





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

VOLV XXXVI.

CALCUTTA THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1904.

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MEDICAL OPINION:—

The Chapter Dutta, L. M. S., Medic

Telegraphic Address, "Dr. Paul, "Calcutta."

MEDICAL OPINION:—

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suffering from consumption for the last five months

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(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,

Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi,

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1001.

Raishahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

Rajsnani, the 2ct Oct. 1901.

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महरे धरः हिन कि नख लाक।

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1.5-02.

कुर्यमाति कात्रम।

এই:কারম রামপুর বোরালিয়াতে আহি স্থাপিত ও প্রসিদ্ধ এবং পুৰাতন বলিয়া বিখ্যাত। স্বৰ্ণ রৌপ্য ও অড়োয়া সলভার চাদীর বাসন ইত্যাদি সক্ষা বিক্রেয়াও প্রাপ্ত থাকে ও অর সময়ে প্রস্তুত হয় ও সুগভ মূলো পাওয়! যায়। সভান্য স্থান হইডে সুঞা। বিশেষ বিবরণ সচিত ক্যাটলগে এইবা। 🕪 • ছর স্থানার णाक चिकिने शांकेहिल द्वाबहेति कवित्रा शांकीन स्त्र ।

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DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my danghter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highlyrecommend the promptitude with which my order was compied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath, Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890.

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

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

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

### BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held at the Council Chamber, Writers' Buildings, on Saturday. The Hon. Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presided, and theer were present the Hon. Mr. C. E. Buckland, the Hon. Mr. L. Hare, the Hon. Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Hon. Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Macpherson, the Hon. Mr. D. B. Horn, the Hon. Mr. L. P. Shirres, the Hon. Mr. A. Earle, the Hon. Mr. R. T. Greer, the Hon. Mr. T. K. Ghose, the Hon Mr. A. A. Apcar, the Hon. Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam, Khan Bahadur, the Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad, Bahadur, the Hon. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, and the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour.

SUB-INSPECTORS SCHOOLS.

The Hon. Mr. Earle replied to a question put by the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu whether the attention of the Government had whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to an article in the "Sanjibani" of the 17th December last on the matter of the said:—1. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction was drawn to the article in the newspaper referred to, and the points therein noticed have been considered by him.

2 (a) The orders of Government alluded to in this question have been strictly complied with. Government decided, in its letter No. 516T.—G., dated the 24th July, 1897, that of the 119 Sub-Inspectors who had been transferred from Government service to the service of the District Boards, the names of the 25 most deserving should be attended to most deserving should be attended to most deserving should be attended to most of the sub-divisional head-quarters under trained masters. English teachers have been trained in batches at the Kurseong Training College, and their knowledge in the modern methods is bing turned of the District Boards, the names of the 25 most deserving should be printed in Roman type in the list of the Subordinate Educational Service, ten being placed in Class V on Rs. 100, ten in Class VI on Rs. 75, and five in Class VII on Rs. 60. The names of the remaining 94 officers were, in accordance with maining 94 officers were, in accordance with the orders quoted, printed in italics, such officers being regarded as seconded from the Department. When a vacancy occurs among the 25 officers whose names are printed in Roman type, one of the sconded officers takes his place. In this way no Board-appointed Sub-Inspector can enter the graded list, until all the seconded officers have been provided Sub-Inspector can enter the graded list, then all the seconded officers have been provided ing up candidates for middle and upper properties. The 25 officers in the graded list are elimany scholarships was for the first time conceded to them, with the special object of ceded to them, with the special object of encouraging them, to substitute Vernacular for Inspector; and 14 of them have been so provided ing up candidates for middle and upper properties. The provided ing up candidates for middle and upper properties are considered in the seconded officers have been provided ing up candidates for middle and upper provided ing up candidates for midd Inspector; and 14 of them have been so promoted since 1897; (b) since 1897, 46 men have been promoted to be Deputy Inspectors or Additional Deputy Inspectors, Nine posts of Additional Dputy Inspector were created in districts in which the number of schools under inspection was excessive. Mahomedans were appointed to these posts in order that the Mahomedan community might be better represented in the Inspecting Agency than it had been in the past. Inasmuch as there were very few Mahomedans serving as Sub-Inspectors at the time, only one post was filled by a Sub-Inspector, the remaining eight filled by a Sub-Inspector, the remaining eight tracehers. Of the 37 inspectors at the tame, only one post was filled by a Sub-Inspector, the remaining eight posts being awarded to teachers. Of the 37 men who have been promoted to ordinary posts of Deputy Inspector, 19 were teachers, four were clerks and 14 were Sub-Inspectors. As, however, the 4 clerks referred to had acted previously for some years as Sub-Inspectors, practically 19 teachers and 18 Sub-Inspectors been so appointed. The numbers of hers in the service is, it may be explained teachers in the service is, it may be explained, at least four times as large as that of Sub-Inspectors; and there are, therefore, many more graduates among them from whom a selection for posts of Deputy-Inspectors can be made. Experience in teaching is, moreover, a very valuable quantication for such roots 3 (a) and (b). According to the orders posts 3 (a) and (b). According to the orders passed at the time of the re-organisation of 1897, the maximum pay of a Sbu-Inspector is fixed at Rs. 100 a month. Capable Sub-Inspectors are, however, eligible for promotion to Deputy, inspectorships; and, as indicated in answer to question 2 (b), 14 Sub-Inspectors from the graded sevice have been pronoted to Deputy Inspectorships since the year referred to. Some Sub-Inspectors also have been promoted to posts carrying higher salaries, such or the Inspector or Echoois and the Director of Fubic Institute Pandits is 44. 3 The instructions issued by the tion and to teacherships in schools. 3 (c) Director of Public Instruction are to the effect The meaning of this question is not quite clear that the Head Pandit of a Guru Training The principles and orders governing the selectors. School must, if possible, be a person who has tunn or Deputy Inspectors have, however, been passed the final examination of a first-grade fully stated in reply to question 2 (a) and (b) (training school, that is to say, a person who 4. The position of the transferred sub-inspectors is fully explained in reply to questions 2 (a) and (b). The main object of the proposals for the re-organisation of the Subordanate Educational Service which have recent ly teen submitted to the Government of India to include in the graded service a large number of ungraded oincers-many of them graduates-who are at present in receipt of ery small salaries, and was have little chance or promotion in present circumstances. It was not considered necessary to include in the cheme any proposal for the improvement of the prospects of the transferred officers.

There is no proposal that Government should take over all the Sub-Inspectors now serving ader the District Boards into Government

the subject at present.
VERNACULAR EDUCATION. The Hon. Mr. Earle replied to a question put by the Hon. Babu Bnupendra Nath Bose, er the attention of the Government had been drawn to the articles published in the "Sanjibani" of the 10th and 27th August last on the introduction of the new schem of vernacular education into all classes of schools in the province. He said:—1. The attention of Government has been drawn to the articles in the newspaper referred to. The whole subject of the introduction of the new scheme of Vernacular Education was fully discussed in Government Resolution No. fully discussed in Government Resolution No. 1 of the 1st January, 1901. which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 2nd idem. A reference to that Resolution will show that the scheme in question is compulsory only in the case of Government and aided schools; and that the position as regards unaided schools is that if they wish to compete for scholarships, they must conform to the rules in force in respect of Government and aided schools. 2. In the Resolution referred to the difficulties connected tion referred to, the difficulties connected with the introduction of the new scheme were exhaustively considered, and the best means with the introduction of the new scheme were exhaustively considered, and the best means of overcoming the same were fully discussed. Action has since been taken, and is still being taken, with the object of facilitating the introduction of the scheme; and no useful purtroduction of the scheme; and no useful purtroduction.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson replied as follows:

1. The attention of Government had been previously called to the creular letter in question.

2. The Magistrate and Collector who issued the circular is Mr. A. Garrett, Collector of Rajshahi.

3. No money has been re-

service. There are, however, proposals under consideration for improving the prospects of Board-appointed Suo-inspectors. As, however, the question has not as yet been laid

before District Boards for consideration, it is not desirable to give further information on

such as that suggested by the hon, member.

3. A perusal of paragraph 10 of the Resolution, above quoted, will show that the difficulties in connection with the training of teachers was fully considered before orders were passed approving of the introduction of the scheme. It was not expected, it was said. scheme. It was not expected, it was said, that teachers would, all at once, teach the new subjects well: it was almost certain that they would teach them badly. What was contended, however, was that the teaching would be the scheme to the scheme that the teaching would be the scheme to the scheme that the teaching would be the scheme to was contended, however, was that the teaching would not be wors than the then existing entirely mechanical system of training the memory, whereby all the other faculties were dulled at the expnse of monotonous parrotlike exercises. It was urged that even inferior teaching with a good educational system would produce better results than bad teaching with an unsound system. Hence, the change was considered necessary, notwithstanding the great difficulties which would have to be faced. Immediately after the issue of the Resolution referred to arrangements were made at the various training Kurseong Training College, and their know-ledge in the modern methods is bing turned in various ways. Inspecting officers are being trained in the new subjects in the training schools. Lastly, frequent conferences of teachers and inspecting officers are being held for the purpose of advancing the new system. In the circumstances, His Honor does not consider it desirable to postpone the introduction of the scheme, as suggestion by the hon. member. 4.A reference to paragraph 12 of the Resolution above referred to will show very clearly that the case of private high schools was carefully considered by Government, and that the privilege of sending up candidates for middle and upper primary scholarships was for the first time contween the use of the Vernacular and of Englih as a medium of instruction should broadly speaking, be drawn at a minmum age of thirteen In the circumstances, His Honor sees no reason for modifying the orders already passed on this subject.

GURU TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The Hon. Mr. Earle replied to a question put by the Hon Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to a paragraph in the "Sanjibani" of the 3rd December last on the subject of guru-training schools, and another in the "Sanjibani" of the 10th idem on the same subject. He said: 1. The articles in question have been brought to the notice of question have been brought to the notice of Government. 2. (a) The number of Guru Training Schools already opened is 100. and not 79, as stated. Of these 100 schools, 91 have been supplied with Head Pundits. Information is not immediately available as to the exact number of Head Pandits who have Government. 2. (a) The number of Guru Training Schools already opened is 100. and not 79, as stated. Of these 100 schools, 91 have been supplied with Head Pundits. Information is not immediately available as to the exact number of Head Pandits who have come from first-grade training schools. (b) The number of gurus under training in schools under the 91 Head Pandits is 550; while under the 9 schools as yet unprovided with Head Pandits is 550; while 10 schools 10 schools 10 schools 20 has passed the second year examination of the new training school course, or the third year examination of the old course. In case no andidate satisfying eiher of the above conditions is available, a second year pass man of the old course may be appointed, provided that he produces a certificate from the Head Master he produces a certificate from the Head Master of a first grade training school that he is well grounded in object lessons and Kindergarten principles, and is able to train gurus in these subjects. The pay of the Head Pandits having been recently raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 generally, there should be no difficulty in giving effect to these orders, and it is propable that it will soon be possible to dispense with the services of any second year pass men of the old course who may have been appointed. 4. The subject of the amount of the stipend which should be given to a guru during the period of his training is being separately considered. If funds are forthcoming an endeavour will be made to increase the amount fixed under present orders in cases in which fixed under present orders in cases in which it appears to be madequate.

PIG STICKING IN RAJSHAHI. PIG STICKING IN RAJSHAHI.

The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose asked the following question: 1 Has the attention of the Government been called to a circular letter purporting to be issued by the Magistrate and Collector of a district in Eastern Bengal, which has appeared in the Asian sporting news of the 13th February, 1904, and calling upon the local Rajas and Zemindars to join in the sport of pig-sticking to be under taken to clear the jungle of certain tracus from Mansakhan Jholmaha to Dighapatia and to bear expense of the parties to be organised. to bear expense of the parties to be organised for the purpose, European and native gentlemen being invited to take part in the sport? 2. Is it true, as stated in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 3rd February, 1904 that the Magistrate and Collector referred to in the Asian in Mr. Clarrette. lector referred to in the Asian is Mr. Garrett of Rajshahi? 3. Will the Government be pleased to state what sum of money, if any, has been collected in pursuance of the circular above mentioned, and how the same has been applied? 4. Has the Government taken any action with reference to the cir-

ceived by the Collector as the result of the circular as the execution of the scheme was arrested in time. 4. The Lieutenant-Goverarrested in time. 4. The Lieutenant-Governor called on the Commissioner of Rajahahi for a full report on the matter on the 9th February last, and has recently received that report. Meanwhile, however, the Commissioner, hearing of the matter, had instructed the Collector at the end of December last to stay action in execution of his scheme until he had reported all the facts for the Commissioner's consideration. The Commissioner has now intimated to him that the scheme was impracticable and injudicious, and must be abandoned. In this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor concurs.
GOVERNMENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose asked the following question: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the value of the various public buildings in Calcutta owned by the Govern-ment of Bengal and the average annual cost

of maintaining the same?

The Hon, Mr. Horn replied as follows:—A statement containing the information sked for has been laid on the table: The following for has been laid on the table: The following is the statement: The following figures show the value of the various public buildings in Calcutta owned by the Government of Bengal and the average annual cost of maintaining the same:—

Value of Average

annual buildings. cost of maintenance. 79,69,557 1st Calcutta Division ... 68,24,873 Total ... 1,42,94,430 1,37,673

AMOUNTS TO DISTRICT BOARDS. The Hon. Mr. Earle, in reply to a question y the Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad, put n the table the follo put on the table the follo Rs. 3,71,700, Rs. 63,000, and transferred to District Boards for on Primary Education, the appointment of Additional Sub-Inspectors of Schools and additional Lower Primary Scholarships:—

ure ure ent cors cors Rs. Rs.

Division,	Distribution of the sum of 371,700 transferred to I frict Boards for expendit on Primary Education.	Distruction of the sum of 63,000 allotted to Dist Boards for the appointm of adultional Sub-Inspect of Schools.	Distribution of the sum of 18,240 assigned to Dist Boards to meet the cos additional Lower Prin scholarships.	
parat ( pro-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan Presidency excluding Calcuutta	40,000	15,000	4,464 2,496	
Rajshahi Dacca	Rajshahi 42,700 Dacca 56,000		1,392 3,696	
Chittagong Patna	23,400 84,000	6,000 5,000	1,104 2,976	
Bhagalpur Orissa Chota Nag-	38,000	4,000	1,152 768	
pur	24,500	6,000	192	
Total	3,71,700	63,000	18,240	
Committee of the State of the S	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	AND STREET, STREET, ST. D.	The same of the sa	

POLICE REFORMS.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, replying to a question put by the Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad, said: Certain reforms in the Police Department have been carried out in the

AGRICULTURAL BANKS AND GRAIN

which have been newly opened during the current year 1903-1904, is seven. Last year, (1902-1903) there were 48 banks open, viz.,—20 in Government estates, 16 in Wards estates, and 12 in private estates. There are now 55 such banks open, viz., -25 in Government estates, 15 in Wards estates, and 15 in private estates. No grain golas have yet

peen opened. THE BUDGET. The Hon. Mr. Shirres said: I beg to lay on the table the Financial Statement for 1904-1905, together with the usual appendices and accounts. Some of the Budgets which my predecessors have laid upon the table have been prosperity Budgets; others have been famine Budgets. The Budget for 1904-1905 is neither a prosperity Budget nor a famine Budget, but is what I may call a Financial Settlement Budget. It is the outcome of the Financial Settlement which has just been made by the Imperial Government with the Government of Bengal. This Settlement constitutes a new departure, and since it not only furnishes the frame work of the Budget which is before us to-day, but must powerfully, although indirectly, strengthen the financial position of the Local Government, I may be permitted to say a few words regarding it. I need not enter into the past history of Provincial decentralisation which is no doubt sufficiently well known to the members of this Council. It is sufficient to say that the previous Financial Settlements were con-cluded at intervals of five years, and the

I now wish to make a few remarks about with the revised estimate of the year in which it is made, and the Budget estimate of the following year may and should show an increase. In the second place, when the Government of India have prepared a ruling account and shown that the revenue of a Local Government exceeds its necessary with the Government or india and funds have income that the control of the revenue of a penditure unless these have been agreed upon with the Government or india and funds hase income, they do not usually resume the whole difference, but share it with the Local Government. In a word, the Government of India makes over not only enough income to cover the ruling account, but also something over. This something over, however, is for the most part required to meet expenditure, the necessity of which had been affirmed on the one side and denied on the other. All this is to explain that few reforms other. All this is to explain that few reforms involving recurring expenditure can be hoped for in such a Budget as this, unless provision has actually been made for them as part of the settlement. Of course, we should not be justified in making ourselves liable for new recurring expenditure on the strength of a lump grant, for when the lump grant was exhausted, the recurring expenditure would continue, and we should have nothing wherewith to meet it. That briefly is the relation between the new settlement and the present Budget estimates. One other point, however, remains to be explained, namely, how a large lump grant has been made to the Local Government as part of the settlement which has just been concluded. The new Local Government as part of the settlement which has just been concluded. The new settlement differs those previously made in this respect that it is to last for an indefinite period. A little consideration will show that such a Settlement cannot be concluded precisely on the same terms as one that is to last for only five years. Hitherto at the end of every five years. Hitther to at the end of every five years the expenditure has been cut down, and income has been allotted sufficient to cover the expenditure on the revised scale. The position of the Local Government in each case depended upon the extent to which it had been cut down and upon its recuperative power, that is upon the extent to which its new income was made up of recuperative power, that is upon the extent to which its new income was made up of expanding revenue. If, however, there is no intention to cut down the expenditure at the expiry of five years, it is obvious that the same proportion of expanding revenue cannot be given, for otherwise, at the end of the five years, the Local Government would be in a much better position that before. On the other hand, if the proportion of the expanding revenue is reduced and compensation is not otherwise given, then for the first five years the Local Government will be in a worse position than previously; for no benefit from the change of system will be felt until the five years are over, and meanwhile the Local Government will suffer from the curtailment of its growing revenue. The obvious remedy of its growing revenue. The obvious remedy is for the Government of India, while cutting down the expanding revenue, to make a large grant so as to compensate the Local Govern-ment for the disadvantageous position in which it would otherwise be placed during the first five years of the new system. This is the explanation of the fact that the Government of India has given us a lump grant with which to enter on the new settlement. Moreover, as the grant is to compensate for a disadvantage which will last for five years, this also explains the condition on which the grant is made, namely, that the expenditure is to be

v at the end of five new expenditure had to be allowed for in the The Hon. Mr. Earle replied to a question put by the Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad. He said: The number of Agricultural Banks ment which has now been made however. the Government of India. The new settlement which has now been made, however, is not for five years, but for an indefinite period. No. doubt the sanction of the Government of India will be necessary in the future as in the past, but they will not be able to put forward the argument hitherto used that the liability will pass on to them at the expery of the settlement, and practically the Local Government will be in a very much stronger position when it advocates recurring expenditure. But if the Government of India became liable for any recurring expenditure, on the other hand they snapped up any recurring income creatthey snapped up any recurring income created by the Local Government. Thus an ordinary remunerative investment had no attractions for a Local Government, because at the end of the five years the revenues would be taken into account in the new sattlement. be taken into account in the new settlement. Thus, for example, if a Local Government built houses for its officers the rent received would, when a new settlement was concluded at the end of the five years, be counted in as part of the resources made over to it for the penditure of meeting the cxpenditure under that new
settlement. It may be pointed out also that, theoretically at any rate, the Local Govern-ment is now in a position to give a guarantee or to borrow money. Of course, it does not follow that the Government of India will per-

follow that the Government of India will permit the Local Government to do so. Nevertheless, the change constitutes a step towards greater financial autonomy, and is bound to have a strong indirect influence. In addition to the lump grant of fifty lakhs to which I have referred, the covernment of India have also made to us two other grants—one of five lakhs and one of fifty lakhs. The former is for expenditure on special public objects which has not been provided for in the settlement, and the distribution of the amount has bether of the figure of the settlement of the figure of the settlement. cluded at intervals of five years, and the procedure adopted was for the Government of India, after carefully scrutinising the different heads of expenditure, to decide how far each could be safely reduced. They did not exactly say to the Local Government that the latter should spend more money under a particular head, but they did say that in making the Settlement they would not allow for a higher expenditure. The scale of expenditure which was thus evolved they called the rulling account, and they then proceeded to make over an income just sufficient to cover this expenditure. Now in the first place it is obvious that when a Financial Settlement is concluded in this manner, the Local Government has practically no alternative but to adopt the ruling account as the basis of its Budget estimate. Indeed, the ruling account and the Budget would be identical were it not for two reasons. In the first place, the ruling account corresponds

either been provided or promised. It will re-round, however, from paragraph 14 of the notes that liberal provision has been made. Or those in the list, the largest and most important is the assignment of four lakes for the portant is the assignment of four lakes for the improvement of the possition of dinisterial officers. This is a reform which I have always advooted, and I am sincerely glad that it has fallen in my lot to introduce the Budget under which it will be brought about. Nothing, it is true, can be done until a detailed scheme has been drawn up and sanctioned; but the details nave been worked out and the scheme will be submitted to the Government of India almost immediately. Another very important rebe carried out because sanction was not obtained. The expenditure on the staff of Commissioned Medical officers is not confined to missioned Medical officers is not confined to this Province alone, but forms a part of a scheme for the whole of India. The remaining provision for reforms consists of half-a-lakh for an instalment of Police reforms in Calcutta, and a sum of Rs. 48,00 to allow for an Additional Judge for the Calcutta High Court. I wish to add one word regarding the expenditure of 15 lakhs out of the 50 lakhs made over to the Local Government. As this lump grant, is to compensate for the disadvantagegrant is to compensate for the disadvantage-condition of the Local Government for the ed to the coninuance of the experiments for the improvment of cultivation of indigo.

