





Notes on Russo-Japanese War

RUSSIAN OFFICERS' VIEWS.

The Paris "Journal" publishes a letter, dated February 8, from its correspondent at Port Arthur, who says that the officers commanding the Russian fleet there had intended to make an attempt to destroy the Japanese squadron in order to make the landing of Japanese troops and war itself impossible.

The correspondent estimates that at the beginning of February there were 200,000 Russian troops between Port Arthur and Vladivostok, Baranovsk, and Blagovestchensk. These were stationed along the railway and in barracks at some distance from each other.

THE STORY OF THE OPENING BLOW. The "Times" correspondent, in a letter from Tokio, dated February 19, gives an instructive and interesting account of the circumstances under which Admiral Togo determined upon his method of opening the war by a direct attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur.

As the destroyers drew near a Russian vessel showed up at close distance. She was probably on look-out duty, and her presence had almost proved fatal, for one of the destroyers was on the point of torpedoing her. Instead of that, however, the Russian had received a Russian answer, and the little flotilla held its course uninterupted.

AFFAIRS AT CHEFOO.

A correspondent writes to Shanghai paper from Chefoo, under 8th March:— Although we have received no authentic news within the past four days, from the front, Chefoo has not been without the average circulation of "bunders"—indeed in this comu city we bid fair to rival Shanghai, even in it palmist days.

ports on the China coast to clear from their midst the unsavoury element that is straining every nerve to take root, and whose presence out here dates from the year 1900.

JAPAN'S SEA CAPTURES.

The cases of the following captured Russian steamers and cargoes have been decided by the Prize Court of Japan as lawful prizes; all the interested parties were allowed, however, to appeal to the Higher Prize Court within 30 days from the 2nd March, against the decision of the Prize Court of the first instance.

- 1. The steamer Rossia (with its appurtenances) This steamer was captured by the Imperial Japanese cruiser Tatsuha by the Nine Pin Rock in Korea, between 6-30 and 7-30 a.m. on the 7th February.
2. The steamer Moukden, and a chest containing ten thousand roubles (the property of the Russo-Chinese Bank); several rifles, as per list attached, of provision, etc., belonging to either foreign and Japanese firms. The above steamer and cargo were captured by the Imperial Japanese cruiser Heivan, at the port of Fusan at 2-45 on the 6th February.
3. The steamer Argun; with 311 roubles owned by the steamer. The steamer was captured by the Imperial Japanese cruiser Adzuma near Pa Kaupu on the south-western coast of Korea, at about 4 p. m. on the 7th February.

THE JAPANESE SWORD.

The short sword for which the Japanese are so famous is a wonderful production. First of all, a very thin sheet of steel is fixed to an iron bar that ultimately serves as a handle. To this sheet of steel other pieces of the same size are soldered until the mass is about eight inches long and two inches long and two inches wide. The bar of steel is then brought to a white heat, and is bent in half and hammered until it resumes its original size. This process is repeated no less than fifteen times.

An Odessa telegram, dated March 11, states:—Among the notable subscriptions to the new fleet and other patriotic funds in Russia the last two days are those of Kursk and St. Petersburg. The Kursk Government Assembly has assigned 50,000 roubles (£5,000) for the "Fleet Fund," 100,000 roubles (£10,000) for the equipment and upkeep of military hospitals, and 100,000 roubles (£10,000) for the families of reservists called up for active service from within the confines of the Kursk Government.

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION.

His new treatment for the cure of tuberculosis was described by Dr. Marmorek at St George's Hospital the other night. A large and distinguished audience listened to his lecture with the keenest interest. In testing his treatment, the doctor said, he has chosen severe consumptive cases, for otherwise his results would have been open to the criticism that they could have been obtained by any other method.

CHIVALRY IN WAR. The humanity which the Japanese are displaying in the present war is not the outcome of any mere transient emotion; they behaved with equal chivalry and consideration to the conquered Chinese, ministered to their wounded, sent home their prisoners, even pensioned some of the unhappiest cases.

JAPAN'S WAR EXPENSES.

Reuter, wiring from Tokio three weeks ago, stated:—The Japanese Cabinet has decided to submit to the special meeting of the Diet proposals for the extension of the tobacco monopoly, to include manufactured tobacco, and the creation of a salt monopoly.

LOCUST PLAGUE AT POONA.

These pests continue to swarm all over the station, doing great damage to trees and crops wherever they settle. Every section of the City and Cantonment appears to have had a visit from them since first they made their appearance in Poona just a week ago; and everywhere the trees bear evidence to the ravages of this voracious insect.

STILL CREATING RAVAGES.

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MAIWAHEIN, ON THE BORDERS OF RUSSIA.

Maiwahein, on the borders of Russia, is the only town in the world exclusively inhabited by men. The Chinese women are not allowed to live in this territory, and are even forbidden to pass the great wall of Kalkan and to enter Mongolia.

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

Sir William Wedderburn entertained a number of members of Parliament and others interested in Indian questions at breakfast at the Westminster Palace Hotel on March 23, and subsequently Sir Henry Cotton, K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Assam from 1896 to 1902, gave an address on "The Invasion of Thibet."

SIR HENRY COTTON'S FEARS OF APPROACHING SLAUGHTER.

Sir Henry Cotton, in the course of his address, said the alleged breaches of the Convention on the part of the Thibetans afforded no justification for the present expedition. The underlying reason for the steps taken was dread of Russian interference, which he regarded as a bogey. No doubt it was the fear of Russia which did animate Lord Curzon, together with a sentiment of romance on his part—the idea that it would be a magnificent thing to penetrate to that mysterious city of Lhasa, which had not been visited by any Englishman for 100 years.

MR. LEONARD COURTNEY.

Mr. Courtney said there was no doubt we were in a very serious position in Thibet. Of course any complaints of the failure to observe the Convention agreed to between this country and China should be primarily directed towards China. He would not dwell very much on that nor on the failure of the clause in the Government of India Act which prevented expenditure on warlike policy on the Indian frontier without the approval of both Houses of Parliament.

did not think we had had one so purely wanted as this attack—for attack it was—upon Thibet; and he was not sure that it was not as dangerous to this country as any of them.

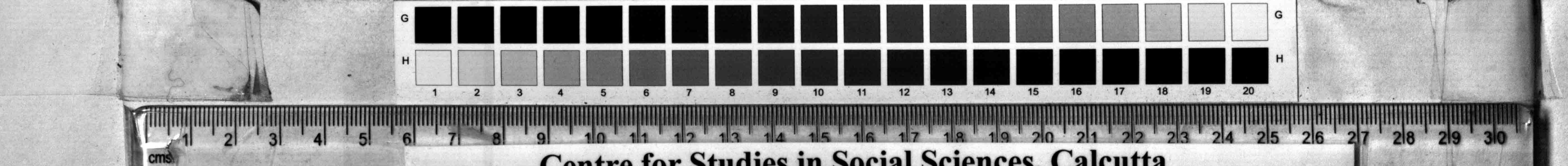
LOVE THE DISEASE.

DR. HOLLANDER'S THEORY.

Dr. Bernard Hollander of Cavendish Square, London, writes as follows to the "Daily Express":— That love is a disease may appear to many a pronouncement lacking in foundation and may shock their most deeply-rooted conviction. They may well ask—What reasons have we for such a statement? An examination of the symptoms of this universal complaint will soon reveal its abnormality.

BEFORE YOU START ON A JOURNEY.

The latest information from Tibet was that some miles beyond the Kalatso, the Thibetans had built another wall and blockhouses, but had evacuated it after a reconnaissance by the Mounted Infantry, in which they lost 6 men killed and some wounded; our casualties were nil.





THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14, 1904.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS BY EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

The other day, Sir Henry Cotton, addressing the Individualist Club on "The Attitude of Europe to the Asiatic Races," said that the bitterness of feeling between Englishmen and the races of India was more marked than in a former generation.

Upon this incident Mr. Blatchford, Editor of the "Clarion," thus expresses himself:—"I shall not offer any comments upon that paragraph. Comments would spoil it. It has a political and religious significance, but with those we have no concern."

There are Englishmen in India who will possibly exclaim, "Surely there is exaggeration in the above stories; at least, instances of maltreatment of Indians by Europeans are rare."

In the same manner, suppose a circular is issued to a large number of men in India, containing two such questions, namely, (1) whether they have ever come across Europeans; and (2) whether they or their friends and acquaintances have ever been insulted by any of them.

But in India, the Englishman enjoys a peculiar position. He comes out here quite young, and finds himself practically in the position of the monarch of all he surveys.

Ask a number of the natives of India who have come in contact with Europeans, and nine out of ten will tell you that they and their countrymen are generally treated as no better than cattle by their European masters.

One of the enthusiastic admirers of the Englishman is Mr. B. M. Malabari. He relates in his book a story which very much resembles the one related above by Sir Henry Cotton.

asked us to point out to him our luggage. No sooner had we done it than he threw them out violently, one by one, on the platform!

A more disgraceful treatment than the one accorded to our distinguished countryman, Babu Lal Mohan Ghose, cannot be conceived. His carriage was reserved; he had ladies, one of them sick, with him; yet he and the ladies were made to suffer in a terrible way.

The fact is the contempt for the Indian is universal among the Europeans here, from the highest to the lowest. Here are some of our propositions which can be easily proved: (1) A European, who betrays any sympathy for the Indians, is considered a weak man, nay, sometimes a traitor, and is treated with contempt and suspicion by his countrymen.

Now to the story of Sir Henry Cotton. Why did a subaltern throw himself down on the long seat and ask the other occupant of the first class carriage, who was a Raja and had been invited to the Durbar, to take off his boots and shampoo his feet?

(a) He was tired, for he was coming from a shooting trip, and would have very much enjoyed it, if some one had taken off his boots and shampooed his feet.

(b) Luckily for him, for this service there was a "native" present. Of course he was a nobleman and a guest of the Viceroy, but he was a "native." That being the case, why should the "native" feel any disgrace to do a piece of service, though humiliating, to an Englishman?

(c) And did not this incident cause the subaltern infinite amusement? Did he not tell his friends how he had badgered a "native" Raja, nay, a guest of the Viceroy, to the infinite delight of his audience? None of his friends surely blamed him for his brutality, but they all congratulated him on his possessing such fine imagination, and on his being able to provide them with such an amusing story.

PENNELLIANA.

THE Indians, as a rule, get so little sympathy from Englishmen in India that if they find one with liberal sentiments they thank him in an extravagant manner. The illustrious Bradlaugh received a right royal ovation at Bombay, and so did Lord Ripon throughout India.

A little consideration will shew what this means. Its meaning is that Englishmen must be imported here at their own price; if they demand an exorbitant pay, the Government must submit to the demand. In other words, this country should be governed in a way so as to suit the convenience of these English officers, and not of the people.

Such an arrangement made one official more valuable than one hundred million Indians. It then comes to this: if England must rule India, she must do it through officials recruited from England. It is the sincere desire of the English nation that English rule in India should be as perfect as possible, but its excellence is bound to be marred by such an unnatural arrangement.

This foreign official rule means that India is to be governed by one thousand irresponsible rulers, invested with vast and irresistible powers, at their sweet will. Yet there is no escape if one flies from the jurisdiction of one despot to that of another, though they are so many. If divided in every respect, they are united for the purpose of enforcing their authority and maintaining their prestige.

It is easy to determine the effect of such an arrangement upon both the rulers and the ruled. The Anglo-Indian officials know that they are essential conditions of British rule in India. They have thus to care nobody in governing well except the dictates of their own conscience. Yet this instrument in the human organization—conscience—is a very delicate one; it is apt to be spoiled by the slightest abnormal change in its surroundings.

The officials come from England as angels with high aspirations. But the enjoyment of excessive powers, specially when young, naturally produces the same effect upon many of them as it had upon Seraj Doula and his grandfather.

The grand-father doted upon this young Prince and demoralized him thoroughly, in spite of his good parts. At last Seraj became reckless, and his grand-father totally helpless. So when the young Prince committed an outrage, the old man sought to soothe the outraged person by the remark, "Don't you mind it; he is a good child, only he is too young."

In the midst of such surroundings arose an official who proved himself just the antidote to the poison which was eating into the vitals of the Indian Administration. Who was he? He was Mr. Pennell, he who was obliged to leave this country by the clamours of his brethren: He had many faults, nay, even his best friends could scarcely bear him. Yet he was a just-minded man, and he made justice the first consideration of his life.

PENNELLIANA.

YESTERDAY we promised to describe how Mr. Pennell sought to purify public services in India. As the reader knows, it was the two notorious cases at Chupra and Noakhali that enabled him to finger the real plague-spot in the administration of justice in this country.

"A Judge has nothing to do with politics or with consideration of political expediency. I have to be just whether or not it pays to be just, whether or not it pays the Government, as well as whether or not it pays me. And I may humbly remind my official superiors that they, as well as I, are servants of the public. So far as official status goes, Lord Curzon differs from me only in this: that he is not, and that I am, a member of the permanent Civil Service of the State, and I have to consult not the interests of His Excellency but the interests of His Excellency's master, the King in Parliament. And I am indebted to a commercial friend of mine for the metaphor that what I am doing may be had for the Directors, but that it is good for the shareholders."

The principles inculcated above are so true and sound that no honest Englishman will object to any one of them. Why then was Mr. Pennell so hated by his brethren? It was because the vast majority of them had adopted quite different principles for their own guidance. Mr. Pennell said that justice ought to be the first consideration of every official in India; that Directors should work for the benefit of shareholders and not of themselves; but many of the members of the Civil Service think that their own interests claim their first, those of the Empire their second, and those of the people their last consideration.

Sir John Woodburn did not like Mr. Pennell, and he had of course good reasons for it;—but that is neither here nor there. The following conversation that ensued between Mr. Pennell and Sir John in reference to the Chupra case is recorded in Mr. Pennell's last appeal to the Secretary of State and declares an important point.

