





## SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The following confirmations, promotions and appointments in the Subordinate Educational Service are sanctioned:—

Confirmed in Class III.  
Babu Ashutosh Bhattacharjee, M.A., Lecturer in the Sanskrit College, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Baldeva, confirmed in Class II, and Babu Bharat Bandhu Laha, M.A., Head Master of the Dumka Zilla School, with effect from the 5th November 1903, vice Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghose, confirmed in Class II.  
Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class III.

Babu Mahan Lal De, B.A., Head Master of the Jalpaiguri Zilla School, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Ashutosh Bhattacharjee, and Babu Kali Pad Saran, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, with effect from the 5th November 1903, vice Babu Bharat Bandhu Laha.  
Confirmed in Class IV.

Shams-ul-Ulama Sadat Hossain, an Assistant Maulvi and now Officiating Assistant Head Master of the Calcutta Madrasah, with effect from the 30th October 1903, vice Mr. H. Hardman, whose services have been dispensed with and Babu Barada Prasad Sarkar, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Ashutosh Bhattacharjee.  
Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class IV.

Babu Rakhal Das Banerjee, B.A., Assistant Master and now Officiating Assistant Head Master of the Sanskrit College School, with effect from the 30th October 1903, vice Shams-ul-Ulama Sadat Hossain; Babu Kedar Nath Mukherjee, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ranchi, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Barada Prasad Sarkar, and Babu Giris Chandra Som, Temporary Deputy Inspector of Schools, Purnea, with effect from the 5th November 1903, vice Babu Kali Pada Sarkar.  
Confirmed in Class V.

Babu Upendra Narayan Datta Gupta, B.A., Assistant Master, Outback Training School, under orders of transfer as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Balasore, with effect from the 1st September 1903, vice Mr. G. W. Wittenbaker, dismissed; Babu Hara Kanta Bose, B.A., Assistant Head Master of the Faridpur Zilla School, with effect from the 30th October 1903, vice Shams-ul-Ulama Sadat Hossain, and Babu Satis Narayan Chaudhuri, B.A., Assistant Head Master of the Rajshahi Collegiate School, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Barada Prasad Sarkar.  
Promoted to Class V.

Babu Rasik Lal Bhaduri, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, with effect from the 1st September 1903, vice Babu Bijoy Krishna Banerjee, retired.  
Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class V.

Babu Sasadhar Sen B.A., an Assistant Master in the Calcutta Training School, with effect from the 1st September 1903, vice Babu Upendra Narayan Datta Gupta, Babu Bijoy Krishna Bose, M.A., an Assistant Master and now Officiating Assistant Head Master of the Dacca Training School, with effect from the 30th October 1903, vice Babu Hara Kanta Bose, Babu Hira Lal Bhattacharjee, M.A., Head Master of the Ranchi Training School, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Satis Narayan Chaudhuri, and Babu Dina Nath Bhattacharjee, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Khulna, with effect from the 5th November 1903, vice Babu Giris Chandra Som.  
Confirmed in Class VI.

Babu Umes Chandra Bhattacharjee, an Assistant Master (Head Pandit) of the Hooghly Collegiate School, with effect from the 30th October 1903, vice Babu Hara Kanta Bose; Babu Rajendra Nath Bose, an Assistant Master in the Chaitanya Zilla School, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Satis Narayan Chaudhuri; and Babu Anil Chandra Gupta, B.A., Assistant Head Master of the Jessore Zilla School, with effect from the 1st January 1904, vice Babu Kedar Nath Ghosh, retired.  
Promoted to Class VI.

Babu Sasi Bhushan Chakravarti, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Hazaribagh, with effect from the 1st September 1903, vice Babu Rasik Lal Bhaduri.  
Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VI.

Babu Prasanna Chandra Datta, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas, with effect from the 30th October 1903, vice Babu Umes Chandra Bhattacharjee; Babu Madhu Sudan Das B.A., Assistant Master, Ravenshaw Collegiate School, under orders of transfer as an Assistant Master in the Outback Training School, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Rajendra Nath Bose; Babu Saktari Sanyal, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Jessore, with effect from the 5th November 1903, vice Babu Dina Nath Bhattacharjee; and Babu Siddheswar Bose, B.A., Assistant Head Master of the Chaitanya Zilla School, with effect from the 1st January 1904, vice Babu Anil Chandra Gupta.  
Confirmed in Class VII.

Babu Pabitra Kumar Guha, B.A., Head Clerk, Dacca College, with effect from the 30th October 1903, vice Babu Umes Chandra Bhattacharjee; Babu Dwarka Nath Das, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Rajendra Nath Bose; and Babu Pramatha Nath Bhattacharjee, B.A., Assistant Head Master of the Hazaribagh Zilla School, with effect from the 1st January 1904, vice Babu Anil Chandra Gupta.  
Promoted to Class VII.

Pandit Kasiswar Kavyatirtha, an Assistant Master (Head Pandit) of the Barisal Zilla School, seconded, with effect from the 18th September 1903, vice Babu Kali Prasanna Banerjee, deceased, but he will continue to be seconded.  
Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VII.

Babu Govinda Hari Dhar, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, with effect from the 18th September 1903, vice Pandit Kasiswar Kavyatirtha; seconded; Babu Upendra Nath Banerjee, M.A., an Assistant Master of the Hare School, with effect from the 30th October 1903, vice Babu Pabitra Kumar Guha; Babu Sriharsha

Bhattacharjee, an Assistant Master of the Birbhum Zilla School, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Dwarka Nath Das; and Babu Mahendra Nath Datta, B.A., an Assistant Master in the Balasore Zilla School, and now Officiating Assistant Head Master of the Puri Zilla School, with effect from the 1st January 1904, vice Babu Pramatha Nath Bhattacharjee.  
Confirmed in Class VIII.

Maulvi Akbar Hossain, an Assistant Master in the Patna Collegiate School, with effect from the 18th September 1903, vice Pandit Kasiswar Kavyatirtha; Babu Braja Gopal Goswami, an Assistant Master (Pandit) of the Bethune Collegiate School, with effect from the 30th October 1903, vice Babu Pabitra Kumar Guha; Babu Kunud Kanta Ukil, B.A., an Assistant Master in the Muzaffarpur Zilla School, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, vice Babu Dwarka Nath Das; Babu Durga Prasanna Mukherjee, Assistant Head Master of the Rangpur Training School, with effect from the 27th November 1903, vice Babu Gurus Sahai Sinha, deceased; and Babu Kail Prasanna Mukherjee, an Assistant Master of the Hooghly Collegiate School, with effect from the 1st January 1904, vice Babu Pramatha Nath Bhattacharjee.  
Appointed substantively pro tempore to Class VIII.

Babu Brahma Kishore Mukherjee, B.A., an Assistant Master of the Rajshahi Collegiate School, with effect from the 30th November 1903, vice Babu Braja Gopal Goswami; and Pandit Janki Prasad Ojha, an Assistant Master (Head Pandit) of the Patna Collegiate School, with effect from the 1st January 1904, vice Babu Kali Prasanna Mukherjee.  
Appointed to act in Class VIII.

Babu Kisor Lal Roy, an Assistant Master of the Hooghly Collegiate School, with effect from the 30th November 1903, vice Babu Brahma Kishore Mukherjee.

The following arrangements are sanctioned consequent on the appointment of Maulvi Zahurul Huq, B.A., Assistant Master, Anglo-Persian Department, Dacca Madrasah, and now Temporary Assistant Head Master of the Chittagong Collegiate School, to be Head Master of the Anglo-Persian Department of the Chittagong Madrasah:—(1) Babu Gurus Bandhu Bhattacharjee, B.A., an Assistant Master in the Chittagong Collegiate School (Class VIII), is appointed to be Assistant Head Master of that institution, vice Maulvi Zahurul Huq; (2) Babu Nitya Gopal Pal, M.A., Officiating Assistant Master, Ranchi Zilla School (officiating in Class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to be Temporary Assistant Master in the Chittagong Collegiate School, but will continue to act as an Assistant Master in the Ranchi Zilla School during the absence on deputation of Babu Purna Chandra Bhattacharjee, M.A., or until further orders; Babu Nitya Gopal Pal is also appointed substantively pro tempore to Class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service in the resulting vacancy arising from the death of Maulvi Enayet Karim; and (3) Babu Mahan Lal Ganguli, M.A., is appointed to act as an Assistant Master in the Chittagong Collegiate School and in Class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, during the absence on deputation of Babu Nitya Gopal Pal, or until further orders.

## PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF THE WHEAT CROP OF BENGAL, 1903-1904.

Preliminary.—Wheat is grown chiefly in the Bihar districts, also in Murshidabad, Nadia, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Pabna, Hazaribagh, and Palamau.

2. Character of the season.—On the whole, the season has been favourable for this crop, as the soil had plenty of moisture during the sowing and also in the first part of the growing season. In Chota Nagpur the rainfall was three times, and in Bihar about double the normal during the month of October. In November, that is at the early part of the growing season of the crop, light showers were obtained all over the Province, except in Bihar and Bhagalpur Divisions, where the crop has suffered somewhat from drought at the latter part of season.

3. Area sown.—The total normal area under wheat in the Province is now returned at 1,498,900 acres, against 1,507,400 acres reported last year. The reduction is due to a revision made by the District officers of Mymensingh, Ranchi, and Jalpaiguri. The area planted this year is estimated at 1,501,200 acres, against 1,417,000 acres sown last year.

4. Character of the crop.—Of the nineteen large wheat-growing districts in the Province, only five (Pabna, Patna, Gaya, Malda and Murshidabad) anticipate a normal outturn; in six the outturn is estimated at from 90 to 98 per cent.; in four it varies between 80 and 89 per cent.; while in the remaining four districts, 63 to 76 per cent. of a normal crop is anticipated. According to the estimates of local officers, the outturn for the whole Province works up to an 89 per cent. crop; but considering that the failure of winter rice in many districts, specially in Bihar and Chota Nagpur Divisions, induced the cultivators to sow wheat in September and early in October, the dry weather that has prevailed since December will not materially affect the normal outturn, and I am inclined to raise the general outturn to 94 per cent., i.e., 15 annas of a normal crop.

News has reached us, says the "Advocate of India," from Jubbulpur of the great discovery in a bush of a soldier's decomposed body. It would appear that in the early part of December last a soldier of the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Jubbulpur, was reported missing, and after a fruitless search it was surmised the man had deserted the ranks. A considerable amount of excitement was caused in the station, therefore, when a skeleton was found with parts of the flesh dried and still adhering to the bones, also parts of a soldier's clothing, military cap with badge, and box key bearing the regimental number, the last two articles bearing evidence that the remains were those of the missing soldier. The police have the matter in hand and are following up the clue, being at the same time wisely reticent on the matter.

## NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

## THE RIVAL FLEETS.

The Russian losses have been very heavy, and it is true that three warships of Vladivostok fleet were blown up as stated in the special telegram of the "Englishman," the Japanese have now absolute command of the sea. Against the following detailed list of the Russian losses, there is no definite record of disasters to the Japanese fleet, though it is certain that it did not come out of the Port Arthur engagement unscathed. Admiral Toga reports that the efficiency of his fleet is unimpaired and whatever loss it has suffered is very small in comparison with the disasters that have crippled Admiral Alexeiev's fleet.

## THE RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Battleships.  
Tsarevitch, 13,110 tons, beached at Port Arthur.  
Retvisan, 12,700 tons, beached at Port Arthur.  
Poltava, 10,950 tons, badly damaged at Port Arthur.

Cruisers.  
Pallada, 6,630 tons, sunk at Port Arthur.  
Diana, 6,630 tons, damaged on water line at Port Arthur.

Varyag, 6,500 tons, set fire to at Chemulpho.  
Askold, 6,500 tons, sunk at Port Arthur.  
Boyaun, 3,200 tons, badly damaged at Port Arthur.  
Novik, 2,000 tons, badly damaged at Port Arthur.

Gunboats.  
Korietz, 1,413 tons, sunk at Chemulpho, and the torpedo transport blown up at Port Arthur.

The effective war vessels of Russia are, therefore, at present few in number, and we give below the strength of the Japanese fleet, and the present strength of the Russian fleet. Most of the Russian cruisers are at Vladivostok:—

## PRINCIPAL VESSELS AND ARMAMENT.

The following is an approximate list of the rival fleets at the present moment:—

JAPAN.		
Battleships:—	Name	Crew.
	Mikasa	935
	Asahi	750
	Hatsuse	741
	Shikishima	741
	Fuji	600
	Yashima	600
	Chim-Yen	250
		4,617
Armoured cruisers:—	Name	Crew.
	Yakumo	500
	Asama	482
	Idzumo	679
	Iwate	672
	Tokiwa	500
	Azuma	482
	Chiyoda	300
		3,608

RUSSIA.		
Battleships:—	Name	Crew.
	Peresviet	732
	Pobieda	732
	Petropavlovsk	700
	Sevastopol	700
		2,864
Armoured cruisers:—	Name	Crew.
	Gromoboi	814
	Rossia	768
	Rurik	768
	Bayan	500
		2,850

## ALL CLASSES OF VESSELS.

All classes of vessels owned by Japan and Russia at the present moment are therefore:—		
	Japan.	Russia.
Battleships	7	4
Armoured cruisers	7	4
Other cruisers	22	4
Corvettes, sloops, gunboats (500 tons and above)	10	9
Corvettes, sloops, gunboats (below 500 tons)	6	12
Torpedo craft	93	44
	145	77

## THE PORT ARTHUR BATTLE.

The Japanese Consul at Bombay writes to the Editor of "The Times of India":—

Sir,—Yesterday I received the following telegram from my Government:—

"Admiral Toga, Commander-in-Chief of our combined squadron, reported on the 10th inst. substantially as follows:—

"We left Sasebo February 6th and on the 8th at midnight our torpedo flotilla attacked with success the enemy's fleet at Port Arthur outside the port, and on the following day at 10 a.m. our squadron made attack for forty minutes.

"The enemy fled into the harbour and at 1 p.m. we ceased firing and retired. Our ships were not slightly damaged; none have lost their fighting power. Our losses were 4 killed and 54 wounded.

## 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, for any of other harmful substance. Mothers can 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 Statistreet and Co. Calcutta only receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Paul and Co. Abdoo Rahmann and Abdool Kareem

Imperial princes are all safe. Our torpedo flotilla rejoined main squadron after the battle. Officers and men are in high spirits and behaved with great gallantry during the battle, as if at ordinary manoeuvres."

S. HAYASHI, Consul for Japan.  
Navsari Buildings, Port Bombay, Feb. 14. To the Editor of "The Times of India":—  
Sir,—The following is for information:—  
The Governor of Hokkaido reported to the Japanese Government that on the 11th February two Japanese steamers Tesho Maru and Nakonoura Maru, bound to Otaru from Sakata, were pursued and fired at by four Russian warships near Henashisaki, Aomori Prefecture. The Nakonoura Maru was sunk, but the Tesho Maru managed to escape and arrived at Fukuyama (50 miles from Hakodate).

S. HAYASHI, Consul for Japan.  
To the Editor of "The Times of India":—  
Sir,—I have received the following telegram from my Government:—"Request made through British Consul at Chemulpho for placing 84 of the wounded Russians under the care of some charitable Japanese was willingly acceded to. They will be placed in Japanese Nurses Hospital at Chemulpho, and treated by Japanese doctors."

S. HAYASHI, Consul for Japan.

## THE RUSSIAN MENACE.

The belief that Great Britain will eventually be drawn into the struggle between Japan and Russia, has been steadily gaining ground on the Continent, and the statement emanating from St. Petersburg that General Ivanoff, the Governor of Turkistan, has been instructed to prepare for possible military action in the direction of India, will not, perhaps, cause as much surprise there as it may do in India. It is notorious that the British mission to Tibet and the Viceroy's recent visit to the Persian Gulf have caused much irritation in the Russian capital. Russia is now fighting for her very existence in the Far East, and it is not so certain that she will avert annihilation. To do so will require her mightiest effort, sustained through a long period of harassing war. All her resources in Asia must be directed towards that vital end. For years to come she must perforce abandon every hope of dominance in Persia or suzerainty in Tibet. Nothing would, perhaps, please General Ivanoff better than to send an army of occupation to Herat. The statement from St. Petersburg was probably due to the popular belief that England allowed Japan to use Wei-hai-wei as a base in the recent naval operations in which Russia was so badly worsted. Japan has now carried the war into the enemy's country, and Admiral Alexeiev has been forced to fall back on his second line of defence. He cannot count on the aid of France, for it is stated that the treaty between the two countries does not provide for the one assisting the other in any war outside of Europe. France is genuinely anxious to preserve the *entente* which has recently been formed with Great Britain, and it will require more than a mere sentimental regard for her Slavonic friend to lead her into a course of action which would not only jeopardise her colonies, but endanger her whole commerce. Thus isolated Russia, cannot afford to offend England overtly, and the talk about military action in the direction of India is probably the idle ravings of a chauvinistic journalist in St. Petersburg.—"I. D. News."

## THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Now that Japan and Russia have officially broken off negotiations and war has been practically declared, says the "Sind Gazette" the merits and demerits of the Siberian Railway will be put to a very practical test. In this connection we have been permitted to see an interesting letter received by Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari from Mr. Ettinger, who was the Chief Engineer of the St. Petersburg-Viatka-Perm Railway which connects at Perm with the Siberian Railway. He seems to think that the unpreparedness of Russia for war has been greatly exaggerated, and he mentions that the Viatka-Perm Railway was originally laid out and estimated for four passenger and four goods trains per day with a maximum gradient of 1 per cent. Orders, however, were received from the Minister of War to provide additional accommodation for the passing of nineteen troop trains each way, i.e. for thirty-eight additional trains a day, and to reduce the gradient to 1 per cent. The cost of provision and equipment of the additional sidings, etc., to be chargeable to the War department under a separate estimate. The present Siberian Railway from Port Arthur passes from Perm to Moscow, and thence on to the Baltic port of Riga. But the Viatka-Perm Railway gives the direct Siberian main line the port of St. Petersburg as principal western terminus, so that as far back as 1898 the importance of providing ample facilities for the transport of large bodies of troops had been foreseen and provided for. Mr. Ettinger thinks that the real danger to Russia is not her unpreparedness for war, but the general widespread discontent and unrest of the nation at large, more especially of the lower classes. It is more than possible, moreover, that the Poles and Finns may now see their opportunity of throwing off the Russian yoke.

## RUSSIAN DAMAGED WARSHIPS.

It is interesting to note, says the "Sind Gazette," that three of the Russian warships which have been severely damaged by the Japanese have visited Karachi harbour, and were visited by a great many persons both European and Indian. The Varyag and Askold, both of which visited Karachi in 1902, are the same class of vessel. They each have a displacement of 3500 tons and are armed with twelve 6-inch quick firing guns, twelve 3-inch and six smaller. The Varyag, which also visited Karachi in 1902 is a sister to the Novik, and these are the two most remarkable vessels in the Russian fleet. They are 3,000 tons destroyers with a speed of 25 knots. They carry six 4.7 inch guns and are rated as cruisers, but are often spoken of as "destroyers of destroyers." The Poltava carries its 12-inch guns in turrets and twelve 6-inch quickfiring, eight of which are carried in pairs in turrets on the upper deck. Her displacement is 10,960 tons. The Retvisan does not differ much from the British Majestic. It may be noted that the Varyag was built at Philadelphia.

## PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, writing recently from Port Arthur, gives it as his opinion that the town is over fortified, and the approaches from the land are very favourable to an attack. Its bastions and works are on scattered and low lying hills that can be dominated by greater heights if the latter were held by an enemy. The Government were feverishly busy laying mines, building further fortifications and enlarging the harbour and docks. There were 14 warships in all in the harbour, not counting torpedo boats or destroyers, and of these 7 were battleships. The Russians had kept their fleet sailing armoured cruisers at Vladivostok and concentrated their battleships at Port Arthur. It was believed at the time that the intention was to harry Hakodate and the Northern Japanese ports from Vladivostok while the Port Arthur squadron bore the brunt of the Japanese attack. Disaster has overtaken both squadrons and the two wings of the Russian fleet are in a badly shaken condition. Mr. Burleigh did not gain a good impression of the Russian sailors. He found them very slack in their duties and very fond of spending their time ashore attending a circus and a theatre that were established at Port Arthur. It will be remembered that Reuter mentions that during the Japanese attack many of the Russians were away at a circus. From a frequent inspection of the fleet's target practice, he was of opinion that its shooting was of very indifferent quality, though the artillerymen in the ports had an excellent reputation for marksmanship. It has been a much debated question as to the actual available force. Russia has in Manchuria. Mr. Burleigh thinks, from personal observation, that there are not more than 80,000 troops south of Mukden. Harbin north of Mukden, and at the junction of the Manchurian Railway and the branch line to Vladivostok is a great centre of military activity. There are barracks and housing provided there for about 200,000 troops and there are reported to be nearly 100,000 troops in and round the town.

## BLACK SEA FLEET.

We have heard a good deal lately as to the Russian Black Sea fleet not being permitted to pass the Dardanelles. A treaty concluded between the five great Powers and Turkey in 1841 arranged that no ship of war belonging to any nation, save Turkey, should pass the Dardanelles without the express consent of Turkey. These provisions were confirmed at London in 1871 and at Berlin in 1878. Apart from the trouble with the Powers Russia would be landed in by breaking her treaty obligations, it is very doubtful if the Black Sea fleet could force the Dardanelles, which are very strongly fortified. But apparently, with Turkey's consent, Russian war vessels might pass the Dardanelles and as it is in the power of Russia to allow a substantial "quid pro quo" for the obligation, it is not impossible for her to come to some arrangement with Turkey.

## FRENCH VIEWS ON THE JAP.

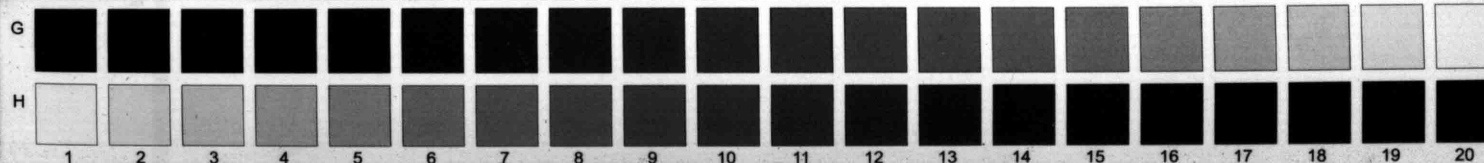
The French military organ "Armée et Marine" thus describes the Japanese soldier:—in general a good shot, the Japanese is a first-rate marcher. Those who draw the kurumayas as often manage to go 80 kilometres a day and get up next morning quite ready for more work. There is the stuff in them to make good soldiers, for, as Napoleon said, it is with good feet that battles are won. As to their shoes, "à la guerre comme à la guerre." During the first campaign in China the Japanese soldiers did not hesitate to put on their ordinary foot gear when their military shoes were worn out or hurt their feet. They could get a handful of straw anywhere, and with a turn of the hand it is transformed into a pair of sandals. From their childhood the peasants are initiated into this kind of work. These shoes are light, they cost nothing, and last for days in dry weather. The Japanese, whose enthusiasm is easily excited, is capable at any moment of an astonishing amount of energy. Stimulated by an ardent patriotism, a fanatical pride, he is capable of a prolonged effort without getting discouraged. If his profound contempt for death, prompted by Oriental fatalism, be taken into consideration, the power of an army of such men will be understood.

## THE TEZPUR SESSIONS.

Charges Against Planters.

Tezpur, Feb. 17.  
The Government pleader addressed the jury this morning and contended that Mr. Reid should be found guilty under section 323 I.P.O. for simple hurt. Mr. Keays then addressed the jury, but when about to examine and criticise the evidence in extenso the Judge said he did not consider it necessary. The Judge then summed up very strongly in favour of Mr. Reid. He said he considered the evidence quite unreliable and the evidence of men who wished to exculpate themselves. The case in his opinion should never have been committed to the Sessions and should have dealt with by the committing Magistrate. He then shortly commented on the evidence, explained the law and left it to the jury to say whether the case fell under section 323 I.P.O. or section 352 namely merely simple assault. The jury retired and after a few minutes recorded the following verdict:—"We consider that the accused is not guilty of the offence alleged under section 323 but on his own admission of the lesser offence under section 352 I.P.O. This verdict is unanimous. The jury desire to record that on the evidence before them they regret that the committing Magistrate after throwing out the more serious charges and framing a charge for which he had full powers to deal did not on the completion of that proceed to pass judgment in accordance with the powers vested in him, rather than leave the responsibility to a jury to perform; a proceeding which tends to weaken the confidence of the public in these judicial officers." The Judge accepted the verdict and imposed a fine of twenty-five rupees.

The appeal of Mr. E. R. Hodges, European engine driver, Burma Railway, against the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the District Magistrate of Rangoon on a charge of being in an intoxicated condition while in charge of a passenger train has been dismissed by the Chief Court.





THE  
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20, 1904.

## HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

WHEN Atlantis was the leading continent in the world, the mightiest Empire in that continent was ruled by an Emperor, who was irresistibly powerful and infallibly wise. His big Empire was ruled by Viceroy, and the biggest Province in the Empire was governed by the mightiest of Viceroy's, the world has ever seen. In this part of the Empire, in this mighty Province, the people were very gentle, a little sheepish and apathetic. They lived to till land and marry wives. The officials of this Province were left unmolested to rule in the way they liked best.

The officials were paid handsomely, and a State appointment was therefore very much coveted. So in time this Province got almost as many officials as there were men. When one official got a place he brought in his trail as many as he was permitted to do. The officials were beside, very energetic and active, and being well-fed, wanted more work than the country could afford, and so they suffered from that dreadful ailment, called ennui. To make life pleasant they had, therefore, to create work for themselves. They issued ukases after ukases. That gave them some occupation. The enforcement of these innumerable decrees also gave them some occupation. This being the case, the official, who could invent a project, obtained rapid promotion.

One of these officials, a very learned man, proposed a scheme which created a sensation. He said that an order should be promulgated enjoining that every male member of the Province should shave the right half of his moustache.

When the terms of this project were read to the members of the governing body the author received immense applause. One of them however proposed an amendment. He said the scheme was incomplete and defective; it is one which only meddles with the male members of the population leaving the female members alone. For the sake of harmony, he said, something should also be done to include the females under the terms of the project.

One member thereupon hastily proposed—namely because he apprehended being forestalled—that to remove this defect in this all-important measure, let also the females be directed to shave the left half of their moustaches. A loud laughter followed this proposal, for the females had in those days no moustaches at all, as they have not at the present time.

The proposer indignantly declared that he was not such a fool as not to have thought of that. Nature is not always right, for it has given moustaches to the males and none to the females, and every one knows, want of harmony is the bane of progress. Since Nature has forgotten to give the females moustaches, a mighty Government like ours, said he, should correct that defect of Nature. Let the females, since they cannot grow natural moustaches, prepare artificial ones, but only for one side—the right side!

The member continued: Let the males shave off the right side of their moustaches and let the females wear false ones on the same side. This proposal was carried with acclamation.

A learned member was asked to prepare a minute and promulgate the decree; and in a very able paper he discussed the whole question. He said, the proposal was so very excellent, that he had not the least doubt that it would be enthusiastically accepted both by the males and females of the country. But one advantage they would derive by carrying out the idea, which was so very apparent, that he had only to mention it to be realized. If males shaved off the right half of their moustaches, and if females wore a moustache on the same side, it would be the easiest thing for every man, however stupid, to distinguish a male from a female. Needless to say this brilliant explanation of the advantages of this new reform created immense sensation all over Atlantis.

The decree was promulgated with confidence, but the rulers were surprised to find the people opposed to it. The males said that they would never shave the right side of their moustaches, and the females said that they would never wear a moustache nor even half a moustache if they could help it. In the beginning, the rulers disregarded the clamour but it gradually assumed gigantic proportions; the people though generally sheepish showed some spirit in this matter.

The rulers again sat to confer. One member declared that this agitation was all spurious. Thereupon all clapped their hands and agreed in that view. But the members felt that they must do something to meet this clamour, real or spurious. Another member proposed that they should ask the people to explain why they objected to the measure. And this was done.

The people in reply said that as it was the Government that had made the proposal, it was they who were to explain why they made it at all. "The people," said they, "choose to remain as they are, that is, what Nature has made them; and if the males have been able to manage so long with a pair of moustaches and the females without any, they do not see why they should commit this outrage upon themselves."

Here the mighty Viceroy enhanced the difficulties of the situation by declaring that, he had no desire to earn the ill-will of the people. His desire, on the other hand, was to secure their blessings. So he would wash his hands off the matter, if the people were to continue to clamour in this manner in one voice.

Thereupon the officials began to tempt the people in various ways. One agreed on the part of the Government, to offer them all the razors necessary for carrying out the operation. Another offered soap, another lather. Yet another came forward to supply false moustaches for the females.

But a mighty official out-did them all in generosity. He offered to shave himself all the male members of the Province, about two hundred and fifty per day. But the people continued refractory.

The members of the service then took the protection of the Viceroy. They said that he

was strong; he was mighty; he was "ma bap,"—he must save them from the labyrinth of difficulties in which they found themselves.

The heart of the generous Viceroy was touched; he agreed to save them. "But," suggested he, "I must have some sort of support from the people." "I must have at least some sort of support," said he "by which I can deceive myself into the belief that opinion in this matter is not unanimous against it." This the officials agreed to secure, if the Viceroy would be so good as to help them.

In what way? asked the Viceroy. Members—Go in their midst, and persuade them by all the advantages, which Nature, art and accident have given you.

The generous Viceroy, the protector of his subordinates, agreed to this, and he went out to meet the people.

But how to secure some sort of support from the people? The Viceroy insisted that he must have it, he would never play the role of an absolute tyrant. The members sounded this leading man, that premier zemindar, but they all refused,—they dared not go against the country. The officials promised them "cups." This is in fact dunces' caps which the Government offered to the greatest dunces of the country, yet there were many among the people who liked to decorate themselves with them. But on the present occasion they refused. The cap was agreeable but the risk was great;—they dare not offend their own people. At last the officials made another very catching proposal.

They said, "if you cannot support the Government proposal, oppose it indirectly, but submit an alternative proposal." The members of the Government explained that what was wanted was for them to accept the "principle," that is to say, the shaving, and that would strengthen the hands of the Government. So ninety five men agreed to submit an alternative proposal. They said, in a memorial that they were unable to accept the Government proposal, but if the Government must have the people shave the right side of the moustache, the authorities should also make them shave the right side of their beards; and if the females must put on half of a false moustache, they must also put on half of a false beard also.

We postpone further discussion of the matter for want of space.

## A CASE OF MAGISTERIAL VAGARY.

BENGAL was practically without a responsible head for two years, before Sir Andrew Fraser became Lieutenant-Governor. Such changes are only possible in India. For about a year Sir John Woodburn was so ill that he could not attend to any serious business. As an officiating ruler, Sir J. Bourdillon had no interest to govern the Province in the way he should have done if his position were pécuniar. The result was that the subordinates had everything in their own way. The Secretaries did everything in the name of the ruler, while the District Officers, generally speaking, trampled law and procedure under foot.

And thus we had to see the spectacle of Mr. Roe, the then Magistrate of Rajshay, humiliating Mr. Lee, the then Judge of the same district, and the Lieutenant-Governor, or rather his Secretaries, not only supporting the former but seeking the help of the High Court to degrade the latter, for upholding law and justice; of Mr. Garrett, then of Puri, now of Rajshay, heaping insults upon the Rajah of Puri and committing illegalities at every step; of Mr. Heycock, the Magistrate of Durbhanga and his subordinate, creating a huge scandal in connection with the case of Babu Chandi Pershad, a local Zemindar; of Mr. Magistrate Lee of Purnea, placing a British subject at the tender mercy of some Nepal officials; of Mr. Magistrate Carey of Murshidabad fighting pitched battles with the Khas Mehal ryots; and several others distinguishing themselves in a similar way.

Even many Deputy Magistrates, though only "natives" lost their heads, and abused their authority in a most reckless manner. The first and perhaps the most difficult task of the new Lieutenant-Governor is to make the District Officers more law-abiding and less high-handed than they are now.

Here is a case to which we beg to draw the special attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, for it will show how it is getting dangerous for the Zemindars to live in the interior. To our shame, we must confess, the Deputy Magistrate, who is the subject of our criticism, is a Bengalee, who was educated for some time in England, and in most respects a worthy man. We are sorry, however, we cannot spare him, because he is a Bengalee. We have besides to show that it is the system that prevails which is more at fault than individuals.

The victim in the case under notice is Babu Kali Prosonno Ghose, an enlightened Zemindar of Calcutta, belonging to one of the highest families in the city, and who has extensive Zemindaries in various other parts of Bengal, besides Manbhum. Now it goes without saying that a Zemindar like him could exercise only general supervision over the management of his vast estates, his servants looking into the details.

In consequence of the bad state of his health Babu Kali Prosonno used to stay at Purnia. It was his intention to make a permanent abode there, and personally supervise at least a portion of his Zemindaries in that quarter. But the incident we are going to relate has naturally led him to give up for ever the intention of residing in any Mufussil town.

Here is Babu Kali Prosonno's story as told by him in a petition to the High Court. He had got a rent decree for Rs. 44 against a Manbhum tenant of his, named Bana Mali. His newly-appointed general attorney received a list of more than one hundred decrees from the office at Purnia, including the decree against Bana Mali, for the purposes of execution, and instituted proceedings for the execution of these decrees. He further prayed for the issue of a notice to the said tenant Bana Mali, in the Court of a Deputy Magistrate, Mr. A. K. Roy, to show cause why the decree against him should not be executed. Accordingly a notice was issued to Bana Mali to show cause, and he stated that he had already paid the amount and showed a receipt signed by the former general attorney of Babu Kali Prosonno acknowledging the payment of the amount.

Now this fact was not known either to Babu Kali Prosonno or his newly-appointed attorney, in consequence of the former general attorney of Babu Kali Prosonno, who had left

the service, not having rendered his account in due time. As soon as the newly-appointed Am-Mukhtier, however, came to know that the decretal amount had been paid to his predecessor, he brought the fact to the notice of the Court, and prayed that the proceedings against the debtor might be dropped.

The Deputy Magistrate, however, instead of listening to this reasonable prayer, called not only upon the newly-appointed general attorney but also upon Babu Kali Prosonno Ghose to show cause why they should not be tried under section 210 I. P. C. There was absolutely no material before the Deputy Magistrate to connect Babu Kali Prosonno with the affair. Babu Kali Prosonno was also very well-known to the Deputy Magistrate; and it never occurred to the latter that, in the absence of any direct evidence, he was not justified in hauling up a man in the position of Babu Kali Prosonno on a charge of defrauding a petty ryot of a small sum like Rs. 44. Both Babu Kali Prosonno and his general attorney showed cause. They said that they had no knowledge that the decretal amount had been paid by the ryot to the former Am-Mukhtier who had delayed in rendering account, and that it was a pure blunder which was unavoidable under the circumstances.

The Deputy Magistrate was, however, not satisfied with the explanation, and he directed the trial of Babu Kali Prosonno and his servant under section 210 I. P. C. read with section 511 I. P. C. Thereupon the High Court was moved and a rule was issued upon the Magistrate to show cause why his proceedings should not be quashed. Babu A. K. Roy gave a long explanation. What it contains we cannot say positively, for the document is not before us. But, we are informed, that he actually accused Babu Kali Prosonno of having been aware of the fact that the decree had been satisfied when his general attorney filed his application for its execution. That is to say, he deliberately committed this criminal offence. How far this is correct His Honour may ascertain by sending for the whole record of the case. It is however quite clear that the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, when they heard the rule, did not attach any importance whatsoever to the explanation of the Deputy Magistrate, and made it absolute. Here is the judgment of their Lordships:—

"Judgments:—No. 937.—No body appears to show cause against the rule; but we have considered the explanation submitted by the Magistrate and we are satisfied that there are no just grounds for any proceedings being taken against either Babu Kali Prosonno Ghose or the second petitioner Umesh Chander Daw, the Am-Mukhtier. The decrees referred to were obtained at the time of or by the former Am-Mukhtier Ganendra Nath Roy and that the said decrees were satisfied and the amount covered thereby were entered into the account books of the said Ganendra Nath Roy. There is nothing to show that at the time of the presentation of the petition for execution of the said decrees, either the present Am-Mukhtier Umesh Chander Daw or his master Babu Kali Prosonno Ghose was aware of the amounts having been actually realised. So far as the Zemindar Babu Kali Prosonno Ghose is concerned, we think that the Magistrate has proceeded rather upon bare suspicion than anything tangible against him. In this state of things, we are of opinion that there is no just reason to start a prosecution against either of these two individuals under section 210 I. P. C. The rule is accordingly made absolute.

No. 938.—The judgment that we have just delivered in rule No. 937 equally applies to this case, "mutatis mutanda."

January 20, 1904.

The case was so rotten that no one on behalf of the Government cared to appear to show cause against the Rule. All the same, the officer who started it suffers nothing by his blunder, which meant a very serious thing to the Zemindar. Fancy the state of the latter's mind, specially as he has been seriously ailing, when these criminal proceedings were instituted against him. That he has been made to suffer heavy pecuniary loss to defend himself goes without saying. But that is nothing compared with the humiliation he has been subjected to before the public for having been dragged before a Criminal Court on a charge of cheating. Surely his tenants will no longer respect him in the way they did before. Then, as we said before, how is it possible for the Zemindars to remain in the Mufussil if, on mere suspicion, they are made to answer criminal charges? The people need urgent protection from the Magisterial vagaries at the hands of the ruler of the Province.

One word to our Deputy Magistrates. When trying an accused they should never forget that beautiful Sanskrit sloka which says that, "one can easily bear the rays of the sun but not the heat heated by these rays." They should always remember that they are not like the sun which is self-illuminated, but like the moon which shines with borrowed light. Let the suns display fierce light if they choose, but the moons should always emit a mild effulgence.

## KOREA, THIBET AND AFGHANISTAN.

WHAT Afghanistan is to the Indian Government, rather England, so is Korea to Japan. Russia is a source of trouble to both these buffer countries. It is the misfortune of Afghanistan that it is situated between the Asiatic dominions of the two mightiest Empires in the world. It is the misfortune of Korea to lie between a Muscovite Manchuria and the rising Empire of Japan. Korea is, however, in one respect, more unfortunate than Afghanistan. The latter can help itself; but the former cannot. Afghanistan is the land of warriors, but Korea is the land of Pandits. In this respect the latter country resembles Thibet in every way. Situated as Korea is, far away lying aground in the back-washes of the world, the people have yet a civilization of their own.

In Korea, as in Naddia in days gone by, learning was valued over every other consideration. It is learning which gives rank to the men in Korea. Civilized and converted by the disciples of Sakhyamuni of the Ganges Valley, the Koreans have, like the people of Thibet, a civilization of their own. This civilization is the object of the greatest contempt of the Westerner, for it does not include fighting. The fact is, the Pandits of Korea, like the Pandits of Nadia, never cared to learn the art of fighting as they considered it beneath human beings who have souls. It is this mistake which brought trouble in India, and it is this which has brought trouble in Korea.

Korea, it is needless to say, resembles Thibet much more than Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a country of warriors, but Thibet and Korea are the countries of monks. Though the creed of Confucius has very much supplanted that of Budha in Korea, yet the people are in instinctive Buddhists. Confucian philosophy, however, never entered Thibet. Be that as it may, if Thibet is the country of the monks, so is Korea. Korea is the Hermit Kingdom and Thibet is the land of the Dalai Lama. Both are non-fighters, and both have hitherto saved themselves from foreign aggression, because they were out of the way. Russia had, however, got hold of one, and England is going to possess another. Korea is rich in mineral resources. The celebrated Bengali mining Engineer, Mr. Rudra, was recently under the employ of the Korean Government for developing them.