The only other point I need notice is that The only other point I need notice is that the expenditure shown in the Budget for the year considerably exceeds the income of the year considerably exceeds the income of the by non-recurring expenditure, as is shown in paragraph 13 of the explanatory notes. Owing to the large grant which has been made to the Local Government, it will be in a position next year to expend considerable sums on buildings or other purpo es the expenditure on which is non-recurring, although it is not made, namely, that the expenditure is to be spread over several years. I may say, however, that we did not expect so large a grant as 50 lakhs, and that in this and other respects the Government of India have dealt generously with us.

Now as to the effect of the new settlement on the financial position of the Local Government. One drawback of the system followed in the case of the previous settlements has been that the Government of India have been no more willing to allow the Local Government to undertake recurring expenditure.

In a position to increase its reccuring expenditure to introduce reforms other than hose stated which involve such expenditure. The Financial Statements will come up for discussion on the 6th of April, and in the meantime my colleagues and I shall be happy to give to hon. members any information which they may require. We shall also be greatly obliged if hon, members will extend to us the courtesy shown to our predecessors and will give notice to us as soon as possible of any points which they propose to bring forward so that we may be prepared with the necessary explanations. in a position to increase its reccuring expen-

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL. The Hon. Mr. Shirres moved for leave to ntroduce a Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.

The motion was put and agreed to. He said that when an important Act such as the Local Self-Government Act was passed, no long time elapsed before proposals for amendments were made to the Local Govern-ment. Most of these amendments were on trivial points or on technical points referring to matters of drafting. Each of them, however, was carefully inquired into, and if the proposals were found to be sound and approved of, an order was passed that they should be brought up when the Bill came up for amendment. Almost all the amendments to this Act were of a formai character. There were two important amendments however. The earlier of these in point of time was a The earlier of these in point of time was a proposal to enable District Boards to pay for the building of bridge sby levying tolls on them. The second was a measure for giving greater power and responsibility to District Boards in counction with the construction of light tramways or railways. The Bill would not come before a Select Committee till next cold weather.

The following is the Statement of Objects and Reasons:—The object of this Bill is to make various amendments in the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885 for the following purposes, namely:—(1) To give legal authority to the practice now already in existence under which District Boards incur expenditure on veterinary objects; (2) to impose tolls on newly-constructed bridges until the initial cost and the capatalised value of the cost of maintenance and renewal have been recovered; (3) to give power to levy a rate to enable District Boards to pay sums guaranteed by them by way of interest on capital expended on railways or tramways; and (4) to remove certain flaws and omissions in the Act which experience of its working has brought to light.

The motion was then put and agreed to and the Secretary read the title of the Bill.
The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th of April next, when the Budget will be discussed.

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#### THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31, 1204.

VICEROY ON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. In his speech winie explaining the object of

piesseu to observe:—
"It the teening that he should be helped is as strong and as sincere as I believe it to be among the Native community, they have, as points out by the Hon bie Mr. Adamson in this ill, an unrivalled opportunity of giving a practical and unostentatious demonstration of their sympathy with the most deserving and the most helpless class of their own countrymen. Will they take it? Government has played its parts. I invite them to play theirs."

theirs."

Yes, the Government has played its partiand that in many ways. It has done and that it could possibly do to smother the feeling of self-reliance in the people by centralizing all powers in its hands, and new it comes forward to offer a challenge. We had our Panchait system; we had our village communities; we had our institutions for imparting adjusting all these have been deserved. munities; we had our institutions for imparting education: all these have been destroyed. The village communities were cooperative societies, only they were more comprehensive in their scope and more perfect in their organization. The Government or Sultichard Temple planted the germ of local self-government in the capital or the Empire. But 25 years after, it was uprooted.

The Government of Lord Ripon followed suit and introduced a more extensive system of local self-government in the interior, but it has been rendered into a farce. Now that the people are demoralized, pauperised, nay almost emasculated, they are told triumphantly that the Government is willing to do its part of the duty, but they are also expected to do theirs. His Excellency, however, should know that, if self-reliance is essential to succeed in this scheme, people have lost it long ago, and, through no fault of theirs.

lord Curzon is of opinion that too much Government help is not desirable; for, in Germany and France, the Government liberality has done more harm than good. This can be no precedent. In Germany the people have a share in the administration of their country, in France they rule themselves. They fight for their country and develop its trace and industries. They have thus ample oppor-tunities of acquiring self-reliance and depen-upon their own resources. But what are the Indians? They are only "human sheep," as an American paper atyled them, born to forget their independent existence and obey the or-ders of their masters who would do everything

for them.

It seems, in the opinion of His Excellency, the peasants are the most deserving chases in India. Pray who are the least deserving: Are they the Babus who lay a claim to public services and criticize Government measures: There is no doubt that the Government can do without the peasants, who till the ground and maintain a costly rule by growing crops; while the Babus are not wanted at all, far they find fault with its doings. The Babus are now eye-sores, 'bough, at one time, they were very much needed. The higher classes are, however, disappearing fast, so very fast indeed that they must vanish completely in the course of the next 40 or 50 years.

From the Government point of view, we believe, there are some other classes who are

also as worthy as the peasants, as for instance, the Sepoys who fight for the Government on a pay of 9 or 10 Rupees a month, and the petty ministerial officers, clerks, peons and so forth without whose help the administration

cannot be carried on.

His Excellency in one place nemarks:—

"What I desire to point out, however, is
this. Here is a sincere and patient effort to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry of what we are constantly being told is the poorest country in the world. Not a day passes in which hundreds of articles are not written in the Native Press to prove that the material in the Native Press to prove that the insterior interests of those poor people are neglected eriginored by an alien Government, and are only correctly understood by the leaders of the Native community."

This is surcestic. In a measure, which is beneficent in its object, His Excellency might have avoided such pleasantries which

conceal veiled attacks, and which have the effect of provoking replies. Firstly there is some exaggeration in the statement that every day hundreds of articles about the poverty of India appear in the Indian papers. One great reason for this is that they have no space or opportunity to do so. For the last three months, they were fully occu-pied in dealing with such questions as the Universities Bill, the Official Secrets Bill, and the partition of Bengal.

Has His Excellency any doubt about the abject poverty in India? Let His Excellency give only five minutes of his time to form an idea of the amount of es of the amount of money taken away from this country to England, from the beginning of the British rule up till now, for which the people have got no other return than the cottlest army and the most highly-paid Civil Service in the world as well as an India Service in the world as well as an India Office in England which costs about twenty-five crores a year, and he will have some conception of the poverty of India.

His Excellency sarcastically remarks that the Indian leades understand the interests of the masses better than the Government do. But is there any doubt about it? The leaders are the kith and kin of the people; they meet constantly with one another and know their mutual wants. The generality of the people, when they have a grievance, will run to the leaders, and not to the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor, for advice. The Viceroy is unapproachable; indeed, Lord Curzon, though he is full five years in this country, has not, we believe come across more than two dozen men in Bengal,—almost all of them members of the aristocracy,—and had no talk with any of them about the real condition of the country for the simple reason that the interview must be brought to an end within five or ten minutes at the most. The Local Governo ten minutes at the most. The Local Government and other members of the Government are also inaccessible, though not to such an extent as the Viceroy. Where is the wonder them that the interests of the peasantry are better understood by the leaders?

If the Government are desirous of understanding the interests of the people correctly, the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, and

ests of their own countrymen correctly, but the wonder is that an intelligent Viceroy like Lord Curzon should doubt it.

THE PROGRESS OF MILITARY

EXPENDITURE.

Is the reader aware or the great honour done to India by the Government at home? But, before we refer to it, we shall quote the following passage from the budget statement of our rinance Minister, Sir Edward Law::—

"We still pursue our aim of increasing the efficiency of our defensive military forces more special attention being paid to questions connected with armament, stores, supply, transport, and mobilisation. I give the ingures of net expenditure during the last five years, including the estimate for the coming inancial year:

nancial year:— 1900-1901 1901-1902 ... £14,786,342 1902-1903 ... £16,221,402 1903-1904 (Revised Estimate) £16,784,100

1903-1904 (Revised Estimate) £16,784,100
1904-1905 (Budget Estimate) £18,215,000
The recent heavy increase of expenditure is in itself very regrettable. I can only say that the advice of the most expert military authorities shows it to be inevitable, and that it is small as compared with the charges accepted by other powers whose persistent and deliberate advance towards our Indian from deliberate advance towards our Indian fron-tier obliges us to take precautionary measure."

Thus nearly six crores of rupees for military charges have been quietly fastened upon the starving people within the last 4 years, though millions of them have not yet been able to recover fully from the shock of the last great famine. Add to this the fact that a loan of 8 crores and 75 lakhs has been contracted within the last two years, which will further swell the interest of the huge permanent debt of India, and increase the burden upon the country Need any body wonder now if India,—the country try of the pagoda trees,—has been converted into a permanent abode of famines and pesti-

It was never believed that military expen-diture would rise up to such frightful figures during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon; for, His Excellency opposed the proposal of the increased pay of the British soldiers as well as that of throwing the cost of the South African garrison upon India in a manner which no Viceroy did before. Yet His Lordship could see his way to acquiesce in an arrangement which, in his opinion, was a gross wrong to the helpless people of this country. And the officials talk of their con-

The fact is, even a coolie is more indepen dent than a member of the service, however aigh his position may be; and from the highest to the lowest, they are only mandate obeying machines! In their private life they are angels; but, as servants of the State. well, they must lock up their honest convicblind force, whatever is dictated to them Since the seventies, every Vicercy, excep

Since the seventies, every Viceroy, except Lord Ripon, has done his level best to increase the cost of the army. In reply to Mr. W. Redmond M.P., Lord George Hamilton stated in July 5, 1901 that, the net military expenditure in 1875-76 was £9,763,013. In 1900-01 it came up to £14,239,100; and, in the current year, it will amount to £18,215,000. That is to say, the cost has doubled within the last 25 years! There would have been no harm in this frightful increase of charges if harm in this frightful increase of charges it India had gone on growing in prosperity. But, the succession of famines, each greater than its predecessor, does not certainly proclaim the material progress of the country. On the other hand, it is a sure sign of the deep protest of Nature against a financial arrangement which is unnatural, and must therefore be fraught with dire evils.

the great progress or mintary expenditure spice 1000 was the direct consequence of che policy of "greater military preparetiness which led to expeditions and annexations beyond the frontiers of India. It is not within our province to criticas the wisdom or the unwiscom of that policy; but, there is no doubt that a return to the policy or Lord

no doubt that a return to the policy of Lord Lawrence and Lord Ripon would remove the cause for the increased military expenditure and justify a return to the scale of expenditure considered safe and sufficient by the similar Army Commission.

Strangely enough that, though Lord Curzon adopted the policy alluded to above, yet the military expenditure, instead of coming down, has swelled up from fourteen millions sterling to eighteen millions during his administration. And why? Because, although there were no frontier expeditions, the pay of the 75 thousand British soldiers in India was increased, though they had already been sufficiently paid, and secondly, because, the cost of modern arms of precision have been thrust upon this unfortunate country for the purpose of an experiment!

the purpose of an experiment!
It is some comfort to learn that the Finance It is some comfort to learn that the Finance Minister regrets the increase of expenditure. But just see how he tries to explain the attraction. He says that as other powers are increasing their military charges and making persistent and deliberate advance towards our Indian frontiers," so we have no help in the matter. But who are these "other powers"? These "other powers" can only be Russia. But is it a fact that Russia is on our frontiers just now? On the other hand, is cur frontiers just now? On the other hand, is t not a fact that Russia has enough troubles of her own in connection with Japan to think of India? The statements of some of the members of the Government simply take away our breath. If an ordinary man had made a statement to the effect that Russia, whose gristenes in the Far East is threatened. whose existence in the Far East is threatened, has chosen this particular moment to make a deliberate advance towards India he would have been laughed at. But we cannot treat

have been laughed at. But we cannot treat a similar statement from a responsible member of the Government in that fashion.

That India is quite unable to bear the heavy financial strain of 75,000 British troops is an admitted fact. It is also in evidence that, when Russia's activities in Central Asia and the disturbance of Afghanistan were causing serious uneasiness here, some fifteen thousand British troops were withdrawn from India for employmen in the Transvaal war. If, at a time of war, when the strain is great upon the Empire, it is safe to withdraw 75,000 under the new settlement from the Imperial troops from India, it stands to reason that,

rinance Minister kindly explain it?
India has not only to maintain a huge and costly army, nt only for an aggressive and wealthy nation, but has to lend it for the ses of the whole Empire. Here is a table showing the expenditure incurred by England tor the purpose of detending her colonies:—
Canada £520,709

West Australia £16,635 South Australia £32,776 Victoria £719,392 New South Wales £223,997 Queen's Land £94,401 New Zealand £196,944 Victoria £719,392 And so on.

The gravity of the wrong will be fully realized when it is remembered that India is the poorest, and, England, the richest country in the world.

Now to the honour done to India and allud ed to above. The following quotation from Sar-Edward Law's statement will explain what

"This year we have devoted a specially large "This year we have devoted a specially large sum to expenditure on armament, and particularly for the re-armament of the artillery with the most modern and effective weapons, it having been decided at home that India must be allowed priority of supply in the matter of new armament. This priority of supply nvolves priority of payment and consequently we have been obliged to provide in our estimates the extraordinary sum of £700,000

So India has the priority of supply of these modern arms. Should we not be proud of this fact? Before a soldier in England this fact? Before a soldier in England has seen the face of any of these weapons, our soldiers will have learnt to handle them. Is not this glorious? But, then we will have to purch onour at a very heavy cost, amounting the than a crore of Rupees! sary to explain why this honour has been so addy thrust upon India? It is not yet known whether these modern arms will serve the purposes for which they have been invented. And, as India is the land of experiments, the artillery here is going to be rearmed with them. If the experiment succeeds, good and well; if it fails, well, it is India which will suffer.

THE OLD AND THE NEW SETTLEMENTS.

Those who form the present Government presentation of the Financial Statement, was to give the public an idea of the financial condition of Bengal during the administration of their predecessors and then to state how they themselves propose to spend its revenue. What was the financial policy of their predessors? Do they intend to follow it or to chalk out a path for themselves? Or, do shey propose to adopt a middle course, partly following in the wake of the late Government and partly creating a policy for themselves? One gets no information on the point from the speech of the Financial

the point from the speech of the Financial Secretary.

The speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Shirres, the Financial Secretary, is no doubt very good in its way; but, it is not as clear as one wishes it to be. He says that his "Budget is neither a prosperity Budget nor a famine Budget, but is what I may call a Financial Settlement Budget." But what is this 'Financial Settlement Budget?" We are told that this "Settlement constitutes a new ueparture," and "must powerfully, although indirectly, strengthen the financial position of the Local Government." But what is this new departure, and how will the financial posinew departure, and how will the financial posi-tion of the Local Government be im-

proved? He does not explain it.

Then he goes on to say. "I need not enter into the past history of Provincial decentralisation which is no doubt sufficiently well known to the members of this Council." On the other hand, it is not at all or very little known to the members of the Council. Nay, we can guarantee. tee, Mr. Shares, before he was made a Financash Mr. Shirres, before he was made a Finan-cial Secretary, was in no better position than his colleagues in the Council or perhaps he had only a general hazy notion about it. So, what he ought to have done, in our humble pinion, was to give a history of the previous dicentralisation scheme, point out the Lew departure, and then show the advantages the Local Government has obtained from the pre-

To us, laymen, the difference between the To us, laymen, the difference between the old and the new settlements appears to be a fiction. Previously the settlement was concluded at intervals of five years, and now it is to last for an indefinite period. Is that all, or has any new privilege been conferred upon the Local Government? For instance, can the Local Government, under the new rrangement, expand its revenue and enjoy t entirely? Or, can the Local Government augurate any retorm of its own motion out consulting the Supreme Government?

othing of the kind.

In fact, the Local Government is as helpess now as it was before. It is as dependent ipon the mercy and sweet will of the Supreme upon the mercy and sweet will of the Supreme Government now as it was previously. If it wants money for any useful work, it must stand now as it did previously, as a beggar before the Supreme Government. Its position is exactly like that of the bullocks Ram and Shyam in the story. "Have you heard, brother Shyam," says Ram mournfully, "that master is going to sell us?" "Yes," replied Shyam carelessly. "You seem to be very indifferent," says Ram pstulently. "Why should I not be, brother," replies Shyam. should I not be, brother," replies Shyam. "Here we work and get some hay and water; there we will have to work, and get some

Under the old dispensation, the Local Government got some small sum as "a grant" for five years; under the new dispensation, they will also get a grant, only somewhat larger for an indefinite period. Mr. Shirres is in great glee and enthralled with the generosity of the Government of India, because the

other responsible authorities should make themselves more approachable to the public, learn to converse with the peasantry in their native tongue, and show greater sympathy to them than they do now. The wonder is not thus them than they do now. The wonder is not that the Indian leaders understand the inter-Finance Minister had checked this outburst of joy. Indeed, there is no cause for the display of this grateful feeling when the Finance Minister himself admits that a lump sum of 50 lakhs has been granted on the distinct understanding that the Local Government must spend it in five years, that is to say, only at the rate of ten lakhs a year.

The Bill introduced last Saturday at the meeting of the Local Council to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, a not only a very important one, but some outs features are most alarming. It is a measure of further taxation, and, as such, a measure of further taxation, and, as such, a sound to meet with universal opposition rancy that the District Boards, which are more tools in the hands of the Magistrate Collectors, are proposed to be entrusted with legal powers to impose tolls to meet expenditure on veterinary objects and pay interests on capital expended on railways or tramways. The District Board, which was interested to be a machinery for or tramways. The District Board, which was originally intended to be a machinery for teaching the people the art of local self-government, is thus going to be converted into at engine for pumping the pockets of the people. Our only hope lies in the strong sense of justice of Sir Andrew Fraser. We dare say His Honour will never allow his name to be associated with a measure which is likely to prove a source of oppression to the peasantry.