"Sir John Woodburn said 'You will be glad to hear that I had not read' your judgment when I passed the order for your transfer.' He then went on, 'I will tell you that reading your judgment I have grave doubts whether you are fit for judicial employment. The judicial officers are my officers just as much as the executive officers and I want them to do well. Mind I am speaking for your benefit and for your guidance.' Reading your judgment leads me to doubt whether you are really so impartial as you should have been. The vindictive rancour with which you pursued the policeman and the District officer makes me think you must have had some quarrel with them."

"On this I interrupted His Honour and asked 'whether these officers themselves alleged that I had any quarrel with them.' 'Sir John Woodburn rejoined, 'I have not seen the policeman or the District officer and have received no communication from them. I can only say that reading your judgment as a perfectly impartial man, I have doubts as to your impartiality.' 'On this I retorted that other people took different views of my judgment—that a friend of mine to whom I had shown it just after delivering it, had told me that a judgment like that was worth two National Congresses.' 'Sir John Woodburn replied that I must admit that a friend was hardly the best person to pass an opinion on my judgment: that he was a perfectly impartial man, and that I must admit he was in a better position to form a proper judgment.' 'I rejoined that I doubted if he were really as impartial as he said: that as head of the executive he would naturally not like it to be believed that his executive officers had done wrong and that I knew his government had done all they could to prevent the truth coming out.' 'On this Sir John lost his temper, and said, 'my Government, be careful, Pennell, you had better be careful what you are saying.' 'I said 'well, at all events, I know this much that you consulted the Legal Remembrancer as to whether the witnesses need appear before me and it was only when Handley told you of course; they must, that you gave way.' 'Sir John replied in great heat, 'yes, and I had every right to consult the Legal Remembrancer. It was a trumpety case, and you were calling witnesses from all over the Province.' 'I replied that except Corbett, all the witnesses were in Chupra, and that an Assistant District Superintendent of Police didn't matter. Sir John then showed signs of a desire to rise and cut short the interview. He said that he had a great deal to do. I stood in front of him, and said 'what you have been saying to me sounds very much like a threat. Have I your permission, if I be so advised to represent the matter to the High Court.' 'Sir John replied emphatically 'No, I am not going to enter into a discussion with the High Court. It is my business to say where my officers can be most usefully employed. The Judicial Officers are my officers and not those of the High Court. I am speaking to you privately.' 'I rejoined that as a judicial officer I was bound to follow my own opinion and not his as to the way in which I dealt with cases. He rejoined 'Well, at all events, Pennell, you must admit that your judgment was very long. If you had simply acquitted the man and not commented on the executive officers, no one would have minded.' 'Sir John Woodburn was regarded as a model official, yet see how he and Mr. Pennell differed as to the way justice should be administered in this country. This conversation alone gives ample materials to shew why this self-sacrificing British Judge, though wrong-headed in some respects, was so hated by his brethren. Sir John would not have taken Mr. Pennell so severely to task with regard to his Chupra Judgment if he had not commented upon the conduct of the executive officials. When Mr. Pennell was summoned witnesses for the prosecution in the Chupra case, Sir John Woodburn was consulting the Legal Remembrancer for the purpose of stopping their attendance. He only gave way when he was told that he could not interfere with the course of justice in an open manner. So the Judges here must not meddle with the executive officers, even when they are clearly in the wrong, and this is the main black spot in the administration of justice here.

We may return to the subject in another issue. The executive officials had armed themselves with large powers to lord it over their fellows, from the sole of their feet to the crown of their head. They were not yet satisfied. That they might do many unjustifiable things without fear of exposure they wanted an Official Secrets Act after their heart, and they have got it. But their own house is in such a bad condition that they could not afford to keep a high-souled official like Mr. Pennell in their midst. They, from the highest to the lowest, began to breathe freely when this man, an Englishman, and not a Bengalee Babu, was expelled out of India with disgrace.

When Lord Curzon in the beginning of his rule in India began to speak sweet words of hope and comfort, we warned him that he would have to make gigantic efforts to keep his fine sentiments unsullied in this tainted atmosphere of India. After five years of rule, we see His Lordship confounding justice with liberality. He talks of the "unparalleled liberality" of the English nation towards the Indians. India has never asked England to be liberal to her; she will accept no liberality, and as a matter of fact, has never accepted a pie from England as charity if we may except the contributions towards famines. Of course Sir A. Fraser is "grateful" to the India Government for having returned to Bengal some of its own money, and the Government is in the habit of making "grants" to this and that purpose. The people are also in the habit of receiving this or that "grant" with "gratitude." No serious meaning is, however, attached to such complimentary expressions, as every one knows that they mean nothing in particular. But it is quite otherwise for a ruler to refer to a historical fact that England has proved more liberal to India than any other foreign Government ever was to its dependencies. If His Excellency had only claimed that England has proved itself more just than other conquering nations of the world, then we could have regarded the statement as a proposition which needs discussion. But when the Viceroy talks of "liberality," his statement becomes altogether unintelligible. When A gives his own money to B, which he is not bound to do by honor, law, or justice, he proves himself a liberal man. But England has nothing to give, and has given nothing which it can claim as its own to India. If England lends administrators to India, rather forces them upon the people of India, the Indians pay for this service perhaps more than it deserves. To say that England is liberal to India, because it has given some money for education or famine purposes is to lay down the proposition that the Indians are mere cattle, and that all the money that they raise belongs to England. Or that the Indians are in the position of Carolina slaves of old, who had no existence or interests of their own and who lived for the benefit of their masters, so the quantity of cotton they grew belonged to those who fed and protected them. If the master gave his slave a new coat purchased from the sale-proceeds of the cotton grown by the latter, he returned his liberality to the world. Indian atmosphere is very noxious to those rulers who are endowed with higher sentiments. Even the best of them are seen to confound right with wrong, and might with right.

SIR HENRY COTTON was pro-Indian in his feelings, and for this he was envied by his brethren. They called him names and insinuated that he was hankering after cheap popularity. They characterised him as a sentimentalist and all that. But a clever conspiracy was formed for the purpose of punishing him. The cruellest of imposts in existence is the Choukidare Tax in Bengal. And it was he who was put in charge of the measure! As an official he could not refuse it, and thus he was made to pass the Choukidare Bill and stab those whom he was supposed to be in love with! Sir Ashley Eden was the Governor-elect of the Bengalees. His popularity with the people of Bengal was unbounded. He was also punished in the same way. He was offered the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal

on condition that he would impose the Public Works Cess in this province in breach of the Permanent Settlement. His ambition triumphed, and he had to undermine the bulwark which protected the estates of the Zemindars whose great friend he was. A better man, a greater friend of the Indians than Sir A. Fraser does not exist. But here is a letter from an esteemed correspondent:—

"Sir A. Fraser has begun his reign with so many bad measures,—some of them revolutionary in their character,—that in the course of a single year he is likely to be more unpopular than all the previous unpopular Governments put together were. Here is a list:— (1) The new Provincial Financial Settlement means the starvation of many useful public works, for want of funds. (2) The Local Self-Government Bill means further taxation and a tax upon land in breach of the Permanent Settlement as well as the fastening of further duties upon District Boards and the legalisation of the conversion of the Cess Fund into a Government property. (3) To hold the Zemindars as much responsible for the supply of drinking water to the millions in the Muffassil as the Boards, though they pay a Cess for that purpose. (4) To make the rate-payers of Calcutta bear the bulk of the cost of the City Improvement Scheme. (5) To resort to a policy of secrecy, that is to say, to keep himself as much out of touch with the leading men of the Province as possible with regard to public questions, and thrust measures upon the public, cut and dried, when it is useless to offer any criticisms upon them. (6) The new development of the partition question, namely, that Bengal should be divided into two Lieutenant-Governorships, is also attributed to Sir A. Fraser. At least, His Honour asked many of those whom he was pleased to grant interviews in connection with the partition question, what objection they could have to the division of Bengal, if Eastern Bengal, like the Western, had a Lieutenant-Governor and a Regulation Government of its own. 'Now every one of the above questions is big with important results, and will create deep discontent and great unrest in the country.' From one point of view, we wish Sir A. Fraser had not accepted the present responsibilities. For, as in his heart of hearts, he is incapable of supporting measures which are distasteful to the people, he will find it extremely difficult to serve both his conscience and the Government. Loyalty to a superior is a great virtue, still it is human. The ruler of a province has, however, a greater duty, namely, that of securing justice for his people and protecting them from unjust measures, and this virtue is divine.

The other day we pointed out that the immediate, palpable and direct result of the Pusa Agricultural College is the provision for half-a-dozen highly-paid Europeans. As regards the expected benefit from it, that is of course yet in the womb of futurity. Here is a proposal for another fat berth for an Englishman. The Viceroy announced, while closing his budget speech, that he would press the India Office for the creation of a new Membership of Council for Commerce and Industry. This means an additional burden of sixty thousand rupees or more per annum upon the starving country. Lord Curzon has already secured another big appointment for a countryman of his as an Educational Member of his Council. And Sir Andrew Fraser threatens us with more English Professors as if there are not Indians competent enough to take charge of Professorships in our colleges. Then, never were the Eurasians and Europeans more largely employed in the various departments under the Government than they have been during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. We pointed out the other day, how all the Managerships under the Court of Wards carrying Rs. 500 and upwards per month are in the possession of Europeans. Then, a good many big appointments in Hyderabad, the biggest Indian State, have been made over to a number of Europeans. It would be an interesting study if a return could be secured showing how many fat berths have been created by Lord Curzon and the various Provincial Governors for the benefit of their countrymen, and how many of the latter have been thrust upon private estates and independent Indian States. The Government has money enough to pay for these highly-placed officers, but its exchequer becomes empty when the question of supplying medical aid, good drinking water and other urgent necessities to the poor millions is brought before it.

Our readers may remember that for the purpose of elucidating some doubtful points, we framed questions promising a reward of Rs. 10 for a satisfactory answer of each. In response to our call, we have already received a good many answers. One responder says that if he is lucky enough to gain a prize, he is willing to make a free gift of it for the improvement of this journal. Another proposes the same thing, though in a different language. He says, his answers have been culled from the columns of this paper, and, therefore, he has no right to the prizes if he gets any. Of course we intend to make some profitable use of these answers, though in what way we have not yet been able to settle. To insert them in these columns is impossible for want of space. The answers can be published in a separate pamphlet form and distributed here and in England. For there are questions which involve the interests of Englishmen as vitally as those of the Indians. As for instance here is one: Why should Christian missionaries come out to India to Christianize the country when the number of church-going people in their own country is diminishing day by day. Take another: Would Jesus Christ approve of the practice of some of his avowed servants of taking money by force from the "heathens" for the purpose of spreading Christianity among them and abusing their religion?

The decision of the Magistrate of Gooty in the case in which an Indian pleader charged a European medical officer of the place with having grossly insulted him need not cause surprise, for it only goes to prove what is well known that, in a case between an Indian and an Englishman, the former has little chance of success in a court of law. The story of the aggrieved party is, that he went to the medical officer and entered into an argument with

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a grid of numbers 1-20.



SCRAPS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

London, March 25.

THE BREAKING-UP OF BENGAL.

From the Central News Agency—Reuter appears to have thought the matter beneath his notice—we learn by telegram of the great protest-meeting held in Calcutta on Friday evening, a week ago. According to this telegram a mass meeting was held in the Town Hall to protest against the Government scheme for the partition of the Province of Bengal. There was, the message says, an enormous attendance and the enthusiasm and political excitement manifested have not been paralleled within living memory. Many of the great landowners of Bengal and the leaders of various political parties were among those on the platform. Resolutions strongly condemning the Government scheme were passed by acclamation. All this is most interesting to those of us who read the Indian newspapers and know what is going on in Bengal. But, ninety-nine out of a hundred of newspaper readers in England do not know of the agitation, its widespread character, and the fierce resentment which the wanton action of Lord Curzon and his advisers has called forth. What is to be done to enlighten English public opinion, and, if possible, secure help here to overcome the machinations of those who would break up national aggregations in India and thus make the way easy to render non-effective all united action for the public good?

HOW DO WE KNOW THAT GOD IS ANGLIO-SAXON?

The "present discontent" in India—to adapt to your country an expression which Burke used of his own land,—compels all the paragraphs of this week's Letter to be more or less of one pattern, and to deal with grievances and the redress of grievances, if help they may be redressed. A few days ago I was favoured with a letter from one of the lady authors of the United States, one who ranks in the first half-dozen of living American writers. The contents of that letter are of remarkable character when read in the light of Courzonian, and, generally speaking, of Anglo-Indian, ideas; that there is only one ruling race—the British; only one set of guiding principles—those evolved from British cogitation. The writer, whose statements I am about to quote, after referring to a recently published work dealing with Indian economics which she had just read, observes: "I deeply appreciate the book, because" (among other reasons) "the subject is one in which I am profoundly interested, and upon which I have ventured, although an American, to form opinions. Several years ago, perhaps ten, Mr. Julian Hawthorne wrote a paper on the Indian famines; it was the first thing that raised in my mind a question of the value of what we call civilisation,—at any rate when civilisation is thrust upon people who do not want it, upon one Race by another Race. 'After all,' I said to myself, 'how do we know that God is Anglo-Saxon?' Since then, I have read all I can find on the subject,—and, to find my deductions (which are, I hope, tentative and modest), endorsed by this book, is, of course, gratifying."

"Judging from the attitude of most Englishmen to whom I have spoken of British India, I cannot think that the views expressed in the book will be popular, and I may add that the publication of that British pluck which has made the word, England, a synonym of Law, and Honour, and Courage. I only wish that a Daniel would arise who, with such a book, would bring the American people to judgment for their sin in the Philippines!"

