, the "Manchester Guardian" alone reported the address, and even the "Guardian" had no word of comment.

The falling-off is painful; more, it is of serious import. In the nature of things Congressional, as in the deep need of India for British attention, there was, and is, no reason why the Ganges river of wide and deep interest of ten years ago should have dwindled into the present feeble stream of public sentiment. Apparently, the President's address was sent to this country in advance, so that it might be placed in journalistic hands on the day it was delivered. I take it that those responsible for its distribution scattered it broadcast, and sent it to every journal of importance, whether Liberal or Tory, and did not merely place it in the hands of the Editors of the "Daily News", the "Daily Chronicle", and the "Manchester Guardian", in which papers alone I have seen it.

The second day dawns: what does it record in the way of attention to Indian political expression? "The Times" gives less than thirty lines of a Reuter telegram, summarising Mr. Ghose's speech. The "Morning Leader" has an informing "contributed" article concerning the Congress and the important questions treated at the nineteenth Session--all of it very good. Of the morning papers, that is all; even the "Manchester Guardian" has no leading article. I imagine that the "Bradford Daily Observer" and a few other provincial papers have had some comments on the Congress: they have not, however, come under my notice as yet. Of the evening papers, only two mention the Congress or the Presidential address. From the last-named, the "Westminster Gazette" makes a most effective extract which it puts in a prominent position: the extract relates to Mr. Ghose's vigorous remarks on India and Free Trade. It is reserved to the "Pall Mall Gazette", and to a man who has eaten the salt of the Indian people and who, once a month draws a handsome pension from the revenues of India to revive the most scandal-

ous kind of writing concerning a constitutional movement and concerning constitutional agitators who are subjects of the British Crown. The Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" is Sir Douglas Straight, and this is what appeared in his paper:

JABBERJEE ON TAP. "The nineteenth Indian National Congress is in full blast. It met yesterday at Madras, when Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, 'the well-known Bengal orator,' was suitably oratorical. We all know, at this time of day, the sort of eloquence which arouses the enthusiasm of the Congress-wahals. The Baboo Boanerges waxed hot, of course, over the *outrageance* of the Indian Government. Pretty well everything the Government has done, or is likely to do, is wrong, more particularly the expedition to Tibet. Fortunately, the time has long gone by when anybody took the so-called Indian National Congress seriously, and it is well that it is so. The truth is that the value of the Indian National Congress is depreciated by the trifling fact that there is no Indian nation. There is a congeries of Indian nationalities which (fortunately for the Bengal Baboo) are kept from flying at each other's throats by the strong hand of the British Raj. But for that salutary restraint, Mr. Jabberjee would find that his capacity to abuse the English and the English language would hardly suffice to save him from the tender mercies of the fierce fighting races of India."

"Jabberjee on Tap"! And Jabberjee and his like have, for many years, paid a big pension to this kindly gentleman and many do so--so hearty is Sir Douglas Straight--for twenty years to come. Finally, the only other gleaming for the second day came into my hands at 9.30 p.m., with the delivery of the "New Age" by the last post. It goes without saying that this most progressive and large-hearted journal has many kindly things to say of the Congress and its achievements.

I think I have written enough of the reception accorded in this country to the National Congress of 1903. Even with the fiscal fight yet raging, much more might have been made of it: indeed, skilled journalism would have found, in the weariness which has overtaken everyone on this subject, an opportunity for making a striking demonstration which should have aroused national attention to India's needs. As one contemplates what might have been done, and yet has not been done, one's regret grows more and more keen. Let us hope that 1904, if a Congress Session be held at the end of next year, may be of a more hopeful character so far as English interest in India is concerned: there is room for hope,--there is not much room for expectation that all will then be well.

Since writing the above my surmise about the "Bedford Observer" has proved to be correct. A long leading article appeared in its columns, full of sound argument and deep wisdom; among the many points ably dealt with is that evergreen stupidity that the National Congress consists merely of "a few Baboos with the gift of the gab and an itch for fees."

WHAT TAXATION UNDER PROTECTION MEANS.

No greater myth was ever propounded by a public man than the myth which Mr. Chamberlain propagated when he stated that the opinion of Canada was wholly in favour of Protection. A leading farmer in Western Canada declares that no farmer with any reasonable amount of intelligence could possibly be a protectionist. In both the United States and Canada the farmer is very hard hit for the sake of the manufacturers only in the Eastern States. Some day there will be an awaking among the agriculturists of both countries. When that happens the Protectionists will find little consideration and no mercy. This is how the Canadian farmer is hampered at every turn for the benefit of the manufacturer. The farmer rises in the morning out of blankets taxed 35 per cent., puts on his socks taxed 35 per cent., and underclothing, also 35 per cent., puts on coats taxed the same rate, trots downstairs built of taxed lumber, and lights his fire with matches paying a duty of 25 per cent. He pulls on his boots, paying tax of 25 per cent., and cloth cap taxed 35 per cent., and proceeds to feed and water his horses out of pails taxed 20 per cent. He grooms his horse with a curry-comb paying a duty of 30 per cent., and then returns to the house to wash with soap taxed 20 per cent. He sits down to a table covered with oilcloth taxed 30 per cent., and eats a breakfast cooked in kettles and pans taxed 30 per cent., with cups and saucers at the same rate. He is astonished to find the tea untaxed, but makes up for it by a 40 per cent. tax on the sugar. After breakfast he puts his taxed harness on his horses, and hitches to a plough, harrow, or seeder, all alike taxed 20 per cent. In haying he cuts with a mower and rakes with a rake both taxed 20 per cent., and pitches with forks taxed 25 per cent. In winter he goes to the bush with sleighs taxed 25 per cent., and cuts with an axe paying 25 per cent. Returning at night weary and cold he lights a lamp burning oil taxed only 65 per cent. When he dies he is wrapped in a shroud taxed 35 per cent., the same duty being on pick and shovel used to dig his grave. The farmer who compiled this list, with good reason, may conclude in these terms:--"I think that your readers will agree with me that for his coffin, taxed 25 per cent., a suitable inscription would be: 'Died from an overdose of Protection.'"

AN UNJUSTIFIED CONCLUSION.

My good friend, the able editor of *The Phoenix*, of Karachi, to whose versatility and graphic writing I pay this testimony, has built too imposing a structure on a narrow foundation. Referring to the samples of my voluminous correspondence with the late Sir Richard Garth, which occupied a full page of my *Amrita Bazar Patrika* a few weeks ago, my *Amrita* considers that the correspondence bears ample testimony to the fact that a man can be a Tory of Tories in British politics and yet be in hearty sympathy with the hopes and aspirations of the Indian Reform Party. He proceeds to remark:--"Instances of the kind sometimes make us doubtful of the advisability of throwing Indian into the whirlpool of party politics in England. It was after all a Tory Government which gave us our Magna Charta (the Proclamation of 1858) and it was a Tory Government again which gave us reconstituted councils with elected non-official members." I venture to demur to the conclusion herein expressed as not justified by the incidents mentioned. Because Sir Richard Garth, an almost monumental English

Tory, expressed kindly feelings towards Indian aspirations, because the Tories (by the hand of a statesman who subsequently showed how much of a Liberal he was by becoming a Liberal Cabinet Minister) issued the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, and because the Tories passed the Indian Council Reconstitution Act, it does not follow that the English Tories are friends to Indian Reform. As regards the first reason, it was only when he put himself in direct conflict with his Toryism that Sir Richard Garth became a friend to Indian aspiration; he stood alone in the expression of such friendly sentiments. And, Lord Curzon, then Under-Secretary of State for India, piloted the second Councils' Reconstitution Bill through the House of Commons, not because that measure was an expression of Tory opinion but because Indians in India and Indians and English Liberals in England created so great an agitation that the Government were compelled to bow before the storm that was raised. Until the Congress and English Liberals clamoured loudly and clamoured long for Indian reform not a single English Tory moved so much as his little finger to procure a widening of the legislative ways in India. No; the Tories, as is their custom, took advantage of the work done, at great cost and effort, by Indian and English Liberals, and brought in a measure which, of necessity, was a miserable travesty if the justice that India required. They did not believe in Indian reform; they did not want to grant Indian reform; they were forced to recognise the demand for reform and so they gave the least they possibly could. What Tory meeting was held in England to urge Indian Reform? There was not one, while, on the other hand, there were scores of Liberal meetings for that object. What public meeting did the Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., then a rising politician, address in this cause? I never heard of him even whispering a word anywhere in public on behalf of Indian reform. He may have done it, but if he had I think most of us would have known it and all of us would have acclaimed it. Again, as other (unpublished) correspondence of Sir Richard Garth shows, when Mr. Bradlaugh wanted to make the Indian Councils' Bill really effective the Toryism in the ex-Chief Justice drove him into sharp antagonism. No, the conclusion of my friend is not warranted by the facts. Nor can such a conclusion ever be justified. The essential underlying principles of Toryism are all for absolutism, are inflexibly opposed to the extension of popular rights. If an example be wanted it is to be found in the curtailment of political rights and liberties which has taken place in India during the period of rule of the present Viceroy. On the other hand the principles of Liberalism have no meaning unless those principles instinctively lead those who hold them to rank themselves on the side of the oppressed and suffering everywhere. Applying this argument pointedly, I may be asked: "Why, then, have the Liberal Party done so little for popular liberty in India?" My answer is: "Because of their ignorance of Indian need, and, also, because of the vast multiplicity of topics which occupy their attention." Let the Indian people do their duty, let them rely upon nothing but their own endeavours, let them put their most sad political condition and their exceedingly more sad economic condition, forcibly and persistently before the English people. This done, they will find the English people, with perhaps here and there an exception, will range themselves into two opposing armies: the army which supports the Indian agitators will consist of Liberals of all shades; the army of opposition will be almost wholly Tory. The truth of my argument is proved in what has happened in the Protection--Free Trade Controversy: Supporters of Protection: Tories of all shades.

Free Trade: Liberals of all shades.

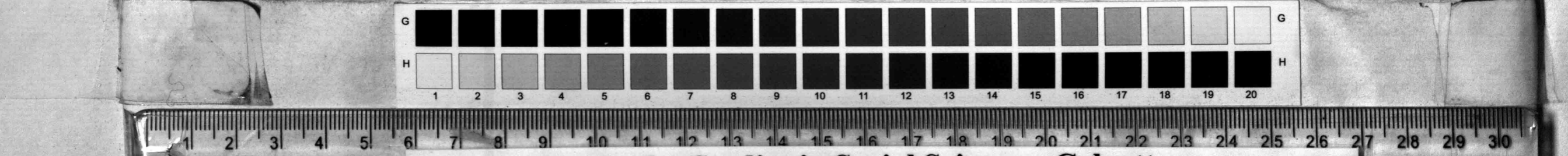
So it is in relation to Indian affairs. The Tories, as such, can never be the Friends of an India Reformed with the people of India in their rightful position of influence and authority in their own land. "India for the Indians", even with the saving clause, "and for England as overlord," is a shibboleth which the Tory brain cannot conceive nor the Tory lips frame.

A HINDU POET'S FIRST FRUITS.

I have been favoured by a Western Indian Hindu with a copy of a small work entitled "First Fruits". It is printed for private circulation only, but, as my opinion regarding it is desired I shall do the author no injustice if I refer to it in this Letter. These poems represent the thoughts, the ideals, the aspirations of a young man. They are written in a language foreign to his land and his race. To the critic who enquires as to why an Indian should produce the verse he needs must write in a foreign tongue he gives the following explanation:--

"The beautiful language of the English people, always becoming more beautiful, ever progressing with its jurisdiction, ever widening, has so much identified itself with us to whom it is acquired--acquired with no easy labour--is and will remain Englishmen's paramount gift to our country. Whether we are becoming more and more anglicised daily, is a problem which had better be left to itself, this much is certain that the English language is becoming the *lingua franca* of the ever increasing educated men and women of this country. It has got such a hold over our mind that we not only talk and write in English but we also think in English."

If it be the fact that young India has begun to "think in English", then young India does rightly in expressing its thoughts whether in prose or in poetry, in English. There are sixty poems in this little volume; not one is to be found which is not charged with moral ardour, which is not penetrated with a reverent spirit: so much is this the case that, though also there is not one single poem which does not contain mechanical and verbal defects which strike a reader harshly, the reader is apt to forget the defects in the noble purpose which animates the writer. Although the English language be the vehicle of the young poet's expression the thought of each and every poem is in no sense English. On the contrary the best, as I take it, of Indian religious and home thought are here enshrined in Western forms. As I have said now and again the form is awkward, is extremely awkward, but the underlying thought, the ideas enshrined in the poems are ever of the Vedic philosophy penetrates and interpenetrates every effusion and irradiates the whole with striking beauty. The poem which appeals most strongly to me, a foreigner, an alien to Hindu aspirations and religious con-



reption is one which throws a flood of light on the home life and the home teaching. In a poem "To the Soul of My Grandmother," one finds a parallelism with that home teaching of divine things at the Mother's knee, a direction of the youthful mind to the greatness and the goodness of the Eternal Father of mankind—a home teaching once much more common in English households than is now the case. If what is described in the poem I am about to quote be generally true of Hindu households, then, the smallest tribute I can pay to that home life, is to assert that there is no country which can teach India a lesson in this most important respect. The poem is as follows:—

TO THE SOUL OF MY GRANDMOTHER.
Grandmother mine,
May God give peace
To thy soul above,
For on the earth it was all peace and love.
I know how on thy lap
I, a boy of years five,
Learnt lessons first from thee
Of love, peace and piety.
You talked to me of Prehalad's piety,
You talked to me of Dhruva's might,
You talked to me of Krishna's light,
You told the story of Rama to me.
You filled the little cup
Of my heart with nectar rare.
You taught me in gentle accents
That the world is frail,
And frail are worldly hopes,
It is a bed of joy and woe,
Of worthless gain and loss.
You laughed when others cried,
You wept when others laughed,
You well knew the fleeting show,
And on the stage you acted well your part.
You told me not to laugh and weep
At joy and woe, at gain and loss.
For oft you said "Those that laugh
Weep the more"
Broken is the cage that held—
Held thy lovely soul,
Unheld here by desires, by knowledge fed
It has reached its goal.
I weep not thy loss,
For thou hadst taught me not to weep,
In words sublime and true—
"Ther's no death;
The soul never dies."
Thy soul is now one with Him,
Already free
It needs no shradha.
Yet I shall pour and offer
Water of love, pind's of good acts
For thy sake, for my soul
To be there where thou now art
Never to be born again.

