

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

LV XXXVI

CALCUTTA THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1904.

No. 16

RENEWED AS THE PHYSICIAN FOR 200 YEARS
AST TO H. H. THE JAMSAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.

Madan I. Manjari II. Pills III.

AN Excellent tonic and restorative. These Pills purify the blood, invigorate the nerves and give the most healthful tone to the whole system. For general debility, for loss of appetite, sleep and memory and for all mental and physical disorders they are the safest and the surest remedy. In short, they are a boon to the doomed, a hope to the hopeless and sure for a cure. Price 1/- 10-0 for 40 Pills and 1 Postage extra.

NAPUNSHAKAT-WARI GHEE

RUB this Ointment and get your secret weakness removed arising from any cause whatever. It has effected so prompt and permanent a cure to all those who have used it that thousands of unsolicited testimonials as to its wonderful curative powers are pouring in from all quarters every year. Re. 1, for 2 Tolas. Postage extra.

PEARLS ANTIMONY

Best for all eye-disease. No Student, Clerk and others should be without it. Re. 1-4-0 for 1 Tola.

Rai Vaidya NARAYAN KESHAVJI,
Proprietor, Ayurvedic Dispensary, Aushadhalaya,
34 Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

MEYORES

THE IDEAL NERVE TONIC.

DR. S. A. HOSSAIN, M. D., C. S. L. C. (Lond.) Calcutta, writes:—"I have tried your medicine in several cases of Gonorrhoea, Nervous Debility and Weakness caused by youthful indiscretion and Excesses, and the results have been wonderful. I shall be happy to recommend your medicine to all who are suffering from such complaints."

DE. G. Anderson, M. D., Burma, writes:—"Meyores has done immense good in several cases and is certainly the best medicine for Sexual Debility."

Babu Rajani Nath Mitra, Munsiff, Noakhali, writes:—"I have the greatest pleasure in informing you that one phial of your medicine has acted as a miracle in a case of Gonorrhoea. It has perfectly cured the disease. Such a remedy is surely rare."

A. Creed, Esq., Engineer, Guntur, writes:—"I have used your medicine for Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, etc., and got very good results in my hopeless cases."

Price ONE RUPEE only.

Postage for up to THREE PHIALS FIVE As. only.

FOR LADIES ONLY.

Our Essence of ASOKA is the safest, surest, cheapest and speediest cure for all diseases peculiar to the FEMALE SEX. Every dose efficacious and infallible. State your case fully. We do not as a rule publish reports of Female and Private Diseases.

Price TWO RUPEES only.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

DIABETES is not incurable. Our specific is astonishingly efficacious in removing General Debility, Burning of the palms and the soles, Seminal Weakness, Excessive Urination or Discharge of saccharine matter.

S. William, Esq., Travancore, writes:—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic Diabetes. I tried at great many remedies yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for a bottle, and before half of it had been taken I was completely cured."

H. D'SOUZA, Esq., Bangalore, writes:—"Your specific for Diabetes has taken people by harm here. I cannot but praise you for such a specific invention."

Price THREE RUPEES only.

The wonderful efficacy and extensive sale of our specific have brought into existence a host of imitators and cheats. Beware of these spurious imitations and worthless substitutes. Write only to J. C. MUKHERJEE & CO.,

THE VICTORIA CHEMISTS WORKS,
Ranaghat (Bengal).

Mr. P. G. Mukherjee is not our Manager, nor can the specifics of this firm be had of him.

PHTHISIS INHALATION.

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

Rs. 5 per bottle, V. P. Annas, 12 extra. Apply to DR. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S., (Specialist in Diseases of Liver and Lungs), 19, Doctor's Lane, Tattollah, P. O. Itanly, Calcutta. Telegraphic Address, "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.

MEDICAL OPINION:

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

Dr. A. N. Roy Chowdhury, M. B., Calcutta, writes:—"I have tried your 'Phtisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption and, I am glad to say, the results have been highly satisfactory in the first stage of the disease. I always recommend it to my patients. Please supply a bottle of your 'Inhalation' to the bearer whose brother has been suffering from consumption for the last five months and oblige."

Dr. Edouard Gowsajee, L. M. S., Sir Jamesjee's Sanitarium, Khandolai, Bombay Presidency, writes:—"As I have found your 'Phtisis Inhalation' beneficial, I always recommend it to my patients. Please send me per V. P. P. one bottle of your 'Inhalation' for my wife who has been suffering from the symptoms of the first stage of consumption."

THE ROYAL HAIR OIL POWDER

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

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

Central Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

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

Kamshastra.

Pronounced to be a reliable Book by a competent Court of Law (Calcutta Police Court) is ready in Bengali and Hindi for free distribution. Please apply to the undersigned.

KABIRAJ MANISANKAR GOVINDJI,
ATANK-NIGRAHA OUSADHALAY,
68, Harrison Road, Bara Bazar, Calcutta.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, VIGOUR & MANHOOD
SURELY FOLLOW THE USE OF OUR CELEBRATED **SAVORIN**
which speedily stops all waste and pro-
duces lasting results. Nervous debility,
impaired memory, loss of power,
Gonorrhoea, night losses, brain-
lag and the attendant evils perfectly
removed in a short time.
Pure, Pleasant, Prompt,
Potent, Positive and Peerless.
Price per Phial, One Rupee
only.
To be had at
Imperial Pharmacy,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

Vigor Pills.

ONE DAY'S TRIAL WILL CONVINCE
No other medicine will give you relief as
IMMEDIATE—MAGICAL—MARVELLOUS
AS
VIGOUR PILL.

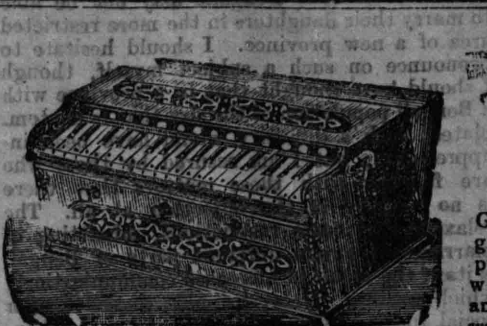
No need wasting word—try and judge.

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

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

Try Vigour Pill once and you will use Vigour Pill always.
Immunable certificates—no fear of imposition. We say less than Vigour Pill achieves.
Price per phial Rs. 2. Postage and Packing as 5.

MANAGER,
BHARAT VAISAYANILAYA,
1, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.



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

PAUL & SONS,
The Mohon Musical Depot,
2, Lower Chitপুর Road, Calcutta.

POWELL'S ASTHMA CURE

Great Remedy for Asthma

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

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

Its value is beyond all price and praise.

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

Bottle Rs. 2.

N. POWELL & CO.,
Chemists,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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

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

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

(Sd.) ANNADA CH. GUPTA,
Dy. Magte,
Bodla,
1-5-02.

জুয়েলারি কারম।

এই কারম রামপুর বোয়ালিয়াতে আবি হাপত ও এসি এবং পুরাতন বলিয়া বিখ্যাত। স্বর্ণ রৌপ্য ও জড়ের অলঙ্কার চাঁদীর বাসন ইত্যাদি সর্বদা বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে ও পর সন্ময়ে প্রস্তুত হয় ও হুলত নুলা পাওয়া যায়। স্বতন্ত্র হান হইতে হস্তী। বিশেষ বিবরণ নাজিক ক্যাটালগে জড়ক। ১/- ১০ স্বর্ণ আনার ডাক টিকিট পাঠাইলে যেকোন ক্রিয়া পাঠান হয়।

এতদ্বারা এই জুয়েলারি কারমের সঙ্গে ও মটকার স্বর্ণারি কারবার খুলিয়াছি। স্বর্ণচুনি শাড়ী, মুতা, শাড়ী, চাঁদীর ও কোট পাদুকা লনারি উপযোগী সাধা ও ভীম বুনাট থান প্রস্তুত বৃদ্ধি রেশমী কাপড়ের বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে। স্বতন্ত্র পাঠালে স্বর্ণ পাঠাইয়া থাকি। নুলা তালিকা বিশেষ বিবরণ ক্যাটালগে। পরীক্ষা প্রার্থনীয়।

ঐবিপিনবিহারী ধর জুয়েলার এবং গোদার—
ভাইবর: রাজসাহী।

রামপুর, বোয়ালিয়াপো: বোয়ালিয়া, রাজসাহী

ASSAM SILK ENDI

RS 6 TO 32

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

KRISHNA LAJ DATT,
Mangaloi, Assam.

"STRONGER PERFECTION LIQUID FOOD."

Is a palatable combination of peptone and concentrated extract of malt. In nutritive value it has no equal. A friend to the sick as well as the healthy. Its tonic influence is natural and permanent. Sold in 14oz bottles at Rs. 3-8 each by

KING & Co.,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.

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

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

PAUL & SONS,
The Mohon Musical Depot,
2, Lower Chitপুর Road, Calcutta.

POWELL'S ASTHMA CURE

Great Remedy for Asthma

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

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

Its value is beyond all price and praise.

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

Bottle Rs. 2.

N. POWELL & CO.,
Chemists,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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

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

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

(Sd.) ANNADA CH. GUPTA,
Dy. Magte,
Bodla,
1-5-02.

জুয়েলারি কারম।

এই কারম রামপুর বোয়ালিয়াতে আবি হাপত ও এসি এবং পুরাতন বলিয়া বিখ্যাত। স্বর্ণ রৌপ্য ও জড়ের অলঙ্কার চাঁদীর বাসন ইত্যাদি সর্বদা বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে ও পর সন্ময়ে প্রস্তুত হয় ও হুলত নুলা পাওয়া যায়। স্বতন্ত্র হান হইতে হস্তী। বিশেষ বিবরণ নাজিক ক্যাটালগে জড়ক। ১/- ১০ স্বর্ণ আনার ডাক টিকিট পাঠাইলে যেকোন ক্রিয়া পাঠান হয়।

এতদ্বারা এই জুয়েলারি কারমের সঙ্গে ও মটকার স্বর্ণারি কারবার খুলিয়াছি। স্বর্ণচুনি শাড়ী, মুতা, শাড়ী, চাঁদীর ও কোট পাদুকা লনারি উপযোগী সাধা ও ভীম বুনাট থান প্রস্তুত বৃদ্ধি রেশমী কাপড়ের বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে। স্বতন্ত্র পাঠালে স্বর্ণ পাঠাইয়া থাকি। নুলা তালিকা বিশেষ বিবরণ ক্যাটালগে। পরীক্ষা প্রার্থনীয়।

ঐবিপিনবিহারী ধর জুয়েলার এবং গোদার—
ভাইবর: রাজসাহী।

রামপুর, বোয়ালিয়াপো: বোয়ালিয়া, রাজসাহী

ASSAM SILK ENDI

RS 6 TO 32

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

KRISHNA LAJ DATT,
Mangaloi, Assam.

"STRONGER PERFECTION LIQUID FOOD."

Is a palatable combination of peptone and concentrated extract of malt. In nutritive value it has no equal. A friend to the sick as well as the healthy. Its tonic influence is natural and permanent. Sold in 14oz bottles at Rs. 3-8 each by

KING & Co.,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

K. VIRAJ N. N. SEN'S

WORLD-RENOUNDED



SCIENCE VS. LUXURY.

Maharajas Have unanimously borne testimony about the efficacy and excellence of our world-renowned sweet-scented KESHANJAN OIL, thousands of which may be found in our KESHANJAN JARNEY, forwarded gratis on receipt of half anna postage label. Keshanjan is the King of all sweet-scented and medicated Hair-oils.

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

THE GREAT ENEMY!

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

Price per Phial, 100 and 200 annas Rs. 4 0 0
Packing and Postage, 100 and 200 annas Re. 0 3 0

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

NITYANANDA BISWAS.

Jewellery, Poddary Shop, near the
Rampur-Bodla, Rajshahi, and other places.

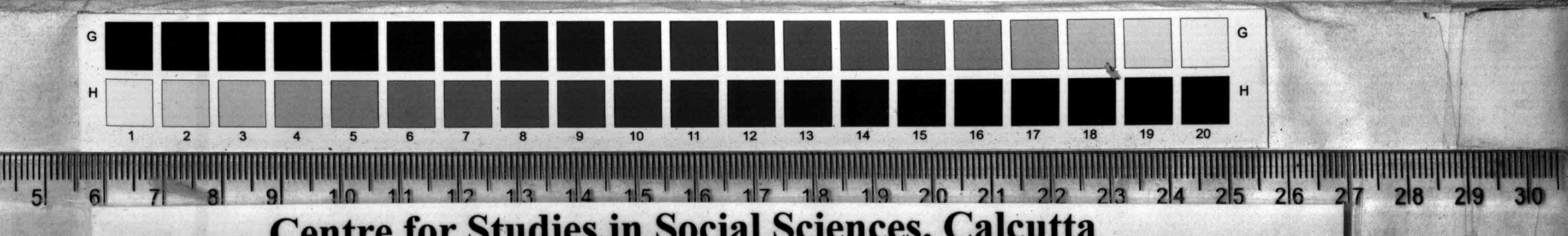


All sorts of gold silver and jewellery ornaments are kept ready for sale, and also made to order at cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue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

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Samal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1900.

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Bodla has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers.

Dated 4-2-90.
(Sd.) Nil Kant Majumder,
Professor, Presidency College.



THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

[From our own Correspondent.]

PROCEEDINGS AT MYMENSINGH.

Mymensingh, Feb. 20.

This morning His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Mymensingh and at noon was presented with a joint address by the members of the District Board, the Municipal Commissioners, the members of the Mymensingh Association, and the Anjuman Islami. The address, after mentioning that Mymensingh had never before had the honour and privilege of welcoming a Viceroy, gave expression to the feelings of alarm and anxiety which the proposal to separate Dacca and Mymensingh from Bengal had aroused, and concluded by a reference to certain matters of local interest.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

In replying the Viceroy said:—
Gentlemen,—It is now my agreeable duty to reply to the combined address which has been presented by the leading public bodies and associations of Mymensingh. A warm welcome has been given to me as the first Governor-General of India who ever visited this place, and complimentary reference has been made to several incidents in the recent administration of the Government of India for which I will do no more than return you my thanks, seeing that I have already dealt with the same matters in reply to the addresses at Chittagong. Three subjects of local interest have been brought to my notice and I will briefly refer to each. The first is the extension of railways in the three sub-divisions of this district. This is not a matter about which I can go into details on the present occasion. Railways are being surveyed for in the directions that you name and give little doubt that there will one day be a chain of connection from the direction of Shillong on the East to the main stream of the Ganges or Padma on the West, but this will not be just yet. Next you desire to devote the entire proceeds of a local ferry to help to pay for your drainage and water-works. I am informed that before you begin to solicit assistance of this description, it would be well if the Municipal Commissioners of Nasirabad made rather more use of the powers already open to them, the local rate of personal taxation being only half of what it is in most other Municipalities in the district, and admitting of enhancement without the least hardship. The third request is the familiar complaint of the Anjuman that the Mahomedans have not as many appointments as their number would appear to justify. This is quite true, but it is all a matter of education and, as long as the Hindus are ahead of you in that respect, they will also out-distance you in the race for employment.

THE PARTITION SUBJECT.

The subject, however, that is chiefly filling your minds is evidently that of the so-called partition of Bengal although that is not exactly the phrase that I should employ, and the views that are held on the matter are fairly summed up in a sentence in your address in which you say that the proposed measure "would subject the people of these districts to manifold evils and disadvantages in matters social, religious, educational, linguistic, legislative, political, and in those connected with the administration of justice, and would deprive them of rights, associations and privileges which they cherish most dearly." This sentence seems to me to sum up very concisely all the ideas and alarms that the people of these parts have been told that they ought to entertain about the Government scheme, and I am quite content to take it as a definition of the popular view. Now I am sure you will agree with me that the first essential in criticising a case is to understand it, and that it is not only unfair but even foolish to condemn proposals which have been put forward by a responsible Government in the interests of the community at large upon a complete misrepresentation of their character and consequences. Two days ago at Dacca I showed that some of the principal fears which have been instilled into the people are wholly illusory; that they will not, should the scheme be adopted, lose the Board of Revenue or its equivalent; that there will be no change in the laws or the method of making the laws by which they are governed, and that as regards a local Legislative Council, if the scheme is somewhat expanded so as to allow for the creation of a Lieutenant-Governorship instead of a Chief Commissionership, this privilege also will be retained. Here at one swoop dispelled three of the principal planks of the platform upon which the leaders of the local agitation, who I saw and found their chief home in Mymensingh, have taken their stand. I ask you to read my speech at Dacca, and instead of repeating it I propose to-day to follow up the same line of thought and to show you how much or how little of foundation there is for the other apprehensions that are expressed in the sentence which I have quoted from your address.

THE ALARMS EPITOMISED.

These alarms may be epitomised in the phrase which has been paraded on flags and streamers before my eyes in many places since I crossed the frontier of Eastern Bengal. "Save us from Assam." It is impossible to imagine a sentence which more aptly condenses the whole of the misconceptions upon which the attitude of the people rests, and I will therefore proceed to analyse it. The general impression sought to be conveyed is that the money and labour and interests of Eastern Bengal are going to be seized hold of and diverted to the uses of an alien, a backward, and an impoverished Administration. It is rather difficult to combat an allegation that is at once so vague and so baseless, but I find from the studies that I have made that it is quite easy to confute. First, I learn that the reminders have been told that they will lose the permanent settlement. There is, of course, no foundation for any such statement. Secondly, the ryots have heard that they will lose the Bengal Tenancy Act and other remedial legislation of which they now profit by the benefits. This is equally fictitious. Thirdly, the ryots have been led to think that they will be taken away from their fields and made to work as coolies on the tea gardens of Assam, and I have no doubt that a great many of them honestly believe it. It is scarcely necessary to characterise such an invention. Fourthly, I have seen the equally absurd suggestion that the plan is devised in

order to provide billets for the planters who are to be converted into managers of Court of Wards' Estates and other desirable posts. Fifthly, the argument has been used that the advanced districts of Bengal will be placed under uncovenanted military officers. It is enough to say in reply that no such officers have been recruited in Assam for ten years, and that they will, of course, be debarred, as they are in Sylhet, from any posts the tenure of which is at present confined to the Indian Civil Service in Bengal. Sixth I see the argument freely employed that the local cesses of Eastern Bengal will be fished away and devoted to making roads in the jungle parts of distant Assam. This argument is not a very fortunate one; for, in the first place, the Road Cess is a distinct asset and cannot be spent anywhere else than in the district where it is raised. Furthermore, it led me to inquire how much of the Public Works Cess that comes from this division is spent here or is taken elsewhere now. And this led to the discovery that, under the present system, the greater part of this cess, the total of which amounts to about six lakhs per annum, is taken away from the division and is spent in other parts of Bengal, which may include Calcutta, Orissa or Behar. No one seems to have found this out or to have thought it at all wrong for all these years. But now it is represented as a fresh ground of objection to the new Province; whereas, if this were created, the fund in question would be likely, for the first time in their history, to be spent in the main in the locality where they had been raised. The argument, therefore, recoils upon those who have used it. Seventh, it is said that in the summer it will be so difficult to obtain access to the head of the Administration at Shillong. Why more difficult than at Darjeeling, I do not see. In a few years time when the railway connections are established, of which you spoke in your Address, it will, of course, be much easier. Moreover, the argument omits to notice that a Head of the Government at Dacca will always be a good deal nearer than the Lieutenant-Governor at Calcutta. Eighth, it is said that the new Province will be run by Assam officers who will know nothing of Bengal revenue or land tenures. Well, as a matter of fact, Assam is run by Bengal officers as it is. It is sufficient, however, to reply that at the start the staff will be, and must be, entirely drawn from Bengal, and that, later on, the new Province, possessing as it would a Commission of its own recruited from England, would be administered by exactly the same class of officers and on the scale of pay as Bengal is now. Ninth, I have actually seen it said that the money of Dacca and Mymensingh is to be taken to provide pay and pension for the Civil Servants in Assam. Of course this is a mere fabrication.

I have now taken the nine most popular versions of the argument that Bengal is about to be sacrificed to Assam, and have shown that in each case they are without any foundation. If the defence be attempted that these arguments are not seriously employed, I can only reply that I have myself seen them all in print in papers or pamphlets that are in circulation among the people. They are just the sort of argument that is being used to deceive the ignorant and credulous classes, and it has seemed necessary, therefore, to expose them, so that the outside public may form an idea of the methods by which the agitation is being pursued.

EDUCATIONAL LOSSES AND GAINS.

Your Address spoke also of educational losses as resulting from the change. If I thought for a moment that this would be the result, I should hesitate greatly in recommending it. Here, again, it is rather difficult to gather what is signified by a mere generalisation, for when it is said that Calcutta is the centre of light and leading to which all educated Bengal naturally turns, the answer is that, of course, it will continue to be so in the future, and that parents, if they choose, will send their sons there as before. I have ascertained, however, that this apprehension takes two definite shapes. The first is that Bengal colleges might in future turn away students from an outside province in order to keep the preference for local men. The second is that boys from a new province would not be eligible for scholarships reserved for Bengalis. The third is that the new province would only attract mediocrities to its educational service. In reply to these fears, I may say at once that the Government of India undertake that no injustice or loss of advantage should ensue, and that one province did not profit to the detriment of another. As regards the Educational Service of the new province, it will be recruited in precisely the same way, and will be as good as any other. If, however, we are to regard the question of partition from the educational standpoint, then I must say frankly that it seems to me that Dacca and Mymensingh have not only nothing to lose, but almost everything to gain from the change. The ideal of educational advancement is the realisation of centres of education and learning, so that boys and young men may be well taught in reasonable proximity to their homes. It cannot be doubted that, if a new province were created, there would be an immense development of local institutions, and that this would be a source of untold benefit to the people. Everyone knows that under the present system the Dacca College has been starved; the Professors have been few and underpaid, and progress has languished. I hope that a fresh start is being made there, as I said in a ceremony in which I took part yesterday; but in a new province that experiment will have an even greater prospect of success. It appears to me, therefore, that one of the main advantages of the suggested change will be the great impulse that it must give to education.

JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT.

I have not here or at Dacca said anything about the jurisdiction of the High Court, because it is not proposed to remove the new province from it. To this, I observe it is replied that there is no guarantee that that may not some day be done. No more, I may answer, is there now. The jurisdiction of the High Court is quite as likely to be affected by the congestion of its own business as it is by any administrative rearrangement.

There is one source of local objection to which I may allude in passing. The hostility to the proposal is said to be largely fomented by the people of Bikrampur who supply a number of very admirable subordinate native officers to the Government offices at Calcutta, and who think that they might lose the field. I suppose I might answer that the fate of provinces can hardly be decided by the interests of small individual classes within

them. But I prefer to point out that the excellent Bikrampur men who are found, I am told, as far as Shillong, on the East, and Behar, on the West, are not at all likely to lose the openings which they have won by their abilities, and that as good native officials are a continual necessity in this country, so where they are produced, may they rely upon continual employment.

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC CONSIDERATIONS.

There remain the considerations which you describe as social, religious, and linguistic. How anybody's religion can be affected by administrative rearrangements, I do not readily grasp, nor have I found any explanation in the papers that I have studied. The social objection I understand to be that some difficulty may be experienced in respect of marriages between persons of the same caste, and the fear that Eastern Bengalis may not be able to marry their daughters in the more restricted area of a new province. I should hesitate to pronounce on such a subject myself, though I should have thought that in a province with a Bengali population of the size that is contemplated, such a difficulty would have been inappreciable; but I am assured by those who are familiar with these matters that there is no validity in the objection at all. The relaxation of caste restrictions, admitting of marriages between different parts of Bengal, is itself the result of increased communications, which produce greater intercourse and render social fusion easier, and, if this be so, then, as the institution of a new province must inevitably be followed by a still further improvement in communications, the movement is likely to be, if anything, in the opposite direction from that which is feared.

As regards the loss of language, this is a criticism which I have thought, without success, to understand. Why should one cease to speak Bengali because a Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governor may reside at Dacca, or why as I said at Dacca, 14½ millions of Bengalis should abandon their own language because they enter into partnership with 1½ millions of Assamese, I cannot see; nor has anyone succeeded in explaining it to me. Probability would seem to point entirely in the opposite direction, and to suggest that Assamese, whether it be a dialect of Bengali, or the experts appear to differ, will be the one whether it be a separate language, as to which to disappear.

THE SENTIMENTAL OBJECTION.

Finally I come to the sentimental objection, which is based upon the conception of nationality, and which expresses dismay at the partition of what is called the Bengali nation. I found the streets at Dacca placarded with mottoes expressly sent for the purpose from Calcutta, containing the words "Pray, do not sever Bengal." As the people of Dacca do not, with very few exceptions, understand English, I am afraid that they did not fully comprehend what the placards meant that they had been instructed to put up. This morning, also, upon my arrival here, I saw crowds of men holding up placards, also sent from Calcutta and also written in English, with the inscription "Do not divide us." I should like, therefore, for a moment to discuss this question. Pray do not think that I wish to disparage in the smallest degree the force of sentiment in human affairs, and still less that particular form of settlement that springs from the pride of race. On the contrary, it has spurred mankind to some of the noblest and purest deeds, and the man who is not attached to his country and his race is not fit to exist at all. There is no reason why Bengalis should entertain this sentiment one whit less warmly than any other people. But I cannot see how the argument applies in the present case. If a Scotchman crosses the Tweed and comes into England, he does not cease to be a Scotchman. If a Sikh comes to Bengal, he does not cease to be a Sikh. But here the case is not even one of crossing a border. For far from a single Bengali being taken away from his present place, or town, or district, or division, he would remain there precisely as before, with the sole difference that the Bengali people, instead of being the predominant element in one local administration, would, in future, become the predominant element in two. We offer to the Bengali nation the opportunity of forming a second unit round a second centre, and if a reduplication of its political existence is to be regarded as injurious to its future, Bengali nationality must, I think, be very distrustful of its own powers. It is curious that among the appeals that have been addressed to me, frequent allusion is made to the fact that Eastern Bengal once constituted an independent kingdom, the people of which I believe still call themselves Bengalis and not Bengalis, and yet when the offer is made of a resurrection of that unit, the objection is raised that history and nationality are both being flouted and ignored.