The notion, to which such graphic expression is given in the foregoing, that the Asiatic was worshipped by the British Race has been the tribal God of the Anglo-Saxons, finds comment when one notes that the manifestations of God Almighty's teaching are wholly ignored by the Occidental and most faithfully carried out by the Oriental. This fact was strongly impressed upon my mind last Sunday evening when, in the train between Paris and Boulogne, on my way back to England, I read an article in the "Evening Standard" of the previous day. A contrast is there drawn between the family affection and the deeper personal family attachment which characterises the Asiatic in comparison with the European. The family is the unit of civilisation; it is the seed from which alone a really great nation can spring—a nation, I mean, marked by the nobler characteristics of altruism. What attracted the special attention of the writer of the article was the fact that, among the forty odd millions of Japanese, there were not more than twenty-one thousand paupers, most of them children who had lost their parents by earthquakes or other natural causes. To English people, with millions of inhabitants of the richest country on the earth supported by an often harsh and unsympathetic Poor Law, the position is almost unthinkable. There are many other oriental people besides the Japanese who would not understand the institution of the "work house", which is the outward and visible embodiment of the "Christian" Poor Law. The writer to whom I have referred says, truly enough, that Burmese, Malays, Hindoos, Javanese regard the maintenance of aged or invalid kinsfolk as a simple duty, for which no credit is expected. The family is a sacred bond with them. But in all these instances the struggle for life is not nearly so hard as in Japan. . . . Japan is not tropical. During a great portion of the year, clothes and fuel are necessities. And the density of the population is such that these small islands support forty-six millions of souls. Nothing is cheap except labour. And yet all the aged, sick, and helpless, are maintained by their relatives, excepting about twenty-one thousand, mostly children, who have lost their natural protectors. "How," it is asked, "does this compare with the state of things in Christian Europe?" Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman quoted a statement in Parliament the other day that twelve millions of the population lived on the verge of pauperism. The Board of Trade estimates the number of "tramps" alone at 30,000, and it has good authority, no doubt. Decidedly our civilisation contrasts ill with that of the Japanese in this matter. The prosecution of grown men and women, well-to-do, for suffering their parents

to 'come upon the parish' is no rare incident in British Police Courts; one such case would seem a horror unspeakable in China or Japan—for the Chinese are unsurpassed in filial devotion, as all the world knows. The battle of life there is so desperate that many fail to carry out their obligations. But they are conscious of an unpardonable sin."

I might quote much more to the same purpose, all going to show that in qualities which make for the noblest manhood the Eastern nations are far better fitted to teach the Western nations than these latter are to assume arrogant airs of superiority. A welding of some of the Western qualities with a maintenance of the home ideals of the Indian races—by no means an impossible task—would result in the production of a community which take the first place amongst all the communities of the world. No; neither is God Anglo-Saxon nor Asiatic; but He is nearer to the Asiatic than He is to the Anglo-Saxon.

WILL LORD CURZON PLEASE READ THIS?

IT SHOULD INTEREST HIM.

Before Lord Curzon leaves India, he might, I submit, with advantage, read the communication with which this paragraph ends. It is my privilege to receive, perhaps, a larger number of letters from Indian gentlemen of all races than most people who have lived in India. This arises, perhaps, from the fact that I always reply to any communication which I may receive. Be this as it may, letters come to me from almost every part of the Indian continent. The writers are by no means reluctant to express for my information and guidance the views which they hold on current politics and upon what is happening generally in India. They do this without any expectation of the publication of what they write, and, indeed, not one such letter has been published by me; but many a matter upon which I have commented has reflected the unsolicited and honest opinion thus kindly placed before me. Lord Curzon has spent a considerable time in India. He has been active—I wish I could say wisely active, but that is impossible—beyond any of his predecessors, beyond even Lord Dalhousie and Lord Mayo. What do the people of India think of their ruler? Has he impressed them with a sense of his fair-mindedness, of his desire to do the right thing by the people of the country, and so conduce to the great prosperity of the Empire? On another occasion, I shall try to answer that question for myself, in my own way, and by the light of the examples he has afforded. To-day, I let an Indian friend, in all the frankness of what was intended for my eye alone, paint the Viceroy's portrait. I invite his Excellency's attention to the plain, unvarnished portraiture of himself and of his policy which is set forth in the following communication:

"I thank you for your kind wishes for my prosperity and long life. Having attained the fifty-third year of my life, I cannot expect to live long. The average life in India is so short that I may say I have outlived my time by thirteen years. . . . In India, at the present time, Lord Curzon has vulgarised himself and proved unworthy of the dignity of the office he holds. His Much Ado About Something Injurious may be admired by 'The Times' and by his friends, but his shallowness and impudence are manifested everywhere. The Earl of Lhassa, as Lord Curzon is generally styled, is verbose and pedantic. He is not really courageous, and the European community know how to derive benefit by bullying him. Strong man though he seem to be, he could be induced to shift the position of the Victoria Memorial Hall, after unpleasant and hard words from the European community."

"We have read with avidity Mr. Donald Smeaton's scheme of Home Rule for India. We sincerely thank him for his kind effort on our behalf. It is the very thing we are in need of. The day is far distant when it will be an accomplished fact."

"The new project of the partition of Bengal has created much bad feeling. The argument that it is for the benefit of similar languages is intolerable. Official convenience may be served, but that will not confer a public benefit."

"The power of the High Court of Calcutta is to be curtailed. That Court is now a quasi-political institution, mostly for the benefit of Europeans and Eurasians. Sir Francis Maclean, the Chief Justice of Bengal, Justices Prinsep, Sale, and a few others, have inaugurated a new anti-Indian programme. The trial of Bain is not only a mockery, but unjust on the grounds of law. During the trial of Gerald Meares, an indigo planter of Jessore, convicted of the murder of a coolie, all sorts of mean tactics were resorted to by the Anglo-Indians, from threat to supplicating mercy. They were of no avail. The able reply was drafted by Sir Rivers Thomson, then Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Sir Griffith Evans, then a leading Counsel, forwarded the Memorial of Meares to the Government of Bengal, expressing his sympathy with the accused. On sending his card to Lady Couch, the wife of the then Chief Justice, it was not accepted. That was in 1874. In 1903, our present Chief Justice took the chair at St. Andrew's dinner, and expressed himself in favour of Bain, puffing the vanity of Mr. Justice Sale. Such is now our High Court, once the great bulwark of independence! The intended City Court will be a great relief, curtailing the ruinous expenses of the original side."

"The picture drawn of the Viceroy is not a flattering one. Is it not, in its main aspects, a true one?"

SOME LINES SUITED TO THE PRESENT DISCONTENT IN INDIA.

The evil days have come,—Indians  
Are made a prey;  
Close fast the open door,  
Stop all exams, let Curzon's wrong  
Control the day.  
For justice now is crime; the chains  
Which bind the Indians sore,  
Are forged in racial spite,  
Made strong in bloated pride,  
From Retrogression's store.  
Not yours, Sedition's trumpet-blast,  
And threatening word;  
You read the lessons of the Past,  
Passive Resistance wins at last  
More than the sword.  
O clear-eyed Faith, and Patients, thou  
So calm and strong!  
Lend strength to weakness, teach them how  
The sleepless eyes of God look through  
This time of wrong!  
Then! Let us have faith in the wisdom  
of right—

him as to the legality of observing pass-port holders for 10 days. When he was arguing the point, the medical officer grew warm and threatened to kick him out. The medical officer did not deny the charge but pleaded that he used the expression in jest, and the Magistrate, of course, believed him. In dismissing the case, the Magistrate observed that it was "a tempest in a tea-pot" over a jest courted by the complainant himself! But if the pleader had threatened to kick the medical officer in jest, would the Magistrate have dismissed the case and read lecture to the complainant? When a European official of the B.N. Railway "laid a slipper" on the back of a Maharatta Brahmin, it was only "to teach him a lesson in politeness," and similarly when a European Medical Officer threatened an Indian gentleman with "kicking him out," he only jested!

The Note of the Government Auditors on the accounts of the Corporation for the official year 1902-03, which created something like a sensation at the time of its publication in November last was referred, as the reader is probably aware, to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman and half-a-dozen prominent Municipal Commissioners for consideration and report. The Sub-Committee have completed their labours and submitted a report, which will be taken up for discussion at to-day's adjourned meeting of the Corporation.

We regret we cannot commend the spirit in which the majority of the Sub-Committee appears to have approached the discussion of the subject nor the tone of their report which can hardly be looked upon as a fair and straight-forward document. Whether it was due to the strong personality of the new Examiner of Local Accounts, one of the ablest and conscientious senior officers of the Accounts Service or to the disparaging criticism of some of the members of the Corporation on the work of the Government auditors during some past years, the fact is that the scrutiny to which the Corporation accounts for 1902-03 were subjected was of a close and searching character; and the defects and irregularities brought to light by the scrutiny were conscientiously pointed out, without fear or favour, in a downright business-like manner. Whatever may have been the real object of the move to substitute a private firm of accountants as Auditors of the Corporation in place of responsible Government officers, we feel sure that it would not have been accomplished so easily if the audit in past years had been nearly half as efficient as that under the present Examiner of Local Accounts.

The Note of the Government Auditors on the accounts of 1902-03 drew attention under 49 main heads and 45 minor heads in an Appendix to various irregularities, errors and discrepancies in accounts and illegal payments out of Municipal funds and offered numerous suggestions for remedying existing defects or improving the checks at present exercised on receipts and expenditure. If the Chairman and the Commissioners had shown that these criticisms and suggestions were welcome and honestly admitted the mistakes and defects which had been pointed out, they would have raised themselves immensely in public opinion and afforded a satisfactory guarantee that steps would be taken in earnest to remedy the defects and avoid the recurrence of similar mistakes in future. We have said that the report of the majority of the Sub-Committee is hardly a straight-forward document. The justice of this observation will be apparent on reading the report side by side with the Note of the Auditors. In large majority of instances the Sub-Committee have been constrained to admit either openly or tacitly the existence of the orders, discrepancies and defects pointed out by the Auditors, for it was not possible to do otherwise; but the admissions have been made with obvious reluctance and the report betrays an evident anxiety to belittle the importance of the errors and irregularities discovered by the investigations of the Auditors. The spirit in which the report is worded is openly expressed by Mr. E. Cable, who in signing the report of the majority has made the following significant observation:—  
"I entirely agree with the above, and considering the minute and by no means friendly investigation by the Government Auditors, it speaks well for the Accounts Department of the Corporation that so few (and these so unimportant) irregularities have been discovered."

If we had the time and the space to spare we could have examined the Audit Note and the report of the Sub-Committee in detail, item by item, and shown whether the errors and irregularities pointed out by the Auditors are really so few and unimportant as Mr. Cable and the majority of the Sub-Committee would have us believe. "Few and unimportant" indeed, when an analysis of the report shows that in over 90 per cent of the instances the Sub-Committee have been obliged to admit the errors and defects pointed out by the Auditors—and when even the most friendly critics of the present municipal regime were compelled to admit that the revelations made in the Audit Note were of a startling character reflecting the utmost discredit on the administration of the affairs of this great city.

SOMETIME ago, a case, in which two persons Sanjivigadu and Lakshnigadu were sentenced to be hanged on a charge of committing murder came on appeal before a criminal Bench of the High Court, composed of Justice Sir James Davies and Mr. Justice Benson. The Judges differed in their opinion, Justice Sir James Davies being for acquittal and his colleague for dismissing the appeal. The case was then referred to a third Judge, Mr. Justice Boddam, for disposal. He found the prisoners guilty and confirmed the sentence of the lower court. The procedure is no doubt in accordance with law, but since Justice Sir James Davies was for acquittal, the prisoners might have been treated with less severity without offending the majesty of law.

The report which reached us about the raising of school fees in the school department of the St. Xavier's College to Rs. 10 a month for "native" boys is founded upon fact. This College is a private institution and of course it may do anything it chooses for its internal administration. But it is a fact that the Revd. Father Lafont when approached by the Parsi community with a request that he

may be pleased to reconsider the decision so far as that community was concerned said, that because they joined the Congress movement they must be considered natives of India? If so, how comes it that the Revd. Father condescends to stick to the splendid physical laboratory—second only to the Presidency College laboratory—worth several thousand Rupees, which was presented to the St. Xavier's College by the late Maharajah of Durbhanga who was not only a "native" and a most distinguished one, but what is more, there never lived a man who was more completely a Congressman—every fibre of his being—than the late Maharajah whose gift to the College nobody appreciates more highly than Father Lafont? We should have thought that it would sting the Catholic conscience of Father Lafont and his colleagues of the institution to stick to that laboratory any longer by reason of its having been the gift of a "native of India" and a prominent congressman.

WHAT an awful responsibility do some of our Judges take upon themselves, when they claim infallibility and will not scruple to send their "native" brethren to the gallows, differing from the verdict of the jury. Here is a case, hailing from Austria, which will illustrate the fact. There was a murder of a shop-keeper and two persons were put on their trial for committing the foul deed. The accused were convicted and condemned to death. Fortunately for them, before the death-sentence was carried out, one Mahadhis Kaufman came forward and confessed that he had committed the murder. The result was, that the two prisoners were set at liberty and the really guilty man was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

A NICER story in which the Government of Bengal acted the part of real "ma bap" has reached us from Tangal. Some three years ago, a boy named Saitatulla Shiek, was put on his trial before Babu Fakir Chand Chatterjee, the Sub-divisional Officer, on a charge of theft. The Sub-divisional Officer convicted the accused, but taking into consideration his tender age, sent him to the Reformatory School, instead of jail, for correction. In the school, the boy was trained as a tailor; and, on the expiry of the term of his confinement, he was discharged. His father, who is very poor, asked for help from the Government to settle him in life. The Government, to the agreeable surprise of all, took pity on the lad, and actually sent a sewing machine to enable him to start a tailoring business. Unfortunately it so happened that the machine was damaged in transit, and the boy consequently refused to accept it. The matter stands at this stage for the present.