If Sir Andrew will kindly go through the interature on the Road Cess, he will find that already gloss wrongs have been done to the payers of the Cess by the misappropriation of its proceeds; and it will be adding an additional injustice to them if they are made to pay a further cess or toll to carry works which ought to be executed by the Local Government. It is not within the proeterinary schools or trainways and railways: he obligation in this connection rests upon ne Local Government. By the way, there was not a single from ble member in the Council to enter a protest against the principle of the Bill. This was apparently, because, as no one had an idea that such a measure was going to be introduced. Why did not Those who form the present Government of Bengal are all new men. The Lieutenant-Governor is new to the Province; the officiating Chief Secretary has entered the Secretariat only these few Lonths; and the Financial and Municipal Secretary has no experience of the Secretariat work. What they should have done, therefore, we submit, on the occasion of an important event like the presentation of the Financial Statement, was provided in the light of public entered to the control of the financial statement, was and the experted unpleasant friction. between the people and the Government over this question avoided.

> THE Punjab Government has after all pub about the inoculation campaign extrict on the Mulkowal affair. The statement meagre and incomplete that none is likely to gather much solid information from it. It is more of a justification than expiration. It erguments used, that inaculation was carried on without cessation taroughout the last year, and it is being continued even now. So, though it is clear that sufficient experiment was made in that direction, no attempt has been made on the part of the authorities to supply the people with etual figures relating to the wise of the operations which are so eagerly sought for by the public. It is strange that the present statement is totally silent over this important matter. The question to be settled is is inoculation a prophylactic? To this we get no reply.

Again, about the events leading to the Munowal disaster, which would for ever to

sampaign in india as also in the administra Jon of Sir Charles Kivaz, the authorities have

not been as crear as the shocking increant are manned. It appears from a perusal of the statement just published that the Frague Re-search Laboratory suddenly announced that the huid which it proposes to supply woun be prepared by a meaned different from that which had been in the beginning followed in the preparation of the fluid used in the Pun jab. Naturally it gave rise to misgivings on the part of the authorities who thereupon sat to decide whether it would be "safe to pro-ceed." Then the statement runs as follows:— "It soon became apparent that the propor-tion of the new fluid which was unit for use was many times greater than had been the case with the old. The unitness was judged by the smell of the contents of the bottles, and observation of their colour and general appearance. The reports received from the moculating officers in all parts of the Promoe showed that bottles of bad smell of ontaining a fluid of an abnormal appearance were not uncommon. Aboesses occurred more frequently with the nem fluid than they had with the old, and though they might possibly, have been due to careless inoculation there was good reason to believe that they were due to the impurities in the fluid itself. Moreover, it was reported that the reaction of he new fluid was insufficient according to reason doubts as to its prophylactic value were aroused. Finally a few deaths were re-ported to have closely followed inoculation, and though subsequent investigation showed that they were not due to that cause the reports of these deaths added to the suspicion with which the new fluid was regarded."

So it is clear that the authorities were thoroughly satisfied with the worthlessness of the fluid which the Plague Research Laboratory had supplied. But let us see how the Government proceeded in the matter. It was in the middle of September that the Plague Research Laboratory announced that they were henceforth to supply with a new kind of serum; but without previously putting this new fluid to any bacteriological test. under the new settlement from the Imperial or otherwise ascertaining whether it was safe to inoculate with it, the inoculation was carried on with the same vigour, with this dan-

new fluid was found to be suspended.
Government resolved to put a stop to its use.
So an order was issued to that effect as late as lat of November. But what had happened on the day previous? On the 30th October at Mulkowal, in the Gustat with the 30th October at Mulkowal, in the Guarat District, 19 persons were inoculated with the contents of one bottle of the new fluid and all of them contracted tetanus and died!

It is needless on our part to comment on the utter neglect and absence of responsibilities displayed by the authorities in this matter as evidenced in the present statement, for an ounce of truth is more telling than bushels of words. The Government has treed to justify the conduct of the inoculating officer in this way: "The Lieutenant-G-verner is satisfied that tetanus was not due to any carelessness or fault on the part of the inoculating officer, Dr. Elliot, who later on was granted a gratuity and permitted to resign his appointment at his own request." Something more than a mere assertion is, however, necessary to exculpate Mr. Elliot from all blame. For, what he did was this. Though fully aware that a new kind of serum was being supplied for inoculation, which had not passed through a bacteriological test and declared safe; and though complaints were reaching from several circles of its supplicious character, he was so careless or ignorant as to inoculate a whole village with a bottle of this dangerous fluid without previously testing its effects in a satisfactory manner. Does not this prove that he was unworthy of the responsible post he held and that he was not entitled to the salary which he drew? But India is a land of experiments, and whe cares? Ir is needless on our part to comment on

THE result of the Tilak case, it seems, has oroduced no result upon that strong-minded and famous Judge, Mr. Aston. He is always for conviction, and the wonder is he was allowed to sit on the Criminal Bench of the Bombay. High Court. This Bench was composed of himself and the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, and it had to dispose of an appropriate by one Lacumiram, who had peat preferred by one Lachmiram, who had usen convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for giving false evidence. The Hon, Judges differed in their evidence. The Hon, Judges differed in their opinion,—Mr. Aston or course being for conviction and the other for acquittal. The matter was consequently referred to the Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins for final disposal, who quashed the conviction and sentence and acquitted the accused. It is high time for Mr. Aston to retire and pass his last days in pious contemplation.

THE appointment of a European Barrister n the place of Mr. Justice Amir Ali is a cross wrong to the Indian community. There aght to be at least four Indian Juoges in ne Calcutta High Court. That was, we believe, the intention of the Public Services believe, the intention of the Public Service commission. But, now we are going to have only two. A member of the Museuman community has the first claim to the seat-vacated oy Mr. Amir Ali. It is absurd to say that, there is no Mahomedan Vakil or Berrister at to occupy it with credit. But, if there is a dearth of men among the Museumans, which we do not admit, why not recruit one from the Hindu or Parsee community? By the way, we also find that, Mr. Honnaud, Barrister-at-Law, is going to take the place of Mr. Abdur Rahim, as second Stipendiary Presidency Magistrate. We have the highest regard for Mr. Honnaud, but, we must say at the same time, the Government has no business to put a European no business to put a European in a position which belongs to the indians. It is such acts of the Government which fill the minds of the people with utter

WHILE referring to the Arbitration Court is Poone, in one of our editorial parts reently, we expressed a doubt of it still ex-sted. We are glad to learn from Mr. B. P. Bapal of Poons that the Lavel of Arbitra-tion Court estblished at Poons by that per-riot of patriots, the late Mr. Ganesh Vasuevjoshi, popularly called "Sarvajaik Kaka" uncle) in the Deccan, is still in existence and has been doing splendid work." He then toes on to say: "The Institution renders account of its work to the public of the Poons aty and cantonment annually by holding a public meeting in the hall of the Sarvajanik Sabna, which is presided over either by the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay. The meeting held in the month of October last, was presided over by Sir James Monteath, the then acting Governor of Bombay."

The enquiry into the alleged corruption in he Calcutta Income-Tax Omce which was onducted by Mr. Savage, who had been pectally deputed by the Government for this purpose, was brought to a close on Tuesday. In addressing two of the officers concerned Mr. pavage is reported to have said: "It has een satisfactorily proved that you have been systematically carrying on bribery for years together. Consider yourself fortunate that I have not ordered for or minal presecution gainst you. The order is that you are simply We thank the Commissioner that he has not gone to the bitter end by instituting a criminal prosecution. The offenders, we think, will be sufficiently punished by the diaminal from service. We are informed that a separate report relating to the administration of the Income-Tax will be submitted by Mr. Bavage, in which it is expected that proper measures will be recommended for the protection of

From one point of view, the unveiling of the statue of the late Maharajah of Durbhanga, by the head of the Local Government, is a most un'que incident. Although born and brought up as a nobleman, the late Maharajah was absolutely free from the vices which unhappily are contracted by many in his high position. What endeared him most and made him an object of great respect to his countrymen was he superior character. He was incapable of doing an act which his conscience did not appetion. Indeed, his fearless independence sometimes beought him into collision with the officials. He was not

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

only a staunch supporter of the Congress, but every year sent a special message to the Fresident of the Congress expressing his sympathy with the movement. This naturally offended many officials. In connection with the Bengal Tenancy Bill ne incurred the severe dis-pleasure of Lord Dufferin by an indiscreet his Lordship by founding a Lady Dunerin Hospital at Dunbanga. In short, he was exactly the sort or man who could never please the officials. Yet such was the force of his character that he always extorted their respect. He was a highly cultured gentleman and his education was of a varied kind. The manner in which the Chief Justice and the Lieutenant-Governor spoke of the illustrious dead leaves no room for doubt that, in their heart of hearts, the really noble-minded officials here like independence in our countrymen, specially in those who belong to the aristogracy. The latter should, therefore, profit by the noble words of the Lieutenant-tovernor when he said that the late Maharajah not only exercised high influence while act, and related to us how he nad to appeare rajah not only exercised high influence while alive, but he has also, after his death, left behind him an example which others should follow

Our Hyderabad correspondent writes:day say a few words about Mr. G. C. Walker. I hope His Excellency the Viceroy has been good enough to read what has already apeared in your columns concerning our rinance Minister's doings. It so, I beg leave to place before him more information; and I am sure His Excellency will find it equally interest-

We have got a Department known as the Sarfikhas flakha; and it is charged with the administration of His Highness the Nizam's private Jaghirs. Owing to serious mismanagement, in the course of many years, its affairs had got into a frightful mess. Probably, more money went into the pockets of unscrupulous underlings than ever found its way into His Highness' coffers. Naturally, Has Highness was anxious to remedy this intolerable state of things. But he found that it was not enough merely to dismiss the old proved probity and ability. There were heavy encumbrances to pay off. So His Highness applied to his Minister for a loan of fifty lakhs of rupees and desired to know on what terms it could be granted from the Government to the second desired to know on the control of the second desired to know on the control of the second desired to know on the control of the control of the second desired to know on the control of the cont ment treasury. This was a praiseworthy en-deavour to set things right in the "Sarfikhas without unnecessarily hampering the administration of the State. And, it may be paranthetically remarked, that though, according to the law of the country, His Highness is entitled to nearly one-third of the country of the country. the revenues of the State, his annual indents have never amounted to more than fifty lakhs. But these facts never seem to have impressed Mr. Walker very much. His Highness's application for a loan went up before him in due course. And, curiously enough, two or three days afterwards a learn days afterwards, a large sum of money lying idle in the treasury was converted into British Indian coin without any the least necessity for so doing, and, a week or ten days later. a reply went to the Minister that there was not sufficient money in the Khazana to grant the loan applied for. A few weeks later still, paying a surprise visit to the treasury, His Excellency the Minister discovered that about eight lakhs of newly-minted coin had not been entered into the books at all. Asked for an explanation, the treasury officer is reported to have said that he had merely carried out the orders of the Financa Minister. I am informed that some very interesting corndence has passed on the matter between respondence has passed on the matter the Minister and Mr. Walker. But, so far, the result has not transpired.

"Some months ago, 1 saw in one of your Calcutta contemporaries very eulogistic ence to Mr. Walker's great independence anxiety to serve the Hyderabad State faithfully. It was based upon a report—hand grasping a sword with a oruciform know not how your contemporary had got hold of it—that some pressure had been brought to bear upon the Nizam's Govern—this to be the hand of St. George the Victory—this to be the hand of St. George the Victory ment to contribute a decent sum to the Bringer, Russia's most militant saint.

Victoria Memorial Fund but that the independent Mr. Walker had put his foot down and said "No." The facts, however, turn out to said "No." The facts, however, turn out entirely the other way. Within a few weeks of the announcement by the Calcutta journal, of the announcement by the Known that a above referred to, it became known that a donation of two lakes of rupees to the donation of two lakks of rupees to the donation of two lakks of rupees to the like the Red Sea before the Israelites, will be the Highness's Government. And as if dry up and enable the Russians to march this was not enough, a press communique this was not enough, and press communique this was not enough, a press communique this was not enough. this was not enough, a press communique from the Financial Office announced, only the other day, that an additional sum of two lakes had been given. So that, in all, this State has contributed, up to now, four lakes of rupees to the Victoria Memorial Fund. Will your contemporary make a note of this undeniable fact, and comment upon it adequately?

letter is done. There is a Mr. Miller here, an Englishman I am told, and an artist whose art has not found any great appleciation, since Mr. Syed Ali Belgrami, our former Public Works Secretary, left these shores to settle in England. Until recently, this gentleman had a grievance against the Nizam's Government. He had a little bill owing to him for a long time, he used to say, of eighty thousand rupees for services rendered. And the proof lay in a private note written to him by Mr. Syed Ali belgrami, when the latter was Public Works Scoretary, when the latter was Public Works Scoretary. But to paint certain scenery. But owing to him for a long time, he used to say, asking him to paint certain scenery. But the claim was not admitted by previous Financial Secretaries. Mr. Belgrami's note, said they, is no evidence that the Government placed any order at all in Mr. Miller's hands. And there is no doubt whatsoever that, if the matter had gone before any Court of Justice, they would have been held to be right. Mr. Walker has however, ordered payment to him of sixteen thousand rupees in full satisfaction of his claims. And the Hyderabadees have reason to be thankful obsideting that the Finance Minister might have paid from the public funds the whole of the eighty thousand claimed!

heading. "The National Drink Bill," "Dr. Dawson Burns sends to the "Times" his annual letter on the National Drink Bill, from which it appears that the total cost of liquors consumed in 1903 was £174,445,271, as against £179,499,817 in 1902. Taking the population of the United Kingdom at 42,372,556, the official estimate at the middle of 1903, "it follows that the average expendiof business, the patriot, and the legislator. Why? Because where there is no will there is no way."

#### SCRAPS.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to make the following appointments to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire: —The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh U.S.I., Law Member of His Excellency the viceroy's Council, to be a Knight Command-er of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; the Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, Kt., a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. His Excellency the Vicercy will, we understand, invest Mr. Raleigh and Sir Henry Prinsep with the insignia of the Orders at Government House, after the farewell dinner to be given to these gentlemen by His Excel-

The Military Budget for 1904-05 shows steady increase in the expenditure since 1901, and this notwithstanding the earnest desire of Lord Curzon to check the unnecessary increase in this direction. The Financial made for some 111 lakhs on account of the military escort with the Aden Delimitation Commission. As regards another Boundary Commission that is still in the field, namely that under Colonel McMabon on the Seistan border, the provision for its military escort is Rs. 1,61,000, for the coming financial year.

ome under the notice of surgeons at the Vienna hospitals. Quite recently a child was taken to the hospital with a malignant growth upon one of its toes, which was tightly bound round with a thin but strong cord of hair to "prevent the internal disease from passing to the foot." A similar incident happened again the other day, the child's toe being so tightly compressed as to child's to being so tightly compressed seem almost severed. The surgeon it necessary to perform amputation, partly on account of the violence used in binding.

streets, declaring their intention to walk all view. Since that time a number of manusche way to the great monastery of the froitza, near Muscow, where they will pray translated, but the subject has not since been for the success of the Russian arms. On dealt with by scholars familiar with modern astronomical science: and though a good deal being questioned, they declare that a bi hand grasping a sword with a oruciform handle has been seen in the sky in many priest named Athanasius has advised the moujiks that three months hence the whole figure of St. George, riding a horse of flame, will pass over Siberia, and, arriving at the sea, will strike terror into the hearts of the heathen Japanese. The Tsar's armies will win a great victory, and the sea of Japan, like the Red Sea before the Israelites, will

uere are treated more as oattle than human nere are treated more as cattle than human beings. The following account is supplied to the takes contributed, up to now, four takes of rupees to the Victoria Memorial Fund. Will your contemporary make a note of this undeniable fact, and comment upon it adequately?

"There is one little item of news; and this etter is done. There is a Mr. Miller here, and Englishman I am told, and an artist whose art has not found any great appreciation."

In the following account is supplied to the "Lahora Tribune" by a respectable correspondent from Amritsar, and the train in question belongs to the North-Western Rail-way. "On Sunday, March 20, the train that was due at 2-49 p. m. at Amritsar refused to put in an appearance until it had been inter-class passengers sought shelter in waiting-rooms, but the third-class passengers—a large number of men, women and children large number of men, women and children—were driven out in the open and made to stand in the sun for full three hours. They could not leave the place for fear of the gate to the platform being opened in their absence and shut up before their arrival. The roars and growls that lifted the skies occasionally to their comfort. The indignant clamour by and by sank into tearful entreaty—and at last into deep silence, frequently broken by screams of children, sobs of women, and groans of men. It could have broken an adamantine heart to see mothers uncover their own reeling heads to protect their children increasing fareness of this year. from increasing fierceness of this sun, but some policemen evidently enjoyed the fun! Unable to bear it any longer I passed on. At the end of the dreadful ordeal many of the sufferers appeared to be ill and I observed sufferers appeared to be ill and I observed some women unable to walk without support." Imagine the sad condition to which so many of God's creatures, poor and dumb though they are, were put by being kept exposed for three hours to the scorching rays of the summer sun in the Punjab. Who is to take notice France doctors are alleged to have been they are, were put by being kept exposed for the greatly developed three hours to the scorching rays of the summer sun in the Punjab. Who is to take notice to hand which publishes the following under Excellency do it?

Since the passing of the Calcutta Muni-cipal Act or rather since the Calcutta Cor-poration was officialised, how its affairs are managed is best known to our readers. In the muffasil, under Magistrate-Chairman, metters are no better. Here is an instance showing how farcical are the proceedings transacted at Municipal meetings. Some time ago Captain Dredge while driving in a certain street at Bangalore met with an accident on account of, it is said, the bad condition of the road. His trap was damaged.

The Captain claimed Rs. 346-12 for damages from the Municipality, the amount for which the trap was purchased. At a meeting of the Municipality, when this item came on for consideration, one member wanted to know the condition of the trap before the accident and the Chairman in reply said that "he really did not think they ought to go into all that. Captain Dredge had simply claimed the amount by which he was out of pocket, and had said nothing about personal dam ages. If the case went to Court he would very probably get a great deal more." After that none dared speak a word about the amount claimed and it was resolved that the whole amount be paid.

Cases of assault on Indians by Europeans travelling on different railways have of late become so notorious that they require the ear nest attention of the authorities. The latest case reaches us from Bankipur. It is a case not between two passengers, or between a passenger and an employe but btween two railway employes—the man assaulted was an Indian clerk while the assailant was an European guard. The "Behar Herald," from which the facts are taken, says that on Tuesday the 15th instant when no. 8 Down Passenger train arrived at the station at 5-10 p. m., th guard of the said train having made the guidance and way bills to Babu Mukhes war Rai, parcel, went away towards office of the Assistant St the meantime the parcel of the said bills found one scaled. He thereupon demanded the street from the guard who alleged that he had already given it to the clerk. The denial of the clerk resulted, as alleged in the petition of com plaint filed the other day in a serious assaul by the guard upon the poor man and the slaps and kicks that he received caused severe injury to his face and teeth. He was covered with blood and was almost in a senseless state when he was rescued by the Railway police. The man, we are told, is still confined in hospital for treatment. The matter is a serious one and we doubt not the authorities make a sifting inquiry and do justice to the aggrieved clerk.