It is believed that Thibet is also rich in mineral resources. At least it was said so at the public meeting held in London the other day, to protest against the English expedition to Thibet. There it was further insinuated that it was this ill-luck of Thibet, namely, that it contained gold, that led the Government to organize an expedition to Thibet. If Thibet had gold mines, it would have never been the poorest country in the world. Probably Thibet is invaded, because, it is between the Asiatic Empire of Russia and that of England. At least that is the plea which will be brought forward when the authorities will have to explain the object of the Thibet expedition.

Western civilization requires that, you must first of all learn to fight. For, if you do not the followers of Western civilization will fight and enslave you. What both Korea and Thibet want is to be left alone. They never meant wrong to any body, and do not expect the animosity of fellow-beings. But Western civilization is a blind force; it has no pity. If a nation cannot fight, it has no need to exist except as slaves,—that is the view of Western civilization. If Japan had mastered all the peaceful arts and sciences of the West, and neglected the art of modern warfare, it would have yet been considered a barbarous country by the Western people. Japan is now considered a civilized country because it has learnt, though Buddhists, to taste blood and mow down human beings by quick-firing guns.

Both Korea and Thibet have some sort of civilization according to Western ideas, but that civilization does not lead to progress. Says Mr. Stead's "Daily Paper" of these two countries:—

"Left to themselves among their hills, the two countries have followed similar lines of stagnation. The religion of Buddhism has been captivated by the monastic ideal—the hope of raising oneself above the sins of the world by eschewing everything that might conceivably lead to sin. In the districts round Lhasa it has been estimated that a third of the population have taken monastic vows. This may be an exaggeration. But in any case the great old monasteries take a ruinous toll of the people, and the remainder are allowed to degenerate into the crudest superstition. The race is not by any means uncivilized. It is certainly not blood-thirsty nor uncontrollable. But the disproportion of the Buddhist priesthood to the rest of the population is harmful, both directly and indirectly. It consumes the best energy of the people in empty formalism and over-elaborated rites."

Yes they have a civilization, but it is "stagnant," because it does not lead to progress. That is all true. But does the civilization of the West lead to progress,—progress that is solid and real? Let us take the case of the most powerful, the most civilized, the most moral nation in the world, the English. They are just now discussing an important question among themselves. They admit that they are deteriorating, they now want to know, why.

Of course we have no opinion to offer as to the real condition of the English people. It is they themselves who are now discussing the question of "the root causes of the national degeneration." Yet an outsider has evidence enough before him to justify him to doubt the merit claimed for Western civilization, namely, it is leading the West to real progress. In England, the number to Church-going people are getting less and less. This shows spiritual decay. Neither is there proof that England is improving intellectually. For how is it that of the winners of the Nobel Prize, none is an Englishman? Then, England is one of the few countries where drinking among men and women is very prevalent.

The reason why Japan is fighting with Russia is simple. Japan must learn to fight to exist. The Russians are strengthening their position near her frontiers. If Japan remains a passive spectator of these Russian arrangements, in time the latter will not only be too strong for dislodgment, but may usurp the latter country itself. China neglected its fighting capacities, and suffered immensely. Japan is not willing to commit the same mistake. Japan was prepared. Russia was not. So the Japanese took the initiative and are trying to dislodge Russia from its position, which is already very strong, for their very existence.

The reason why the Viceroy went to East Bengal is not made clear by the two speeches delivered by him at Chittagong and Dacca, respectively. Of course the public were led to believe that His Excellency had kept his mind open and that the object of his tour was to ascertain the views of the leading men of the locality on the partition question. It seems, however, the Viceroy did not know his own mind when he declared that he had kept it open. For, when delivering his speeches, he gave ample evidence of the fact that he had already made up his mind to partition Bengal; the only question he had not yet decided was how many limbs of the province would be chopped off and in what way. That being the case, His Excellency might have very well avoided the tour and thereby saved a good deal of trouble and dissipation of energy, as well as the expenditure of a large amount of public and private monies. Besides, the people might have been spared the unkind remarks with which their honest efforts to convince him, that they were really under great distress, were sought to be belittled.

It was not at all necessary for the Viceroy to travel hundreds of miles from the capital in order to declare that he did not attach any

importance to the popular agitation; that it was fictitious; that the "little of demonstration" he had seen in the way was organised by school boys; that the people, in his opinion were mere children, and that he knows better what would benefit them most than they themselves do. He might have spared all these, and yet carried his idea quietly. His Excellency is shrewd and has found out that the people of this country deserve nothing but contempt. So why should his Lordship let slip this opportunity of shewing it? As regards the cost, fancy that the Bhawal estate, which has yet a large amount of debt to clear, is, according to our special correspondent, going to place Rs. 1,25,000 in the hands of the Commissioner for the creation of a Curzon Hall, and the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca has to spend something like two lakhs of rupees for the entertainment of the Viceroy; Maharajah Soorja Kanta, the Bhawal Kumars and other Zemindars will also be subjected to considerable expense in giving a fitting reception to His Excellency.

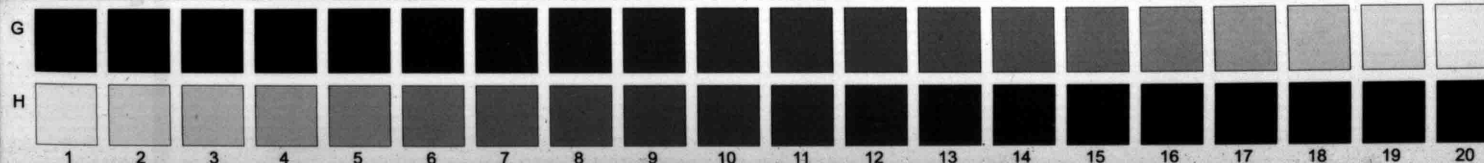
Lord Curzon sought to prove the fictitious character of the agitation by producing a circular of the Nymensingh People's Association in which instructions were given to the inhabitants of the district to hold protest meetings and wire the proceedings to the press. How His Excellency came into the possession of the document we know not; for, as far as we remember, it was not published in any newspaper. Certainly the measure protecting secret documents leaves the rulers themselves beyond its scope. But, admitting that such a circular was really issued, we do not see how it helps the Viceroy to establish the spuriousness of the meetings. Are not meetings held all over the world by means of such circulars? Do not the Liberals and Conservatives in England issue leaflets when they have to secure a gathering to support their respective views? No agitation of a widespread character is possible in any country, specially in India, without a central organization. What usually happens is this: When an important measure is introduced, it is in the beginning studied by only a few persons who are in a position to understand it. They mull over their ideas through newspapers or other means, and try to bring others to their own views. If their views are correct the general view of the people accept them, and they gradually filter down to the masses. That is the way in which political agitation is carried on everywhere.

So the agitation, in the opinion of His Excellency, was due to the circular of the People's Association! But, would the people have cared to listen to its instructions if they were repugnant to their own feelings? Here we shall offer a humble suggestion to the Viceroy. Will His Excellency be pleased to issue a circular in his august name directing the people to hold public meetings in support of the Government scheme? Let him try the experiment; and he will see that not one man will stir to carry his mandate! In proof of what we say, we have only to point out that, in spite of the active efforts of the local authorities as well as of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, they could gather only 95 Mussalmans to propose an alternative scheme.

We shall take up the subject more fully when the Viceroy returns to the city. In the meantime, we have to put a question to those who are for a new Province: They pray for a Lieutenant-Governor and an efficient administration like the one that prevails in Bengal. Suppose the Government accepts it! Do they realize what this means? The new Province, according to their estimate, would contain 20 millions. So it comes to this: Now about 80 millions of people pay for the cost of one Lieutenant-Governorship. But if their scheme is accepted, only 27 millions of the new Province will have to bear the same cost, and men of the Nawab's position will have to pay the most. For, the Government, in order to meet the cost, will have to tax the Zemindars as it has no other source of revenue before it except land.

Let Western Bengal also take note. If Bengal is divided and put under two Lieutenant-Governors, it will mean that the people of the entire Province, who have now to maintain one Lieutenant-Governor, will have to support two, and a double set of institutions like the High Court, the Board of Revenue &c. In other words, the cost of administration will be nearly doubled; and Western Bengal alone will have to find money for the administration which the entire Province does now. It goes without saying that the major portion of the cost will fall upon the Zemindars. So it is time for Western Bengal to move. The partition scheme has thus a deep meaning. It means the creation of a large number of additional fat berths for the members of the civil service.

At the last meeting of the Corporation, the fight was over the question as to who should be the controller of the accounts of the Corporation—the Vice-Chairman or a newly-appointed man with a salary of Rs. 1,250 per month. Mr. Apcar was for the first, and Mr. Tremearne for the second. The discussion was a lively one, and, at one time, the Chairman had to intervene and take exception to some unparliamentary expressions on the part of Mr. Tremearne who was led to say that, "there was no honest attempt on the part of the loud speakers to put the right man in the right place." Order was, however, restored when Mr. Tremearne withdrew the objectionable word, and substituted "bona fide" for "honest." The most striking feature of the proceeding was that the Chairman and Mr. Tremearne, who rarely agree in any matter, were, on the present occasion, on one side, and Mr. Apcar and others on the other. The result proved that, Mr. Tremearne was wholly in the wrong, and it is a wonder how he could see his way to oppose the motion of Mr. Apcar. The letter of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, the auditors of the Corporation, showed the real meaning of Mr. Tremearne's amendment. If it were accepted, then an accountant would have been brought from England on a handsome pay, and fastened permanently upon the Corporation. In this way not only would the rate-payers of Calcutta have to maintain an additional Englishman, although quite competent accountants are available in this country, but the Vice-Chairman, who is a tried man and in whose capacity, as a controller of account, the public have every reliance would have been reduced to a cypher





and the executive authorities would have been free to spend money even more recklessly than they do now.

The idea of importing an accountant from England, on Rs. 1,500 per month, to exercise control over Calcutta Municipal accounts, was a clever one. One of the most disagreeable things in the world is the rendering of accounts. The complaint of the fodder supplier to the Municipality explains the situation completely. In his opinion, what the Municipality had to do was to see whether the Municipal cattle were enjoying health or not. What had they to do with the quality or quantity of the fodder they ate and its cost? So what the rate-payers have to do is to see that the roads are kept clean and the citizens supplied with light and water. What have they to do with accounts? If the idea of importing an accountant was carried out, the Municipality would have for ever saved itself from the infinite trouble of rendering accounts. But the real plague-spot is the native Vice-Chairman. The Municipality has got rid of the representative Commissioners, but the Vice-Chairman, the native Vice-Chairman—yet remains. He cannot be removed; he sits firm in his place as a rock. He is honest, and, therefore, his position is impregnable. He enjoys the confidence of most of the Commissioners, and, therefore, is down by age, and may yet live for years. He is not to be got rid of by a vote. He is not stricken by the falling ill and taking two years' furlough. Even if he is temporarily removed by disease, he may come back with renovated health and sit to examine past accounts. He can be removed by prussic acid, but the law is against it. So the only course left open was to keep him as a white elephant, and make others, more agreeable,—importations from England quite ignorant of Indian affairs,—do his work of controlling accounts. It is only a wonder how could Mr. Trevelyan be made to approve of such an arrangement. He has unfortunately the misfortune of being a very simple man; and that perhaps accounts for his attitude.

The "Midland Herald" of January 23 to hand by the last mail, has the following on the dismemberment of Bengal:—  
"The Partition of Bengal.—What is this we hear of the proposed partition of Bengal, and joining of its Eastern portion with Assam, from the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika'? Naturally the Bengalees don't like it. And what is the reason of it? I may be quite wrong, but I fear the Assam planters have something to do with it. If so, it is, I am afraid, of sinister omen."

Our shrewd contemporary is not quite wrong. One of the reasons for the partition is to help the tea planters by securing for their trade an outlet through the port of Chittagong. The port is languishing, because, it is said, the Government of Bengal cannot look after the prosperity of both that and the Calcutta ports. Hence, in the opinion of the Supreme Government, Chittagong should be transferred to Assam so that the Assam Government might take charge of the port and improve it. Thus, the interests of the people of Bengal should be sacrificed for the tea planters. The surplus revenue of the Chittagong Division which is enjoyed by the Bengalee-speaking people will, if the transfer is effected, go into the pockets of the Assam Administration, for the benefit of the European tea planters and other communities. Referring to the same question, the "Manchester Guardian" remarks:—

"One can imagine the zest with which Lord Curzon sat down to deal with the thousands of square miles of territory, millions of population, and millions of revenue, and shift them about to this administration or to that like pieces on a chessboard. The Congress of Vienna, which transferred all sorts of peoples to all sorts of improper rulers, regardless of their nationalities or wishes, and tried to readjust the map of Europe after the confusion of the Napoleonic conquests, did not deal with so many people as Lord Curzon is dealing with now, or even with such areas of territory."

In the above, the "Manchester Guardian" beautifully compares the doings of our Government with those of the Congress of Vienna; but, the "Indian Daily News" anticipated the "Guardian" and said the same thing, though in a slightly modified form, as the following sentence from its article, headed, "Machiavelli in Partibus" will show: "The province-builder of to-day takes as little heed of such trifles as Napoleon, when he altered the map of Europe to provide thrones and principalities for his brothers and Marshals." In our case, a new province is in course of formation for providing big appointments for the members of the Civil Service. The wonder is, no one yet knows clearly what has led the Government to introduce this revolutionary measure and create unrest in the country. It is said Bengal has grown too large for one Lieutenant Governor, but so has the whole of India grown too large for one Governor-General. No body thinks of dividing India and placing it under two Governors-General; why should then, Bengal be dismembered and put under two separate Governments? And then why is not a Council given to the Lieutenant-Governor to lighten his work? That will very well serve the purposes of the people and the Government. What is, however, well-reasoned argument to others is only nonsense in the estimation of the authors of the partition scheme; and thus they are having everything in their own way.

An important public meeting, convened jointly by the New Reform Club, the British Committee of the Congress, and the London Indian Society, and presided over by Mr. T. Lough M. P. and attended by a representative audience was held in London to protest against "the armed invasion of Tibet." The following Resolutions were moved and carried unanimously, the only one dissenting being a lady. The Resolutions were:—  
"That this meeting protests against the invasion of Tibet by an armed British force on the ground (1) that the Government has published no information to show that it is other than an unwarranted act of aggression upon a neighbouring State; and (2) that a heavy burden of expenditure is being placed upon the already over-taxed people of India for an enterprise beyond the frontier, dictated not

by the necessities of Indian policy, but by the pursuit of some undisclosed imperial project. And that this meeting further calls upon Parliament to exercise its authority, and to insist that the Government shall either show an adequate cause for this expenditure or withdraw its forces from beyond the frontier without delay."

The speaker of the evening was Sir H. Cotton who gave a short history of the whole thing from the beginning. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee earnestly appealed to the sense of justice of the English people, to save the hungry people of India from the burdens which such wars unnecessarily entail upon them. The President explained that, living under a free constitution, the people of England are practically helpless when the rulers take it upon themselves to carry things with a high hand. "The Act for the Better Government of India" was discussed which provided that

Except for preventing or repelling invasion of her Majesty's Indian possessions, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by her Majesty's forces charged upon such revenues.

How, after such a provision set forth in the clearest language, India is made to pay for the cost of the Tibetan expedition is beyond comprehension. Mr. Rees, who objected to the expression "diabolical" used by one of the speakers, Mr. Hobson, in describing this expedition, also supported the Resolutions.

The next illustrious personage, who obtained the Nobel prize is Dr. Finsen, who is referred to in our note, the other day. He is called the "lupus man," and the nature of his delightfully simple discovery is worth explaining. He started with two simple facts, already discovered by others:—(1) That most diseases are caused by microbes; and (2) That light kills microbes. In a general way, however, light cannot get at the microbes in sufficient force to kill them when they, on their part, are present in sufficient force to set up disease. The problem was, therefore, to concentrate an immense quantity of light on to a very small surface. That that can be done by means of a burning-glass every school-boy knows; but every school-boy also knows that a burning-glass concentrates heat as well as light. The second problem was, then to get the light in sufficient quantities without the heat. Now light is shown, by spectrum analysis, to consist of a number of different rays of different colours, and it is only the red, green, and yellow rays that cause the heat; while the blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays—the "chemical rays," as they are called—are the rays which are fatal to the microbes. Dr. Finsen's great achievement which intercepted the kind of burning-glass which intercepted the heat-giving rays and so did not burn. It is a lens made of plain glass and curved glass, both framed in a brass ring, with a bright blue solution of vitriol between them. This gets rid of most of the heat. The remainder of it is dealt with by means of a lens of quartz which the nurse presses continuously to the patient's skin while the light is concentrated on it. In this way the offensive microbes can be steadily killed off without discomfort to the sufferer, who has only to lie still under treatment for an hour a day. And the treatment has been well tested, and shows marvellous results. No one, therefore, who knows what a hideous and disfiguring malady lupus is will have any other opinion than that Dr. Finsen has thoroughly deserved his prize.

ARRIVING IN BENARES, the saintly lady Mrs. Besant came to see the malicious letters that appeared against the Hindu College in Benares in the "Pioneer". In an able letter addressed to the "Indian Mirror", quoted elsewhere, she has been able to show the malice which underlies the attacks upon her College. When she began work she got scant support from the Hindus—the Pandits especially, but through a foreigner, a stranger and so well begun. Do plished the great work she succeeded? She succeeded you know how she succeeded? She succeeded because God blesses all disinterested work. Her enemies insisted that she was under Hinduism, but the world knows that she renounced Christianity 30 years ago, and adopted Hinduism under the teaching of the illustrious Russian lady Madame Blavatsky. When we see an English lady devoting her life to the cause of Indian progress; when we see a scientist like Richardson agreeing to serve gratis for the benefit of Indian students, we cannot help hoping that India has yet a future before her.

Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao, Second Councilor of Mysore, has been offered, and has accepted the Dewanship or Travancore.

The casualties among the transport animals of the Tibet Mission are being made good, so as to ensure the mobility of the escort.

The Bombay Government are constructing a big Technical School at Wakoli in the Ratnagiri District.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy will go up to Simla on the completion of his Spring tour, and probably there he will hand over charge to Lord Amthill at the end of May.

There is apparently some friction regarding the installation of wireless telegraphy at Saugor Island, and the local Government has put its foot down on the project until the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained.

A fine and flawless blue sapphire has been found in one of the gem pits belonging to Mr. A. F. Molamure, in the Ratnapura district of Ceylon. The stone weighs 153 carats and is considered the largest sapphire ever found in the district. Its colour is also said to be very good.

The Travancore Government have passed an important order, admitting the Elavas and other low castes to all English schools in the State notwithstanding the rigid conservatism and great opposition of the higher classes. His Highness's Government deserve the highest commendation for the progressive step thus taken.

## Calcutta and Moussil.

The Howrah Municipality.—351 births and 480 deaths were recorded in Howrah in the month of January 1904. The birth rate was 267 per 1,000 per annum and the death rate 365. There were 16 deaths from cholera, 6 from small-pox and nil from plague.

Public Works Department.—Mr. J. B. Gordon-Ralph, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Darjeeling Division. Mr. R. C. Edge, Executive Engineer, Upper Rajshahi Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for fifteen months, and Mr. J. B. Gordon-Ralph, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Darjeeling Division, and is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Upper Rajshahi Division, during the absence of Mr. R. C. Edge, on leave, or until further orders.

Plague Mortality.—The statements showing the Plague mortality in India for the week ending 13th February, 1904, records 25,630 deaths against 24,204 of the previous week and 25,852 of the corresponding period of last year. The Punjab records a remarkable increase, the figures rising up to 3,903 from 2,785. The following are the details:—Bombay City, 444; Bombay Presidency, 5,948; Madras Presidency, 949; Calcutta, 45; Bengal, 2,742; United Province, 5,617; Punjab, 3,903; Central Provinces including Berar, 2,120; Hyderabad State, 1,259; Central India, 1,352; and Kashmir, 239.