The Humanitarian League has just published its annual report. The object of the institution is, as its name indicates, to humanize the operation of man-made laws and regulations. In the criminal laws and Prisons Department, the question of corporal punishment always engaged the serious attention of the League and effective protests were made against a number of illegal and "extra-judicial" sentences. If such an institution as the Humanitarian League is needed in England for the benefit of humanity, how much more it is needed in India, where the officials are aliens and have little sympathy with the people of the country!

"ART BLIND" put the following question to the Mysore Government through a local paper:

"What has become of the experiment in sericulture which was left in the hands of one European specialist who was given special help by the Government. It appears that this gentleman lately applied for certain allowances which the Government did not give. Is there any way of knowing the result of his investigations?"

We may, on our part, put the following question to the Bengal Government: what has become of the agricultural experiments conducted under Mr. Coventry for several years and for which the Indians had to contribute a very large sum? All we know is that Mr. Coventry has been appointed Director of the Agriculture Research Institute and Principal of the Agricultural College at Pusa.

The gross allotted area on the Chenaio Canal now stands at 1,773,398 acres. This is practically the maximum that the Chenaio Canal can at present irrigate, but from extensions of irrigation may be provided by the execution of discharges in old distributaries which require less water as time advances. An important proposal to introduce new weeding in the colony, by requiring village headmen on certain conditions to maintain a mere 100 mule-breeding, has recently been sanctioned by the Government of India, with certain reservations.

Lord Curzon took credit for keeping the balance even in the distribution of public patronage among the Europeans and Indians gave elaborate statistics in support of his statement. The "Hindu" challenges the statistics of His Lordship and has sought to prove by facts and figures that the complaint against the injustice done to the Indians in the matter has real basis. Says the Madras paper: Let us take first the Judicial and Revenue services of the Madras Presidency. It has been proved that in knowledge and the practice of the legal profession Indians are decidedly quite equal to their European competitors. And yet, look at the number of the District Judgeships open to Indians. Only "four" Judgeships are now given to Indians out of the total of 22; and these have been generally given not to the "best" men available. This is a notorious fact and yet they have given satisfaction. Again men like Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghaviengar, Ramiengar, Seshiah Sastrair, Krishnaswami Rao had no scope for their talent in British territory and had to seek service in Native States, and there are many others like them in every branch of the Revenue service. Two Collectorships only, out of the 22 are open to Indians, and yet Lord Curzon argues from his wonderful statistics that wonderful results have been gained during these 80 years. In the other departments, too, we may point out similar facts. There are departments in which the case is even worse.

On the 28th ultimo, while the Amir was out snipe shooting at Deh Khridadad, his gun, which he had been in the habit of using regularly, burst. He sustained slight injury to his left hand, a splinter nearly three inches in length just missing his face. The Amir took immediate steps to assure his people that his injuries were slight.

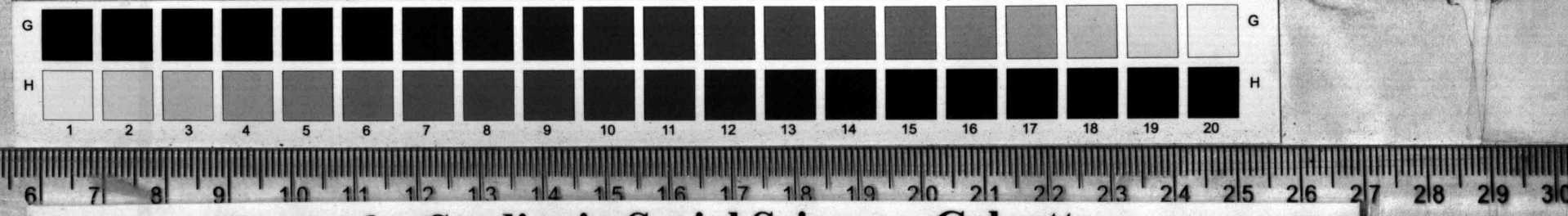
Under the new settlement the United Provinces Government will get only one-fourth of the net receipts from Assessed Taxes, Forests and Registration against one-half in the past, and one-half instead of three-quarters of the net receipts from Stamps; while under Land Revenue expenditure the Imperial Government will for the first time bear half the burden. But the greatest change has taken place under Irrigation. The Government of India have agreed to completely provincialize major irrigation works and to guarantee that if the net earnings in a year fall below 40 lakhs the deficiency will be made good from Imperial revenues.

The latest news from Tibet is far from reassuring. There has been further bloodshed. The Headquarters of the Tibet Mission, with the flying column under General Macdonald, are now well on their way to Gyantse. On reaching Kaletso, where the Mounted Infantry had a brush with the Tibetans, it was found that the enemy had abandoned their position. They had lost six killed and three wounded in the skirmish, and apparently did not consider themselves equal to holding the wall which they had built to block the road. The Mission and its escort accordingly moved on through Salu and reached Kang Ma, about half way between Guru and Gyantse. A Tibetan force is reported ahead, and opposition will probably be encountered at the gorge just beyond Kang Ma. The distance from Guru to Gyantse is 72 miles.

The scene enacted at Bankipur during the Muharram a few years back when a free fight occurred between the police and the processionists must still be fresh in the minds of the reader. A similar incident, though not of so serious a nature, is reported to have occurred at Bihpur in Bhagalpur. The local paper says that there was a fracas at Bihpur on the 10th Moharram (28th March) last between the police and the processionists of the "tazias." The story goes that on account of the processionists attempting to cut a small branch of a tree near the Thana, which seemed to obstruct the passage of the "tazias," and the police opposing it, a scuffle arose. We are informed that on account of the finishing ceremony of the "Karbala" the finishing ceremony of "Pahlam," which is observed with great religious solemnity, has not been as yet performed. Mr. J. Cowie, our District Superintendent of police, had been to Bihpur to enquire into the matter. He has left his Inspector to make further enquiries.

The Golden Temple at Amritsar presented a scene of great excitement on Tuesday. The "Tribune" describes how it came to pass. A Military officer (whose name and position according to a correspondent are Major H. Copesmith, of the 11th Lancers, Officer Commanding 5th Camel Corps at Montgomery) came with a lady to visit the shrine. They were about to enter the sacred precincts with shoes on when a Sergeant of Police (policemen being required to be in attendance on Europeans visiting the Durbar Sahib) and some by-standers pointed out to the gentleman the inviolable rule as to the necessity of removing shoes before going into the "Mandir." On this he took off his own boots, but insisted on his fair companion keeping hers on her feet. For the convenience of "Sahib log" thick socks are supplied at the gate to be drawn over the stockings, and the Officer, while doing as desired himself, pulled the foot-coverings "over the boots" of the lady. In spite of the remonstrances of the people present—who were rapidly swelling in number—the pair proceeded down the stairs of the Clock Tower platform, and along the bank of the lake, to the inner portal ("Darshani Darwaza") leading to the Holy of Holies, the "Har Mandir," followed by the protesting but respectful crowd. Seeing that the visitors were determined to transgress a regulation which even Royal Princes and Viceroys have never disregarded, the gathering showed more firmness, and forbade them to enter. At last good sense prevailed over obstinacy, and the lady's shoes were taken off.

The letter written by Charles W. McMinn, showing that 11 per cent of the important state appointments were given to the Hindus during the Mahomedan rule in India, has caused heart burning in some quarters. And they are trying to contradict Mr. McMinn, declaring themselves to be specialists in Moslem History. But as they are not mad men, they are conscious of the impossibility of contradicting stern facts. So when they appear in public to perform an impossible feat they must wear masks over their faces. One anonymous correspondent has written a letter to the statesman in reply to which Mr. McMinn says: "The critic states: 'It is not true that Akbar gave eleven per cent of the important posts to people of the conquered races.' This is hardly courteous, but I meekly submit that I quoted the figures which all the authorities give. They are also quoted in Holden's Mogul Emperors: 11 Hindu 'mansabdars' out of 415, which is 11 per cent—see page 172. The same authority notes that in Shahjahan's time out of 609 'mansabdars' 110 were Hindus, so that the percentage had 'increased' in two reigns to 18 per cent. The 51 under Akbar had become 109 under his grandson, so rapid was the advancement of the Hindus under the Moguls till the time of Alamgir—and professors too—who are Persian scholars—nothing of India's political history; but why does not your correspondent, even if he must remain anonymous, state his case in his own language in your columns? It was a principle of the heaven-born Brahmins that their own sacred utterances should not be breathed in the hearing of mere Sudras; surely your Moslem specialist is more catholic. Lastly, your specialist remarks or implies that Akbar must have given these posts to his Hind subjects 'because he had none but the conquered people to draw upon for the detailed work of Government.' Might I submit that the people conquered at Panipat were Ibrahim the Lodi and the chiefs, who were not Hindus; here were thousands of Pathans available."





Unflinching faith to the last. Let us gird up our loins and go forth to the fight, With justice and truth as the power of our might.

Where gage of the battle is cast. With honour our armour, with rights as our shield, Let every man be at his station And ready the weapons of justice to wield.

THE CRIME OF BEING INTELLIGENT. "REAL" INDIANS VERSUS "DENATIONALISED" INDIANS. Underneath the action with regard to examinations taken by Lord Curzon, and especially concealed in the vehement support which that action is receiving from certain parties in this country, lies a great complaint to the people of India.

Meanwhile, the pack of journalistic hunters who always force their way to the front when there are Indians to be run down, are in full cry. Last week I quoted a number of unsympathetic and derisive remarks concerning the intellectual efforts of Indians; this derision and lack of sympathy, you will have observed, came wholly from that section of the English people who call themselves—they thus designate themselves because, I suppose, no one else could truthfully apply the words to them—the real Imperialists.

Looking through the file of "The Times" which will go to India this week, Lord Curzon will come across this sentence, and he will be very jealous of the woman-writer who so tersely and admirably expresses the Divinely-ordered supremacy of the white over the brown which has been the most characteristic feature of his whole policy.

It is, appropriately, in "The Times" that the highest tide of all this flood of rejoicing over the discomfited educated Indian, and especially over the nimble rascal from Bengal, is reached. The day before yesterday, the salaried man in the India Office, who "does" the headed articles on India for the big journal—a man who draws his salary from the necessities of the people he abuses—discusses "Indian

Education Reform," which is the official way of describing the means whereby Indians are punished for being intelligent and for making their intelligence active. Of course, the Curzonian changes are "important and far-reaching reforms," but it is admitted that they will "introduce sweeping changes in the existing methods of education in India."

"India's best wishers!" Yes, best from the point of view of the white foreigner, whose chief thought is the maintenance of his own supremacy; but, for the educated people of India who, after all, have a right to a few prominent places in their own land, it is the worst conceivable policy. The article before me is animated throughout by a deep dislike for the Bengali, and this gives tone and direction to all that is written.

INDIAN EDUCATION REFORM.

The "Times" of March 23rd prints the following from a correspondent:—The Indian Government is at present engaged upon important and far-reaching reforms, which will introduce sweeping changes in the existing methods of education in India. For some years Lord Curzon, in his addresses at the convocation of the Calcutta University, has been preparing the Indian public for drastic dealings; but few believed that he would have the courage or the strength to carry out his views and to fulfil the ardent hopes of India's best wishers.

It is a libel on our countrymen to say, with some critics of Lord Curzon, that they prefer as coadjutor in their difficult and overpowering work the ignorant to the educated. We cannot administer India without the help of the Indians, and in every local government and in every district there is the keenest demand for Indians of education, industry, and balance.

There have been some splendid results of secondary education, notably in Bombay; but unfortunately, after a long and patient trial, the wisest observers, independent education-thoughtful Indian publicists, and sympathetic officials have sadly and reluctantly agreed that there was something rotten in the system. So far as the official need for Indians of real education was concerned, a palliative might have been found in a prescribed curriculum at prescribed colleges.

But it must not be supposed that the door now closed to open competition will be kept closed for ever, and it seems obvious that when once education has been placed on sound and rational lines, Government will in its own interests bring the best of India's youth into the official net. But the time is not yet. Open competition has been discussed over and over again. It came under the consideration of the Public Service Commission, and the Government of India in forwarding the report of the Commission to the India Office did not consider that it would be a suitable method of recruitment in present circumstances.

disappointing and unworthy of our mission in the East. The question was again considered when the suggestion of holding simultaneous examinations in India and England was put forward; and in the Blue Book recently published there are some facts which throw a strange light on the difficulties and racial dangers of open competition in Bengal. The Local Government of Bengal comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, and Orissa. From 1884 to 1893 66 candidates entered the public service by pure competition. All but three belonged to one class—the Bengalee Hindus. Only one Hindu from Behar succeeded in entering the service, yet Behar contains a population of over 20,000,000 of Hindus as against a population of some 18,000,000 in Bengal Proper; and, though Bengal has a population of over 16,000,000 of Mahomedans, not a single Mahomedan was successful at the examination. Orissa was unrepresented. It is easy enough to raise the cry of reaction and jobbery, but in the East all action is apt to be styled reaction, and jobbery has no meaning when it is a question of an appointment of Indians by British Officials.

I quite agree with this sentiment. But my agreement is founded only on the principle enunciated in the obiter dictum attaching to the libel proceedings, "The greater the truth the greater the libel." In this sense, and in this sense only, is the sentiment so gratuitously introduced a libel.

The "Real Indian and the Denationalised Indian":—"We cannot administer India without the help of the Indians." "And it is all to Lord Curzon's credit that, in spite of the bitter opposition which his measure will arouse in Calcutta, he has gone to the root of the matter and has totally re-laid the foundations of a movement on which the very life of India depends."

Let the reader carefully note that it is the "denationalised Indian" who has entered the service by open competition" who, in so doing, becomes the best of Administrators. By these few sentences, the writer—somewhat stupid in the use of his illustration—justifies "the most strenuous opposition which Indians may give to this, the latest and the worst of the Curzonian reforms."