Gentlemen, I have now, I hope, said enough to show you that the majority and, indeed, I think, the whole of the fears which you have been instructed to entertain are unreal; that there is no right or privilege to which you attach value among those that you now enjoy that is in any risk of being forfeited by the suggested change, but on the contrary that Eastern Bengal would acquire a status and a prestige greatly in excess of any that it can at present claim. Several thousands of good people were brought in here to demonstrate a few weeks ago. I have little doubt that every one of them had been told that something dreadful was going to happen to him, and yet, if this so-called partition were carried out to-morrow, I do not believe that there is a single man among them to whom it would make the smallest difference, except for good in his daily life. I should like before sitting down to bring the matter rather more closely home to you, by indicating a further respect in which the change, not merely would benefit, but is indeed essential to yourselves.

A STATISFACTORY ADMINISTRATION.

You profess to be thoroughly satisfied with the administration of Bengal. This is a discovery which it appears to me, as a careful student of your papers, that you have only quite recently made, and yet under that administration the whole of the Mymensingh District, with a population of close upon 4 millions of persons, has been left with a single British Executive officer, the Collector of this place. Orissa contains approximately the same number of inhabitants in British territory; but Orissa possesses one Commissioner, three Collectors, and other officers in proportion. The Chittagong Division is only a little more populous and is equipped on the same scale as Orissa. Do you mean to tell me that this is a satisfactory state of affairs? Do you suppose it would have been tolerated for all those

years had you possessed a local Government at Dacca instead of in remote Calcutta and Darjeeling? Is it not a commonplace that the officers in Eastern Bengal are so undermanned and so overworked that it is the object of nearly every one among them to get away as soon as possible to some lighter and more agreeable charge? The same applies to the judicial and the subordinate executive services. Even if you do not realise the consequences of this state of things, and they cannot help being loose and inefficient administration, the Government is bound to do so, and we cannot acquiesce in the continuance of conditions so prejudicial to good government and to all progress. But I do not believe that the people in these parts, as soon as they understand the facts, will allow themselves to be misled or will fail to see where their real interests lie.

In this speech and in that which I delivered on Thursday at Dacca, which I again beg the leaders of local opinion here to peruse, I have dealt frankly with every aspect of the case as I have gathered it from a careful study of the publications of those who are opposing the change. If I have anywhere failed to understand or have mis-stated their arguments, it has certainly not been from intention, and I submit that the entire case is altered by the statements that I have made on behalf of the Government of India and after full consultation with my colleagues, and that if our proposals are still to be resisted, it must be on some other grounds than those which I have shown to be sometimes ignorant and often unjust. We shall, of course, attentively consider any representations that are made to us, but do not let the public put into our mouths what we have never said or into our minds what has never entered them. Let it be remembered by all parties that the true and only criterion is better government for you in your own areas, for Bengal as a province, and, therefore, as a consequence, for British India as a whole.

MR. BOOKWALLER ON THE SITUATION.

The present Far Eastern situation is full of gravely important possibilities, and may precipitate consideration of a question of worldwide significance. Should the war begin between Russia and Japan, as now seems imminent other powers will doubtless be involved, and the ultimate result will be a new alignment of the nations of the earth. The question, in its broadest sense, that may be involved, will array the Orientals, who stand for that which is qualitative and sentimental on one side, and the Occidentals, who represent the quantitative, material and commercial, on the other.

Russia's position is much misunderstood. She has no ambition, primarily, to extend her territory; she has now one-seventh of the land area of the world, and displayed a disposition to be relieved of the care of detached territory when she made the sale of Alaska to the United States. The thing she wants and which is an absolute necessity to her in this age of international commerce is an open port, for, with all her vast territory, she is bottled up.

Whether she seeks an outlet through the Black Sea, by way of the Persian Gulf or through Manchuria or Corea. She is laid open to the charge of seeking to acquire further territory. This is not, however, the fundamental purpose, but is incidental, and of secondary moment. Russia is taunted with the fact that she has no commerce, which is, of course, impossible without access to the sea.

She has been shut in by the coalition of European powers of which England is the head, and it looks as if the present movement in the Far East, undoubtedly inspired by England, aims to perpetuate the same purpose. Russia is said to be less progressive than some of the neighbouring powers, but in this connection it should be remembered that for three hundred years she was the bulwark that protected all of Continental Europe against the invasion of the Tartar hordes, and in doing this she was necessarily weakened, and her progress greatly retarded.

The powers of Europe should recognise the fact that in rendering this service Russia put them under great and lasting obligation. But for the fact that she stood against the power of this Tartar flood, Europe might have met even a more disastrous fate than overwhelmed her in the early centuries when the Tartars overran the land under the restless leadership of Attila, called "The Scourge of God."

Every step in Russian policy looking to the acquisition of an outlet essential to the upbuilding of her commerce has been accepted by England as a menace either to India or English ambitions in China. The Western world looks with covetous eyes upon the millions of possible consumers in China. It is people they want to manipulate for profit. The community of interest between England and the United States, is commercialism.

Russian territory borders on China for about seven thousand miles, and the ethical sympathy, considered in connection with their close proximity, forbids that they should be natural enemies. The same ethical relation includes Japan, and if, other influences were not at work, there would be a speedy settlement of the questions now at issue between Russia and Japan. But it may well be imagined in the light of all the circumstances that England is again at the bottom of the situation. Her reputed desire to promote peace would seem to be wanting in sincerity. And in view of the attitude assumed by England, her ancient enemy, Russia, cannot recede. The conflict is inevitable and may come soon.

RUSSIA WOULD ARM HILL TRIBES.

Should England openly ally herself to Japan it may be safely predicted that Russia will use the trans-Caspian road, which with its branches, now runs very near the Indian border, as a means of transportation for guns and war munitions, with which to equip the hill tribes of Northern India. Of these there are 15,000,000 or 20,000,000, and the whole coun-

try could easily be set ablaze. The Himalayas afford a fruitful field for revolt. The whole of India has hitherto been kept under English subjection through the inability of the natives to equip themselves with modern implements of warfare.

The time was that such equipment could reach the Indians through the seaports, but since England has controlled in India she has so jealously guarded the ports that all equipment for warfare has been excluded from the country. The trans-Caspian road, over which I travelled for a distance of two thousand miles, is essentially a military road. Every man employed upon it is a soldier. Projected in a direct line, as it will be extended, it will nearly cross Tibet, and will be aimed at the heart of China. It is of greater strategic importance than the trans-Siberian road. Upon the latter I travelled as the only American passenger on the first through train from Moscow to Irkutsk, a distance of 4,300 miles. Since then the line has been completed its full length of 6,200 miles to Vladivostok.

I had visited China nearly twenty years ago, and it was to gratify personal curiosity as to exact conditions in Central Asia, that I made the trip in Russia, extending it into Siberia as far as the road had then been completed. In the event of war, Russia, without doubt, will convert the trans-Siberian road into a military highway, over which to transport men, munitions of war and supplies to the Far East. On every verst (two-thirds of a mile) the entire length of the road, there is a guard and with such a complete system of protection, interruption of traffic would not be easily accomplished. And, if war were in progress, every man employed on the line would be a soldier. Already large numbers of Russian troops have been transported to the probable theatre of war over this line.

Japan could only hope at best secure a briefly temporary advantage, for in the end Russia will accomplish her aim. Even if the powers combine against her, they cannot drive her out of Russia, and they cannot prey upon her commerce, for she has none open to attack. Russia is rich in resources, and is self-contained. She can manufacture her own guns and munitions of war, and when foodstuffs are considered, it should be remembered that she exports almost as much grain as the United States.

The Western world is looking to the commercial partition of China. Each of the powers is ambitious to acquire a sphere of influence, while China is only specially concerned about the retention of the Middle Kingdom—that within the Wall, which encloses four-fifths of the wealth and four-fifths of the population. The Great Wall, the most marvellous work of man, was built to protect this territory from the incursions of the Tartars, and China would not seriously regret the mutation of affairs that might give her relief from the responsibility imposed by this country that fringes the Middle Kingdom.

That Russia was not disposed to encroach upon Chinese territory, when building the Trans-Siberian road, is attested by the fact that the original survey leading to Vladivostok made a great detour around Manchuria solely on the Russian side of the border. It was only when the treaty right was granted to Russia, after the China-Japanese war, that Russia abandoned the original route, and built the present air line across Manchuria to Vladivostok.

It is probably wide of the truth to assume there is no sympathy between Russia and China. Should war come, however, and China assume an attitude unfriendly to Russia, it is highly probable that a Russian army would promptly occupy Peking. Or it might be done with the consent of China.

Englishmen living in Russia with whom I came in contact, speak with impatience of English official misconception of Russia's purposes, and assert that there is in fact a real community of interest between England and Russia, and not the natural antagonism, so frequently assumed. Russia's purposes broadly interpreted present no cause for conflict, and if the problems now presented are viewed in a rational light, and settled upon a broader, higher plane than that of mere commercialism, it will make for universal peace for many centuries. But Russia is schooled in the arts of diplomacy, and the hand of England pushing Japan to the conflict is ill concealed. Once war begins England will expect that the United States will take a hand, because, like England, we are seeking peoples to exploit.

The plague continues to exact a heavy toll from Allahabad City and District, the former being more severely afflicted. The present outbreak is remarkable for the reason that it has occurred when the weather shows unmistakable signs of the approaching hot season when the disease generally dies out.

The Magistrate of Poona has given orders for the distribution of the letters, etc., recovered from the stolen bag. The Postmaster distributed the cheques and registered letters. Most of these are intact and the letters are quite readable, though immersed nearly one month in water. The postage stamps have fallen off an almost of the letters were open. The accused will be charged shortly.

Last week the mortality of Bombay advanced from 938 to 1,136, thus going into the thousand for the first time during the present epidemic. This material increase in the death rate must be attributed entirely to plague, for the recorded plague mortality was larger by 131, and there was a material addition to the returns from diseases of the respiratory organs, which is probably plague disguised. Still, comparatively, the city is well off. Last year at this time the death rate was larger by five hundred, and the mean for the past five years is nearly double the present figures. Last year the epidemic reached its height in the week ending on April 7th. In the previous year it was a week earlier; and in 1902 it was about the middle of March.

Dysentery.

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

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

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

COSENS the cough, relieves the lung and opens the secretions. It counteracts the tendency of a bad cold to result in pneumonia. It is unequalled for bad colds.

The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for "this malady." 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, Stansfield and Co., Calcutta, on receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Rahman and Abdul Kareem, Calcutta.

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25, 1904.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

Reuter's Messages.

War Telegrams

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Issued immediately on receipt

of Messages.

Rates of Subscription

Town—Rs. 2. 6d. Per month.

Mutual—Rs. 2. 8d. Per month.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Printed and Published by

humanity such as vanity, greed, pride, envy, to know its contents? That was the doubt

jealousy, etc., the latter to the highest extent of man. Mind somehow or other the policy of the 'Times' has succeeded very well in England. This being the state of affairs in his own country, Mr. Stead will have to create a new England to secure his success; and he has therefore a gigantic, almost an impossible, task before him.

Besides, journalism has its tricks, of which the 'Times' is a master and Mr. Stead is profoundly ignorant. Let us proceed to discuss this part of the question by uttering a paradox, namely, that Mr. Stead has very little chance of gaining the confidence of his people as he is too honest to be trusted! Now here in one sentence we have tried to show the weak point of Mr. Stead. He is too honest, and such people have never been able, as yet, to gain ascendancy in the councils of the British Empire. The English people never trusted Bright, but they felt that their interests were safe with Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Stead will secure respect, perhaps affection but not confidence. For his best efforts and his best-reasoned arguments are likely to be credited to 'enthusiasm' or 'sentimentalism' but not to wisdom. A man, to obtain a predominating ascendancy, in the councils of the British Empire, must be prepared to adopt any means for the purpose of carrying out an end.

Besides there are other base tricks, which a man has to adopt, who has the desire of leading his fellows. Mr. Stead delivers his opinion in distinct language, but that is not the way to gain influence. The 'Times' rarely does it. Mr. Stead says what he means, that is not generally the way with the 'Times.' You can go through a long article of the 'Times' without understanding what he means. That was the way Cromwell and his fellows.

Mr. Stead instructs his constituents, the 'Times' only pretends to do it. For the 'Times' only echoes, and does not create, public sentiment. The 'Times' rarely gives an opinion on any subject without first ascertaining what public opinion is upon it. In ordinary society a man who gives his opinion freely can never acquire a reputation for wisdom. The 'wise man' in society, when he has to give any opinion on a knotty point, manages to maintain his position, not by enlightening his followers, but by mystifying them. If he is asked to give an opinion he manages it either by a vague expression of opinion or by a nod of the head, or a smile. That is the way with the 'Times' and that is the way to succeed in the world. The 'Times' wrote a long article on the Russo-Jap question and Reuter summarized it in this fashion: 'The 'Times' advocates that the Government should take utmost care to guard its interests.' Now this is the way in which the 'Times' acquires its reputation for wisdom and the leading position that it enjoys.

Mr. Stead will gain subscribers for his paper if it is interesting, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to make his influence felt in England, in any considerable degree. If he succeeds in that, he will be able to do much good to the Indians and other weak and dependent nations in the world.

RUSSIA, JAPAN AND THE PARTITION
OF BENGAL.

There is a connection between the three readings given above, though perhaps it will not appear clear to the superficial observer of current events. Yes, the question of the partition of Bengal has some connection with the Russo-Japan war, and we are going to-day to point it out to the rulers of the land. The feelings between the two countries England and Russia have never been cordial. Believing that Russia has an eye on India, England has always tried, though unsuccessfully, to keep that country confined within its boundaries. Russia has now almost reached the confines of India.

Whenever Russia feels that it has been wronged by England, it tries to have its revenge upon its astute and powerful enemy, by threatening India either with actual movements of its troops, or by newspaper articles. There are statesmen who believe that Russia has no desire to come to India. How any man, with a glimmering of sense in him, can utter such a proposition, we fail to see. Why should not Russia covet India? Has Russia suddenly turned virtuous? If she has not come here, it is because she cannot, that is all. It is true, now-a-days, the independence of a free country is respected. Russia or England can never invade such a country without first giving adequate reasons for it. But India is not a free country, or a country at all; it is only a 'property.' India is regarded by England as a property, and naturally other conquering countries regard it in the same way, and think they have as much right to it as England has.

This land is, in short, the mistress of John Bull, not his wife, as England is. A wife is a sacred object, but not so is a mistress. One will try to win over the mistress of another, and if he succeeds, will triumph over his good fortune. But the keeper of a mistress, however powerful, can never cast a longing eye upon the wife of the poorest peasant. So India had been treated as a country by England, and Russia would have never ventured to covet it. India, being a mistress, is at the mercy of the strongest.

We ourselves very well know what the intentions of Russia are towards India. In days gone by when Sir Roper (then Mr.) Lethbridge, was the Press Commissioner, we got a big packet by post, securely sealed. We opened it, and found it containing a letter from the Russian Government, addressed to the Editor of this journal. The purport of the communication was that, as Russia was interested in India, it would like to know its internal economy. And the Editor was asked to send a list of Indian papers, with their addresses and subscriptions, conducted on independent principles. The Editor was further asked whether he would be willing to serve as an agent for the purpose of supplying the Russian Government with independent Indian papers. And lastly he was asked to send a copy of his paper regularly, the price of which would be sent on the submission of the bill.

The first thing that the Editor did was to see whether the packet had been tampered with or not. Apparently none had opened it. But was it possible that a letter of the Russian Government addressed to this journal, considered by its friends among the English people as 'the bitterest and ablest critic of the Government,' and by those unfriendly disposed to it, as 'wholly seditious,' had been delivered to the proper party without the detectives of the Foreign Office making no effort

the first protest. But the trunk has also equally strong objection to be parted from its limbs.

We do not know who is the originator of the alternative scheme, whose authorship was sought to be fastened upon the helpless Nawab of Dacca, and which contained the 'proposal' of a new Province with a Lieutenant-Governorship. At the memorable conference held at the house of Mr. Garth at Dacca, the Nawab and Mr. Garth were reported to have said that they had been authorised by the Lieutenant-Governor with the permission of the Government of India to propose that scheme. Mr. Garth, however, contradicted the statement subsequently, though, it is quite possible that, at an unguarded moment, or through a slip of the tongue, he was led to make a statement which led the people to infer that he was speaking on the authority of the Government. It is also possible, his meaning was misunderstood by his hearers.

When the Government of India was questioned on the subject in the Council, the reply given was diplomatic, that is to say, the Home Member neither admitted nor denied the authorship of the scheme, but said that the matter was not officially before Government, whatever that may mean. At Dacca, however, Lord Curzon made a favourable reference to the scheme, though, it was adopted at a meeting of the Nawab attended by only 95 Mussalmans, and though the entire people of the district of Dacca, excepting the young Nawab, had discarded it. His Lordship, however, spoke of it in a guarded manner, though one could see that he was after that scheme.

In his Mysnensingh speech, the Viceroy, however, made no effort to conceal his real intention regarding it. We may thus take it that, the scheme originated with some shrewd official who has the confidence of the Viceroy. Whoever he may be, Bengal has no reason to be thankful to him; for, if carried into effect, it will not only divide the Bengali nation into two, but entail upon each the terrible cost of maintaining two Lieutenant-Governorships with all their vast paraphernalia, instead of one as now.

As stated above, the proposal is to fasten two Lieutenant-Governorships upon two portions of Bengal. It means that the mutilated West Bengal will have to maintain the same costly administration alone which is now maintained by the entire Province. That is to say, the Western Bengal people alone will have to pay the entire princely salaries and pensions of the same number of European officials which they and their brethren of East Bengal do now jointly. So it is quite plain that, Western Bengal has exactly as much cause for alarm as the Eastern in connection with the partition question. Rather the western districts will suffer more, as they are poorer than the Eastern.

West Bengal is however not idle. A public meeting was arranged by the British Indian Association, but it was postponed for reasons already explained. That meeting is likely to be held now and followed by others in every important district; for, we know that a public meeting was organised at Burdwan and postponed in view of the Viceroy's tour in East Bengal.

What the result of the alternative scheme would be was thus described by the Viceroy in his Mysnensingh speech: 'Later on, the new Province, possessing as it would a Commission of its own recruited from England, would be administered by exactly the same class of officers and on the scale of pay as Bengal is now.' In other words, if East and West Bengal have now to maintain, say, 500 highly-paid European officials, they will, if the partition takes place, have to maintain double that number.

Says His Excellency again: 'The whole of the Mysnensingh district has been left with a single British Executive officer, the Collector of the place.' His Lordship's notion thus is that, the more he can glut the country with British officers, the more he will put the people under obligation. Yes, the official idea is that, if one officer is good, two are better, and three, best; and the millennium will be reached when there are as many officers as there are men. The people, however, cannot accept this view. For, every additional official, indebted from England, not only means an additional master but a bread-taker to them. Now is it possible that the object of the partition of Bengal is to double the present number of Bengal officials, from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards? That is, however, what we gather from Lord Curzon's speeches in East Bengal.

When the Sepoy rising was suppressed the Government of India found itself a bankrupt. One great financier Mr. Wilson was brought from England to save the Government from ruin, or the Imperial country refused to render any help. When there was a rebellion in Canada, the cost of suppressing it was paid by England. But Canada is Canada, and India is India. Mr. Wilson proposed an income tax, nay, even an income tax upon the Zemindars in violation of the terms of the Permanent Settlement. The Government, however, ventured not to commit such a piece of flagrant breach of faith, and that just after the suppression of the Sepoy war without some support from the people. The proposal of imposing an income tax upon Zemindars was first cautiously made through the columns of the Anglo-Indian papers. Mr. Wilson wanted to know how his scheme had been received by the Indians; both by the higher and lower classes. There was the 'Hindu Patriot' which certainly gave an indication as to how the landholders felt on the subject. But what of the other classes, how did the masses feel? The columns of the then Bengalee papers were translated for this purpose, and studied with care. The 'Some Prokas,' the then leading vernacular Bengalee paper in India, declared with pride that if his paper did not reach the Government house in time, a sowar was sent to fetch it.

The Government was, however, determined to impose such a tax, and failing to secure newspaper support, it tried to seduce the Zemindars themselves. But why would the enlightened Zemindars of Bengal agree to lay the knife across their own throats and commit suicide? Yet the Government made an attempt in that direction, and sought to seduce the premier Zemindar of the time, namely, the Maharajah of Burdwan. He said more parenthetically, the Government took mean advantage of the unparalleled loyalty shown by the then Maharajah of Burdwan to impose subsequently a cess upon the permanently settled lands of Bengal. How was the Maharajah seduced? It was in this way. The suppression of the Sepoy war had enhanced the respect of the British Government for the people of India, and that of the Indians for the British Government. The Maharajah saw that, if he refused to accord the desired support, he would incur its displeasure; so he wrote a letter to Mr. Wilson to the effect that, though by a solemn compact the Government had surrendered its right of increasing in any way the demands of the Government upon permanently settled estates, yet he was willing, on his own part, to surrender that right at a moment of peril. And thus the measure of the Permanent Settlement was undermined by the greatest benefactor from it, the Maharajah of Burdwan.

In the same manner, the Nawab of Dacca, the premier Zemindar of Dacca, at least one of the greatest in that district, has been led to render an indirect support to the scheme of partition. How this was done, we know not. But this is certain that his countrymen never forgave the Maharajah of Burdwan, a very estimable personage in every respect, for the support that he had accorded to Mr. Wilson; and the countrymen of the Nawab will for ever remember the part that he has been led to take in this matter. The support of the Maharajah to Mr. Wilson's scheme meant a great loss to him personally; and the Nawab Bahadur may rest assured that the same thing will happen in his case, if the partition is effected. How, we shall explain presently.

He has asked for a Lieutenant-Governor and a costly administration for the new Province. Has he taken the fact into consideration that he and his class mainly will have to bear the burden of this additional cost of constructing and maintaining it? Bengal now supports one Lieutenant-Governorship; under the scheme of the Nawab Bahadur half of Bengal will have to do it when Bengal is divided. To divide Bengal and put it under two Lieutenant-Governors, means the creation of a large number of fat berths, and these the new Province will have to maintain. West Bengal will not have to provide for new berths, but it will have to bear the burden of its present costly administration, which the entire undivided Province does now. We do not know where is the money to come from to meet this heavy expenditure, except by tapping the Zemindars.

This Russo-Japanese war has no doubt been taken advantage of by the British Government to send an expedition to Tibet, without using any way molested or hindered by Russia, but it may turn out a very serious matter eventually. England is bound hand and foot to go to the assistance of Japan if any other Power, or Powers, should join Russia. The obligation is absolute. It is contained in Article 3 of the Treaty between England and Japan, which was signed two years ago. The text of Article 3 is as follows:—

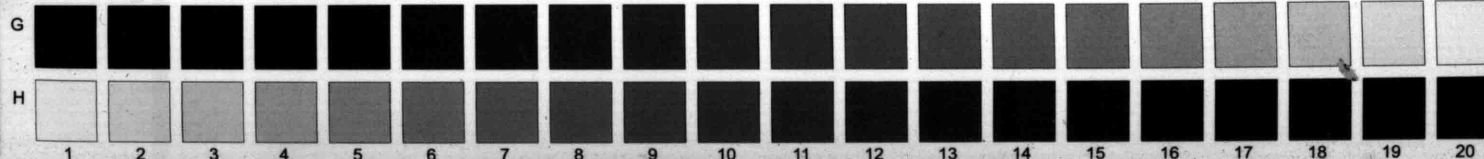
'If in the above event [of war between Britain or Japan and any other nation in defence of the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China, or the Empire of Korea] any other Power, or Powers, should join in hostilities against that ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.'

That is to say, if Japan goes to war with Russia (1) England should be forced into the field against Russia if any intriguing Power could induce either China or Korea to take sides with Russia; (2) that either Germany, France, or any other Power who might, for reasons of their own, wish to make war on England could, whenever they pleased, force the British Empire into war, and at the same time secure for themselves Russia as their ally by simply taking her side against Japan. Japan by presenting Russia with a Korean or Chinese alliance, may force England to join in the war. If England joins Japan, France will be led to take the part of Russia. But what will Germany do?

The attitude of Germany in regard to Manchuria has never varied. She objects to Japan obtaining a foothold on the Asiatic continent. In this she is supported by France, it was the combined action of Russia, Germany and France, with the contingent promise of support of Austria, which deprived Japan of Port Arthur. The German Government has always declared that Russia may do as she pleases in those regions. The relations between Germany and Russia are quite as friendly to-day as they were then. The Russo-French alliance still exists in full force. Neither Germany nor France is likely to tolerate a Japanese victory over their former ally. Even if Japan should be as triumphant over Russia as she was over China, the control of events will pass out of her hands into the invisible hands of Russia, who, with fresh and intact forces, will not need to appeal to arms to compel the conqueror once more to give up the spoils of victory. In such an event, where shall England stand? It is easy to see what complications may arise; much easier than to see how they can be avoided.

A GENTLEMAN writes from Hazaribagh:— 'On the 5th instant a meeting of the commissioners of the local Municipality was held under the presidency of Mr. F. C. French, Deputy Commissioner and ex-officio Chairman. It was proposed by the Chairman, that the ground-rent of the homestead lands within the Municipality be enhanced cent per cent. Though the elected commissioners, at the instance of the rate-payers, were prepared to oppose the measure, they could not open their lips when actually confronted by the official Chairman, such was their fright on seeing the determined attitude of the Deputy Commissioner. One gentleman made a feeble attempt at opposition, but he was immediately silenced. The proposal is said to be unanimously carried. Thus the fate of the poor rate-payers was sealed without a voice being raised on their behalf. This is how the people here enjoy the blessings of local self-government.'