Like the Smith's Prize, the Sir Isac Newton's Studentship, worth £200 a year and tenable for 3 years, is the highest ambition of the mathematical students in England. We learn from the mail papers that this year Dr. The people of the East are said to be superstitious, but examples of queer superstitious, but examples of queer superstition are not wanting in the West. A curious superstition concerning external and visible ailments of the body has just come under the notice of surgeons at the vienna hospitals. Quite recently a child Vienna hospitals. Quite recently a child vienna hospitals with a malignant which was a warded the State scholarship by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University in 1901. He was then an Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Aligarh and over 21 years, which was of age; but the Syndicate recommended the Government that this condition shou

not be insisted upon, as they were convinced that Dr. Ziauddin wished to go to Europe for the purposes of study only and would on his return devote himself to education in India. As required by the regulations under which the Newton Studentship is held, Dr. Ziauddin has declared his intention of taking up the study of certain astronomical problems and of depoting his all the study of certain astronomical problems. A strange tale comes from Tomsk, the Siberian capital. The surrounding villages, it appears, have been in a state of religious rement ever since the outbreak of war. A number of moujiks (peasants), unable to pay their railway fares, march daily through the streets, declaring their intention to walk all the way to the great monastery of the stronomical science; and the has been published regarding the results obtained by the Arabian astronomers no attention has been devoted to the methods ad means employed by them.

> Russian telegrams state that the numerical strength of the daring Chunchuscal bands in Manchuria is rapidly increasing, and it is now the usual remark that several of the bands are commanded by Japanese officers.
>
> M. Kokovzao, head of the Russian Finance

> Ministry, has informed the representative of a Paris paper that the expenditure on the war would not effect the vita Iforces of Russia, and that the cost would not be a fourth of that incurred by Great Britain in the South African War.

The "Novoe Vremya" seems to be deter-mined at any cost to mainntain the charge against England of having permitted the Japanese to use Wei-hai-wei as a base for their naval operations. It publishes in one issue a perfectly clear official denial of the accusation, and in the next renews it in a ss definite, but perhaps even more dangerous form. "Legally," it says, "Wei-haivei possibly did not serve as a base for the Japanese fleet. But where was its base? "e open sea? Or Nagasaki, which lies at a distance of 30 hours steaming from Port Arthur?" It is probable that in spite of all official denials the majority of the readers of the "Novoe Vremya" now cherish the suspicion that there must be something in the

At the Madras High Court their Lordahips disposed of a criminal appeal from the Nellore District against the conviction of one Battini Ramkrishna Reddi by the Sessions Judge on a charge of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused in the case was charged with having caused the death of a young girl, aged eight years, by throwing her into a well. It was in evidence that the accused was on terms of criminal intimacy with the mother of the deceased, and that, on the occasions of his visit to the house of the woman, the deceased apprised her blind father of the same. The apprised her blind father of the same. The motive alleged against the accused was, that he wanted to get rid of the girl, as she was a hindrance to him. The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that the cirmustantial evidence, on the strength of which he was convicted, had been got up by his enemies. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, and enhanced the sentence of transportation for life awarded by the Sessions Judge to one of death

#### ANGLO-I DIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TUPICS.

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[FRO OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT LONDON, March 11, 1904. SOME PHRASES FOR THE WEEK.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY TESTIMONY TO HINDU

What one who knows and loves India misses in the book (Things as They Are: Missionary Work in South India, by Miss Wilson Carmichael) is any sign of true perception son Carmichael) is any sign of true perception by the author of the domestic virtues of the Hindus, of the Scotch-like self-sacrifice of the mothers for the education of promising sons at school and college, for the unmurmuring self-effacement of many Hindu men for the benefit of other members of their family, of the noble reverence for aged and sickly relatives, of the love strong as death that animates their domestic life."—The Rev. Alex. Tomory, M.A., Duff College, Calcutta, in the "Expository Times." TIMES.

A BIG NEW INDUSTRY FOR BENGAL. Jute preparation and cultivation const ture a great industry in Bengal. Within a comparatively brief period an altogether unsuspected source of wealth has been discovered and turned to good account. What has happened in regard to jute may be repeated and vastly increased in connection with the rhea plant which is indigenous in astern India. In saying this 1 am not uttering a novel doctrine ing this I am not uttering a novel doctrine. The fact has been recognised again and again, and nowhere so persistently and so encouragingly as in Bengal. Why it is that the enterprise has remained so long a mere matter of speculation is to the London Correspondent of the "Patrika" a great puzzle. With a view to the solution of the puzzle, I attended last evening a fecture at the Society of Arts (Inevening a fecture at the Society of Arts (Indian Section) by Mr. Frank Birdwood, youngest son of Sir George Birdwood. The lecture was entitled: "China Grass, Its Past, Present, and Future," and Mr. Birdwood is very hopaful as to the position which rhea is destined to occupy. He was, however, cautious in his demands for progress, and deslared that much waste of money had occure in the past owing to merchants and planters having failed to realise the difficulties with which they were confronted. This waste, much as it is to be leptored, was, practically, inevitable. In starting any new industry, progress can only be made by taking risks and making mistakes. As regards the possible markets for rhea, Mr. Birdwood points out that in strength the thread is fifteen per cent. higher than the best linen and rather more than three-and-ahalf per cent. stronger than the finest cotton. In lustre it is not quite equal to silk, and in dress materials cannot, in his opinion, hope to compete with it. In embroideries and turniture brocade it will more than hold its own. Rhea is without a rival against mercerised Rhea is without a rival against mercerised cotton; it is a dangerous competitor with flax, for machinery belting, canvas, and kindred purposes it is bound to come to the front, while khaki and underwear can be successfully made of the fibre. Mr. Birdwood, at the conclusion of his paper, proposed an elaborate system of State aid and preference on the part of the Indian Government in helping to extend the cultivation and manufacture of rhea. This proposal was not supported by Mr. Barraclough in an interesting and informing speech. En-thusiastic as to the merits and prospects of rhea, Mr. Barraclough was convinced that the industry would prosper without Government intervention. Sir Willian Lee Warner also spoke against Government subsidies on the ground that Free Trade in all fibres is most desirable. Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree and Dr. Pollen agreed with Mr. Birdwood in urging Government action and encouragement.
THE ENGLISH PRESS AND ....E OFFICIAL

SECRETS BILL.
When writing recently on the Reuter mes age witch appeared in most of the London newspapers about the opposition in India to the Unicial Secrets Measure, I mentioned that not one of the journals of influence in the Mecropolis had commented editorially upon the question. The silence has been broken this week. The "Morning Leauer" favours its ceaders with some comments on what it calls Lord Curzon's Secrets "-comments, I need hardly explain, which are distinctly unfavour able to the measure. It declares that the Bill has been passed in the teeth of the opposition of the majority of the Indian Members of Council, and describes it as a singular measure which renders journalists liable to prosecution for the publication of information which the Government regards as confidential, although it may concern civil affairs. That it would be indiscreet to publish on the house-tops many of the secrets of the Government of India is readily admitted, but your contemporary goes on to declare that Lord Curzon's arrogance in on to declare that Lord Curzon's arrogance in this matter approaches oriental extravagance. It ought to be the most elementary duty of "any decent Government," it ways, to enforce upon its servants the need for necessary se-crecy; but to infringe the freedom of the Press in order to attain this end is "either a very lamentable confession of weakness or a very high-hanced act of tyranny. The concluding sentence of the article declares that "In either case Lord Curzon's judgment condemned." I may add here that the Reuter telegram is being quoted by such trade papers as "The British and Colonial Printer," the last named journal gives the information under the eminently suitable heading: "Menading the Indian Press.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS IN INDIA. Just as I am closing my Letter, I see that a Reuter cabled message appears in this evening's papers giving some particulars of a Government Resolution dealing with education reform in India. We are told that sweeping changes require to be made, and that it has been decided to abolish competitive examinations, replacing them by the selection of candidates for public offices on probation. Primary education is to be dealt with more Just as I am closing my Letter, I see that Primary education is to be dealt satisfactorily, and commercial, technical, artistic, and agricultural training are dealt with in the Resolution. I can only mention the fact of the publication of the message; when full particulars are available, I shall return

to the subject.
PLAGUE IN INDIA: DISTRESSING STATISTICS.

Mr. Weir, in asking Mr. Broleins if he would state the number of deaths from plague that occurred in the month of January last in Central India and Rajputana as compared with January, 1903, elicited yesterday some distressing facts. The answer was as brief as possible. It ran thus:—

The numbers are:--January, 1903. January, 1904. Central India ... 10 Kajputana To a further question as to the percentage of deaths of persons inoculated with the plague serum, Mr. Brodrick replied :-

serum, Mr. Brodrick replied:—

"Calculated on the figures of inoculations and deaths in the several provinces given by my predecessor in Office in reply to a Question asked by the honourable Member on 11th June 1903, the percentage of deaths is '24. I have no later information on the subject, but the Government of India have lately taken steps to secure a more accurate record for the future.

HOME CHARGES.

To-morrow morning, in the printed answers to questions circulated with the Parliamentary papers, will appear an answer to an enquiry Mr. C. E. Schwann as to Home Charges and the Budget which is in these terms:—
10 ask the Secretary of State for India, what is the excess amount, up to date, drawn for Home Charges from India by Council Bills and Transfers, above the £17,619,300 as entered under that head in the Indian Government's Budget last March, and in what way is that excess being utilised or applied here, and will these excess drawings be treated in the Indian Budget, now nearly due, by way of deductions from the Home Charges Kemittances in the ensuing year."

RIFLE FACTORY. Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for india yesterday, whether having regard to the fact that the Indian Financial Statement for 1903-04 shows that the Johapore Rifle factory is expected to be in a position to commence the manufacture of rifles during the present year, arrangements would be made for the manufacture at that factory of some of the new Army rifles required for

the troops in India.

Mr. Brodrick replied by saying that it is not expected that under the most favourable circumstances manufacture can commence before December next. There is, therefore, little probability of any outturn of importance during the next financial year. The supply of rifles for Indian requirements will then be carried on from the factory as far as it is able to produce them.

COOPERS HILL COLLEGE. Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India, on Wednesday, whether, in accordance with the assurance of the Secretary of State on 16th July 1903, the Government of India had been consulted with regard to continuing or discontinuing the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill; and whether any decision had been arrived at.

The answer of Mr. Brodrick was as follows:--

"The Government of Inqua were consulted as promised by my predecessor, and I hope shortly to announce the decision arrived at by the Secretary of State in Council on this ques-

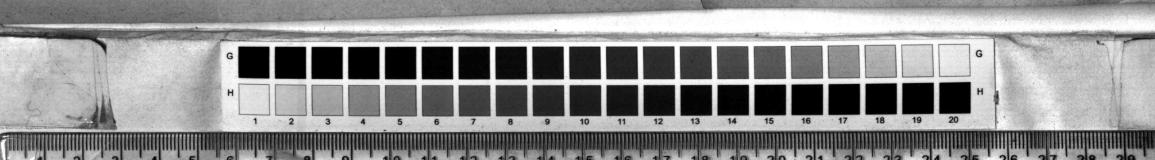
#### "SUPERCILIOUS EUROPEAN TASK-MASTERS."

Some time ago I d.ew the attention of the eaders of the ratrika to the very able comnunications on the trend of events in As.a, contributed to a New York daily newspaper by a Mahammedan gentleman, who signs himself 'Mohammad Barakatullah''. The writer has great command of English. He writes that nanguage with felicity and force; in this respect he is a much fairer example of an educated Indian than is the caricature of a Bengali Babu at which a thousand people are laughing every night at Daly's Theatre, where the pro-duction of a play having Ceylon as its subject provides occasion to misrepresent and abel the educated gentlemen of India. Since the time when Dave Carson, in Calcutta, launched his derisive song concerning the Bengal Babu—now forty years ago—nothing quite so discreditable as the caricature at Daly's has been seen. It will not be easy to estimate the harm to Indian character and reputation which the caricature-now making much money for a theatre proprietor—will do to make difficult a right appreciation of educated Indians by their British fellow-subjects. However, this paragraph has to do with an able Indian in New York and not with a distortion of a Hindu in London, so, for the present at least, I leave Daly's theatre and its much appreciated play alone.

Our Mahammagan friend considers that the war which Japan is waging with Russia is not in oldinary conflict spedig that it implies, on behalf of the whole Continent of Asia that the long down-trodden worn has turned at teast." What is it that Asia has turned igainst? According to Mr. Barakatullah Asia against? According to air. Barekatthan Asia has been "arrogantly dominated and subjected to outrageous indignities by supercitious European taskmasters for over a century." All this is to be changed, and Japan is to be the chief instrument in making the change. The notion, so sedulously promulgated by the German Emperor William that a yellow peril to European civilization would be created by the re-birth of Asia, is dealt with in an effective manner by this champion. manner by this champion of the orient in the greatest republic of the West. The success of Japan over Russia would not constitute a menace to civilization. He answers it in a inely-phrased paragraph which I quote in full s follows:-

If civilization means that the members of the human family should live in peace and amity, and help in the furtherance of the evolution of the species through the advancement of science, the diffusion of knowledge and the elevation of the human morals and intellect, and by means of co-operation and contribution of individual shares to the achievement of the common weal, what danger, then, could there be if Japan were to become a great nation in the East and share "the white man's burden" in uplifting that one-half of the human race which inhabits the vast continent of Asia? But if the civilization means the domination of either Anglo-Saxon or Slavonic race over the whole planet by monopolizing the political power, commerce and industries of the world, and keeping all other races in a state of perpetual slavery and misery, then, surely, the other races, with growing intelligence and increase of knowledge, have a right to resist such an arbitrary arrangement, as Japan is doing at present. The people of this democracy, originally based upon the principles of fraternity, equality, and liberty, ought to recognize the doctrine of "live and let live".

The Mahammadan gentleman sees in the conflict that is now raging a great benefit to



Asia. "Inis being so, the existence of the British Empire in the Indian peninsula had been greatly menaced and way growing precarious. Had Japan not de tared war with Russia, a conflict between England and Russia was imminent; and owing

to the almost paralyzed condition of English finance through the Boer war and the hopeless state of her army, such a war would have been disastrous to the British Empire. Fortunately for Britain, Japan became her cat's paw and saved the British Empire from destruction." The quotation of this passage by no means implies, on my part, that the statement it contains accurately represents the situation. There is, however so much of pleusibility in There is, however, so much of plausibility in this narration as to justify its being presented to Indian readers. This critic of British aation believes that when the present antagonists have come to a peaceful agreement it wisl be found that England has gained much at other nations' cost. Two things at least will prove this: British supremacy in the Persian Gulf and in Tibet. This is how Mr. Barakatullah

England will make some pretext for the effectual occupation of the Persian Gulf littoral. Nay, for some time the Indian Bound-ary Commission, with vernacular-speak-

Even should these aims be realised England, according to this Mahammadan expounder or oriental problems, Japan and Russia are going to do great things together when, the fighting over, they become alies, as he thinks they will. They will then be able to dwell together in peace and amity as the two co-ordinate Oriental Powers and divide among themselves the whole continent of Asia. "They both understand the Oriental peoples, and, to him, "the idea of the Anglo-Saxon imperial chariot being chained to the stars, and consequently being chained to the stars, and consequently ever ascending to the endless heights of the constellations far beyond the reach of other mortals, is entirely foreign to both the Russians and Japanese." Uf all the speculations which have been indulged in as the consequence of the war, scarcely none is so original as that which supposes the present antagonists will become fast friends and together dominate all Asia. The speculation, I think, is more original than probable.

EVASION OF FARLIAMENIAKY SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES. The management of the affairs of the British Empire is becoming too heavy a responsibility for the imperial Parliament as at present constituted. Several of the most important functions of government are ignored or laid aside by the legislators at Westiminster Inqua does not receive so much attention as it did in the past, and the reason of this neglect is partly to be found in the little time that is available for the transaction of business. available for the transaction of business. Affairs of home interest take up so much time and energy that little remains for outside needs. Legislators have no alternative but to reality, matters may be dritting towards an ugly crisis. So great is the congestion of business that many men who did not approve that many men who did not approve It is proposed to extend legislation similar of the Home Rule measure for Ireland are disposed to-day to consider a scheme of devolving on local Parhaments in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales those "parochial" needs to the Punjab Alienation Dand Act to the Punjab Al which occupy so much time at Westminster. In the stress or business, Parnamentary control over the more important departments of State affairs is becoming lax and, at times, ineffective. Ancient sareguards are neglected because there is not time to apply them. Liberties are taken by the Party in power, and little criticism is offered, for criticism would take time. The growing inefficiency of Parliamentary control upon the actions of the Cabinet may be seen in the growth each year of the Supplementary Estimates to the Budget. The Supplementary Estimates consist in the statement by the Government of sums expended during the previous year over and above the expenditure for which they had obtained the sanction of Parliament. All sums, therefore, included in the Supplementary Estimates have been expended without the ponsent of Parliament. These Estimates have increased enormously within the last years, and show how much slacker Parliamentary control now is than it was formerly. A quarter of a century ago the Estimates varied between one and two millions sterling. In between one and two millions sterling. In 1885-86, owing to the agitation raised by Mr. W. T. Stead against the defenceless state of the army and navy, the Estimates rose to eleven millions; but for the next ten years they remained very low, and once dropped below half a million. In the years 1795-96 Supplementary Estimates jumped up two millions and have remained high ever since. At the time of the South African War, indeed At the time of the South African War, indeed, the unauthorised expenditure was, in successive years, £23,715,336, £34,335,286, and £12,531,151. Then it fell to a little more than ten millions sterling. Supplementary Estimates may always be necessary to a limited extent, but hardly to so marked a degree as those of the past ten years. In war time they will always rise in company with every other form of Government expenditure; but this would hardly account for a supplementary estimate of four and a-half millions sterling during peace time last year. Yet this is what Mr. Austen Chamberlain requires for unauthorised expenditure. The sum is colossal when it is remembered that no effort has been made with any sort of success to stint the Government in its demands. They obtained

INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM. The controversy anent India's position in the event of the success of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff scheme, continues to be hotly debated in the columns of "The Times." Mr. W. A.

all that they asked for; but, not content, they

spent four and a half millions more.

England. Japan, he declares, is fighting England so pattles as much as she is nghring her own. He establishes, to his own satisfaction at least, the truth or his thesis, by pointing out that while England was occupied in the late South African war Russia took time by the forelock, planted herself in Manchuria, opened friendly relations with Thoet, sent some disguised emissaries to Rabul, acquired preponderating influence in Persia, and thereby became pre-eminently dominant throughout Asia. "I'ms being so, the existence of the British Empire in the Indian peninsula had been greatly menaced and was growing precarious. Had Japan not declared war with Russia, a conflict between England and Russia was imminent; and owing the financial controversy, and so far favourconsiders that it marks an important new stage in the financial controversy, and so far favourable to the views of tariff reformers that it would be more proper for them to address questions to opponents of the proposed fiscal policy than to engage, on the invitation of Sir Edgar Vincent, in the discussion of 'eventualities' not likely to occur. Dealing later with the same Blue Book, he states his opinion to be that "Sir Edward Law's analysis supports the views of the tariff reformers. For some mysterious reasons," he adds "his summary is less favourable than his analysis, and the letter from the Government of India is less favourable than Sir Edward Law's summary. But the Government of India is conless favourable than Sir Edward Law's summary. But the Government of India is convinced of the desirability of a change of fiscal policy, wants larger powers of retaliation and negotiation, and admits the advantages of preterence within narrow limits. I do not think tariff reformers expected so much." This estimate of the Memorandum is, at least, refreshingly original, and if the opinion of the Government of India is pleasing to the Secretary of the Tariff Reform League it will certainly be pleasing to the most extreme of Protectionists. Mr. Hewins also affirms that "Sir Edgar Vincent is extraordinarily mistaken ary Commission, with vernacular-speaking Indian Survey officers, has been quietly engaged in the work of extending the frontiers of the British Empire in Yemen, though the out side world knows little about it. Through this Russo-Japanese war England's conquest of Tibet is also ensured.

