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### ADDRESS BY MR. BALFOUR.

#### Cambridge, Aug. 17.

The opening general meeting of the British Association took place in the Corn Exchange this evening, when before a gathering of more than 2,000 persons Mr. Balfour deliver-ed his presidential address. The accommodation proved altogether inadequate for the number of those anxoius to be present, and an assembly more fully representative of the Association has not been seen for many years. Among those present were:--Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Rosse, the Vice-Chan-cellor of the University (Dr. Chase), Lord Avebury, Sir J. Burdon-Sanderson, Sir W. Huggins, Sir A. Rucker, the Lord Lieuten-ant of county (Mr. Alexander Peckover), Sir J. Elliott, the Bishop of Hereford, the Master of Trimity, the High Sheriff, Sir J Evans, Sir H. Roscoe, Admiral Sir J. Dalrym-ple Hay, Sir J. Dewar, Mr. A. D. Elliot, M.P., Professor Becquerel, Professor Bruhl, Professor Von Greth, Sir D. Gill, Professor Herdman, Major Macmahon, Pro-fessor Carey Foster, Professor Schuster, M Yves Guyot, Professor Langley, Professor G. H. Darwin, and the Mayor of Cambridge Dr J. A. C. Dalton). The somewhat bare aspect of the Corn Exdation proved altogether inadequate for the

The somewhat bare aspect of the Corn Exchange was completely disguised under the elaborate decorations which had been devised for the occasion. The walls were hung with chintz and the pillars with coloured muslin, while the roof was draped with bright colour-ed material, giving the building the appeared material, giving the building the appear-ance of an enormous marquee. The gas jets which ordinarily provide illumination uad been wisely discarded, and the electric light had been specially installed. Against the walls were hung the silken banners inscribed with the names of former presidents of the towns in which the meetings over which they presided were held. Immediately behind the chairman's table was hung the new banner. chairman's table was hung the new banner. which bears the name of "Balfour of Whit-tingehame," and on either side were hung banners recording the Cambridge meetings in 1833 and 1862.

The chair was occupied at the opening of the meeting by Sir Norman Lockyer, the re-tiring president, Mr. Balfoun, sitting on his right hand. Sir Norman Lorman Lockyer,

rising after a short wait, said: ----I know that you will be delighted to hear that my last duty as your president will not occupy me for more than one minute. I want in that minute. in the first instance, to call your attention to a telegram which was re-ceived by the council this afternoon from Cape Town and to the reply sent to it in your name. The telegram is as follows:--"Greeting. Best wishes for successful meetings this and next year British Associameetings this and next year British Associa-tion, South Africa''; and this is reply: — "Heartily reciprocate good wishes; antici-pate successful meeting with you." (Cheers.) My next duty is to resign this chair to the new President, which I do at once. Mr. Balfour needs no recommendation from me. (Cheers.)

#### MR. BALFOUR'S ADDRESS.

his address as follows: --"I am more accus-tomed to speak to audiences than to read to

through Young, Stokes, Maxwell in the local, through Kelvin, who embodies an epoch in himself, down to Rayleigh, Larmor, J. J. Thompson, and the scientific school centred Grandish laboratory, whose physical in the Cavendish laboratory, whose physical speculations bid fair to render the closing years of the old century and the opening years of the new as notable as the greatest which have preceded them. THE REAL OBJECT: PHYSICAL

REALITY. Now what is the task which these men, and their illustrious fellow-labourers out of all lands, have set themselves to accomplish? To what end led these "new and fruitful physical conceptions" to which I have just referred? It is often described as the discovery of the "laws connecting phenomena." But this is certainly a misleading, and in critical speculation, science, as men of science usually conceive it, would perish likewise. usually conceive it, would period the second and more particularly of physics, is to frame a conception of the physical universe in its inner reality then any attempt to compare the different modes in which, at different epochs of scientific develop-ment, this intellectual picture has been drawn cannot fail to suggest questions of the deepest interest. True, I am precluded from dealing with such of these questions as are purely philosophical by the character of this occasion; and with such of them as are purely