Special Grant of Research Scholarships.—The following Research Scholars have been re-elected to their scholarships of Rs. 100 a month for the year, with effect from the date on which each:—(1) Babu Lalit Chandra Guha, for researches in Hindu Logic in its relation to Aristotelian and Inductive Logic, from 1st March 1904; (2) Babu Anukul Chandra Bose, M.A., in Study of moisture in the atmosphere and the behaviour of Clarke's cells in India, from 1st March 1904; (3) Babu B. N. Bhushan Dutt, M.A., in Organic Chemistry, with special reference to a fresh Synthesis of Hydrazine, from 1st March 1904; and (4) Babu Surendra Nath Maitra, M.A., in Experimental Physics, with special reference to Magnetic Induction and Diamagnetism, from 1st April 1904 all in the Presidency College Library or Laboratory.

Serious Allegations against the Baranagore Municipality.—On Friday, a petition signed by nearly three hundred respectable residents of Baranagore and its adjacent places was submitted to Mr. Stevenson Moore, the District Magistrate of Alipore, in which serious allegations were made against the Baranagore Municipality. It is stated that the Municipality has of late constructed skimming platforms near the Napara Trenching Ground and leased the same to a local Mahomedan. The petitioners alleged that the operations, carried on there, have been causing great annoyance to the people of the neighbourhood, that their homes have become the perpetual abodes of kites and vultures and that the revolting stench emanating from the platform has become a nuisance, threatening the health of the neighbourhood. The petitioners therefore, pray that the nuisance may be speedily removed to secure the safety of the inhabitants. The Magistrate has reserved his order.

## THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held yesterday at 11 o'clock at the Council Chamber Government House. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I., presided; and there were present: The Hon'ble Sir E. F. Law, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. E. Elles, the Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the Hon'ble Rai Sir Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, His Highness the Raja Bahadur of Sirmur, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, the Hon'ble Nawab Saryid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson, the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler, the Hon'ble Mr. Horison, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Bildebeck, the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton and the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose.

REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMISSION.—The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose asked the following question put by the Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyay, who was absent:—Will the Government be pleased to state why the Report of the Police Commission has not yet been published, whether it is intended to publish it, and if so when.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson replied:—The publication of the Report of the Police Commission is deferred under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, until the consideration of the issues involved is further advanced. The date of publication will depend upon his orders.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS BILL.—The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson moved that the Hon'ble Nawab Saryid Muhammad be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest.

In doing so the Hon'ble member said that His Highness the Agha Khan's service would not be available on account of his ill health and so he moved that the Hon'ble Nawab Saryid Muhammad be added.

The motion was put and agreed to.

BILL REGARDING THE BORROWING POWERS OF CERTAIN LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—The Hon'ble Sir Edward Law moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.—The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India.

He said: "It is desirable to allow time for the expression of public opinion on the Bill as reported. This day four weeks or possibly on a latter date, I propose to move that the Bill be taken up for consideration." The Council then adjourned to the 4th of March.

## TELEGRAMS:

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS:

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Feb. 18.  
The Russian warships "Orel", "Aurora", "Dmitrievskii" and a number of torpedoers have been ordered to remain at Jibuti till further orders.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that a large movement of Japanese troops covered by cruisers is proceeding up the Gulf of Liaotung with the object of cutting off the railway near Port Arthur.

Reuter's correspondent at Tientsin says that the Yuan has informed the European Commandants that the Chinese troops are going to the Kinchau and Kopakzu districts to guard the frontier and not to Shanhaikwan.

The Japanese ships were untouched in the fight at Chemulpo when the "Varing" and "Koreits" were accounted for.

Their gunners, who were overcoats throughout the action, showed the utmost daring and served their guns with great skill and remarkable accuracy of shooting.

The Russian Vladivostok Squadron of five powerful cruisers is still westward of the Tsuru Straits, but since the attack on the Japanese merchantmen on the 11th instant, has been idle. It is unlikely that it will attempt the passage of the Straits owing to the strength of the fortress at Hakodate, whose powerful and long range guns command the narrow shipway.

The Russians declare that the Japanese fleet fired on the German cruiser "Hansa" at Port Arthur, when she was conveying refugees.

The Japanese are preparing to land a large force at Chinwangtao in the Gulf of Liao Tung, their transports having slipped past, while the fleet was engaging the guns of Port Arthur during the end of last week.—"I. D. News."

London, Feb. 17.  
The new Japanese warships "Kasuga" and "Nishin" have arrived at Yokohama.

The Russian Government has issued fifty million roubles worth of credit notes.

It is officially announced that the Japanese attacked Port Arthur on Sunday. It is reported that a guardship was torpedoed. The Japs escaped in a snowstorm.—"Englishman."

Two Japanese destroyers attempted to torpedo the Russian vessels at Port Arthur on 14th instant. A blinding snow storm baffled the operation and they withdrew after discharging torpedoes which are believed to have struck one vessel.

During the Armenian Te Deum at Baku for the success of the Russian arms a bomb was thrown at the officiating clergy. Several persons were wounded, two fatally.

Reuter's correspondent at Tientsin says that the Russian version of the wholesale arrest of Japanese in Manchuria is that they include one hundred spies, sixty of whom belong to the General Staff.

The Japanese Legation is informed that several Japanese vessels were damaged in the attack on the 9th instant on Port Arthur.

A telegram received at St. Petersburg states that the Japanese are bribing the Tunguses to destroy the Manchurian Railway.

Admiral Makaroff has left St. Petersburg amid scenes of enthusiasm. He supercedes Admiral Stark in the command of the fleet at Port Arthur.

Admiral Makaroff is accompanied by a large staff, including engineers and naval architects.

It is reported that over 100,000 Japanese soldiers will embark within the present week from various ports in Japan. Their place of disembarkation is being kept a profound secret.

Heavy fighting between the Russian and Japanese forces is reported to have already taken place on the right bank of the Yalu river, but no details are yet to hand.

Admiral Alexieff has issued a stirring order to the Army and Navy, and exhorts the Russian forces to unite for the coming struggle on which so much depends. He reminds them that the eyes of the Czar and of the whole world are upon them, and that the glory of their country is at stake.

The bitterness in Russia against England is increasing daily, and in spite of the denial of the British Admiral, the Wei-Hai-Wei legend is still universally beloved.

It seems that the Vladivostok Squadron has returned to port.—"I. D. News."

London, Feb. 18.  
The Japanese land movement is beginning.

One hundred thousand troops are landing at Liaotung on Thursday.—"Englishman."

Official news states that the Russians have starved Japanese refugees at Port Arthur. The soldiers are pillaging and there is the utmost disorder.

A battle is imminent at the Yalu.—"Englishman."

It is officially announced that the Japanese destroyer "Asagiri" at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning amid the enemy's heavy fire destroyed a Russian scout at Port Arthur and returned to the fleet safely.

Two hours later the "Hayator" approached the entrance of the port where two Russian warships lay and discharged a torpedo at one of them. Ascertaining that the missile had exploded she withdrew unharmed.

Another account of the same action states that the "Boyarin" was torpedoed.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Tokio states that six Japanese destroyers were engaged at 4 o'clock in the morning, and got away after destroying two Russian battleships.

It is reported that junks picked up the wounded Japanese.

Reports from Nagasaki state that the Japanese cruiser "Takaohi" was sunk at Port Arthur.—"I. D. News."

The Tsar, on reviewing the Siberian Regiment proceeding to the front, made a stirring address to the men, wishing them success and invoking a blessing on the Russian arms. His Majesty concluded by saying "Good-bye my brothers."

London, Feb. 19.  
A despatch received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio, states that no attempt has yet been made by the Japanese to land near Pigeon Bay or in the neighbourhood and hitherto no Japanese vessel has been destroyed. The fighting power of the Japanese fleet is practically unimpaired.

The only reference to the attack on Port Arthur on the 14th published in St. Petersburg

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

burg is a statement that twelve inch shells struck and slightly damaged the volunteer steamer Kazan. The Japanese believe that the warship torpedoed was the cruiser Boyarin.

London, Feb. 19.  
The remarkable wording of the Tsar's manifesto, admitting implicitly the unpreparedness of Russia and foreshadowing a long delay before decisive action, is much commented on. The "Times" considers it the means of a war of exhaustion and another wholesale retreat similar to Moscow, leaving Port Arthur and Vladivostok isolated. It observes that it is a great resolve, but success depends upon the will of the enemy.

London, Feb. 19th.  
The French Newspapers are reiterating the dangers of the Yellow Peril and fear of growing disturbances in China. The feeling on the Continent is very strong and reports emanating from Russian sources speculate respecting the attitude of France and Germany.

It is categorically stated in Paris that the Russian Foreign Minister Count Muraviev, during the Fashoda incident visited the French President Faure and offered Russia's active co-operation if France decided to fight.

Japanese refugees relate startling details of their ill-treatment at Port Arthur. It is reported that there is general disorder there. The Manchurian banditti and Russian soldiers are plundering everywhere.

London, Feb. 18.  
The supplementary Army Estimate for March 1904-05 gives a gross extra expenditure of £6,130,000 including £1,600,000 for Somalia; whereof £3,430,000 has been met by the sale of surplus animals and stores.

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.  
The Consul for Japan in Bombay has received the following telegram from his Government:—On 13th February part of our torpedo destroyers proceeded towards Port Arthur under cover of a heavy snow-storm. At three o'clock the following morning the Asagiri, avoiding an obstacle and defying a thick fire from the enemy, sent a torpedo at one of the enemy's warships, and after bombarding the Sekokito, retreated without any damage.

At about five of the same morning the Hayator approached near the entrance of the Port, and having sighted two of the Russian warships, instantly took aim at one of them and torpedoed it, in spite of the enemy's fire, and made a safe retreat with the assurance that the missile took effect.

Allahabad, Feb. 18.  
The Pioneer's London Correspondent wires on 17th February:—

The "Times" Correspondent, telegraphing from Port Arthur, says that eleven Russian ships have been put out of action.

Parliamentary opinion approves of Lord Lansdowne's suggestion to Count Beckendorff that Russia should give evidence of her intention to keep her promises.

Colombo, Feb. 18.  
A Canton despatch reports a general recrudescence amongst the malcontents, both in the Kwang-tung and Kwang-si Provinces, due to the arrival lately of considerable quantities of arms, ammunition, and money. Several new leaders are reported to have joined the rebel bands and infused new life into the rebellion.

A Northern despatch states that the Viceroy Yuan Shikai, received recently a secret order from Peking to despatch troops to Chi-li, on the Manchurian border, in consequence of which five thousand men are preparing to start "via Shanhaikwan."

The Russian Minister is trying to hoodwink the Chinese Government, saying that the Russian Government has no intention to permanently occupy Manchuria, and therefore engages to commence the evacuation of the first half of Manchuria in May this year; the second half in August next.

It is reported from Peking that a secret conference was held at the residence of Prince Su to consider the strained relations between Japan and Russia. The Prince strongly favours an alliance with Japan, openly joining her and fighting Russia. The policy was endorsed by Prince Ching. After the meeting a memorial was presented to the Dowager Empress. The outcome of the memorial is an Imperial decree, issued to various Viceroy and Governors of provinces, to mobilize the best armed and best drilled troops and prepare to send them up without delay, on instructions from Peking.

PHARIGONG (TIBET), FEB. 19.  
The General with the flying column has returned to Chumbi. The General is about to visit Gudok. The latest reports state that the Tibetan force at Guru has divided down to two thousand men but there are said to be seven hundred mounted men at Duchen and a few thousand at Gyatsse.

Although the cold is now less severe the snow still threatens over the Jelep.

BOMBAY, FEB. 20.

The Bank of Bombay cash balance was 78 lakhs up. The rate of interest is unchanged.

BOMBAY FEBRUARY, 19th.

Advices from Singapore, dated February 19th, state that several reports have reached here from different sources stating that the condition of affairs at Port Arthur has become very alarming, as great disorder prevails and all civilians are carrying arms. Soldiers at Harbin have violently plundered the Japanese. Japanese refugees from Port Arthur give a distressing account of the sufferings of the refugees, who, he says, are starving. Three hundred Japanese refugees have arrived at Chifu.

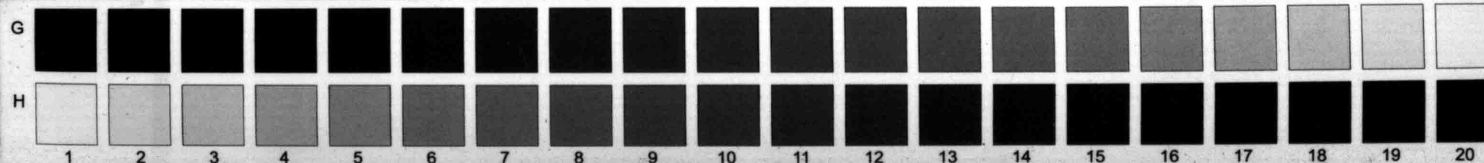
The Governor of the Dutch Indies forbids all telegrams concerning belligerent warships being transmitted, and also refuses to allow Dutch ports to be used for purposes of coaling.

The following wire communicated to-day by S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay:—I am in receipt of the following telegram from my Government:—The "Times" Peking Correspondent reports that Admiral Alexieff, on the 14th February, says the following vessels were disabled:

Tsuriyich,  
Fallada,  
Retovian,  
Novich,  
Sevastopol and Petropavlovsk.

The Japanese were driven from the Railway near Chinchow. The Russians admit seventy killed and 150 Japanese prisoners taken. The Russians have eleven ships out of action. They declare that fifteen of the Japanese surveying party is reported as having landed at Pigeon Bay and been destroyed.

So far as the Japanese are concerned, the above information is untrue. No attempt was made for landing, hence no prisoners were possible. The new ships disabled was absolutely untrue.





## TELEGRAMS.

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

## THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Dacca, Feb. 18.

## VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Viceroy in reply to addresses made the following speech:—

First, let me clear the air a little. I said in my speech at Chittagong three days ago that I had not come to these parts, in order to announce the final and indisputable decision of Government, for the best of reasons, namely, that we are not yet in possession of the material upon which alone such a decision can be based. I have come rather to ascertain from enquiry the trend of local opinion, although, as a matter of fact, my visit to Dacca was promised a year ago before the question had come up at all, and also to give you certain explanations about the point of view of the Government which, owing to the fact that their proposals have been put forward in a necessarily condensed fashion in a single official letter dealing with questions of vast complexity covering an immense range, has inevitably been left in some obscurity, and has given rise to misconceptions or alarms which, in a large number of cases it should not be difficult to dispel. I propose to act upon this plan both here and in my answer to Addresses at Mymensingh, and, perhaps, if the people at both places will do me the favour of reading both replies, the second of which will be consecutive to the first, they will possess a clearer conception of what it is that the Government have in view, and of the possible methods of attaining it than they have yet been in a position to form. There are certain preliminary considerations which govern the whole case, but which, owing to the natural tendency of each community or area to regard the proposal in the manner in which it will directly affect itself, and to the absence of the wider knowledge which the Government of India can alone possess, have been almost entirely ignored. The first of these is the imperative necessity of finding a remedy for the present situation. It is beyond dispute that Bengal must be relieved. No one Government and no one Administration can possibly devote to nearly 80 millions of people the personal supervision, care, and control which are the objects for which Local Governments exist. The interests of the people must suffer and they do suffer. Those of you who are only familiar with your own area may not know it, but we whose duty it is to keep our eye upon the whole of India and to compare the standards in the respective Administrations know it. For years, I may add also, that it has been known to and acknowledged by almost every recent Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. No other Local Government in India administers much more than half the number of people that there are in Bengal, and there is nothing in the circumstances of Bengal which renders government easier or an exception more defensible here; on the contrary, the reverse is, if anything, the case. Now it is no answer to say that, as one Viceroy supervises 300 millions, one Lieutenant-Governor can perfectly well govern 80 millions for there is not the remotest analogy between the work or the duties of the two. You might as well say that, because there is one Commander-in-Chief for the 220,000 in the Indian Army, it is unnecessary to fix any numerical limit for the minor separation into divisions or brigades. Do not let us argue the point in such a transparently fallacious manner. No argument, indeed, can possibly get over the fact that the charge is too heavy, and those who are pleading most strongly for the essential unity of the Bengal Nation (as they call it) and the cruelty and hardship of ever sundering it, do not see that they are doing the worst possible service to their cause, for they compel us to look ahead to a time when the numbers must have swollen by the laws of nature to a figure which would produce a complete administrative breakdown, and when the partition, which they now deprecate, will be forced upon Bengal in circumstances of infinitely greater pain and hardship than any that are now in contemplation. But even if you have followed me thus far, there will be many who will fall back upon two classes of argument, to which I next turn. The first is, what I may call the selfish argument. If anything or anybody must be severed, at least let it be someone else. Sever Behar, sever Orissa, sever Chota Nagpur—let leave us alone. Perhaps it does not occur to you that they may be saying the same thing about you, and indeed it would not be surprising, for we all of us naturally look at these matters through our own spectacles, and we are all averse from change until we understand that we are going to profit by it. It is only those who can impartially survey the claims and interests of all and weigh them against each other, who are in a position to decide where the balance of advantage lies. On the present occasion I need not do more than say that, even were the whole of these districts, which you are so anxious to submit to the fate that you deprecate for yourselves, cut off, we should have gone no distance at all towards solving the problem; for whereas one of the chief factors in the present situation is the existence of what you describe as the small and backward province of Assam on the frontiers of Bengal, we should merely reproduce this feature instead of removing it, and should surround Bengal by a fringe of petty provinces, administered by borrowed officers and presenting most of the anomalies that are so freely denounced in the case of Assam.

The second argument is of a different character, but equally admits of reply. It is said that, instead of splitting up Bengal, why not leave it alone and assist the Lieutenant-Governor by an Executive Council, as exists in Madras or Bombay? Now, I wonder how many persons there are among those who use this argument who have the least conception how that system works, or who have ever studied it in operation! In the first place, the system has been specially devised for two provinces, where the Governor is almost invariably a stranger, brought out from England, who requires a body of local experts to guide him, and even there, as anyone who knows the inner history of India could tell you, it has been far from a smooth or perfect machine. Moreover it is applied in Madras to a population of only 38 millions, and in Bombay to one of 18½ millions. Sir John Lawrence, who knew India as well as any Englishman who ever served in this country, said, after 40 years of Indian experience, that the most efficient

governments that he had ever known were those of Lieutenant-Governors, or Heads of Administrations, without a Council, and that when such men as Sir Thomas Munro, Sir John Malcolm and Lord Elphinstone had attained success with Executive Councils in Madras or Bombay, it had only been achieved by them in despite, and not in consequence, of those conditions. The Government of India have most carefully considered this matter, and they could not, with any due regard to the future interests of the people of Bengal, recommend such a mode of government for this province. In their opinion the Government of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council would be a Government of divided, and, therefore, weakened, authority, of diffused, and therefore diminished, responsibility, and at any rate in the case, as often happens, of a Lieutenant-Governor brought from the outside and finding himself confronted with a Council of a superior number, a Government should be able to overrule them of perpetual scope for dissension, should he be unable to overrule them, one of impotence and standstill. I would further add that an Executive Council in Bengal could only, in my opinion, lead to further centralization and secretariat government, which are the very evils that we desire to avoid. I pray you, therefore, to dismiss from your minds, as in the least degree likely under present conditions, the idea of an Executive Council for Bengal. It is my firm conviction that I could not bequeath this province a worse boon than that which has been thus innocently suggested.

Gentlemen, I hope that I have now carried you to the point of realising, firstly, that the case for the relief of Bengal is overwhelming; secondly, that Bengal cannot be relieved by shipping off outside fragments; thirdly, that it cannot be left as it is a palliative.