The action of the Hazaribagh Municipality is not only extraordinary but illegal. For, in the matter of rent, the Municipality has, we understand, no better status than that of a private landlord, and thus it is very questionable if the Municipality has any legal



right to enhance the rent at all. If we are not much mistaken, the matter was referred to the Legal Remembrancer who held the above view. Some member of the Bengal Council may take up the subject.

The correspondent also refers to another matter, which was carried out at that meeting. A proposal was made by an ex-officio commissioner to warn the "dhobies" against allowing their donkeys to walk freely on the town roads with loads on their backs, as the horses of the Europeans "resent" the appearance of these detestable brutes. Of course, the proposal was unanimously carried out without any remission or reduction of the tax levied on the "dhobies" for their donkeys. So the susceptibilities of not only white men but of their horses are to be respected to the great inconvenience and hardships of the natives of the soil.

How the great and wide-awake Viceroy was made to play in the hands of some of his puny and designing subordinates will appear from the following two telegrams:—

Dacca, Feb. 22.

Among the many inaccuracies in the Viceroy's Mysnensingh speech one is so glaring that it even requires a telegraphic protest. The Viceroy said: "I found the streets of Dacca plastered with mottoes expressly sent for the purpose from Calcutta." Whatever might be the quarter whence the information was got, the statement is absolutely unfounded. The zinc plates used in printing them were manufactured here and are still open to inspection, not to speak of the mottoes whose local origin is hardly open to question. The Viceroy, while on the spot, might easily have satisfied himself on the point.

Mysnensingh, Feb. 23.

In the Viceroy's Dacca speech His Excellency quotes passages from circulars issued by the Mysnensingh Association to mislead; but curiously enough he is silent about one passage in the said circular which states that the Association received a large number of letters on the partition question, enquiring about various matters. As it was impossible to write so many replies a printed circular was issued answering generally to all the points raised in those letters.

If His Excellency, instead of putting faith in his subordinates who have no abiding interest in the country, had trusted the people, he would not have been so betrayed. Of all persons, the Viceroy can ill afford to make statements which have no foundation in fact. It is not a fact, as His Excellency complained in his Mysnensingh speech, that all sorts of false statements were "used to deceive the ignorant and credulous classes" by the promoters of the agitation. On the other hand, the real fact seems to be that the Viceroy himself was deceived by some of his subordinates. We all know that the Viceroy went to East Bengal with an open mind. It is also true that officials did their best to prevent, and succeeded in preventing, the people from approaching him. So, it seems, having kept the people away, the officials had everything in their own way to fill up his open mind with all sorts of tales. We think, therefore, after his arrival in East Bengal, he ought to have kept both his ears open.

The gap created by the death of Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar will never be filled up. Dr. Sircar is a living example of how a man of humble origin can attain to a foremost place by sheer dint of merit, honesty and determination. Not only was he born poor but he found himself a helpless orphan at a very early age. It was only by an accident that he got an admittance into an English school, where he obtained a scholarship, which enabled him to enter the College and complete his examination there. In short, he was a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. A man of strong will he stuck tenaciously to his opinions; at the same time, his mind was always open to truth. He came out as a distinguished Allopathic doctor from the College; yet, as soon as he was convinced of the rational basis of Homoeopathy by a large number of test cases, he publicly announced his conversion to that system of medicine. The result in the beginning proved disastrous to him; for, he was literally outcasted by the whole body of Allopathic doctors and bitterly persecuted by some of them for the change of his faith. But, he gradually gained ground, and, in the course of a few years, his fame, as an eminent Homoeopathic practitioner, spread from one end of the country to the other. He was a tower of strength to the cause of Homoeopathy, and his loss will be keenly felt by the followers of that system. His real heart was however devoted to science. The Science Association and its grand hall will ever proclaim his glory as a scientist. The highest ambition of his life was to create a taste for science among our people, and his noble efforts in this direction did not go in vain. Though he became one of the foremost men in the country, he never forsook his early simple habits. He would never use a pair of English boots, unless on some unavoidable occasions, the old Indian pair of slippers being the constant companions of his feet. In his younger days his manners were somewhat rough; but, latterly, his temper became so sweet that it was a pleasure to sit by him and hear him talk. His conversation was always highly intellectual, interesting and instructive. During the last three or four years of his life, he turned his attention to religion, and gradually his heart was filled with piety and faith. Though intellectually so high, he was as simple as a child. Simplicity was one of the most charming features of his character. To us he was a dear and esteemed friend, and our grief at his loss can never be adequately described. Our only consolation is that, he is now completely free from the sufferings of the world—"this vale of tears"—and has gone to a land where he is bound to be happy, for he was decidedly a good man.

Dr. W. J. Morton, of New York, says the New York correspondent of the "Birmingham Post," makes the announcement that he has succeeded in effecting cancer cures with the aid of radium. He is not extravagant in his

claims, and does not assert that his method will prove successful in every instance, but he has operated on three proved cases of cancer, and he says his patients are now cured. Dr. Morton's treatment consists in administering internally a solution of sulphate of quinine, and then holding near the body a minute quantity of radium. The solution fluoresces, and this process, by working on the malignant growth, kills it. A good account of Radiopathy will be found elsewhere. Our medical men should study it.

We are glad to find that His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhanga is spending his time and money very usefully in the cause of Hindu religion. We have already announced the formation of a Hindu organization under the title of "Bharat Dharma Mahamandal," the title of "Bharat Dharma Mahamandal," it counts amongst its members, trustees and representatives such high personages as the Maharajah of Udaypur, the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Maharajah of Kishenghar, the Maharajah of Sialana, the Maharajah Jhalwar and others. The president of this influential organization is the Maharajah of Durbhanga, who has been taking an active interest in its well-being. The main object of the organization is the propagation of pure Hindu religion and the encouragement of such learning in Sanskrit as will create faith and reverence for Hinduism. The Maharajah has just done a very meritorious act by founding a new temple at Chowhatta, Patna. His Highness himself performed the consecration ceremony and invited the elite of the town on the occasion. As usual, a very large number of beggars were fed and honorariums paid to Brahmins. It is in these acts that a Hindu Baron can be distinguished from a European. A wealthy European Lord, as a rule, will spend his money in parks and dogs; but a Hindu Maharajah will utilize his money by founding temples, excavating tanks or doing other religious and charitable acts. It is for this reason that the whole country is studded with temples and tanks. But this class of Hindu Barons is now practically dead. The Maharajah of Durbhanga is perhaps the last of such Hindu Barons.

JOHN W. BOOKWALTER, of Ohio, has travelled extensively in the Far East, and three years ago published his observations in a book entitled "Siberia and Central Asia." His investigations have made him familiar with the peoples and problems of that portion of the world. Being asked for his views on the existing situation there, as related to the possible conflict between Russia and Japan, he gave it which will be found elsewhere.

The Mysnensingh speech of the Viceroy, it will be seen, shows still greater contempt for public opinion than his Excellency's previous two speeches did. His Excellency not only characterises the agitation there as fictitious but accuses its promoters of having deceived the masses of the people by false fears and unfounded statements. A telegram informs that many of the expressions in the speech gave great offence to the audience. We shall notice the speech in a future issue.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta has received £36 from Indian merchants of Berlin, East Africa, for the Bombay Congress Fund.

A magnificent sum of two pies was, the other day, forwarded to the Resident's Treasury by the Mysore Durbar and a receipt obtained therefor under curious circumstances. Some time ago the Mysore Government made an indent for a quantity of opium through the Madras Government and, in paying for this, a sum of "two pies" was omitted. The Madras Government noticing the undercharge, wrote to the Mysore Durbar to pay the deficiency which was subsequently done as a separate payment.

A man named Mahadeo Bhan Khairwar, professing himself the agent of a Calcutta firm, named Ezekiel Cohen and Company, who are advertising extensively in vernacular journals to make money advances on land to native property holders on advantageous terms, went to Poona about three months ago and invited applications for loans from peasant proprietors. He opened an office in the city and after collecting fees from applicants for loans, disappeared. The police have arrested the man in Bombay, and have brought him to Poona, where he has been placed before the City Magistrate. A remand for eight days was granted.

Some more surprises are in store for Calcutta, remarks the "Hindu Patriot." There have been important changes already in the administration of criminal justice and there are to be some more yet. The Sealadah and Alipur Suburban Police Courts are to be brought under the Chief Presidency Magistrate or Calcutta, who is thus practically to be something like a District Magistrate with inspecting and other administrative duties and will probably also hear appeals from second and third class Magistrates. The transfer of Barnagore to the renovated Barrackpore subdivision has made the work of the Sealadah Court lighter and this makes the proposed reorganisation easier. An authoritative announcement may soon be expected.

The area under cotton in the last year was 17,60,000 acres—more than a million acres above the corrected area of last year. This large development of the cotton area took place, despite the fact that there was a shrinkage of nearly 400,000 acres in the United Provinces in consequence of the late arrival of the monsoon. Unfortunately the crop in these Provinces and Berar was seriously damaged by heavy rain in the latter part of the season, and the yield in the C.P. and Hyderabad was also diminished by excessive rainfall, with the result that the total yield is only calculated as being approximately the same as that of last year. Bengal estimates 80 per cent of a normal crop, Madras 82 per cent, and Burma 88 per cent. In Bombay the area sown in British districts, except north Gujarat, reached the normal acreage before the famine, and exceeded it in some districts. In the Native States of Kathiawar the area is still considerably short of that standard.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Feb. 8.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

With all the ceremonial attaching to the Royal opening of Parliament, the new session of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons has been inaugurated. But, at the present moment, it does not seem as if the legislative Houses have a long life before them, whilst it is quite certain that Ministers have a hard time before them, and the Unionist Party is in sore trouble. The session has begun in a very unlucky fashion for Mr. Balfour and his followers. The Chief illness was a sad blow for the Party. Not to be present at the beginning of a momentous fight and his position taken by the amiable but ordinary middle-aged "young man" who is "the son of his father" and very little else, was for the Leader of his Party to inflict a staggering blow upon that Party. Should it prove that the present administration has but a short time to live, and that an ignominious ending is before it, no real friend of India need be troubled. For, it is perfectly clear, that Mr. Balfour and his colleagues have no intention to give India any consideration whatever beyond that which they are compelled to do. The rank and file of the Members keep them in countenance in this respect. To the time of penning this paragraph, Mr. Herbert Roberts alone, has touched a really "live" subject. He is, if the Speaker will allow him or if the exigencies of the Government permit, to move an amendment to the King's Speech in the form of a protest against the Official Secrets Bill now before the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Roberts's protest is in these terms:—

"We humbly represent to your Majesty our regret that a measure, described as the Official Secrets Bill is now in the course of being pressed through the Supreme Legislative Council of India, which presents features inconsistent with the principles of British legal procedure, and which is causing grave dissatisfaction among your Majesty's Indian subjects."

This is good as far as it goes. Its fault, for one thing, is that it does not go far enough, and, for another, that it is weakened by the mention of only Indian hostility to the Bill. In an instance in which Anglo-Indians and Indians are at one in their opposition, not to mention the fact and give it special insistence in the words of the amendment, is, surely, a mistake. Perhaps Mr. Herbert Roberts, before his amendment is moved, may find a way to strengthen it in the respect mentioned.

Mr. Lough—again if he can get the opportunity: as a rule half the amendments to the Royal Speech are strangled—is to follow up his Chairmanship of last week's meeting of protest against the Tibet "political mission," by moving the following amendment:

"But regret that an armed expedition has proceeded beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions into Tibet—territory without information having been communicated to Parliament as to the objects and reasons for such expedition."

Meanwhile, Mr. Brodick, answering a question yesterday concerning Tibet, informed Mr. Herbert Roberts that the object of the political mission to Tibet would be stated in a Blue Book which he hoped, would be in the hands of hon. members immediately. The operations in Tibet were not to annex Tibetan territory, but to prevent the recurrence of the difficulties in connection with the Treaty of negotiations in 1890. The force employed was some 3,000 men, and the preliminary estimate of the expenditure for four months from November 1, was £108,400. Owing to the difficulties of transport, however, this would probably be exceeded. The charge would be borne by the Indian revenue. In reply to a further question, Mr. Brodick said that he hoped the Blue Book would be in the hands of members on Monday or Tuesday next; he also stated in answer to a question from Mr. Gibson Bowles, to which I refer in another paragraph that no military operations had been undertaken by the mission; and, to a supplementary enquiry from the same hon. Member as to whether the Tibetan Government had given permission for the mission to enter Tibetan territory, Mr. Brodick explained that such permission was not necessary, owing to the attitude of the Chinese Government.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AS A HUMBLE QUESTIONER.

The "Daily News" yesterday morning wondered if Lord George Hamilton had any private information in connection with the subject raised by the second of three most useful questions, of which he gave notice on Tuesday. He wished "to ask the Secretary of State for India if any reply had been received by the Indian Office from the Government of India in response to a telegram sent on August 7, 1903, by the then Secretary of State, asking for the views of the Indian Government upon the subject of preferential tariffs; and, if so, would he lay it on the table of the House?" "The then Secretary of State," of course, was Lord George Hamilton himself. How delicately, says your contemporary, these things are put in Parliament! Compare the expression "My right honourable friend the Member for West Birmingham," meaning "my father."

When Lord George put his question, Mr. Secretary Brodick answered it in these words: "I have received the reply of the Government of India, and I will lay the Papers on the table of this House."

I may here add that Lord George Hamilton's two other questions referred to the problem of the unemployed and to the causes and effects of the tariff wars between the protectionist countries on the Continent of Europe.

FORCING THE PACE.

When justifying his erratic and often very rude proceedings as the Leader of the Fourth Party such times as Mr. Gladstone was Premier, Lord Randolph Churchill said that the duty of an Opposition was to oppose. Mr. John Morley is of the late nobleman's opinion, and the whole of the regular Opposition is in agreement with him. The illness of Mr. Balfour was made the occasion for a proposal from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to the effect that if the First Lord of the Treasury could not be present when Mr. Morley's amendment was to be moved, the amendment should

be dropped, and the Government should give an early day for the debate. Mr. Akers Douglas, the temporary Leader of the House, was, of course, only too ready to adopt such a suggestion. Mr. Morley sat smiling while this talk went on, and even kept his pace to permit Lord Hugh Cecil to put the following pertinent question:

"Are we to understand if the course, as suggested, is adopted, that no amendment will be moved expressing disagreement with the policy of the right hon. gentleman member for Birmingham, but that a fair issue should be submitted without any interference of the Government one way or other, so that the House may pronounce a clear judgment." The Opposition loudly cheered this. Mr. Akers Douglas replied: "I cannot, of course, bind the House. It is entirely in the discretion of the House to put down any substantive motion." Then came Mr. Morley's turn. He left no one in doubt as to his intentions, while his every sentence was eagerly followed and heartily supported by the whole Liberal host. He said:

"As to the appeal of the right hon. baronet, I am, of course, aware of the considerations which were probably present to his mind. But, looking to all the circumstances, and the difficulties which were interposed last year, I do not now examine where those difficulties arose, but difficulties were interposed. Considering the great eagerness and expectancy in every quarter if this House (Opposition cheers) and certainly the mind of the country, and considering further that though the Prime Minister may be absent on Monday or Tuesday, still there are present on that Bench six or eight members of the Cabinet, who must be taken to possess a thorough grasp of all the arguments which are made by his Majesty's present Government (Opposition laughter)—in all these circumstances, I regret very much that I should disappoint the right hon. baronet; but I think I should disappoint a larger number of gentlemen in this House, and certainly a larger body outside the House, if I complied with his request. Therefore I shall, on whatever is the most convenient day next week, feel bound to submit my motion." This is the spirit which the Liberal Party has too long been wanting. Now that it is in evidence, it will work great good.

THE DISCOURTESY AT BUSHIRE.

It was inevitable that the incident at Bushire which occasioned so much annoyance to Lord Curzon should occupy the attention of Parliament. Equally inevitable was it that Mr. Gibson Bowles should be the questioner who endeavoured to get at the facts of the incident. He, therefore, on the second day of the Session asked the First Lord of the Treasury if any information could be given respecting the recent incident at Bushire which induced Lord Curzon to leave that port without exchanging visits with the Persian Prince, Governor General of Shiraz, who had arrived at Bushire to welcome him; had the form of ceremonial been arranged at Teheran between his Majesty's Minister and the Persian Government, and did Lord Curzon subsequently insist upon the ceremonial being modified; had the course adopted by Lord Curzon been approved by his Majesty's Government; and could papers be laid on the Table containing the Correspondence on the subject interchanging between the Persian Government as well as with Lord Curzon and his Majesty's Minister in Persia.

The First Lord of the Treasury was in bed, ill with influenza, when the question was asked, and could not, therefore, reply to it. Had Mr. Balfour been present, he could hardly, even with his intellectual subtlety, have better disposed of the inconvenient curiosity of the hon. member than did that over-clever and voluble young statesman Earl Percy. During the recess the noble Earl has been removed from the India Office to the Foreign Office. It was as Under Secretary Under Lord Lansdowne that Earl Percy said: "The form of the ceremonial originally arranged between the Persian Government and his Majesty's Minister at Teheran was subsequently modified by the former in certain particulars before the Viceroy's arrival at Bushire. The desire and intention expressed by His Majesty the Shah of showing courtesy and hospitality to the Viceroy was unhappily frustrated owing to the arrangements made locally. His Majesty's Government share the regret of the Persian Government at an untoward incident which is now closed, and with regard to which it is undesirable and unnecessary to lay any papers upon the table of the House."

When the Foreign Office vote comes under discussion in Supply, it is, I hear, the intention of Mr. Bowles to remove the reduction of the vote by the full amount of the young salary as a protest against the refusal of papers upon this most important subject.

WHEN IS A MILITARY FORCE NOT A MILITARY FORCE?

The above conundrum is answered by Mr. Secretary Brodick, and the answer was given in the House of Commons on Wednesday. A military force is not a military force if a few gentlemen connected with it are called "a political mission." It was by such hair-splitting and word-torturing that the new Secretary of State for India made his debut in Parliament. The first question put to the right hon. gentleman whose wonderful schemes of Army Reform have, this week, been buried beyond all hope of resurrection, had relation to the expedition to Tibet. The point raised was that on which Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose strongly insisted in his Predenial Address to Congress, namely the breaking of the law which forbids military operations beyond the frontiers of India unless the sanction of Parliament has been previously obtained. Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India, whether any portion of the revenues of India had been applied during the past or present year to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions by his Majesty's forces charged upon such revenues; if so, what, roughly, was the amount of such revenues so applied, and what was the number of his Majesty's forces now employed beyond those external frontiers? Mr. Brodick's answer was clever, but it was not candid or straightforward. He said: "No portion of the revenues of India has been applied during the past or present year to the expenses of military operations beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions. The numbers of the escort

with the political mission to Tibet, and of the troops required to keep open communications, is about 3,000 men."

It is hardly likely that so acute and courageous a Parliamentarian as Mr. Gibson Bowles will rest content with so disingenuous and unsatisfactory reply. An army of 3,000 men, slowly penetrating a hostile country, is not according to Brodickian ethics, engaged in "military operation" because the leaders intend to talk politics with the rulers of that country—when they find them! Clever, but not honest.

PHRASE FOR THE WEEK.

"There are twenty ways of going to the point, and one is the shortest; but set out at once on one. A man who has that presence of mind which can bring to him on the instant all he knows is worth, for action, a dozen men who know as much but can only bring it to light slowly."—EMERSON.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF BENGAL.

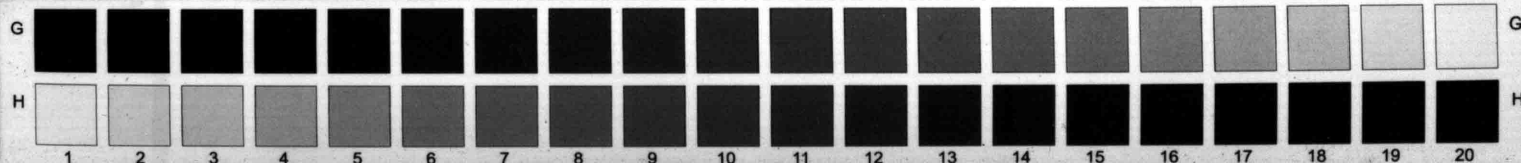
Not even faint echoes of the grave political storm which seems to be raging in Bengal have reached the ears of the great, the wise, and the mighty, personages who edit the London daily newspapers. From all that I can see in the many Bengal papers that come under my notice and the private correspondence which reaches me, the most important division of the Indian Empire is in a condition of considerable and serious ferment. What is more, this ferment seems to be the outcome of very legitimate grievances. That which Lord Curzon's subordinates wish to do flies in the face of one of the most cherished political principles of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. I refer to the principle of national and racial association. Combined with this principle is that other deep-rooted idea that no communities may be taken from one ruler and placed under another, save with the willing consent of a large proportion of the people. The passion which, at this moment, seems to possess certain Anglo-Indian officials in Eastern India with the force of madness, is mischievous to an extent that few people imagine. The worst possible thing that could happen would be for this passion to find unchecked way. To me, a far-away outsider, it seems that the strong opposition which is being manifested is not merely justified but is a stern political duty. In years to come these men will stand out more prominently from their contemporaries and be held in honour exactly in proportion as they now strive to prevent the dismemberment of Bengal and to render it impossible for the authorities to shift whole communities from one rule to another as though they were so many unthinking cattle. Indeed, as John Stuart Mill truly said, India has become "a human cattle farm." What a genius Lord Curzon seems to have for raising burning questions! One would have thought the Official Secrets Bill would have been enough for one year? But, no! To that must be added the Degradation of the Universities, the Dismemberment of Bengal, and the Acquisition of Tibet, to mention only a few of the needless worries that seem to be provided in order to prevent stagnation. Anglo-Indians from suffering indignation.

EUROPEANS AND INDIANS—AND INDIAN JUSTICE.

The Resolution of the Government of India on the absurd complaint that, in differences between Europeans and Indians in India, Europeans were being treated with injustice and partiality was being shown to Indians, has been telegraphed to London. In nearly every journal it has found publication, and many have given it prominence. Very few, however, have made comments at a time when those comments would have been of most value, that is, on the day when the Resolution itself was published. In view of the vast mass of political matter which the Opening of Parliament will daily provide, it may be taken for granted that scant attention will be given to the most important subject. This is a pity. The question is one which strikes at the root of British rule in India, and should command attention here. So far as I have seen, only one paper has expressed itself on this topic. That paper does not say much, but what it does say is distinctly to the point. This will be apparent when I quote its concluding sentence which is in these words: "We rejoice that the Government has put its foot down on this ignoble cant." The "Echo" editor must have been in a fiercely resentful mood when he could find no milder expression with which to stigmatise Anglo-Indian complaining. There are only seven sentences in this editorial comment; they can appear here without unduly lengthening this paragraph. The "Echo" says:

"The Indian Government is to be congratulated upon its reply to the arrogant memorial presented to it by the 'commercial community' of Bengal. The memorial was, in effect, a protest against the dealing out of even-handed justice between Indians and Europeans. In certain notorious cases of ill-treatment of natives the local authorities, either through pressure or through prejudice, have failed to protect the weak, and the Government has had to interfere to secure that justice was done. The memorial urges that such interference renders the management of labour, never an easy task, an increasingly difficult problem, and tends to make the police and magistrates more zealous in the performance of their duties, with disastrous results to the status of Europeans. The reply of the Government is that such arguments are 'untenable.' That is to put it mildly. We rejoice that the Government has put its foot down on this ignoble cant."

Yesterday, "The Times" gave a half-column leader on the question, in which it begins by stating that it is to be hoped that the reply of the Government of India will remove the misapprehensions which have arisen among the Europeans, and states that the Government would have been wiser to have adhered strictly to the simple text that it is "a paramount obligation to see that justice is done and that right shall prevail." This sentiment, admirable in theory, is, says "The Times" not easy in practice; but it is regrettable that the Government should have had to deny charges of unfair treatment, for it shows that racial feeling is aroused. It should be remembered that British rule in India is based on justice and tolerance. Time, tact, and mutual forbearance are necessary to prevent collisions, whether the circumstances be extenuating or aggravating; but such collisions are detrimental to the British good name.



THE FAR EASTERN PROBLEM: WHAT MAY BE THE SOLUTION.

Mr. James E. Mathieson has been calling the "Daily News" to account in its own columns for seeming to object to the idea of "Asia for the Asiatics." On what ground of Liberal policy that paper can raise up a contrary sentiment, Mr. Mathieson cannot conceive, unless he proceeds to remark, it concurs in Rudyard Kipling's theory about the "white man's burden," and believes it to be the right of Europeans to dominate over Africa and Asia. As a matter of policy, and to erect a barrier against further encroachments in China, Mr. Mathieson asks whether anything could be better than a firm alliance between China and Japan, and declares that the Chinese should have sense enough to learn what the Japanese can teach them in organizing an army which could thrust the Russians out of Manchuria and defy further aggression. Having thus convicted the "Daily News" Editor of shortsightedness, Mr. Mathieson asks, "Is European rule such a blessing to the East that we should desire its further spread?" So far from considering it a blessing, he goes on to say, "Great Britain is bleeding India to death by spending in this country over twenty millions sterling annually drawn from the toil and taxation of the natives of India; and China is to an enormous extent in moral and physical ruin as the result of our opium wars and the spread of the opium habit all over the Chinese Empire. The day of vengeance will no doubt come, and may not be very far off." What Mr. Mathieson writes is the alphabet of an important evolution which is taking place among Eastern peoples. Indian publicists would be wise were they to master that alphabet and see what it spells, or may be made to spell, for their country.

Calcutta Gazette.—Feb. 24.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. W. Duke, Magistrate and Collector, Gaya, is appointed to act as Opium Agent, Bihar, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. R. Bright, C.S.I.

Mr. E. E. Forrester, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gaya, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Saran.