This author has not yet attained; attainment nevertheless is possible if he will take sufficient pains to master English prosody. A gifted Bengali lady, Miss Toru Dutt, proved, at an even earlier age than that of the author of these poems, that English metre and English idiom can be completely mastered by a gifted Hindu. Only strenuous study and severe discipline are needed to place this writer among the poets whose productions the world will not willingly let die.

Calcutta Gazette.—Jan. 20.

Mr. J. J. Barnville, Offg. Jt.-Magte. and Dy. Collr. Chittagong, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Chandpur Subdiv.
Babu Amibca Charan Dutt Dy Magte and Dy Collr., Backergunge, is transferred to the Contal Sub-div.
Mr. C. H. Moseley, Asst. Magte. and Collr. Dacca, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Champaran dist.
Mr. R. E. Jack, Asst. Magte. and Collr. Patna, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Dacca dist.
Babu Nabin Chunder Sen (No. II), Dy. Magte. and Dy. Collr. Tippera is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Shahabad dist.
Maulvi Mahomed Azhar, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Collr. Shahabad is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Tippera dist.
Maulvi Syed Mackbul Ally, Rl. Sub-Regr. of Kendrapara, is appointed to act as Spl. Sub-Regr. of Balasore.
Babu Banagati Sahay, Head Master, Patna Training School, is appointed to act as Asst. Insp. of Schools, Patna Divn.
Babu Sarat Chandra Brahmachari, Asst. Head Master, Patna Training School is appointed to act as Head Master of that institution.
Babu Amarendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, sub-pro tem. Dy. Magte. and D. Collr. Contal, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.
Babu Radha Madhab Naek, Spl. Sub-Regr. Balasore, is allowed leave for one month.
Babu Akhoyr Nityanand Singh, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the dist. of Purnea, to be ordinarily stationed at Kishanganj.
Babu Rohini Kanta Mitra, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as an addl. munsiff in the dist. of Bhagalpur to be ordinarily stationed at Begusarai.
Babu Umesh Chandra Sen, Munsiff, Cox's Bazar is appointed to be a Munsiff, in the dist. of Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at Bihar.
Babu Damodar Prasad, Munsiff, Duar, Patna, is appointed to be a Munsiff, in the dist. of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Cox's Bazar.
Babu Banawari Lal Bannerjee, Munsiff, of Kharra, is allowed further leave for one day.
C. A. Lane, I.M.S., is appointed to be Second Surgeon of the Presidency Genl. Hospital with effect from 5th June 1903.
Major Oldham is appointed to be Civ. Surg. of Birbhum, with effect from 3rd Nov. 1903.
Cap. L. Rogers, I.M.S., Second Surgeon of the Presidency Genl. Hospital, is appointed to be First Surgeon of that institution.
Cap. H. Innes, I.M.S., is allowed privilege leave for twenty days.
The services of Major R. Bird, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

The local Agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line have issued a circular to merchants on the 15th instant, intimating that they have temporarily suspended bookings by their steamers.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma goes on ton on the 24th instant to Moulmein, Mergui, and Point Victoria, returning to Rangoon on February 2nd.

News has reached at Secunderabad, of a deliberate murder perpetrated at Wadi on Friday night when an Arab stabbed and killed Mr. Dimiset, or Dimia Money an Akhbari Agent, and his servant. The body of Mr. Dimiset is being brought to Secunderabad, for burial.

DOVEDELL CHAMBERS DESTROYED. TIBETAN OFFICIALS' VISIT TO TUNA.

Allahabad, Jan. 19. Information reaches here that the Dove dell Chambers, used as the Booking Office of the Simla-Kalka Railway, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at Rs. 80,000.
The "Indian Daily Telegraph's" correspondent with the Tibet Mission reports the visit of 8 Tibetan Officials to Tuna. They were escorted by 600 men all armed with matchlocks and bows. On arriving within two miles of Colonel Younghusband's Camp they got frightened and retired to Garu, where Captain O'Coner, Secretary to the Mission, went out and interviewed them. A body of Tibetan troops of unknown strength has assembled west of Tuna, but the Camp is well able to repel any attack.

THE TIBET MISSION. CROSSING THE TANGLA.

Chumbi, Jan. 19. It may be said without exaggeration that the Mission is now well into the Tibet Tableland. The towering mountains which had hitherto to be negotiated have given place to a rolling plateau without a vestige of vegetation. The Tang Pass is very unlike the Jelep. No splendid ridge has to be crossed. The pass is merely a swell in the ground, the highest point in which would be unnoticeable but for the usual Tibetan flags and a pile of stones. The plains are swarming with animals resembling marmots whose holes are found at every yard. The ground however being crumbling and brittle the ponies and mules do not hurt their legs in the holes. The Tibetans call these animals rats. According to the latest accounts the Mission has occupied houses at Tuna, and is comfortable in spite of the fact that the thermometer is registering forty-six degrees of frost.

AN INSOLENT RECEPTION.

General Macdonald and Staff and a Mountain Battery returned to Chumbi to-day. They bring news that Colonel Younghusband and two officers visited the Tibetan camp at Guru, and they were insolently received. The Mission is securely entrenched and has ample supplies. Up to the present there has been no overt act of hostilities on the part of the Tibetans. "Englishman."

THE SARAGARHI MEMORIAL. Lahore, Jan. 19.

Sir Charles Rivaz inaugurated the Saraghar Memorial at Ferozepur on the 18th instant in the presence of an imposing assemblage numbering some five thousand people. The Memorial Building which consists of a snow-white Sikh temple of highly ornate design, formed the brilliant centre of a vividly coloured scene, and the ceremonial decorations arranged temporarily in honour of the occasion glittered with more than usually picturesque effect in the sunlight. The Memorial is the outcome of public subscriptions started and collected by The Pioneer newspaper, and its object is to commemorate the gallant fight and fall of twenty-one sepoy of the 36th Sikhs in the defence of Fort Saraghar on the Samana Hills against the attacking force of thousands of Orakzais on the 12th September, 1897. The design of the building was prepared by Bhai Ram Singh, Vice Principal of the Lahore School of Art. In the course of his speech the Lieutenant-Governor said: "There has been a good deal of talk of late about the alleged diminution of Sikhs in numbers and their deterioration in character and manly qualities. I myself do not at all share these pessimistic views and when opportunity has offered have endeavoured to controvert them and I conceive that any one present here to-day who looks round on the representatives of the Sikhs whether those in the military service or their civilian brethren who have assembled on this occasion will find it difficult to believe that Sikhism is showing signs of moral decadence or physical deterioration. No. The heroic defence of Saraghar is a notable proof of the still living vigour of Sikhism and of the undaunted courage of the Sikh soldier. Happy is the country that can breed such men as those who fought and died on that memorable day and happy too, yes thrice happy, is the nation which can command the willing and loyal services of such men, faithful even unto death."

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. IMPARTIBLE ESTATES. Madras, Jan. 19.

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to-day was passed the Madras Impartible Estates Act. This measure was originally introduced as temporary in 1901, and extended again for another year, and now passed permanently. Lord Amphill in bringing the discussion on the Bill to a close made an important speech. He said the present measure did not stand itself but the new part was wider and coherent. The policy of the present Government is to restore, preserve, and if possible amend the zemindary system in Madras. The first stage in that policy was represented by the Court of Wards Act otherwise known as the Encumbered Estates Act. The second was the present measure, and the final stage would be the new tenancy law which he hoped to introduce before leaving India. It was in his opinion a matter of the highest political expediency, that the landed aristocracy should be preserved and made a source of strength to Government and the people. Accordingly the Government on the representation of the Madras Landholders Association and others interested in the maintenance of the zemindary system took prompt measures and passed the present legislation. It was impressed by the general expediency of having the landed aristocracy a class, which with education and enlightenment might become a source of strength to the country by acting as political and social leaders of the people and interpreters between them and Government. The aristocracy and wealth of the zemindars were the only existing aristocracy. They were the aristocracy of birth which was very important in a non-democratic country. Their influence, if they close to exert it, would be social and agricultural, which were both of first importance in an agricultural country. There was every reason to believe that the people desired the continuance of the zemindary in dignity and influence rather than see them disappear but as the very existence of zemindars was threatened by partition suits the present preventive measure was adopted.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

High Court.—The first Criminal Sessions will commence from Monday, the 8th February next.

Shipment of Wheat and Barley.—Large shipments of wheat and barley to Japan from Calcutta and Bombay have taken place during the current month.

Lord Kitchener.—The Commander-in-Chief may possibly make a short tour by rail next month, if his present rate of recovery from his accident is maintained.

An Unwelcome Visitor.—A Ranchi correspondent writes:—A leopard has made its appearance here. It has wounded several men and killed a large number of cattle. It is reported that it killed a Mahomedan woman by breaking her neck on Friday last.

Food Adulteration.—Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, Municipal Magistrate, Town Hall, imposed a fine of Rs. 75 upon a Hindu of 22 Dharmatala Street, for selling adulterated mustard oil.—Another Hindu of Tollyganj Road, was fined ten rupees for selling some spurious powder as Barley.

Midnapur-Boojoidih Extension.—The Midnapur-Boojoidih Extension of the Bengal-pub-Boojoidih Extension of the Bengal-pub passenger traffic. The extension has been in use for the carriage of coal and goods traffic since February, 1903.

Salt Committee's Tour.—The Salt Committee's tour from Humma to Calcutta next month will include visits to Puri, Cuttack, and Balasore. The members of the Committee will arrive at Howrah on Monday, the 8th proximo.

Two Criminal Benches.—Owing to the unusually heavy list of cases at present pending before the Criminal Bench of the High Court, Justices Ghose and Stephen presiding over the Bench, will sit separately to hear those of the revision cases which they are empowered under Rule V, Chap. II, Part I, of the Appellate Side Rules, to hear singly.

Ranaghat-Murshidabad Railway.—Babu Rasik Lal Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is appointed to acquire lands required for the proposed Ranaghat-Murshidabad Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in the district of Murshidabad.

Constitution of the Divisional Benches.—The following constitution of the different Divisional Benches of the High Court has taken place:—Burdwan group—Justices Rampini and Pratt; Rajshahi group—Justices Prinsop and Harington; Presidency and Patna groups—Justices Banerjee and Brett. The other Benches will remain under further orders as before.

Shortage of Rupees.—The misgivings felt in commercial circles that shortage of rupees for trade purposes might occur must now be relieved, as the Treasury balances are rising steadily owing to the usual large collections of revenue in January. The Government also have provided an abundant supply of silver for the coinage of rupees at the mints which will continue to work for some weeks to come.

U. S. F. Pension.—A Resolution in the "Gazette of India" announces the decision of the Government of India to start a new Un-covenanted Service Family Pension for Bengal and Madras, and contains the rules that have been laid down for its management. The rate of interest on the balances of the new fund will be 4 per cent, but this is not guaranteed permanently or for any fixed number of years. The 4 per cent. rate is, however, guaranteed to all who enter the new fund while it is in force.

Jail Department.—Captain E. A. R. Newman, I.M.S. made over charge of the Ranpur Boaha Central Jail to Major B. H. Deare, I. M. S., on the afternoon of the 6th January 1904. Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Banerjee, I.M. S., made over charge of the Purnea Jail to Captain W. D. Hayward, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 2nd January 1904 and Military Assistant Surgeon A. Allison made over charge of the Purnea Jail to Military Assistant Surgeon J. G. S. Fleming on the forenoon of the 24th December 1903.

Weather and Crops in Bengal.—Light showers are reported from the districts of Gaya, Saran and Bhagalpur. The districts of Burdwan, Murshidabad, Champaran, Darbhanga, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, and Palamau are in need of rain. It is reported that some damage has been caused to the rabi crops by ice in Burdwan. Prospects otherwise good. Harvesting of winter rice nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Cattle disease reported from ten districts. Fodder and water sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 8 districts, has fallen in 13, and is stationary in the remainder.

Subordinate Civil Service.—Babu Satish Chunder Guha, Sub-Deputy Collector, was employed at the head-quarters station of the Murshidabad district from the 9th to the 27th October 1903, and at the Lalbagh sub-division of that district from the 28th October to the 6th November 1903, both days inclusive. Maulvi Abdul Bari, Sub-Deputy Collector, Contal, Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Doro Circle of the Majumtaha Estate in that district; Babu Suresh Chunder Chuckerbutty, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Dacca Division and Babu Kali Prasad Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Patna Division, on being relieved of his Settlement duties at North Bihar. Babu Kali Prasad is also vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Bengal Civil Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Kali Prasanno Banerjee of the Bettiah subdivision and Dispensary, in the Champaran district, is allowed privilege leave for two months under Article 260 of the Civil Regulations, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties. Assistant Surgeon Tripura Charan Guha is appointed to act at the Bettiah subdivision and Dispensary, in the Champaran district, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Kali Prasanno Banerjee, or until further orders. Assistant Surgeon Satis Chandra Das acted as Teacher of Materia Medica, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, from the 11th November to the 4th December 1903 both days inclusive, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Hem Chandra Sen and Assistant Surgeon Satis Chandra Das did supernumerary duty at the Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Calcutta, from the 5th to 8th December 1903, both days inclusive.