These aims he realised England, the second of the Reformers are with regard to India, Mr. Hewins has his answer ready. He writes: "Sir Edgar Vincent wishes to know how a preferential scheme is to be established, what are to be the details, and how, a preferential scheme is to be established, what are to be the details, and how, a preferential scheme is to be established. tablished, what are to be the details, and how, in particular, it is proposed to deaf with Lancashire interests. I am not in the habit of "thinking out' highly complicated schemes in the seclusion of my study. It is necessary to collect the business data upon which a practical scheme must be based, and to consult expert opinion as to the character and force of the interests involved. From the Free Trade electioneering standpoint it might be useful to try, and alarm Lancashire manufacturers, though they are too level-headed. . to be led away by prophecies of the ruin of their trade with India. India would not first adopt the general principle of 'Protection' and then work out a scheme to give effect to it. There would be first an examination of trade conditions and then the construction of a scheme tions and then the construction of a scheme which must satisfy those conditions. If this should prove impracticable, no measure would be imposed." Mr. Hewins winds up by asking Sir Edgar Vincent "three prefectly direct

questions:

1. Does he accept the views of the Government of India as expressed in their Memo-

2. If not, what are the grounds of his disagreement?
3. Has he any alternative policy to sug-

gest?"
I prefer to epitomise the points of this letter without any comments of my own. Sir Edgar Vincent will soon be publishing his reply. Next week I shall probably return to the dis-

On Friday there were over 18,000 tons of shipping in the Rangoon harbour loading nee for Japan. Up to date it is estimated that some 300,000 tons of Burma rice have been despatched to Japan.

to the Punjab Alienation Land Act to the 'agriculturist."

A goods train ran into a bullock cart, concaming a driver and child, near Taungtha station on the Meiktila-Myingyan Branch of the Burma railway on the 18th. The child died one day following in the Myingyan Hospital and the cartman is seriously rajured.

The St. Pete sourg Correspondent of the rigaro' has beeen told by a member of the grand Commission appointed by the Isar that the equivalent of £1,000,000 has already been continue to be received by Count Orion Davidoff, who had previously given £100,000 to the ussian Red Cross Society, and has telegraphed from Rome that he intends to place £300,000 at the disposal of the spcial Naval Commision. The Czar has decided to replace the 'Variag''' and "Korietz''' at his own xpense.

On Tuesday the 15th instant, before Mr. Rustomjee, C. S. District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, the case of King Emperor vs. Guard St. L. Cleveland, charged under sections 408 and 411 I.P.C. came on for hearing, tions 408 and 411 I.P.C. came on for hearing, but on account of the absence, of some of the witnesses both for the prosecution and defence the case was adjourned until the 11, 12, and 13th, proximo. Another case, case (No. 4) in respect of 5 tans of silk, was heard by Mr. Mumford C. S. Joint Magistrate, on Saturday last, the 19th instant. Step by step more evidence seems to be heaping up against the accused. Undoubtedly the Police have done good work in this case. good work in this case.

The latest plague returns are indeed little short of appalling. The Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana are all infected; and the disease seems to be getting a firm nold on Kashmir, though its progress is happily slow. Burma, Assam, Eastern Bengal, Orissa, Coorg, the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan remain free, and the Madras Presidency is only slightly affected. The detailed returns show that in the United Provinces and the Punjab the disease is now widespread and that scarcely any district has a clean bill of health, while certain towns are in very bad case indeed. In Bombay Districts, the mortality seems to con-tinue all the year round: in Northern India plague dies away in June and July but only to reappear a few months later on. Thus we must expect the figures still to mount up during the next few weeks, and the terrible of the case, and directed the commission to be despatched by the next mail.

#### Calcutta and Motussil.

The Military Member.—General Sir Edmond Elles. Military Member, will leave Calcutta on the 31st. He will proceed to the Nepal Terai and thence to Simla.

P. W. Member.-Sir A. T. Arundel, Public Works Member, leaves Calcutta on the 31st and will proceed to Labore. He will arrive at Simla on the 7th April.

at Simla on the 7th April.

High Court Judgeship.—Mr. A. P. Handley, Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, is agzetted to officiate as Judge of the High Court, vice Mr. Justice Harington, on furlough.

E. I. Railway.—Mr. W. A. Dring of the East Indian Railway proceeds home about the 10th of April for six months' leave, and Mr. Huddleston will officiate during his absence.

Legislative.-The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to neminate Mr. Charless Frederick Larmour to be a Member of the Bengal

"Gazette of India".—The last issue of the "Gazette of India," Part I, will be published in Calcutta on the 2nd April, and future issues, beginning with the 9th idem, will be published at Simla.

S. C. Court Chief Judge.—Mr. F. W. Ormond will, we understand, officiate as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court vice Mr. A. P. Handley, who becomes a Judge of the High

The Home Member .- The Hon'ble Sir Douzil Ibbetson, K. C. S. I., Member of Council, Home, Revenue and Agriculture Departments leaves Calcutta on the 31st instant, and after a couple of days' halt at Lucknow en route, arrives at Simla on the 4th April.

Official Changes.—As already announced Mr. Buckland, Member of the Board of Revenue for Bengal, proceeds to Engla leave at the end of Ap Mr. Growse, Additional Commissioner of Patna, will succeed Mr. Gupta as Commissioner of Orissa, Mr. Marriott going to Patna. to Patna.

New Bear House at the Calcutta "Zoo."-One of the new attractions is the New Bear House, at the back of the Carnivora House. Its construction is due to the munificence of the Nawab of Dacca, and its recent occupa-tion has proved a source of no little interest. The central cage contains a tree, which is a delight to the younger members of this zoole-

A Munsiff in Trouble.—Says the "Weekly Chronicle":—One Bava Rejani Chandra Gapta has lodged a criminal complaint of defamation against Babu Radha Nath Sen, Munsiff of the Second Court, Sadar. It is alleged that the Munsiff abused the complainant in vulgar language while he appeared before him as witness. The Deputy Commissioner, it is understood, has referred the matter to the District Judgs with a view to amicable

A Whiteman Fined.—The "Kashipur-Niba si" says:—Mr. H. L. Woodrall is the local agent to the Nawab of Dacca. He one day agent to the Nawab of Dacca. He one day, of course out of affection, tested the solidity of the phisique of his Burmese cook by means of a few kindly meant fists, to which, however, the unlettered cook took serious exception, and even went the length of lodging a complaint against his master at the local criminal court. Unusual though it may seem, the Magistrate of the district, Mr. Streetfield, decided the case himself and fined the Shaheb Rs. 5.

The Plague.—Plague is steadily rising in Calcutta. On the 26th, 91 cases and 79 deaths were reported, the total mortality being 126. Plague cases and deaths were distributed as follows: District I 27 cases and 27 deaths; district 2-43 and On the 27th although the total mortality reported was 144, plague cases and deaths reported respectively, were 74 and 79. The cases and deaths were distributed as follows: District I—25 and 30; district 2—37 and 37; district 3—5 and 7; district 4—5 and 5.

Plague Returns.-Ilas plague returns 10 the week ending the 19th instant show 40,027 deaths, or an increase of nearly 7,000 on the week preceding. The principal figures are: The Punjab, 10,174 against 6,431; the United The Punjab, 10,174 against 6,431; the United Provinces, 9,427 against 8,504; Bombay Districts, 7,687 against 7,140; Bengal, 4,797 against 4,386; Central Provinces, 2,804 against 2,290; Central India, 1,640 against 95; Rajputana, 1,033 against 621; Kashmir 526 against 405; Bombay City, 849 against 925; and Calcutta, 295 against 230. The deaths in the corresponding week of last year ware 29,236 were 29,236.

Imperial Library .- His Excellency the Vice Imperial Library.—His Excellency the Viceroy has recently presented the following valuable works to the Imperial Library:—1. Daniell (Thomas and William). Oriental Scenery. 150 views of the architecture, antiquities and landscape scenery of Hindoostan. 5 vols. in 3. London, 1816. fol. Half bound, vols. in 3. Control of Control o red morocco, richly gilt. 2. Grindlay (Capt. Bobert Melville). Scenery, Costumes and Architecture, chiefly on the western side of India, (With coloured plates.) 2 vols. London, 1830. 4 degrees. Full bound, dark green roan, ornamental borders. 3. Jacquemont (Victor) voyage dan's l'Inde ... pendant les annes 1820 a 1832. 6 tom. Paris, 1841. 4 degrees. Haif bound calf. gilt lettering. 4. Jacquemont bound calf, gilt lettering. 4. Jacquemont (Victor) Correspondence avec sa famille et plusieurs de ses amis, pendant son voyaga dans l'Inde 1828—32. 2 tom. Paris, 1833. degrees. Full bound calf, richly gilt.

The Partnership Case. -At the High Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Sale, Mr. Dunne on behalf of Mr. Peterson, plantiff in the case of C. A. Peterson vs. F. M. Schiller and others, applied to His Lordship that an early date be fixed for the hearing of the case. As the evidence of Mr. Schiller, who was in England, was to be taken by commission in England, was to be taken by commission, the learned Counsel submitted that the middle of June next would suit him admirably. Mr. Sinha appearing on behalf of the defendant. Mr. Schiller submitted that June would be too early for him, and he would suggest some day after the long vacation. Mr. Chowdhury, appearing on behalf of the defendants, Messrs, Ellis and Smallwood, said that he had no of the case, and directed the commission to

### TELEGRAMS REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

THE RUSSU-JAPANESE WAR

London, Mar. 25. A band of Russians has been captured oros-sing the frontier in order to evade military sing the frontier in order to evade military obligations. Three women were shot and thirty men taken prisoners.—"Englishman."

In the Japanese Parliament to-day, the whole House, standing up and cheering, unanimously voted thanks to Admiral Togo and his officers. M. Yamamoto, Minister of Marine, in the course of a significant speech, said the fact that the Russians at Port Arthur now had four battleships, five cruisers and feet. now had four battleships, five cruisers and ten destroyers affoat showed that repairs were being efficiently carried out. A successful blockade, he said, required at least twice the enemy's strength. Though he was sure that the war would be carried to a glorious conclusion, he warned his hearers against over-

sanguine expectations.

The Russian crusser 'Oslyabia' and two destroyers have arrived at Algiers from Suda Bay, and will probably proceed to Lisbon on

Japanese scouts report that the Russians are south of the Yalu in unexpected strength.

London, Mar. 26.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that a con-It is stated at St. Petersburg that a considerable Cossack force is operating east and south-east of the Japanese communications between Anju and Pingyang, with the object apparently of preventing the junction of the troops landed at Chinampo on the west and Gensan on the east. Some 8,000 Japanese troops are reported to have marched across the mountains from Gensan to Yangtok, on the read to Pingyang. road to Pingyang

London, Mar. 26. A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the troops between Yalu and Pingyang were compelled to retire on their entrenchments on the south bank of the Yalu before the first Japanese Army Corps, 49.000 strong, whose advance guard with artillery occupied a fortified forty-five mile line extending from Kasan to Anju, Yengpiang and Pekchun. Further advance is improbable till the streams are advance is improbable till the streams are clear of ice as retiring the Russians destroyed the bridges over the five rivers.

The road to Wiju-Niuchuang is now to navi-

London, Mar. 27.

General Kuropatkin has proceeded to Mukden. Admiral Makaroff telegraphs to the Tsar: I left Port Arthur on the 26th inst.

make a reconnaissance of some of the adjacent islands.

A telegram from St. Petereburg sates that a fresh attempt was made on Saturday night to block the entrance to the inner roadstead

of Port Arthur with fireships, but was re-This morning four Japanese fireships at tempted to block Port arthur. The Russian torpedo boats attacked and destroyed the foremost shot, two others were stranded on the rocks and the fourth sank. The harbour passage remains open. A Russian officer and six seamen were killed and a Commander and twelve men were wounded.—"Englishman."

London, Mar. 28.

General Kuropatkin has proceeded to Liam-

yang.
The Russians have proclaimed martial law at Niuchwang. The Russian Administrator has since informed the Consuls that the prohas since informed the Consular that the pro-clamation means that Consular jurisdiction has been annulled; but in response to the Consular protests, he has suspended the rigid enforcement till the Consula have communi-cated with their Governments.

Earl Percy in reply to a question in the Com-mons said that the Consul at Niuchwang urg-ed the retention of a British warship at Niuch-

engagement. The Silny's engines were da-maged by a shell during the fight with the Japanese torpedoers. The Silny stranded on a reef, but was subsequently refloated and en-tered the harbour.

An infernal machine was found on board

the fireships and the connecting wires were cut by officers who boarded the sunken steamer and extinguished the fire. The fireships were armed with machine guns which were used against the Russian torpedoers. The crews

against the Russian torpedoers. The crews escaped in the boats.

An official despatch published at St. Petersburg states that early on the morning of 27th four large merchant steamers conveyed by torpedo boats, approached Port Arthur harbour, but were discovered by the searchlight. The Russian batteries and guardships at once opened a heavy fire. Lieutenant Krinizki, commanding the torpedoer "Silney." fearing commanding the torpedoer "Silney," fearing the enemy might break through, turned the merchantmen from their course, blowing up the prow of the leading steamer.

Three steamers were stranded on the right side of the fairway and the fourth sunk clear of the channel which is still open. The "Silney" then engaged the Japanese torpedoers, losing seven men killed and 13 wounded including the Commander. The Japanese fleet appeared at daybreek and the Japanese fleet appeared at daybreak and the Russian Squadron put out to meet them, but no engagement resulted, the Japanese retiring southwards.

A further official account describes the mer-

chantmen as fireships. It is reported at St.

Petersburg that a Russian torpedoer was sunk.

London, Mar. 29.

It is reported at Seoul that an engagement took place on the 23rd instant between a detachment of the Japanese infantry and Cossacks between Anju and Chongju, and that the Japanese were victorious, the Russians retiring slowly. The Japanese had fifty killed. The Russian loss is unknown.

Military circles at St. Petersburg declared that it is now too late for the Japanese to advance on Harbin from the Japanese to advance on Harbin from the Tumen River, as almost the whole of the eastern coast of Korea is occupied by the Russians, and Possiet Bay, where a descent would have been possible, is now strongly entrenched. When the ice breaks up the torpedo flotilla from Vladivastok will be stationed there.

## TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

GENERAL.

London, Mar. 24.
France has vigorously protested to the Vati. rance has vigorously protested to the Vatican against the Pope's speech to the members of the Sacred College on the 19th instant.

The final report of the Washington Census Burean on the cotton crop says that the quantity ginned is equivalent to 10,045,614 standard bales of 500lbs. compared with 10,588,250 on the 14th March, 1903.

The "Times" has reason to believe that Lord Curzon will succeed the late Lord Salisbury as Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Cambridge won the University boat race by four lengths.

The Dominion Government has disallowed

on Imperial grounds three Acts of the British Columbia Legisature imposing restrictions on

London, Mar. 26. A cyclone utterly devastated Re-union on the 21st and 22nd instant. The crops were

the 21st and 22nd instant. The crops were destroyed and thousands were rendered homeless. Twenty-four meaths were known to have occurred when the message left.

King Emmanuel account anied by his Foreign and Navy Ministers visited the Kaiser in board the "Henz gern" at Naples to day. At lumbeon the most cordial toasts were exchanged expressing the unchanging devotion of the respective subjects to the Tripuce. the respective subjects to the Tripice.

London Mar. 27.

The troops which were on board the trans-

port Assaye when she was collided with in the Solent will re-embark in her voyage soon as she is repaired.

Lendon, Mar. 28.

It is officially announced that Lord Curson appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports.

INDIANTELECRAMS.

#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Allahabad, Mar. 26. The Pioneer's London Correspondent wite. under date 26th instant:—
The third part of the War Office Reconsti

The third part of the War Office Reconstition Committee's keport is accompanied by a letter to Mr. Ballour again urging the importance of accepting the recommendations in their entirety, and the appointment of a small Secretariat, paid under a separate vote, in order to secure the committy or the Defence Committee's work. Each section of the present Report, dealing with the duties of the several branches of the War Office, has been drawn up in consultation with the head of the present concerned.

oranch concerned.

The Adjutant-General regains some of the The Adjutant-General regains some of the duties withdrawn in 1895, and becomes responsible for the establishment, composition, raising, organisation, and mobplification of the forces, their distribution in peace time where strategic considerations are importative, but where strategy is involved the unief of the General Stan acts. He supplies the adjutant-treneral with the basis of his arrangements. The latter is given four assistants for dealing with recruiting and organisation, personal services, medical services, and the auxiliary

forces respectively.

The Report does not admit that the status and credit of the Medican Services will be thus lowered. It argues that it is impossible than the status of the Medican Services will be thus lowered.

to make the Army council representative or all the several arms and Departments. The Judge Advocate will be attached to the Adjutant-General's branch important cases will be reported to the Army Council direct. ed the retention of a British warship at Niuchwang but Admiral Noel concurred with Admiral Bridge that it would not be advisable.

Mr. Harding, the new Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been knighted.

Fut her official telegrams received at Sa. Petersburg state that when the Japanese fleet app a ed on the morning of the 27th, the Russian fleet was leaving the harbour and opened fire, with the forts, on the Japanese fleet, which withdrew, evidently declining an engagement. The Silny's engines were described at Silny's engines and silny to the rewards, the distribution of which will be entitused to a Committee of officers unemployed during the campaign. Nevertheless, the Officer Commanding in the field will be enabled immediately so distribute a few rewards.

The Quartermaster-General will be aided by four Directors of Transport and Remouts, movements and quarterings, the distribution of which will be entitused to a Committee of officers unemployed during the campaign. Nevertheless, the Officer Commanding in the field will be enabled immediately so distribute a few rewards.

movements and quarterings, supplies and clothin, equipment and ordnance stores, and will be responsible for every kind of supples, stores, transport, and remounts. The soundness of the principle of regimental transport is upheld, but massing is occasionally necessary. The Master-Genera of Ordnance will be aided by a Director of Artillary a Director of

ed by a Director of Artillery, a Director of Fortifications and Works and a Naval adviser. He will be responsible for the entire technical work of the Artillery and Engineers.

The report defines the duties of the Sec. et tary of the War Office, and recommends the abolition of various Committees.

Besides the Crown Prince of Japan, His Highness Prince Ariskgawa is about to join the Head-quarters of the Army and take part in the operations against Russia.

News has been received here from an unimpeachable source that the Russians have a secret coal-supply at the Island, Jebel Zukur, and that the warships that have been patrolling the Red Sea have there obtained their necessary fuel.

necessary fuel. At least one large coolier and probably several others are concealed in one of the inlets behind the island. There is a constant movement of large Russian forces along both banks of the Yalu, where miles of fortifications are being constructed. The ice on the river, still strong enough to bear troops, is greatly facilitating

the operations.

The attitude of the Chinese is beginning to cause alarm to the Russian authorities, the rolling-stock being massed on the China Eastern Railway in the vicinity of Peking, and tern Railway in the vicinity of Peking, and this embarrasses the Russian military authorities at Niuchwang, who find themselves short of rolling-stock. Other signs of Chinese disaffection are apparent. Native merchants are speedily withdrawing their deposits from the Russo-Chinese Bank, and Russian drafts have not been accepted at Peking or Shanghai for weeks past. Russian agents at Tientsin, Chifu and other ports are vainly trying to obtain supplies. There is increasing shortage at all the head-quarters of the Russian army.