The following acting promotions are sanctioned in the grades of Magistrates and Collectors:—

To act in the first grade.

Messrs. F. N. Fischer and A. G. Hallifax. To act in the second grade.

Messrs. J. T. Rankin, Kiran Chandra De, and Janendra Nath Gupta.

Mr. C. A. Radice, Magistrate and Collector, Nadia, is appointed to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. E. Geake, Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. B. L. Mesurier, C.I.E.

Mr. C. W. T. Fielman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Rangpur.

Mr. R. G. Watling, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Saran, is transferred to Mymensingh.

Babu Siva Sankar Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Champaran, is transferred to Bankipur.

Babu Charu Chunder Chatterjee, No. II, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Jangipur subdivision of the Murshidabad district.

Mr. C. A. Bell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, is appointed substantively pro tempore to be a Magistrate and Collector of the third grade.

Babu Nongendra Nath Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Jangipur Murshidabad, is appointed to be Special Excise Deputy Collector of Champaran.

Mr. W. R. Bright, C.S.I., Opium Agent Bihar, is allowed combined leave for eight months, viz., privilege leave for three months, and furlough for the remaining period.

Babu Rai Charan Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Parganas, is allowed an extension of leave for two months.

Mr. J. Clark, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for five months and seven days.

Babu Ashootosh Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is allowed an extension of leave for nine months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Babu Loti Kumar Bose Munsif of Muzaffarpur, in the district of Tirhut, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Babu Bepin Behari Mukherjee, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Muzaffarpur.

Babu Nando Lal Dey, Officiating Subordinate Judge, Jessore, on leave, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Midnapore.

Moulvi Osman Ali, Additional Munsif of Mymensingh, on deputation to Kishoreganj, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Manikganj.

Babu Janaki Nath Mukherjee, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Chandpur.

Babu Sasi Kumar Ghose, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

Babu Upendra Chandra Ghose, Subordinate Judge, Dacca, is allowed an extension of leave for two months.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Maulvi Syed Mohammed Yakub, Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is transferred to the Giridih subdivision of that district.

Babu Harish Chandra Sarkar, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Magistrate Netrokona Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J. G. Jordan, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, is allowed privilege leave, combined with furlough for two years.

On return from leave, Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S., First Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is deputed, on special duty to enquire into the nature and prevalence of fevers in certain parts of Bengal. Captain O. A. Lane, I.M.S., Second Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed, to act for him. Captain J. W. F. Raft, I.M.S., is appointed, to act for Captain O. A. Lane.

Captain B. R. Chatterjee, I.M.S., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Gaya, is allowed privilege leave combined with furlough for eight months, viz., privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period.

Captain H. Innes, I.M.S., is appointed, to act as Civil Surgeon of Backergunge.

Calcutta and Motussil.

Supreme Council.—The next meeting of the Viceroy's Council is fixed for Friday, March 4th, when it may be expected that the Official Secrets Bill will be discussed.

Bengal Tenancy Act.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of section 31 A (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, to Government estate Tausir Barhia, in the district of Mergahy.

A Panther shot.—A Krishnagar correspondent writes:—On Monday last a big panther, about 9 feet in length, was shot down at Deypara, in Krishnagar, by Babu Abinash Chandra Chowdhury of Maheshpur, accompanied by two other gentlemen Sikaris. We thank Mr. Chowdhury for relieving us of the pest. It is reported that there are still many panthers in the neighbouring jungles.

Public Works Department.—Mr. C. P. Warde, Executive Engineer, Bengal, ceased to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, Mr. G. C. Stawell, Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, Babu Saroda Sunder Pal, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is appointed Executive Engineer of the Arrah Division, during the absence of Mr. Stawell, on leave, Mr. C. A. White, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is on return from leave, attached to the office of the Executive Engineer of the Gandak Division.

Weather and Crop Prospects in Bengal.—Rain is reported from all districts, except Shahabad, Champaran, Monghyr and Purnea. The fall was moderately heavy in some places, but for the most part light. Standing crops require rain in Murshidabad and Champaran. Some damage to crops has been caused by hail in Jalpaiguri and Palamau, and by insects in Burdwan. Prospects otherwise good. Threshing of winter rice, pressing of sugarcane, and harvesting of early rabi crops continue. Preparation of land for early rice and jute proceeding. Cattle-disease reported from nine districts. Fodder and water generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, has fallen in eight, and is stationary in the remainder.

A Sensational Case.—A very sensational case has just been decided by Babu Jai Prasad Pandey, Second Munsif of Patna. The Mohomedan residents of village Nuruddinore in this district filed a suit more than a year ago to have their right to kill cows in the said village declared by the civil court. The Munsif has dismissed the suit by a very thoughtful and elaborate judgment which we hope will give satisfaction to all the parties. The judgment comes at a very opportune moment on the eve of the Id festival. The Hindus and Mohomedans can never unite as brethren belonging to the same nation unless they learn to forget their petty differences and have feelings respect and consideration for the religious of each other.—"Behar Herald."

A Fatal Riot At Bistopore.—On the early morning of Sunday last a serious riot attended with murder was committed at Bistopore under the following circumstances. One Shaik Alijon on behalf of his master took two Civil Court bailiffs with him and went to attach some moveable properties of one Gonesh Chandra Sircar. When they were returning after the execution of the attachment, Gonesh with a large number of men fell upon them and beat them with "lathies" on which Alijon fell down dead and the bailiffs were seriously wounded. Then the rioters escaped with the property attached. On Tuesday, Gonesh and two of his men were sent up and they are now undergoing trial on charges of murder rioting, grievous hurt and obstructing public servants in discharge of their public duties.

Plague Precautions.—The following precautions against the spread of plague are recommended by Dr. Frederick Pearce, M. D., Special Health Officer:—1. Do not sleep on the bare ground at night, but on a charpoy, box or shelf. 2. Do not touch a dead rat or the hands, or eat grain in which dead rats have been found. 3. Throw outside the dwelling all waste which rats will eat or upon which flies will settle. 4. Avoid the breath and do not touch the face of a person dying or dead from plague. 5. Clean away all discharges from the nose, throat, or bowels of a plague patient which soil his clothes or bedding or those of other people. 6. Do not shut up sleeping rooms at night, but allow plenty of fresh air to come in. 7. Wash all clothing and dry them in the sun with beddings, &c., regularly. 8. Flush all drains and privies at least twice daily.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 13th February was 438, against 501 and 463 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 243. There were 19 deaths from cholera, against 14 and 27 in the two preceding weeks, the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 24. There were 45 deaths from plague, against 50 and 17 in the two preceding weeks. There were 12 deaths from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There were 12 deaths from diphtheria, against 15 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 98 and 49, respectively, against 132 and 59 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26.8 per mille per annum, against 44.6, the mean of the last five years.

Subordinate Educational Services.—Babu Rajani Kanta Sen, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Netrokona, under the District Board of Mymensingh, has been granted by the Board an extension of privilege leave for a month and a-half. Babu Kedar Nath Das Gupta, B.A., Head Master, Khulna Zilla School is allowed leave of absence for thirty days. Babu Janendra Nath Mitra, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Khulna Zilla School, is appointed to act as Head Master of the same institution.

Babu Joda Nath Ghose, Assistant Master, Khulna Zilla School is appointed to act as Assistant Head Master of the same institution. Babu Bhola Nath Dutta, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, under the District Board of Balasore, has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for four months. Mr. J. Elliot is appointed temporarily to be Teacher of Engineering in the Technical class of the Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong. Mr. Elliot is also appointed substantively pro tempore to Class V of the Subordinate Educational Service.

Architect for the Victoria Hall.—Sir William Emerson, architect for the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, will leave for England by the mail steamer on the 5th March. He will by that time have seen everything well in train for building operations as the excavations for the foundation were begun some time ago. The site proves to be an unusually dry one for Calcutta.

Weather And Crops In Assam.—The following report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 16th February 1904, is published in the Assam Gazette:—Slight rain in Kamrup. Tea pruning, sugarcane pressing, ploughing for rice and jute and gathering of mustard in progress. Outturn of mustard and sugarcane fair to good. Cattle disease prevalent in Kamrup, Darrang, and Garo Hills. Fodder insufficient in parts of Sylhet and in hills. Water insufficient in hills. Prices of common rice—Silchar 19, Sylhet 18, Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowong 16, Tezpur and Sibsagar 14, Dibrugar 12 seers per rupee.

Kuch Behar State Railway.—It is notified that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a total outlay of Rs. 11,01,449 for the construction of the extension of the Kuch Behar State Railway from Kuch Behar to Santabari, a distance of 31½ miles, viz., Rs. 2,81,053 for expenditure on the section of the extension in the Kuch Behar State, and Rs. 8,20,396 on the section in British territory. This revised sanction covers an excess expenditure on the line which has already been sanctioned the opened and is in supersession of that published under Notification No. 428, dated the 24th October, 1900.

The Bengal Excise Bill.—The Select Committee of the Bengal Legislative Council to which the Bengal Excise Bill has been submitted, commenced their duties on Saturday last. A memorial presented to the Bill has been submitted this week to the Lieutenant-Governor signed, it is said, by two thousand householders of Calcutta. The main purport of the petition is that in this Bill power should be given to the residents of a locality to decide how many licenses shall be granted, and where establishments shall be located. Other minor amendments are suggested with regard to the more strict supervision of the manufacture and sale of liquor and drugs.

Delhi Durbar History.—The following official communication has been issued:—The necessity for references between England and India in order to secure absolute historical accuracy has somewhat delayed the compilation of the Official History of the Delhi Durbar. The work is, however, well in hand, and it is expected that the book will be published by Mr. John Murray about the beginning of May next. The edition de-luxe is to be restricted to 250 copies, a large number of which has already been subscribed for. The Agents for the sale of the book in India are—(a) Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta; (b) Messrs. Thacker and Co., Calcutta; (c) Messrs. Thacker and Co., Bombay; (d) Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; and (e) Messrs. Hingmooth and Co., Madras.

Assam Gazette.—Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, on the expiry of his special duty, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and one day, combined with furlough for nine months. Mr. C. N. Shadwell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Sub-Registrar of Mangaldai, in addition to his other duties. The Chief Commissioner approves the nomination of Sriji Bholanath Chaudhari, Zemindar of Meelpara, as a member of the Goalpara Local Board, vice Babu Upendra Nath Basu, resigned. The following officers are confirmed in their appointments of Sub-Deputy Collector: U. Dohory Ropmay, Maulvi Abdur Rahim, Babu Dwarka Nath Chaudhuri, Sriji Annada Charan Bhattacharyya, Sriji Pompu Singh, Sriji Janki Nath Das, No. 11, Maulvi Tajammul Ali, Babu Sris Kumar Sen, and Babu Jages Chandra Datta. The Chief Commissioner appoints Maulvi Abrar Hussain, Sub-Deputy Collector, to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Darrang.

A Defamation Case Withdrawn.—On Wednesday before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mrs. Claxson charged Mrs. Hunter with defamation, was concluded. Mr. Remfry appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Chippendale and Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose, Vakils for the defence. The allegations were that the defendant had written a letter to her husband saying that she had seen the complainant entering into his house. At the outset, Babu Jotindra Mohun submitted that it was communication made to the husband by the wife while the marriage subsisted. Mr. Chippendale said that under section 122 Evidence Act, such communication was not admissible. The prosecution contended that since the husband and wife were living separately it was admissible. Babu Jotindra Mohan said that they might live separately but so long there was no judicial separation, that section would apply. Here the Court suggested a compromise which was agreed upon. The court recorded the following: "The accused denies the charge. She never meant that the letter should be made public and apologising regrets that it should have been published. She wrote it to her husband to protect her own interest. Complainant accepts the apology and withdraws the case. Accused is acquitted."

Inventions and Designs.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed: Charles Walke, inspector of steam boilers, Bombay. Improved apparatus for preventing corrosion in steam boilers; Ernst Max Robert Raetz, manufacturer, of Coin-Merheim, Germany, process for solidifying such liquid compounds of phenol or cresol and soap which are soluble in water and form emulsions intensifying at the same time their effect; Improved Electric Glow Lamp Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 7, Great Newport Street, London, improvements in fans; Edgar David Lynds, inventor, of Newnam, Illinois, a bread-making apparatus; Walter William Walker Green, beer-house-keeper and baker, of Staverton, Northampton, improvements in or connected with boxes for stable utensils, clothing, and other articles; Daniel Longworth, engineer, of Hope Hall, Mazon, Bombay, improvements in sluice gates or shutters for waterways; Ernest Thomas Plummer, engineer, of 41, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, improvements in the construction of floors and the like; Frederick Martin Short, electrical engineer, 103, Clive Street, Calcutta, an improved rheostat; and Duncan William MacBean, tea planter and manager of the Clachanaciddin Tea Estate, Palampur, improvements in or relating to road vehicles.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Feb. 19. It is authentically stated in Paris that Russia offered to join in an anti-English war at the time of the Fashoda crisis.—"Pioneer."

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 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.

Russia has informed the United States, that she won't grant "exequatur" to Mr. Morgan, American Consul at Dalny, because she desires no Foreign Officials in liaoting peninsula during the war.

London, Feb. 20.

Baron Hayashi, is indisposed owing to pressure of work.

Baron Hayashi is better. A telegram from Tientsin states that after the accidental explosion of the "Yenisei" by a mine in Port Arthur harbour a violent storm occurred when the mines came to the surface and floated about in all directions. The next day the "Bayarin" was sent to assist in securing them and was caught in the storm, driven on the rocks and became a total wreck.

A Russian official statement formally charges Japan with violation of international law in making a series of revolting attacks before declaring war.

Admiral Alexieff has been ordered to defer his departure for Harbin until Admiral Makaroff has arrived at Port Arthur.

Russia has abolished all censorship for outward foreign telegrams, except ordinary military censorship.

Pending the arrangement of transport for the new move, the Italian cruisers "Calabria," "Carlo," "Alberto," "Lombardia" and "Dogale" have been ordered to the Far East.

The Commander of the French Cruiser "Pascal," describing the fight at Chemulpho, says that the Commanders of the French, British, Italian and German warships twice protested to the Japanese Admiral, against attacks as a violation of international law, because Chemulpho is a neutral port.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that ancient gold and silver bullion from the Imperial Treasury have been deposited in the Bank of Japan to form a reserve fund.

A squadron, believed to be Russian from Jibutli, passed Perim at midnight last night going northward. This coincides with the St. Petersburg reports that the squadron was ordered home.

A Port Arthur telegram to St. Petersburg states that a party of Cossacks on the 19th state that a party of Cossacks on the 19th saw 500 soldiers and civilians, and are in possession of maps and papers.

General Egerton and headquarters returned to Berbera. Col. Taskin's Brigade is returning to Sheikh to give the infantry rest.

At an influential meeting held at Manchester it was resolved to raise half a million sterling for the purpose of promoting British Cotton Growing.

The "Times" in an article says that Britain's sympathy with Japan is natural and legitimate, and sufficient, should improbable emergency arise, to enable the British Government to give effect to all the terms of the Japanese Treaty. English sympathy is not merely ground on the fact that she is our ally; it draws its strength and justification from the knowledge that Japan is fighting the battle of all civilized nations.

It is semi-officially declared at Vienna that Russia's interests in the Balkans are rather intensified than diminished by the latest turn of events, and the idea of war in the Far East preventing Russia from co-operating in the pacification of Macedonia is unfounded.

London, Feb. 21.

Reuter's correspondent with the special permission of the authorities visited Port Arthur, where Russians claim as being capable of two years' resistance.

Two bodies of troops are making parallel march towards Yalu Pflug (sic) while advancing troops to Yalu strengthening centre and preparing to defend the railway and North Gulf coast.

Russians admit their unpreparedness, but are now hurrying up reinforcements.

Alexieff asked Chinese troops to assist Russians in guarding the railway. The Chinese Government replied that, as Russia insisted that, China was unable to guard the railway in peace, Russia could not expect her to guard it in war.

All French newspapers have opened subscriptions for Russian sick and wounded.

A Russian communication to the "Figaro" states that Germany is disposed unreservedly to help Russia in re-grouping the Powers, with the object of bringing Russia, France, and Germany together. The project is freely discussed at St. Petersburg and the consummation much desired.

It is reported from the same quarter that Russia gave England thirty-six hours to declare neutrality and the demand was complied with immediately.

Russian money is flowing into France to influence public opinion, and it is reported that the French Government is becoming alarmed at the probable consequences.

The warships sighted at Gothland are small and evidently unintended for the war.

A Shanghai telegram states that the Russian gunboat "Mandjur" has been dismantled, and the commander agrees to remain in port till the war is over.—"I. D. News."

An Imperial Russian Ukase has been issued relieving General Kuropatkin of his functions as War Minister and appointing him Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Manchuria.

Le Temps publishes an article to-day laying stress upon the anxiety of both Great Britain and France to remain aloof from the war and urging both not to let their inclinations carry them beyond what is proper.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A panic took place on the Paris Bourse yesterday in consequence of various baseless rumours that Italy, Germany and France were about to mobilize their forces.

Reuter's Shanghai correspondent says that the Chinese have vainly ordered the Russian gunboat "Mandjur" to leave the port. It is reported that a Chinese squadron is coming to enforce the order.

Reuter's Aden correspondent states that the Peninsular and Oriental Steamer "Mongolia," outward bound to Australia, encountered a Russian battleship and four destroyers in the Red Sea. One of the destroyers endeavoured to cut off the "Mongolia" but failed to do so. The whole squadron then chased her but was unable to overtake her. Signal was then made for the "Mongolia" to halt, whereupon she stopped her engines. The Russian destroyer then approached her and scrutinised "Mongolia" and then signalled "beg to be excused."

London, Feb. 22.

The Russo-Japanese war is evidently exciting apprehensions of the neutral powers.

Sweden is mobilizing troops and fortifying her coasts. Spain is sending considerable reinforcements to the Canaries and otherwise preparing. Portugal is sending the Vasco de Gama to the Far East, and appears to contemplate mobilization of her forces.

It is announced at St. Petersburg in connection with General Ivanoff's departure for Turkestan that the Russian troops in the direction of Pamirs will be considerably reinforced.

The Hague tribunal has decided in favour of Britain, Germany and Italy giving them preferential claim upon customs receipts at Lagunaira and Puertocabello.

The new Cape Cabinet has been formed with Doctor Jameson as Premier.

The transport Smolensk has re-entered the canal homeward bound.

According to M. Pavloff's report on the Chemulpho fight the Japanese destroyer was sunk and the cruiser "Takachiho" was to be damaged that she was sunk by the captain.

Japan as late as January ordered in Philadelphia locomotives for the Fusan-Seoul Railway. Eight have been shipped and twelve will go this week, some via San Francisco, others via Suez.

A telegram to the "Daily Express" from Shanghai states that after the agreement that the Russian gunboat, "Mandjur" should dismantle and remain in port, the Japanese Consul was ordered to demand the expulsion of the vessel, armed or disarmed.

Japan has in a dignified manner expressed her regret at France's reading of the International Law whereby Jibutli becomes a secondary base for Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of "Le Temps" states that it will be two months before Russia will have sufficient troops in the Far East to secure a land victory over Japan.—"I. D. News."

Earl Percy replying to a question in the House of Commons said that a lease of 600 square miles is being arranged with the East Africa Syndicate and that negotiations are proceeding with the timber and rubber firms for the lease of forest lands in the vicinity of the coast.

The death is announced of Sir Leslie Stephen, the great critic and biographer.—"I. D. News."

Mr. Arnold Forster replying to a question said that the monthly cost of the operations in Somaliland was £115,000. The Mullah was now so enveloped that General Egerton hoped it would be possible shortly to deal a heavy blow thus facilitating the conclusion of the campaign. Mr. Forster replying to other questions said that the Cavalry would retain swords on active service but the Artillery will not.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

The following telegram, dated Singapore the 20th February, has been received by the "Times" of India:—The French Cruiser Pascal with the Russians wounded in the fight at Chemulpho, arrived at Shanghai on Friday.

In view of the possibilities of England being embroiled in the war in the Far East, it is noteworthy that yesterday in London Lloyd's were accepting risks against an Anglo-French war in three months at thirty guineas per cent. The cable between Arthur and Chefoo has been cut.

Colombo, Feb. 22.

Intelligence from Hong-Kong states that the British cruiser Talbot has been transferred to the Levantian at Mirs Bay two hundred Russians belonging to the crews of the Varyag and Korietz picked up after the Japanese attack at Chemulpho.

The Namhang is chartered to convey the prisoners to Colombo under a British Guard.

The Russian sailors, who in the same engagement took refuge on the French cruiser Pascal are being conveyed to Saigon. The Talbot and the Italian Cruisers Elba rescued the crews, the former taking 150 a board.

The Russian steamer Sungari has been burned by its own crew off Chemulpho.

Governor Clake confirms the above news. The Japanese steamer Wakasa Maru, after twelve days' stay, left at midnight on Saturday for Durban to discharge her cargo, which has been sold to an English firm at the Cape.

Eighteen foreign steamers have been chartered by the Danish-Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company for conveying provisions, coal and ammunition from Odessa and Liban to Russian eastern ports. All Japanese coal contracts are cancelled in Manchuria, Russian steamers visiting Japan are being refused coal.

Singapore, February 22nd.—The Cruiser Mandjur has been dismantled at Shanghai and her crew paid off.

One hundred and forty Russians who were transferred from the Talbot to the Amphitrite have arrived at Hong-Kong. Forty beds have been prepared in the Hong-Kong hospital for those who are seriously wounded.

The Namhang has been chartered to take the remainder to Colombo to-morrow.

Colombo, Feb. 23.

The Russian sailors are to be interred at Diyatalawa, the place occupied by the Boers when here.

High Court.—Feb. 24

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amrit Ali and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt.)

OUTRAGING FEMALE MODESTY.

In this case one Chirag Ali and another had been convicted under sections 376 and 457 of the Indian Penal Code by the Additional Sessions Judge of Backergunge, disagreeing with the verdict of the Assessors, and sentenced to 10 years rigorous imprisonment each. It appeared that on the night of the 2nd of April last seven or eight persons entered the house of one Chandra Kanti De, who was then sleeping with his wife Basanta Kumari Dassi. They broke open the wall of the house, and dragged out Basanta Kumari and her husband. Basanta Kumari was then taken to a little distance from the house where those persons, it was alleged, outraged her modesty and dishonoured her. Basanta Kumari became unconscious, but when she recovered her senses she returned home. An information to this effect was lodged at the thane on the 9th of April. The police held an investigation and submitted a report in the 'C' Form. But according to the direction of the Magistrate an 'A' Form was afterwards submitted and the appellants were placed on their trial before the Sessions Judge with the result stated above.

Mr. P. L. Roy with Babu Chandra Kanta Sen appeared for the appellants. Mr. D. Swinhoe appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships after hearing both sides reserved judgment.

DEFILING A PLACE OF WORSHIP.

Babu Atulya Charan Bose appeared in support of a Rule obtained on behalf of one Kedar Nath Nag, who had been convicted under section 295 of the Indian Penal Code by an Hon'ble Magistrate of Hooghly and sentenced to three weeks rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100, calling upon the District Magistrate of Hooghly to show cause why the conviction and sentence in this case should not be set aside.

In this case, it would be remembered, on the complaint of one Sarajoo Das Mohant before the Joint Magistrate of Hooghly alleging that the petitioner had defiled the "Shivas Bedi" (place of worship) situated on the Tribeni Ghat, the petitioner was placed on his trial before an Hon'ble Magistrate of Hooghly, who convicted the petitioner as stated above. Against that conviction and sentence an appeal was preferred to the District Magistrate, who dismissed the appeal.

As no one appeared to show cause against the rule, their Lordships after hearing the learned Vakils for the petitioner delivered the following judgment: "We do not think that this is a case in which imprisonment should have been awarded. We accordingly make the rule absolute and remit the sentence of imprisonment but direct the fine to stand."

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

The petitioners in this case one Abdul Latif and another had been placed on their trial before an Hon'ble Magistrate of Sealdah on charges of having wrongfully confined a woman named Biby Jan Biby and assaulted her. The trying Magistrate convicted the petitioners under sections 303 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced them to some terms of rigorous imprisonment. Against that conviction and sentence an appeal was preferred to the District Magistrate who reduced the terms of imprisonment. Aggrieved with the said order of the District Magistrate the Hon'ble High Court was moved, and a rule was issued on the District Magistrate of the 24 Pargannas. The Rule came on for hearing to-day. The Vakils who appeared on behalf of the petitioners submitted that the defence of the petitioners in the Court of the Hon'ble Magistrate was that Biby Jan Biby was the married wife of one of the petitioners, that she was taken away from her house by the petitioners against her will, and that the story of wrongful confinement and assault was false. While the prosecution witnesses were being cross-examined by the muktia of the petitioners, it was alleged the trying Magistrate observed that if the petitioners would adduce evidence of marriage and if he was satisfied on that point he would let the petitioners off. Consequently the defence was confined to that point only. But eventually the petitioners were convicted. In conclusion the Vakils submitted that there was an affidavit to that effect made by one Sheikh Amir Uddin, who was connected with one of the petitioners.

Mr. Justice Amrit Ali:—Why has not a muktia made any affidavit? There were five muktias engaged in this case.

Vakil:—No my Lords, only one.

Mr. Justice Amrit Ali:—But the Magistrate says five. However, that may be, the Magistrate, in his explanation, denies that he made any such statements. On one hand the Magistrate denies the fact while on the other we have got that the Magistrate had said so. Although the same thing, as it was alleged, was told to the muktia yet he has not made any affidavit.

Vakil:—Before the Magistrate of the District the petitioners filed two affidavits.

Mr. Justice Amrit Ali:—But did the muktia make any of those affidavits?

Vakil:—No, my Lords.

Mr. Justice Amrit Ali:—The muktias were afraid.

Vakil:—Possibly, that may be so.

Mr. Justice Amrit Ali:—What are we to do?

The Vakils then placed the statement of that case in order to show that the trying Magistrate cross-examined upon the question of marriage only.