I now pass to the manner in which these propositions affect yourselves. One of your Addresses speaks of the universal feeling of apprehension that has been aroused by our proposals, and an effort has been made to impress me at each stage of my journey with the degree to which the public feeling has been quite stirred. Gentlemen, I am quite willing to concede the utmost range that is consistent with the fact to the existence of the feeling, and I really am not surprised that it should have been aroused when I read the extraordinary tales with which the public have been frightened, and about which I shall have something to say later on; but when you ask me to believe that the feeling is universal, I am unable to follow you. In the first place, how many of the poor people, the ryots, the shopkeepers, the petty traders know what our proposals are, or have even been informed of the reasoning upon which they are based? I find that, in the Dacca and Mymensingh districts alone, out of an adult male population of 1,870,000 there are only 225,000, or 12 per cent., who can either speak, read, or write any language at all, and only 1 per cent. who understand English. What do the remainder know except that they have been told that an unfeeling and despotic Government is going to deprive them of their rights and liberties and that it is their duty to attend public meetings and pass resolutions of protest? If you have any doubts on this matter I am in a position to remove them, for I have had placed in my hands a copy of the instructions issued by the Mymensingh Association, a body which has been actively bestirring itself in getting up the agitation in this part of the country and which as I know to be in close connection with more important organizations in Calcutta. I need do no more than read to you a few extracts from this document: "All of you should, within a week, gather together to hold a large meeting and in it express your views. Specimens are given below of the resolutions that should be adopted, and of the letters that should be sent to different places. The language may be altered as desired. A petition is to be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor; it is necessary that it should be signed by more than a lakh of people; after the meeting telegrams should be sent on the very day to the Calcutta newspapers." Then follows a series of forms of the resolutions to be adopted, the telegrams to be sent, and the names of the newspapers, with instructions to proceed as possible. The paper goes on to say: "You may slightly modify the specimens of telegrams and resolutions given above keeping their substance intact. Such modifications are indeed to be described. In the case of telegrams in particular, you should try your best to do this. Memorials may be written in English or Bengali; those from the villages ought to be written in Bengali. You should soon collect subscriptions and send them in. It is quite impossible to carry on an agitation without money; the people in Mymensingh have not been able fully to realise the danger that they may be in. All classes of people in Dacca, lettered or unlettered, have become well nigh mad."

Now, Gentlemen, I have not read out these extracts with the idea of passing any censure upon them, for it is no news to any of us to learn how agitations are engineered, but simply to confute the claim that the masses of the people are profoundly or universally stirred. If they were, it would not be necessary to adopt such tactics to really them, and if these tactics have been found necessary, then their authors must not be surprised if the Government do not attach so much importance to their demonstrations as they themselves would wish. For my own part I earnestly deprecate the attempt that is being made to seduce the ignorant cultivators and townspeople into an agitation, which I venture to say, that not one in a thousand of them in the least degree understands or, if he does at all, understands it, only does so upon a perverted and misleading representation of what has been actually proposed. Do not imagine, however, even if I show the agitation to be a hollow and unreal one, in so far as it is supposed to emanate from the masses, that therefore I doubt for a moment that the feelings of which I am speaking of are generally entertained by many educated and thoughtful men. On the contrary I believe this to be emphatically the case, and I think I know also quite well why they entertain them and upon what they rest. It is to this class, therefore, that I now turn with a few words as to the nature of the beliefs upon which they are acting. I shall not, I think, be far wrong if I say that almost the whole of the suspicion or opposition rests upon two apprehensions. The first is that a part of Bengal is about to be handed over to a backward and inefficient administration; the second is that the people are going to be deprived of valuable rights and privileges which they at present enjoy. The first of

these impressions is reflected in one of your Addresses, which describes the Government's proposal as one to make our prosperous and enlightened district the appanage of a backward province, and I have seen the same sort of idea reproduced in much cruder form in pamphlets circulated among the people, from which one might imagine that Assam was an abode of outer darkness, inhabited by nothing but Planters and tea-garden coolies and savage hillmen who speak strange languages, are sunk in ignorance and superstition, and require to be governed by primitive methods, and that the enlightened districts of Eastern Bengal were about to be handed over in perpetual bondage to these sons of Ishmael. I have even seen in the papers or Addresses the phrase that you are about to be ceded or annexed to Assam. Again, I wonder how many of the people who affect this sort of language have ever travelled one mile in Assam, or have any idea of its administration or people. For my own part I have seen both, and I have observed, within a few hours' journey of this very place, Bengal people living contentedly in Sylhet and Cachar under the Assam Administration, quite unconscious that they were the appanage of a backward province, or that they had been ceded or annexed to anyone at all. I have also spoken to Bengal officers, who have served both in Assam and Bengal, and who have told me that the administration is brought much nearer home to the people in Assam than in Eastern Bengal; but even supposing that the tears were well grounded does it not argue the most extraordinary lack of self-confidence to urge that these enlightened districts, priding themselves as they do on their culture, their education, and their advancement, and counting millions of people as going to be annexed by a province which is like an infant to them in the way of development and stature.

Gentlemen, the population of the entire area in Bengal, which it has been proposed to transfer, amounts to 11½ millions of people. The entire population of Assam is only 6 millions as it is, and of these nearly 3 millions are Bengalis already. Do you mean to tell me that these 14½ millions of Bengalis, representing as you tell me the flower of the race, are going to be absorbed obliterated and destroyed because it is proposed to amalgamate with them for administrative purposes only less than 1½ millions of a race, i.e., the Assamese, whom you declare to be in every way inferior to your own? Such an apprehension would be the most lamentable confession of weakness in the future of the Bengali race, which it is possible to conceive. If I were an Assamese, I would understand his saying that he dreaded being annexed and swamped by Bengal; but why Bengal should say that it is about to be swallowed up by Assam, I am wholly at a loss to imagine. It is a part of the same unreasoning fear that is responsible for the argument that the Bengalis will cease to be Bengalis and become Assamese or that they will cease to speak the Bengali language.

Gentlemen, as I travelled in the Railway train yesterday, I saw batches of well-organised schoolboys, holding up placards on which was written "Don't turn us into Assamese." Surely I need not point out to an intelligent audience that no administrative arrangement can possibly turn one people into another, or make 14½ millions of people speak any language but their own, and really the alarm that I am describing seems almost too childish to deserve notice were it not that I have found them to be seriously stated and apparently genuinely entertained.

Let me put before you for a moment another aspect of the case. Much use has been made in this controversy of history and of all that it is supposed to teach. I also, in a small way am a student of history and if it has taught me anything of these parts, the lesson has been that, under the present system of administration, Dacca, which was once the Capital of Bengal, has steadily declined in numbers and influence, and that not until the Jute Trade was introduced some thirty years ago did it begin to revive. In 1800 Dacca was a city of 200,000 people; in 1870 it had sunk to 69,000. Since then it has risen owing to the circumstances that I have mentioned to 90,000 in the last census but whereas the increase was 10,000 between 1870 and 1880, it has only been 11,000 in the ensuing 20 years. Will anyone here pretend that even after this advance Dacca is anything but a shadow of its former self. Is it not notorious that for years it has been lamenting its down fall as compared with the past. When then a proposal is put forward which would make Dacca the centre and possibly the capital of a new and self-sufficing administration, which must give to the people of these districts, by reason of their numerical strength and their superior culture, the preponderating voice in the province so created, which would invest the Mahomedans in Eastern Bengal with a unity which they have not enjoyed since the days of the old Musahman Viceroys and Kings, which must develop local interests and trade to a degree that is impossible so long as you remain, to use your own words, the appanage of another administration, and which would go far to sever the traditions which the historical students assure us once attached to the Kingdom of Eastern Bengal. Can it be that the people of these districts are to be advised by their leaders to sacrifice all these great and incontestable advantages from fear of being tied on the tail of the humble and backward Assam? Is it not transparent, Gentlemen, that you must be the head and heart of any such new organism instead of the extremities and do you really mean to be so blind to your own future as to repudiate the offer? That these considerations have been apparent to many of your number, is evident from the suggestion which finds a place in two of the addresses, namely, that, if some re-arrangement of existing conditions is inevitable, you would urge the constitution of a Lieutenant Governorship with a Legislative Council, and a Board of Revenue under which the people of this part of Bengal would retain all the rights and privileges to which they attach so much weight. I need not pause to discuss what proportion of the leading persons of Dacca or of the population at large reflect these sentiments. I merely regard the suggestion on its merits. The Mahomedans in their Address have gone further, for they say explicitly that they do not share in the recent vehement agitation, and they definitely recommend the constitution of a new province whose districts and boundaries they proceed to name.

Now gentlemen, it would be premature for me to discuss any such suggestion at the present stage, because it has never yet been

placed officially, and I have no knowledge whether it will be so placed before the Government of India, nor have heard fully expounded or declared the arguments by which it may be supported. I will merely observe to-day that many of the objectors to the present scheme have themselves furnished the strongest reasons for a more ambitious one by insisting that the relief which we proposed to give to Bengal will be swallowed up in a few more censuses, and that the evil which we desire to redress will then be as bad as before. Further, if we find upon examination that the other territorial re-arrangements which were proposed in our original scheme and which relate to Orissa and Chota Nagpur call for any modification, and if such modification leaves Bengal much as it is, or does not subsequently reduce its administrative burden, then it is clear that the case for a larger re-adjustment in the East of Bengal will be greatly enhanced, I must admit, too, that there are certain objections taken, not without considerable plausibility, to the present more restricted scheme, from which the larger one would be exempt. I think therefore, that such a scheme, if put forward, will be deserving of attentive consideration.

Now as regards the objections that are entertained to the present proposal I said just now that some were plausible. Further I think that some are reasonable. I have not time this afternoon to examine all these objections, though I propose to continue the task in my reply at Mymensingh, which I dare say that you will be good enough to read in continuation of this. I will here deal only with three which are among the most popular. The first of these is plausible but fallacious; the second is reasonable; and the third is entirely mistaken.

The first objection is as follows: It is apprehended that if a new province is formed, the people will lose the Board of Revenue, in which they place great reliance as the final court of appeal in revenue matters. Now, the Board, in revenue cases, does not sit as a Board. Ever since Sir George Campbell's days, one member has taken the revenue cases, and it is before him that the cases come and that counsel plead. I cannot see, therefore, that there is much difference between this officer, sitting as a Board whereas he is really an individual, and a Chief Commissioner, sitting and hearing Counsel, as the present Chief Commissioner of Assam does, except that the Chief Commissioner has many other duties to perform, and that, when he is not a Bengal Officer, he may not, to start with, possess a full acquaintance with the revenue system of Bengal. However, it is unnecessary to pursue this point, because whether a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governorship be created, I think that he should certainly have a financial or Revenue Commissioner, as already exists in other provinces, who will play exactly the same part as is now filled in Bengal by the revenue member of the Board. This objection therefore has no foundation.

The second objection is that the people of this part of Bengal would lose their representation such as it is in the Local Legislative Council, their power of asking questions and making speeches there and of discussing the legislation affecting the province that is passed in Writers Buildings at Calcutta. It should, of course, be remembered that this representation is only enjoyed by the District Boards once in every eight years and by the Municipalities once in ten years. But I understand the answer to this point to be that, though it is quite true yet local interests, if directly represented by local members, are fairly represented by the provincial members in general who take an interest in each other's districts. While if the further point be made that the new province though not endowed with a Local Legislative Council, would probably possess the higher distinction of representation in the Imperial Legislative Council. I learn that the answer to this is made that, highly as that distinction would no doubt be esteemed, representation on a Local Council is of even greater practical moment. I think that there is some force in these objections though not as great force as appears to be believed by those who have raised them. It is to be observed, however, that they would disappear entirely if, instead of being placed under a Chief Commissioner, the new province were held to be entitled to a Lieutenant-Governorship, an appointment which would naturally carry with it the creation of a Legislative Council.

The third objection on which I find that great stress has been laid, is the fear that the transferred districts will become Scheduled Districts for which the Governor-General in Council can legislate by regulation and that the Chief Commissioner will substitute the laws at present in force in Eastern Bengal. I may say at once that there is not a word of truth in this apprehension. The areas that have hitherto been dealt with by legislation in the Imperial Legislative Council will continue to be so treated and the extraordinary suggestion that has found expression in so many quarters, of a sort of conspiracy for the issue of Regulation between the Viceroy and the Chief Commissioner, is purely fanciful. I may go further and say that there is no advantage of law, government or administration which these districts at present enjoy of which there is any desire to deprive them and that the whole of the argument to the contrary upon which this agitation has in the main been built up is without basis or justification.

I need the truth is in the other direction, for it cannot be disputed that the nearer the administration is brought to the people—and that would be the first and most immediate result of the projected change—the greater would be the regards for their interests that they could claim and the closer the protection that they would enjoy.

I must now, gentlemen, bring these remarks to a close. The further branches of the subject I will pursue at my Mymensingh speech. I have, at any rate I hope, said enough to convince you that the proposals of Government are a very different thing from what has been widely represented and that they have been seriously put forward not with the object of injuring the people of any district or division or class of the community but rather with the idea of promoting their security and development in the future. I am sure that you will give as much attention to what I have said as I have done to the views and criticisms of other parties and I am confident that you will join with me in desiring that the solution should depend not upon ignorant agitation or unworthy prejudice but upon a careful and dispassionate scrutiny of the real merits of the case.

## INDIAN UNIVERSITIES BILL.

## REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. In clause 2 we have added a definition of "College", which seems to be required.

3. In clause 3 we propose to omit the words "subject to the approval of the Government." The expression might be construed as requiring the consent of Government to ordinary acts of administration, and this, as we understand, is not the intention of the Bill. We have added the word "University" before "Professors and Lecturers", and have given an express power to maintain libraries, laboratories or museums.

4. In clause 4 we have slightly altered the drafting of sub-clause (1); we have made the last words a new sub-clause (2) and have added a proviso expressly permitting the election or nomination of a Fellow who has vacated his office. In sub-clause (2), now (3), we have added words to provide that the duties and liabilities as well as the powers of the University devolve upon the Body Corporate as reconstituted. We add a new sub-clause (4), which will prevent any question being raised as to the validity of acts of the Senate, on the ground of any casual defect in its constitution.

5. In clause 5 we have made some changes in the drafting of sub-clause (1).

6. On clause 6 we observe that while a maximum limit is fixed for the Senates, the minimum remains as in the Acts of Incorporation, i.e., 30 for Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, 26 for Bombay and 50 for the Punjab. It seems to us desirable that these figures should be revised in connexion with the scheme of this Bill, and we propose to fix a minimum of 50 for the three senior and 40 for the two junior Universities. We consider that election by Faculties may well be made a regular and necessary part of the University constitution, and have therefore changed "may" into "shall" in clause 6 (1) (b) and 6 (2) (b). In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the Bill provides that eight Fellows are to be elected by the Senate or by Graduates, and seven by the Faculties. We have changed eight into ten, and seven into five. With a view to the period of five years fixed for the tenure of a Fellowship, we think the scheme of the Bill will be more easily worked if the number of Ordinary Fellows in each class is five or a multiple of five.

7. The provisions of clause 7 (2), which prescribes the qualifications of the Graduates who are to take part in electing Ordinary Fellows, have been much criticised. There is a large body of opinion in favour of conferring this privilege on Graduates of a certain standing. We propose to alter the sub-clause so as to admit all who have taken the degree of Doctor or Master in any Faculty, and Graduates in any Faculty of ten years standing. We also propose that the amount of the fee to be paid by a Graduate on entering his name in the register should be left to regulations, and we add a proviso which will permit a name to be entered after the expiry of the prescribed period on payment of the initial fee and of a further sum to be fixed by the regulations. In sub-clause (3) we have left the amount of the annual fee to regulations, and have added a proviso under which a Graduate may compound for his annual payments a practice permitted by the English Universities. We have slightly altered the drafting of sub-clause (4); and we add a new sub-clause (5) providing that registered Graduates shall enjoy such further privileges as may be determined by the regulations.

8. In clause 8, which applies to the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, we have introduced a new sub-clause (2) providing for an annual election by the Senate.

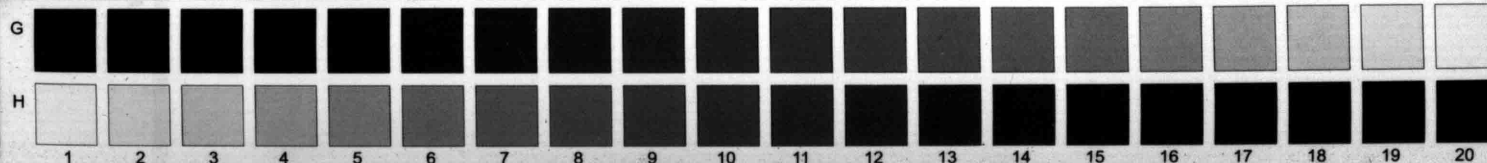
9. Under clause 6 as altered by us, the provisions of the Bill which relate to election by Faculties will be directory and not merely permissive. We have therefore redrafted clause 9 (1) so as to provide for annual elections, and we have made sub-clause (2) more definite by empowering the Chancellor to give directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected.

10. At the end of clause 10 we have added a proviso to the effect that not less than one-half of the Fellows nominated by the Chancellor shall be persons following the profession of education within the Provinces assigned to the University.

11. We have recast and considerably amplified clause 12 so as to include all the transitional provisions which will be required for the reconstitution of the governing bodies of the University and for the transaction of current business. It seems necessary in the first place to fix the order in which elections and nominations to the new Senate are to take place, and the order will not be the same in all Universities: we have therefore provided separately for the three older and the two junior Universities. In head (a) (i) we have taken out the words which permit drawing of names by lot, and we have substituted a more general rule for (ii) (iii) and (iv). To secure a fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate, we propose in head (g) to empower the Chancellor to give directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons who are to represent the Faculties. In head (h) we provide for the issue of a declaration by the Chancellor when the new Senate has been constituted; under head (i) the seniority of the Fellows will be determined by the order of their names in the list. We retain the scheme of the Bill which allows a term of three years to all Fellows elected or nominated to the new Senate, and directs that the names of those who vacate their places at the end of the third and the three following years shall be drawn by lot; but we have made it clear that the names are to be drawn from the original list of the new Senate, that they will be drawn separately from the nominated and the two classes of elected Fellows, so as to secure the due proportion of vacancies in each class, and that account will be taken of vacancies caused by death or resignation. We have added new heads providing for continuity in the office of Vice-Chancellor, in the business of the Syndicate, Faculties and Boards of Studies, and in the appointments of Examiners, etc., and preserving the existing regulations and by-laws until new regulations are made.

12. In clause 13 we have altered sub-clause (1) and omitted sub-clause (3). There is a general desire that existing Fellows of the Universities should in all cases retain the

13. In clause 13 we have altered sub-clause (1) and omitted sub-clause (3). There is a general desire that existing Fellows of the Universities should in all cases retain the





18. In regard to sub-clause (2) of the same clause, it is pointed out that persons intend-

Government may allow, all directive and administrative power into the hands of Euro-

\* Signed subject to minute of dissent. † Signed subject to minute of dissent. ‡ Signed subject to note of dissent.

7. I now come to the provisions regarding the affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges. Here my first objection is to the proposal to make affiliation and disaffiliation the direct acts of Government. It is true that in the existing Acts of the three older Universities, only institutions authorized by Government can send up candidates for the different examinations. But in the regulation framed under those Acts, the initiation in regard to both affiliation and disaffiliation has been left to the Universities, the Government contending itself with only the power of sanction. Thus, in Calcutta, affiliation is granted by the Syndicate with the sanction of Government, and disaffiliation is ordered by the Senate acting on the recommendation of the Syndicate and with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. In Madras, both affiliation and disaffiliation are matters in the discretion of the Syndicate, acting with the previous sanction

G. K. GOKHALE.  
[We hold over the Note of dissent made by  
the Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya  
for want of space.]

Nineteen elephants, most of which are full grown females, which Mr. John Hagenbeck has purchased in Ceylon, are now accommodated on the grounds of "The Lawn" Kollupitiya Ceylon. They will be shipped on the 27th instant in the German steamer Wurtzburg for St. Louis via Hamburg. Mr. John Hagenbeck has engaged an Indian show of snake charmers, acrobats, jugglers, and wrestlers, and various artists. They will appear three months in Paris and three months in London. They go to Europe by the steamer Wurtzburg on the 27th instant.