Resignation.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Gabriel Albert Raoul Dushas of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Ghatal Independent Bench, in the district of Midnapore and by Babu Prasanna Kumar Basu of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench in the district of Backergunge.

Jail Visitors.—The undermentioned gentlemen are re-appointed to be non-official visitors of the Hooghly Jail:—Rai Lalit Mohan Singha Bahadur, Maulvi Syed Ashrafuddin Ahmed Khan Bahadur and Babu Mohendra Chandra Mitra. The gentlemen named below are appointed to be non-official visitors of the Suri Jail:—Babu Gopal Chandra Chakravarty and The Revd. T. R. Edwards.

Kazi.—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulvi Mofizullah, appointing him Kazi of thanas Boalis, Godagari, Tanor and Bagmara, in the district of Rajshahi, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

P. W. D. Promotions.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment:—Banerjee, Kanti Chunder, Assistant Engineer, third grade to be permanently Assistant Engineer, second grade, with effect from the 1st January 1904, and Swarup, Bishan, Assistant Engineer, first grade to be Executive Engineer, third grade with effect from the 9th January 1904.

Marriage Registrar.—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the Voluntary Registrar of Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulvi Mofizullah, authorising him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-stations of Boalis, Godagari, Tanor and Bagmara, in the district of Rajshahi.

Official Changes.—Mr. Caspers, the popular District Judge of Alipore has been deservingly promoted to the special grade. Mr. Ghosh of High Court fame has come down as Land Acquisition Judge in place of Mr. Beachcroft. Mr. Harward, the additional Sessions Judge has popularized himself by his judicial temperament. Babu B. L. Bannerjee, Sub-Judge of University fame has relieved Babu K. K. dose retired and Babu B. C. Mitter, the popular Second Sub-Judge has been becomingly raised to the highest grade, though temporarily.

Subordinate Educational Service.—The following promotions and confirmations are sanctioned in the Subordinate Education Service:—Promoted to Class I: Babu Hira Lal Pal, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Phani Bhusan Basu, promoted to the Provincial Education Service, and Babu Tarak Nath Sarkar, with effect from the 20th December 1903, vice Babu Jagat Chandra Sarkar, retired. Confirmed in Class II: Babu Baldev Misra, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Hira Lal Pal, promoted, Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghose, with effect from the 5th November 1903, vice Babu Kalika Nanda Mukerjee, retired, and Babu Becharam Ganguli, with effect from the 20th December 1903, vice Babu Tarak Nath Sarkar, promoted.—Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class II: Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghose, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Baldev Misra, confirmed, Babu Becharam Ganguli, with effect from the 6th November 1903, vice Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghose, confirmed and Babu Madhu Sudan Sinha, B.A., with effect from the 20th December 1903, vice Babu Becharam Ganguli, confirmed.

Subordinate Educational Service Leave.—Babu Rasik Kanta Ganguli, B.A., Sadar Sub-Inspector of Schools, Malda (Class V), was granted by the District Board of Malda privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 4th November 1903, Maulvi Muhammad Muslin, an Assistant Master (Head Maulvi) in the Arrah Zilla School (Class VIII) was absent on leave for forty-five days, under article 271 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 12th November 1903, Babu Sasi Bhusan Ghosh, an Assistant Master in the Purulia Zilla School (Class VII), is appointed to act as Assistant Head Master of the same institution, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Mati Lal Datta, or until further orders, Babu Akshaya Kumar Sen Gupta, M.A., is appointed to act as an Assistant Master in the Purulia Zilla School and in Class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, vice Babu Sasi Bhusan Ghosh and Babu Radhika Prasad Lahiry, an Assistant in the Office of Director of Public Instruction (Class IV), is allowed, under article 283 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for nine months, viz. three months' privilege leave under article 280 and six months' furlough under article 338, with effect from the 3rd December 1903.

Calcutta Tramway Regulations.—Maharaj Kumar Prodyot Coomarr Tagore, Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association, has submitted a representation on behalf of the Association to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department on the subject of the Calcutta Tramway Regulations. It appears from the representation that the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation framed certain regulations for the Calcutta Tramways, which were forwarded to the public bodies for an expression of their opinion. The Committee of the British Indian Association, in expressing their views on the proposed regulations, suggested, among other modifications, that the limit of speed of the cars in certain streets be reduced to 6 miles an hour, and that each car should carry a stretcher and some apparatus for handling a broken wire. The Committee observe that the recommendations of two other public bodies representing the people viz. the Indian Association and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce were generally on the same lines as theirs. When the matter came up before the Corporation at its meeting held on 25th November, 1903, the Committee were surprised to find that not only was no heed paid to the recommendations of the public bodies alluded to above, but even the speed limit recommended after considerable deliberation by the General Committee was wholly rejected. After pointing the extreme necessity for the adoption of suggestions similar to those made by them the Association approach His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject with the request that he will direct the inclusion of these suggestions as regulations in the Calcutta Tramway Regulations.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 15.

The Japanese Government has cancelled all sailings of the Nippon-Yusen Kaisha Liners from Japan, and one steamer has been telegraphically recalled from Singapore. Several subsidised steamers of this and other lines have been chartered by Government.

Baron Hayashi has inquired and ascertained that the "Standard's" telegram from Odessa about the Russian Black Sea squadron is baseless. Russia has taken no such step as described.

With reference to the negotiations, Baron Hayashi says that Mr. Hay's Washington "communique" admirably expresses Japan's aims.

Major Gough has been awarded the Victoria Cross and promoted to Lieut-Colonel for gallantry at Daratolah, in Somaliland, on 22nd April last.

London, Jan. 16.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" publishes a telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent stating that Russia's official circles maintain that war is a long way off and that grounds exist for a complete untroubled neutrality in Manchuria would be respected in any eventuality, as Russia believed American interests understanding by creating spheres of influence and a neutral zone in Korea.

A despatch from Washington says that Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, called on the State Department again yesterday and emphatically assured Secretary Hay that American Treaty were exclusively commercial.

The Russian warship Oslabiya is proceeding to Suez; the rest of the Russian squadron is at Port Said awaiting orders.

The Japanese cruiser Nishin has proceeded to Perim. The King Alfred has proceeded to Aden.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says, it is noteworthy that Admiral Alexieff when addressing the troops at Port Arthur on the New Year's parade said that it was the Tsars' will that peace should be preserved in the Far East.

Reuter's Peking correspondent says that the British Consul at Niuchwang reports that, the Russian troops are concentrating at Raoyang, Haicheng and Tashichia, whence they would be able to seize the Niuchwang-Shanghaiwan Railway.

A despatch from General Egerton states that 215 prisoners were taken at Jidballi, 680 dead counted near the position and numerous others along the line of pursuit, twelve miles on open prairie. The total is estimated to exceed 1,200. It is reported that the Mullah was near Hudin during the fight, with a large force. Mounted Infantry supported by the 1st Brigade is reconnoitring Hudin.

The risings in German Namaqualand have extended to Damaraland. A number of soldiers have been massacred. Okahondja is hard pressed and attempts made to relieve it have failed. The Germans have suffered heavy losses. Windhoek, the seat of Government is threatened and the railway cut.

Eighty-five per cent. of the cotton spindles in Normandy are stopping one day weekly till the 31st March.

England in the first innings has made 199 for 8 wickets, Hirst contributing 58.

London, Jan. 17.

Absolutely nothing is known at Constantinople regarding the statement that Russia had applied for permission for the Black Sea Squadron to pass the Dardanelles.

The Tsar's remarks at the New Year's reception have produced a tranquilizing feeling among the diplomatic body at St. Petersburg and the Russian public which believes that the crisis has lost its acuteness.

Admiral Alexieff has promised the Japanese resident at Port Arthur full protection in the event of war breaking out.

President Roosevelt has appointed officials of long Far Eastern experience as Consul-General at Mukden and Consul at Antung. Mr. Davidson now Consul at Tamsui has been appointed to act as Roving Commercial Agent with his headquarters at Antung and Mr. E. V. Morgan has been appointed Consul at Daily.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Japan has deceived a Russian communication that Russia will respect the rights and privileges already acquired by the Powers in Manchuria under existing treaties with China excepting the establishment of foreign settlements and so far as not prejudicial to Russia's future relations with Manchuria. These reservations are regarded as nullifying the value of the assurances.

The Tsarites is suffering from pleurisy, and the Court ball has been postponed in consequence.

London, Jan. 18.

Reuter's Peking correspondent says that the Commander of the Russian Legation Guard has been ordered to join Admiral Alexieff's staff. This, in conjunction with the departure of the Russian troops from Tientsin, is considered significant.

The Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg is going to Tzarstoe Selo to-day by the invitation of the Tsar for the purpose of conferring with him.

The Australians in the second innings have made 263 for 4 wickets, Gregory contributing 112.

Count Von Buelow speaking in the Reichstag to-day dwelt upon the seriousness of the outbreak of the Hereros in South West Africa and said the fruits of ten years' labour had been destroyed. Okahandja Otyimbingue, Karibib and Windhoek were, he said, all seriously threatened. Besides reinforcements of 500 troops leaving on the 30th instant and 5th February, 500 Marines sail for the scene of action on the 21st instant.

The lower portion of Bloemfontein was flooded by a waterspout on Sunday. Three hotels and many houses were destroyed. The number of dead is not known. Hundreds of people are homeless.

London, Jan. 19.

Major Pereira of the English Army has arrived at Port Arthur, overland from Seoul and reports that the Russian preparations are incomplete and troops at various points have been exaggerated.

The American Asiatic squadron has arrived at Manila.

The Sheriff of Madras has convened a public meeting in response to a requisition sent him by some citizens to consider the Madras City Municipal Bill. The meeting will be held on the 27th instant.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a color calibration chart with 20 numbered squares and a ruler at the bottom.

OFFICIAL SECRETS.

Very grave rumours, which we mention for what they are worth, credit the Government of India with bringing forward amendments to the Official Secrets Bill which leave its principal defects untouched. What those defects are has been clearly and unmistakably pointed out, and they are so serious that the Viceroy speaking from his place in the Legislative Council in December, professed to stand aghast at the picture of official Machiavellianism which they reveal. His Excellency also professed to have been moved by these criticisms, and he gave a solemn pledge that so far as in him lay the provisions which were so universally excoriated would be modified or withdrawn. "I believe," added Lord Curzon, "that when the Select Committee meets they will find that their labours are neither so severe nor so contentious as has been supposed, and that a satisfactory measure can be placed upon the Statute Book which need not strike terror into the heart of a single innocent person." This meant nothing if it did not mean that the Government of India had been impressed by the arguments employed against the Bill and that it had decided to meet them in the spirit of real concession. The speech was so interpreted by the press, which, although it was absolutely unanimous in opposing the measure, decided to intermit its criticism, and to wait for the promised amendments. It was so interpreted by the leading commercial bodies, which have only refrained from addressing the Government on the ground that at the Viceroy's speech this obnoxious measure was likely to be wholly recast. If it be true however, that the divulgence of civil secrets is still to be penalized we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that one of its worst features is being retained. The public is in no mood to be treated in such a manner, and it becomes our duty to warn the Government that if this provision, or any of the other cardinal vices of the Bill, remains, it must make up its mind to the renewal of an agitation which will not slacken until the measure has been withdrawn—or repealed.—"The Englishman."

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The following declarations appear in the current number of the "Calcutta Gazette":—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening Emambagh and Emambare Lanes, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land Nos. 26, 23, 17, 22, 16, 32, 32-1, 32-2, 33, 34, 35, 36, 23, 37, 38, 5, 4, 3, 39 and 40 Emambagh Lane, 21 Goolamah Lane, 5, Warrigan Lane, 19, 53, 53-1, 55, 5, 4, 3, 2, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 37, 38, 38-1, 38-2, 39 and 40 41 and 42, 33, 32, 29, 28, 26, 49, 27, 50, 51, 52 Emambare Lane, 63, 64 Bentinck Street in Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 2 bighas 17 cottahs 9 chittaks and 18 square feet, are required.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by the Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a road from Bancharan Ukoor's Lane to Jadoo Nath Sreemany's Lane in Ward II, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land, Nos. 9, 7 and 7-1, and 6, Bancharan Ukoor's Lane, Nos. 16, 14, 14-1, Jaliapara Lane, Nos. 16, 14, 14-1, Jaliapara Lane, No. 15, Thakoor Das Palit's Lane, Nos. 15, 24, and 35, Ramanath Kabiraj's Lane, Nos. 67, 4, 5, 7 and 10, Nebootola Lane, No. 23, Shankarilata East Lane, and Nos. 1-2 and 1-3, Jadoo Nath Sreemany's Lane in Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 6 bighas 19 cottahs and 14 chittaks, are required.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Ballygunge thana, in the village of Ballygunge, dihi Panchannogram, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the premises Nos. 52, 53, 54 and 57 Kariya Road, and the adjoining lands, measuring in all, more or less, 1 bigha 19 cottahs 13 chittaks 1 square foot of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by the open piece of land and godowns of Munshi Akbar Ally, on the east by a tank and piece of land of Subdar Doctor, on the south by the busti land of Golam Rahman and an open piece of land of Subdar Doctor, on the west by the Karraya Road, are required within the aforesaid village of Ballygunge. This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern. A plan of the land may be inspected in the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of Government for a public purpose, viz., for locating the Dacca College, Engineering School, Training College and Professors' quarters in muhallas Naginabad, Ramna, Dewanbazar, Nimtali, and Phulbaria, pargana Jahangirnagar, zilla Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 210 bighas of standard measurement, bounded on the north by public road, the public land at Ramna, and the Masjid land south of the Race Course; Dacca-Mymensingh State Railway fencing; east by public road, the Bidhanpal land, and the south by the Bidhan Pal land and the Nimtali Government estate, and West—by the Dacca-Mymensingh State Railway fencing, is required within the aforesaid muhallas Naginabad, Ramna, Dewanbazar, Nimtali, and Phulbaria. This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern. A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Dacca.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the U. P. left Allahabad on Friday evening, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Tyler, for Bundelkhand. On reaching Cawnpore His Honour will be entertained at a banquet by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce on the evening of the 23rd inst. The Tirhoor State Railway.—We understand that it is in contemplation of the B. and N.-W. R. Co. to ask for the renewal of their lease for working this line. Let us hope that the new agreement, if decided upon at all, will embrace stricter clauses for working, for serious complaints have been made by the public as regards irregular and defective working.—"I. Engineering."