Their Lordships then observed that the affidavit had been made not by any muktia but by some body connected with the accused. It appeared that the accused put forward a plea in their defence that the complainant was married to one of the accused but he in fact admitted that when he had gone to bring her to his house she was not willing to go. As a matter of fact the woman was found by the police in his house and she appeared to have been set free from that house. The lower appellate court had not attached any importance to the ill-treatment, which the woman complained of. The sentence had accordingly been reduced. Having regard to the denial of the trying Magistrate, having regard to the fact that the accused himself admitted that the complainant had been brought to his house against her own will and the fact that the defence was based only on the plea that she had been married to him their Lordships did not think that this was the case in which

they ought to interfere. The Rule was accordingly discharged and the accused were directed to surrender.

LORD CURZON AT DACCA.

LORD CURZON is a firm believer in the principle of benevolent despotism. Under his rule it is impossible to imagine despotism being anything but benevolent, and the Viceroy's growing belief in the excellence of personal rule leads him perhaps to ignore the immense importance of the personal factor. A benevolent despot is a beautiful sight, but if he is succeeded by a despot without benevolence the effect undoubtedly is to throw doubt upon the whole principle of irresponsible personal power. No doubt the assiduous Lord Curzon. The exordium of his speech at Dacca contains an unflinching protestation of faith in the complete wisdom of the Government of India. "Although the popular approbation," he says, "is neither the first nor the last test either of political expediency or the public need, yet it is gratifying to learn that measures intended for the benefit of the community are appreciated by them, and even where that appreciation may be lacking it will usually be found that the Government is acting in obedience to some higher principle, which may not be universally or generally recognised at the time, but the justification of which, assuming the principle to be sound, is certain to follow." Thus the Government is right in any case. If its subjects were only a little wiser they would admit it once, but even if they do not concede it now, they will do so later on, and for that period of enlightenment the powers that be can afford to wait with the serene compassion of higher beings. It is a grand ideal, this dispassionate conviction of the rightness of the Government. Logically it should absolve our rulers from any necessity for explaining their acts or intentions. They are both so high that they will be recognised as such either now or in the future. It is therefore a waste of time, and an undue concession to the frailties inseparable from the state of being governed, to discuss, much more to defend, the actions of the Government of India.

But the Viceroy can afford to be illogical. It is one of his best traits that he has never considered his policy to be above criticism. He is always ready to explain it, so far as it is capable of being understood by the public. His speech at Dacca, which deals with the partition question at very great length, is an illustration of this. But for the unmythical reference to the circular of the Mysnasingh Association it is an ingenious and elaborate and impersonal argument directed to proving, what by hypothesis should have stood in no necessity of proof, that the proposal to separate Dacca from Bengal will result beneficially to both. It was unfortunate because it indicated a strong scepticism as to the genuineness of the agitation. But there is nothing in the manifesto itself to arouse any such suspicion. It makes no suggestions about fomenting an agitation. All it does is to aim at giving local feeling a means of expressing itself. No doubt the case against partition would be much stronger if no organization were required—if the Viceroy's progress were impeded by thousands of villagers throwing themselves spontaneously at his feet and begging him not to turn them into Assamese. Even if they had, however, it is doubtful, having regard to another passage in the speech, whether they would have received much sympathy, and even without such demonstrations it is pretty clear to most observers that there is a sufficiently strong feeling against the proposals to warrant the Government in treating it with the utmost respect. It is not fair to point at the efforts to organize this feeling. Nothing can be done nowadays without organization. It is the same everywhere, especially in the West, and Lord Curzon, from his political experience, should be the last man to deprecate the results obtained by it. What grievance would ever be redressed if it were opposed by mere individual protests? What Parliamentary candidate, however, admirable his principles and unblemished his reputation, would stand a chance of being returned if he stood upon these alone? It is not as if Lord Curzon could profess to stand amazed at some oriental device for manufacturing opinion, for the method of procedure adopted by the Mysnasingh Association is essentially familiar to every Western mind. It must be confessed that Lord Curzon does not shine in his attempt to throw discredit upon the agitation. He apparently admits that the educated members of the community are against the proposed transfer; but he hints that if the illiterate inhabitants were polled they would be found either indifferent or favourable. He is entirely welcome to this argument. Most people will be very much surprised to hear that any section of the Dacca people are for the creation of a separate governorship. The attention which the Viceroy pays to this proposal is out of all proportion to its importance.

The speech, as we have said, is ingenious, but it is to be feared that it will scarcely be found convincing. It is traversed by the postulate that personal rule is always preferable to any other. Apparently Bombay and Madras are in a very bad way, because their governors are fettered by Councils. This is due to the fact that the system in those presidencies "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 "where 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 spite and not in consequence of these conditions." One cannot help feeling sorry for Madras and Bombay. The worst of it is that they do not seem to be awake of their real state, and that any attempt to give them the benefits of a "head of administration without a council" would probably lead to as great an uproar as the proposals to hand over Dacca to Assam. We have not space to follow the Viceroy along all the branches of his voluminous arguments, but we invite the most careful attention to the benevolently despot bias which runs through his speech. There is visible throughout an impatience of constitutional clogs and a glorying in the exercise of a supreme executive will which is thoroughly in keeping with the attitude of the Government of India towards the High Court.—"Englishman."

ELECTRIC CURRENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

Radiography, as a science is still in its infancy. Not even the expert can predict with any degree of confidence what its ultimate possibilities may be, beyond that they certainly will not be small.

Some years have elapsed since Prof. Röntgen communicated his wonderful discovery to the scientific world. The medical profession, especially on the Continent, were quick to recognise the practical utility of the rays in surgery, but to the great bulk of people radiography is still a profoundly mysterious but fascinating study.

That the delicate instruments required to make up a complete X-ray outfit can be successfully turned out by English workmen is gratifying to those who maintain that English workmen are not inferior to their foreign competitors in their ability to turn out skilled work.

Mr. Harry W. Cox, of Curator-street, Chancery-lane, who is at the head of one of the largest firms of manufacturing electricians in London, gave a practical demonstration to a "Daily Paper" representative the other night of the working of his X-ray and high-frequency apparatus.

Mr. Cox speaks enthusiastically of the power of X-ray and high frequency currents in the case of many serious diseases.

"They have proved a blessing to a great number of sufferers," he said.

Not that Mr. Cox treats people himself. He supplies the doctors with the needful apparatus.

"Were the English doctors slow to acknowledge the power of electricity in disease?" he was asked.

"Many of them were a little prejudiced at first," Mr. Cox replied. "But they thought the apparatus more complicated than it really is. But I believe the time will come when every surgeon will regard a Röntgen apparatus as an indispensable part of his general outfit. Most of the hospitals have complete installations. The King has a complete X-ray outfit on board his yacht the Victoria and Albert, which we supplied."

PROFESSIONAL RETICENCE.

Mr. Cox naturally hesitates to define the action of the X-rays and the high frequency currents on various diseases. Whether in them a cure for malignant growths, such as cancer, and a scourge like consumption, has been discovered, is a matter on which the views of the medical profession are at variance. Doctors are chary nowadays about pronouncing anything a cure for cancer.

But the medical men who are among Mr. Cox's clients certainly speak of marvellous cures wrought through the instrumentality of the X-ray and high frequency treatment, and there are on record cases of consumption in which a cure has been effected.

It is perhaps not too much to say, however, that the high frequency and X-ray treatment has a beneficial result on cancer, and that it relieves the pain, and there can be no doubt that some doctors have come to the conclusion that high frequency and X-rays, under certain conditions, might effect a cure in cancer.

HOW TO TAKE A RADIOGRAPH.

Even when the X-rays do not actually bring about a cure, the seat of the mischief, by radiography, located beyond all doubt, and when it comes to actually using the knife the surgeon has little fear of "bungling."

The process of taking a radiograph is interesting. Suppose the hand is to be radiographed, it is placed between the X-ray tube and a fluorescent screen. The rays will then penetrate the hand, casting a shadow of the bones upon the screen. When a position has been obtained at which the bones come out clearly and sharply defined, the operator proceeds to take a radiograph. The plate is laid flat upon the table, the film upwards, the hand is laid flat upon the plate, the rays are directed on it. For the hand, a few seconds' exposure is sufficient.

Mr. Cox radiographed the hand and forearm of a visitor from "The Daily Paper." The rays are invisible and no unusual sensation whatever is felt during the process.

The stereoscope is a very valuable, not to say indispensable, adjunct to the X-ray apparatus, for while the rays locate the position of any foreign substance that may have found its way into the hand or foot, they do not indicate to the naked eye at which side of the bone it may be situated. Examined stereoscopically, the exact position is at once apparent.

For the benefit of "The Daily Paper" representative, Mr. Cox opened a box of radiographs which had just arrived from a Melbourne client. A gruesome collection of pictures were there that Mr. Cox placed on the stereoscope—hands and feet of "post-mortems," into whose veins had been injected lead lotion, so that when looked at through the stereoscope the intricate network of veins stood out clearly from the bones.

Mr. Cox once demonstrated the power of the X-rays before the King. It was in the days when his Majesty was Prince of Wales, and the demonstration took place on board his yacht. The Prince was much interested in the various experiments, not the less so, perhaps, because Mr. Cox, in complete ignorance of the identity of the Royal spectator, thought he was merely exhibiting his beloved apparatus to an ordinary observer.

HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENTS.

The high frequency apparatus manufactured by Mr. Cox consists of a coil, an interrupter, and accumulators such as are required for X-ray work. These are really only the accessories for the supply of current.

The actual apparatus itself consists of a resonator, a pair of Leyden jars, a spark gap, and a small coil. The electrical currents can either be supplied internally or externally, locally or generally. In the case of general treatment the patient is placed in a chair or a couch having sheets of tin placed under it. An "effluve" or brush discharge of great intensity is given off from the resonator. The current has a tonic-like effect on the system, strengthening the lungs and restoring tone generally.

"BETTER THAN CHAMPAGNE."

It is better than champagne," exclaimed Mr. Cox enthusiastically as he experimented with the apparatus on his visitor.

Although the current is so powerful, no pain is felt; a slight tingling and pricking, that is all. In two or three minutes the patient is charged with electricity, and a Geiger tube will light up when held near or

touching any part of the person operated upon. There is no shock and no inconvenience whatever.

"Is a person who undergoes this treatment disabled from ordinary work?" our representative inquired.

"Not by the treatment," replied Mr. Cox. "A few minutes' application each day for a few months is all that is required. Though the time of course varies with the nature of the disease."

Most interesting is the local administration of the high-frequency current. Electrodes of the desired shape are connected with the apparatus and the modified "effluve" can then be applied painlessly to any part of the body. The electrodes are made of glass filled with a solution of common salt, which carries the current well. Special electrodes have been designed for all parts of the body, the eye, nose, mouth, etc.

Mr. Cox also demonstrated the use of the ultra-violet rays used now so successfully in the treatment of lupus. Ultra-violet rays, he explained, have many peculiarities. They will not pass through any red substance, and in acting upon the lupus the part to be operated on has to be rendered anæmic before the rays have the slightest effect. Glass is also opaque to the rays.

LAWLESSNESS IN BURDWAN.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Burdwan, Feb. 19.

It appears that something like a reign of terror prevails in certain villages in the interior of the Burdwan district. At first the people suffered in silence, but the lawless acts becoming too numerous and excessive, they could no longer bear them without asking the protection of the authorities. Indignant at the conduct of the local police, who had all along turned a deaf ear to their complaints, and goaded to desperation by the series of alleged high-handed and oppressive acts of Pachanda and several other villages, in Thanna Rayana, approached the lord of the district with a petition of complaint. In their petition they made several serious allegations against certain persons of village Digra and prayed for protection. The District Magistrate took pity on them and steps were taken to inquire into the truth or otherwise of the allegations. As a result Babu Bhudadev Sircar, a Deputy Magistrate, was deputed to hold a local enquiry. The officer after visiting the villages and taking depositions of a large number of people, in due course, submitted the following report:—

"No. 519.—Report.—I went to Digra village for local enquiry on the 11th Dec. I reached there at about 4 p.m. Before Abju's 'Baithak-khana' there were 3 stacks containing about 25 Kahans of paddy. These were represented by Abju's men to be the harvest of a part of their Nijot lands. There were also 9 stacks of paddy in two Kahans in a Bagan in the village; these were represented as the produce of the Chakran and Bhagbali lands. On the 12th morning I went over some of the plots of land from which paddy is alleged to have been taken away. From the 12th December till the 14th I took down statements of persons produced by the complainants as well as persons, who, as I could gather, knew of the facts. The witnesses were reluctant to come or to give out the truths afraid of being similarly oppressed like the aggrieved. On my assurance that they will not be oppressed any longer the witnesses made the depositions. On the afternoon of the 14th I went to see Khamsars of Saroda, Wahed Bux, Budderuddin and Abdul Majid. There was little or no paddy in their Khamsars, and there were no signs that paddy has been thrashed there. On the 14th evening I ordered Jogindra Nath Sirkar, Head Constable, Jamalpur P.S., to prevent any breach of peace, with the help of two constables in the villages, Niloot, Digra, Barpore, Birpore, Subaldah, etc., and also to prevent the removal of paddy from any disputed fields pending orders. I issued a notice to Abjalal Shaikh, Aashlal Shaikh, Akinal Haq and Hamidun Sah warning them not to remove from the stack, pending orders."

"I had to leave the Jamalpur police there as the people are of impression that they won't get any help from the local police and moreover they were afraid of being further oppressed after my leaving the place. From the statements of the persons examined by me it appears that the aggrieved men have not got any help from the local police. Annada Prosad Bhattacharjee, Bahaluddin Shaikh, Mohendra Sircar are respectable men in their villages and their statements may I think be relied upon; moreover I have so far no reason to disbelieve the statements of the other persons. The witnesses of the three cases have been examined by me; they have not been examined separately for each case as they appear to be witnesses for several aggrieved persons. From these statements I find that besides the complainants the following persons have been aggrieved:—Janab Ali, Chowdhury Abdul Basad, Budderuddin Shaikh, Bholu Shaikh, etc. I have brought over Janab Ali, Abdul Basad and others for examination. It is not possible that the aggrieved persons should be able to identify their paddies from among the stacks, and moreover, the paddies are being thrashed and sold away. It is a thing to be also noted that the harvesting of Aman paddy has just commenced and the cultivators are busy with their reaping operations; I seldom found thrashing going on anywhere else in the neighboring villages."

"On the afternoon of the 14th I saw the house of Wahed Bux of Barpore. So I think that Abjalal Shaikh, Akinal Shaikh, Moham Rabbani, Khedar Bux, Hem Bagdi, Jagan Bagdi and Pout Bagdi may be called upon under sections 379, 143, 447 A. P. C. in respect of the complaints of Saroda, Wahed, Majid and in addition under section 380 in respect of Wahed Bux. There is no likelihood of any breach of peace as the aggrieved persons are not bold enough to oppose their oppressors. (Sd.) Bhudadev Sircar, Deputy Magistrate."

From the above report it would appear that the people of the aforesaid villages have at least some grounds for complaint not only against those men but against the local police also. The Deputy Magistrate also believing the statements of the petitioners, could not put faith on the local police and thought it necessary to entrust the Jamalpur police with the protection of the unfortunate people. It is said that the alleged aggressors were further ordered to serve as special constables by the late District Magistrate of Burdwan in order to secure the peace of the villages concerned.

But, we are told, that as soon as the Jamalpur police were withdrawn and the orders appointing Abjalal Haq and others as special constables reversed by the Divisional Commissioner, the condition of the villagers again became what it was before. The unfortunate people have again submitted a largely signed petition to the present District Magistrate or Burdwan, earnestly praying for protection. A few paragraphs from this petition are given below:—

"That most of the respectable inhabitants of aforesaid locality are taken away to distant centre of business from their homes by their respective avocations leaving their home and hearth at the sweet mercy of the aforesaid desperados and their hired band who have established a reign of terror round about the country."

"That your worship's humble petitioners so far as are able to account for this lawless conduct on the part of the aforesaid miscreants is that owing to their sudden accession of wealth they have engaged themselves in constant litigation with their relatives Nazam Hassan Chowdhury and others of Niloot and their neighbours in respect of property that they have acquired by doubtful means. They are frightening the inhabitants of the locality into acquiescence to support their malpractices and any one showing a bold front falls a victim to their lawlessness."

"That your worship's humble petitioners beg most respectfully to submit that looting of standing crops, threatening the public specially the poorer class, violating the modesty of the poor women, acts of incendiarism are going on unchecked and undetected. The local police officers, stationed at Rayna for reasons best known to themselves have so far turned a deaf ear to the innumerable complaints reported to them—a fact recently brought to the notice of your worship."

"That your worship's humble petitioners further beg to add that again since the withdrawal of the Jamalpur police, who were specially deputed by your worship for some time past, things are going on worse than ever."

"That your worship's humble petitioners may be permitted to mention here that the said Abjalal Haq and others in the way of punishment were lately made special constables, by your worship's predecessor whose order was subsequently withheld by the Divisional Commissioner to the imminent danger of your humble petitioners."

"That your worship's humble petitioners being helpless are leading a most miserable life under constant apprehensions. They therefore pray that your worship will graciously protect them from further molestations by such immediate and special punitive measures as your worship deems proper."

"That such a thing is not impossible in the interior, I well know to every body living dealings with mufassils. We hope, however, that the District Magistrate of Burdwan will make a most searching enquiry into the matter and see that the petitioners get the necessary protection sought for."

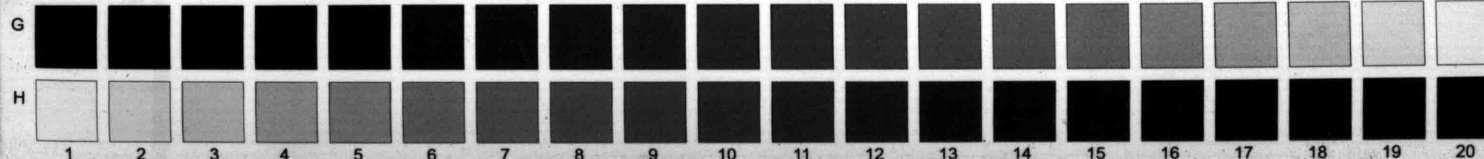
Nawab Syed Hussain Bilgrami is doing well now at Madras. During his absence Mr. E. A. Seaton, Principal of the Nizam's College, acts as Director of Public Instruction.

The French cruiser Pascal, with the Russians wounded in the fight at Chemulpo, arrived at Shanghai on Friday. In view of the possibilities of England being embroiled in the war in the Far East it is noteworthy that the London Lloyd's were accepting risks against an Anglo French War in three months at thirty guineas per cent.

The enquiry held by the special Sub-Committee of Mangalore Municipality into the cause of the undue delay of the air-engines arriving on the scene of the disastrous fire in the European quarter of East Mangalore, on the night of the 1st January, has resulted in the Committee coming to the conclusion that there was undue delay on the fire Brigade's part; that the two watchmen in the lookout tower should be dismissed, and the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade be severely reprimanded, and that if it had not been for his long and useful service with the Municipality, the Superintendent of the Brigade would also have been dismissed.

It has been decided to bring the forest surveys of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies under the supervision and professional control of the Superintendent of Forest Surveys, and a Resolution is published in the "Gazette of India" providing for the control and regulation of what will in future be the Forest Survey branch of the Survey of India. The officer in charge is to be nominated by the Surveyor-General and designated a "Superintendent of Forest Surveys." His powers will be similar to those of the Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys. All surveys of India officers, both Imperial and Provincial, on deputation with the Forest Department for Survey purposes, are to revert to the Survey of India, and the establishment of the old Forest Survey Branch of the Forest Department is transferred to the same.

The "Pioneer" noticed a few days ago the report from Kabul that the Sirdar Umar Jan and his mother, the Bibi Halima, had been placed under surveillance. There has apparently been a serious family quarrel, and the Amir has exercised his authority in the arbitrary way common in Afghanistan. Our frontier correspondent states that the first step taken was to deprive the young Sirdar of his bodyguard, the men being sent back to their regiments. Umar Jan was then superseded as Governor of Kabul by the Shahgassi Mahomed Sarwar Khan, father-in-law of the Amir, and one of his most devoted adherents. These proceedings caused some excitement in Kabul, and this was increased when it became known that the Bibi Halima had refused to accept the allowance assigned to her for the upkeep of her household. Matters became further complicated by an incident which roused the Amir's anger against the "Queen's" faction. Umar Jan ordered the Master of the Horse to send him the favourite charger of the late Amir. This request was not complied with; and the unfortunate officer, on being summoned to give an explanation, was so maltreated by the Sirdar's retainers that he died some days afterwards. Habibullah Khan eventually ordered the Bibi Halima and her son to be confined to their residence, and they are practically State prisoners. His Highness is said to have asked two of the principal mullahs to adjudicate on the case as a whole, professing his desire for reconciliation, but it seems unlikely that the quarrel will be patched up.



WAR NEWS.

The cable between Port Arthur and Chefoo has been cut.

An ordinance has been issued fixing the war pay of the Japanese army and navy.

Competent judges predict the total failure of the Russian commissariat in the event of prolonged hostilities taking place.

In spite of this increasing export of cattle from Chefoo, Ching-wan-tao, and other places to Port Arthur, Russia is unable to feed her troops adequately.

Reports come from various quarters of an increase in the reserves in European Russia, and of preparations for the mobilization of the reserves throughout the Far East. The arrival of over 50,000 men is expected at Vladivostok.

It is said at St. Petersburg that in the event of war General Kuropatkin, Minister of War, will take command of all the land forces. Merchandise traffic on the Siberian Railway is provisionally suspended to leave the line free for military purposes.

It was officially announced that the Governor of Ceylon received a telegram from General Lyttleton that 325 Russian sailors were picked up by British steamers after the Chemulpho fight on the 10th and would shortly arrive at Colombo and be detained there.

It was officially announced that the Governor of Ceylon received a telegram from General Lyttleton that 325 Russian sailors were picked up by British steamers after the Chemulpho fight on the 10th and would shortly arrive at Colombo and be detained there.

The Russian Fleet lying in the Vladivostok harbour consisting of the cruisers Gromoboi, Rossia, Bogatyr, and Rurik and the transport Lena, had been fully equipped for service and prepared for sea. All the vessels' wood fittings were removed and the Fleet is ready to put out to sea immediately.

In the discussion of the situation in high Russian Government circles the view is frequently expressed that in the event of Great Britain's intervening in any way unfavourable to Russia the latter should reply by a military demonstration against India from the Pamirs, whither a division should be despatched for the purpose.

The French cruiser Pascal, with the Russians wounded in the fight at Chemulpho, arrived at Shanghai on Friday. In view of the possibilities of England being embroiled in the war in the Far East it is noteworthy that the London Lloyd's were accepting risks against an Anglo-French war in three months at thirty guineas per cent.

The 'Times' Tokyo correspondent describes the financial programme of the Japanese Government, and says that they expect to realize by the measures they are adopting an increase of revenue of 80,000,000 yen, which will be devoted to securing, in the first place, the service of war loans. There will evidently be no difficulty in raising all the funds required, but taxation measures will probably be deferred until the Diet assembles in April.

The 'Times' Peking correspondent reports large Russian purchases of coal in China. Also that the Tartar General of Mukden has telegraphed to the Wai-wu-pu that the Russian authorities had called on him to supply 500 carts for immediate military service. The Wai-wu-pu replied that as China was determined to maintain strict neutrality, the carts must not be provided. The correspondent adds that it must not be inferred that Russia will hesitate to seize all the carts she requires. The common cart of Manchuria is drawn by five mules or ponies, and carries on an average two tons. From now till the middle of April is the best time for traffic, the roads being frozen smooth.

The number of Russian troops in Manchuria, has been said to range between 100,000 and 200,000. But even putting the numbers at the latter figure, there remains the great danger to Russia that this huge force is entirely dependent for supplies and reinforcements on the single-line Siberian Railway. She must keep a very large force, numbering, it is reported, 80,000 men, to guard the thousands of miles of railway, for when once the line goes the Russian forces in Manchuria will be like a rat in a trap. Everything now depends on the success of the Russian forces on land. In point of numbers and in point of fighting efficiency there is probably not much to choose between the contending armies.

Writing on the military aspect of Korea in the 'Morning Post,' Mr. Ernest Dawson says:—The map of Korea shows two roughly parallel lines, either of which might serve as a natural frontier between that kingdom and China. They are the line of the Yalu and Tumen Rivers, which is the actual political frontier, and the line of the mountain range which forms the eastern watershed of those streams and the western watershed of the Ta-tung. On the Ta-tung, and some twenty miles from the mountain range, is the town of Pyon-yang or Ping-an, the site of one of the ancient capitals of the kingdom. Through this place runs the military road from China, which is also a caravan route, and the beaten track of the old French missionaries. The strategic importance of the town is shown by its having been the ground of at least four decisive battles.

It is indeed interesting to learn what the firing of big guns costs in money. Fortunes are spent in powder and shot alone; and in the brief engagement off Port Arthur—judging from the figures supplied us of the cost of ammunition at the present day—it will be seen what an amount of money has been burnt. The Japanese battleships which were engaged are all armed with 12-in. guns, and the armoured cruisers carry 8-in. guns. The Russian vessels that were put out of action had 12 and 10-in. guns; while the shore batteries, it is known, are armed with guns of large calibre, so that the combined fusillade must have cost many thousands of pounds. The following table shows the cost of big guns and their ammunition:

Calibre.	Tons.	Cost	cost per round.
Inches.		£	s. d.
12	45	7,000	66 0 0
10	29	6,000	46 0 0
9.2	22	5,000	38 0 0
8	15	3,000	16 10 0
6	4.7	1,000	12 0 0
6	5	1,000	10 5 0
4.7	2	650	8 0 0

It is reported that there are 400 Russian spies in Japan, and they demand their death.

The Telegraph Department notify that cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams.

Of the 600 Chinese and Japanese who came to Chifu from the Russian ports, many are destitute and most of them complain of being plundered by the Russian soldiers.