This is ever the tyrant's plea for restricting freedom. A particular race of men may not have freedom granted to them because they are not fit for it, nor may means be employed whereby they shall be able to fit themselves for freedom. A benevolent Government in Laputa forbids those of its people who cannot swim to venture into river or sea, and at the same time, prevents any one of them from learning the art of swimming.

Because of its general sentiments, and especially because of the highly illuminating remark that "jobbery has no meaning when it is a question of appointment of Indians by British officials," a remark of colossal assurance seeing it predicates that British officials are wholly perfect in their selection of subordinates and could not be influenced by aught but the highest motives in every instance—because of these things I must quote the remainder of this quasi-official deliverance.

Bengalis Bidden to be of Good Cheer:—"But it must not be supposed that the door now closed to open competition will be kept closed for ever. . . . "but we would bid them be of good cheer, for the day will come when they will be grateful to the courageous statesman who helped the cart out of the rut."

Calcutta and mofossil

I. G. of Police.—Mr. A. V. Knyvett, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern and Western Range, is appointed to act temporarily as Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

Commissioner of Dacca.—Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on deputation, of the Hon'ble Mr. H. Savage.

Education.—Maulvi Tabrez Ali, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore is appointed to act as Head Master of the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrassa, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Amjad Ali.

Legislative.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. Charles George Hillersden Allen, Officiating Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The New Post Card.—A correspondent writes to point out that the new Post-card contains the instruction that the address of the addressee alone is to be written on the front, whereas, according to Clause 55 of the Indian Postal Guide, the name and address of the sender and the date of posting may also appear on that side.

Application for Letters of Administration.—At the High Court on Monday, before Mr. Justice Sale, Babu Girindranath Bose, of Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Co., applied for letters of administration on behalf of the Administrator-General of Bengal in the goods of Thomas Scott Goss, late a traffic inspector in the employ at Saidpore in November, 1903, leaving assets within the jurisdiction of this Court to the extent of Rs. 16,000 and odd. His lordship granted the application.

A Sensational Case.—A sensational occurrence took place on the premises of the District Board Office, Durrbanaga, on the 15th ultimo. About seventy ferry contractors assembled at the office, it being the "bidding day" for possession of ferry ghats. They were divided into two parties and a quarrel arose between them which culminated in a hand to hand fight. The Magistrate Mr. Heycock, immediately proceeded to the place, accompanied by Mr. Waini, the Police Inspector, and the alarm bell was rung, in answer to which a body of the Reserve Police force arrived immediately. Ten of the offenders were arrested and the rest fled. The captured men were, however, released after giving "ezahur."

The Adelphi Hotel Case.—At the High Court on Monday before Mr. Justice Henderson on the hearing of the case of A. J. Bridges and others vs. F.E. Madden, and L.E. Madden was resumed, when the plaintiffs produced further evidence. In this case, it will be remembered, the plaintiffs, who carry on business under the name and style of G. F. Kellner and Co., sued the defendants as trustees of the Adelphi Hotel and also in their personal capacity for the recovery of Rs. 4,457-2-0, being the price of wines, spirits, and other goods supplied between November 1897 and May 1898 for the use of the Hotel. The plaintiffs having closed their case, the second defendant Mrs. L. E. Madden addressed the Court, on behalf of the defence after which she cited evidence. Mr. Bagram for the plaintiffs was then heard in reply, and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

A Liveliness Case.—At the High Court on Monday before Mr. Justice Ameer Ali and Mr. Justice Handley, Mr. K. Chowdhry applied on behalf of one Hari Charan Sircar for a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Krishnagaur to show cause why certain proceedings taken against him under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should not be quashed, or why in the alternative the case should not be transferred to the file of the District Magistrate or any other competent Magistrate to whom he might make it over. It appeared that as early as July 1903 a petition was put in before the Magistrate of the District by one Kalipodro Sanyal, alleged to be a son-in-law of the District Superintendent of Police, for the taking of proceedings under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate thereupon ordered the Police to enquire and report. This enquiry and report turned out to be in petitioner's favour, and thereupon the trying Magistrate Babu J. C. Sen proposed to hold a judicial enquiry. This was held on one day in September last and on another day the following October, but without notice to the petitioner who was unable therefore to attend and cross-examine witnesses for the prosecution, nor was he able to call any witnesses on his behalf if necessary. Matters remained in abeyance till the 11th March 1904 (that is, for over five months) when at mid-night the petitioner was called out of his house, and arrested upon a warrant issued by Babu J. C. Sen, Deputy Magistrate, and subsequently released on bail. Their lordships, after hearing Mr. Chowdhry, directed a rule to issue in the terms prayed for, and ordered further proceedings to be stayed.

Foreign Department.—The Governor-General in Council recognises the appointment of Mr. L. Grommers as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. Dikoster.

Financial Department.—Mr. Kelly, Assistant Controller of the Post Office, is granted one year's combined leave, and Mr. Ghatak officiates for him in Bengal. The services of Mr. G. R. Clarke, C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department. Mr. Dotan is appointed Postmaster-General, Madras.

New Municipal Offices, Calcutta.—A move is to be made immediately towards the occupation of the new building by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, together with their and the Secretary's Offices. The existing office building has to be altered and adapted and joined on to the new building by means of connecting passages.—"Indian Engineering."

Court Martial.—At a District Court Martial held at Fort William, on the 2nd April, the prisoner, Private J. Thomson, 1st King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment was arraigned upon charge, of having been discharged with disgrace from a part of His Majesty's Forces, enlisting into the regular forces without declaring the circumstances of his discharge. He was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days.

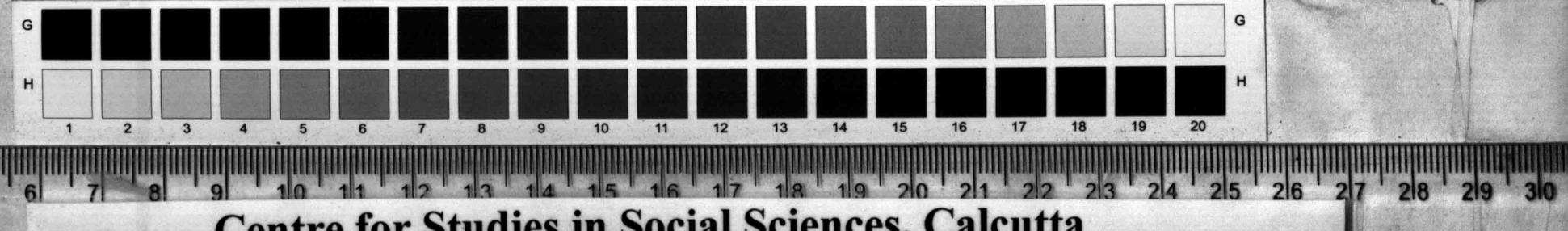
A Correction.—We regret to state that in the report of our Ulluberia Correspondent published under date April 3 and under the heading "Our New Subdivisional Magistrate" a mistake crept into the sentence which dealt with the disposal of cases with a view to the clearance of the file. The sentence, as it was written by our correspondent runs as follows:—"His methods of administration prove beyond doubt that he belongs to that class of Magistrates who only try cases and not to that class of Magistrates who merely dispose of cases with a view to the clearance of the file."

A Dangerous Brother-in-law.—On Monday, Syed Mohamed Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore tried a case in which one Bisumber Chuckerborty, a young Brahmin of Jecrut was charged with having murderously stabbed his brother-in-law. The complainant and accused married the two daughters of a gentleman of Bistoonore and were fast friends for some time and on the alleged day of occurrence the former made a bad report against the character of the latter to his father-in-law. The accused on hearing this was so enraged that he called at the house of his brother-in-law and severely stabbed him with a knife. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Public Works Department.—Mr. T. P. Farrell, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is transferred to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, when Mr. W. C. Davis, Examiner of Accounts is transferred from the office of Examiner of Eastern Bengal State Railway, to that of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal. Mr. H. W. Schmidt, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for six months. Mr. R. B. Scott, Assistant Examiner attached to the Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is temporarily promoted to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Officiating Deputy Examiner, and is posted to the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Application for an Order.—At the High Court on Monday before Mr. Justice Sale Mr. Robinson, instructed by Babu Charan Chunder Bose, applied on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit of H. Elias Salomon and others vs. Moses Judah, who carried on the business of Hatters in Lindsay Street in Calcutta, for an order that the Receiver appointed in this suit might have liberty to complete the unfinished hats and to make hats with the materials that are in the shop and by purchase of such articles, as might be wanting and then to sell the stock-in-trade, including the said hats, either in one lot or retail either by public auction or otherwise. Mr. K. Chowdhry instructed by Mr. Gillanders, applied for the defendant, and said that he did not object to the order prayed for being made, if the hats were sold in their present condition. There are various kinds of hats and helmets now in the shop, many of which are in an unfinished state, and if these hats were allowed to be completed, it would not only cost a large sum of money, but would take some time to carry out the work. If, however, his lordship was disposed to grant the order, he (Mr. Chowdhry) would ask that they should be at liberty to bid at the sale. Mr. Robinson said that he had no objection to this being done. His lordship then made the order in terms of the plea.

Saturday's Storm in Calcutta.—The storm, which broke over Calcutta on Saturday evening has caused immense havoc to trees and damaged the overhead tramway wires necessitating a temporary suspension of tramcar traffic, along Chowringhee, Kidderpur and other important Sections of the service. In the town the electric lighting arrangements suffered somewhat during the prevalence of the storm which raged for upwards of an hour. The electric lights in many of the houses went out, but these were soon set right. The Chowringhee and Kidderpur cars were unable to be worked owing to interruption caused all along the lines by the wires being overlapped by broken branches of trees. The progress of the car to the High Court terminus, was altogether stopped. A huge tree was dislodged from the ground, and fell on the overhead wire, which was wrecked. At the Kidderpur section there was a pitiable scene. A coolie after the cessation of the storm, ventured out of his house, to collect the branches of trees for purposes of fuel. He got hold of a large branch and got it between his legs in order to carry it away with ease, when suddenly he fell writhing in agony. He tried to extricate himself when his arm came in contact with one portion of a broken electric wire and his agonies were increased to such an extent that he expired in a few minutes. The body was removed to the morgue for the purpose of a Coroner's inquest. This wire, it is said, gave way through the bracket in which it was made secure having collapsed during the storm. No further accidents have as yet been brought to light.





TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

All was quiet at Port Arthur yesterday. The inhabitants are preparing to celebrate Easter, but expect an attack from the enemy, who has again appeared in Port Arthur waters.

The naval reserves at Sebastopol have been mobilised, partly to reinforce the crews at Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and partly for the Baltic sea.

The Japanese Consul General in London has forwarded £11,000, being the first instalment of the London fund in aid of Japanese widows and orphans.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that General Kuropatkin has decided to make Fenchuangcheng his first line of defence proper, though he intends engaging the Japanese as soon as they cross the Yalu. A strong force is entrenched at Haichang to block the Japanese advance if they land at the head of the Liaotung Gulf.

London, April 9.

Much anxiety is felt regarding the insanitary condition of Harbin.

Reuter's correspondent at Seoul says that the Japanese Minister has officially informed the Korean Government of the Russian retirement across the Yalu and the Japanese occupation of the frontier, and requests the Government to facilitate engaging coolies to expedite the Seoul-Fusan Railway.

London, April 10.

Captain Grigorovitch, Commander of the Tsarevitch, has been promoted to Rear Admiral for gallantry in the presence of the enemy, and also appointed Commandant of Port Arthur.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Niuchwang says that the garrison were preparing for the possibility of a Japanese attack on the forts yesterday, and scared the inhabitants by heavy firing. It is officially explained that the garrison misunderstood the Customs flash signals, giving the depth of water at the mouth of the river, enabling ships to go to sea, and accordingly fired on the pilot boats and outgoing merchantmen. Niuchwang is practically closed to commerce, and merchantmen are leaving without discharging.

London, April 12.

A Chinese steamer arrived at Chifu yesterday from Niuchwang and reports that eight large Russian warships stopped her and examined her ten miles from Port Arthur.

GENERAL.

London, April 8.

The Anglo-French agreement has been signed.

It is stated in Paris that, under the Anglo-French Agreement, the functions of the Caisse of the Egyptian Debt will be reorganised and the present excess of its revenues over interest on loans, to which it is assigned will be placed at the free disposal of the Egyptian Government, while arrangements are made for safeguarding the interests concerned, Russia and Germany have given verbal assurances that they will not oppose the change. The convertibility of various debts, some of which might be converted in 1905, is deferred to distant dates. French schools are to continue under the direction of a Frenchman.

London, April 9.

The Turco-Bulgarian Agreement has been signed after prolonged negotiations which at one time threatened to result in a rupture of relations.

The death is announced of Isabella, late Queen of Spain.

Imports for March show an increase of £1,775,751, and exports a decrease of £2,56,398.

The Budget forecasts give an increase in the income-tax and the sugar duty and possibly on tea.—"Englishman."

London, April 10.

The conviction prevails at Constantinople and Vienna that the Turco-Bulgarian agreement although excluding the Bulgarian demand for the extension of the Reform Scheme to the Vilayet of Adrianople, will improve the situation in Macedonia, and release the Sultan from the embarrassing position, showing he is able to arrange matters in Bulgaria direct and not merely at the command of the Powers.

Advices from South-West Africa state that the Germans have had a severe, but successful encounter with the Hereros near Okaharari in which the Hereros lost twenty-two in killed, and the Germans lost one officer and thirty-one men killed and one officer and fifteen men wounded.

The Cape assembly had an all night sitting until noon due to the stubborn opposition of the Bond to the representation of a bill in increasing members, the motion to shelve the bill has been rejected by 48 to 41. The bill has been sent to Committee.

London, April 11.