Indian Notes.

THE TILAK CASE.

The Revisional Application of Mr. Tilak will come before the Bombay High Court for hearing probably in the last week of January or the first week of February.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN THE PUNJAB. The following are some of the pending changes among District and Judicial Officers in the Punjab:—Mr. J. P. Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, will be appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Karnal, vice Captain R. M. Lewis, who proceeds on furlough from the 5th or March next. Captain B. D. Fitzpatrick, at Lyalpur, will be appointed District Judge of Rawalpindi when Mr. W. A. Leikossignol proceeds on leave. Captain J. C. C. Angelo, Assistant Commissioner, will hold charge of the Murree sub-division for the ensuing season.

ZAMORIN'S COLLEGE.

A Calicut correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—Some time ago I wrote to you of a proposal to place the Zamorin's College in the hands of a Committee of management. This proposal has now become an accomplished fact. The institution has been handed over to a Committee consisting of the Divisional Deputy Magistrate, the Municipal Chairman and three members of the Zamorin's family. An important condition of the scheme is that the Zamorin will have to make an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 towards the funds of the College, the amount being deducted from his Malikina allowance, which is Rs. 72,000 a year. It is to be hoped that, under the new regime the College classes of the institution will ere long be thrown open to Tiyya students.

RETIREMENT OF TWO INDIAN JUDGES.

The "Voice of India" says:—Dr. Gurudas Banerji, it is believed, will give himself up to a life of contemplation and religious study on his retirement from the Bench of the Calcutta High Court. Sir V. B. Aiyangar of Madras reverts to his practice at the bar. He was judge only for two years, and though his was technically a "permanent" appointment, it was known that he must retire at sixty, in spite of memorials to the contrary. In several respects Sir V. B. Aiyangar's career has been exceptional: it will be so in one more respect. Though a Vakil, he has been Advocate-General; though not officially a legal adviser to Government, he has been so in practice; though it was known that he could not earn a pension, he was appointed as a permanent Judge; as he could not get a pension, he got a special grant of land, as a Coronation boon. The descent from the Bench to the floor of the High Court will add one more reason for his name being remembered. Personally it can bring him only more money, but the Bar will gain immensely in dignity and importance by his return to it.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT BANGALORE.

Mr. J. Cook, Director of Meteorology in Mysore, writes:—On the 14th inst. at 2-30 p. m., we had a short sharp earthquake shock in Bangalore. It started suddenly, lasted only four or five seconds, and stopped more suddenly than any of the several previous earthquakes which I have observed in South India. It was accompanied with a very distinct sound like that of heavy artillery galloping past the house; but there was not even a jolt to be seen at the time. The shock seems to have passed in a north to south direction, as shown by the displacement of a number of framed pictures on the walls of an upstairs room in "Central College House." Not a single picture on the two walls of the room which stand east and west shows displacement, while "every picture" on the walls which stand north and south is displaced as by a sudden jerk of the suspending nail. The noise, but not the tremor, was observed in at least three widely separated houses in Bangalore; and I am curious to learn if the shock has been observed in other parts of South India. We have not as yet got a seismograph in the Observatory here, or I should be able to give fuller information.

THE U. P. GOVERNMENT ON EDUCATION.

In the course of a resolution on the working of Local District Boards in the United Provinces the Government of those Provinces says as regards education: A large share of the special grant of five lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of education in the United Provinces was allotted to the boards, and was utilized by those bodies in improving and strengthening the inspecting and teaching staffs, in opening new schools, in raising the salaries of the lower paid teachers, and in providing suitable building accommodation and other necessary requisites for the efficient conduct of the schools such as furniture and books. The result has been a large and very general increase in the number of institutions and scholars, and the cause of primary education has been very considerably advanced. A desire for education appears to be spreading among the agricultural classes, and the boards will find ample scope for increased energy in this branch of their administration. The funds available for primary education are insufficient for the demands on them, and the boards have been instructed to more generally adopt the policy of assisting aided schools in preference to starting new board schools. Female education continued to progress though the progress is slow. The great want of qualified teachers, by which the movement has been retarded, will now be gradually supplied by the training school, and it is hoped that the model schools, which have been and are being opened by the Government, will further lead to a material advance.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. Kurnondas Chhibildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Gani, a building contractor, was charged with cheating. Noor Mahomed Jamal, a Mahomedan pilgrim bound for Mecca, in respect of Rs. 6. On Thursday last, accused went to the Central Police Office, where a number of pilgrims had collected to receive passes for admission into the segregation camp at Pir Paon prior to going to Mecca. He represented to the complainant that he could get him two passes for Rs. 6. The complainant paid the money, and the accused disappeared with it. The Magistrate said the accused had done a mean act in cheating an unsuspecting religiousist, and it deserved to be seriously noted. He, however, gave accused a chance and fined him Rs. 200, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DARING ROBBERY IN A POST OFFICE.

A BAG OF LETTERS DISAPPEARS.

Poona, Jan. 17. A daring robbery, committed almost in broad daylight, is reported by the Poona General Post Office. On the arrival of the Southern Maharatta mail train in Poona yesterday morning, four mail bags containing letters and parcels from the Southern Maharatta country for Poona, were handed, according to the daily custom, to the Post Office peon who was waiting for them on the station platform. This man took them to the Post Office van, which was standing outside in the stationyard, and drove over to the Post Office, where, on arrival, one of the largest bags was found to be missing. On being questioned by Mr. Gardner, the Post-master, the man asserted that he had taken delivery of the bag, but that he could not account for its disappearance. He was immediately sent back to the station to see if he had forgotten it, but the Post Office mail sorters were positive that they had given him the delivery of four mail bags. This happened about 6 o'clock in the morning, but within half-an-hour of the discovery the Police were apprised of the occurrence. The missing bag was the largest of the four. It contained all the letters for Poona from Mahabeshwar, Satara, Belgaum-Kolhapur, Dharwar, and intermediate stations which were held in eleven smaller bags inside, and on average a number of two or three thousand daily. There are said to have been some registered letters and money orders in it, but it is not yet known whether the accounts of the smaller stations, which generally come in it, were inside.

THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Burdwan, Jan. 18. A public meeting of the citizens of Burdwan and residents of this district was held at the Bingshohopal Town Hall on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 4-30 p.m. to form a Reception Committee for the Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Burdwan in the last week of March next and also to consider any other matter in connection with the arrangements for the same. Babu Tararasanna Mukerjee, the distinguished pleader of the local bar was in chair. A Reception Committee was formed consisting of a number of influential gentlemen of the town and district, but the selection of its President remained undecided in view of asking the consent of a certain young nobleman zemindar who was not present. Babu Tararasanna Mukerjee was elected President of the Executive Committee and Rai Nalinaksha Bose Bahadur its Vice-President.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

AN EXHIBITION IS TO BE OPENED IN THIS CONNECTION.

The following arrangements have been made, or are in contemplation, in connection with the Victoria Memorial Hall, and were settled at the meeting of the Trustees held under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House on Friday, January 15th. An agreement for the construction of the building has been concluded with Sir W. Emerson, who is starting for India at once, and will arrive in Calcutta early in February. Test for the foundations of the Hall have been made on the selected site on the Maidan since the last rains, and have shown the most satisfactory results. Sir W. Emerson having pressed for immediate action in respect of laying the concrete bed for the foundation of the building, which he desires to supervise himself during his stay in Calcutta, a contract has been entered into with Messrs. Martin for the necessary work, which will be commenced without delay. It is hoped that the main bed of concrete will have been laid before the next rains.

Careful enquiries have been proceeding for some time past into the quality and suitability of the marbles that are procurable in India. Difficulties of cost and transport, and the inadequacy both of skilled labour and machinery, render the use of the majority of these on any large scale prohibitive. But Mr. Sevenoaks, the Assistant Architect, is about to make a detailed inspection of the famous quarries of Makrana in Jodhpur; while a similar examination is being made of the Sagin quarries near Mandalay in Upper Burma. The Trustees are anxious to employ Indian material to the largest extent available, though they are unlikely to be able to obtain the enormous amount of marble that will be required, amounting to 200,000 cubic feet, entirely within the country.

It is in contemplation to open an exhibition of subjects in connection with the Victoria Memorial Hall, in the course of next month, in two large galleries of the Indian Museum in Chowringhi, which have been placed at the disposal of the Trustees by the Trustees of that institution, and which will be permanently assigned to the collection of future exhibits in the Hall, while the latter is in course of erection. These will be shown in this Exhibition (1) all the plans, sketches, and drawings of Sir W. Emerson, so that the public will be able to judge themselves of the accepted design; (2) samples of the marbles that are likely to be employed in the building; (3) the collection of large oil paintings of events in the life of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, that has been presented to the Memorial Hall by His Majesty the King-Emperor; (4) several busts, oil paintings, engravings, and other memorials that have already been presented to the Hall by a number of donors; (5) Memorials of the Delhi Coronation Durbar of January 1st, 1903, including the signed message of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

It is expected that this Exhibition will be formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy at the end of February. It will show that a good deal has been already accomplished, and would give a valuable stimulus to the growth of the collection.

It is also in contemplation to bring out a second number of the Journal of the Victoria Memorial Hall containing a narrative of proceedings up to date lists of the collection already made (which will be continued in future numbers) and other important papers in connection with the building.

The Russian Consul is optimistic, and is of opinion that, while the Japanese Minister remains at St. Petersburg and the Russian Minister at Tokio, there is no immediate danger of an outbreak of hostilities.

SCENE AT A PERFORMANCE.

THE POWERS OF HYPNOTISM.

An extraordinary and somewhat sensational incident occurred last night (14th Jan.) at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobie Talao, when the Lee-Zancig combination were giving an exhibition of hypnotism and psychics. It appears that during the performance Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, a scion of the Petit family, while on the stage, was assaulted by Professor Lee, but under what circumstances it is not possible to tell, and it is safest, therefore, to leave both sides to tell their own tale.

Mr. Lee, in his version of the "contretemps," said that, as usual, he asked some of the audience last night to come on the stage to be influenced. Three Parsees and two Europeans responded to the invitation. It appeared to him from the demeanour of the former that they had not come on the platform to assist him in demonstrating the hypnotic influence, but with the set purpose of thwarting him in all that he attempted to do, it was a "sine qua non" that the "subject" should do as he was bidden and concentrate his mind upon what he was doing. In this instance, when the three young men were asked to hold up their hands, they would wave them to the audience, who seemed highly amused at these antics. If told to stand up and keep the feet together, they would purposely do the contrary. Such obstruction made any attempt at "influencing" hopeless, and Professor Lee, in his disappointment at such conduct, told the trio to retire. In the case of Mr. Jehangir, he seemed the more tractable of the three, and it appeared to Mr. Lee that if he had any good intentions as regards carrying out his bidding he (Mr. Jehangir) "did not comprehend his proposition," and he was, therefore, asked to retire. Instead of leaving the stage, as he was politely asked to do, Mr. Jehangir looked Mr. Lee close in the face and said in a loud voice "you are a fraud and a donkey." "The worm turns," said Mr. Lee in explaining what followed. He lost self-possession, which had already been strained to breaking point up to this time, and instantly with the unsolicited compliment paid him, he dealt Mr. Jehangir a slap on the face.

The scene now transformed itself into a temporary bear-garden. Mr. Lee was roughly handled by overwhelming numbers, and had the collar of his dress-coat badly torn. It took some time before order could be restored. When all was quiet the performance was resumed, and brought to a close. Mr. Lee said that when he was at Colombo a Parsee friend of his had advised him beforehand as to the susceptibilities of the various Indian communities, and it has always been his aim to be extremely polite and do all in his power to please his audience. He claims to have shown remarkable forbearance on this occasion, "but," he added, "there is a limit to human endurance."

Mr. Jehongir B. Petit, who was seen by a representative of this paper in the early part of to-day, said he went to the Framjee Cowasjee Institute last night, with a very open mind. He was present last Sunday evening at the private performance given by the Professor in the Esplanade Hotel, and came away fully convinced of the powers of hypnotism. Since Sunday, he had induced a great many members of his own family and his personal friends to join him in going and seeing these performances. (Yesterday was his second visit to the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to see Professor Lee perform. When the latter asked some of the audience to come on the stage to be "influenced," he and his brother and two friends responded to the call. Mr. Lee in one of his acts told them to hold their hands together. They did so in common with the others on the platform, who happened to be Europeans. Mr. Lee assured them that they would not be able to get their hands apart once they were clasped, but they did not experience the least difficulty in parting them. Then they were told to close their eyes and to turn the whites upward, when they would suddenly swoon off to sleep, but in this, too, the attempt hopelessly failed. The four Parsee gentlemen upon this prepared to quit the stage, and while about to leave their seats, Mr. Jehangir went up to Mr. Lee and again offered to be subjected to the hypnotic influence. Mr. Lee, who was not in the best of good humour over his repeated failures, told Mr. Jehangir in reply to go away and added: "You have made an ass of yourself." Mr. Jehangir upon this demanded an explanation, but Mr. Lee quickly followed up his observation with an open-handed slap on the face. Several persons who were present interfered, and the police were called in to take Mr. Lee's full name and address.