The French cruiser 'Infarnet' has arrived in the Rangoon port from Penang. She is a third class cruiser with a crew of 230 men and carries six guns. She was one of the French Far Eastern Squadron.

A Singapore wire says that the Japanese cruisers Kasuga and Nyssin have arrived at Yokohama. The San Francisco liner Coptic was arrested at Nagasaki with Russian stores on board. Siam has made a declaration of neutrality.

The Russian army which would operate in the Far East, including troops already on the spot and those en route, aggregates 390,000 men. In addition to this the Trans-Siberian Railway can convey another 110,000 men to the Far East in a month. Military operations would begin with the occupation of Korea.

War news emanating from foreign sources should be taken with caution. It was reported by a foreigner that a few days before the outbreak of War Russian steamer Arjun, on her voyage from Nagasaki to Dairen, was fired at by a Japanese Warship outside Chemulpho harbour. Three shots were fired across the vessel's bows.

Before the outbreak of the Japanese commercial agent at Vladivostok was formally notified by the Russian Commander of the garrison that, as the port might at any moment be declared in a state of siege, it was advisable that the Japanese should be withdrawn; otherwise, in the event of war they would be sent to Khabarovsk.

Just before the war was declared rioters attacked the works of the Seoul-Fusan Railway in the neighbourhood of Phiyong. The Japanese and Korean police hastened from Thyonan and dispersed the rioters, one of whom was shot. A Japanese official from Seoul went to the spot to investigate the matter.

The attitude of the Japanese towards the Russians may be gauged from the following account of the intensity of feeling just before the war. The Young Men's Anti-Russian Society threatened assassination of the Ministers who favoured peace, while the Elder Statesmen, and particularly the Marquis Ito, were also strongly denounced.

The official telegram published by the Japanese Consul at Bombay puts beyond all reasonable doubt the success of the second torpedo attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. There has been so little desire on the part of the Japanese to exaggerate their achievements that we may take it there was excellent ground for the assumption that the 'Hayatgr's' torpedo found its billet in one of the Russian ships.

Reuter announce that Admiral Alexieff has ordered to defer his departure from Port Arthur for Harbin, which is a central position from which he will direct the defence of Manchuria. Harbin is the railway junction at which the two main lines to Port Arthur and Vladivostok branch off, and is 600 miles from the former and 850 miles from the latter port.

The 'Times of Ceylon' has received a special telegram from Hong Kong, dated the 20th instant, which says that the 'Talbot' has transferred to the 'Leviathan,' in Mirs Bay, 206 Russians belonging to the crews of the 'Varyag' and 'Coroetz' picked up after the Japanese attack at Chemulpho on the 10th instant, when the 'Varyag' and 'Coroetz' were destroyed. The 'Nanhang' has been chartered to convey the prisoners to Colombo under a British guard. The Russian sailors who took refuge on the French cruiser 'Pascal' are being conveyed to Saigon.

As it would be impossible for the whole of the enormous supplies required to be sent by the Trans-Siberian Railway, the resources of which are already being strained to the utmost, the Russians have adopted other measures. Eighteen foreign steamers have, we are told, been chartered by the Danish, Russian, and East Asiatic Steamship Company to work, in addition to its own vessels, in conveying provisions, coal, and ammunition from Odessa and Liban to Russia's ports in the Far East on behalf of the Russian Government.

Mr. G.H. Kingswell, editor of a paper called the Owl and at present head war correspondent for the 'Daily Express' and the 'Capo Times' in the Far East arrived at Colombo on the 13th instant. He is accompanied by Mr. H. M. Fleming, his Secretary, who was formerly in business in South Africa. Mr. Kingswell and his friend sail for the Far East by the P. and O. Coromandel on the 14th instant. They will make their headquarters at Tokio. Mr. Kingswell is a very experienced war correspondent, and has been through eight campaigns, including the Chino-Japanese war and the Spanish-American. He was surprised to learn that war had already broken out, for, although he himself expected it, opinion in South Africa was that there would be no war. He was exceedingly sorry to miss the big naval battle which has been reported. His experience of both the Japanese and Russians is personal and very extensive, and he was not surprised to learn of the Japanese prowess, Russia's fighting strength he regards to some extent as a matter of bluff.

The contracts for the construction of two battleships for the Japanese navy were definitely signed on Jan. 27 by the representatives in London of the Mikado's Government. One of these is to be built by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim (Limited), and the other by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. (Limited). Each vessel will be of 16,400 tons displacement, and will be fitted with machinery to enable a speed of between 18 and 19 knots to be attained. The armour protection will be arranged on the concentrated casemate system first introduced in the Japanese battleship Mikasa, completed in 1902 by the Vickers Company, and since adopted in the eight British battleships of the King Edward VII. class and in His Majesty's ships Triumph and Swiftsure—the two vessels originally built for the Chilean navy. The new Japanese ships will be more heavily armed than even the King Edward VII. class, for,

although the number of guns may remain the same, the calibre of several of them will be greater, the weight of shot being increased to 11 tons per minute, as compared with nine tons in the British ships, so that the new Japanese battle-ships are the most powerful yet ordered for any navy. Both ships have to be delivered within 18 months.

SHALL WE LIVE AGAIN?

I. GHOSTS AND THEIR METHODS.

To prove the existence of ghosts, or in other words the reality of ghost stories, is to go some way on the road of establishing evidence of a life after death. Whether the majority of people desire immortality is perhaps an open question; but it is quite certain that many men and women are earnestly, even passionately, hungering after proof that the grave is not the end of life. These people, in increasing numbers, are looking to science for an answer to the question of the ages, Shall we live again? And the rest of the world, we may take it, is at least curious.

What is the answer of psychical science, the only branch of investigation which has begun to consider the question?

TELEPATHY.

So far, the answer is purely tentative. Men of great reputation in physical science are, not unnaturally, averse from declaring an open faith in that which still lacks 'crucial' proof. Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Crookes, and the majority of the big men stop at telepathy. Telepathy is proved beyond a shadow of doubt, and here alone is the beginning of new wisdom. But telepathy does not satisfy the craving of the human heart for knowledge, although it opens the door to the possibility of spirit communication—the sympathy existing between mind and mind over great distances. But authoritative science will not go further at present than declaring its faith in telepathy. It says that more is proved, and therefore more is worth discussion at present; but it admits the existence of unexplained phenomena, and many of the first minds in England are now investigating those phenomena. The admission is, at least, something.

Frederic Myers expressed the attitude of thoughtful men on the question of ghosts in these words: 'It is often said that "ghost" stories break down on examination; but what really happens is, not that the inquirer detects fraud or mistake in the story, but that the story is both presented and criticised in a vague and careless way, is sifted by nobody, and sinks or swims as a mere matter of luck.' The outness of psychical research is to get these stories properly told and properly investigated, and many hundreds of ghost stories have been treated in this fashion.

FALSE GHOSTS.

Now, the verdict of psychical science on these stories, as I understand it, is this:—The apparition was subjective, and not objective. That is to say, the ghost was a creation of the mind of him who "saw" it, and not a form which of itself impressed itself upon the mind. Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, one of the most brilliant women who have investigated psychical phenomena, says on this subject; "There are a large number of instances recorded of appearances of the dead shortly after their death, but generally there is nothing by which we can distinguish these from simple subjective hallucinations."

But hear Edmund Gurney on the same subject: "We have collected more than a hundred first-hand cases of apparitions closely coinciding with the time of death of the person seen; and it is only in a small minority of such cases that our informants, according to their own account, have had any other hallucination than the apparition in question." Thus it will be seen that the sceptics who escape from the conviction of the reality of these apparitions, somewhat easily as it seems to me, do not carry away the spoils of victory. If they cannot prove the ghost, they cannot prove the hallucination. They cannot tell us why people unaccustomed to hallucination should suddenly see visions.

Moreover, in what way does the theory of hallucination do away with the mystery? May we not ask whether science has satisfied itself that spirits do not express themselves to mortal minds subjectively, and not objectively?

CLERICAL APPARITIONS.

This is not an idle supposition. There is a story in the records of the Society for Psychical Research concerning a clergyman who determined one night to appear to a friend of his at some considerable distance. He "willed" himself to do this, and sure enough his friend saw the "ghost." Now, this was hallucination; the clergyman was tucked up snugly in bed when his friend thought he saw him ascending the staircase in his ordinary clothes; therefore the vision was hallucinatory. The figure ascending the staircase was not really there; it had no existence outside the mind of him who saw it. But, could this man have had the hallucination without the personal energy of his friend? In the same way with ghosts, hallucinations if you will, but hallucinations directed by a personal energy.

There is a story told on the authority of Dr. Pusey which is to the point: "Two clergymen, A and B, great friends were at a distance from one another. One afternoon A, who was in his garden, saw the figure of B approach and heard him say, 'I have been in hell for half an hour, because I loved the praise of men more than I loved the praise of God!' It turned out that B had actually died suddenly on that day, shortly before the appearance in the garden." Now let us grant to our sceptic—the Psychical Research Society is rather proud of its scepticism—that A imagined that he saw B, that the vision and the words were hallucinatory, and that the whole thing had no existence outside of his own brain. Does this prove that B did not manifest himself subjectively? In other words, why should not invisible spirits make use of the machinery of hallucination, which we must imagine is there for some purpose? In a word, what is hallucination?

THE VOICE OF THE MEDIUM.

There is the question of spiritual communication through mediums, an unfortunate class of people who are suspects from the first moment when they go into a trance. As a rule, these communications are distorted. Many mediums have been detected in 'helping the spirits,' and many of them leave off business in a sudden and painful manner. So science looks askance at them. But men like Sir William Crookes and Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace have tested several mediums, and in some cases at least both these trained investigators have declared themselves convinced of the reality of the phenomena. To reject the recorded evidence

on this subject," says Sir William Crookes, "is to reject all human testimony whatever; for no fact in sacred or profane history is supported by a stronger array of proofs."

I will conclude this article with a story concerning Mrs. Thompson, the most wonderful medium in England—a lady who gave her services to the Psychical Research Society on first discovering her power of trance, and who is quite distinct from the class of paid mediums. To this lady came Dr. van Eeden, of Bussum, in Holland, under a false name, bringing with him a piece of clothing belonging to a young friend of his who had once tried to cut his own throat, and recovering lived only a little longer before he shot himself. The effect of the wound in his throat was a peculiar little cough which lasted to the day of his death. As soon as I came near Mrs. Thompson with the piece of clothing," says Dr. van Eeden, "her voice became more or less hoarse, and by the same peculiar little cough appeared, and grew more accentuated at each subsequent sitting. After three sittings it kept on even in the intervals between the sittings, and in the end did not leave her altogether until I had left England."

Of one of the sittings Dr. van Eeden wrote: "During a few minutes—through a few minutes only—I felt absolutely as if I were speaking to my friend himself. I spoke Dutch, and got immediate and correct answers. The expression of satisfaction and gratification in face and gesture when we seemed to understand each other was too true and vivid to be acted. Quite unexpected Dutch words were pronounced."

Mrs. Thompson, be it noted, knows no Dutch and was led to think that Dr. van Eeden was a Spaniard.—'Daily Mail.'

Mail News.

The St. Petersburg Police are making rounds at night and in the early morning, of the night-shelters, restaurants and tea rooms for the purpose of arresting persons without passports or no legal right to be in the capital. The persons arrested, after examination at Police Stations, are summarily expelled from the city. Many students have so expelled.

Increasingly severe measures against Jews are being taken in Moscow. According to a recently issued law, the freedom of the city is denied unless taxes have been paid for a period of not less than 10 years. The provisions of this law are now applied to the case of dead Jews, and on the strength of it their descendants are being expelled from Moscow. The City Police are conducting demoliary visits with great zeal.

An Imperial Decree is issued in Russia, ordering the revision of legislation relating to the Russian peasantry. The Czar emphasises his desire that the inviolability of the communal system should be kept in view as the fundamental principle of revision, thus developing the emancipation of serfs. A Provincial Commission is appointed for the purpose and the co-operation of the nobility has been enlisted.

An old negro was taken ill recently, and called in a doctor of his own race to prescribe for him. But the old man did not seem to be getting any better, and finally a white physician was called in. Soon after arriving, Dr. S—felt the darkey's pulse for a moment, and then examined his tongue. "Did your other doctor ever take your temperature?" he asked. "I don't know, sah," he answered, feebly. "I ain't missed anything but my watch at yet, boss."

The following is an amusing story of American journalism. A wealthy young gentleman of New York was arrested by the Police, and charged with drunkenness. He pleaded to have his name kept out of the papers for fear lest his mother should hear of it. She, he said, had heart trouble, and the shock would kill her. The Editor of a daily paper heard of this, rushed to the telephone, rang up one of his reporters, and gave him instructions to go over to the lady's house and tell her about it. "See if you can't kill her," he said; "we want news." Fortunately, the lady was at Syracuse.

An interesting 'find' has been made by Mr. Gough at Cheddar, a bed of cave-earth, cut through for draining a water-filled chamber connected with the river, having yielded the skeleton of a man of great antiquity. The skull could only be removed in pieces, but enough can be seen to determine that it is that of a man of a period intermediate between the Palæolithic and Neolithic Ages. The bones of the leg exhibit the characteristic flattening peculiar to those of this remote age. The frontal bone of the skull is thicker than that of the present day, while over the eyes a decided boss of bone demonstrates that the brows were very prominent. The height of the man was about 5 ft. 5½ in. Near by were a large number of flint flakes and knives.

DR. S. M. HUSEIN'S

RUPRAS.

The only Reliable Specific for Impotency and Dyspepsia.

WARRANTS positive and perfect cure in hopeless cases of Lost Sexual and Renative powers, Nervous and Seminal weakness due either to youthful imprudence or old age. It is equally efficacious in curing Dyspepsia, Acidity, Heartburn and Bowel troubles. Acts like a charm. Dose—1 to 2 grains once a day. Price 16 grains tube Rs. 2.

KANAK OIL.—For external application in Impotency and Seminal weakness in case of any local defect or weakness. Price Re. 1-8.

Santiras.—Cures acute or longstanding and obstinate Gonorrhoea radically and permanently. Convalesces its efficacy in a week.

Price Re. 1-8-0 per phial.

Apply to—DR. S. M. HUSEIN.

Late Physician Rampur Sadar, Hospital No. 30, Coliata Street, Calcutta.

THE CHEAPEST OPTICAL STORES



Perfect cello Spectacles in Gold, Silver, Gold filled Nickel and Steel, &c. at the cheapest rate. The Market. Gold from Rs. 24 upwards, Silver Rs. 10 to Solid Nickel 6-8 Gold filled 12-Steel 5-6. Glasses, of all descriptions. A trial order solicited. H. Labe, Optician 8, Goe Bagan Street, Calcutta.

Bharat

Vaisajyanilay

41, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.
All letters containing full particulars of cases and seeking professional help receive our most attention and detailed advice regarding the course of treatment to be followed is sent by post at the earliest opportunity, if half an anna postage is enclosed.

MR. A. SANJIBA LEE SUDHA.
It removes all sorts of fatigue and exhaustion, and brings cheerfulness, like an electric current, is mental depression due to excessive study, labour of thought, and acts as a safe and effective stimulant. It strengthens the body, increases manly power, invigorates the system, quickens the circulation, forms blood and tissue, develops muscles and sinews, purifies the impoverished blood, enhances beauty and grace, stimulates the drooping spirit and restores youth. It acts magically like a charm in indigestion, heart complaint, cold, and similar affections. In curing the habit of drunkenness, which is regarded by many as incurable, the use of the Mr. A. Sanjiba Lee Sudha has been found by experiment, to be of very great benefit, for while it keeps up the spirit, it does not inebriate on bringing about a reaction.

Price Rs. 2. Per Phial, Packing and Postage Extra.

SIDHAY R. SHAYAN.
It cures Haematemesis, Cough, Heart-disease, Gonorrhoea, Acidity, Heart-burning, Constipation, Acid Eructations, Vertigo, Dyspepsia and various other disorders.

It purifies blood, adds fresh red corpuscles to and sets up a healthy metabolic action in the system adding fresh pabulum and eliminating what is deleterious to the system. This is an excellent medicine for various disorders curable under the Kashayanic class of medicines.

Price per phial Rs. 14 of doses Rs. 2-8 only.

CHYAVANA PRASH.
CHYAVANA PRASH far surpasses the Cod Liver Oil in nourishing and strengthening the system and eradicating diseases of lungs etc. Its action is unrivalled. Of those who have any occasion to use God Liver Oil, we ask nothing more than giving a trial once to this Chyavana of ancient sage and comparing the efficacy of the two.

One phial of medicine to last for a month Rs. 3. Medicine for one week's use ... Re. 1. Postage, packing and V. P. charges extra.

MRITYUNJAYA RASA.
THE UNVALUED BLOOD PURIFIER AND TONIC.

Our Mrityunjaya Rasa is a sovereign remedy for radical cure of syphilis, mercurial, and other poisonous sores of all kinds which have their origin in the impurities of blood. As a tonic and alterative, it is also highly beneficial to ladies in their weak state after confinement. From the very commencement of its use, the poison will be gradually eliminated from the blood, a new tone will be imparted to the system, and cheerfulness and vigorous energy will take the place of despondency and lassitude. It may be freely taken at all seasons by young and old of both sexes alike without any apprehension of ill-effect.

Price per phial Rs. 2. Postage, packing and V. P. charges extra.

KUNKUMAD TOILANA.
It cures all sorts of Headache due to excessive brain-work, loss of virile fluid, and such other causes. The oil is a specific remedy for giddiness, weakness, and heat of the brain, restlessness of the mind, burning sensation on palms and feet. It cools the brain, makes one cheerful, and improves retentive faculty. Rub your body with this oil just before taking bath and you will find your head and body cool and free from all skin diseases. This will positively improve the colour of the skin, given tone and nourishment to the system in general.

Price Rs. 2 per phial, packing annas 2, postage with V. P. charge annas 6.

All sorts of genuine Ayurvedic medicines prepared strictly according to the Ayurvedic texts under the supervision of Kavirajes Durgadas Gupta Keshub.

N. C. DUTTA
Manager.
41, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta

THE MAHAT ASRAM.

OR
HINDOO GENTS'
BOARDING AND LODGING,
9, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

RESPECTABLE Gentlemen and Zemindars visiting Calcutta will find it very comfortable. Well ventilated and furnished rooms. Position central. Owing to extensive patronage, a family quarter has been lately added where strict privacy is guaranteed.

Tiffin ready at 1-30 P. M.
Dinner at 6 P. M.
Trial Solicited.



MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP
Consignment of Selected patterns of Rolled Gold frames &c., newly received. To secure a suitable pair, please apply for a price list containing particulars on sight to Messrs. MULLICK & Co., Opticians, 37 Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

DR. DEV'S
Specifics for Dy menorrhoea.

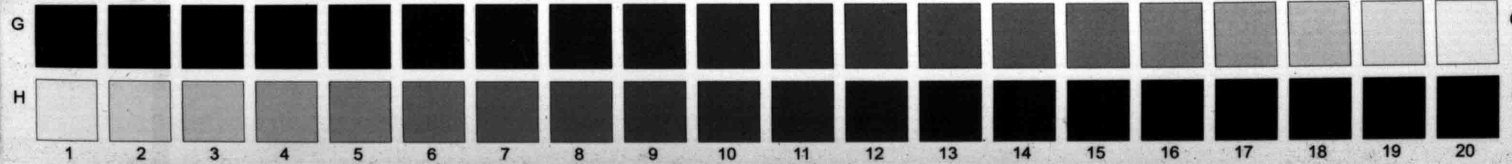
It is an infallible remedy for absence of menstruation, retardation of puberty, want of secretion, painful, imperfect or scanty menstruation, sudden and premature cessation of menstruation and all disease of kindred nature peculiar to the sex.

Price Rs. 2 per phial, V. P. & P. extra. To be had of—DEV AND CO. Chemists, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 44, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

MAGIC PILLS.

Do you want to make your lives more enjoyable and get back the vigor and charms of youth? Dr. Biswas's Magic Pills are so called because they act like magic. These pills are a sovereign remedy for the evil effects of youthful excesses, Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, fitful discharges, loss of manhood, in short, all varieties of wasting diseases. It prevents premature decay and is a potent cure for nervous exhaustion of every kind. Give the Magic Pill a day's trial and you will never like to be without it.

Price Rs. 2-8 per box V. P. & Postage extra. DR. H. BISWAS, Amrita Bazar Medical Hall, Amrita Bazar, Jessore.



Amshastra.
 announced to be a reliable
 by a competent Court of Law
 (Bengali and Hindi for free dis-
 tribution. Please apply to the
 undersigned.

KABIRAJ MANISANKAR GOVINDA
 ATANK-NIGRAHA OUSADHALAY,
 68, Harrison Road, Bara Bazar,
 Calcutta.

"STRONGER PERFECTION LIQUID FOOD."

Is a palatable combination of peptone and concentrated extract of malt. In nutritive value it has no equal. A friend to the sick as well as the healthy. Its tonic influence is natural and permanent. Sold in 14oz. bottles at Rs. 3-8 each by

KING & Co.,
 HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
 83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

THE ROYAL HAIR OIL POWDER

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

P. C. DASS,
 No. 344, Upper Chitpur, Calcutta.

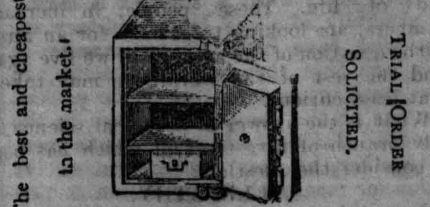
Central Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

90, BEADON STREET, CALCUTTA.
 Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.

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

IMPROVED STEEL SAFES & CHESTS.

Supplied to H. M.'s Government.



GHOSH, DASS & CO.,
 Patent Lock & Steel Safe Manufacturers,
 42-1, Look Gate Road, Chitpur Calcutta

CHEAPEST & BEST HOUSE

For Incandescent lamps, Mantles, Mica Chimneys, Canopies, Primus Stoves and Municipal Requisites.

For Prices apply to:-
THE GLOBE STORES CO.
 GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 KALBADEVI OSTB OMBAY.



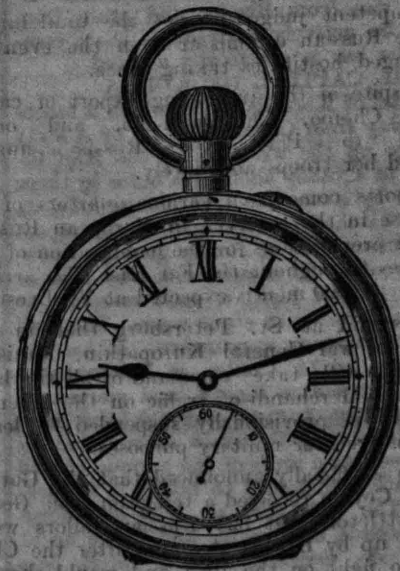
PLEASE SEE AND READ IT.

All sorts of Gold, Silver and jewellery ornaments of high polish and remarkable finish always ready for sale and prepared promptly on orders. Rates moderate. Trial orders are solicited not to command a sale but to convince the public of the excellent workmanship of the firm. Illustrated catalogue sent on receipt of 4 annas postage. Thousands of testimonials.

HAZRA, GUPTA & CO.
 GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
 Ghoramara P. O. Rajshahi.

HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
 IT makes the grey and white hairs jet black a minute and lasting for 3 months. Price Reth phial, V. P. P. extra.
 DR. H. BISWAS,
 Amrita Bazar Medical Hall, Jessore.



N. B. All our watches are guaranteed best for the price.

The Ansonia Lever Watch. A grand time-keeper, showy strong and lasting Rs. 3-12.
 The Roscoff Lever Watch. A very strong and serviceable watch, Rs. 6 and 8. Smaller size, Rs. 10.
 The Indian Time Watch. Exactly as illustrated. A grand looking watch Rs. 5-8, smaller size, Rs. 6-0.
 The Indian Time Lever Watch. Rs. 9.
 The Matchless by West End Watch Company Rs. 10.
 The Berna by ditto Rs. 16.
 Wrist Watches. Nickel 6 jewels Rs. 6 and 7.
 silver Rs. 10 and 12, Lever Rs. 18.
 Hunting Keywinder Watches. Nickel, Hunting Rs. 7. Half Hunting Rs. 8, silver Hunting, Rs. 8, 9, 10, 12, & 15. Half Hunting Re. 1 extra.
 Best Quality Silver Keyless Lever watch, Rs. 27.
 Chatterji Bros. & Co.,
 67 B, Knight Street, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.



AVOID ALL SPURIOUS IMITATION.

USE ONLY
 PURE AND GENUINE
TAMBUL BIHAR

REGISTERED.
 Its large sale has drawn many imitators. Genuine ones, bears the Trade mark.

Try and taste the name.

KISHORI LAL KHETRI

Highly scented and efficacious spices for betel and tobacco. It at once removes the bad smell from the mouth and strengthens the gums of the teeth. It has its medicinal properties, it is a medicine for cough and cold. It invigorates the system. When smoked mixed with tobacco it emits the sweet aroma which lasts long and pleases the mind. In short, such an article of luxury and necessity, and at the same time cheap is not to be found in India.

Large pot 8 annas. Small 4 annas. V. P. P. extra.
 Rs. 2. P. P. for pots less than 8 are not attended to.

SUSIL MALATI
 OR
INDIAN POMETOM.

Registered Trade Mark—Dumbor.
 By its regular use the face becomes free from all sorts of eruptions, pimples, and other black spots and makes the face smooth and glossy. It is a quite new article. If it be used twice daily, within a very short time black spots on the face disappear for ever. It beautifies the face and hair.

Large pot 4 annas. Small pot 2 annas. From one to twelve pots postage, packing and V. P. P. As. 6 extra.