The troops in Mukden and Niuchwang are suffering severely from the intense cold. The Russian forces now at Leadyang number fifty-eight thousand infantry and cavalry. The only troops at Port Arthur she four infantry battalions.

### Calcutta Gazette, March 30,

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS. Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I. C. S., is appoint ed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the second grade, and to act as Judicial Com-missioner of Chota Nagpur. The Probationary Deputy Collectors named

below are appointed substantively "pro tem-pore" to the eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and are posted to the head-quarters stations of the dis-

to the head-quarters stations of the tricts mentioned against their names:

Babu Satis Chandra Ghose ... 24-Parganas.
Babu Jamini Mohan Mitra ... Midnapore.
Babu Jamini Mohan Mitra ... Howrah.

Babu Arun Kumar Boss
Mr. Naw Ratten Misra ... Monghyr.
Babu Baidya Nath Misra ... Cuttack.
Babu Satish Chandra Mukherjee 24-Parganes
Maulvi Mahammed Raza Karim ... Gaya.
Maulvi Abul Mozuffar Ahmed, Prob Deputy
Collector, is appointed substantively "pro
tempore to the eighh grade of Deputy
Magastrates and Deputy Collectors, and is tempore to the eight grade of Dep Magnetrates and Deputy Collectors, an posted to the Jamalpur subdivision. Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, Bar-at-Law, is

pointed be a Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Mr D. H. Kingstord, Joint Magistrate and act as Magistrate and Collector of Malda.

Babu Hari Bhushan De, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Arambagh subdivision.

Mr. Ahmed Mohamed, substantive "pro Collector" Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Ma

Mr. Ahmed Mohamed, substantive "protempore" Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred temporarily to the Berampore subdivision.

Mr. H. F. Samman is appointed to act, as Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum.

Mr. Kiran Chandra De, Magistrate and Col-

Mr. Kiran Chandra De, Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur, is transferred to Dinajpur.
Mr. A. W. Dentith, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collecor, Girdih, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Midnapore.
Mr. A. H. Vernede, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to have charge of the Giridh subdivision.

Babu Baidya Nath Misra, substantive pretempore' Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is transferred to Balasore.

Maulvi Safi Ullah is appointed as an Additional Maulvi in the Arabe Department of the Calcutter Madracah.

The Hon. Mr. R. T. Greer, C. S. I., Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, is allowed combined leave from the 30th March 1904 to the 15th November 1904.

Babu Promotho Nath Dutt, Deputy Magis-

Calcutt Madramh.

transfer to Chittagong, is allowed leave for

Mr. Brojendra Nath De, Magistrate and ollector, Maida, is allowed leave for two

Collector, Maida, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days.

Babu Gobind Chandra Das Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Arambagh, is allowed leave for five weeks.

Mr. J. C. Twidell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Singubhum, is allowed combined leave for one year and seven months.

Mr. F. J. Jeffries, Magistrate and Collector, Dinajpur, is allowed leave for six months.

Mr. L. Birley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed combined leave for six months.

puty Collector, Midnapore, is allowed combined leave for six months.

Babu Bidhi Nath Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave for two months and twenty

The order of the 23rd February 1904, grant ing privilege leave for two months to Maulvi Hashmat Hossain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is cancelled.

Maulyi Jannat Hossain Khan, Khan Baha

dur District Superintendent of Police, Malda, SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Probationary Sub-Deputy Collecters named below are appointed substantively "pro tempore" to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors and are posted to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned against their names:—

Maulvi Ahmed Ali ... Dacca.

Syed Mohammed Ali ... Daces.

Syed Mohammed Yakub Hazaribagh.

Babu Braja Nath Rai ... Hooghly.

Babu Kandhji Sahay, Sub-Deputy Collecter, Sonthal Parganes, is allowed leave for three weeks. Babu Nishi Kant Mukherj. substantive

tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Dacoa Division. The order of posting, him to the Chittagong district, is cancelled. Maulvi Dalilur Rahman, Sub-Deputy Col-lector, Arambagh, is transferred to the Noak-

Babu Bhikeri Charan Das, subsantive pro

tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Orissa Division, is posted to the Angul district.

Babu Ramu Lal Varma, substancive "protempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is posted to the Nawada subdiv.

Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjee, substantive "protempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan Division, is posted to the Vishnupur substantive

ivision. Babu Rajani Kanta Chaudhuri is appo

Babu Rajani Kanta Chaudhuri is appointed substantively "pro tempore" to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade and posted to the Rajahahi Divi.

Babu Rash Behari Mukherjee, B. A., is appointed substantively "pro tempore" to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade and posted to the Arambagh sub-div.

Babu Mohim Chunder Ghose is appointed substantively "pro tempore" to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade and posted to the Presidency Div.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. A. P. Handley, Chief

The services of Mr. A. P. Handley, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Depart-

Babu Giris Chandra Sen, Munsif of Sud-haram, is transferred to Hatya, Babu Kisori Lal Sen, Munsif of Hatiya,

acting for him.

Babu Hriday Nath Mazumdar, Munsif of Piroipur, is transferred to Dacca.

Babu Nirmal Chandra Sinha. Munsif of Dacca, on leave, is transferred to Piroipur.

Babu Bepin Behari Mukerji, B. L., Munsif Muzaffarpur, is transferred to Piroipur.

Babu Hem Chandra Das Gupta, B. L., is eppointed to act as a Munsif of Kishorgan.

Babu Benede Lal Ghose. B. L., is appointed to act as a munsif of Bhola.

Mr. E. W. Ormond, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calentta, is appointed to act as Chief Judge of that Court. Mr. H.

E. Bell, Baratlay, actir for him.

### NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL. RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Mar. 12.

Japan and Corea have signed the Wiju-Seoul Railway concession.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Aurore," a Paris daily journal, declares that an enormous percentage of Jews have been sent to the front. Among the number are, he says, most of the Jewish doctors of St. Peters-

burg. He attributes their selection in such numbers to the reprehensible influence of their Christian processional rivals.

Admiral Makaroff, commanding the Russian squadron at Port Arthur, has telegraphed an account of naval fight which took place at Port Arthur on Thursday last.

He states that six Russian torpedo boats left Port Arthur at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shortly afterwards encountered the one

and shortly afterwards encountered the enemy's torpedo fleet and cruisers.

A hot engagement ensued.

The Russian torpedo boat, "Vlastny" discharged a Whitehead torpedo at, and sank

a Japanese torpedo boat.

On the way back to Port Arthur a Japanese shell struck the Russian torpedo boat "Store-

tleships were approaching.

The attempt to rescue consequently did not succeed, and the "Storegutchky" found-

Some of her crew captured and some were drowned.

Four Russian officers were wounded, during the engagement and ten soldiers were killed

and eighteen were wounded. Admiral Makaroff reports that the Japa nese commenced to bombard Port Arthur range about 9 o'clock on morning of the 10th, continued their fire until 1 o'clock

They fired 150 shells from their 12in. guns.

The damage done to the vessels in port was

A shell from the Russian battery on Elec-tric Cliff seriously damaged the Japanese cruiser "Takasago," 4,000 tons. Three of the inhabitants of Port Arthur

were killed, and six soldiers were wounded by the enemy's fire.

Many of the Japanese shells were fired from a range of seven miles.

weeks.

Corea's treaty with Japan annuls all RusMr. R. R. Pope, Judicial Commissioner of sia's concessions, including her timber concesChota Nagpur, is allowed combined leave for sions, on the Yalu.

The Russian newspapers state that one hun-

The Russian newspapers state that one hundred young Boers offered their services as acouts as a mark of their gratitude for the medical comforts which the Russians sent during the South African war.

THE OASE OF LIEUTENANT WITTON.

The refusal of the Imperial Government to release Lieutenant Witton of the Bush Veldt Carbineers, has caused deep disappointment in Natal. The action of the Government in Witton's case is being contrasted with the extreme leniency shown to "Colonel" Arthur Lynch, who was convicted of treasen, and to certain Dutch rebels who was guilty of heinous crimes.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS. KING EDWARD, PEACEMAKER. The French newspapers hotly repel the efforts of the German Press to sow discord between France and England. King Edward so considered by the Parsian Press as one of the mainstays of the world's peace.

LABOUR ON THE RAND.

Lord Milner in forwarding to the Colonial Office the resolution submitted to him by Thursday's deputation, stated that it had his entire concurrence.

The Government of Natal has telegraphed O Mr. Lyttelton Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that unless the present tension, due to the shortware the present tension, due to the shortware the present tension, due to the shortware the present tension. sion, due to the shortness of labour in the Transvaal, is relieved, the mancial position

of South Africa will be seriously affected.

Mr. Lyttelton has telegraphed to Lord

Milner announcing that it is the King's

pleasure not to disallow the Chinese Labour importation Ordinance, which must, however, emain inoperative for the present. The Colonial Secretary's despatch is general-

ly interpreted to mean that every precaution is to be taken to conform to Chine's requirements, and that Mr. Lyttelton will sign the ordinance directly the negotiations with China are concluded. Lord Milner will then proclaim the recruit-

ing scale. A CAPETOWN SENSATION. An extraordinary outrage is reported from

Capetown.

Mrs. Belfeld Marais and her daughter. Aileen, by her first husband, quarrelled with Mr. Piet Marais, a Kimberley m dionaire. The latter's son had married the first named lady against his father's wishes. Mr. Piet Marais, in consequence, out off his son's financial sup-

were dining at the Mount Nelson Hotel, at Capetown, as the guests of a visitor.

Mr. Piet Marais was dining in the same hotel, but sitting at another table.

Suddenly the girl Aileen, who is only 15 years of age, crossed the room, and threw vitriol into Mr. Piets Marais's eyes, entirely blinding him, and inflicting injuries to which he is likely to succumb.

Mother and daughter have been a rested.

WEST INDIAN TRADE.

A deputation of West Indian traders has asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies that they might be allowed to appoint, through the various Chambers of Commerce, a committee to consult with the Colonial Office once a month on trade questions.

Mr. Lyttelton assented to the request.

The concession is, it is stated, required to make a port of call for ships going to the Benadir coast of Italian Somaliland.

THE COLOUR LINE AT JOHANNESBURG.

Yielding to the pressure of public opinion, the Commissioner of Police at Johannesburg has prohibited coloured persons from using the side rallic.

Coolies are included in this prohibition, although the better classes of coloured people are exempt.

### FARE-WELL DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

One of the largest and most briliant functions that has taken place at Government House for some time was that on Monday evening last, the 28th March, when His Excellency the Viceroy entertained the Hon. Sir Thomas Raleigh, the Hon. Justice Sir Henry Prinsep, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, and Mr. F. W. Latimer at a farewell dinner on the eve of their departure from India. About 80 guests were invited to India. About 80 guests were invited to meet them, including His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal and Lady Fraser, His Excellency Lord Kitchener, the Hon. Sir Francis Maclean, the Members of the Vice-roy's Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Secretaries to Government, etc.

After the health of the King had been dead to the Vice-roy to the toast.

drunk, the Viceroy rose to propose the toast of the guests of the evening and was warmly cheered. His Excellency said:— Your Honour, Your Excellency, Ladies and

Gentlemen,—
This is a dinner of farewells. I have invited you here to bid good-bye to four gentlemen who in different capacities have rendered good service to India, and are now leaving the country. But for an accident the number would have been six. The four guests of this evening are Sir Thomas Raleigh, who has just reached the end of a five years' tenure of the post of Legislative Member of the Council of the Governor-Gen-Member of the Council of the Governor-General (cheers), a post that, after being filled by Lord Macaulay, and Sir Henry Maine, and Sir Jame FitzJames Stephen, has now been further adorned by himself. (Cheers.) The second is our old friend sir Henry Prinsep, who is retiring from a Court after an experience that makes st of us look and feel like schoolboys. The third is another Judge of the same High Court, Mr. Amoer Ahi. (Cheers.) The fourth is Mr. Latimer, who has been Assistant Private Secretary to no fewer than tant Private Secretary to no fewer than eight Viceroys and has earned the regard and affection of each. (Applause.)

The two other guests who would have been here, had they not already started home, were also Judges of the High Court, Mr. Justice Stevens and Mr. Justice Hill. Both of these learned Judges were greatly respected and greatly loved, and they have left most fragrant memories behind them. (Cheers.) I told that that I would have asked to include them in this banquet, have the provided the start of the start it been possible. But their passages been taken, and it could not be done.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I venture to think that the almost simultaneous occurrence of these six departures supplies an eloquent commentary on the conditions of our Indian life. We come to India, some to return in five years, some for the best part of a lifetime, but in the end we all go excep such, and they are not few, as are left behind. I sometimes see it said that Englishmen are drawn to India by nothing more than the pay, and the whole connection is represented as though it were a comparable transaction. as though it were a commercial transaction. Well, payment for work done is one of the conditions of labour all the world over, and Indis has no claim to get her administration conducted for nothing, any more than any other country. But this is a mean and sorbid view to take of the connection. Look behind it, and you will find the sense of responsibility, of devotion to duty, of love for the country, and of symmethy with its ough it were a commercial transaction for the country, and of sympathy with its people, developed to a degree that is without parallel in the history of any other empire. (Cheers.) These are the sentiments that draw the Englishman to India, that keep him working on here very often till he breaks down, and that send him home at the end,

but sorrowful at leaving a country which has entwined its tendrils round his heart and been to him a second home. (Cheers.)
These, I think, are the experiences our guests of this evening. In their different spheres of work they have given freely to India of their industry and abilities, and she has given to them honour and happiness

in return. (Cheers.)
Just five years age my Hon. Colleague, Sir Thomas Raieigh, came out here. When I drew him from the sequestered retreats of the Privy Council and of Oxford ("laughter)," he perhaps little thought that he would be the protagonist in a great educational strugglo, which would stamp his name indelibly on the future of higher education in the country. But so it has been. He has been Vice-Chancellor of the University, President of a Commission, and the chief parent of our in return. (Cheers.) of a Commission, and the chief parent of our recent Bill. But in the Government of India we know him to have been more; a broad-min led statesman, a sagacious and dispas-sionate critic of men and things, a ready and practised but an always courteous debater, a loyal colleague, and a true friend: ("Cheers.") He has earned the affection of all who have plies.

Seen brought into close contact with him,

Yesterday there occurred a tragic sequel to and the respect of every class and race,
the family quarrel. The mother and daughter ("Cheers.") The honour which was bestowed upon him this morning by His Majesty, and with which I am about to invest him when I leave this room, is, I think, a proof of the manner in which his services have been

Then I turn to the distinguished Judge who has also been honoured by His Majes'y to day, of the Haileybury men, the bears of a fanlustre. ("Cheers.") I almost feel it to be an impertinence that I should be standing Here to propose the valedictory health of Sir Henry Prinsep. He entered the service ke-fore I entered life. ("Laughter.") He once told me upstairs that he had seen Lord Dalhousie walk up the Ball Room-Lord Dal-Mr. Lyttelton assented to the

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY.

A Reuter's message states that Italy is negotiating with Great Britain to obtain a strip of territory near Kismaya, in British East Africa.

The concession is, it is stated, required to nort of call for ships going to the concession is, it is stated, required to have nort of call for ships going to the Chief Justices, all the learned Judges of balf contury—he has known them all. One feels almost inclined to say that he owes a duty to the world to spend the evening of his days in writing a hiography of these eminent me, or, perhaps better will, the enterlinguaghy of him

of Sir Henry Prinsep's work as a Judge. At the farewell banquets that have been given to him during the past few days by the members of his own profession. I have no doubt that much has been said on that point 27 these who are better quantified to speak than I. What has always struck me has been the elasticity of intellect and temperament that has made and kept him young to the end, always abreast of the times, never losing in freshness what he canned in experience. (Cheers.) Upon the the times, never losing in freshness what he gained in experience. (Cheers.) Upon the banks of our river in Calcutts stands the monument to his celebrated uncle. But the stream has flowed away from it and left it high and dry. No such fate has befallen the nephew. He has stood on the very brink of the river of Indian life for fifty years; through all that time its waters have laved his feet; and now that he crosses even to the connects. and now that he crosses over to the opposite side, though the river will roll on unchecked, it will not be quite the same to those who have so long connected its movement with the strong personality, the robust commensure, and the popular graces of Sir Henry Prinsep.

who after a long connection with India is about to retire to the land where he married, where his sons are being educated, and which he intends to make his home. For years Mr. Amir Ali has successfully reprensented on the Bench the remarkable and virile community Bench the remarkable and virile community to which he belongs, and whose character is the reflex of their history. (Cheers.) He has further managed what so many find difficult to do, namely, to combine the accomplishments of the scholar and the historian with the professional attainments of the Judge, and

ments of the scholar and the historian with the professional attainments of the Judge, and has given to the world a series of volumes which will deserve to be read when the majority of law reports are happily forgotten. (Laughter.)

Finally, I turn to my Assistant Private Secretary, Mr. Latimer, a man as modest as he is popular, (cheers) as widely respected as he is widely known, a man who never made an enemy, and never lost a friend. (Cheers.) It is often the little wheel that has most to do with the movement of the big engine, though is revolutions may be inaudible and unseen. Thirty-five years ago Mr. Latimer came out to India with that great Viceroy Lord Mayo. He has served every Governor-General since with equal loyalty and devotion. Think of the memoirs that our friend could write. I venture to think that they would run to even more editions than those of Sir Henry Prinsep! But his fidelity is, if possible excelled by his discretion, and no qualms of apprehension have ever agitated the complete confidence of my predecessors or myself, a confidence that has been associated in the case of all of us with a sincere gratitude for anytices. connection that has been associated in the case of all of us with a sincere gratitude for services rendered, and a warm personal esteem. (Cheers.) We shall often think of our old Assistant Private Secretary when he has retired with his wife to a quiet home in the mother country, and shall recall the days when his unfailing arbanity and willing tact were at the other end of the electric bell. (Cheers.)

These, Gentlemen, are the four toasts that I give you—Sir Thomas Raleigh, Sir Heary Prinsep, Mr. Amir Ali, and Mr. Latimer. (Loud Cheers.)

#### LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE IN THE U. P.

We take the following from the Resolution on the report on the operations of the department or land records and agriculture in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudn for

vnen the proposals referred to in s of the Director's report, which have aiready received the approval of this Government an only await the sanction or the Government of India, are finally adopted. Hitherto the weak point in the system has been the made quate amount of the testing done by superior officers. To a large extent this was unavoid-one, as the heavy case work which has to be not through during the campaign season curtails the time which district oincors can devote to executive duties. A remedy is, however, now being found in some districts by strengthening the staff during the cold weather, and in others by placing assistant collectors on special duty. The nature and quality of the work done by the Director's inspectors are not described in the report; but there is reason to believe that the inspection reports submitted by these omcers, though less diffuse than they used to be, are not or much assistance to cellectors.

The recovery or currivation in buildelkhano and in marger tracts which suffered severely during the recent scarcity—is grathymy. The changes in the form of the statements or poidngs and rental statistics render any detailed comparison with the returns of preceding years impossible. The lowness of the per-centage of recorded rent collections in the behares division is largely due to tre ligures or the Ballia district, in which less than twothirds of the demand is reported to have been collected. Dissensions between landford and tenant in the large Dumiaon estate must have contributed to this result; but it is probable that the record of payments is less complete than elsewhere. Making every allowance for these factors, however, there can be no doubt that throughout a considerable portion of that division the standard of collection is below the provincial average. In Rae Bareli alone is the full demand shown as realized; but in that district rent is, it is believed, paid to

some extent from service earnings.