APPLICATION BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

To-day, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kurnondas Chhibildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared with Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, and said he had to make an application.

Mr. Taleyarkhan having come about seven minutes beyond the hour for making applications, the Magistrate said that unless the matter was urgent he could not accept the application.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said the matter was urgent. The defendant in the case was one of those strolling players who sometimes paid flying visits to Bombay and elsewhere. He had no permanent home and was likely to disappear soon. It would not be a matter of surprise in view of what transpired at the Institute last night the entertainment came to a sudden termination.

Mr. Velinker, who represented Professor Lee, said he did not oppose the application and would accept service of the summons. He added that it was likely that he also would have to make an application for summons against three persons. Mr. Velinker applied for a long date for the return of the summons, as Mr. Lee was proceeding to Calcutta and would be away for some time.

Mr. Taleyarkhan asked that the case be heard on the 6th proximo as his client was about to leave for England after that date.

The Magistrate said he would not consider the convenience of either party, but make the summons returnable in the usual course.

Mr. Taleyarkhan then filed the application for a summons for assault and insult.

The applicant stated that he was a merchant and a Justice of the Peace. Last night he went to the performance. The defendant tried some experiments on him and others but failed. After the third failure he gave defendant one more chance to hypnotise him. Thereupon

Mr. Lee, in a most insulting tone, in the presence of others called him an ass and added that applicant was without brains and that defendant could not supply him with brains. Applicant asked defendant to hold his tongue, whereupon defendant raised his hand and dealt applicant a severe blow on the left cheek. As defendant wanted to further commit an assault applicant raised his hand in which he was holding a stick. Thereupon defendant walked a few steps and fetched a stick with a view to assault applicant but was prevented from so doing by several members of the audience. Application for summons for assault and insult was granted.—"A. I."

THE VOICE OF INDIA.

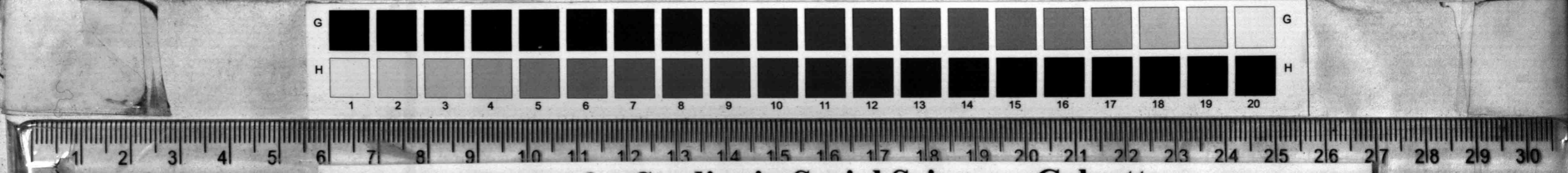
The Indian National Congress, which opened its sittings yesterday at Madras, is perhaps the most important event of the year in our Eastern Empire. It may be a doubtful matter whether a country of conflicting religions and jarring races, petrified in an arrested civilization, is capable of profiting by representative institutions. Our own belief is that England could confer no greater benefit on India than by gradually substituting such institutions for the despotisms of the East. But those who despair of such a prospect ought to be the very first to rejoice in the existence of a body like the Indian National Congress. No good ruler ever wishes to govern a country without some knowledge of its public opinion. The Indian National Congress has no administrative authority, but it affords a clue to what India is thinking. It is better that India should speak out thus in the open than that discontent should grow articulate in the bazaars and rebellion ferment in the alleys of Calcutta. There is no part of the Empire that has suffered so much from the shocks of fortune as India in recent years. She has been swept by famine and plague. Millions have perished, and whole tracts are become depopulated. Famine has become chronic, and plague is virtually accepted by the despairing authorities as a permanent visitor. It is wise to give such a country an opportunity to voice its grief before the agony becomes intolerable. India is governed by an admirable Civil Service, probably the best of its kind in the world. But England cannot shake off its responsibility on a Civil Service, however good it may be. Parliament dismisses the Indian Empire with one or two days' debate every Session. But this country retains the high duty of Imperial supervision, difficult for a democracy, but still an indisputable duty. Both the future of India and the reputation of the English people for empire finally rest on our capacity to understand the Indian problem, and to find the right solution.

The address with which Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose opened the proceedings of the Indian Congress gives us a fair measure of Indian opinion on many subjects of supreme importance. It voices, not for the first time, the complaints of the independent native princes against the expenses thrown upon them by the Delhi Durbar and the Coronation in London. There is no more remarkable feature of our Indian rule than the position of the native princes. In theory independent, but in fact subject to punishment and annexation by the sovereign power, they could not with any prudence refuse to do homage at Westminster and Delhi. The least that the British Government could have done under the circumstances was to pay their expenses on both occasions. It is a shameful thing that these Governments, many of them struggling with famine, should have been compelled to face this heavy outlay, and we can imagine no worse way of strengthening their loyalty. One State, we are told, has actually gone bankrupt from the combined effects of famine and Coronation expenses. It is not as if the Indian princes were treated with any special tact or discretion on their arrival at Delhi. Mr. Ghose tells us that they were treated, not as allies, but as subjects. It would have seemed only diplomatic to have treated them with consideration. But Lord Curzon seems to have seized the occasion to convince the Indian Princes once more of their entirely subordinate position, subject to the caprice of the reigning Viceroy. Surely the whole business of the Durbar was out of place at a moment of sorrow and suffering such as India was passing through last year, and Lord Curzon might have occupied his time and spent his money more profitably by carrying a step further the energetic anti-famine policy of his previous years. The real way of fighting famine in India is not by relief works, which are only sedatives after the event, but by lightening the immense burden of taxation to which she has been subjected by the military policy which is rampant at Simla, and which has found its latest vent in the present expedition to Tibet. If Mr. Ghose is right in saying that India is taxed 13 per cent., while we are taxed 7 per cent. in England, then we need go no further to find a cause for the recurring Indian famines.

Mr. Ghose gives this country clearly to understand that, if England becomes Protectionist, India will ask for—retortion too. And cannot wonder. India will accept Free Trade as long as this country accepts Free Trade also, but if we ask her to take Manchester cotton goods duty free, while we put on a duty against Indian cotton goods at our own ports, we place an intolerable injustice on a country for whose prosperity we are responsible before Providence. Mr. Chamberlain entirely ignores India in his scheme. It is not in his department. But India contains far and away the majority of British subjects. She must be considered. Are we to give a preference to Canadian corn and none to Indian? Is Canadian wheat to be protected against Indian wheat as well as American? If so, we are making a most invidious and damaging distinction. India exports to this country a large amount of wheat—is she to receive our cotton goods free, and yet to find her wheat heavily handicapped? Sir Henry Fowler discovered on a famous occasion that the House of Commons could respond to the appeal of India when plainly set before it. We do not believe that even Mr. Chamberlain will be able to stop the ears of the British public. The existence of India alone puts Mr. Chamberlain's scheme out of court as an Imperial proposal.—"Daily News."

Simla had two feet of snow a few weeks back. A further fall occurred there on the 13th and 14th. The water-supply of the place for next hot season is therefore assured.

The Sanskrit College at Benares is becoming more popular, and the Government of the United Provinces are now considering how the usefulness of this institution can be extended.



SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE POLICE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Tangail, Jan. 12.

It may still be fresh in the mind of your readers that the case of wrongful confinement and assault against Khodaram Singh, Town Habidar, and others instituted by Babu Chaitanya Krishna Mandal—a Muktear of the Local Criminal Bar, is still pending. In the meantime Khodaram Singh, Town Habidar, has again come to the fore. One Hara Rani Goala, a shopkeeper of the local bazar, lodged the following complaint against the said Khodaram Singh, Town Habidar, before the Sub-divisional Officer on the 22nd December last. She said,—“On Thursday night Jadu Thakur performed a ‘puja’ at the Bazar. I went to see it. At 10 p.m. I was returning home when Khodaram Singh Habidar, seized me, beat me and demanded Rs. 5 from me. I said—‘Why should I pay, I have no money.’ When Khodaram Singh removed a silver ‘Anant’ from above my arm, I was taken to the ‘Tanaa.’ Then Khodaram said—‘pay me Rs. 5 and I shall return the Ananta.’ I wanted to complain on the following day. Khodaram said ‘Don’t complain, I will return your thing.’ He did not do so. So I filed a petition on the day following.” Now after recording the complaint the Sub-divisional Officer ordered the Police to investigate the case under Section 379 I.P.C. The Police I understand, have submitted a report in O Form stating the complainant’s case to be false. The scene of occurrence is only about 500 cubits from the Sub-divisional Officer’s bungalow and in consideration of the gravity of the charge, it is essentially necessary that a judicial enquiry into the matter should at once be held.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF A SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE.

Chandpur, (Tipperah) Jan. 14.

One Khetra Monon Bose, a servant of Babu Charu Kunto Mukerjee, a retired Sub-Judge, brought a criminal case of trespass and mischief against some inhabitants of Nur Narsingpur, amongst whom were one Jabberbala and others, to the Bheargung Police. The former though living under P. S. Chandpur are alleged to have committed offence under the jurisdiction of the aforesaid thana. The police after making due enquiry into the matter submitted a report in C. Form. Thereupon the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Modaripur ordered a judicial enquiry but strange as say before the day fixed for the hearing of evidence came on, he ordered the Police to send up the accused under a report in A. Form, fixing Jan. 11th for the trial at Bheargung Camp. Now the S. D. O.’s camp being nearer to Chandpur than Madaripur, the accused and Jabberbala engaged Babu Lalit Mohan Das, a senior Muktear of the local bar of considerable practice to appear at the Camp before the S. D. O. of Madaripur. The officer, however, would on no account, allow the Muktear to appear and act on behalf of his client. The latter seeing his danger, filed an application to the Magistrate for allowing his Muktear to defend him legally but the Magistrate, did not interfere in the matter, and the S. D. Officer began to record evidence on behalf of the prosecution and the accused without being allowed to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses by his Muktear was ultimately put to ‘shajat.’ Now, under Sec. 340 C. P. C. every accused person may of right be defended by a pleader or Muktear and everybody can easily conceive the mighty fix the poor helpless accused was put in the interior of an isolated place, where it is next to impossible to get immediate relief from superior courts.

A STRANGE STORY.

We take the following strange story from Dr. Oman’s work, called ‘The Mystics, Ascetics and Saints of India.’ “When I was a mere lad,” he says, “there came one day to my native village a gaunt ‘sadhu’ with matted locks and altogether repulsive aspect. The boys crowded round him and mocked him, but I reproved their rudeness, telling them that they should respect a holy man even though a Hindu. The ‘sadhu’ observed me closely, and later on we met frequently, for he took up his abode in the village for some little time. On my part I seemed to be drawn towards the strange man, and visited him as often as I could. One day he offered to confer on me an important sacred power, if I would follow his instructions faithfully and implicitly. I promised to do whatever might be required of me and under the ‘sadhu’s’ directions commenced a system of discipline with fasting which lasted many, perhaps forty, days. My instructor taught me to repeat many mystic spells and incantations, and after imposing a very strict fast commanded me to enter a dark cavern in the hillside and tell him what I saw there. With much trepidation I obeyed his behests and returned with the information that the only thing visible to me in the gloom was a huge flaming eye. ‘That is well—success has been achieved,’ was the ‘sadhu’s’ remark and I began wondering what power I had acquired. Pointing to some stones lying about, the ‘sadhu’ made me make a particular mystical sign upon each one. I did so. ‘Now go home,’ said my mentor, ‘shut the door of your room, and command your ‘familiar’ to bring these stones to you. Away I went in a state of nervous excitement and locking myself in my chamber commanded the unseen djinn to bring those stones to me at once. Hardly had my mandate been uttered when, to my amazement and secret terror, the stones lay at my feet. I went back and told the ‘sadhu’ of my success. ‘Now,’ he said, ‘you have a power which you can exercise over everything upon which you can make the mystical sign I have taught you, but use your power with discretion, for my gift is qualified by the fact that do what you will the things whatever they may be acquired through your familiar spirit cannot be accumulated by you, but must soon pass out of your hands.’ And the ‘sadhu’s’ words have been verified in my life, and his gift has not been an unmixed blessing, for my djinn resents my power, and has often tried to harm me, but happily his time is not yet come.

THE CHUMBI VALLEY.

Chumbi, Jan. 15.

The beauties of the Chumbi Valley have been exaggerated. It is not a broad smiling valley full of homesteads and orchards and grazing cattle, but just a narrow space. On each side is a torrent rushing down from the overhanging hills. It is a dim and cheerless place to which the sun does not penetrate till nearly ten. The hills are clothed with sombre fir trees. Hundreds of similar valleys are to be found on the other side of the Himalayas.

THE JELAP PASS.

The chief interest of the journey here lies not in the Chumbi Valley but in the Jelap pass, the scenery on the south side of which, at this time of the year, almost resembles that of another world. Hill torrents are frozen and still sheets of water in hollows are masses of ice and great, gaunt black rocks threaten the sky. There is absolutely no sign of life, no warmth in the chill sun and a man riding up on a pony muffled to the top of his nose seems a strange blot on the landscape. When the top of the pass is reached a terrible icy wind is experienced. The temperature here is far below freezing point at every hour of the day. After this the Chumbi Valley is most tame except for the bad road down this side of the Jelap there is nothing remarkable in the Valley though the Chinese architecture in the village is interesting. The inscriptions on many tombs and the like are in old Sanskrit character. I understand they are meant to represent nothing more than the mystic Buddhist formula ‘Om Mani Padme Om.’