Not less than 6 pots will be sent by V. P. P. **MBRITUNJOY OINTMENT.**

An infallible remedy for all sorts of sores. Price As. 4 per pot. Packing, Postage and V. P. P. extra.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
KISHORI LAL KHETRI,
 89 (B) Beadon Street, Calcutta.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS REDUCED FOR A SHORT TIME.

Today's Rajasthan.—The only legitimate & regular History of the Hindus and their princes. A Faithful reproduction of the Original Work. ENGLISHMAN. With Pictures, Tables, & Good paper and Printing, 1700 pages. Complete in 2 big volumes. Cloth-bound. Full price Rs. 8. Reduced price Rs. 6. Postage 14 annas.

Asiatic Researches.—Comprising History, Antiquities, Arts, Science and Literature of Asia. Faithfully reprinted from the Original with all the Pictures, &c. Govt. of India and Bengal Asiatic Society have spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees for this work. Volumes 1 & 11 complete, English leather & cloth, gilt-lettered. Price, both volumes, Rs. 10. Reduced Price Rs. 8. Postage to annas.

Bhagabat Gita—or Dialogues between Sri Krishna and Arjuna in eighteen lectures, Sanskrit Text and Excellent literal English translation with Notes. Price Rs. 1-4. Half price 10 annas, post 1 anna.

Hitopadesha.—Or Vishnu Sharma, Sir William Jones's English translation of Complete Hitopadesha in four Chapters: Mitrabha, Sanidheda, Bignaha, & Sandhi. Cloth-bound, Price Rs. 1-4. Reduced price Rs. 12, Postage 1 anna.

Emporium of Knowledge.—An Illustrated Work of Fact, Fiction, Science and Adventure. Abounds in sensational Detective and other stories. Fairy Tales; Poetry; Biography; Puzzles; Pastimes; Formulas for preparing Recipes, Symples, and Perfumery; Treatment of Diseases; &c. It consists of twenty-five complete charming Stories or Novel letters written by eminent English writers and numerous other subjects pleasing and instructive alike to grown-up boys and grown-up men. Cloth board Price Rs. 3. Reduced price Re. 1, Postage 3 annas.

Macbeth.—An Explanatory Paraphrase of or Macbeth rendered into literal Prose with Explanations. By James R. Ballantine, L. L. D. Principal of the Government College, Benares. Price 3 Annas. Half Price Annas 4. Postage 1 anna.

Shakuntala.—or the Forest King. Excellent English translation of Kalidasa's Shakuntala Natak. Price 8 Annas. Half price 4 annas. Postage 1 anna.

UPENDRA LAL DAS. 43-1, Upper Circular Road Harrison Road P. O., Calcutta.

Vigor Pills

The best specific for gonorrhea and wasting diseases

VIGOR PILLS are UNEQUALLED, UNRIVALLED, and UNDISPUTED in removing poisons from the body, in enriching the impoverished blood, in bringing back to the old or premature, has the flush, vigour and strength of glorious manhood, in restoring joy to the cheerless. **VIGOR PILLS** remove the evil effects of youthful indiscretion, vicious habits, abnormal excess, dangerous obstructions; they rejuvenate the old, arrest the decay of age, and recuperate a wasted frame; they thicken the manly fluid wonderfully, increase the power of retention and detect the unnatural discharges.

They suit all ages, constitutions and temperaments. Genuine certificates from both Europeans and Indians which entitle us to withhold Magistrates, District Police Superintendents, Judicial Officers, pleaders and professors, all use them so far of impostors.

PRICE RS. 2 PER PHIAL. PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.
MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAY,
 41, BAGHAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

TRY

And you will know in 24 hours what a marvellous remedy **R. LAUGIN & CO'S**

HEALING BALM

for all diseases and disorders due to dissipated habits in early life.

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

HEALING BALM

Doctors—Who are looked upon and very rightly too as jewels of the profession and whose treatises on medicines and medical science are largely read as text-books in all Medical Schools and Colleges, have, after a long, varied and careful experiment of the preparation, given, of their own accord, the following testimonials:—

1. The leading Indian Medical Journal, the "Indian Lancet" says:—"I put the Compound to a series of tests and now have much pleasure in saying that every experiment was followed by a successful result. We have no hesitation in now saying that R. Laugin & Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one on which medical men and the general public may without any doubt depend. (15th December, 1902. No. 24 Page 862)

2. R. NEWGENT, L. R. C. P. R. S. (Edin.), says:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm, for obstinate Gonorrhoea, has been proved to be the only medicine that will effectively cure the patients and fulfil which is claimed for it."

3. DR. K. P. GUPTA, COL. I. M. S., M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S. (Edin.), D. Sc. (Cambridge), P. H. D. (Cantab.), late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc., says:—"Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhoea... and may be safely and strongly recommended for the troublesome and obstinate disease."

4. DR. B. K. BOSE, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., says:—"I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhoea with success."

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

6. DR. G. C. BEADON, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), L. F. F. (Glasgow) and L. M., etc., late Civil Surgeon, British G. S., 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. FERMIE, L. R. C. P. & S. etc., says:—"I used Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea in a number of my patients and found it very efficacious."

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

PRICES.

2 oz. phial, Rs. 2-8

1 oz. do., Rs. 1-12-0

POST AND PACKING CHARGES EXTRA

"LORENZO."

OR THE INDIAN FEVER PILLS

A wonderful remedy for chronic, malarious and jungle fevers with enlarged spleen and liver and able to hold its own against all competitors. A tried Medicine sure to cure and strengthen the system. A Sure and Reliable specific.

PRICES. Large phial, Rs. 8

Small do., 12 Pills, Rs. 10

Packing and Postage etc., extra

EBONY.

THE INDIAN HAIR DYE

Fast and permanent. Changes grey hair into jet black or brown. Stands constant washing. Does not stain the skin. Odourless.
 Price two phials with 2 brushes Rs. 1-2-0. Packing and postage extra.

R. LAUGIN & CO., CHEMISTS.

148, BOWBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.

No Agent.

DR. MAJORS' Vitaline

IN ELIXIR OF LIFE

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well-read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable condition, their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined, their intellects disordered, their shattered frames tottering in the wind, even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous efforts and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE or ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Urinary discharges, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and local weakness, Palpitation, Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anemia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affection of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

IT relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

IF you value health and strength, and which to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete bottle of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

IN rebuilding the disordered nervous system, in enriching the impoverished blood, in removing gonorrhoeal and poisonous matter from the body, in giving healthy tone to the deranged and uninvigorated.

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.

IF your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

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.

TO a healthy man regular taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

Many medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottles (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8-6 bottles, Rs. 16. 1 dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, annas 8, 2 Rs. 1-4 and 1-8 respectively.

All correspondence kept strictly confidential.

Can be had only of **W. MAJOR & CO.,**

Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR."

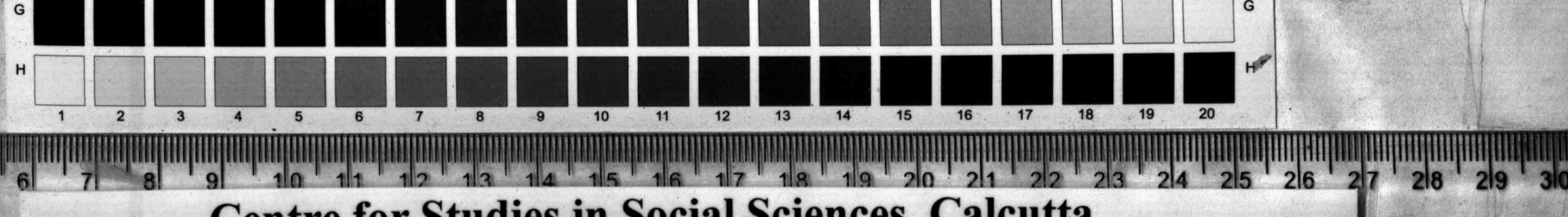
HEAD OFFICE 12 WELLINGTON STREET CALCUTTA.

Stocked by Messrs. B. K. PAL & Co.,

Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.

and Messrs. Iswar Chunder Coondoo & Co.,

Chandney Choke, Calcutta.



NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

INDIAN GRAIN TO JAPAN.

It is now expected that the Japanese demand for rice from Burma and grain from India will be actively revived, as their command of the sea is practically assured.

THE CAPITAL OF KOREA.

The capital of Korea is Seoul, which is reached by railway from Chemulpo, or by a sixty mile voyage up the windings of the Han River. It is in a valley about five miles by three surrounded by somewhat arid-looking hills, its swarming thatched cottages give it the aspect of an enormous field of closely growing brownish mushrooms. It is surrounded by a great wall 25 to 40 feet high, of solid masonry or earth banks faced with stone-work. The wall has a most imposing appearance. It has a circumference of 14 miles, is battlemented throughout its entire length, and pierced by eight gateways, tunnels through the solid stone, with lofty gate-houses surmounted by one, or three tiled roofs of the curious curved shape we are accustomed to notice in Chinese pictures. The wall goes up hills and down valleys, descends into ravine and comes up at the other side, encloses a bit of forest here and a vacant plain there. The gates are closed from sunset by massive wooden doors, banded and strengthened with iron, and with high sounding titles, such as the "Portal of Bright Amiability," the "Entrance of High Ceremony," and the "Gate of Elevated Humanity." No bribe will open the doors at night, and even a British Admiral, when late has had to be hauled over the wall by a rope. One gate is the Gate of the Dead, through which all corpses for burial must be carried. Round about is a charming wooded country with many pretty villages. But inside the walls the greater part of Seoul is mean and foul beyond description. Its crowded habitations are packed so close that in the winding alleys between them there is often barely room for a loaded bull to pass. The houses are of one storey only, thatched, with big projecting eaves, and on to the street there faces generally only a mud wall, with perhaps an oiled paper window and a smokehole. The houses are warmed by a flue passing under the floor, in which pine twigs are burnt, and instead of a chimney there is a smoke-hole pouring forth its fumes among the passers-by. All day long bulls marching with great stacks of brushwood keep entering the city, and at six o'clock, the cooking time, the whole city is overhung with the aromatic smoke of twigs. The narrow alleys which do duty for streets are bordered by green, slimy ditches, into which the house refuse is cast, and at the margins of these half-naked children and mangy dogs may be seen playing among the filth. Shopkeepers often put a few boards across the ditch and set up a stall for the sale of horrible candy dyed green or magenta, white cottons, bamboo hats, pottery, combs, beads, pipes, and even kerosene lamps and cheap European vases. Lucifer matches are gaining a considerable sale. The people are so poor that often the whole stock of a shop is not worth more than a few shillings, and the people will spend long in chaffering over a price of a few "cash"—a coin of which nearly a hundred go to make one of our pennies.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE JAPANESE ARMY.

According to the present law all male Japanese subjects between the age of 17-40 are liable to military service. The Army and the Navy are divided into the standing army (navy), "Landwehr" Depot, and "Land Sturm." The Standing Army is divided into the active army and the Army of reserve. The active army is levied from males of the age of twenty and the term of the service is three years in the Army and four years in the Navy. The Army of reserve consists of those who have quitted the active Army and the term of the service is four years and four months in the Army and three years in the Navy. The "Landwehr" consists of those who have quitted the standing Army and the term of the service is five years.

The Army is composed of the Imperial Guard the twelve divisions, "Taiwan" Formosa Garrison, Gendarmerie, the reserves the "Landwehr" and the depot. The active and reserve Army all told number 11,611 Officers and 257,480 men the strength of the active alone being 8046 Officers and 158214 men.

The total number of horses is 31,057. The various military institutions are (1) a Staff College, (2) Military Academy, (3) Cadet School, (4) Military School (5) Gunnery (6) Engineering School (7) Cavalry School (8) a Gunnery School for light artillery (9) and a Gunnery School for Garrison artillery. The rifle used in the Army is the latest form of the Calibre 6.5 M. M. which was invented by Japan.

The Japanese Navy has its Ministry and the Department of Naval Command in Tokio. The Minister of the Navy is a member of the Cabinet and Superintends the Administration. The "Personnel" of the Navy includes, besides the Minister, 2 admirals, 8 Vice-admirals, 22 rear-admirals, 71 Captain, 115 Commanders, 166 lieutenant-Commanders, 216 lieutenants, 233 Sub-lieutenants, besides Engineer, Medical Officers etc, and 22,416 sailors bringing up a total of 30,061 officers and men. The strength of the navy lies in its homogeneous armoured ships packed up by a large destroyer flotilla. Japan builds her own protected cruisers and destroyers. There are also armour factories. Like the British Isles the success of Japan lies in her navy which, in the opinion of experts, is in an admirable condition.

COLONEL OKA'S OPINION ON LAND OPERATIONS.

As the centre of interest is now moving to the land operations of the Japanese, the following summary of Japan's intentions by Colonel Oka, an officer of high position in the War Office at Tokio, merits attention.

"The war will probably be very long and very bitter. We think we are justified in assuming that we shall win in the naval campaign. Even many Russians are doubtful as to their superiority on the sea. To win on the sea we regard as one-half the battle. Europeans think our bad time will come when the struggle develops on land. It will be full of trials and dangers, no doubt; but we feel strong and confident. The statement that Japan could only put some 200,000 men into the field is idle talk. We have many more, and we shall have the immense advantage of fighting within a comparatively short distance not only of our sea bases in Korea, but of Japan. An army 'grows upon its stomach,'

and half the business of war is connected with transport and supply. Does anybody who knows anything of the frugal living of the Japanese soldier think that in this important respect we shall not be superior to the Russians? To put the matters plainly, we think that Asiatics have a better chance of fighting in Asiatic countries than Europeans, especially when, as in the case of the Japanese every man has been trained in the European methods of fighting.

The coasts of Japan we regard as quite impregnable. After landing at Chemulpo we shall probably make a great march to Harbin, over five hundred miles, which we regard as the key to the strategic situation. The roads from Chemulpo are unfortunately good. South of Chemulpo the roads are extremely bad, and that is the reason we should not send the transports by way of Fusan. Otherwise, Fusan being almost Japanese already, and quite near to Japan, has many advantages. "Our strength on land, would consist in concentration. Russia, on the other hand, with her troops scattered all over Manchuria, with big garrisons at Port Arthur, Dally, Mukden, Newchwang, and Vladivostok, would, we consider, suffer by her decentralisation. We think that by a great effort of our troops the rush upon Harbin, with its immense stores of ammunition, forage, and tinned goods, would be a success. Once in occupation, we should hold the line at the vital point. To the south would be Port Arthur any Dally cut off from their lines of communication. Both places would be at the risk of assault by the Japanese navy outside and the Japanese army on the land side. To raise the siege the garrisons would have to come out and fight in the open. We think that the campaign at this point will show how well Japan has learnt the latest lessons of the science of war."

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The Consul for Japan in Bombay informs the Press that he has received the following telegram from the Japanese Government this morning:—"According to a certain Foreign Officer, who was in Port Arthur from the 8th to the 11th February, the 'Retvisan' was taken into port, and the 'Pallada' is lying aground at the entrance of the port all hors de combat by the first bombardment of the Japanese Squadron. Next morning the 'Novik' was damaged severely, while the 'Askold,' 'Diana,' and 'Poltava' were only slightly damaged. Official information has been received by the Yokohama Bank that the Japanese Imperial Government is issuing in Japan 100,000,000 yens of Treasury Bills, redeemable in five years bearing 5 per cent interest at yens 95 per cent. Tenders will be opened on the 1st March.

RUSSIA'S MENACE.

No one will be in the least surprised to read the telegram giving St. Petersburg news that the Governor of Russian Turkistan has been "instructed to prepare for possible military action in the direction of India" in case of certain eventualities. The only surprise is that this kind of veiled threat was not made weeks ago, when the Russian Press were declaring that England was egging on Japan to make war. It is all part and parcel of the game of bluff which Russia is playing, and in which so far she has come off second best. Military demonstrations, either in the Oxus Valley or in the direction of Herat, may possibly be made, but they need cause no great anxiety, for the Russians can scarcely be mad enough to risk further complications, considering not only the position in the Further East but the gloomy outlook in the Balkans. Alarming rumours may reach India from Persia or Afghanistan, and movements of troops along the Transcaspian Railway may really take place, but at most these will probably only mean that the reliefs are being sent earlier than usual, and that the troops to be relieved will stand fast for a time. This was what occurred in January, 1900, when Teheran reports stated that thirty thousand troops were being massed at Kusk, whereas no such concentration took place. The Russian Government have now to strain all their resources to save Manchuria, and they will, we should think, be content at most to "demonstrate" in Central Asia without meaning serious business. The one danger is that they may seek to stir up strife in Afghanistan, but the Amir has now a firm hold on the country, and has no Russian predilections, so that outside efforts to incite rebellion against him can scarcely succeed.—"Pioneer."

JAPAN'S ACTION JUSTIFIED.

Not only were the circumstances such as to fully justify the course adopted by the Japanese, but the claim made by the Russians, that the principles of International Law demanded that a formal declaration of war should precede any act of war, is not justified either by the practice of nations or by the writings of most modern jurists. Of the latter Haute-ecoute, Heiter, Calvo and Bluntschli appear to regard a declaration or notice of war as more or less indispensable to the regularity of war as between the belligerents, but Wheaton, Kluber, Twiss, Phillimore and Hall are of opinion that no such declaration, or notice is necessary in order to "legalise" hostilities. As regards actual practice, formal notice of war was invariably given during the middle ages, in the earlier times by letters of defiance and later by heralds; the practice of sending heralds to announce forthcoming hostilities fell into disuse in the beginning of the 17th century, though writers such as Alberici, Gentilis and Grotius expressed strong opinions that men should definitely renounce friendship before embarking in war. The little effect that these opinions had on actual practice is seen from the fact that early all the wars of the 17th century began without notice, though, curiously enough, in some cases declarations of war were issued during the continuance of hostilities. In 1883 Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice, acting under the instructions of the Adjutant-General, issued a volume entitled "Hostilities without declaration of War" and the result of his investigations was to show that during the one hundred and seventy years from 1700 to 1870, only in 10 instances had a declaration of war been issued prior to hostilities, while, on the other hand, a hundred and seven cases are recorded in which hostilities were commenced by European Powers or the United States of America against other Powers without any declaration of war. Since 1870 the practice has been somewhat variable. The Franco-German war of 1870 and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 were preceded by formal declarations, and in 1885 Serbia notified Bulgaria that hostilities

would commence on the very day the intimation was given. The Boers, before beginning hostilities, gave the British Government 48 hours' notice "that unless within that time the troops on the border of the Transvaal Republic were withdrawn, the Transvaal Government would with great regret be compelled to regard the action of Her Majesty's Government as a formal declaration of war, for the consequences of which it will not hold itself responsible." On the other hand, no declaration of war preceded the hostilities between Chili and Peru and Bolivia (1878-1883) and in the recent conflict between China and Japan no notice or intimation of intended war was given.—"C. and M. Gazette."

THE JAPANESE TOMMY CHEAP AND GOOD.

FIGHTING MEN FOR A PENNY A DAY. It is generally admitted by all military authorities who have had any opportunity of studying him that the Japanese soldier, in whom so much interest centres at the present time, is one of the cheapest and best in the whole world. Taking both qualifications mentioned together, he may be regarded as the best value for money that any nation at present gets in the way of fighting material. This is all the more wonderful, inasmuch as the present Japanese military system, which has accomplished such excellent results, is only thirty years old, and that it is not so very long since the bow and arrow was the chief weapon of the fighting men in that country. In its use they were so skilled that their best archers could shoot through the stem of a fan that was being swayed by the wind; and one of them, being once ordered by an Emperor to rescue a fish that was being carried off in the talons of an eagle without killing either bird or fish, shot through the legs of the former, so that its prey fell to the lake below while the osprey continued its flight.

But nowadays the Japanese army is conducted and equipped on the best European system. For long it has been trained by French and German officers, and it regularly sends picked men of its own to serve in all the armies of Europe, after which they go home to Japan to teach the home soldiers all that they have learnt.

There are Japanese officers in this country learning all they can at the present time; and, as if to reciprocate the compliment with our ally, Great Britain has officers in the Japanese army. One of them, Captain Sir Alexander Bannerman, of the Royal Engineers, went out from here only three or four months ago for a period of service.

To properly understand the efficiency of the Japanese army it is necessary to have some idea of the overwhelming spirit of patriotism and enthusiasm for the colours which animates the Japanese people of all classes. It amounts, to a mania, so that, whenever a Japanese soldier is killed his wife and mother does not fall into lamentation, but rejoices and thanks her deities that he has been permitted to lay down his life in such a glorious manner.

Every able-bodied man between the ages of seventeen and forty is liable to service in the army under the conscription system which obtains. Any previous conviction as a criminal is a disqualification for service; but the only other exemption made is when it is proved that the family of the man would be left without means of subsistence if he were taken away.

From the bulk of the population the new blood is chosen every year by lot, and the 60,000 men who have drawn the "Service" tickets in this great lottery have to proceed at once to barracks.

Service of a limited character is at the same time imposed on 131,000 others. Special exemptions are given to school teachers and the better classes, but service of some kind is demanded from all. In this way the strength of the Japanese army on a war footing is no less than 384,100 men and 11,735 officers, with 1,116 guns and 86,460 horses.

The Japanese Tommy does not put his heart into the business because he makes a good thing out of it. There are, in the army, two classes of privates, first and second, and it is the latter who corresponds to the Tommy of the British army. His total pay only amounts to one shilling and twopenny a month, and even when he is promoted to the first class it is only increased by 7d. a month. A first-class sergeant gets 13s. a month and a "first class special sergeant-major," the highest rank which a non-commissioned officer can hold, £1-8s. 6d. a month.

Neither are the officers any more extravagantly remunerated. A second lieutenant gets only £34 a year; a captain, £71; a colonel £238; a lieutenant-general, £400; and a general, £6000. If the latter wishes to retire after eleven years full service with the colours he may do so on a pension of only £3 or £4 a week.

The officer, however, is trained to be very frugal and very earnest and business-like, so that his pay goes much farther than it would do if he were an officer in this country. He is despised and refused promotion if he is dissipated and falls into debt. There is no mess with its heavy expenses to maintain.

He is, in fact, required to live outside barracks with his family, and even if it should happen that duty necessitates his sometimes feeding in barracks, his meal, by orders, has to be sent into him enclosed in a tin box, so that there can be even no semblance of a mess. The organizers of the Japanese army set themselves from the start against the introduction of the European system in this one respect, and almost in this one only.

The Japanese army scores over most others in the easy and simple manner in which it is provisioned for active service. The Japanese Tommy is a little man, 5ft. 2in. being his qualifying height, and he eats sparingly; but he is hard and muscular, and even when fully and heavily equipped in marching order prefers running to ordinary walking, and can keep up his running for miles at a time.

His chief food is "hoshi," as it is called. This is merely rice which has been prepared by boiling and then being dried in the sun or by artificial heat. When it has been treated in this manner the rice shrinks up into a very small space, and a soldier when on service can easily carry three days' full supply of food in his bag. When he requires a meal he takes out some of the "hoshi" from his bag, soaks it in boiling water if he can get it, or cold if he cannot, until it swells out again, and then eats it with—if he is lucky enough to be able to get it—a relish of salted fish, dried sea-weed, or pickled plums.

The Japanese Tommy on his pay of a little more than a penny a day, and his minimum of food requirements, is one of the best fighting machines in the world, is afraid of no other, and is strictly memento to discipline.

THE RUSSIAN BALTIC SQUADRON.

The most startling news to-day is that six Russian vessels of the Baltic Squadron have passed Gotland, the big island off the coast of Sweden, on their way to the Far East. It will be well to wait confirmation of the news, which must speedily come if it be true, because on their passage through the narrow waters leading from the Baltic to the German Ocean ships must pass signalling stations by the score. But as there is nothing inherently improbable in the announcement, and there are many considerations which support it, let us look at the ships Russia has in the Baltic, and examine the character of any reinforcement she could despatch therefrom.

The naval policy of Russia has been so exclusively devoted to strengthening her Far Eastern squadron that the Baltic has been well high denuded of fighting ships, those remaining being three third-class battleships and three coast defence ships with four protected cruisers.

The battleships and coast defence ships carry between them twenty-five heavy guns of 10-inch and 12-inch calibre; but the rate of fire is so slow and so bad that ten modern guns would make more hits in a given time. Of protected quick firing guns the whole squadron only possesses half a dozen, and though there are some twenty guns of 6-inch and 9-inch calibre they are all unprotected. The speed is also from three to four knots less than that of an up-to-date battleship and the coal supply is poor. For fighting purposes in the Far East a single modern first-class battleship would be worth the whole half dozen. The cruisers are old and slow.

However, for the purposes of this war the Baltic fleet might as well be at the bottom of the sea as in the Baltic. And Russia, be it remembered, has a first-class battleship in the Oslabya and two fair sized cruisers in the Aurora and the Dmitri Donskoi, with seven destroyers at Jibuti.

There is nothing opposed to sound naval strategy, therefore, in taking six ships which can be of no possible service where they are, and joining them to a squadron, stationed in a friendly port in a position where they are nearly half way to the scene of action. If this reinforcement is indeed steaming out of the Baltic it probably consists of the Sissoi Velski, Imperial Alexander II, and Navarin, third class battleships, and the Admiral Nakhimov, Vladimir, Monomakh and Pamiat Asova. Assuming these united with the Jibuti squadron Russia would have one first and three third class battleships and five cruisers of sorts at the entrance to the Red Sea. At the same time, unless greater losses have been sustained at Port Arthur than we know of, she has five battleships there to the six all told of Japan. Having regard to the dispersion of the Russian ships and their heterogeneous character, the balance of naval strength would remain with Japan; but in the event of any disaster to the Japanese battle fleet such a squadron as we have sketched at Jibuti would be in a position of great strategic importance. Of course this takes no account of what may happen at Port Arthur whilst the Baltic reinforcements are on the 15,000 mile voyage to that fortress. As the Japanese are landing in the Liao Lung Peninsula Admiral Stark, or his successor if he arrives, may find himself with the alternative offered to Cervara at Santiago. Nevertheless to move all her sea-going ships out of the Baltic and shelter them at some safe haven on the road to the East would be for Russia only a reasonable precaution.