A Morning Post telegram from Chifoo says there is an increase in the anti-Foreign policy permeating Pekin, and there is a grave possibility of China's neutrality being broken soon, despite official assurances to the contrary, by a general upheaval of the people.

The Standard's Tokyo correspondent says the Marquis Ito announced at dinner the complete attainment of the object of his mission to Korea, and said he had returned with the strongest assurances from the Emperor of the Koreans' complete good faith and unchanging good-will.

Five British officers leave England to-day for Macedonia to participate in the reorganisation of the gendarmery.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says it is anticipated that the result of the meeting between Count Goluchowski and M. Tittoni at Abazia will be that the agreement between the two countries relating to Albania will be extended to the whole of the Balkans.

Renewed fighting took place in South-West Africa on Saturday. The Germans dispersed three thousand Hereros after eight hours' fighting. The Germans had three officers and twelve men killed and wounded. The Hereros losses were heavy.

A telegram from Tiflis received at St. Petersburg states that Alacddauloh, Governor-General of Teat, has been dismissed for not going to

Lord Curzon's ship to meet him on the occasion of his visit to the Persian Gulf.

London, April 12.

The official text of the Anglo-French agreement in reference to Siam says that the two parties disclaim all ideas of annexation of territory and are resolved to abstain from anything opposed to existing treaties. They agree that action shall be exercised freely in the spheres of influence east and west of the Menam and Basin respectively.

Kaiser William is staying at Malta since Saturday night-seeing and participating in a series of most cordial lunched, receptions and dinners ashore and on board the Hornszenollern and on the British warships. Yesterday he also witnessed various drills of the fleet.

Senhor Manra, the Spanish Premier, when leaving the Palace of the Council General at Barcelona to-day, was attacked and wounded by a dagger. King Alfonso, who is still in Barcelona was present.

Mr. Balfour in the Commons said that the action of Tibet necessitated asking the House to sanction the employment of Indian troops beyond the Frontier. He thought there should be no delay in the discussion. A Resolution will be brought forward on Tuesday. Mr. Brodrick said that no despatch of any importance had been sent to Lord Curzon regarding Tibet since the 6th November. The opposition intend raising the question regarding the excessive bloodshed in Tibet.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Colombo, April 7.

Russia has protested against the despatch of Chinese troops outside the Great Wall, and has threatened that, if persisted in, China will be treated as a belligerent, and the Russians will immediately march on Peking. It is understood that China refuses to recall her soldiers.

The Mikado, in opening Parliament, referred to Russia's insincerity in the recent negotiations. He said that Japan could not now negotiate until the object had been attained. He commended the loyal valour of the troops under unenvied hardships and privations, and hoped that his subjects would co-operate in perfect unity for the enhancement of the Empire's glory.

The House of Representatives expressed extreme gratification that war had been declared, and promised loyal legislative co-operation. Captain Iroko has been executed at St. Petersburg for selling Russian army organisation plans to Japan.

The "Daily Express" states that Russia is sending overland to Port Arthur ten torpedo-boat destroyers in sections. Three thousand skilled artisans will accompany the consignments.

The Russians have constructed elaborate barbed-wire defences on the land side of Port Arthur. The Japanese naval officers about Port Arthur state that it is a terribly hard nut to crack.

Telegrams received at St. Petersburg state that the Japanese attempted to land at Helena Bay to the south of Niuchwang, but that the weather prevented the success of the operations.

The Russians are preparing to make a great stand at Liao-Yangchan if expelled from Niuchwang.

The "Times" correspondent reports that the Japanese fleet has sailed to Admiral Togo that, although passive, it is keeping up a close blockade of Port Arthur with cruisers and destroyers.

When Vladivostok was bombarded, the forts were unable to reply, because the Japanese ships, although within range, were skilfully placed beyond the arc of the training of the guns.

During the fight at Port Arthur on the 10th March, the Russians got close enough to throw an explosive shell on the bridge of a Japanese destroyer. The shell did not however explode. The Japanese vessels used six-pounder guns and the Russians three-pounders. The Russians fought with desperate bravery. The commander of one boat was killed early in the fight, and the Lieutenant, who succeeded him, was wounded in both legs, and later died. Just as the vessel was almost safe the Japanese towed her out under a heavy fire from the forts, and found thirty dead on the deck, terribly mutilated by burst shells. Out of a crew of 55, all were killed except four. Two sailors locked themselves in the conning tower and refused to come out, being drowned as the vessel sank.

It is reported that civilians are deserting Port Arthur wholesale.

Immense snowdrifts have blocked the Manchurian Railway. Several bridges have collapsed.

A Reuter's despatch from St. Petersburg states that the Czar will go to the front about August next.

Reports have reached Niuchwang that the Japanese have crossed the Tatung Pass, 40 miles from Haichang, a post on the Manchurian Railway, about 40 miles north of Niuchwang. Collisions have occurred between the Japanese and Russians, who strongly hold the Metienling Pass on the Antung-Mukden road, about 40 miles south-east of the Russian Railway post of Lio-Yang. Several trains of Russian wounded have passed the Taxichie Railway station near Niuchwang proceeding to Liuchung. Two regiments of Cossacks with six heavy guns have reinforced Niuchwang.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that a Tokio paper published on Monday a highly circumstantial account of the capture of Port Arthur. It stated that a Japanese division landed on the Liaotung Peninsula on the 19th instant, and attacked Port Arthur in the rear. Sixteen warships simultaneously bombarded the town. The action is said to have begun at 6 o'clock in the evening, and continued till 10, Sunday morning, and resulted in the capture of the fortress. The report has not been confirmed.

It is reported at Tokio that a sharp encounter has taken place at Changsieng on the Korean side of the Yalu River, and that the Russian casualties numbered 600.

General Zillinsky, telegraphing from Mukden on Monday, states that all reports of the Japanese landing are inventions. He reports increased activity on the part of the enemy between Ching and Anju in Northern Korea.

OUTRAGE ON A SESSIONS JUDGE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, April 8.

Yesterday, the Hooghly Court was a scene of great commotion over the fact that a most dastardly assault was committed on Kumar Gpendra Krishna Deb Bahadur, our popular district and Sessions Judge. On that day the Judge with the help of a jury tried a dacoity case in which one Kichri Domo and 3 others were the accused, and accepting the unanimous verdict of guilty of the jury, convicted and sentenced all the accused persons to long terms of imprisonment. After delivering judgment, as the Judge was about to leave the Court for his chambers, Kichri Domo suddenly shied a large brick at the Judge, which he had concealed about his person. Fortunately the brick hit the Judge slightly on the arm. The prisoner after throwing the brick began to abuse the Judge. He was immediately secured by the Police. The Judge picked up the stone and handed it over to his Peeshkar. To-day he was placed before the District Magistrate, Mr. H. H. H. on his trial for his most cowardly assault on the Judge the day previous. The court-room was crowded to suffocation, for the unfortunate incident had created the wildest sensation in the town. On being asked by the Magistrate why he had thrown the stone to the Judge, he said that he gave a "Salami" for his just decision. The Magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES FROM BURDWAN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Burdwan, April 9.

A SENSATIONAL SESSIONS CASE.

You have, I see, already noticed in your local columns the sensational case of brutally violating the modesty of a young woman, which was committed to the Sessions by the Sub-divisional Officer of Kutwa and concluded the other day. The following are the particulars of the case: Dewanat Sheikh is a poor inhabitant of village Jhika under thana Keogram within the sub-division of Kutwa. He was a pretty wife of about fourteen summers named Lal Bibi. On the 22nd of May last (the day of first occurrence) taking advantage of her husband's absence from home, five persons named Ganu Meah, Amed Meah, Kader Meah, Scneider Sheikh and Tinu Sheikh, entered her house at dead of night, caught hold of her while sleeping, gagged her mouth and having forcibly carried her away, committed criminal assault upon her. She was then taken to Gunu Meah's parlour and kept there confined for three days during which time she was very cruelly and brutally handled by each member of the party, who kidnaped her. On the fourth day, she was made over to her husband and father-in-law, who were making a vigilant search for her in every possible place. The poor husband of the girl made a complaint against these offenders and another man named Mari Meah to the Sub-divisional Officer of Kutwa. On his return home from Kutwa, the persons complained against came to him and proposed amicable settlement. But on his refusal, the unfortunate man is said to have been beaten by them. Nor did they stop here: They again forcibly carried away his young wife from his hut on the 2nd of June last, kept her concealed in different places and took undue advantage of her helpless condition. At last when her health gave way to their diabolical doings they brought her back to the place of her husband and left her lying close by it in a most pitiful and deplorable condition.

Of the six abovementioned accused persons, only Mari Meah was discharged for want of sufficient evidence against him by the Sub-divisional Officer of Kutwa who presided over the preliminary trial and the remaining five were committed to the Sessions charged with the offences under sections 365, 366, 497, 498 I. P. C. The trial at the Sessions Court was presided over by Mr. Walmesley, Officiating District and Sessions Judge. At the conclusion, four of the Jurors found all the accused guilty of all the charges and the learned Judge agreeing with the majority sentenced them each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

AN EXTENSIVE FIRE.

At mid-day on the 15th of the current Bengali month, a fire broke out at the house of one Makhan Lal Ray of village Kendoor under the Khondagohosh thana. The origin of this fire has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is attributed to the carelessness of certain labourers in a sugar-candy field. Though originally a small one, the fire began to be fanned by the strong winds which were blowing at the time and gradually assumed formidable proportions; nay, it developed into a regular conflagration. In spite of their best endeavours the villagers failed to check its progress. Ninety-two dwelling houses have been entirely gutted and eighteen families rendered completely homeless and helpless. Such was the violence of the fiery element that the inmates could get out of their houses only with the clothes they had on. The value of the gold and silver ornaments destroyed is estimated at Rs. 20,000. About one hundred "marais" (barns) of paddy, each containing about 300 maunds, and straw worth about Rs. 1,000 have been reduced to ashes. The fire ultimately died out of itself for want of aliment. The old people of the village attribute this dire calamity to divide vengeance.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

At 5 p. m. on the 7th instant, a public meeting was held at the Bungalow Town Hall to express sympathy for Japan and to collect funds for wounded Rai Nalinaksha Bose Bahadur who is in the chair. Besides the Chairman, Moulvie Abdul Kasem B.A. and Babus Surat Chandra Bose B.L., Mohini Mohun Mitra M.A., B.L., Manmatha Nath Chatterjee M.A., B.L. also addressed the meeting. Rs. 3500 were subscribed on the spot, of which Rs. 20 were contributed by the Rai Bahadur.

NOTES FROM TANGAIL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Tangail, April 9.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

One Kamana Majhinie of Hakimpore, police station, Ktikati while going to Ellonga Bazar to sell milk, through a pathway between two hemp fields, was indecently assaulted by one Darbari Sheikh of Hyatpur. The scream of the woman drew a number of men, at which the ruffian bolted. The woman lodged a complaint against the offender, who was hauled up for trial before the Sub-Divisional Officer. The Magistrate has sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.

ALLEGED FALSE PERSONATION.

Under the jurisdiction of the Jagunmath-gunje Police, Bahadur and Jahed Box disguised in the dress of a Writer-constable and a Constable once molested the people of the local Bazar. They were both duly apprised of, and are undergoing trials.

A BOLD GANG OF INCENDIARIES.

Incendiarism has become rife here. Every night some portion of the town is either burnt down or is attempted to be burnt. The gang have grown so bold as to write letters to the S. D. O. telling him of his foolish projects in quattering police to detect them. They have come with a set purpose of reducing the whole town to ashes. It is indeed funny that the police have up to date failed to detect the ruffians.

WEATHER AND HEALTH.

Suddenly, after most trying weather, the atmosphere has considerably cooled down, after a heavy downpour of more than an hour. This has considerably improved the outlook of the next harvest sowing has commenced in right earnest. The health of the Municipal town is air. The Municipal authorities are energetically trying to come to the service of the rate-payers.

Correspondence.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—I have heard of cases of unprovoked assaults committed upon defenceless Indians of both sexes by European soldiers on the Grand Trunk Road, Barrackpur, between the Barracks and the Gwaltoly. But I could hardly persuade myself to give credit to such stories. For, why should Tommy Atkins assault poor passers by on the road without any cause or provocation? They being human beings, are possessed of the same sentiments as we have. And hence they can not possibly find any pleasure to see their fellow-beings in distress, unless there be some charm in His Majesty's uniform which blunts the finer sentiments of the wearer. But my personal experience has removed what I once found it difficult to believe. My way to home passed through the road alluded to above. On the evening of 4th instant I arrived Barrackpur by the Goolundoo passenger a few minutes before 8-30 and was proceeding to Dhitarah by the aforesaid road. When I had proceeded about 200 or 300 yards from the Barracks, I met 3 soldiers in uniform and without taking any notice of them I passed them by as quickly as possible. But hardly I could leave them a few spaces behind, one of them, who was carrying a big bamboo club, struck me on my left arm, with the lathi with all the strength he possessed, then came the second, followed of course by the third! I was certainly no match for him, and even if I were, I could not have dared touch the sacred body of His Majesty's soldier-in-uniform. For if I had raised a finger in self-defence, the whole machinery would have been moved against me and some public bodies who had lately shown such abundance of love towards British soldiers would have voted a halter gratis to me. Indeed, such is the unfortunate and helpless position in which the British subjects in India find themselves now. So I had no other alternative but to save my life by running as fast as I could. I can, however, assure you, Sir, as I remember my experience quite well, that if I had not taken this wise course and waited longer for gathering more facts for your columns, it would have been all over with me and even the ablest detective officer could not have traced out a clue of the perpetrator of the dark deed. It is, however, much to be regretted that it was not a moonlit night, and I could not get an opportunity of seeing the face of my "gallant" assailant for the sake of identification! The people of Barrackpur and its neighbourhood most fervently hoped since the murder of the late lamented Dr. Suresh Chunder Sarkar, that some vigorous steps would be taken to afford the poor Indian subjects of His Majesty protection from the violence of these human brutes, but I now find that we are as much in their mercy as we were before. Lord Curzon is credited with adopting measures for the protection of the Indians from the violence of a class of Europeans, but alas in vain! I appeal to the authorities through your columns that they may be pleased to adopt some effective measures to guard the Indians against such outrages of which I was a victim.