ATTACK ON AN OFFICER.

The following details of the attack on Lieutenant Grant prove the affair to be of small importance. He was requesting five Tibetan officials who were leaving en route to delay their start in order that they might see the Commandant. They apparently misunderstood him and one of them shouted some orders to a group of villagers standing by, who immediately began pelting Lieutenant Grant with stones. One stone struck him on the forehead and knocked him down. A Tibetan jumped off his horse, picked up Lieutenant Grant’s rifle and all five galloped frantically off before the guard could stop them. The troops have strictest orders not to fire unless in circumstances of great emergency. The affair has been taken up by the Political Agent and the rifle will probably be returned and the Tibetans punished.

The mission headquarters as far as I can gather are still at Tuna where the telegraph line is being extended. The line is already ten miles beyond the Chumbi and is being rapidly hurried forward. There were clouds gathering over the Jelap when I crossed yesterday and there is some probability of snow but in any case the snowfall is generally so light that it is a question whether the pass would be closed if at all for more than a day or two. Whatever may have been the case before the appearance of the Mission there is practically no shooting either in the Teesta Valley or Chumbi. A few monal peasants have been shot and one officer secured a specimen of the great Tibetan stag. The cold over the Jelap Pass is so severe that the saddles of animals have been frozen on their backs—

A PROTEST MEETING.

Even the unlettered shop-keepers condemn the partition scheme.

An influential meeting of the merchants and Mahajans of the Upper District residing at Barabazar, Calcutta, was held on Sunday last, the 10th January at Raja’s Chack, Barabazar. Nearly 200 merchants and Mahajans representing all sections of the trading community were present. Babu Ram Charan Roy, who has an extensive trading business at Barabazar, was elected president of the meeting. Fully conscious of the gravity of the situation, those tradespeople and Mahajans, who had always been apathetic to any political movement, united together and mustered strong on the occasion. They, one and all, protested against the proposed transfer of their district and Division to Assam. Resolutions were passed respectfully recording their strong protest against this transfer and they humbly begged His Honour to allow them to remain in the Province where they had been for centuries together. They contradicted the unauthenticated assertion of Mr. Risley that they were willing to be transferred to Assam. They further anticipated that the prosperity of the port of Chittagong as a rival port of Calcutta would have a disastrous effect on their trading interests in Calcutta. It was agreed upon that a memorial in Bengali setting forth their views should be submitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor requesting His Honour to recommend to His Excellency not to transfer their Division as the laws, regulations and even the people and their very language are quite different in the Assam Province. A great and warm interest was taken by the audience and even the unlettered shop-keepers beaviled the situation. They fully realized the gravity of this sudden impending disaster. In conclusion they prayed earnestly that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be kind enough to listen to their humble prayer.

The meeting which commenced its proceedings precisely at 2 p.m. dissolved at about 5-30 p.m. Such an event is quite unparalleled in the history of the Tippera trading community. The common calamity with its awful anticipations has compelled the peace-loving shop-keepers, tradesmen and Mahajans to protest against this transfer.

Baby Cough Must Never Linger

NOTHING is more distressing than to see a helpless little infant suffering with a cough and to be fearful of using a remedy which may contain some harmful ingredient. The makers of Chamberlain’s Cough Remedy positively guarantee that this preparation does not contain opium in any form, or any of her harmful substance. Mothers may confidently give this remedy to their little ones. It gives prompt relief and is perfectly safe. It always cures, and cures quickly.

Price Re. 1. and Rs. 2. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta on receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Rahman and Abdul Kareem, Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

At the High Court, Allahabad, on Friday, Mr. Justice Knox and Mr. Justice Aikman delivered judgment in an appeal preferred by eleven men, eight of them Anars by caste and all members of the same family, or closely related, and three Chamars, who were convicted of the murder of Musammot Moti Begam, her son Nihal-ud-din, and her daughter Musammot Nabhan, and who were all sentenced to death by the Additional Judge of Moradabad. The accused were Hindus and the murdered persons were Mahomedans and both parties lived in the village of Adhpur in the district of Budaura.

In delivering their judgment the learned Judges said there was ample evidence of long standing enmity between the accused and the deceased. There had been in the village of Adhpur, from time to time several fires and, rightly or wrongly the murdered man Nihal-ud-din, was suspected of having caused them. A chakridar when examined by the Court, deposed that so recently as last Phagan there was a fire in the Chamar’s quarter and that two or three days afterwards Zorawar, one of the accused, had said to him that if a fire broke out again he would kill Nihal-ud-din. It was proved that about midnight on Sunday, the 26th April last, a fire broke out among the houses of the Hindus situated near Musammot Moti Begam’s house. There was a strong wind blowing, so that the fire spread rapidly, and in a short time upwards of fifty houses of the Hindus were burned. The house in which the deceased lived was not a thatched house and so it escaped the conflagration. According to the evidence the inmates of Musammot Moti Begam’s house were aroused by the alarm of fire, but owing to the state of feeling against them, none of them went to the assistance of the neighbours. The inmates of that house on this occasion were Musammot Moti Begam, Nihal-ud-din, Musammot Nabhan, two servants and a young woman. When the fire had spent its fury a body of men was heard approaching the deceased’s house. They shouted out abuse to Nihal-ud-din, saying that he had done the mischief and that this time he would not escape. They shouted to him to open the door and the three women hid themselves in a cattle shed opening from the men’s part of the house. The three men climbed on to the wall of the house with the intention of making their escape by jumping down at the back of the house. The men outside were not long in battering in the front door and, after they had done so, they rushed into the house and ran into the women’s apartments in search of the inmates. Failing to find any one there, they ran out, and, according to the servant, who gave a graphic and in the Judges’ opinion, a truthful account of what took place, they then caught sight of the men on the roof. Zorawar got on to a cattle trough and struck at the servant with his ‘lathi.’ The servant returned the blow and for some time kept at bay the men who attempted to mount the wall. After a time some of the assailants managed to get on the wall where another servant was standing and the latter jumped down and hid himself. Four of the assailants then made their way to the roof of the cattle shed where Nihal-ud-din was, and who had only a small cane. Nihal-ud-din begged for mercy, but Zorawar shouted out from below: ‘Kill him, he has done all the mischief, he has cheated me out of my money; I will drink his blood.’ Thereupon the four men on the roof struck down Nihal-ud-din. Of the four men the first three were Zorawar’s sons and the other was a cousin. Two other sons of Zorawar, who were present had absconded and had not yet been found. After Nihal-ud-din was struck down Zorawar called out to the men to throw him down and this they did. The servant who was still on the roof had a scuffle with his assailants and made his escape and hid until morning. At noon he went to the police station and reported what had taken place. Before Nihal-ud-din was struck down on the roof his sister Musammot Nabhan, made her appearance in the courtyard below and said to the men who had forced their way into the house. ‘We have done no wrong; why have you come to our home.’ Thereupon, according to the servant on the roof, Zorawar and his son felled her to the ground, with their ‘lathis’. Apparently whilst the assailants’ attention was directed to the men on the roof Musammot Moti Begam managed to slip out of the door. She first made her way to the house which was immediately behind hers and begged one of the inmates (a woman to hide her. The woman said she would not do so because her house would be searched and advised Moti Begam to run away. When she had gone the men searched the neighbour’s house and threatened to burn it if the woman did not tell where Moti Begam had gone. She then told them. Meanwhile Musammot Moti Begam had made her way to the threshing floor of a cultivator who hid her. Shortly after Zorawar came and threatened to kill him if he did not tell him where the unfortunate woman was. This man refused to do so, but the accused searched the floor and found the woman and dragged her away towards her house. Here the three Chamar prisoners are said to have joined the other men. When they got to the door of the house Musammot Moti Begam was struck down and tied in a sheet and taken inside. One of the accused in a confession before a Magistrate said, that when they took the woman into the house Zorawar and three of the accused struck her with sticks and she died. The old beggar woman had made good her escape. Having killed Musammot Moti Begam, her son and daughter, the prisoners tried to hide the evidence of their guilt and to make it appear that the deceased had lost their lives in the conflagration. They carried a large quantity of straw and other inflammable stuff into the house and set it on fire and the charred remains of the deceased were eventually found in the house. The evidence called for the defence and the petition of appeal did not explain how the deceased

met with their death. The evidence for the prosecution was amply sufficient to support the conviction of all the accused. The Judges had no doubt whatever that all the accused were rightly convicted. The prisoner Zorawar said in court that his age was 90; the Hospital Assistant, however, estimated it at 55. Zorawar and his family may have had serious grievances to complain of, but nothing would justify the merciless and bloodthirsty ferocity exhibited by him and his relations. The Judges had no hesitation in affirming the convictions. As to the question of the sentence of the eleven accused the guilt of Zorawar and his son and his cousin stand out above that of the co-accused and in this case the Judges confirmed the sentences of death. As regards the others the sentences of death would be set aside and in lieu thereof a sentence of ‘transportation for life’ would be substituted.—‘Pioneer.’

RECLAIMING CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Some time back the Punjab Government, with the object of reclaiming the criminal tribe known as Minas, suggested to the Government of India that selected men of this tribe with their well-known love of adventure and aptitude for a military life might advantageously be employed in camel corps. We now learn that the military authorities have been unable to give effect to the idea. The problem of dealing with the Minas must, therefore, be considered anew. As regards the Gijoi Baluchis, another restless and predatory tribe, it is satisfactory to hear that arrangements are on the way to being completed by the Punjab Government for making better provision for the livelihood of these troublesome customers. The matter of dealing with wandering tribes and gangs that have no permanent residence is still under consideration.

OUR AGRICULTURISTS.

The London correspondent of ‘United India’ quotes a writer from the ‘Times’ in favour of the employment of Indians in the South African mines. In doing so, the writer condemns British rule as far as it affects the small farmers in these Provinces and in western Bengal. He speaks from personal experience extending over a period of seventeen years. According to him, the condition of our agriculturists is pitiable indeed. He says: ‘I should say that a great proportion of the tenants with occupancy rights in these districts own holdings mortgaged at 12 to 15 per cent. to the village Bania (due to their extravagant social customs and love of litigation) or are mere ‘tenants-at-will’; many cultivators own only a half-share in a plough, and can only afford to stay in their village for a portion of the year, for the remainder they have to tramp long distances to secure work; it is hopeless for them to clear themselves from debt, interest on their loans consumes the profit on their crops. The average debt would run from Rs. 60 (£4) to Rs. 500 (£33), according to the area and position of their holdings. Their ambition in life is to secure a small holding absolutely unencumbered under fixed tenure at a low rental. They are men of fairly good physique and when decently fed on barley, chappatis, ghee, milk and dhal, give good work. I maintain that a scheme could be evolved which would attract these men in large numbers to undertake contracts running for three years.’

THE DIMAPUR MURDER CASE.

The case in which Sergeant Taylor, supervisor, working in the Naga Hills Division of the P. W. D. and two of his overseers were charged with the murder of a petty contractor by name Bunu came on for hearing before Mr. Reid, Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar, on the 4th instant. The accused were represented by Mr. L. Lahiri of Gauhati, Mr. B. Mitter of the Dibrugarh Bar and Messrs. Gunjanan Barua and Promodakishor Roy of the local bar. During the course of 3 days, the magistrate examined some 20 witnesses on behalf of the prosecution. Cross-examination was reserved. On the 7th, the Magistrate discharged accused Atai Sing without calling upon him to make a statement. The pleader for Sergeant Taylor commented on the evidence and asked the magistrate to discharge his client as there was little or no reliable evidence to connect him with the death of Bunu. On this the Magistrate said that he was not prepared to make an order of discharge at that stage and asked Mr. Lahiri if he was going to cross-examine the witnesses. Mr. Lahiri said that his client would reserve his defence entirely for the High Court. Mr. Mitter on behalf of his client, said that he was anxious to cross-examine the witnesses in this Court, but he asked for adjournment to see the place of occurrence and prepare for the cross-examination. He also asked the court to consider the evidence which was most unsatisfactory at least so far as the alleged assault on the deceased was concerned and to allow the prisoners on bail. The case has been fixed for some time towards the end of January for the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the accused have been released on bail.—‘Citizen.’

The immediate centre of excitement in the present crisis seems almost to have shifted from the Gulf of Korea to the banks and approaches of the Port Canal. Even the vagabonds and loafers of Suez Canal must, one would think, be stirred by the singular sight of the all but hostile battle ships, those embodiments of destructive force, quietly taking in their supplies of coal side by side; and with what eyes of speculation the crews must regard each other as they lie within a few yards distance off the wharf or in the roads of Suez. Another spot on which the gaze of the world would have fastened with anxiety if there had been any truth in the ‘Standard’s’ news from Odessa would have been the narrow channel between the Black Sea and Constantinople. But there is evidently no truth in the report that Russia has attempted a ‘coup’ in that direction. The ‘Standard’s’ Odessa correspondent has brought to light quantities of important matters during the last few years; but the present moment is one when the most experienced journalists are apt to lose their balance, and like Mr. Morrison at Peking, he seems to have fallen into a great mistake. Amidst doubts and conflicting statements, we are beginning, however, to arrive at something like certainty with regard to what the Japanese answer really is. The statement of Baron Hayashi and of the Japanese Minister at Washington have obviously been made deliberately and with a due sense of responsibility, and they corroborate each other. The Japanese stand by the proposals of the 30th October, and they decline to enter into any of the fresh issues raised by Russia in reply. Russia, therefore, must either give way or appeal to arms.—‘Pioneer.’

PHARI FORT.

Chumbi, Jan. 16.

Although the Mission is nowhere near Lhasa it is scarcely realised that the whole country from here to the Mission headquarters is practically unknown. Before the present advent no living European has traversed it on foot, and it is found that the reports of the secret agents of the Survey Department are not altogether reliable. Villages and bridges are wrongly placed, and distances wrongly estimated. The explorer Sarat Chandra Dass went by another route to Gyantse.