#### next few minutes, to commit. TWO CONTRASTED VIEWS.

Let me, then, endeavour to compare the outlines of two such pictures, of which the first may be taken to represent the views prevalent towards the end of the 18th century; a little more than a hundred years Sir Norman Lockyer then left the dhair, and Mr. Balfour, the new President, having taken his place amid much cheering, prefaced his address as follows:—"I am more accushis address as follows: —"I am more accus-tomed to speak to audiences than to read to them, and if there be any deficiency in that respect in my manner of saying what I have to say to-night I hope you will forgive it. I have followed the invariable example of my predecessors, and have written out what I have to say. I am not sure that in so doing I have served either your interests or my own, but in any case I will do my best." He then delivered his address, which bore the title "Reflections Suggested by the New Theory of Matter" in the following terms:— The meetings of this great society have for the most part been held in crowded centres of population where our surroundings never tion of energy was, in any general form, undreamed of; electricity and magnetism undreamed of; electricity and magnetism though already the subjects of important in-vestigation, played no great part in the Whole of things; nor was a diffused ether required the making, supplied sufficient material for the mechanism of the heavens as conceived by Laplace. Unending space filled with a

century, through Cavendish in the 18th, and radiant heat, and things to which sense through Young, Stokes, Maxwell in the 19th, perception makes no response, like the electric through Kelvin, who embodies an epoch in waves of wireless telegraphy (First known himself, down to Rayleigh, Larmor, J. J. through the theoretical work of Maxwell and Thompson, and the scientific school centred the experiments of Hertz) intrinsically differ, not in kind, but in magnitude alone.

#### ELECTRICITY AND THE ETHER.

This, however, is not all, nor nearly all. If we jump over the century which separates 1804 from 1904, and attempt to give in outline the world-picture as it now presents itself to some leaders of contemporary speculation, we shall find that in the interval it has been modified, not merely by such far-reaching discoveries as the atomic and molecular composition of ordinary matter, the kinetic theory of gases, and the laws of the conservation and dissipation of energy, but by the more and more important part which electricity and the But this is certainly a misleading, and in my opinion a very inadequate, account of the subject. To begin with, it is not only more to the natural philosophers in the year the subject. To begin with, it is not only more to the hadden cause of an insignment inconvenient, but confusing, to describe as 1700 than the hidden cause of an insignment "phenomena" things which do not appear, phenomenon. (The modern history of electri-which never have appeared, and which never which never have appeared, and which never 1700 than the hidden cause of an insignificant which never have appeared, and which never can appear, to beings so poorly provided as ourselves with the apparatus of sense per-ception. But apart from this, which is a linguistic error too deeply rooted to be easily exterminated, is it not most inaccurate in substance to say that a knowledge of Na-ture's laws is all we seek when investigat-ting natural? The physicist looks for some-thing more than what, by any stretch of language, can be described as "co-existences" and "sequences" between so-called "phenoand "sequences" between so-called "pheno-mena." He seeks for something deeper than the laws connecting possible objects of ex-perience. His object is physical reality; a reality which may or may not be capable of direct perception; a reality which is in any case independent of it; a reality which cons-titutes the permanent mechanism of that physical universe with which our immediate perception, is but a connected system of nonads or subatoms which are not electrified matter, but the electricity itself; that these systems differ in the number of monads which they contain, in their arrangement and in their motion relative to each other and to the ether; that on these Cifferences. and on these differences alone, depend the various qualities of what have hither been regard-ed as indivisible and elementary atmos; and that while in most cases these atomid tems may maintain their equilibrium for periods which, compared with such astronomical processes as the cooling of a sun may seem almost eternal, they are not less obedient to the law of change than the eva dealing with such of these questions as are purely philosophical by the character of this occasion; and with such of them as are purely scientific by my own incompetence. But some there may be sufficiently near the dividing line to induce the specialists who rule by right on either side of it to view with forgiving eyes any trespasses into their legitimate do-main which I may be tempted, during the next few minutes, to commit. lasting heavens themselves. But if gros certain that these monads cannot be consi-dered apart from the ether. It is on their interaction with the ether that their quali-ties depend; and without the ether an electric theory of matter is impossible. ELECTRICITY THE POSSIBLE REALITY.