## HOW THE NEWS IS CABLED.

**THE COST OF TELEGRAMS.**  
News from the Far East reaches England, says the "Daily Express," across 12,481 miles of the ocean's bed.

The tiny electric impetus put in motion by the key of the operator in far Nagasaki instantly plunges under the Eastern Sea and comes to land in China, near Shanghai, 476 miles away. Then that little throbbing wire southward round the China coast to Hongkong, 945 miles. At Hongkong (British) it dives under the China Sea to Saigon in Annam (French), 951 miles; from Saigon it crosses the bed of the sea to Singapore (British), 626 miles. Or it may go by way of Labuan, Borneo (British), 1,071 miles.

Through the Malacca Strait to Penang (395 miles), and then a great plunge westward through the wild Nicobars and under the tropic Bengal Sea to the dark depths into the flaming Indian sunshine, on a thread of glinting wire it spans the Deccan, leaps jungle and stream, until it comes down to steaming Bombay.

Never resting, the brave little spark takes to the water again, traverses the broad Arabian Sea to Aden (1,850 miles), threads its way up the scorching Red Sea, flying over westward, to Alexandria (1,584 miles). And from Alexandria it travels deep under the balmy Mediterranean to Malta, out to Lisbon, and so to London (3,205 miles). And there fair printed, it brings excitement and awe to many a thousand placid British breakfast tables.

Every word forced so laboriously through those 12,481 miles of solid wire costs 1s. 11d. This is the newly-reduced rate for Press messages at which many thousands of words will be sent. For private messages the rate is 5s. 8d. per word, or 4s. 10d. a word by the Russian route.

It is difficult to give any very definite idea of what a war would cost the newspapers for telegraphy. Probably few persons have any idea of the vast sums which would be swallowed up in a single day's news provided by the London newspapers on the occasion of, say, a great naval battle.

For two short messages from Japan, consisting of about 100 and 150 words respectively, the bare telegraphic cost would approach £25, although some of the "the's" and "and's" in such cablegrams as they appear in the newspapers would not be telegraphed. In the event of a big battle, it may safely be assumed that at least seven London papers would receive telegrams costing at least £100 apiece, or £700 in the aggregate for a single day's news. Adding the services of the news agencies, the day's telegraphing would be likely to cost well over £1,000.

All the telegraph lines in Japan are owned by the Japanese Government, and censorship of messages is therefore easy; it has already been established so far as concerns the movements of the Japanese army and fleet.

Moreover, until a few weeks ago Press messages handed in in Japan had to be paid for in cash. A newspaper correspondent had therefore to provide himself with large sums of money, which was often extremely inconvenient. Now the Japanese Government has conceded that point, and allows the telegraph companies to take the risk of payment upon themselves and collect the money from the headquarters of the newspapers on this side.

At Nagasaki, the "taking-off" point for the mainland, messages are transferred from the Japanese Government lines to the Great Northern Company (Danish), and cross either to Shanghai or Vladivostok. From Vladivostok the Northern Company's line follows the railway track across frozen Siberia to Libau, on the Baltic. But few of the British Press messages will take that course, although there is in existence a sort of promise by Russia that no messages shall be interfered with.

At Shanghai begins the cable of the Eastern Extension Company, and the Eastern cable takes up the thread at Bombay. From Bombay, also, the Indo-European line starts away and travels overland by Buchire and Teheran, Tiflis, Odessa, and Warsaw to Berlin, and so to England. The American Commercial Pacific cable goes to the Philippines, and does not touch Japan. The possible routine for the direct transmission of news from Japan are, therefore, but two in number—the overland Russian route and the coast route via India and the Mediterranean or India and Europe. In the event of a war the bulk of the telegraphic work for the enlightenment of the world in general would fall upon the southern or coast route.

The authorities at the Eastern Company's offices laughed heartily when asked recently whether the rush of Press messages in the event of war would increase the company's dividends. For it stands to reason that there will be plenty of time to be lazy, this commercial business that pays best.

The company's staff will not need to be increased, because it is the practice to keep all stations very fully manned. And if that means that when business is quiet the men will have plenty of time to be lazy, this is regarded as only a fair preparation for the enormous stress of war times. It is impossible to compare the business ensuing upon the South African war with that which may come from a Russo-Japanese war. The former was a British war, and a prodigious amount of cabling was entailed on British Government accounts.

Asked whether they expected Russia would try to cut the cables, the authorities seemed inclined to resign themselves to the will of Providence. If Russia cuts them, she will cut them. But cutting a cable is not so easy as cutting soap. It was recalled, moreover, that in the Spanish-American war the only cable that the America cut was an abandoned cable's loose end. Nor in the Russo-Turkish war was the cable under the Black Sea from Odessa to Constantinople cut at all, but sealed and guarded at one end by a couple of Russian soldiers and at the other by a couple of Turkish.

How long would the news take to come? Curiously enough rather less than no time at all. A Press message recently despatched from Japan at 2-5 p. m. reached London at 1 p. m. on the same day—say, an hour and five minutes before it started! Of course, that is an ancient and very simple paradox. Japan time is nine hours ahead of London time. The message, therefore, took 7 hours 55 minutes to come. It overtook the sun—that is all.

## Mail Notes.

## HUGE NEWSPAPER PRIZES.

Milan, Jan. 24.

Journalistic enterprise is not exclusively confined to England and America, for some of the Italian papers give very large prizes to their readers. The "Secolo," which has the largest circulation in Italy, has this year offered its subscribers a house at Milan worth £340 per annum, a villa at San Remo worth £4,000 and a maisonnette at Brunate, on the Lake of Como, besides many other smaller prizes. The distribution took place to-day at the Lirico Theatre, and was attended by thousands of subscribers. The first prize was won by two waiters, who had jointly entered for the competition and are at present employed in an hotel at San Remo; the second by a poor tradesman of Milan and the third by a Milanese doctor.

## DIVORCED BY A RABBI.

An extraordinary story of a Jewish divorce was related at the North London Police Court on 29th January when Morris Bernstein, a cigarette manufacturer, of Marfield, Stocks Newington, was summoned for deserting his wife, Rebecca. On behalf of the wife it was stated that when her husband, who had been in Kimberley during the siege, returned to England he suggested a divorce to her, and one afternoon they went to a house in Wentworth-street. There were several gentlemen present, and Mrs. Bernstein was asked where she was born, and who her father was. She was then handed a paper written in Hebrew which she could not read, and told that that was all that was wanted of her then. When she got home her friends read the paper, and told her that it was a divorce purporting to be signed by a Jewish rabbi. Mr. Van Damm, for the husband, said he should show that this was a regular Jewish divorce granted according to the law of Moses. Of course it was not binding in this country, but he urged it now as a defence to the summons, and as evidence that the wife had agreed to the separation. A translation of the document was handed to the magistrate, who said that he would not stop to inquire into the bona fides of the proceedings, but they were no bar to the present summons. He granted the wife a judicial separation, and ordered the husband to pay her £1 a week.

## RELEASE OF MR. LYNCH.

Mr. Arthur Lynch has been released from Lewes Gaol, the release, it is stated, being brought about entirely through the intervention of the King. Sentenced to death for treason-felony in fighting against his fellow-countrymen in South Africa, he was so far pardoned that a commutation to penal servitude for life was granted by the Crown. Now, after serving twelve months in gaol, he has been released on license, which means that, though he will have full personal liberty, even to the extent of leaving the country, he is disqualified to sit in Parliament or to be elected to any public body. He was, it will be remembered, elected by the Nationalists of Galway as their member, but never took his seat. The first intimation his friends had of his impending freedom was a message from the Home Office late on Saturday night, asking if the whereabouts of Mrs. Lynch could be immediately supplied. Mrs. Lynch, with her mother, journeyed down to Lewes by the last train on Saturday night. They remained at Lewes overnight, and at daylight the following morning Mrs. Lynch had the pleasure of meeting her husband outside the prison gates. The ex-Boer colonel was in somewhat indifferent health, and, owing to the fact that his release had been altogether unanticipated, he had not been accorded the usual privilege of being allowed to grow his hair and moustache. He went to the house of Father McAuliffe, the Catholic priest, and had breakfast. Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Lynch took train northwards. After a few days recuperation he will visit French friends in Dieppe and Rouen.

## FLY WINS A FORTUNE.

The superstition of gamblers is well recognised, but it is seldom that their reliance upon omens brings them such luck as was the case at Monte Carlo the other day. At what is known as the "suicide's" table in the Monte Carlo gambling rooms a remarkable incident occurred last Saturday, writes a correspondent whose wife witnessed it. A fly alighted on No. 13 on the roulette table at a time when the players had suffered a persistent run of bad luck. The superstitious gamblers exchanged covert glances and searched their pockets for money with which to stake. In a few moments the "middle dozen"—that is to say, the numbers 13 to 24—were liberally covered with stakes. Then an elderly gambler arose, and piled napoleons round the square on which the fly had alighted, thus backing the numbers from 10 to 17. Less confident players staked smaller amounts on the "transversales." The ivory marble was sent spinning round the roulette wheel, and there was a moment of suspense, and then the croupier announced the winning number, 13. But what is far more extraordinary, the same number came up three times in succession. That fly cost the Casino £8,000!

## JUDGE REBUKED.

The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, and Mr. Justice Kennedy, sitting on 26th Jan. in the King's Bench, made some severe remarks as to the conduct of Judge Emden, of the Lambeth County Court. It appeared that the case of Crabbe and others v. Lee and another came to an abrupt termination at Lambeth because the counsel for the defendant, Mr. Joseph George Joseph, retired on the ground that he could not obtain a fair hearing. Affidavits were read to the effect that Mr. Joseph was persistently interrupted by Judge Emden, who at the outset expressed dissatisfaction that a jury had been empanelled. He also made remarks about the bullying of witnesses, and the proceedings culminated in an altercation, the Judge telling Mr. Joseph that his conduct was disgraceful, and ordering him to sit down. The Lord Chief Justice said that it was a matter of a very grave and serious character. Judge Emden's conduct in several respects not of a judicial character. There must be a new trial, and the better course would be that the action should remain in the King's Bench Division and be tried there.

Mr. Justice Wills and Mr. Justice Kennedy concurred.

## "JU-JITSU"

## PHYSICAL TRAINING IN JAPAN.

Remarkable Results in Athletics.

Every young Japanese is interesting just now, and a study of "ju-jitsu" would be interesting to the English reader at any time. Literally interpreted, "ju-jitsu" means "muscle breaking," but actually the term stands for a system of physical training which tends to marvellous muscle making. Upon the subject Mr. H. Irving Hancock, an American author, devotes a book, "Japanese Physical Training," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London).

In his preface, Mr. Hancock explains that over seven years ago he began a course of instruction in "ju-jitsu" under Japanese friends in America, and subsequently studied under native teachers in Nagasaki, Yokohama and Tokio. He claims for the system that "while a diminutive race, the Japanese possess the greatest endurance of any people on earth," and elsewhere in the book that it is "the system of exercise, diet, and general mode of living that has made Mikado's people the healthiest, the happiest men and women in the world." And if the author is enthusiastic in his praise of "ju-jitsu," he is not less so about its results. This particular form of training has been handed down to the present generation of Japs from the earliest periods of antiquity by the Samurai, who were the original fighting men of the Empire. Now every soldier, sailor, and policeman in Japan is compelled to take a Government course of the study, and a big percentage of the population, both male and female, go through it voluntarily in youth and old age.

## A FOUR YEAR COURSE.

A full course in "ju-jitsu" takes four years. The first principle is to make it necessary to acquire a thorough knowledge of anatomy, of diet, of the value of external and internal hygiene, of proper outdoor and indoor life, and of all the other vital principles of right living. Then, for the purposes of self-defence, and of increasing muscular strength, the beginner is taught to seek for the parts of the body which are vulnerable to pain and temporary paralysis when a proper grip is taken. Those who have seen "I am," the Japanese wrestler, who is at present in London, will at once recognise that he owes much of his wonderful strength and skill to his knowledge of "ju-jitsu." To it also is attributed the fact that throughout the campaign of the Allies in China in 1900, the Japanese outmarched the big, sturdy American troops by fifty per cent.

But to return to the instructions. By the study, it is discovered that, by pressing thumb or fingers against certain muscles or nerves, paralysis can be produced, and that by employing the hardened edge of the hand to strike a dangerous adversary it is possible to break his arm. Any experimenter can readily find on his own body the exact locations of these muscles and nerves, and he may be quickly taught how to seize a less experienced opponent and render him helpless.

Five years ago the Emperor appointed a Commission to inquire whether it would be advisable to take steps that might bring about taller and bulkier physique among his subjects, and, after long and arduous labours, the Commission was unanimous in its opinion that no material advantage could result from increased weight and height. The Japanese practically live upon a vegetable diet. Fish is introduced in the day's food, especially in winter, but meat of every other description is dispensed with. The diet stands on a foundation of rice, though many of the fruits and vegetables known to Europeans are served up in some form or other.

## REMARKABLE RESULTS.

Once the health of the stomach is assured, the development of the heart and lungs is attended to, and when the student has "passed the doctor," he engages in strenuous exercise for the strengthening of the muscles of his arms, legs and body. Not through the whole course are artificial accessories, such as dumb-bells, clubs, "developers," etc., brought into use. The resistant principle is almost exclusively employed, two students only requiring each other to practice upon to complete their education in "ju-jitsu." The exercises are totally unlike those of the English school of physical training, but the results are such that it is claimed that the strength of a Japanese weighing one hundred and twenty pounds excels that of the English or American athlete of one hundred and seventy-five pounds. The "ancient tricks of combat" of the student of "ju-jitsu" are not merely artful in form, but being backed up by muscular strength, fatal in their consequences to an adversary.

The fact that Tani can fling about men apparently twice his size is regarded by many members of his audience to be positively unexplainable, but a perusal of "Japanese Physical Training" convinces one that he is wholly indebted to his "ju-jitsu" instructor. The "pinching" of his rival's muscles is not clearly discernible but when it is realised that his first action is to paralyse, it is conceivable how easily he throws his man.

The physical education of a Japanese is not completed until every muscle is developed and toughened. Mr. Hancock states surprising strength may be attained by the smallest possessor of a sound constitution by means of the training he champions. The secret of the attainment is patience. The science can not be mastered in a week. Before any muscular development is attempted for instance, months of attention to diet—"the basis of all strength"—is insisted upon, and a second considerable period must be devoted to the preparation of the heart and lungs for the strain of the muscles which follows. Altogether, the author makes out a good case for "ju-jitsu," and its study might be introduced into this country with advantage to our own race.

Major Hugh Daly, now officiating as Agent to the Governor-General of India, will proceed on leave when Mr. C. S. Bayley presently returns from home.

With reference to Customs Circular No. XIV of 1903 the Government of India have decided that, in the case of sugar shipped to India from the ports of Sumatra and Sourabaya, the declarations of origin may be accepted when attested either by the British Vice-Consul (as laid down in the circular above referred to) or by the Resident.

## COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE NAVAL FORCES.

—2—

Japan's naval successes have so far improved her position that it may be well to publish in tabular form a statement showing the relative strength of the two fleets in the Far East. Russia's resources for the repair of vessels of war are so limited, that it may fairly be assumed that all her ships at all seriously damaged will cease to be a factor in the situation until such time as the command of the sea passes decisively to one or rather of the combatants. So far as we know at present the Japanese have escaped any serious damage, and their fleet to-day remains as it stood at the commencement of hostilities. The following table gives the principle vessels of the Japanese Navy:

## BATTLESHIPS.

Hatsuse; Asahi; Shikishima; Mikasa;

Yashima; Fuji.

## PROTECTED CRUISERS.

Tokiwa; Asama; Yakumo; Azuma; Idzumo;

Iwate; Kasuga; Nishin.

## UNPROTECTED CRUISERS.

Takasago; Kasagi; Chitose; Itsukushima;

Hashidate; Matsushima; Yoshino; Naniwa;

Takachio; Akitsushima; Nitaka; Tsushima;

Sama; Akashi.

The "Kasuga" and "Nishin" are, of course, the two ships purchased from the Argentine Republic. They are of the most modern type in guns and armament, and now that the Russian fleet has been so seriously crippled, they should soon be able to effect a junction with the rest of the Japanese Naval forces. It will be remembered that they left Singapore on the outward journey more than a week ago. The above table of course takes no account of the smaller craft, which Japan has already shown to be most effective weapons of offence, and in which she is very well found. She has sixteen 30 knot destroyers built in England and four constructed in Japan. The more modern torpedo boats number at least a score. There are also some older battleships still capable of useful work, though hardly of being used in line with the six splendid ships mentioned above.

## THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The following are the principal Russian ships now in the Far East:—

## BATTLESHIPS.

Petrovavlovsk; Sevastopol; Persviet;

Pobeda.

## ARMoured CRUISERS.

Gromob; Bayan; Rossia; Rurik.

## PROTECTED CRUISERS.

Bogatyr; Boyarin.

## RUSSIAN CASUALTIES.

Battleships. Retvisan; Cesarevitch; Poltavi.—Badly

damaged and beached at Port Arthur.

## CRUISERS.

Pallada, and Coreetz, Sunk. Variag, Set

on fire; hopelessly disabled. Diana and Askold

damaged on water line. Novik, badly damaged.

Russia has a number of smaller vessels and

gun boats, chiefly suitable for harbour defence,

and a strong torpedo flotilla, from 18 to 20

destroyers and a number of torpedo boats. She

has also on the way out the battleship

"Oshibaya," and the cruisers "Aurora" and

"Dmitri Donik"; the former left Suez on the

4th instant, and the latter are said to have

coaled a few days ago at Djibouti. Nine

torpedo boats and three destroyers are reported

to be with the cruisers, and three destroyers

with the "Oshibaya." These vessels will for

several weeks be a source of weakness rather

than strength to the Russians, and a further

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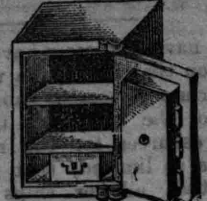
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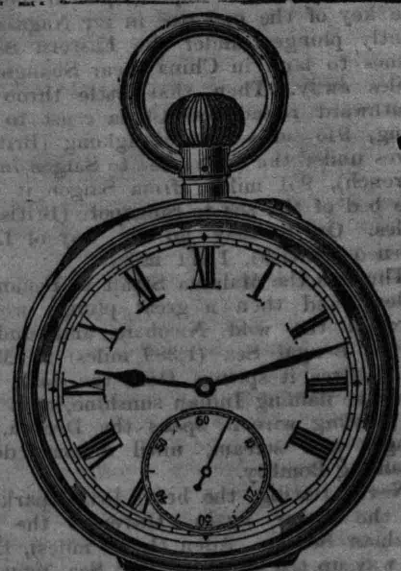
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5. DR. U. GUPTA, M. D., M. C. (Edin.), F. C. S. (London), etc., says:—"I tried R. Laughin & Co's Healing Balm, and found it a really very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhoea."

6. DR. G. C. BEJBARUA, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), L. R. P. (Glasgow) and L. M., etc., 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. AHMED, M. B., C. M. L. S. A. (London), His Majesty's Vice-Consul, says:—"I can recommend this Healing Balm strongly to the suffering public."

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. FERNIE, L. R. C. P. S. etc., says:—"I used Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea in a number of my patients and found it very efficacious."

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IT thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

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And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alternative. Modern method and modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible, facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

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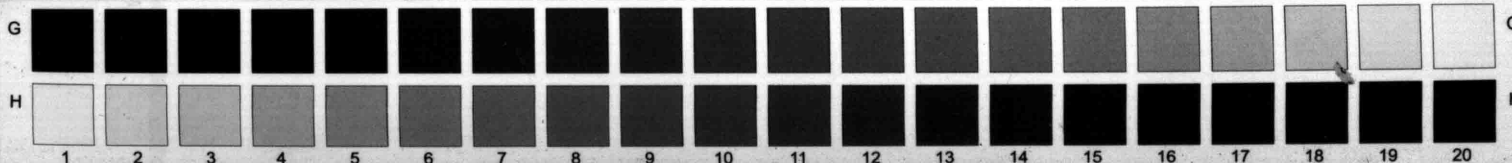
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High Court.—Feb. 18,

## CRIMINAL BENCH.

Before the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Brett.)