Transport difficulties, owing to the intense cold, are as great as ever, though the yak corps is working very well. The drivers are all over six feet high and are the wildest and most hideous men it is possible to conceive; many have bad scars and jaws twisted out of shape with front teeth missing; they have the vaguest ideas of numbers and count packages by means of beads. They apparently have a great dread of Europeans. The yaks are great shaggy animals, but are comparatively tame.

The Force orders contain a rumour, received from the Intelligence Department, to the effect that two or three thousand armed Tibetans are in the Hills round Tona. They are said to have two cannons. It is not known whether their intentions are hostile but every military precaution has been taken. Phari fort is said to be impregnable while the mission itself is securely entrenched at Tona. The Tibetans are supposed to be those recently at Khambajong.

Phari fort is one of the most picturesque and interesting places yet seen by the Mission. It stands in the middle of a large plain dominated by snow-capped peaks on each hand. It is three stories high and resembles a mediaeval castle with bastions and keep and a covered over hanging platform for the discharge of boiling liquid or other missiles. The upper stories are occupied by the officers, and two Tibetan Jongpens or district officers; the troops and stores occupy the lower story. The fort is full of small rooms and resembles a rabbit warren. The Mission escort approached it with all military precautions in skirmishing order, but the Chinese and Tibetan officials rode out to surrender the fort while the inhabitants of the village curiously crowded out, highly interested in the military display but in no sense hostile. The fort was full of old chain armour, helmets, swords, spears and gunpowder. The latter was destroyed. The village consists of low huts built of sods cut from the peat of which the plain is composed. The fort is solidly built of stone brought from the distant hills.

A PROPOSED WIRE ROPEWAY.

A proposal has been made to run a wire ropeway from the Jelap Pass to the valley below to assist transport. Sir Allan Arthur, the head of the firm negotiating for the concession, recently visited the pass, and is convinced of the feasibility of the undertaking. Another project is the construction of a road along the course followed by the Amu river, which runs past the Chumbi valley and finds its way through the Bhanan hills into the Bhanamputra. Survey parties are now at work in Bhutan. The clouds which were gathering over the Jelap have dispersed and the sky is again clear. The natives say the British Government has secured the assistance of the weather god.

ATTITUDE OF THE NATIVES.

Gnatong (Sikkim), Jan. 17.

Except for the small local affray at Phari in which Lieutenant Grant and 8 Gurkhas were stoned by some villagers incited by the Lamas, the conduct of the Chumbi people continues excellent. They take off their hats and bow politely to all officers. Lieutenant Grant received some injuries from assailants, who were chased, but made off on their ponies. They are known to be bad characters and the affair has no political importance. A magnificent view can be obtained from here on clear days. It is said the Duars tea gardens can be seen across the intervening Bhutan hills from a ridge above the rolling pulands in the vicinity, which resemble the downs of Shillong, but all is silent and still in the intense cold, even the torrents are frozen and resemble silver streaks on the black hill side.

A RUMOURLED CHINESE MISSION.

Chumbi (Sikkim), Jan. 17.

General Macdonald is returning to-day to Gnatong, which marks the limit of the foodline in these parts. Armed Tibetans in the vicinity of Tuna are said to possess 600 modern rifles and 500 cavalry. No convoys or officers are allowed to proceed upwards from here without an escort. This is simply a measure of precaution as the village people continue most friendly indeed. There is every reason why they should, as they are making large sums of money in furnishing supplies and labour. There is a local rumour here which I give for what it is worth to the effect that the Chinese Amban has left Lhasa to meet the Mission with such an enormous retinue that he is delayed on the road for want of transport and supplies.

TIBETAN OFFICIALS.

The latest news from headquarters of the Mission is that some seven or eight Tibetan officials, accompanied by 600 horsemen, came riding in the direction of Tuna, but halted two miles away, apparently afraid to come any nearer. Captain O’Connor, Secretary of the Mission, rode out to meet them, and after an interview they rode off in the direction of Guru, six miles off. The horsemen were armed with bows and matchlocks.—‘Englishman.’

A fatal gas explosion occurred in Rangoon on the 14th instant on the oil-float anchored alongside the Burma Oil Company’s Work at Dundaung. One coolie was killed and four others badly injured, one European engineer being also slightly burnt. The explosion was caused by a coolie going aboard the oil float with a naked light. A police enquiry is being held.

The Salt Commission arrived at Ernakulam on the evening of the 6th and stayed till the 8th. During the stay it remained at the Bolghatty Residency. On the 5th instant the Dewans of Cochin and Travancore and Mr. Brown the Excise Superintendent of the Cochin State, were examined. The enquiry was with closed doors. On the 9th the Commission went over to Malliporam, the central storing depot of the Cochin Sircar.

Imaginary Ailments

THERE are many who have pains in the back and imagine that their kidneys are affected, while the only trouble is a rheumatism of the muscles, or at worst, lumbago, that can be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain’s Pain Balm, or by damping a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and binding it on over the affected parts.

Price Re. 1. and Rs. 2. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Calcutta on receipt of an order. Wholesale agent B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Rahman and Abdul Kareem Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a color calibration chart with 20 numbered squares and a ruler at the bottom.

THE MILITARY FORCES OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

In the "Times" of Thursday, December 24th, there is a carefully prepared review of the military resources of Russia and Japan which for its exceptional interest at the present moment we quote from extensively. It begins with the following principal vessels in the Japanese Navy:—

Battleships.—Name.—Hatsuse, Asahi, Shikishima, Mikasa, Yamashiro, Fuji, Armoured Cruisers.—Tokiwaka, Asama, Yakumo, Azuma, Idzumi, Iwate. Protected Cruisers.—Takasago, Kasagi, Chitose, Itsukushima, Hashidate, Matsushima, Yoshino, Naniwa, Takachiho, Akitsushima, Niitaka, Tsushima, Suma, Akashi.

Of the six principal armoured ships of the Japanese Navy—the battleships named in the table—four may for all practical purposes be treated as exactly alike. The difference between these four ships and the two next named is not so great that the six vessels should not be treated as an homogeneous squadron having the important capacity of being able to manoeuvre and fight together without loss of power. The larger four closely follow in design ships of our Navy; they were built in this country and completed less than two years ago. There are individual differences between them, and also between them and the vessels of our own "Implacable" class, but they may be considered the equals of the latter in battleworthiness—a useful and compendious term, including all the essential qualities required of a vessel intended to fight in line. The other pair are of less displacement, not quite so well armed, or so well protected, but the speed is similar to that of the heavier ships, and the heavy guns are of the same calibre. There are some older battleships, still useful, but to place them in line with the other six vessels would be opposed to all ideas of modern tactics. The six armoured cruisers built between 1899 and 1901 also form together a fine squadron. Four were built in this country, one in Germany, and one in France, the Armstrong firm supplying all the armament and gun mountings. Although of three classes, these vessels are practically of the same type, three guns are disposed in the same manner, the armour protection is good, they have larger bunker capacity, and the speed of all is practically the same. These two squadrons of battleships and cruisers will compare favourably with any equal number of ships of similar date in any Navy.

The smaller vessels do not call for special mention, but Japan has a torpedo flotilla which may be expected to emulate the conspicuous part which the vessels of this class played in the war with China. There are sixteen 30-knot destroyers built in this country, and four have been constructed in Japan. The more modern torpedo-boats number at least a score.

To turn to the "personnel" the judgment which the Japanese officers displayed in the conduct of the war with China was the admiration of all sea men. It was marked by courage, capacity, and admirable resourcefulness. The standard of discipline on board the ships is that of the British Navy; their officers have received their training on board our ships and British naval officers have acted as their instructors. They have a naval college which is a model of everything such an institution should be. The ships are constantly exercised, and their crews are inspired by the keenest spirit of zeal and patriotism; moreover, they possess that mutual confidence which is bred of successful experience under the stern test of battle. As Sir William White recently said:—"They have shown themselves fully equal to the great responsibilities involved in using during war as well as peace a fleet replete with every modern improvement in machinery, guns and equipment."

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The following are the principal Russian ships at present in the Far East, or on their way there:— Battleships.—Name.—Poltava, Petropavlovsk, Sevastopol, Peresviet, Pobieda, Oslibia, Retvisan, Cesarevitch. Armoured Cruisers.—Gromoboi, Bayan, Rossia, Rurik, Dmitri Donskoi. Protected Cruisers.—Bogatyr, Askold, Varyag, Diana, Pallada, Aurora, Rojaria, Novik.

At the present time only seven Russian battleships are in the Far East, although an eight would have joined them had she not been compelled to pause in the Mediterranean to make good some defects which developed after she left Kronstadt. The seven vessels are of four different classes; the heaviest is the "Cesarevitch," built at La Seyne. She has just arrived at Port Arthur. The "Cesarevitch" is very French in appearance with "tumble home" sides and heavy topworks. She carries her four 12in. guns in turrets, one pair forward and one pair aft, and her six guns also in turrets, three pairs on each broadside. But neither in weight of broadside nor in gun protection does she come up to the standard of the Japanese vessels. The "Retvisan," the second battleship in point of size, was built in Philadelphia. She carries the same armament as the "Cesarevitch," but the guns are disposed and protected in a different manner. The next class consists of the "Peresviet" and "Pobieda," and would have included the "Oslibia" had she already arrived. Their principal armament consists of four 10in., 12 6in., and 20 3in. guns. This armament, again, is placed in a different way from that of the other ships, and the vessels have a very large excess of unprotected side. Lastly, there are three of the "Poltava" class—the "Poltava," "Petropavlovsk" and "Sevastopol." These vessels are of about 11,000 tons, and their principal armament consists of four 12in. and 12 6in. guns. A regard to protection and speed these vessels compare unfavourably with the Japanese battleships, and in manoeuvring the speed of the slowest must be the speed of the squadron.

To turn to the cruisers, although for many years the Russians have given their vessels of this type belts of vertical armour at the waterline, they cannot be said to have more than three ships which should be classed as modern armoured cruisers. The latest and best, although not the heaviest is the "Bayan," built at La Seyne and having a speed of from 21 to 22 knots. She has an 8in. belt at the water-line, and her heaviest guns, of 8 in calibre, are protected by seven inches of armour. Her secondary battery, too, is in a casemate and well placed. But, good as the "Bayan" is, taken altogether she is inferior to the Japanese armoured cruisers in every respect, with the possible exception of speed. The "Gromoboi," the heaviest Russian cruiser, and the "Rossia," a similar vessel, although they carry guns almost as heavy as those in the Japanese cruisers, yet, owing to faulty disposition, have a weight of broadside fire which is very much less. Moreover, the "Elswick" 8in. gun thrown a heavier projectile than the Russian piece of similar calibre. The "Rossia," also, has very inferior protection. In many tables the "Rurik" and "Dmitri Donskoi" are classed as armoured cru-

isers, but they do not really deserve this distinction. Russia has some quite new and useful protected cruisers in the Far East, as will be seen by the statement above, and these should be useful as scouts. On the smaller classes of vessels, gunboats, etc., it is unnecessary to take special notice, as their value is chiefly for harbour defence. There is, however, a strong torpedo flotilla, including from 18 to 20 destroyers and a number of torpedo-boats, some of which are being conveyed to the station by the "Dmitri Donskoi." The principal contrast which the Russian squadron presents to the Japanese is in lack of homogeneity, in weight of metal, and in protection.

In another respect the Russians are faced by a serious difficulty. The plant, machinery, and docking facilities are entirely inadequate for the ordinary repair and maintenance of their fleet, and there are altogether insufficient resources for making good damages that would certainly occur in action with an enemy. The docks at Port Arthur are not yet fully complete, and those at Vladivostok will be shut in by ice during the winter. In their well-equipped naval bases the Japanese possess a factor which must be of great importance in a naval war.

Of the "personnel" of the Russian fleet it can only be said for certain that it is entirely lacking in experience of war, and that its training having been mainly carried out in the Baltic, the conditions cannot have been entirely favourable. The discipline on board Russian ships is reported to be good and the men are said to be tolerable marksmen. The officers are very keen about their work, but the sentiments they inspire in their men are not entirely conducive to that mutual confidence which should exist between the fore-castle and the quarter deck. Altogether, while it may be said that the stuff of which the Russian sailor is made is excellent, it must lack both training and experience. It is unwise to prophesy before the event, but it would not come as a great surprise to students of naval affairs if the Russians were to withdraw their ships into the Gulf of Pechili, rather than force a fleet action.

THE LAND FORCES.

It may be definitely understood that, in the event of a rupture between Russia and Japan, no military operations will be undertaken by either Power until the naval situation has been sufficiently cleared, either by a decisive naval engagement, or by the refusal of one Power to risk the issue of a naval conflict and the withdrawal of its vessels from beyond the sphere of probable contact. Whatever the immediate naval programme may be, it is unlikely that the final settlement of the present difficulties, if it should come to the arbitration of war, will be found upon the sea; therefore it will be interesting to study the military strength in the Far East of the two rival Powers. We will take Japan first, as there is less ambiguity with regard to land forces of this Power than exists in respect to Russia. In Japan military service is obligatory, and the male population is liable for service between the ages of 17 and 40. It would be difficult to pin down the Japanese military system to any one European model. It has been evolved after most careful study from the best of the various systems existing in Europe, and adapted to the requirements of the country and constitution. In the matter of military instruction Germany would appear to be the model of which the Japanese have made most use. The army is divided into three groupings, viz.—The permanent establishment, the Reserve, and the territorial army. The period of service is just over 12 years of which period three years are passed in the Regular Army, four years and four months in the Reserve, and five years in the territorial army. This gives the little Asiatic State the following national strength available upon an emergency:—Permanent Army, 7,500 officers and 190,000 men. The details of this force is 52 three-battalion regiments of infantry, 55 squadrons of cavalry, 19 regiments of six-gun batteries of field artillery, 20 battalions of fortress artillery, 13 battalions of engineers, a railway battalion, and 15 transport battalions.