revolution. Two centuries ago electricity seemed but a scientific toy. It is now thought by many to constitute the reality of which matter is but the sensible expression. It is but a century ago that the title of an ether to a place among the constitu-ents of the universe was authentically established. It seems possible now that it may be the stuff out of which that universe is be the stuff out of which that universe is wholly built. Nor are the collateral infer-ences associated with this view of the phy-sical world less surprising. It used, for ex-ample, to be thought that mass was an ori-ginal property of matter, neither capable of explanation nor requiring it; in its nature essentially unchangeable, suffering neither augmentation nor diminution under the stress of any forces to which it could be subject. The meetings of the rew Theory of Matter" in the following terms:— The meetings of this great society have for the most part been held in crowded centers of population where our surroundings never permit us to forget, were such forgetfulness in any case possible, how close is the tie that binds modern science to modern industry, the abstract researches of the student to the labours of the inventor and the mechanic, the mechanic, the most inventor and the mechanic, the science to modern industry, the abstract researches of the inventor and the mechanic, the science to modern industry, the abstract researches of the inventor and the mechanic, the science to modern industry, the abstract researches of the inventor and the mechanic, the science to modern industry, the abstract researches of the inventor and the mechanic, the science to modern industry, the abstract researches of the inventor and the mechanic, the science to modern industry, the abstract researches of the inventor and the mechanic, the science to modern industry, the abstract researches of the inventor and the mechanic, the science to modern industry, the abstract researches of the inventor and the mechanic, the science to modern industry, the abstract researches of the inventor and the mechanic, the science to modern industry, the abstract researches of the inventor and the mechanic, the science to modern industry in the most important forms of the science to modern industry in the most important forms of the science to modern industry in the most important forms of the science to modern industry in the model interval in the model interval in the model interval interval in the model posed to constitute light. In the universe as But if the new theories thus conceived the most important forms of be accepted these views must action between its constituents was action at a distance; the principle of the conserva-action between its constituents actually explained. So far from being an attribute of matter considered in itself, it is due, as I have said, to the relation between the electrical monads of which matter is com-CAMBRIDGE AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE. Yet, after all, since the British Association exists for the advancement of science, is is well that now and again we should choce our place of gathering in some spot where science rather than its applications, knowledge that a low months, however, of the universe our place of gathering in some spot where assigned for these deliverances of our hypo-tis primarily directed. If this be so, surely no happier selection could have been made than the quiet courts of this ancient Univer-sity. For here, if anywhere, we tread that physics is the true Scientia Scientarum, ' the root of all the sciences which deal with imanimate affection for my own University, there is so-where to be found, in any corner of the world a spot with which have been connected, either by their training in youth, or by the labours the originators of new state or originators of new and fruitful physical conception for so their maturer years, so many men emiment as the originators of new and fruitful physical conception to the making, supplied sufficient mature with the sciences which deal with imanimate affection for my own University, there is so-to me which was not, since here was the first atthentie introduction. (The hypothesis of an the constituent which has altered, and is still affection for my own University, there is so-acting, staw which was not, since here was the first atthentie introduction. (The hypothesis of an the making, supplied sufficient material was of new and fruitful physical conceptic the composition. Unending space, thinky the making, supplied sufficient material was of new are and interest to be in a state where the making, supplied sufficient material was of internal more was the solution which they are prodestin-acture, so new and proding space, thinky the making, supplied sufficient material conception and movement were ex-hausted. At the temporature of interestellar solid and inert; chemical action and molecuposed and the ether in which they are bathed. So far from being unchangeable, it changes, when moving at very high speeds, with every change in its velocity. Perhaps, however, the most impressive alteration in our picture permises of biology; for my subject to-day is not the contributions of Cambridge to the general growth of scientific knowledge. I am concerned rather with the illustrious ine of physicists who have learned to r tanght within a few hundred yards of this building many between the line stretching from Newton in the 17th many are severe cold, and that it is always pru-ing a severe cold, and that it is always pru-ing that a severe, cold may, however, do not feel able to case the time and will be interested in know. I commonia. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Mither and control of the stanistreet and Co. Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wither a severe severe and pneumonia. For sale by