K. P. BISWAS.

Editor, "Barta."

It is a matter for congratulation and encouragement, says the Ceylon Observer, to find that Ceylon Para rubber, the cultivation of which is, comparatively speaking, a new industry there, has secured the highest prices ever obtained for this product. It is still more satisfactory, however, adds our contemporary, to find it stated on so good authority as that of Messrs. Lewis and Peat that if producers maintain the high quality consumers will continue to pay the high price.

Sir Charles Rivaz opened the Lepers Asylum at Tarn-Taran, which mission to lepers has been built with Government and private aid. The huts previously existing have been Rs. 50,000. The management was formerly placed by improved quarters, which will cost in the hands of the Municipal Committee, was transferred by the Government to the Rev. Mr. Guildford on behalf of the Mission to Lepers. The Mahomedan Assistant Surgeon, who had charge of the Asylum for eighteen years, has been awarded khilafat and land on the Jehlum canal.

Mr. F. S. Hamilton, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Purnea, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Dinajpur.

Mr. F. R. Roe, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, on leave, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. E. Staley.

Mr. A. N. Moberley, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Bompas.

Mr. E. P. Chapman, District and Sessions Judge on leave, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Purnea.

Mr. H. Luson, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. S. Greenshields.

Mr. W. A. Marr, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Luson.

Mr. J. A. Hubback, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Rampur Hat subdivision of the Birbhum district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. J. Laine.

Babu Satis Chandra Ghose, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Sonthal Parganas district.

Mr. F. H. Tucker, District Superintendent of Police, Purnea, is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern and Western Range, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. V. Knyvett.

Lieutenant F. S. McNamara, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on special duty, is posted to Purnea on the expiration of his special duty, and is appointed to hold charge of the police of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. H. Tucker.

Mr. R. J. Hirst, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Purnea, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the police of that district.

Babu Davendra Nath Basu, Professor, Krishnagar College, class VI of the Provincial Educational Service, is promoted to class V of that Service, vice Babu Khirod Chandra Rai Chaudhuri, retired.

Miss E. E. Greene, Head Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, class VII of the Provincial Educational Service, is promoted to class VI of that Service.

Mr. C. Fisher, District and Sessions Judge, Dinajpur, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for six weeks, and special leave for the remaining period.

Babu Braja Durlab Hazra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for two months, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, O.S.I., I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for seven months.

Mr. R. R. Pope, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, is allowed combined leave for eight months, viz., privilege leave for one month and twenty days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. R. S. Greenshields, Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for two months and twenty days, and special leave for the remaining period.

Mr. A. J. Laine, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampur Hat, Birbhum, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for three months and special leave for the remaining period.

Babu Mahendra Nath Mukhoti, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Bhola, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Banamal Sen.

Babu Janaki Nath Mukherjee, B.L. is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Soyan, to be ordinarily stationed at Chapra, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Amica Chandra Mozumdar.

Babu Kali Dhan Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge of Backergunge, is appointed to perform the functions of a Court under section 3, clause (d) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1 of 1894, within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the District Judge of Backergunge.

Babu Suresh Chandra Ghose, Subordinate Judge, Backergunge, is allowed privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, viz., eight days under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the same Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Umesh Chunder Chuckerbutty, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Ranaghat, in the district of Nadia, is allowed leave for one month, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Ramapati Dey, late Munsif of Ranaghat, in the district of Nadia, is allowed leave for one year, under article 326 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Nirmal Chandra Sinha, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Pirojpur, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed an extension of leave for five months and six days.

Babu Mon Mohon Neogy, Munsif of Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Asutosh Banerji, Munsif of Jessore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him.

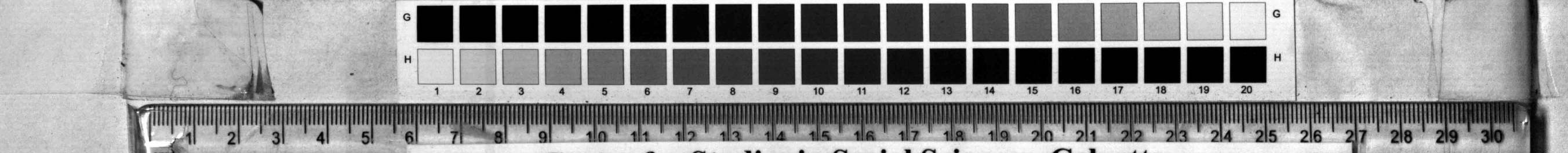
Babu Rajendra Lal Saha, Munsif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave for thirty days.

Babu Prosanna Kumar Gupta, Munsif of Lakhimpur, in the district of Noakhali, is allowed leave for eight days, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Surja Kumar Guha, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Rajshahi Division, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class on being relieved of his settlement duties in Bihar.

Babu Pulin Behari Bose, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Hooghly district.

The order of the 11th March 1904, posting Maulvi Indad Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, to the Rajshahi Division, is cancelled.





THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA AND THE VICEREGAL DICTUM.

It is not known whether the Maharajah of Baroda had read Lord Curzon's budget speech when His Highness said at Bombay that 'he believed it was incumbent on every Government to allow its subjects to share in the Government of the country.'

LIVING IN LONDON ON A SHILLING A DAY.

London cheapest hotels form the subject of a chatty article in "Cassell's," by W. B. Robertson. He opens by remarking on the strange fact that hotels which have the enormous profit of intoxicating liquors to draw upon are always more expensive than temperance hotels.

A NIGHT FUNERAL IN TIBET.

C. H. Lepper recounts, in "Blackwood" for February, one night's experiences in Tibet. He was sleeping in the open, 16,000 feet above the sea, when his faithful Tibetan Karma woke him to tell him that a funeral was wending its way up the heights.

WHOPING COUGH.

This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

ing, he proceeded to dissect the body into pieces no larger than filberts. The dogs in the meantime were kept off by the attendants. When he had concluded the dissection, the dogs were permitted to approach nearer, and then bit by bit, he threw morsels to them repeating with each morsel the Ineffable Prayer.

£1,000 FOR SLANDER.

A "doggy" atmosphere pervaded the Lord Chief Justice's court on 23rd March. Mrs. Charlotte Frances Culpeper Clarke, a well-known fancier of bulldogs, of Withead Farm, Patcham, Sussex, was awarded £1,000 damages for slander uttered by Mr. Walter W. Main, of 30, Kettering-street, Streatham, who was at one time her kennel-man.

HUSBAND'S THREAT.

The lady employed M.A.N. as her kennelman until she left her husband. Then the defendant took the dogs to Bromley, where he had to have them boarded out, as her husband threatened to shoot them. Main looked after the dogs for some time, and then left, but he again became her kennelman at Patcham, where she had a cottage.

DECLINED TO DIVORCE HER.

In cross-examination Mrs. Clarke said that she had lived with Septimus Clarke as his wife since she left her husband, because the latter declined to divorce her. Her position was known to every one, without telling them of it.

MILLER BY TRADE.

The actual slanders complained of were four in number. On one occasion the defendant had told Mr. James Wilson Churchill, a noted breeder of bulldogs that Mrs. Clarke frequently came to his cottage and misconducted herself with him.

THE SCRATCH OF A PIN.

THE SCRATCH OF A PIN may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and equalled as a quick healing liniment for cuts, burns and blisters.

EXPENSES OF DIVORCE.

"I want to show that the fault is not Messrs. Slater's. There has been a conspiracy in the case on the part of men who had left Slater's, and the King's Proctor has fallen into it."

Such was the statement of Mr. Bagnall Deane, who appears for the defence in the case in which the King's Proctor is intervening to prevent the decree nisi granted to Mrs. Pollard being made absolute.

THRILL OF ANTICIPATION.

It was at this juncture that Mr. Deane interrupted with his charge of conspiracy against Slater's. The witness referred to men being discharged from the agency, and alluded to Simmonds's Detective Agency.

WHO WAS KNOWLES?

Mr. Osborn went on to say that his firm was concerned in as many as fifteen or twenty cases for Slater's in the course of the year, and his offices were connected with those of Slater's by a private wire.

THE PRESIDENT INTERPOSES.

Questions now harked back to Maud Goodman's association with the suit. The material for the petition consisted solely of her statement, and he had not thought it necessary to suit it. He had only admitted misconduct upon one occasion with Mr. Pollard.

A SHARP PASSAGE.

He denied paying the girls to give evidence, but he thought that he would have been entitled to pay if he could not get their evidence without.

THE WITNESS'S REPLY.

What! In dealing with a woman of this class to give her money to give evidence if you cannot get it without?—I should say I was entitled to do it if she is telling the truth.

THE WITNESS'S REPLY.

The President: Remember, you must not do such a thing in the future. Before the identification of the photograph the witness had written out a statement to be signed. If the facts were known, it was usual to prepare a statement beforehand.

THE WITNESS'S REPLY.

Mr. B. Carson: I only ask you whether you christened the child before it was born. The case was again adjourned, the cross-examination not being concluded.

FORTY MILLION KISSES.

WIDOW'S ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

When Mrs. Georgina Ada Frazier, widow, entered the witness-box in Mr. Justice Darling's court the other day these seemed to come with her the voice of spring.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

By degress Mrs. Frazier became the confidante of all his domestic woes. He told her, said Mr. Gill, that he could divorce his wife "and he would." But he did not let it might give offence to the church people, especially his vicar, upon whose good graces depended the tenure of some of his numerous offices.

THE WITNESS'S REPLY.

Mr. Spindelov, who rejoices in a chestnut-coloured moustache, first entered into Mrs. Frazier's life in the unsympathetic guise of the rent collector. But he is more than that. He is clerk to the solicitors who are clerks to the justices of the Soho division.

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to say good-bye, stating that he was going to shoot himself. She asked him to come in and wait awhile, thinking that he would change his mind. He cried, and said that his children were dirty and had been turned out of school. Nobody loved him, and he would be better dead.

She said, "We here like you." He retorted, "You do not love me." The witness replied, "I do love you." She explained that she did not want the "poor man" to kill himself. He then kissed her, or she him, and he did not kill himself.

CIGAR SHOP INCIDENTS.

Mrs. Charlotte Turner, the plaintiff's cousin, in cross-examination denied that "physical" compliments passed over the counter of the cigar shop between the plaintiff and customers. It was true that a gentleman offered to buy the plaintiff a pair of stockings. He bought the stockings, and the plaintiff told him to use them himself. The gentleman said she was very sharp, and threw the stockings over the counter.

THE DEFENDANT REFERRED TO THE INCIDENT IN A LETTER.

The defendant referred to the incident in a letter: "Oh, what a horrible feeling it is. It kills me to think of others fondling you and kissing you. What would your feelings be if you could see other women doing the same to me?"

WITH THE TIBET MISSION.

MEDICAL.

Tuna, Tibet, April 3.

The treatment of the wounded at the recent fighting at Hot springs and Guru attracts special attention to the medical arrangements of the Mission and escort. The arrangements are under the supervision of Colonel L. A. Waddell, C.I.E., the administrative medical officer.

A considerable medical establishment is necessary to provide for the contingencies of battle but also to combat the disease and accidents incidental to a military force, with its hosts of followers, engaged in road making and the large army of several thousand transport coolies and mule-drivers employed in pushing up food and other supplies from Siliguri through the tropical Teesta Valley across the most difficult and inhospitable mountains in the world for a distance of over 150 miles, particularly in winter when the climate is for the most part Arctic, inducing especially pneumonia and frost-bite.

Up to the present the daily sick list has averaged about 100 fighting men and twice as many followers. The medical establishment up to the present consists of sixteen executive officers, 31 assistant surgeons and hospital assistants, a large staff of nursing orderlies and hospital assistants, with ambulance, transport, tentage, stores, comforts and other paraphernalia of hospitals in the field.

From the base hospital at Siliguri, whence the invalids are sent back to India, all the way up to the front where the mission is at present located, there has been established at each chief stage a section of a medical hospital, and at the smaller intervening posts a hospital assistant with medicines. At each of these stages hospital huts are now being built to replace the tents in view of the onset of the tropical rains in the lower valleys, to afford better protection against the cold and snow of the higher tracts, and better shelter by the way for the sick and wounded invalids proceeding down to the base.

The ambulance transport forms a host of followers in itself. In addition to the eight stretchers per regiment, there are about fifty coolies each carried by six bearers, also ambulance chairs, riding-ponies, and for the cart road along the Teesta Valley over a dozen bullock-tongas. As the Indian coolie-bearers were not considered suitable for carrying work in the cold and at such excessive altitudes, some 300 Tibetan dandy wallas and Sikhimese coolies were engaged in place of Kahars. Although these uncouth and turbulent mountaineers have not proved altogether a success and have deserted in considerable numbers those who now remain are certainly inured to the Arctic cold of these upper regions and are ever so much sturdier porters than the Indian Kahars. So far they have not carried out their threat to desert in the event of hostilities with their kinsmen of Tibet.

Our medical arrangements not only provided for our sick and casualties, but also as a civilised power for medical aid to the Tibetans and to their wounded in the event of fighting. For this the military medical authorities sanctioned an extra supply of drugs and appliances, so that at the action at Guru, after our own wounded had been attended to, our medical officers were able to render much help to the enemy's wounded, many of the dying received water or brandy, or had their pain eased by morphia, while about 180 of the wounded, after being dressed, were carried in our coolies and otherwise from the battlefield to Tuna and Guru villages, so as to be near our hospitals in order to receive further treatment. In this humane work General Macdonald has taken a keen interest, providing transport and some food when it could ill be spared, and visiting wounded Tibetans in their temporary hospitals outside our camp.