The Reserve furnishes 35,000 officers and men of all arms, with over 100 guns, while the territorial army would bring another 200,000 men of all arms with 312 guns into line with the first and second lines. Thus, with the militia, the land strength of the Japanese nation may be reckoned in round numbers as consisting of over 430,000 officers and men, 1,200 guns, and 90,000 horses. The infantry is armed with the Midji Magazine rifle throughout. The armament of the other two groups is not quite so satisfactory, as it is believed to be made up of three less serviceable patterns of rifle, of which only one pattern, a third of the total, has magazine attachment. The cavalry, which carry a sword but no lance, are armed with the Midji carbine. The field artillery is armed with the Arisaka 75mm. q. f. gun, 1893 model. The fighting quality of the Japanese army is not altogether an unknown quantity, since it was tested recently in their own campaign in Korea and in conjunction with the allies in the advance to Peking and subsequent operations. In the latter campaign the opinion formed by both the American and our own experts was that the discipline and equipment of the Japanese troops was everything that could be desired. But, of course, it should be remembered that up to date the Japanese have not met a European enemy. Opinions differ as to the discount, if any, which should be allowed on this head. Exception, however, has been taken by European experts as to the formation used in the infantry attack. This, however, if a defect, will doubtless be remedied by a little experience. To take an independent view, we may quote from the American official report on the Japanese troops during the Peking operations. "If Japan can keep the armament and equipment on a par with her soldiers, she is a most valuable ally and a most formidable enemy."

The estimate of the Japanese land forces is comparatively plain sailing, as that country's resources are not dispersed and are within easy distance of the sphere in which any military operations are likely to take place. But with regard to the Russian forces available for the same sphere considerable ambiguity exists. Owing to the exclusive policy which Russia enforces throughout her territories it is practically impossible, at this distance, to form any but an approximate estimate

of the military strength of her land forces in Far Eastern Asia and Manchuria. But we do know that before the Chinese trouble in 1900 the Russian force in Eastern Siberia was about 35,000 men. During the campaign this was increased threefold, and at the close of the Boxer outbreak the distribution of the two Siberian army corps was as follows:—

1st Siberian Army Corps.—In Southern Manchuria, including troops Kuan Fung Fortress battalions in Pechili Frontier guards in the Omur and Siberian districts Fortress battalions in the Semirechensk district, near Kuldja Detachments at Urza and Kuldja 2nd Siberian Army Corps.—In Province of Tsitsihar 3rd European Rifle Brigade In Province of Kirim 5th European and 6th East Siberian Rifle Brigades.

There is no evidence to show that this force (which includes the troops brought from Europe) of nearly 160,000 men and 286 guns has been materially reduced. We are led to believe that it has been, if anything, augmented, though there are doubts whether the country is able to support much in excess of these numbers. Reports have, however, reached this country that reinforcements have for weeks been pushed into Manchuria. There reports may or may not have been exaggerated, but, striking a mean, we may conclude that there are probably about 150,000 men in the Far East, and it is probable that the Russian troops which would be available for service in Manchuria when either Russia or Japan has proved its naval domination in the China seas, will not much exceed 200,000 men. How far these troops are prepared to take the field it is difficult to say. In the best of circumstances their treatment is of the poorest; and consequently they are injured to hardship, and possibly would not feel the change to rough campaigning, as do other troops, when the change from peace surroundings is more severe. Any way, the Americans, who made careful study of all troops engaged in the Boxer operations, formed a very low estimate of both Russian officers and men. In short, the best they could say for them was that they were "industrious foragers" and possessed an asset in the Russian "kitchen wa-

Dysentery.

Inflammation of the bowel or large intestine is of more frequent occurrence during the summer months. It can be checked and cured if mberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is taken according to the printed directions with each bottle. mberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is invaluable to all medicine chests. Get a bottle to-day, it may save a life.

Price Re 1 and Rs. 2. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith Staines and Co., Calcutta on receipt of an order Whole agents—B. K. Paul & Co., Abdool Rahim and Abdool Kareem Calcutta.

ASSAM SILK ENDI RS 6 TO 32

Local aborigines (Kacharies) made genuine durable and glossy endi finds its place in European and Australian markets through the markets of Gauhati and Calcutta. With each washing it will get thicker and glossier. No one shall have cause to regret for its getting thinner after washing. Change of return allowable if not found cheap and good in comparison with the price. For sample one sent.

KRISHNA LAL DATTA, Manga dai, Assam.

'STRONGER PERFECTION LIQUID FOOD'

Is a palatable combination of peptone sick concentrated extract of malt. In nutritional value it has no equal. A friend to the throat, as well as the healthy. Its tonic influence is natural and permanent. Sold in 14oz. bottles at Rs. 3-8 each by KING & Co., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Central Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

90, BEADON STREET, CALCUTTA. Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram. This establishment is under the supervision of Dr. J. N. Chatterjee, M. B., (H. S.) medicines given free to poor patients coming into the dispensary. Cholera and family box with 12, 24, and 30 phials of medicine with other necessities Rs. 2, 3 and 3-8 respectively and so on. Our ANTICHOLOERICA is the best preventive and cure for cholera. Price small phial annas 5. Postage extra. Catalogue free on application. CHATTERJEE & FRIENDS, 90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

PTHISIS INHALATION.

All Consumptive patients to know that Dr. Paul's "Phtisis Inhalation" kills the specific germs (bacilli) of Consumption and thereby induces prompt and radical cure in the early stage of the disease. In the more advanced stage of the Inhalation checks its further progress at once and brings them round gradually in a short time. A trial stage, when life is benefited results even in the last stage, when life is certain to be prolonged by its use. One bottle is quite enough for a patient. Medical practitioners would do well to give the Inhalation a trial in their practice.

Rs. 5 per bottle, V. P. Annas, 12 extra. Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S., (Specialist in Diseases of Liver and Lungs.) 19, Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, Calcutta.

MEDICAL OPINION Dr. Hem Chandra Dutta, L. M. S., Medical Officer, Bhagawat Doyal Singh's Charitable Dispensary, Champur, Daltongunge, Palamow, writes:—"I have tried your 'Phtisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption with satisfactory results, and I have found that before the formation of cavities in the lungs the 'Inhalation' is highly efficacious. I heartily recommend it to the public. Our professional brethren would do well to give this remedy a fair trial in their practice. Please send me again a bottle of your 'Inhalation per V. P. P. for another patient of mine and thereby oblige."

Dr. A. N. Roy Chowdhury, M. B., Calcutta, writes:—"I have tried your 'Phtisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption and, I am glad to say, the results have been highly satisfactory in the first stage of the disease. I always recommend it to my patients. Please supply a bottle of your 'Inhalation' to the bearer whose brother has been suffering from consumption for the last five months and oblige." Dr. Eudjee Gowasjee, L. M. S., Sir Jamsetjee's Sanitarium, Khandala, Bombay Presidency, writes:—"As I have found your 'Phtisis Inhalation' beneficial, I heartily recommend it to my patients. Please send me per V. P. P. one bottle of your 'Inhalation' for my wife who has been suffering from the symptoms of the first stage of consumption."

TRY

And you will know in 24 hours what a marvellous remedy R. LAUGIN & CO.'S is for all diseases and disorders due to dissipated habits in early life.

Excessive, or scanty urination, painful urination, involuntary and putrid discharges, nocturnal emission, loss of retentive power, and prostration of youthful vigor and energy and all other symptoms of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Running White, Utrthritis, Cystitis, &c., disappear, [as if] by charm, by the use of

HEALING BALM

DOCTORS—Who are looked upon and very rightly too as jewels of the profession and who tread the path of medical science are largely readiest critics in Medical Schools and Colleges, have after a long, varied and careful experiment of the preparation given, of their own accord, the following testimonials:—

- 1. The leading Indian Medical Journal, the "Indian Lancer" says:—"... put the Compound to a series of tests and now have much pleasure in saying that every experiment was followed by a successful result. We have no hesitation in now saying that R. Laugin & Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one of which medical men and the general public may without any doubt depend. (15th December, 1902. No. 24 Page 862)
- 2. R. NEWCOMB, L. R. C. P. R. S. (Edin.), writes:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea has been proved to be the only medicine that will effectively cure Indian patients and fulfil which is claimed for it."
- 3. DR. K. P. GUPTA, Col., I. M. S., M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S. (Edin.), D. Sc. (Cambridge), P. H. D. (Cantab.), late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal etc., says:—"... Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhoea... and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease."
- 4. DR. B. K. BOSE, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., says:—"I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhoea with success."
- 5. DR. U. GUPTA, M. D., M. C. (Edin.), F. R. C. S. (London) etc. says:—"I tried R. Laugin & Co's Healing Balm and found it a very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhoea."
- 6. DR. G. C. BEZ BARUA, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), L. F. P. (Edin.), late Civil Surgeon, British Guiana, says:—"... Healing Balm is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito Urinary tract and it acts like charm."
- 7. DR. R. G. KAR, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), Secretary Calcutta Medical School, says:—"... Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhoea."
- 8. DR. T. U. ARMED, M. B. C. M. L. S. A. (London), His Majesty's Vice-Consul, says:—"I can recommend this Healing Balm strongly to the suffering public."
- 9. DR. R. MONIER, M. B. C. M. (Edin.), Resident Surgeon, Park Street, Government Charitable Dispensary, says:—"... Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhoea and was found successful."
- 10. DR. R. A. FERMIE, L. R. C. P. & S. etc., says:—"I used Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea in a number of my patients and found it very efficacious."

Many other certificates from doctors of equal eminence will be published hereafter and may be had on application.

No Agent.

PRICES. 2 oz. p. . . . . Rs. 2-5-0 1 oz. do. . . . . 1-12-0 POST AND PACKING CHARGES EXTRA

"LORENZO"

OR THE INDIAN FEVER PILLS A wonderful remedy for chronic malarious and jungle fevers with enlarged spleen and liver and able to hold its own against all competitors. A tried medicine sure to cure and strengthen the system. A Sure and Reliable specific.

PRICES. Large phial 21 Pills, . . . . . Re 1-8 Sma. do. 12 Pills, . . . . . As. 10 Packing and Postage, etc. extra.

EBONY.

THE INDIAN HAIR DYE Fast and permanent, Changes grey hair into jet black or brown, Stands constant washing, Does not stain the skin. Odourless. Price two phials with 2 brushes Rs. 1-2-0. Postage and packing extra.

R. LAUGIN & CO., CHEMISTS, 148, Bowbazar Street CALCUTTA

Kamshastra.

Pronounced to be a reliable Book by a competent Court of Law (Calcutta Police Court), is ready in Bengali and Hindi for free distribution. Please apply to the undersigned. KABIRAJ MANISANKAR GOVINDJI ATANK-NIGRAHA OUSADHALAY, 68, Harrison Road, Bara Bazar, Calcutta.

BEDVAI'S ANTI-MALARIAL POWDER.

Only one phial can cure more than twenty patients. As a medicine for fever has no equal in the world. It acts like charm, and is infallible in its effects. The powder will cure intermittent fever by taking three doses on the first day of its use. In fact, give it but a trial, and you will find that the powder is really a blessing and a boon for all who suffer and for all who are in despair of their lives. Its effects are sure and quick. It can save the lives of such patients and can cure such cases that are given up by the doctors and physicians as hopeless amid the cares of their relations. Give it but a trial and you will find its effects wonderful. Price is so moderate that a patient can be cured in one anna or PRICE PER PHIAL Re. 1. PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA. K. C. Bedvai & Co., BARA BAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Kuntaline.

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

- Sweet Scented . . . . . Rs. 1 0 Lily Scented . . . . . Rs. 1 5 Rose Scented . . . . . 2 0 yasmin Scented . . . . . 2 0

Delkhosh

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

Price per Bottle one Rupee only

Tambuline.

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

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only

PREPARED BY

H. BOSE, Perfumer, 62, BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA. Telegraphic Address "Delkhosh" Calcutta.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(IN ADVANCE.) DAILY EDITION. TOWN & MOFUSSIL. YEARLY . . . . . 20 0 25 HALF-YEARLY . . . . . 11 0 13 QUARTERLY . . . . . 5 12 7 MONTHLY . . . . . 2 0 3 SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

Back numbers are charged at four annas per copy. BI-WEEKLY EDITION. TOW & MOFUSSIL. YEARLY . . . . . Rs. 11 6 HALF-YEARLY . . . . . 6 3 QUARTERLY . . . . . 3 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 1 12 SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy. WEEKLY EDITION. TOWN & MOFUSSIL. YEARLY . . . . . 5 0 HALF-YEARLY . . . . . 3 0 QUARTERLY . . . . . 1 12 MONTHLY . . . . . 6 12 SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS. Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy. No advertisement is charged at less than 1 rupee. For Special Contract Rates apply to the Manager. All correspondence and remittances are to be sent to the address of the Financial Manager.

Printed and published by TARIK KANTY DAS BISWAS, at the PATRIKA Press, No. 2, ANANDA CH. CHATTERJEE'S Lane, and issued by the PATRIKA POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA.



That's the thing you want. Don't try to get others' but KISHOR LALL JOYNEE'S TAMBUL BIHAR, AS IT'S GENUINE, EFFICACIOUS AND HIGHLY SCENTED SPICES TO BETEL AND TOBACCO. Do3. Rs. 2, Pack and Post As. 4 3 dozens inc ding postage Rs. 125, Old Chins Bazar, Calcutta.

\*These vessels are on their way out but have not yet arrived.