## APPEAL BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

## BRINGING A FALSE CASE.

This was an appeal preferred on behalf of the Local Government against an order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Backergunge in favour of one Mahzuddi and another.

It appeared that on the 4th April 1902 a man named Osman Khan lodged an information at the local police station to the effect that one Kurimuddi and certain other persons had forcibly taken away his wife. The police investigated the case and found it to be false. A judicial enquiry was then held and the case was found to be false. The police then asked for sanction to prosecute Osman Khan which was granted. He was accordingly convicted under Section 211 of the I. P. Code by a Deputy Magistrate and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. During that trial it transpired that Mofizuddi and another had instigated Osman Khan to bring the said false case; they were thereafter placed on their trial before a Deputy Magistrate who convicted them under Sec. 211 of the Penal Code and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. Against that conviction and sentence an appeal was preferred to the Sessions Judge, who acquitted them on the ground that the Magistrate had no authority to sanction such prosecution.

Babu Monmotho Nath Mukerjee appeared for the accused and Mr. D. Swinhoe, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the crown. Their Lordships after hearing both sides ordered a retrial of the case by the Sessions Judge on its merits.

## A CASE OF SUTTEE.

This was an appeal preferred on behalf of one Padarath Patrak and seven others, who had been found guilty under Sec. 306 of the Indian Penal Code—abetting the commission of suicide—by the Sessions Judge of Gaya and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

It appeared that a close relative of one of the appellants died and the body was carried to the cremation ground, which was situated a little distance off from the house of the deceased. For some reason or other, which was not clear from the evidence recorded in the case, the body was brought back to the house and sometime after he had been placed in front of the house, the widow of the deceased was seen coming out in the courtyard with flames on her clothes. Before any body could rescue her from the imminent danger she was in, the lady threw herself over the dead body. The case for the prosecution was that the present appellants together with eight other persons, who had been tried in the Lower Court along with the appellants and acquitted, materially assisted the lady in committing the suicide in that violent manner, and some of them, in fact did so by throwing clothes on her body. But the appellants, while admitting that particular fact, denied any dishonest motive on their part, but that they had done so just to cover the lady's body for the sake of decency. The lady, it was alleged died soon after and then both the bodies were carried to the cremation ground. Here the bodies were placed side by side on the pyre, and amidst a crowd of about five hundred people burnt. It further appeared from the evidence on behalf of the prosecution that all the while the accused persons were throwing fuel and "ghee" over the bodies. There were only two chowkidars and three low class men who witnessed the earlier portion of the scene and they deposed that the accused persons prevented any body from touching the dead bodies. On those facts the accused persons were placed on their trial before the Sessions Judge of Gaya, who agreeing with the verdict of the assessors found eight persons not guilty and acquitted them, but differing with the assessors convicted the appellants as stated above.

Babu Dwarka Nath Chakraverty with Babu Kulwant Sahay appeared for the accused and Mr. D. Swinhoe, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the crown.

Their Lordships hearing both sides said that the appellants had been improperly charged with the offence of abetting the commission of the suicide. There was evidence that the lady was alive when the clothes were thrown upon her. The proper charge would have been of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In their Lordships' opinion the appellants ought to have been convicted of that charge. Their Lordships however dismissed the appeal.

(Before Justices Ghose and Stephen)

## THE MURSHIDABAD SENSATION.

It will be remembered that Mr. H. D. Carey, the District Magistrate of Murshidabad, drew up several criminal proceedings against Bhubuti Shekhar Mukerjee, an employee in the Murshidabad Collectorate. In all these cases Bhubuti moved the High Court and got the cases transferred to Burdwan. Several cases have been decided by the Hon'ble High Court. One of those cases, in which he was convicted, came up before their Lordships to-day. Their Lordships after hearing all facts of the case ordered a retrial of the case.

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## PRESSURE OF RAYS OF LIGHT.

Writing recently on the pressure exerted by rays of light, Dr. J. A. Fleming, F.R.S., made a rather considerable error in computation through not transforming the velocity of light—186,000 miles per second—into feet. "Hence," writes the professor, "in three cases the total pressure due to light was given 5,000 times larger than it is in fact. The total pressure on the earth due to light was stated as 70,000 tons, and not 350 millions, as stated, and that on a square mile on the sun's surface is 62 tons, and not one-third of a million." It would never do for a man of science, though it might serve for a politician, to misquote figures and leave the error uncorrected. Dr. Fleming takes the earliest opportunity to put the matter right, and expresses indebtedness to the friend who pointed out the error. In certain spheres people do not thank you for correcting their figures, or even a greater service—pointing out the fallacy of their arguments. But in science reputation is a bad second to truth.

## OIL ON ROADS.

Though as a general rule Italian roads are pestilentially dusty and the paving of Italian streets is Medieval, some of the most conspicuous improvements in road making and street paving have come from the cities of Northern Italy. For example the oiled road, which was an evil-smelling and sloppy experiment in Surrey, and which—as the "Morning Post" warned its readers at the time—had previously been a failure in the United States, had a distinct measure of success on the roads about Turin. But about Turin the roads were laid with a mixture of oil and thin pitch, and the sun was called on to do the rest, which it did with great regularity and success until it had hardened the mixture of dust, oil, and pitch into a consistency not unlike that of asphalt. This regularity in the attendance of the sun cannot be commanded in England; and rain will ruin the oiled road in the making. From Turin comes now the latest device in street paving, which substitutes for asphalt a kind of parquet of tiles that are made of sand worked up with coal-tar pitch. The tiles are laid on a basis of broken limestone, and the joints filled in with asphalt. The result, which is cheaper than stone, asphalt, or wood, and about the same price as macadam, is very durable; it is said to be very elastic and quiet. It has been tested to resist a pressure of 7,500 lb. to the square inch.

## SCIENCE IN AMERICA.

Though the American millionaire is methodically prodigal in encouraging science with gifts, there are still opportunities waiting for him, as may be seen from the list of applications which have been made to the Carnegie Institute for funds for research. The Carnegie Trust—perhaps the only trust which gives more than it receives—has £40,000 a year to dispose of. But the scientific applicants for its help, though they number only four hundred and six, ask for £440,000; and the Advisory Committee recommends the distribution of another £180,000 for research that ought to be made. If the fund is insufficient it is at any rate catholic, for the grants that it has been able to make range from those set apart for ethnological investigation among the Pawnees to those required for the classification of deep-sea sponges. Among those who receive the grants are Professor Simon Newcomb, who receives £600 to continue the determination of the moon's motion; and Dr. Robert Fletcher, who receives the largest single grant, of £2,000, for preparing and publishing the "Index Medicus." The "Index Medicus" might well be cited as one of the deserving cases of science. It was a compilation which, beginning in 1879, went on for twenty one years before want of funds compelled its discontinuance, and it contained in a classified form reference to everything published throughout the world relating to medicine or public hygiene. Thus in respect of public health it embraced everything connected with national, international, or municipal action in such matters; and some idea of its scope may be gathered from the fact that its index alone occupied two hundred pages and six hundred columns of small type. This great work had only four hundred and fifty-five subscribers, but they were distributed through all the countries of the world. Its four hundred and fifty-sixth subscriber is by far the most generous one.

## NEW MOON TABLES WANTED.

Professor Simon Newcomb's re-determination of the moon's motion has risen out of the fact that for the purposes both of astronomy and navigation new moon tables are wanted. There is an unexplained discord between the observed motion of the moon and the motion it ought to have from the action of other known bodies on it. It becomes necessary therefore to compute again the action of the planets on the moon to work up again a long period of recorded observations of the moon's motion between the years 1750 and 1850, and to observe again the motion of the moon through space. The method employed in the last of these tasks is to observe the occultation of fixed stars by the moon, and the whole series of observations and calculations will occupy two years more. It is noticeable that in the applications to the bounty of the Carnegie Fund astronomy takes the first place with a demand of £110,000 for fifty-eight proposed investigations. Philology makes the most modest demands, requiring only £50; and zoology has the largest number—seven hundred and fifty—of applicants.

## 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 a worsted, lambo, 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 agents B. K. Pal and Co., Abdul Rahman, and Abdul Kaveri Calcutta.

## TRANSPLANTING AN EAR.

In one of those rather doubtfully scientific paragraphs which make their way over the Atlantic cable it was stated the other day that a New York surgeon had successfully transplanted an ear from one person to another, and the announcement met with the usual reception of scepticism and semi-humorous criticism. But a letter from Dr. G. A. Edsall to the current number of the "British Medical Journal" suggests that the scepticism, at any rate, may have been unwarranted. Dr. Edsall writes: "A man, J.M., aged sixty, some years ago, during the killing of a pig, had his right index finger bitten completely off through the middle phalanx by the animal. He walked to my house, a distance of six miles, with a friend. On my inquiring for the missing piece of finger, the friend, after hunting in various pockets, produced it from one of them covered with tobacco dust, etc. Having cleansed the stump and severed portion, I joined the two ends by strapping and fixed on splints. In about fourteen days circulation was completely restored, union had taken place, and he has his finger to this day. The nerves did not unite, so that the part is insensitive. The finger had been off about two hours. The distal joint is stiff, but notwithstanding this he finds it extremely useful and is very proud of it."

## PRICE OF POTATOES.

If the price of certain varieties of potatoes continues to increase at its present rate we shall have to consider them as rivaling radium in expensiveness if not in rarity. They have at any rate left orchids far behind. Some "Eldorado" potatoes—appropriate name!—were sold recently at £450 a ton, which works out at £1,018,000 a ton and represents the potato as being worth eight times its weight in gold. The "Eldorado" potato resisted with remarkable success the disease which played such havoc with last year's potato crop in Great Britain, and the "Eldorado" not only shows a remarkable immunity from potato disease but is also a vegetable of considerable fecundity. Whether the "Eldorado" will retain its fine constitution is another question. Twelve years is sometimes said to be the lifetime of a potato. Whereas in human beings immunity from measles, whooping-cough, or crop is acquired as life goes on—though plainly there is a decreasing resistance to the attacks of gout or rheumatism, or other deadly diseases—in the potato the resistance to potato disease apparently disappears in about twelve years. By that time a new variety's strength of constitution is so impaired that a wet season will infect it as other varieties have been and are infected. There is a possibility, too, that the forced propagation which is being resorted to in the case of the "Eldorado" and similar varieties, and which is stimulated by their high price, may result in the debilitation of their constitution before the twelve years period is up.

## INDIAN FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The action of the Indian Forest Department in extending the policy of rubber cultivation, adopted in Burma, all over India is not proving agreeable to Ceylon planters. While no systematic cultivation is being undertaken seeds are being planted everywhere, and although the majority of the trees are not likely to reach maturity it is feared that in time the pine will be a serious pest to the rubber tree. An opposition to private enterprise in Ceylon. It is said also that the Government of India is procuring rubber seed from the Ceylon Government gardens to the prejudice of local buyers. Notwithstanding the irritation of Ceylon powers it is hardly likely that the Indian Government will abandon their efforts to establish a rubber growing industry in India. Owing to the long time rubber trees take to reach maturity and the heavy demand its experimental cultivation would make on private capital, this is essentially a direction in which Government initiative is necessary and valuable.

## THE "ULTRAMAR" CASE.

The case against the weekly journal "Ultramar," of Pangim, Goa, for giving in its columns a report of a sermon preached at the Convent of Bom Jesus, wherein the body of St. Francis Xavier lies, which was considered offensive to the Portuguese authorities, was tried on the 6th instant, and after hearing the arguments on both sides, the Judge decided in favor of the Public Prosecutor, and Dr. Da Costa, editor and proprietor of the paper, was fined Rs. 75, and also saddled with half the costs of the legal proceedings. This sentence was received with much surprise by the large number of persons present in Court, who were in hopes that the Judge would have dismissed the suit. The editor of the "Ultramar" has, however, filed an appeal against the decision.

## FISHING RULES.

With regard to the fishing rules the changes of most interest are those affecting the preservation of the Poonch from Kotli to Tangrot. The Maharajah in Council by an amendment of the Jammu and Kashmir Fisheries regulation has abolished the present close season on these waters, except that from the 15th November to the 15th February all trolling or fishing other than by casting with rod or line is forbidden in the pools of Jungoo, Palak, Potab, Lower Arno and the junction pool, including "the chucker" on the Jammu bank of the Jhelum at Tangrot. The price of rod licenses in these waters is fixed at Rs. 10 for a ten-day period, and Rs. 20 for a year's license. A rider is added to the effect that this year license for the coming Sambat may be taken out from the 15th February, on which date the licenses of 1903 expire.

The Delhi Police have again scored by arresting, red-handed, two men in Delhi Cantonment engaged in manufacturing Murshidabad rupees by a mixture of silver, copper and mixed alloy. The entire apparatus, including tools and dies, were seized, also two hundred newly-made rupees and an equal number of rupees in an unfinished state. This is the third recent successful Police raid by Mr. H. S. Dunsford, the District Superintendent.

## Correspondence.

## MAUDAN MISRA.

## TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—I propose to-day to write, a short sketch of the life of Maudan Misra—one of the grandest and greatest of Indian savants. Maudan Misra had a very hot discussion with Sankaracherjya, who, single-handed fought the greatest war against the Buddhist propaganda, and successfully re-established the Vaidik rights and usages. But the discussion which the great Sankaracherjya, had with Maudan Misra was listened to by many a great man of the time, with amazement; and the greatest and proudest honour, that could be offered to a person—the position of an umpire in the discussion between Sankar and Maudan—was offered to Sarashabani—the wife of Maudan. And day after day and week after week, this sweet and beautiful queen of Indian wives with black raven hair—Pundita Sarashabani sat as umpire, and when she found that her husband had been vanquished she said: "My lord, what is the use of any further controversy. The final die has been cast, and to me, it has turned in favour of saint Sankar." This decided the superiority of the latter; and the doctrine of Adayitabod was established and even Maudan accepted it. The invulnerable stronghold of Dyarabad was pierced through; and the name and fame of Sankar rang from one corner of India to the other to the great dismay of the Buddhists. This lady when she herself had a debate with the victorious Sankar on some mystic points of religion, had the distinction to protract the discussion effectively for weeks and when concluded, the reformer himself expressed great wonder.

Now to resume the thread of my narrative. At Rajghur in Behar, there was an inordinately intelligent and pious Brahmin by the name of Hem Misra. Hem Misra had an only son Maudan Misra. From his very infancy Maudan showed uncommon intelligence, which made him in the long run so perfect a master of the most abstruse scientific learning. After he had finished his course of studies—which the Aryan scholars did never leave incomplete, he returned to his hopeful and loving parents. But long before he was in the warm bosom of his parents, the latter, to their great dismay and regret, perceived a change in the conduct and manner of their boy. They apprehended that their only son, might take to asceticism. But they were mistaken, and they began forthwith to find out a suitable bride for Maudan. Almighty God also came to their help; and they succeeded in procuring for him a most talented spouse in an insignificant village on the bank of the river Sone. Bishnu Misra was a Brahmin who had a daughter, Sarashabani by name—a charming young girl, the joy of her parents and the pride of her neighbours. Her beauty, her graceful manners, and above all her vast and solid learning—which traversed the varied and extensive fields of the Sanskrit Grammar, Poetry, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Sanhitya, Patanjali, Vedanta, Naya, Drama and Philosophy were nothing to the highest order of devotional feelings she showed and attained. She came to the family of her adoption not as a wife alone but as a Messiah—to lead them on to salvation. But both Maudan and Sarashabani became enamoured of each other by reports of their intelligence and learning and culture.

The parents of Maudan, perceived the condition of their son, who was daily waning. They sent a Brahmin to the father of Sarashabani—Bishnu Misra, asking the hands of his daughter for their boy. The parents were overjoyed with the brightest prospect that awaited their girl. But although this proposed match was all that a human being could desire, yet they could give no definite reply to the Brahmin without consulting their daughter Sarashabani, who gave her tacit consent. The father of Sarashabani then gave his consent to the proposed marriage and the Brahmin left. An auspicious day was fixed and the nuptials were solemnized.

Now it was the time of separation between parents and daughter. And the words that the girl's father uttered could be carefully noted. The girl's parents asked the father of Maudan to treat their daughter as his own. They said, she was not accustomed to household works being their only daughter; and as such there was every possibility, that she would err. Let her gradually accustom to domestic duties. They then addressed their daughter, upon the virtues of a wife. Here I can not do any better, than quote, some portion of the concluding para from the book "Sankar Chari" of Pandit Sarat Chandra Shastri; who very kindly has permitted me to do so. They said:—"You darling, you have to-day suddenly entered into a position which is quite new. This opens to you a new life. Prove always sensible. Be never frivolous, which could alone be passed over by your parents, but by none other. Your husband henceforth will be your sole protector and proprietor. Be dependent on him alone. If you can entirely devote yourself to your husband, it will be for your gain; both for here and hereafter. Never take a morsel of food before your husband has taken his. Never put on fine apparels in the absence of your lord. Be never resentful. If your husband be angry with you, you should only crave his pardon. If your lord, shows joy, you should join with him to participate his. Know it for certain that self-abnegation and forgetfulness, win the world. Deem your father and mother-in-law in the same light, as you should do us. Use your brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law as your own brothers and sisters. Without unity family dwindles, and God is displeased."

Tangail.

B. C. GANGULY.

## NIZAM'S FINANCES.

Commenting on the financial affairs of Hyderabad in relation to the donations of the Nizam, "Truth" writes:—It has been said that the Nizam has recently made a donation of Rs. 100,000 to the Queen Victoria Memorial in London, in addition to a donation of a similar amount previously made to the Memorial at Calcutta. I trust that this statement is incorrect; but if it is true, I would humbly suggest to His Majesty the King that the donation should be politely and gratefully returned. Hyderabad is a miserably poor State, where money is urgently required for

useful public purposes, to say nothing of the every-day needs of the inhabitants; and it is a reproach to our rule in India that such Native States should be heavily bled in order that their Sovereigns may make ostentatious "benevolences" to their suzerain. If these offerings were spontaneous exhibitions of loyalty and goodwill, they would still be superfluous, and the native Princes should be given to understand as much. But, in point of fact so far from being spontaneous, they are, in most cases, the outcome of very plain hints, "if not undisguised 'caddging,' or, if not that, they are prompted by diplomatic motives on the part of the donors. Such offering bless neither him who gives nor him who receives.

## PUBLIC ROADS.

The "Calcutta Gazette" to hand has the following:—

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 public purpose, viz., for widening and improving Belvedere Road and for improving the drainage of Munshigunge Road in Ward No. 25, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land Nos. 8, 13, 13-1, 14 and 15, Belvedere Road in Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs 7 chitaks and 22 square feet, and pieces of land Nos. 6 and 9, Munshigunge Road, in Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs 6 chitaks and 34 square feet, respectively, are required. The boundaries of the lands are as follow:—

- Plot A.  
On the north and west.—Belvedere Road.  
On the south and east.—The remaining portions of premises Nos. 13, 13-1, 14 and 15, Belvedere Road.  
Plot B.  
On the north and west.—The remaining portion of premises No. 8, Belvedere Road.  
On the south and east.—The Belvedere Road.  
(For the Munshigunge Road.)  
On the north and south.—The remaining portions of premises No. 9, Munshigunge Road.  
On the east.—Tolly's Nala.  
On the west.—The Munshigunge Road.  
Plot B.  
On the north and south.—The remaining portions of premises No. 6, Munshigunge Road.  
On the east.—Tolly's Nala.  
On the west.—Munshigunge Road.  
Plans of the lands may be inspected at the Office of the Commissioners.