The excellence of these arrangements reflects the greatest credit on Colonel Waddell and his executive staff.—Henry Newman in the "Englishman."

MR. W. GOLLAN, SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT BOTANIC GARDEN, SAHARANPUR, REPORTS TO THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL THAT THE CHESTNUT HAS TAKEN KINDLY TO THE DEHRA DUN VALLEY, AND IT ALSO EXISTS ON A SMALL SCALE IN THE KUIV VALLEY, BUT NOWHERE ELSE.

The nuts now found at Dehra Dun and those which appear in the Blamo bazaar every season from China are identical in general appearance. Both are like the sweet chestnut of Europe, but are not so well-filled and do not keep so long. Mr. Gollan has tried both plants and seeds of chestnuts from Europe, and in the course of over 25 years has only established one plant. He believes that the European strain of sweet chestnut has failed everywhere in Northern India. What success has been obtained is through seeds or trees of Chinese origin introduced by Fortune and established by Jameson.

BURNS AND SUITS.—Slight injuries of this nature of frequent occurrence in almost every household. While they are not dangerous, except when blood poisoning results from the injury, they are often quite painful and annoying. They can be quickly healed by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It allays the pain almost instantly and heals the injured parts without matter being from which insures a cure in one-third the time that the usual treatment would require. It is the most perfect preparation in use for burns, scalds, sunburns and like injuries. It should be applied with a feather before the parts become inflamed. For sale by Smith Street and Co. Wholesale Agents, 25, B. K. Paul and Co., and Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a grid of numbers 1-20.



U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, on Friday, the 8th April, 1904, at 11 a. m., H. H. Sir James La Touche presiding. Among those present were Mr. Hooper, Mr. McRoberts, Raja Pasadook Kasul Khan, Raja Sham Singh, Rai Sir Ram Bahadur, Rai Nihal Chand, Pandit M. M. Makviya, Munshi Madholal, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Porter and Mr. Gill.

The Hon'ble Lala Nihal Chand put five questions to the Government.

The first runs as follows:— "In continuation of my question asked on the 9th November 1903, will the Government be pleased to give details of the amount of Rs. 2,10,14,570 of the expenditure on famines in these provinces during the last 24 years?"

Mr. Holms referred the hon'ble member to the Report of the Famine Commission. The second question was as follows:—

"Will the Government be pleased to mention whether it is aware that the rule under which departmental sub-registrars are required to defray the cost of all contingent charges including the country stationary petty repairs of furniture, &c., hot weather charges, i.e. panka coolies, tatties, &c., and also bastahs' is felt as a hardship by the sub-registrars, and that sometimes country ink of the most inferior kind is used in writing the registers and endorsements upon documents which are intended to be kept as a permanent record?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter said in reply that the contingencies covered all the expenses and that the Inspector-General of Registration would be asked to report if there were any complaint under that head.

The next question ran thus:— "Will the Government be pleased to mention whether there is any intention of raising the pay of mularhis getting the petty pay of Rs. 10 a month in the registration department, and to what extent rule 48 of the Registration Manual under which deserving and competent men should be entered on the graded list of officials in the civil courts has been carried out?"

Mr. Porter replied that rule No. 48 was optional and that the questions of raising the pay was under consideration.

Question No. 4 was as follows:— "Will the Government be pleased to mention whether there is any special reason why no pension is allowed to the employees in the educational department for which the department is not so attractive as it ought to be?"

Mr. Porter said that the question of a provident fund for the employees of the Education Department was before the Government.

The last question ran as follows:— "Will the Government be pleased to mention whether the sale of grass on the road sides is not a source of trouble and hardship to the cultivators of the soil adjoining such roads and to the cattle passing them?"

In reply Hon'ble Mr. Porter said that the grass on roadsides was necessary to protect roads and was sold to have some sort of control over cutting the overgrowth cultivators; could protect adjoining fields by means of fences.

The Hon'ble Mr. Holms then explained the Financial Statement.

The Hon'ble Mr. Marsh opened the discussion with an account of the progress made by irrigation in these Provinces; he also gave an account of the work done by irrigation in Bundelkhand. Of the schemes that are under consideration, the principal of construction of the Surdah canal in Oudh to irrigate parts of Hardoi, Unao, and Lucknow districts at the cost of one crore and 26 lakhs, the papers of which were ready and after consulting the Taluqdars of Oudh would be submitted to the Secretary of State.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hardy, referring to the proportion of land revenue which these Provinces would get under the new contract, observed that there was not much hope of increase inasmuch as the settlements of almost all districts had been recently completed. The assessment he knew was moderate and quoted figures in support of this statement. Mr. Hardy spoke highly of the Tehsildars on whom the burden of collecting revenue fell and said the Government had done well in giving them promotion in the organisation of the new cadre of Deputy Collectors which benefited no less than 64 Tehsildars. He was glad that arrangements were being made for giving them accommodation in future.

The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal said that in as much as his two colleagues, Pandit M. M. Malaviya and Rai Nihalchand, were going to make exhaustive remarks on the budget he would not occupy the time of the Council by trading the same ground and confined himself to one remark on the budget. The Finance Secretary had said that increase in the revenue under excise showed continued prosperity of the agricultural population. This in his opinion could not be correct as the increase was mostly in towns and not in villages and had been due to increased consumption than the ratio fixed by State and gave tion by non-agricultural people.

The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya in a speech made a survey of the financial situation of these Provinces. He did not feel himself justified in congratulating the Government on the new financial settlement. He said that the United Provinces were yet unjustly treated, because they got still less than what other provinces had. They contributed over 12 crores to the Imperial Treasury and got not even four crores. This starving of the Provincial finance resulted in putting off every reform the principal of which was education; on this he eloquently dwelt and showed how the U. P. were backward in primary and higher education.

The Hon'ble Rai Nihal Chand, in a long speech, dwelt upon the land revenue policy of the Government and showed that the Government share of the land revenue was generally instances from different districts showing how the Government share varied from 60 to 65 per cent of the net rental. Showing that in permanently settled districts the people were more prosperous and that in the last census while there was a falling off in the population of temporarily settled districts of these Provinces, there was increase in permanently settled districts. He analysed the figures of the excise report and showed that the use of drugs and liquor was on increase but not because the prosperity of the agricultural population had advanced.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur dwelt upon the financial arrangement and said these Provinces had not got their fair share of revenue. He thanked the Imperial Government for special grants and asked the Government to take steps to raise the Medical School at Agra to the status of a College. He spoke of the increased need for primary education and expressed his regret that the excise revenue should have shown any increase which meant increase in consumption.

The Hon'ble Raja Sham Singh drew the attention of the Government to the needs of his district, specially to the want of good roads.

The Hon'ble Raja Tasadook Rasool Khan also congratulated the Government and attributed the increase of excise revenue to the increase in consumption due to the prevailing idea that liquor was a preventive against plague.

The Hon'ble Mr. McRobert expressed his entire satisfaction with the Provincial contract, at the decrease of income from sale of jail goods and combated Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya's theory about pollution of rivers and asked the Government to grant funds for laying the Queen's park at Cawnpur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hooper gave a very interesting report of the effects of the working of the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates and Land Alienation Acts and said that the measures had been so far popular.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in summing up the discussion, spoke chiefly of plague and then of education, his remarks being in the main a reply to the observations of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. But before doing so, Sir James La Touche first spoke of the new Provincial settlement. He expressed the opinion that it was entirely satisfactory from the point of view of provincial finances. In his opinion the Government of India treated the United Provinces liberally, and no complaint could be made in the matter. The net result of the new settlement was that the Provinces would henceforth be better off than before by 10 or 11 lakhs a year. His Honour speaking of the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya's remarks on education, declined to make primary education compulsory by legislation. But the chief interest of the speech lay in his remarks on plague policy. He repudiated the claim made by the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya that the Government should do more than what was being done at present; said that the honourable Pandit was mistaken in holding that it was the duty of Government to do everything for every body, and defined Governmental functions as being rather of the nature of helping the people to help themselves; spoke of his want of faith in inoculation and of the inefficiency of disinfection to permanently rid a place of plague as had been proved by the experience of Allahabad, and of the impracticability of evacuation on any extensive scale. In Sir James La Touche's opinion the only permanent remedy for plague lay in the observance of hygienic and sanitary principles by people in their homes and in this regard the Government could do nothing. In the end His Honour expressed his intention of adhering to the policy enunciated in his Government's Plague Resolution of last year, and asked people to help themselves rather than abuse the Government.

After the Lieutenant-Governor's speech was over, the Hon'ble Mr. Porter introduced a Bill regarding the collection of certain cesses in the domains of the Maharaja of Benares. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee. A Bill proposing certain verbal amendments in the Oudh Honorary Munsifs Act was then introduced and passed. The Council then stood adjourned "sine die."—Advocate.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.

The Ranipet correspondent of the "Madras Standard" writes—A somewhat sensational case seems to be pending before the Sub Magistrate of Wallaja. It seems a station House Officer in a charge sheet for nuisance filed before a Magistrate has called a woman names and she has applied for sanction to prosecute this Station House Officer for defamation. As the matter is "sub judice" I refrain from making any observations of setting forth further details.

At the Bombay police court Mr. W. Chas Lewis, Ticket Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, charged Baboorao Narayan, a circus manager, with defrauding the railway by travelling first class without a ticket between Curry Road and Dadar Stations. The accused pleaded that as he was pressed for time he could not purchase the ticket and intended to pay the fare at the destination. Mr. Lewis proved that the accused had no intention to pay the fare at the destination because, after alighting from the train at Dadar, he crossed over to the other platform and sat on a bench. He was then asked for his ticket when he failed to produce one. His worship held the charge proved and fined the accused Rs. 20. Mr. Lewis then charged E. O. Moore and five others with travelling without tickets by local trains and they were all fined Rs. 5 each.

The appeal preferred by Mr. V. Kodandarama Sastri, son of the late Mr. V. Subaramana Sastri, District Munsif of Poonamale, against the decree of the Hon. the Chief Justice of Madras in a suit brought by him against Mr. R. Sadagopachariar, Vakil, High Court, Madras, and others was posted to-day before Justice Sir James Davies, Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Moore for judgment. The suit was against the defendant executors for alleged negligence as regards the management of the plaintiff properties and one of the assets on which considerable arguments were adduced 'pro' and 'con' was a debt due from the Kalahastri Zemindari. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal without costs as against the second and third respondents. They recorded the compromise and directed that a decree be drawn up in terms of the compromise between the parties.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose, and makes the spiroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. It has been used in many epidemics of the disease with perfect success. For sale by S. M. Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co. and Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem Calcutta.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL-STORM.

A coorg correspondent writes:— On the afternoon of the 24th ultimo a part of the District was visited by an extraordinary hail-storm, the centre being about 3 miles East of Polibetta. Many of the stones were of the size of pigeon's eggs, and they laid piled two or three inches thick over the ground. In sheltered hollows stones were to be seen even the next morning. One of the oldest planters who has been both in Ceylon and here, said he had never in his life seen such hail. Fortunately it came at a time when the but was not forward enough for it to do any harm. On the other hand it has done a great deal of good as is evidenced by the fine blossom which is the result. The area of the hailstorm was circumscribed, embracing some 20 or 25 estates, but several others on the outskirts got sufficient moisture to start their blossom. The largest quantity of rain gauged was 1.30 inches; but this cannot possibly represent the amount of moisture received by the soil from the melting hail. It will serve to show the local character of the storm when it is stated that about one mile or so beyond Polibetta on the opposite side there had not been a drop of rain.

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS.

A correspondent recently wrote to us asking how to preserve eggs, and several replies have been forthcoming; but it has remained for one to send us a cutting from a home paper which describes a new preservative. It is called "Water Glass," and we are told that housewives who used it "had eggs equal to new laid ones all the winter." A Lady writes:—"The bird has just been hatched from an egg which was laid in April, 1902, and placed in a solution of Water Glass for preservation. In April 1903, (12 months after), the egg was put in an incubator, and the subject of the photo is the result. It is quite a strong, healthy little chick." This extraordinary substance is made by Boots, the Cash Chemists, and a tin containing sufficient "Water Glass" to preserve 200 eggs can be had for 1/6. Whether the preservative would be effective in the heat of India we cannot say. Mr. Khan Sahib says that "eggs simmered in slaked lime water for a second or two (that is to say that when the water is added to unslaked lime and when it is in boiling condition) will be found fresh for some time, but they will not be hatched."—Madras "Mail"

The Dewan Bahadur Krishnaswamy Row, late Dewan of Travancore, has accepted the office of President of the Provincial Conference, to be held at Ranipet, in the North Arcot District next month.

A BIG PYTHON.

"Maximus Natu" writes to the "Madras Mail."—In your issue of the 28th ultimo "H. L." enquired whether a python, which when skinned, measured 14ft. long and 16 inches broad in the widest part "is not a good sized one"? Possibly your correspondent wishes to know whether the snake referred to constitute a record? If so, I may mention, that the write shot a python in the teak forests, about five miles east of "Moola Wullay," Police Station and toll gate, on the Sultan's Battery—Goondpet line—which taped over 14 feet unskinned, while another was killed on the Woodlands Estate, in South Wynaad, which measured upwards of 18 feet, and that Major-General R. H. Boddome when Conservator of Forests in this Presidency, informed me that he bagged a snake of the same species (when riding along the Government road during the night) somewhere near the foot of the Coonoor old Ghaut, which on measurement exceeded 20 ft. in length unskinned.



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9. DR. R. MONIER, M. B. C. M. (Edin.), Resident Surgeon, 18 Street, Government Charitable Dispensary, says:—"... Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhoea and was found successful."
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Printed and published by T. K. Biswas, at the Patrika Press, No. 2, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane, and issued by the Patrika Press Office, Calcutta.