In regard to assistance given by the department to the public, the best work dene has been in the distribution of selected seed and in the supply of trained men for conductthe demands on the department are bound to increase as the advantages of the system become better known. The transfer of the concome better known. The transfer of the control of the Meerut demonstration farm to the department, and the alteration in the method of working, should be beneficial. A district board cannot efficiently manage an experimental farm. His Honour agrees with the Director that the agricultural class attached to the Moradabad normal school is, under present additions, every as marked process.

### THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held at the Throne Room, Government

House on Wednesday at 10 a.m.

There was a large and fash onable gathering to witness the ceremony. His excellency the Viceroy presided and there were present His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, the Honble Mr. T. Raleign, the Honble Sir E. F.G. Law, the Honble Major-General Sir E. R. Eiles, the Honble Sir A. T. Arundel, the Honble Sir Denzil Ibberson, he Hon'bie Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon' le Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, His Highness the Raja Bahadur of Sirmur, His Highness Agha Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Arishna Go-khale, the rich ble Mr. E. Cable, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Banadur, the Honbie Mr. H. Adamson, the Honbie Mr. A. 1 edler, the Adamson, the Hon'ble Mr. A. 1 edler, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Morison, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck, the Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, and the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.

INTERPELLATION.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur asked :- "Has the attention of overnment been drawn to the following advertisement, which has appeared in the newspapers of the United Provinces?—Government Telegraph Department.—'An examina-tion, open to Europeans and Eurasians only for admission into the Telegraph Training only for admission into the Telegraph Training Class at Lucknow will shortly be held. Candidates, who must be between the ages of 18 and 20, should apply for all further particulars to the Assistant Superintendent of Talegraphs, Lucknow Subdivision, Telegraph Office Lucknow.' Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for confining this examination to the two classes of his Majesty's applied to the subjects named in the advertisement to the

sir A. Arundel replied as follows:-The Government have seen the advertisement in question and have ascertained that it was inserted by the local Telegraph Superin-tendent because recruits of the classes in question are specially required. The service tor which they are wanted is that known as the General Service List of the Telegraph Department, which involves the liability of transfer to any part of the country. For this purpose Europeans and Europeans are consequent pose Europeans and Eurasians are generally found to be more suitable than Natives. On the other hand, the latter hold the majority of posts in the Local Service, which does not involve liability of transfer. Candidates are procured from both classes, i.e., Europeans and Natives, according as they are required in aithor case.

#### THE MULLAH'S DESPEATE FLIGHT. Saran mon walter All and to tunned elor

Advices from Somaliland state that at the

ime the man left two columns under Gene-

Bombay, Mar. 28.

at rasken and major Brooke had started in dvance and next week was evpected to bring abouts, and probably some intimation as to whether the enemy are going to make a stand or not. The triendly somalis are not at all as unanimous about this point as they were when predicting that the Muliah would fight at sidualii. Now the Muliah is supposed to be near Durdur Jid Ah; his stock and followng are all round that district, picking up what grazing they can get. There are various reports as to what The most important branch of the work or the department is that which deals with famour records. Under this head it is satisfactory to find that there has been a steady improvement. Further progress may be expected when the proposals referred to in paragraph mel loads of skins to the Sultan, Osman Mahmud as a bribe, but the bribe and the camels were kept and the messenger sent he dervishes as determinedly as the En vere doing. From all accounts there is no. loubt that the credit of the Mullah has completely gone; his following has dwindled away and no matter what happens now he will never ugain be the big man he was before this hur-Haji Sudi, while interpretor on one of our men-of-war, and for he last two years.

killed by a young dervish. This dervish was immediately killed in turn by the Mullah. There seems every probability that the same fate may shortly be dealt out to the Mullah. f his people are much more harried. The dervishes are growing very weary of the game. In the last few months they have been perpetually harassed in a way that they never thought possible; great numbers of them have been killed, many have deserted, a very large number of their cameis and cattle have been coted by the army in the field and by friendly died in their hurried treks accross the dry country they have been forced for safety's sake to select as their route. The chief raiding parties have been Colonel Mellin V. C. with his 400 men raised by Colonel Swayne then General Manning's Mounted Illalas and then General Manning's Mounted Ilialsa and the Sonali Mounted Infantry have been successful in killing about 400 of the enemy and capturing 5,000 camels and 20,000 sheep. No numbers have been received from Yusuf Ali, Sultan of Obbia, but he has been, with 900 rifles, in the middle of the dervish stock and the dervishes in his quarter have not had any rifles, so ca 'ures must have not had any rifles, so ca 'ures must have been much bigger on his side than in any other quarter. No matter wheher the My llah escapes or is caught his power and in uence have gone.

The "Times" Pokin correspondent, who has just returned from a tour of inspection of the railway outside the Great Wall, supplies the railway outside the Great Wall, supplied some interesting details of the manner in which the Russians in that region are disregarding Chinese neutrality. He adds that there are still 5,000 Chinese coolies at Port Arthur. They are detained to work on the fortifications. When provisions run short their lot will be desperate. The paper rouble is depreciating in value. The Russo-Chinese Bank has repurchased considerable quantities at large discount, with the result that the Chinese are reluctant to accept paper most.

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### BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR

#### GENERAL REVIEW.

When the revised estimates for 150%-March, 1903, the closing balance of year was estimated at Rs. 50,43,100. The actual closing balance was not known till the accounts were finally closed some months later, and it then turned out to be worse by Rs. 1,14,000. The receipts had been under-estimated by Rs. 89,000, but, on the other hand, the expenditure had also been inder-estimated by Rs. 2,03,000. The real closing balance was, therefore, Rs. 55,20,000.

55,29,000.

2. The next step towards the preparation of the Budget for the year 1904-1905 is the revision in the light of the latest information of the estimate for the year 1903-1904 which last March was laid upon the table in the form of a Budget Estimate. More accurate information is now available and certain changes have been made. A year ago the opening balance of the year 1903-1904 was a matter of estimate, now the actual figure is known from the accounts of the year 1902-1903: moreover, since then the the year 1902-1903: moreover, since then the progressive income and expenditure have been closely watched month by month: also savings under some heads have been transferred for expenditure under others: and lastly, certain extraordinary items, chiefly large grants from the Imperial Government, have to be brought into the account.

3. During the first half of the current year the rainfall was unsatisfactory and the ordinary revenue was considerably less than had been anticipated, so much so that at one

predecessor was that the year 1903-1904 would open with a credit balance of Rs. 56,43,000, that the total revenue would amount to 5,16,25,000, that the total expenditure

would close with a balance of Rs. 20,00,000.

5. As already noted, however, the opening balance of 1903-1904 which corresponds with the closing balance of 1902-1903, has proved to be worse than the estimate by Rs. 1,14,000. On the other hand it is anticipated that there will be a net improvement in the receipts from ordinary revenue amounting to Rs. 2,24,000. This is the net result, on the one hand, of increases under Land Revenue, Stamps, Miscallaneous, and Irrigation and Navigation, and on the other hand of decreases under Jail Manufac-

other hand of decreases under Jail Manufactures, Forests Assessed Taxes and Provincial rates. If the opening balance and ordinary receipts be taken together, they show a net improvement of Rs. 1,10,000.

6. To these receipts must be added certain extraordinary items aggregating Rs. 4,04,000, which bring the total net amprovement on the receipt side up to Rs. 5,14,000. The items in question are the following:—(A) A credit of Rs. 2,15,000 on account of the sale-proceeds of the premises No. 29, Chowringhee Road, which were the quarters of the Com Road, which were the quarters of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Nearly the whole of the amount realised has been paid away in the purchase of another house for the same officer. (B) An assignment of Rs. 1,89,000 from the imperial Revenues, which is made up of (1) Rs. 87,000, the balance of a loan taken by the Port Commissioners of Chitagong for the purchase of the steam vessel "Gekko" the remission of which was sanctioned by His Excellency the Vicercy during his recent visit to that Port. There is a corresponding charge under "Miscellaneous" on the expenditure side. (2) Rs. 1,00,000 as a countribution towards the cost of the Teesta Valley Road in Sikkim. (3) of the Teesta Valley Road in Sikkim. (3) to apprentices Rs. 4,00,000; (2) Improvement Rs. 2,000 to pay for the additional police force of the position of 1. M. S. Omcers Rs. anctioned for the frontier. These grants 1,20,000; (3) Increase of Sub-Deputy Collections are distinct from the large grants amounting to Rs. 1,05,00,000 which are referred to below.

7. On the expenditure side there have been savings amounting to Rs. 28,48,000 and increases amounting to Rs. 20,63,000, the To these sums must be added 21 lakhs which result being a net improvement of Rs. 7,85,000. When thas is added to the net improvement of Rs. 5,14,000 on the receipt side, the sum is a total net improvement of Rs. 12,99,000.

The revised estimated closing balance is, therefore, raused by this amount, and becomes Rs. 32,99,000 in place of Rs. 20,00,000

The savings referred to are principally made up of the following amounts:—(a) and (b) Rs. 3,02,000 under Land Revenue, and Rs. 3,49,000 under Judicial Courts. owing partly to over-estimates in the Budget and partly to the provision for the reorganization of the Subordinate Executive Service not having been fully utilized; (c) Rs. 2,69,000 under Jails, chieff in raw materials owing to smaller demands for manufactures; (d) Rs. 5,50,000 under Police owing to the suspension of any large reforms pending orders on the recommendations of the Police Commission; (e) Rs. 1,72,000 under Marine orders of the requipment in surgical instruments. (e) Rs. 1,72,000 under Marine owing to no payment having been made for the new steamer ordered to replace the Pilot vessel "Sarsuti"; (f) Rs. 3,84,000 under Education of which a part is nominal having been added to the Public Works Department grant for to the Public Works Department grant for expenditure on Educational buildings and a part is due to the scheme for the Provident Fund for gurus not having yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State; (g) Rs. 2,52,000 under Medical owing to smaller outlay on preventive measures against plague; (h) Rs. 95,000 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, owing to the grant of Pusa Farm not having been utilised, and no expenditure thaving been incurred for the Dumsong Division of the cinchona plantation; (i) Rs. 207,000 under Ignization and Navigation) not having been utilised, and no expenditure having been incurred for the Dumsong Division of the cinchona plantation; (i) Rs. 3,07,000 under Irrigation and Navigation owing to no outlay on the suction dredger for which a provision was made in the budget; (j) Rs. 38,000 under Stamps; (k) Rs. 40,000 under Customs. The enhanced expenditure occurred under the following heads:—(1) Rs. 1,14,000 under General Administration chiefly under "Commissioners" due partly to privilege

OT A MINUTE should be lost when shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlains the Remedy given as soon as the child be the shows, or even after the croupy cough that will prevent the attack. Bypears will prevent the attack. never fails and is pleasant and sale to take.

ASmith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents in Faul and Co. Addoor Kanaman, and Co. Kanaman,

leave allowunce, and larger expenditure it steam boat contingencies at Chittagong and Dacca, and partly to the adjustment of the value of tents and furniture added to the Lieutenant-Governor's tour and camp establishments; (2) Rs. 75,000 under Stationery and Printing owing to larger supplies of stationery from the Central Stores; (3) Rs. 81,000 under Miscellaneous to enable the alance of the "Gekko" loan to be written

off; (4) Rupees 17,69,000 under Civil Works.

8. The effect of the improvements noted above has been, as already stated, to raise the closing balance in the revised estimates from Rs. 20,00,000 to Rs. 32,99,000. To this latter amount, however, must be added three grants from the Imperial Government aggregating Rs. 1,05,00,000 which finally raise the closing balance to the extraordinary figure of Rs. 1,37,99,000. These grants ans (1) Rs. 50,00,000—a special grant in connection with the Provincial contract. (2) Rupees

9. The Budget Estimate for 1904-1905 is practically a detailed statement of the new Provincial Settlement made by the Imperial Government with the Government of Bengal. The surplus opening balance is mainly composed of Imperial grants, on the revenue side of the budget there are the receipts from the sources of Revenue made over to this Government, the lump assignment, and the special grant of 4 lakhs for ministerial officers; and on the expenditure side there are the various had been anticipated, so much so that at one time it was actually found necessary to cuntail expenditure. When the "Hatiya" rains had passed, however, there was a complete recovery, and now it is evident that the receipts from ordinary revenue will exceed the estimates.

4. In March, 1903, the forecast of my predecessor was that the year 1903-1904 would the manuer in which this is

1,37,99,000 and the manner in which this is arrived at has already been explained.

gating Rs. 5,04,43,000, an expenditure of Rs. 5,36,97,000, and a closing balance of Rs. 1,05,45,000.

12. The ordinary Provincial minimum closing balance is Rs. 20,00,000; but in addition to that amount the Government of Bengal has agreed to keep the special grant for the improvement of Calcutto untouched and not to spend more than 15 lakhs during the year 1904-1905 out of the grant of 50 lakhs made in connection with the Provincial Settlement; so that under the present conditions, the minimum closing balance is Rs. 20 × 50 × 35, or 105 lakhs. The estimated closing balance is therefore Rs. 45,000 in excess of

rors Rs. 1,00,000m (4) Calcutta Ponce reso.m. Rs. 50,000; (5) Pay of an Additional Judge for High Court Rs. 48,000 (6) Increase of Deputy Magistrates and Conectors Es. 48,000. the Government of India has promised to Deputy Magistrates and Collectors.

10. The assignment of 5 takes made by

the Government of India out of the Imperial surplus has been provisionally allotted as below: -Grants-in-aid of Leper Asylums Rs. 37,000; for flooring and dados of the Medical College Hospital Rs. 75,000; for remodelling of the Campbell Medical School and Hespital Rs. 50,000; For additional ward in Cuttuck General Hospital Rs. 15,000; for equipment equipment and structural improvements in North Suburban Hospital Rs. 20,000; for the for equipment in surgical instruments and as-ceptic furniture in smaller dispensaries main-tained from District and Municipal Funds Rs. 25,000 other dispensaries for completion of buildings or equipment Rs. 17,000; Young Women's Christian Association for a Home Rs. 15,000; Calcutta Free School for Kinder-

ON OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MOD N SURGERY.—Byapplnyng an antiseptic dresseflw ounds, bruises, borns, and like iniuries befo an mattern sets in, they aay beealed withon maturation and in one-third he time required by the old treatment. This is one oit rthe greatest discovand triumphs of modern surgey. Chamberlain's Pa Balm acts on this same principle. It is an atntisep and when applied to such injuries causes hem real very quickly. It also allays the pain un soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your hou and it will save you time and money, not to mnd tion the in convenience and suffering such i mee entail For sale by entail For sale by

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#### INDIAN NOTES.

-:--:--

A SHOOTING PARTY.

A Mysore correspondent writes: Lord Kit-heners is expected here about the first week cheners is expected here about the first week in April, and arrangements are being made to get his Lordship some tiger shooting during his short stay, Mr. Ricketts in arranging for it in the Hegged-evankota Taluq, noted for tigers, and Mr. Theobald has gone to Tumbur and Arskere to make similar arrangements the state of the control of ments, there if there are any tigers about. A HAND-TO-HAND LIGHT WITH

A TIGER

On Monday last says the "Hindu" a villager pluckily attacked a tiger that was lying on the datway line near the Mosus Station. It was a life and death srugge; the villager was only armed with a cudget with which he made a desperate attack on the tiger, but was eventually overpowered by the infuriated bruce which tore and but ham all over, and then retired. The unfortunate man has since succumbed to hs injuries at Arkonam

KIDNAPPING A LAWFUL WIFE. Sometime ago a case was brought before the court of the Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore in which a Head Constable and wo others were charged by a Musalman with having enticed away his lawful wife.—The Court dismissed the case as the marriage was not legal. On the 9th January last the case come up before the Sassions Ludge in register.

came up before the Sessions Judge in revision who transfered it for retrial on 3rd February last to the Court of Nawab Saifullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate. About 23 witnesses were summond on behalf of the prosecution. The date for hearing came off on the 21st March, witnesses were summoned from other districts.

#### A SHIKAR ACCIDENT.

The circumstances under which Major R. th his recent shikar accident have, it is, not been correctly descibed in an account which was quoted in these contains a couple of days back from a Bombay paper. It appears that Major Burton, accompanied by Lieutenant Wallis and two Sikh sowars of the 20th Deccan Horse, who shooting in the Baines district of Hydrochad State G. Burton have, it in an acco

the reasons contained in the Government Or-der. He also further pointed out to the Govthe order of the Government w and for an award of one rupeas damages. The District Muns off Mr. Kistna Rao, B.A. B.L. desmissed the suit with costs. On appeal the District Judge Mr. H. Moberly reversed the District Munsiff's decision and found on all the points raised in the case in favor of the plaintiff and held that the Government Order stated above was ultra vires provide when a scheme has been prepared and and "that as plaintiff has no been removed from his appointment by election to be a Municipal Councillor, is a Municipal Councilior;" and further ordererd the Government to pay plaintiff the sum of Rupee one as and for damages and also his costs.— "Hindu."

### A HABIGANJ SENSATION.

Nearly two months ago three coolies of the Teilapara Garden were convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 2 each, by the Tipperah Raj authorities for tresspassing into the Tipperah Hill forests in the neighbourhood of the said garden which has been leased to Babu Mohendra Chandra Choudhuri of Jagadishpur. It may be mentioned that the coolies were arrested by the Tipperah Raj Police with the assistance of Ijaradar's men and made over for trial and convoted on their confession Simultaneously with the above occurrence the manager of Teliapara wired to the S.D.O. Habiganj to say that 3 of his coolies were kidnapped. On receipt of this Mr. Majid hastened to the garden and inspected the place of occurrence. About a week after, a formal beautiful to the same beau was lodged on be-of the manager that the complaint half of the manager that the coolies were kidnapped by one Harish Chandra Choudhuri and Atul Sing. The complaint was referred to the Madhabpur Police for investigation and report. But nothing it appears, transpired for nearly a month and a half. On the 13th of March Sub Inspector Umsankar Rhattchering of Madhabaya with Umasankar Bhattcherjya of Madhabpur with a posse of 70 or 80 village chowkidars and some constables came to Jagadishpur and surconstables came to Jagadishpur and suround the house of Babu Mahendra Chandra Choudhuri with a view to arrest Ha ish Chandra Chudhuri. The Sub Inspector was informed that Harish was not at home where upon he wanted a search into the horses of the Choudhuries. Apprehending untoward deve-lopments, Babu Umes Chandra Choudhri effered to produce Harish on any day that may be fixed by the Sub-Inspector. The Sub Irspector then demanded a bond of Rs. 500 from the Chudhuri to which he was ompelled to submit under the circumstances. Harish

NOTES FROM SYLHET.

CIVIL COURT AFFAIRS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Sylhet, Mar. 25.