## THE NEW AFRIKANDER.

All thinkers are agreed that the ultimate destiny of this continent is magnificent. They differ in opinion in respect of its transitory changes, not its final form. That the Dutch and British elements here will eventually merge into one virile race strengthened by streams of blood from the most energetic races of other countries, may be confidently predicted; and the Afrikaner of the future should be—nay, it is safe to say will be—a grand specimen of the "genus" man.

The world has seen with admiration, not unmixed with dismay, the marvellous energy evolved by the fusion of races in America. Here, in South Africa, in the years to come, we shall witness the same thing repeated on a vastly larger scale, with the added advantage of the experience of the Americans to guide us, whose errors we hope to avoid while striving to repeat their success.

At the close of their long and devastating war, the Americans awoke to the grand possibilities of their country, and proceeded to develop them with admirable skill and industry. But even the best of virtues have their darker side, and in their feverish haste to achieve material success the Americans denied themselves time for eating; with the result that they became a nation of dyspeptics, a fact which has cost them untold misery and countless dollars. The evil is better understood and more generally avoided by Americans now; and besides, their scientific research has provided an antidote in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

That our people for years past have been subject to the same sort of danger, the experience of Mr. A. Donet, of Clarendon Crescent, Richmond Hill, Port Elizabeth, will prove. Writing on the 19th September, 1903, to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial) Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup), Mr. Donet says:—"Twenty-five years ago, when I was a young man, I had a very serious illness. My liver was sluggish, and I suffered from acute indigestion. For days together I was tormented by excruciating pains all over my body, but more particularly in my stomach, shoulders, and back. Sometimes the symptoms would change, and I would almost faint or fall asleep even when walking outdoors. My legs seemed to give away, and I felt that they were too weak to support me. In this way I suffered for many months. Doctor after doctor attended me, but not one of them seemed to know what was the matter, and it is certain that I derived no benefit from their medicines. At last I began to think that I should never get relief in this world, when my father advised me to try Seigel's Syrup. It is a safe and certain remedy for much of the trouble you are suffering from, said he, and if it does you no good, I don't think it can possibly make you worse than you are. I was now desperate, and being anxious to try anything which might do good, I obtained a bottle of the Syrup and began to take it. Its beneficial effect was almost immediately apparent, and after I had taken it for a week I felt considerably better. I continued to take the medicine, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I was quite well. Indigestion, giddiness, drowsiness, and pains had all disappeared, and I could find some pleasure in life again. From that day to this I have been a firm believer in the curative power of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and am careful never to be without a supply of it in my house; for not only is it a sure cure for indigestion, but as a regulator of the system and purifier of the blood it has no equal."

After war, depression; after depression, revival and progress. The outlook for our country is good—worthy of the great race now being evolved.



# THE CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.—MRS BESANT AND HER CRITICS.

The following letter has been addressed by the saintly lady, Mrs. Annie Besant to the Editor of the "Indian Mirror":—

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE INDIAN MIRROR"]

Sir,—I have only just arrived in Benares from the South of India, and have read the correspondence which has appeared in the columns of the "Pioneer" on our College. Permit me to make a statement on the matter, as my name has been freely used by the anonymous correspondents of your contemporary.

Shortly after my arrival in India (1893), I observed the need of active efforts to meet the growing scepticism and materialism of Indian youths, unless Hinduism were to be left to perish slowly by the divorce between it and the English-educated Indians. With my ideas about Hinduism, I looked to the Pundits of Benares as the natural leaders of the necessary reforms, and the late highly respected Rai Bahadur Pramada Das Mitra called together a Sabha of Pundits, and kindly acted as interpreter between them and myself. I laid the needs of Hindu youths before them, and urged them to render help. Suffice it to say that they met every suggestion with the "non-possimus" attitude of the Papacy. I left the Sabha profoundly pained, feeling that they would not, or could not, lead any movement for the helping of young India, and that the work must be initiated without them. Some of us resolved to take practical steps to build up in Hindu India a national system of education, which should give Hindu boys all that was best in Western learning hand in hand with religious and moral education, based on the Hindu Shastras. We formed a legal association for this end, and among ourselves subscribed the sum necessary for the monthly expenses of two schools and two college classes, to be taught on the new lines. This first little group was composed of Hindu Theosophists, and three non-Hindu Theosophists who had proved their devotion to Hinduism by their work and lives. It is thus true that the College owed its inception to Theosophists. A Theosophical man of Science, Dr. Richardson was found as Principal to work without salary; how outside the Theosophical Society, could we have found an Englishman sympathetic with Hinduism, and willing to sacrifice his career and his life for Hinduism? A Theosophical Hindu, a young Deputy Collector, Babu Bhagavan Das, threw up most promising prospects to undertake the laborious drudgery of secretarial work, again, as a labour of love. A Theosophical Hindu, Pundit Cheda Lal, offered himself as Superintendent, if we could form a boarding-house, once more as a labour of love. Thus again, the first volunteer workers were Theosophists. Then we bestirred ourselves to add to our Board of Trustees, with its Theosophical Hindu Judges of the High Courts of Madras and Lahore, and other eminent men, a number of Hindus who were not Theosophists, although, he said in passing, a Theosophical Hindu only means a Hindu who understands deeper truths of his religion, who is broad-minded and tolerant, a student of the Brahma Vidya.

At this point, the Maharajah of Benares came forward with a princely gift of land and building, and thus made possible the dignified establishment of the College. His name will go down to posterity as the Prince who first came forward to rescue Hindu youths from the indifference to Hinduism which is the result of the non-religious education in Government institutions, and from the active scepticism which is the outcome of the aggressively anti-Hindu education given in the establishments of the Missionaries. Then the Maharajah of Oudh—a Theosophical Hindu again, orthodox among the orthodox—came forward and beginning with a generous monthly subscription of Rs. 500, has raised it year by year till he is now contributing Rs. 1,154.8 a month. Truly he is serving well his faith and his country. Other Princes and men of note followed, until the Board of Trustees and the subscription lists contained the names of leading Hindu—Theosophists and non-Theosophists—in every part of India.

By Rai Bahadur Pramada Das Mitra's exertions—for he was unwilling that the natural leaders of Hinduism should have no part in the glorious work—the Board was strengthened by the names of some of the leading Pundits of Benares; and we all rejoiced that though they had not cared to initiate a movement to rescue Hindu youths from non-religious or Missionary education—doubtless having other more important matters in hand than the defence and uplifting of Hinduism—they were yet willing to strengthen with their great names a movement, designed to give Hindu India education. It is true that amid the pressure of important avocations, they did not find time to give the College the inestimable advantage of their counsel, but they gave it their blessing in sonorous Sanskrit Slokas. Since the lamented death of Rai Bahadur Pramada Das Mitra deprived the College of this pillar of learning and orthodoxy, two of the Pundits who joined the Board at his urging of their duty have resigned. They have not thought it right to give any reason, have not even replied to letters, urging reconsideration, have not made any complaint, or proffered any suggestions, but have fallen back into their old indifference. One Benares Pundit, Mahamahopadhyaya Pundit Sudhakar, has taken active interest in and rendered useful help to, the Sanskrit Department, the Ranavir Pathshala, and has shown approval of the Institution not only by becoming a member of the Managing Committee, but by giving counsel, recognising the need for work along these lines for the helping of India. Two well-known Pundits, not of Benares, Mahamahopadhyaya Pundit

Mahesha Chandra Nyayaratna, O.E., of Calcutta, and Mahamahopadhyaya Pundit Adityaram Bhattacharya of Allahabad have rendered invaluable service to the College by their counsel and strenuous help.

The Board established a Boarding-House, under the superintendence of Pundit Cheda Lal—not under an English lady, as is pretended by one of our anonymous critics. Mrs. Lloyd, the lady referred to, affectionately called "the Mother of the Boarding-house," had no authority therein. She visited it daily, won the confidence of the boys by her loving interest, gave innumerable private lessons in English to any who asked help, advised, aided in all possible ways, and exercised a most salutary influence. But she never entered the Pujah-room or went near the kitchens, being always absent from the compound during the hours for worship and meals. Miss Wilson follows in her steps.

The Sandhya instruction is in the hands of a special Pundit, and in the printed paper filled up and signed by the parent or guardian of every boy admitted. Question No. 10 runs: "Form of Sandhya used in Boarder's family." According to the parent's answer is the teaching. It would seem strange that, under these circumstances, our anonymous critic should write as he has done, were it not that anonymity too often tends to reckless statement, the writer knowing he is safe from the condemnation of public opinion.

The meals in the Boarding-house are superintended by Pundit Cheda Lal alone. Each of the four great castes has its mess. The cooks are Brahmanas, such as are employed by the orthodox in these Provinces. And ten boys of a sub-caste can have a separate cook, but less than ten are not catered for separately. We have had boys whose parents objected to their taking food from, or dining with, any not belonging to their own sub-caste, and they were given uncooked rations and a separate cooking place for themselves; and some boys are availing themselves of this privilege and have their own cooks. The statement of "Pundit" on this head was, therefore, entirely untrue, and I am at a loss to understand how it was made—save for the sheltering anonymity.

In issuing the Text-Books, the Board sketched the outline after much discussion and appointed a Sub-Committee for the work, the draft of the Advanced Text-Book was printed as an interleaved proof of which 100 copies were struck off; a copy was sent to every member of the Board, and the Managing Committee and two leading Hindus, orthodox and unorthodox, of the various schools of thought throughout India. The only objection raised by two of the Benares Pundits on the Board after the book had been in their hands for months, and they had been repeatedly pressed for counsel and help, was to the printing of the verses from the Vedas in Sanskrit; this objection was not held to be valid by the rest of the Board, as the printed Vedas can be bought in any Bazar. For the rest two of them approved the book in writing, and one gave no aid, either by approval or criticism.

When all the proof copies were returned, the Board held a number of meetings to consider all criticisms and amendments, striking out anything strongly objected to, inserting anything strongly supported. After all this, the books were issued; and although this laborious method occupied two and-a-half years, the result has been practically universal acceptance, and the books are being used all over India, alike in Indian States and in British India. If the College did nothing more for Hinduism than the issue of these books, it would have rendered an unexampled service. Others may follow along the same road, and copy the idea, but to the C. H. C. will ever belong the glory of issuing the first series of books which present Hinduism in a compact and comprehensive form.

In the first very clever, but malicious letter, the writer spoke of the C. H. C. as being guided by a Christian lady. This untruth is not likely to injure the College, as it is well-known that I renounced Christianity 30 years ago, and that I am constantly abused by the more narrow type of Christians. It is too late to raise prejudice against the College on that score. The objections of the "leading Pundit of Benares" as summarised by "Another Pundit," are scarcely such as I can believe to be issued by their authority. (a) The Rishis named are most highly venerated in the C. H. C. and no one is put in their place, I do profoundly believe, that the ancient Rishis bless this work which is redeeming their descendants from agnosticism and scepticism, and have said so, though I have preferred the word "Rishis" to "Mahatmas," because the latter word is used now-a-days for body; (b) apart from the merits and demerits of the book entitled "Svarthanadhyadrajajoka" on which every person, including the members of the Board as private individuals, can form his own opinion, I am in a position to state that no member, as a matter of fact, has countenanced it either in his public or private capacity; (c) learned Pundit of Benares and elsewhere were, as shown above, consulted in the preparation of the Text-Books; (d) the only "sacred books" read before Europeans are the Bhagvad Gita, the Mahabharata, the Ramayana and Manusmriti, and these may be heard anywhere in Benares and elsewhere; (e) among the foremost workers of the College are many Brahmans and many fine Sanskrit scholars; (f) of any members of the Committee violate caste-rules, it is a matter for their caste Panchayats, not for the College, since we are not a body of Inquisitors; moreover, the rules vary so much in different parts of the country that they can only be enforced by local caste Committees and if obedience to all rules current in different parts be demanded of all members living in different places, we should find few "orthodox" among the Pundits themselves; (g) the food question is dealt with above; (h) the Boarding-house cooks are literates, are thoroughly clean, and regularly perform their Sandhya. It seems a pity that "Another

Pundit" should so recklessly scatter abroad unfounded accusations against worthy people without taking the smallest pains to ascertain the truth.

I am asked to define the lines of our work. We will not identify ourselves either with extreme heterodoxy or with extreme orthodoxy, for we do not believe that the lifting of India can be done by either, but we will walk as we are doing, along the line of ancient Hinduism, which was tolerant, wide-minded, inclusive, enlightened. We will identify ourselves with no party, but will welcome the co-operation of any Hindu of noble character, whether he be orthodox or heterodox, if he acknowledge the authority of the Shruti and Smriti as the basis of religious and moral teaching. I know India too well to be alarmed by the waving of the flag of local orthodoxy, for while Shruti and Smriti are universally accepted, customs, rules, habits of life differ, and that which is orthodox in Benares is unorthodox latitudinarianism in Travancore. We stand on the ancient and universal, not on the modern and local, and we stand for a broad inclusive Hinduism, which welcomes men of every school and every sect. Our students come to us from every part of India, and our professors and teachers do the same; we cannot enforce on them petty local rules which would divide them their families and traditions; we exist to unite true Hindus of every shade of opinion, and not to strengthen the dividing walls already too numerous; we seek to build up a generation of Hindus who shall love Hinduism more than sect, religion more than outer show, true learning more than Pedantry, country, truth, and honour, more than province, hypocrisy, and intrigue. The extreme progressists denounce us for orthodoxy; the extreme bigots denounce us for heterodoxy; the blame of each extreme shows that we are in the middle path the golden mean. Only this can save Hindus, and form a strong community, at once in essentials and tolerant in non-essentials.

None would be more glad than I if the Pundits would take their rightful place as leaders in religious education for English educated Hindus; but as they do not care to take it no blame belongs to us, who have taken up the neglected work. We are doing it as well as we can, doubtless with many errors. If they will counsel, aid, inform, we shall all most thankfully and respectfully welcome them and yield them the place of honour. If our work has stirred them into honourable emulation, so much the better. But let better men show us the way by doing better, not merely by carping at our work, while they do nothing.

Yours, &c.,  
ANNIE BESANT,  
President of the Board of Trustees, Benares.

## DACCA NOTES.

Dacca, Feb. 15.

**DRAINING OF THE BHOWAL-RAJ.**  
The well-wishers of the Bhowal-raj were started to hear the news that the Dowager Raj had declared her intention to place Rs. 1,25,000 in the hands of the Commissioner for the erection of the Curzon Hall in the contemplated Residential College at or near Nimali situated in the northern outskirts of Dacca, with the ostensible purpose of securing the title of Raja for the eldest Kumar. The foundation-stone will be laid by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Dowager Rani is, under the will and trust-deed of the late Raja Rajendra Narayan Raj Bahadur, the sole trustee of the Raj for life. Under the provisions of those documents referred to above, the Rani can only act with the advice and permission of Rai Kandi Prasanna Ghose Bahadur and Babu Ananda Chandra Ray. The late lamented Raja had no doubt made provisions in the will to commemorate his name in a suitable way in some work of public utility at a convenient time at the expense of the Raj to the amount of one lakh of rupees in consultation with the above-mentioned two gentlemen, if the funds would permit it. I came to know, that none of the debts amounting to about Rs. 1,60,000 and other liabilities amounting to about two lakhs of rupees, which was against the Estate at the time of the Raja's death, had not been paid, rather they had increased at the present moment. Under the circumstances, the Rani, as trustee, has no legal right to make such a large donation and thereby further augment the burden of the Raj. She has not even taken the permission, which she is bound to take, of the advisers created by the will and trust-deed, in making the donation. As it is, the payment is illegal; and Mr. Savage, the Commissioner, ought not to encourage it and allow the name of His Excellency the Viceroy to be associated with the illegality. I beg to draw the attention of Lord Curzon in this matter, especially because His Excellency, presumably in ignorance of the true state of things, has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the contemplated Curzon Hall. Nothing should be allowed to be done in this hole and corner fashion. I do not see how the name of the late Raja can be fittingly commemorated by the foundation of the Curzon Hall.

As to the Residential College, I am informed, that the Government has sanctioned five lakhs of rupees. There remains a few lakhs of rupees to be raised to complete the work as contemplated by Lord Curzon. But to make a heavily indebted Estate, as the Bhowal Raj at present is, a victim to it, is not decent. Mr. Savage was known to be a great friend of the late Raja; the protest ought to have proceeded from him in the interest of the Kumars, two of whom, I believe, are still under 21 years of age. The recently performed marriage expense of the youngest Kumar is a great drain upon the resources of the estate. This is certainly not the time for any further crippling of the estate by throwing an additional burden upon it.

There is another view of the matter, and that is the popular view. They say, that the money necessary for the Residential College should be found by Government; and such large donation should be utilized for some other public purposes for which Government aid cannot be obtained.

## VICEROY'S RECEPTION.

Mr. J. T. Rankin, Magistrate and Chairman of the Reception Committee, has invited subscriptions for according a fitting reception to His Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Rankin writes:—"To meet the cost of the reception which will necessarily be very heavy, I trust you will, with your usual liberality and public spirit, contribute a sum worthy of the occasion."

It seems that money is wanted for "reception" and not for any permanent memorial. Mr. Rankin does not explain how "the cost will necessarily be very heavy." The arrangement which the Nawab Bahadur is making for the reception will leave for the Chairman of the Reception Committee very little to be done. Of course Mr. Rankin will have to meet the cost of the Joint Sub-Committee address, which cannot exceed Rs. 300. This amount he can easily meet from the surplus of the sum accumulated from what was raised previously on similar occasions.

The reception arrangement of the Nawab Bahadur contemplates—street and durbar "shamiana" decoration by Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.; the erection of forty triumphal arches by the Nawab's own department; the decoration of Shahbag (where the garden party will be held with performances by the Classic Theatrical Company, by native dancing girls and by native wrestlers), under the charge of Messrs. Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co.; light refreshments for the garden party, supplied by Mr. Pelity; the fire-works in the race-ground, under the charge of Mr. Zemlin. The dinner will be supplied also by a European firm; and so also the illumination. It was, as if, by mere accident that the services of a native gentleman, Mr. S. P. Chatterjee, has been utilised for the floral decoration of the drawing and dining rooms. The cost of the whole affair is estimated at nearly two lakhs of rupees, including half a lakh set apart for the hunting excursion of His Excellency in the Airlarkhan Chars for which some 34 elephants taken as a loan from various Zemindars have already been sent.

**SIRDARS CALLED BY MAGISTRATE.**  
It is a matter of regret that the solicitude on the part of the people to make a loyal demonstration on the arrival of the Viceroy has evidently been misinterpreted and misunderstood. Otherwise, what was the necessity for the District Magistrate to call the Mussalman Sirdars of this city in his house this morning and warning them not to create any disturbance on the occasion? The Mussalmans told the Magistrate that they intended only to show their loyalty to the Viceroy in a humble and orderly way. Khajah Mahammad Yusuf, Vice-Chairman of the District and Municipal Boards, and Saiald Anlad Hossein, Special Sub-Registrar, were also there.

**HOSEINI-DALAN MEETING.**  
Here the Khajah Sahib got a favourable opportunity for inviting the sirdars to a meeting to be held at the Hoseini-dalan to-morrow at 4 p.m. A printed notice has come to my hand in which I find that Khajah Mahammad Yusuf, Mirza Mahammad Kazem, Saiald Mahammad Askari, Mirza Ali, Mirza Tasaddak Hossein, Maulavi Abdul Barakat Amanat Ulla, Maulavi Bahauddin, Maulavi Mahafuz Ali and Diwan Emdad Ali are the signatories. This is a bold attempt for the "Khajas and Mirzas" to try to give a representative character to the address which they adopted the other day for presenting to the Viceroy.

**MAULUD-SHERIF.**  
On the night of the 12th instant in several mahallas "Maulud-Sherif" was read by the Mussalmans praying for the blessing of God to save them from the present calamity of being associated with the administration of Assam. Such was the sympathy of the Mussalmans with the Hindu workers engaged in protesting against partition that quite unusually they sent a portion of the offerings of sweet meat to them. This is what it should be.

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