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE'S VIEWS.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R. Fremantle, G.C.B., was in command of the British squadron in China waters during the war in which the Japanese won such a decisive victory. This officer's views on the naval situation, which he has set forth in the February number of the "Navy League Journal," are therefore of exceptional value and interest. He surveys the resources which will be at the command of the Admirals of the two opposing forces when the reinforcements now on their way to the Far East have reached their destinations, and he confirms the view expressed repeatedly in these columns that while Japan has now a superiority, there will then be a virtual equality of fighting power. On the other hand, he points out that though the Russian battle fleet were defeated and the command of the sea rested with the Japanese, the powerful fast protected cruisers of the Russians and the armed vessels of the Volunteer fleet would be capable of giving much trouble to the Japanese, hampering their military movements and injuring their commerce. Summing up the position as to ships, Sir Edmund states: "It will be seen that the opponents are fairly matched as regards ships, but strategically the Japanese are far stronger than their opponents. They will be fighting practically in their own home waters, their dockyards are well supplied and an easy communication with each other, while it is impossible to suppose that the resources of Vladivostok and Port Arthur are adequate for the maintenance and repair of a fleet which it would be a severe tax on Portsmouth or Plymouth to keep in an effective state in war. This is a most important point, and one which we may be sure has not escaped the appreciation of our astute Japanese friends who are far better acquainted with the resources of the Russian dockyards than ourselves."

Proceeding to compare the personnel of the two fleets, Sir Edmund, who has had special facilities for observation, remarks: "To take the Russia first. There is no navy in Europe, except the German, which has made such vast improvement in efficiency in the last twenty years as the Russian. Their officers are, technically and scientifically, equal to the best naval officers in the world, and their patriotism is undoubted. I have many friends among them, and I should be sorry to under-rate them, but they have had little opportunity for practice in squadron work, and their method of signalling and power of joint action was—in 1895, at least, when I last had an opportunity of observing them—far inferior to that of the Japanese. Their crews, too, although of fine physique and generally well disposed, lack individuality and intelligence. On all these points of such essential importance I have little doubt as to the superiority of the Japanese personnel. Their officers are extremely capable and their loyalty and patriotism has a religious fervour, while the men, Eastern though they are, appear to me to have the individual capacity and intelligence which we are apt to attribute to our own men-of-war's men."

"My intimate knowledge of the Japanese navy dates from 1894-5, when I learned to admire the conduct of their fleet in the war between Japan and China, and from the zeal of their officers and from the extraordinary determination inherent in the nation to learn by experience, I cannot doubt that they have continued to advance towards perfection. That this is the case I know from a recent letter from a naval officer now serving on the China station, who assures me 'that they have little, if anything, to learn from any foreign navy.' This is high praise, but I cannot doubt that it is true, and that the Japanese ships are complete in all respects, and that the officers will know how to make the best of the material at their disposal."

"If I had a doubt on these points it would be dispelled by the complete confidence felt by Japanese officers, who are so thorough that they are not blind to any deficiencies in their own service, while they are extraordinarily well formed as to foreign navies, and I am inclined to credit them with having as intimate knowledge of their opponents' strength and weakness as the Russians themselves."

THE MANNING OF JAPAN'S WAR FLEET.

The birth of the Japanese fleet may be said to date from 1872, when the present Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, the first Canadian officer to rise to high rank in the British Navy, was selected to proceed to Japan in command of a naval mission which was organised at the request of the Japanese Government. The new nation went to France and Germany for tuition in the science of warfare on land, but turned to the supreme naval power of the world for advisers in the creation of its fleet. At that time Sir Archibald Douglas held the rank of Commander, and was recognised by the British naval authorities as one of the most talented officers of the fleet.

It was this young Commander, typical of the new school of naval officers, which mechanical research as applied to naval warfare was causing to come to the front, who was chosen to go to Japan and lay the foundations of the modern fleet of that country.

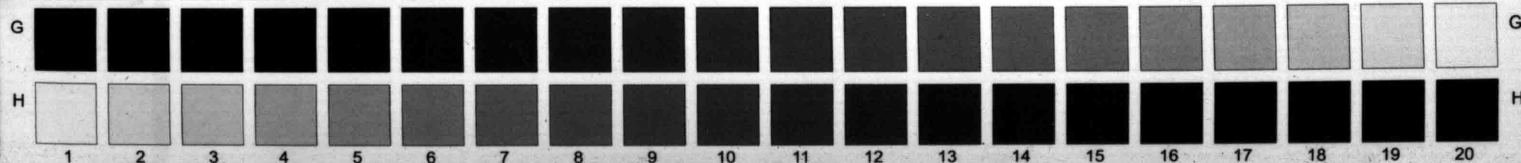
Another officer, who had a part in this work in Japan, is Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, V.O., while as late as the eve of the war with China Admiral James Ingles remained in Japan as adviser of the Japanese Government in the development of the fleet.

Simultaneously young Japanese officers visited Great Britain, and were appointed to British men-of-war and studied in British naval institutions so as to become thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of the system upon which the British fleet is managed. By these means were the foundations well and truly laid of the naval organisation of Japan. Slowly also dockyards and educational establishments were created.

No one who is familiar with the Japanese "personnel" to-day doubts that while it retains all the sterling qualities that distinguished it at the time of the War with China, it has reached a higher plane in technical efficiency. The fleet has in all two admirals, nine vice-admirals, twenty-five rear-admirals, sixty-five captains, 119 commanders, 167 lieutenant-commanders, 220 lieutenants and 305 sub-lieutenants. The engineering, medical, and other officers and 31,688 seaman ratings of different grades bring up the total of the fleet to 35,355 men.—"Casier's Magazine."

"PERFIDIOUS ALBION."

The "Times of India" published the following from its London correspondent under the above heading:—"It seems that certain of the inspired Vienna papers join those of Russia in charging Great Britain with the responsibility for an outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia. Prince Mestscherki, the Editor of the 'Grashadamin,' and former confidant of the Tsar (with whom he visited the Far East) says: 'Let us make peace with Japan; even by accepting all her conditions; and let us then concentrate our energy upon fighting the English hereditary foe, in Tibet as well as in Persia, Afghanistan, and wherever his influence extends. So shall we be true to our Traditional Policy.' The semi-official Vienna 'Montagsrevue' says: 'Japan is provocative, arrogant, and frivolously audacious; but her English friends and protectors will have to share with her the grave responsibility for an outbreak of hostilities, which even Russia's extremely conciliatory tone seems unable to avert. The English feel themselves endangered by Russia's rapid advance in Asia, and naturally wish to arrest it by the action of somebody else—Japan. It is a painful spectacle to see official representatives of a European Great Power fanning the warlike instincts of Japan by means of informal promises made at public meetings and in after dinner speeches, and thus thwarting the pacific efforts of another European Power.' The 'Allgemeine Zeitung' has tapped a 'prominent Diplomatist' who says that 'irritation against England is increasing in St. Petersburg where, for instance, the close connection between Japanese newspapers and English journalists is only too well-known. Some of the Japanese newspapers are published in the English language, and these papers, which are foremost in inciting the people to war, and from which the Japanese vernacular press takes its cue, are edited and partly also published by the Tokyo correspondents of London Papers. . . . Should other Powers, and notably France, fail to circumsvent British influence in Japan the hope of the maintenance of peace will be very slender. In St. Petersburg, where British policy has always been watched with distrust, prominent people maintain that the English have great things in their minds, and that they would like to occupy Russian territory at any cost. If, for instance, Russia's energy were paralysed by complications in the Far East, or in the Balkans, England would be able to pursue her plans and lay hands upon Tibet, the Congo, and the Persian Gulf; in reference to all of which designs France will not stand in her way, after the Anglo-French understanding about Morocco.' Of all this flap doodle the 'Standard' curtly says that 'though it cannot be disputed that at several points the interests of the two Empires, or rather the pretensions cherished on one side or the other, may appear to clash, the Foreign Office on the Neva is well aware that our influence has been uniformly used to enable the Tsar to reconcile his devotion to the cause of Peace with a rigid regard for the dignity of his Government and the lasting welfare of his subjects. The flippant suggestion of irresponsible publicists that Great Britain has fomented trouble finds no echo among the statesmen at St. Petersburg who are acquainted with the inner movements of international diplomacy.'



GREAT BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY
IN INDIA.

Mr. Donald Smeaton, the Liberal candidate for Stirlingshire, and formerly a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, delivered a lecture on "India" in Edinburgh on Feb. 8.

He said he was sorry to say that Great Britain at the present time was betraying the great trust committed to her in India. She was crushing the people by taxation and stifling their protests. She would not listen even to friendly warning. When the late Sir James Caird, 25 years ago, warned the Government that India was, from sheer maladministration, hastening to ruin, he was discredited. Time and again since then like warnings had been given, but to no avail. Year after year the Secretary of State had told a weary, empty House of Commons that all was not far off when the British Parliament would have a sharp awakening, and he did not envy the feelings of the Secretary of State when that awakening came. The time for talking or writing was past; the time for action had now arrived—rapid, drastic, resolute action. The disease had been clearly diagnosed; its symptoms were unmistakable and daily deepening. The diagnosis was this: An extravagantly costly Government involving crushing taxation of the people. The remedy was clear. Reform the system of government, reduce its cost so as to bring it within the means of the people. Surely that would appeal to the conscience of the British people and to their common sense. But (continued Mr. Smeaton) there is another kind of appeal which I would make, and it is to the manufacturers of this country, especially Lancashire, warn them that this excessive taxation of the people of India, this fiscal misgovernment, is dead against their interests. India is by far the best customer we have. She takes from us annually over 30,000,000. worth of goods, and sends us some 30,000,000. worth of her produce. She buys between 15,000,000. and 20,000,000. worth of cotton goods annually—more than one-fourth of the entire Lancashire export trade—and 6,000,000. to 8,000,000. worth of metal ware. And—mark this—these cotton goods and metal ware are not purchased only by the rich; they are distributed in minute dribs and drabs over the whole 300,000,000 of the people. Pedlars by thousands traverse the Continent with these wares.

Now, let us consider what the effect would be of a reduction of taxation by one rupee per head. It would mean a surplus of some 15,000,000. in the pockets of the people. But not only that, it would mean the desire and the capacity to make more and spend more. The reduction of one rupee in taxation would enable India to buy more cotton goods, more metal ware, more cutlery, more utensils, than England dreams of at present; more, perhaps, than our manufacturers could produce; and it would enable her to enormously increase her own productive powers. Talk of the fiscal problem! This one great dependency alone would solve it. Only give India justice, govern her economically, cease from extravagance and militarism, remove her intolerable burdens, and you will not only relieve the people from the ever-present dread of starvation, but you will enormously increase the industrial prosperity of our country and afford our people at home a market in the East—a growing market—beyond the dreams of avarice. Hence it is that our manufacturers, our merchants, our shipowners, our tradesmen and shopkeepers, and above all our working men, have a direct vital interest in reforming the Government in India and in bettering the lot of those 300,000,000 people, for in this way alone can there be a flourishing and rapidly developing reciprocal commerce between India and our own country. Nor would it only be an increased demand for British goods. India would, under the benign influence of better government, and milder taxation, develop her own magnificent resources in far higher measure than now. The land would be better tilled. She would, as a natural effect of the vastly extended and broadened commercial intercourse and more disposable capital, grow just those products which we need, and export them to pay for her increased imports. She would realise the dream of Cobden.

She would (and here I again appeal to Lancashire), for instance, in a few years supply all the raw cotton that Lancashire needs, just as she now supplies all the raw jute for the world; and would put an end to those fearful crises now caused by American cotton gambling, which imperil the great Lancashire industry and periodically bring her operatives face to face with destitution. I assume, of course, that Free Trade shall continue to be the policy of India's fiscal policy. The one great pressing want of the Indian peasant is ready money. If you give him ready money in his time of need he will grow anything for you. The reason why the Government makes such a splendid revenue out of opium is that it gives money advances to the cultivators at the time they most need it—seed time. The cultivator in turn repays these advances in prepared opium—and it is the finest opium in the world—at a fixed price and up to sample. Dealers in sugar obtain supplies of the best quality in the same way; advances in cash are made when most needed, and repayment is made in raw sugar up to sample. Why should Lancashire not do likewise? There are millions of acres which can grow the finest cotton; and there are millions of peasants who would be only too glad of cash advances to be repaid in cotton up to sample. There are no cultivators in the world like them. The Egyptian fellah is not to be named in the same breath. If by chance any Lancashire man should read the advice which I have offered, let him try my plan and I can assure him of success.

That's the thing you want.
Don't try to get others, but
KISHORY LALL JOYNEE'S
TAMBUL BIHAR,
AS IT IS GENUINE,
EFFICACIOUS AND HYGIENIC SPICES FOR
BETEL & D. TOBACCO,
oz. Rs. 2, Pack and Post As. 4.
8 dozen including Postage Rs. 6.
125, Old China Bazar, Calcutta.

THE TIBET MISSION.

On February 2nd the King opened Parliament in person. The following passage concerning the Tibet Mission is culled from the King's speech:—

With the concurrence of the Chinese Government, a Political Mission has entered Tibetan territory in order to secure the due observance of the Convention of 1890 relating to Sikkim and Tibet. A Chinese official has been despatched from Pekin to meet it, and I trust that an arrangement may be arrived at with the Chinese and Tibetan authorities which will peacefully remove a constant source of difficulty and friction on the northern frontier of my Indian Empire. Papers on the subject will be laid before you.

Lord Spencer said, after the address was presented to his Majesty, as follows:—

I now come to the expedition to Tibet, continued his lordship. We are promised papers with regard to this question, and therefore I shall not go at great length into it. But there are one or two questions to which a complete answer, I think, would be desirable, which I wish to ask his Majesty's Government. The noble earl opposite told us that this expedition has become necessary for various reasons. We shall look with great anxiety at the papers to see what that necessity arises from. The convention of 1890 was carried out, I believe, when the noble marquis was Viceroy of India. That convention was made direct with the Chinese Government. Now, we hear, certainly, that, "with the concurrence of the Chinese Government," this expedition has gone on, but why has the tradition that existed in India before that negotiations should go direct to the Chinese Government, been departed from, and why have these negotiations not been made with the Chinese Government? There is another question. We know that this force is advancing into a mountainous country, a country where the utmost rigour of cold prevails. We are told that the cold there is somewhat like that which prevails on Mont Blanc. We know that the expedition has gone at the most inclement season, and, if the newspapers are correct, that it has already lost nearly the whole of the animals of transport. (Hear, hear.) I want to ask what is the pressing need and the wrong that we have to redress which require this force to be sent at such an inclement season? I have another point. We know that in the Government of India Act of 1858 there is a particular clause, the 55th I think, with regard to the Indian Government not using its funds for the purposes of an expedition outside its own boundaries. I want to know whether the Indian Government have taken that particular clause into consideration. Is this a mere friendly group of visitors sent by the Government of India to Tibet, or does it mean more? I am bound to say that at present the expedition seems to be much more of a military expedition than a mere friendly diplomatic visit to the natives. (Hear, hear.) I do not suppose, from what I have heard and from what I have learned, that there is much danger of our troops being attacked, or, if they are attacked, of any disaster happening to them; but there is no doubt they are suffering considerable hardships and privations.

Lord Lansdowne said:—

The noble earl, asked me a series of questions with regard to the mission to Tibet, and expressed a hope that an explanation would be given of the circumstances in which that mission originated. We are laying papers on the table, and the noble earl will learn from them that this affair had its origin, not as seems sometimes to be supposed in a British invasion of Tibet, but in a Tibetan invasion of un-protected Native States. That event took place some years ago. We treated the Tibetans with the utmost leniency, we did not deprive them of any territory, we did not ask them for any indemnity. All we did ask for was that they should enter into a neighbourly agreement with us, under which the frontier was to be clearly demarcated and facilities were to be given to persons engaged in trade to cross the frontier. That agreement, so entered into, has been constantly broken; the boundary pillars have been removed, peaceful traders have been interfered with, our agents have been turned back, our letters have been sent back unopened, and British subjects have been arrested and carried away. It is impossible that we should tolerate conduct of that kind, and the Government of India very properly determined to insist on a more satisfactory arrangement. Then, says the noble earl, "Why have you not been content to deal with this matter through the Chinese Government?" I think the answer to that is this. In 1890 we did deal with an incident like this through the Chinese Government, and the agreement then entered into by the Chinese Envoy, aided by a Tibetan assessor, was absolutely repudiated by the Tibetans; and on this occasion, although we have invoked the assistance of China we have done so quite in vain. The Chinese Government began by sending down an officer of quite inferior rank, and quite incapable of dealing with the matter. The Chinese representative at Lhasa endeavoured to dissuade the Tibetans from continuing their opposition, but he attempted to do so in vain; and, finally, it may interest the noble earl to know that the Chinese Government deputed an envoy to go to Tibet for the express purpose of settling these matters. That envoy left Pekin in December 1902, and he is still on his way to Lhasa. (Laughter.) The Chinese Government are a broken reed to lean upon. The noble earl asked whether this Tibetan mission does not come within the purview of the 55th clause of the Government of India Act, which provides that the revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applied to discharge the expenses of any military operations carried on beyond the external frontier in India. We do not admit that the Tibetan mission, which is described in the Speech as a political mission, is a military operation. That matter has been thoroughly considered by the Gov-

ernment of India, and they are satisfied that there has been no contravention of the Act. As far as the people of Tibet are concerned, Col. Younghusband seems to have been received in a very friendly manner. The opposition he has to encounter is, we believe, entirely confined to the monks at Lhasa, who constitute the civil and military authority in that strange country.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.—Feb. 20.

Home Department.—The services of Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot, I. C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

The services of Captain P. P. A. I. M. S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Revenue Department.—Lieutenant F. C. Hirst, I. A. Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for five months, with effect from the 1st March, 1904.

Veterinary Department.—Punjab, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for seven months, with effect from the 29th March 1904.

The services of Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot, I. C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th March 1904.

A SENSITIVE MAGISTRATE.

A correspondent writes from Lyallpur to the "Tribune":—The Assistant Commissioner of Lyallpur, about whose sensitive temper there appeared several articles in your paper last year before he was transferred to Hoshiarpur as Deputy Commissioner, has been amongst us again for the last few months and has made the place hot for the people on account of his usual overbearing conduct in Court. Any one who happens to appear before him, no matter whether he is a litigant, a witness, a pleader or one of the Amias, cannot but feel uneasy in his awe-inspiring presence, even if he is fortunate enough to escape downright abuses by a rare good chance. It frequently happens that terror-stricken victims are seen standing dumfounded before him when he is coming down upon them with a thunder. He often uses unparliamentary expressions towards witnesses. The worst part of the whole affair is that he is sometimes so badly upset where there is least cause for it, so that there are even occasions when one is hardly able to know where the shoe is pinching. Surely we must have fallen upon evil times, if even in the face of such scandalous disclosures, public enquiry is not promptly instituted into the conduct of the officer in question. The amount

of work done by him will alone indicate how much of his precious time in Court must have been otherwise employed. We have every reason to hope that such glaring vagaries brought to light in such an assertive manner will no longer be tolerated in Lord Curzon's time.

A case has recently occurred in which the Local Government intended to appeal to the High Court for the enhancement of sentence of a prisoner, but was unable to file the appeal owing to the fact that the High Court had in the meantime rejected the appeal of the prisoner, and so upheld the sentence. The Local Government has therefore issued orders that the magistrates should give prompt intimation to the Government Advocate of their intention of appealing in order that he may ask the High Court not to dispose of the prisoner's appeal until he has ascertained whether the Government would make an appeal or not.

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 other harmful substance. Mothers may confidently give this remedy to their little ones. It gives prompt relief and this is perfectly safe. It always cures and cures quickly.

Price Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith Stanstreet and Co. Calcutta only receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Paul and Co. Addoo Rahmeh and Addoo K. K. Calcutta.

RANADE & TELANG

APPRECIATIONS BY

THE HON. MR. G. K. GOKHALE,

C. I. E.,

Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

AND

MR. DINSHAW E. DULJI WAGHA,

President of the 17th Indian National Congress.

WITH PORTRAITS.

PRICE AS EIGHT.

To subscribers of "The Indian Review"

As Four.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., ESPLANADE,

MADRAS.

TRY

And you will know in 24 hours what a marvellous remedy

R. LAUGIN & CO'S

HEALING BALM

is

for all diseases and disorders due to dissipated habits in early life.

Excessive or scanty urination, painful urination, involuntary and purulent discharges, nocturnal emission, loss of manhood and prostration of a youthful vigor and energy and all other symptoms of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Running White, Urthritis, Cystitis, &c., disappear, as if by charm, by the use of

HEALING BALM

DOCTORS—Who are looked upon and very rightly too as jewels of the profession and whose treatises on medicines and medical science are largely read as text-books in all Medical Schools and Colleges, have, after a long, varied and careful experiment, of the preparation, given, of their own accord, the following testimonials:—

1. The leading Indian Medical Journal, the "Indian Lancet" says:—"... put the Compound to a series of tests and now have much pleasure in saying that every experiment was followed by a successful result. We have now hesitation in now saying that R. Laugin & Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one on which medical men and the general public may, without any doubt depend. (14th December, 1902. No. 24 Page 862)"

2. R. NEWENT, L. R. C. P. R. S. (Edin.), says:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm, for obstinate Gonorrhoea, has been proved to be the only medicine that will effectively cure the patients and fulfil which is claimed for it."

3. DR. K. P. GUPTA, Col. I. M. S., M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S. (Edin.), D. Sc. (Cambridge), P. R. D. (Calcutta), late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc., says:—"... Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhoea... and may be safely and strongly recommended for this troublesome and obstinate disease."

4. DR. B. K. BOSE, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., says:—"I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhoea with success."

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

6. DR. G. C. B. BAKER, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), L. F. S. (Glasgow) and L. M., etc., late Civil Surgeon, British G. Na, says:—"Healing Balm is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-Urinary tract and it acts like charm."

7. DR. R. G. K. L. R. C. P. (Edin.), Secretary Calcutta Medical School, says:—"Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhoea."

8. DR. E. J. AMER, M. B., G. 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. FERRIE, L. R. C. P. & S., etc., says:—"... I used Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea in a number of my patients and found it very efficacious."

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

PRICES. Large phial 2 oz. Rs. 2-8

Small do. 1 oz. do. 1-2-0

POST AND PACKING CHARGES EXTRA

"LORENZO."

OR THE INDIAN FEVER PILLS.

A wonderful remedy for chronic, malarious and jungle fevers with enlarged spleen and liver, and able to hold its own against all competitors. A tried medicine sure to cure and strengthen the system.

A Sure and Reliable specific.

PRICES. Large phial 2 oz. Rs. 2-8

Small do. 1 oz. do. 1-2-0

PACKING AND POSTAGE etc., extra.

EBONY.

OR

THE INDIAN HAIR DYE

Fast and permanent. Changes grey hair into jet black or brown. Stands constant washing. Does not stain the skin. Odourless.

Price 20 phials with 2 brushes Rs. 1-2-0

R. LAUGIN & CO., CHEMISTS.

148, BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

No Agent.

NOTICE NO 2310N

Dr. Stolberg's Medicines are praised by thousands of persons in India, Burma and Ceylon as will be seen in his Testimonial Pamphlets. These are simple medicines yet they have accomplished cures after all other remedies had failed viz. Elephantiasis (log leg), Leprosy, Leucoderma, Syphilis, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Chronic Rheumatism (with contraction of joints), Hydrocele (without tapping Tumours removed without a knife), Asthma, Fevers, Enlarged Spleen, Liver and complaints cured in as many days as others take weeks to establish. Stolberg's preparations are safe and sure. They bring out the impurities of the system through the pores of the skin. No purgatives used. They invigorate the system and stimulate the organs from the inception of the treatment. Pamphlets and other information can be had on application to D. R. C. STOLBERG, East Street, Poona.

BEDVAI'S

ANTI-MALARIAL POWDER.

Only one phial can cure more than twenty patients. As a medicine for fever it has no equal in the world. It acts like charm, and is infallible in its effects. The powder will cure intermittent fever by taking three doses on the first day of using it. In fact, give it but a trial, and you will find that the powder is really a blessing and a boon for all who suffer and for all who are in despair of their lives. Its effects are sure and quick. It can save the lives of such patients and can cure such cases as are given up by the Doctors and physicians as hopeless amid the tears of their relations.

Give it but a trial and you will find its effects yourselves. Price is so moderate that a patient can be cured in one anna or less.

PRICE PER PHIAL RS. 1.

PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA

K. C. Bedvai & Co.,

BARA BAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Kuntaline.

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

Sweet Scented ... Rs. 1-0

Lily Scented ... Rs. 1-8

Rose Scented ... " 2-0

Yasmin Scented ... " 2-0

Delkhosh

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

Price per Bottle one Rupee only

Tambuline.

This is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk, Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel.

A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel user will find it a necessity and a luxury indeed.

Price per Bottle Eight Annas on

PREPARED BY

H. BOSE perfumer.

6a, BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address

"Delkhosh" Calcutta.

THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(IN ADVANCE.)

DAILY EDITION.

TOWN & MOfUSSIL.

YEARLY Rs. 20 0 25 0

HALF-YEARLY 10 0 12 0

QUARTERLY 5 0 6 0

MONTHLY 2 0 2 0

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

Back numbers are charged at four annas per copy

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TOWN & MOfUSSIL.

YEARLY Rs. 11 0 13 0

HALF-YEARLY 5 0 6 0

QUARTERLY 2 0 2 0

MONTHLY 1 0 1 0

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

For Special Contract Rates, apply to the Manager.

All correspondence and remittances are to be sent to the address of the Financial Manager.

PRINTED and published by T. K. BHOWMICK,

at the PATRIKA Press, No. 2 Ananda Chandra

Chatterjee's Lane, and issued by the PATRIKA

FOR OFFICE, CALCUTTA.