THE all-engrossing topic of he hour is the ensuing visit of Mr. Justice Rampini to this ensuing visit of Mr. Justice Rampini to this benighted Province to inspect the Courts and offices and acquaint himself with the needs and grievances of the law-going public of this part of the country. Not less than thirty-five years have elapsed since the memorable visit of Mr. Justice Jackson to the town of Sylhet, which resulted in the memorial of officers, who were found to be so many thorns on the side of Administration of Justice. This inspection tour of a High Court Judge, after such a length of time has caused through the Province a good deal or flatter in thre breast of those who dread the scrutiny of their work. There has been some change in the programme of his Lordship, and he is not likely to visit the Surma Valley districts before the first week of April. He is going direct to the upper valley, and is timed to arrive at Gauhatty by the 28th. inst. It is not yet known how many districts His Lordship will find time to visit but as at present arranged (Not only that; a new of them sometimes aid known how many districts His Lordship will find time to visit, but as at present arranged, he will reach Sylhet by the 4th proximo, and stay there for a number of days. His Lordship has been pleased to accept the invitation of the members of the Local Bar to an entertainment which they propose to give in honour of his visit to their own town. As regards the needs and grievances of the local public, it can be added to the interval of the state of his visit to their own town. As regards the needs and grievances of the local public, it can be said that the district of Sylhet is administered by Junior Civilians and cast-off Subordinate-Judges recruited from the obs-cure corners of Bengal. This district has been a training ground for a large number of District judges which Bengal now boats of. Generally speaking, young Joint-Magistrates of Assam become the District Judge of Sylbet. of Assam become the District Judge of Sylbet. and when they learn work and gains some experience of Judicial business they are shunted off to Bengal. If instances were needed, we could name Messrs. Meyers, Kelleh, Teunon, Horward, Nichols, Newbould and several others. All of these officers, except the last, who is still serving in the district distinguished themselves in their latter life. summs a couple of days back from a Bombay paper. It appears that Major Burton, account paper. It appears that Major Burton, account of the 20th Deccan Horse, who should name Messrs. Meyers, Kelleh, sowars of the 20th Deccan Horse, who should name Messrs. Meyers, Kelleh, sowars of the 20th Deccan Horse, who should name Messrs. Meyers, Kelleh, sowars of the 20th Deccan Horse, who should name Messrs. Meyers, Kelleh, sowars of the 20th Deccan Horse, who should name of the 20th Deccan Horse, who should name the several others. All of these officers, except the animal charged from a few yadia' distance. Major Burton fixed and ht to in best death of the state of the Skiks, which saided heat, but it should heat, but it said to stop the beast, which saided had not be the Skiks, who had a shot sum fired into the animal, and the 30th and one of the Burton whas a found and leg were severely injured. The state of the Skiks who had a shot sum fired into the animal, and the 30th and the state of the Skiks, who had a shot sum fired into the animal, and the 30th and the state of the s

to the wilds of Assam, as a punishment for the 'astriocitus' 'they are "suspected" of. No

purma. valley districts of this Province. A Tensildar of Suchar while recording evidence in a mutation case pending before nam is reported to have used abusive language towards a gentieman concerned in the case. aggineved party laid a formal complaint before the Deputy Commissioner of Suchar, who has dismissed the complaint under Section 203 Cr. P. C. as trivolous and vexatious. The other case has been instituted in the Court of an Assistant Commissioner of Sylhet by oneKajani Aumar Gupta on the allegation that he was abused by a local Munsiff in very obscure language in the course of his examination as a witness in connection with a sust pending before the Munsiff. The Deputy Commis sioner transferred the case to his own hie and sent down the record to the District Judge tor a settlement out of Court. Apart from the innocence or otherwise of the omcers concerned, it will be conceded by all right-minded persons that Judicial officers should always bear in mind that petulence is a vice which they, should specially guard against.

The recent decision of the Divisional Magistrate of British Cochin with reference to the Vypeen church agency case, has given rise to a similar dispute in the Amarapatny church. Attached to this Church is a small chapel at Eravelli, in Native Cochin. This chapel at Eravelli, in Native Cochin. This chapel and the large compound in which it is situate were given as legacies to the church by a Portuguese lady about half a century ago. The provisions of the Will were defined in 1894 by the late Dr. Ferreira, then Bishop of Cochin. The property has been in the possession of the Vicar since it was left to the church. The other day the Trustees, with other parisbioners, attempted to pick cocoanuts, and but for the timely intervention of the Police the incident would have probably resulted in bloodshed. The produce is now in Police custody while the matter is is now in Police custody while the matter is to go before the District Magistrate. There were nearly 3,000 people present when the attempt was made and the Police appeared on the scene. This may be taken as the first was then produced on the date fixed and sent up under hand-cuff to Habiganj before submission of the final report. The Magistrate bas refused bail.—"W. C." attempt was made and the Police appeared on the scene. This may be taken as the first of a series of discussions that are to follow in the Cochin Diocese owing to the Vypeen affair.

THE CIVIL COURT AMLAS. A DEFENCE.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Bankipur, Mer. 24. going on for sometime past against the local CIVIL COURT "annas" We are grad to hear that our present District Judge, Mr. Holmwood, our present District Judge, Mr. Holmwood, was set his heart to put an end to an corrupt practices and for this purpose he has asked one of his subordinate oncers and pleaders of his Court to keep him in framing certain rules that will most effectually creek the prevalent corruptions. While thanking bir. ention, we rearry full to understand why he ud not think it worth his wails to consuit some of the survey passed pleauers who are really the aggreeved party. The people whose co-operation Mr. Holmwood has sought are exactly the men who are the most to

any body else.

1. A pleader lately found out that the execution Mohurrir of the first Sub-Judge Court had got an "amin" appointed as Commissioner for the delivery of possession in a certain decree in a partition suit rather clandestinely and had Rs. 200 deposited for the remuneration of the Commissioner. Now, it is the standing rule of the District Judge that whenever a Commissioner is required the matter must be referred to him so that he

time past there was an "in camera" inquiry that as the value of the suit was very small in the Assam Secretariat to ascertain the Rs. 10 per diem was more than enough. The ernment that their order was opposed and was in conflict to the previous orders. Having been unsuccessful he filed a suit in the Madura District Munsiff's Court for a declaration that to a pleader who had failed to pass the survey examination. Now, there can be no question formal charges were drawn up against them, and no body was called upon to submit any explanation for any dereliction of duties. In examination of pleaders was instituted and other words they have been condemned quite unheard!

Two cases or considerable local sensation have cropped up in quick succession in the local sensation have a succession in the local sensation have a succession in the pleaders. Now, in the present instance the Commission went neither to the Civil Court Amin nor to any passed pleader but to a third party whose appointment was quite

> Thus, it will be seen that neither the Government resolution nor the circular orders the High Court are sometimes of any value in the eyes of the "hakims" of the Patna in the eyes of the "hakims" of the Patna Civil Courts. If an enquiry be made it will be seen that the pleader appointed by the District Judge never refused the Commission and how is it that the Munsiff in his letter to the District Judge wrote what was not correct. If his dignity was offended at the refusal of the pleader to work for he fee fixed by him, he should not have tried to vent his wrath by hook and crook. The pleader in question was quite justified in refusing to work for a fee which was really very low. For the District Judge had himself awarded a few days ago, a fee of Rs. 15 per diem for in-door work to a qualified pleader. If the Munsiff wanted the work to be done cheap, Munsiff wanted the work to be done cheap, he should have given it to the Civil Court

The Amir, is just now busying himself with his army, and is paying particular attention to wheeled transport. Some Russian trans-port-carts have been obtained from Tashkent and these are to serve as patterns for use in, the Kabul workshops. They are described as being very light, and are made in detachable parts presumably for easy carriage by railway in case of rapid mobilisation. Afghanistan has, however no railways, and the roads as a rule are not fit for wheeled transport. The Amir would do well to rely upon mules, ponies and camela.

TH BIS no DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which caused these diseases. It also causes wounds to heart without maturation and in one third the time equired by the usual testment. Sold by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Eshaman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta,

In India quite a number of plants are to be found that give varying qualities of caoutchouc, but the chief indigenous tree of commercial value is that known as Ficus Elastica which grows freely in the damp forests at the base of the Sikkim Himalaya and eastward to Assum, Chittagong and Burma. For ages the natives of Assum are said to have been acquainted with the properties of gum clastic using it to waterproof their baskets, etc., and since about the year 1810 the attention of Europeans has been from time to time

directed to Assam as a source of rubber supply.

Accordingly in 1873-4 a clearing was made in the forest at Charduar in the Darrang district some 18 miles from Tezpur. A number of cuttings were planted out and a nursery for cuttings established. Little was known at the time as to the best methods of propagation and cultivation, and the forest depart mith had to feel their way by slow and can tious experiment. Readers must be furly familiar with the Ficus Elastica inasmuch as it is often to be met with even at home, its bright large evergreen leaves making it a favourite ornamental foliage plant.

"In its natural state the Indian rubber fig or caoutchouc tree," to quite from an interesting article written by Mr. D. P. Copeland in 1899, "starts in the forks of other trees often 20 or 30 feet or even more from the ground, from seed contained in the droppings of birds that have fed on the rubber has where the seed germinates and the young nant remains an epiphyte for years that its aerial roots touch the ground; as soon as this takes place the little epiphyte change. rapidly into a vigorous tree throwing our numerous aerial roots which gradually envelope the tree on which it first began life and often kall it. Having started life so high up, it soon throws out branches which overtop the surrounding trees, and the numerous serial roots which fall from these and establish connection with the ground in a few years enable it to dominate the forest growth around it."

In practice it wa sfound unprofitable to plant the young seedings in the lorks of trees and the best plan experience proved was to plant them on mounds after keeping the seed rings in stockaded nursaries in the forest for about three years after germination, by which time they had grown to a height or 10 or 12 feet. The young rubber plants are regarded as a special descacy by animals, and the attentions of deer and wild elephants have to be warded off if the plantation is to stand any chance of establishing itself. The system to preserve a magnificent specimen of the of planting on mounds to an extent thwarts natural rubber tree a veritable monarch of the the attacks of elephants and game and gives the rubber an advantage at the start. At Charduar lines were cut through the forest 20 feet wide and 70 feet apart from rentre to centre; in these lines 15 leet stakes were put up 35 feet apart. Round each stake a mound was thrown up four feet h.gh. The base of the mounds was about 10 feet in diameter and tapered to four feet on the top. The plants were put in on top of the mounds and to prevent animals pulling or the wind blowing them down, they were tied to the stakes. This system of planting out strong young trees was adopted in lool-2 in preference to trees was adopted in 1801-2 in preference to the fencing of seedlings. Matters were pro-ceeding very satisfactorily when a sensational incident served to attact general attention to the rubber experiments of the Assam Government. I refer to the raid by the Akas, a tribe from the hills north of the plantation who sought to capture the forest officer, Mr. Campbell. Fortunately he was absent at Texpur. But the tribesmen carried off the forest ranger and the head clerk, and the expedition and disturbances that followed had the effect of delaying the extension of the plantation.

It was not until 1816 that the work was

again taken up with much zeal, and since that time the plantation has been well looked after, and on the occasion of my visit recently there was every inducation of my visit recently there was every inducation of an active spirit of development and industry being abroad. Accompanied by Mr. F. S. Barker, the forest officer, I enjoyed an interesting ride of some five or six miles along the road that skirts the plantation. The trees have been planted out in some 21 compartments, the more recent on e being placed in lines 66 teet apart or ten plants to the acre. In the earlier experiments the plants were put in too closely and it has since been found necessary to thin them out. Save for the characteristic leaves, the appearance of the rubber trees resembles that or the banyan, particularly in the matter of the zerial roots that they throw out. The various compartments having been started at different times, there are, of course, considerable varia-tions of size. One is at once struck byth-curious scars that appear on the sems and branches of the rubber trees caused by the rubber tappers.

rubber tappers.

Years ago rough and ready methods seem to have been in vogue to collect the rubber, and the "dao" was the chief instrument used to cut the bark in order that the caoutchout might exude. But careless tapping led to serious injury to the trees, the wounds healing slowly, and oftentimes causing the trees to rot and decay. Nowadays the tapping is done by means of V. shaped gonges, the stems and branches being half encircled by horizontal cuts in the bark on alternative sides eighteen inches apart. The cut made is of a size that one could lay a finger in and little trouble is now experienced in getting the trees to heal as it were by first intention. The tapping is done as a rule by men from the Garo hills who get four annas a lb. for collecting.

It was a Sunday when I visited a plantation and the tappers were taking a holiday but I saw several trees on which they had recently been at work. To climb the trees some rising to a height of 50 or 60 feet could have been a task of no small difficulty or danger. Curious ladders formed of roughly cut wood the steps being laced on by strips of cane were resting against some of the trees. On others the straight oerial roots were used as a centre support to which cross pieces of sticks were tied at intervals of a couple of feet or so as a foot hold to the tappers ascending and

THE CHARDUAR RUBBER PLANTATION. drippings. Curiously enough considerable importance attaches to these apparently minor decans masmuch as the rubber taken from the cuts reaches on the market a higher price than that which has dried on the trunk of taken on to the ground. That which has up me cut mene by the tappers takes on a red-

the edges is either white or discoloured. I do not pose as an expert and there may be more in it than meets the eye, but it seems to me the question of quanty. The back after it is cut by the gouge turns red and bits immerser in water give on an intusion. It seems pretty clear, therefore that the reddish rubber respected as a second residual of the reddish rubber residual as a second residual of the reddish rubber residual as a second residual residu clear, therefore that the reddish rubber regarded as of a superior quality is simply stained by coming in contact with the exposed wound in the bark and has nothing more to commend itself over the portion that goes over the edge. The mat rubber, of course, being subject to admixture with dirt and leaves is to some extent inferior but when freed from foreign matter its quality ought to be equal to that collected direct from the trees. In the

Chandpur plantation some 2730 acres are under rubber, and extensions of 400 or 500 acres are in progress. It must not be imagined that rubber is a crop that can be collected like jute sugar or indigo, in a season.

A rubber tree takes years to mature. 20 years is none too long a time to leave a tree before commencing to tap. Some, of course, have been tapped a few years earlier but 16 to 18 years seems to have been the earliest age on which it has been thought expedient to start tapping operations. A tree having been start tapping operations. A tree having been on which it has been chought start tapping operations. A tree having been once tapping operations. A tree having been once tapping operations. A tree having been concerning two. It has not yet been accurately determined what degree of tapping gives the best results. Care, of course, has to be exercised not to injure the tree by too frequent tappings and on the other hand, it is desirable to know the maximum yield that can be obtained without irreparably damaging the source of supply. Experiments designed to provide data on this and other important points are being carried out by the Forest Deparment. List year for example 298 acres were tapped between November and April, the dry season in Assam, this area containing 1,466 rubber trees. These yielded 6,462lbs. of clean rubber giving an average of 1.44lbs. of clean rubber giving an average of 1.44lbs. per tree of 21.6 lbs. per acre. The age of the per tree of 21.6 lbs. per acre. The age of the weary," as Reuter so happing expresses it, were tapped between November and April, the dry season in Assam, this area containing 1,466 rubber trees. These yielded 6,462lbs. of clean rubber giving an average of 1.44lbs. per tree of 21.6 lbs. per acre. The age of the trees was 22 years. The same area tapped in 1898-99 yielded 1042 lbs. of an average of 97 routed does not of course. ib. per tree. This yield does not of course represent the maximum possibilities of the rubber plantation in its prime. As time goes on the results should be even more satisfac-

The Government department have done well natural rubber tree a veritable monarch of the torest which towers to a height of some 120 teet or more above the nursery of seedlings that has been located around it at the entrance to the plantation. One tapping of this tree gave some 80 ibs. of rubber but it has since enjoyed a deservedly long rest. The plantation trees are healthy and vigorous but plantation trees are healthy and vigorous but the survivor of the days of old is double the the survivor of the days of old is double the height of the best of them. I was glad to observe that the small rubber tree which Lord Curzon planted a few years ago during his tour in Assam is doing excellently and gives every promise of becoming a worthy memorial of the Viceregal visit.

The tanning and collecting of the rubber has

The tapping and collecting of the rubber ha to be done during the dry season as rain dis-colours and depreciates its value. I had an opportunity of seeing a quantity being packed for export. When it coes from the forest it before alluded to, namely, "A" that taken direct from the cuts in the trees; "B" that yinch runs out and dries on the trunk, and C" the droppings that fall on to ats and form thin sheets. A considerable quantity of run-oer had come in from the plantation and a ooking like heaps of butcher's scraps. Some ooxes, 100 lbs. in each chest, weights on top compressing the pieces into a solid mass.

At the outset the Government prantation nad a great dimenty to contend with in obcaming a rair price for their rubber. For a great many years "Assam rubber" has been anown on the market and has not enjoyed a veyr enviable reputation. It was generally collected by the native hill men the Akas and Dumas who made the rubber up into balls and the buttas who snaped it into a sort of pancake. Far from bung pure rubbed it usuany contained a big proportion of dirt, stones leaves, twigs and other rubbish. Carlessness and cupracty combined to bring about this resuit and it is also said that the tappers resorted to these practices of mixing the rubber with bark, sand stones etc., to get even with of weight. However, the may be, when the rorest Department put the produce of their plantations on the market they had to convince intenuing purchasers that there was Assam rubber and Assam rubber. It is grathlying to know that the efforts of the Department, neaued by the energetic conservator Mr. Carr, are having the desired effect and the mark "Assam Government Plantation Rubber" is "Assam Government Plantation Rubber is now being accepted as a guarantee of purity and good puality. Last year packages of the subber fetched as high as 3s. 7d. a lb. and I hear that an offer from Antwerp this season has advanced the price to 4s. 2d. a lb. This is approaching the market quotations for Para rubber and there seems little reason to apply the price to 4s. doubt that as the plantation yields larger and more regular supplies there will be no difficulty in disposing of the output at extremely remunerative prices.—R. N. G. in the "Englishman."

were tied at intervals of a couple of feet or so as a foot hold to the tappers ascending and descending the trees. It was necessary to make at least two ascents, once to gouge the cuts in the bark and again to strip off the rubber that had rude? therefrom.

The surious how this expression has a way of recurring with such persistent regularity in our dealings with Mohammed Abdullah, and more curious still is the patience with which the announcement is always received. There can be no doubt that everyone from the Government downwards is After an incision is made in the bark two or three days clapsed before gum dries and can be pulled off. In addition to the rubber that actually fills up the cut some trickles over; subject. 'The Government downwards is some trickles over; subject. 'The Government took no pride in the edge and more again falls on the ground; it, and did not rejoice in it," but they felt where bamboo mats are apread to receive the

bound in honour to carry on "this unprofit able, and to a certain er tent unsatisfactory, connect; and the public is apparently of the same mind, while answing arms els to squander away inchons on undertakings which have such fitting prospect of success. The total annual trade of the Protectorate, according to the latest figures, is below 88 lakes or rupees, and the expeditor, which has lately been enjoying a temporary rest from its labours, is costing us to the tune of £115,000 a month—all this for the sake of tribes, whose a month—all this for the sake of tribes, whose irrendfiness during our campaigns takes the form of raiding our cattle and making themselves generally inconvenient. One wonders whether it would not have been considerably the aper to have paid Mohammed Abdullan a nandsome annuity to reconcile him to a life of peace than to have embarked on operacions which have hitherto had such an "unsatisfactory' ending. It is, of course, easy perhaps it is not too late to enter more anni cable relations with an enemy whose elusiveness must command our respect. To threaten him with all sorts of penalties if he declines to accede to our imperious demands is a intile undignified when the bird is so very far from undignified when the bird is so very far from oeing in the hand, and as likely as not General Egerton's full functions have by this time found their way into the Somali equivalent on the waste paper-basket. It is not easy to trace the causes of our quarrel with the Mullah; but, if Major Swayne is to be becaused, his first ebuilition of "madness" considerable wayne in the Abyssiman. cided with our acquescence in the Abyssinian occupation or Harrar and our acceve friend-

possess our souls in patience; but if the next attempt also prove a fiasco, it will surely be time to devise some nw and more affective method of dealing with the situation than the

Prince Alexander Oldenburg has caused a patriotic sensation by giving £150,000 to the War Fund, and has proposed to the Russian Emperor to raise a troop of Irregulars, drawn from the bravest tribes, the Buriats and Kalmuks of the Steppes. The Prince offers to equip and pay for the support of 1,500 of such hardened warriors throughout the war. The Czar has accepted the proposal. THIS IS NOT A GRUBSTREET PRODUCTION. We have giving an illustrated Catalogue f all the newly invented useful articles f the whole word with 8 pictorial post

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Colleges, have, after a long, varied and coreful experiment of the preparation, given, of their own accord, the following testimonials:—

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