THE ELECTRIC THEORY OF MATTER. This view must, however, be profoundly modified if we accept the electric theory of matter. We can then no longer hold that if the internal energy of a sun were as far as possible converted into heat either by its contraction under the stress of gravitation or by chemical reactions between its elements, or chemical reactions between its elements, or by any other interatomic force, and that, were the heat so generated to be dissipated, as in time it must be, through infinite space, its whole energy would be exhausted. On the contrary, the amount thus lost would be abso-lutely insignificant compared with what re-mained stored up within the separate atoms. The system in its corporate capacity would The system in its corporate capacity would become bankrupt—the wealth of its individua constituents would be scarcely diminished. They would lie side by side, without move-ment, without chemical affinity; yet each one, howsoever inert in its external relations, They would lie side by side, without move-ment, without chemical affinity; yet each one, howsoever inert in its external relations, the theatre of violent motions and of powerful internal forces. Or put the same thought in another form. When the sudden appearance of some new star in the telescopic field gives notice to the astronomer that he, and perhaps in the whole universe he alone is witnessing the con-itagration of a world, the tremendous forces llagration of a world, the tremendous force by whilch this far-off tragedy is being accom-plished must surely move his awe. Yet not only would the members of each separate atomic system pursue their relative course un-changed, while the atoms themselves were thus driven violently apart in flaming vapour, but the forces by which such a world us shattered are really negligible compared with those by which each atom of it is held to-gether. In common, therefore, with all other living things, we seem to be practically con-cerned chiefly with the feebler forces of nacerned chiefly with the feebler forces of na-ture, and with energy in its least powerful manifestations. Chemical affinity and cohe-sion are on this theory no more than the slight residual effects of the internal electri-cal forces which keep the atom in being. Gravitation, though it be the shaping force which concentrates nebulae into organized systems of suns and satellites, is trifling com-paned with the attractions and repulsions with which we are familiar between electri-cally charged bodies; while these again sink into insignificance beside the attractions and repulsions between the electric monads themselves. The irregular molecular movements which constitute heat, on which the very pos-sibility of organic life seems absolutely to hang, and in whose transformations applied hang, and in whose transformations applied as many as 70 or 80 boys in a class with one not rival the kinetic energy stored within the molecules themselves. This prodigious mechanism seems outside the range of our immediate interests. We live so to speak, mechanism seems outside the range of our immediate interests. We live so to speak, merely on its fringe. It has for us no promise of utilitarian value. It will not drive our mills; we cannot harness it to our trains. Yet not less on that account does it stir the this intellectual imagination. The starry heaven. have from time immemorial moved the worsn'p or the wonder of mankind. But if the dust beneath our feet be indeed compounded of innumerable systems, whose elements are ever in the most rapid motion, yet retain through unccunted ages their equilibrium. unshaken, we can hardly deny that the mar-Surely we have here a very extraordinary vels we directly see are not more worthy method in the second more worthy method in the second more worthy method. s have enabled us dimly o surmise. UNIFICATION OF PHYSICAL NATURE Now, whether the main outlines of the world-picture which I have just imperfectly presented to you be destined to survive, o whether in the r turn they are to be oblitera ted by some new drawing on the scientific palimpsest, all will, I think, admit that so bold an attempt to unify physical nature excites feelings of the most acute intellec-tual gratification. The satisfaction it gives is almost æsthetic in its intensity and quality. We feel the same sort of pleasur-able shock as when from the crest of some

THE HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT .- II.

(Special for the Patrika.) Exceptions may be made in the case of ex-perienced teachers of proved efficiency. The one should be strong in English, say for ex-ample, one who has obtained Honours in English in the B.A. Examination or one who Honours in Mathematics. I should also like to have another teacher who has read Hisory in the B.A. class to teach that bject ber of teachers required. The teaching staff in many schools is not sufficient. There should be at least as many English-knowing teachers as there are classes in the school, so that the registers of pupil's attendance may be called in the first hour in all the classes. As a rule no class should be left without a teacher and one teacher should not be made to teach more classes than one at a time. I have often found that in some schools no arrangement can be made to keep a class employed when a teacher happens to be absent. The result is that the ne ghbour-ing classes are disturbed and if more teaching classes are disturbed and if more teachteachers are not allowed a single hour for leisure. Thus they cannot work as well as they could but for this disadvantages. An overworked and underpaid officer cannot have his heart in the work. Then again a class is sometimes so large that one teacher can hardly manage it. It is not divided into sections, for that would necessitate appoint-ment of more teachers. Thus we often find as many as 70 or 80 hour in a class with me the teacher that he is not expected to know what they are doing in the farthest corner of the class. I think there should be a maximum limit to the number of boys to be taught at one and at the same time by a

single teacher. We now consider the question of change of teachers. It must be admitted on all hands that frequent change in the teaching staff is detrimental to the best interests of the school. A young man, fresh from College and quite ignorant of the art of teaching joins a school and when, after a few years joins a school and when, after a few years of experience, he has just begun to be useful, he resigns his appointment and is succeeded by another young man who follows the ex-ample set before him by his predecessor in office. The question arises—Why should such men be appointed at all? The reason is that they consent to serve on a ridicu-lously low salary. A graduate served under a Head Master on a salary of Rs. 15 a month and a private candidate for the F.A. Examination on a nominal salary of Rs 2-8 Examination on a nominal salary of Rs. 2-8 a month. The managers of schools would consider this a good bargain. I cannot do better than to describe the result of this short-sigted policy in the eloquent words of

### THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1904.

This, no doubt, is as it should be. The inter-dependence of theory and practice cannot be ignored without inflicting injury on both; and he is but a poor friend to either who undervalues their mutual co-operation. CAMBRIDGE AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

periods of biology; for my subject to-day is not the contributions of Cambridge to the general growth of scientific knowledge.

ing that a severe cold may be broken up and all danger avoided by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only curses, but cures quickly and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonis. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

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medium, rather than a composite structure built out of 60 or 70 elementary substances, eternal and eternally different. Why, then, should we feel content with the first hypo-thesis and not with the second? Yet so it is. Men of science have always been restive under the multiplication of entities. They have eagerly noted any sign that the che-mical atom was composite, and that the different chemical elements had a common ori-gin. Nor, for my part, do I think such in-stincts should be ignored. John Mill, if I rightly remember, was contemptuous of those who saw any difficulty in accopting the doc-trine of "action at a distance." So far as think of action at a final term at a dis-do actually influence each other at a dis-tance. And why should they not? Why seek to go behind experience in obedience to some "a priori" sentiment for which no argument can be adduced? So reasoned Mill, and to his reasoning I have no reply. Nevertheless, we cannot forget that it was to Faraday's obstinate disbelief in "action at a distance" that we owe some of the crucial discoveries, on which both our electric indus-tries and, the electric theory of matter are ultimately founded; while at this very observation and experiment can tell us, bodies Mill, and to his reasoning I have no reply. Nevertheless, we cannot forget that it was to Faraday's obstinate disbelief in "action at a distance" that we owe some of the crucial discoveries, on which both our electric indus-tries and, the electric theory of matter are ultimate by founded; while at this very moment's physicists, however baffled in the quest for an explanation of gravity, refuse altoget ther to content them splyes with the altoge ther to content them selves with the belief, so satisfying to I dill, that it is a simple and inexplicable property of masses actir g on each other across space.

Could Scarcely Walk.—Mr. G. S. Purton, resident of Kyneton, Victoria, Australia, says: "Some time ago I was attacked with severare pains and stiffness in my legs, which affected me so that I could scarcely walk, when I was recommended to try a bottle of Charaberlain's Pain Balm by our local the-mist, Mr. Stredwick. I have used it once a day since, and have experienced wonderful relief. I am indeed grateful for the good it has done me and shall be happy to recom-mend Chamberlain's Pain Bal m to any ne suffering from a similar complaint." For sale by

Wholesale Agents, B. K. Ps ul and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Ps ul and Co., Abdor Rahaman and Abdos d Karsem, Calcutte,

ed upon by some of our graduates and undergraduates as a stepping stone to better posts or more generally as a halting place for pre-paration for the Bar. Such men accept almost any salary offered, but from the mo-ment they join their posts they are always on the look out for opportunities to leave them off." The teacher must be diligent. He must work both at school and at home for his boys."

The home preparations of teachers cannot be too strongly insisted on. The teacher should have himself read the lesson for the lesson, so as to be able to exemplify and throw extra light on the subject. Exercises gether and at the same time support his fa-mily. In these days of hard struggle for existence, the all-absorbing problem of bread requirers is to be solved first of all. -he teacher is entrusted with the most responteacher is entrusted with the most respon-sible duty of shaping the life and character of hundreds of boys and how is his labour rewarded? A graduate thanks his stars if he gets a salary of Rs, 30 or 35 a month. His po-sition too is not particularly respectable. A school master is an object of pity rather than of respect. The result is that the best men do not like to lead the obscure and mi-serable life of a teacher. We ought to be deeply grateful to our kind-hearted and sym-pathetic Inspector of Schools for inviting the public to suggest the best method of raising public to suggest the best method of raising the status of the teachers. Comilla, Sept. 4.

D. N. Ghose

The Idea which some people have that chronic diatrhoea is incurable is a mistake. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only gives immediate relief but will effect a permanent cure. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by

Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and 'o., Abdool Bahaman and Abdool Karsen,

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

## Amrita Bazar Patrika.

THE

#### CALCUTTA, SEPTEMER 11, 1904.

#### COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION AND SIR A. FRASER'S SCHEME

WHEN the present combined system of examination, selection and promotion, for the recruitment of the subordinate execut ve service, was introduced in \_389 by Sir Stewart Bailey, he did it aiter great delibera-tion. His scheme was further developed in 1892 by Sir Charles Elliott, who recorded a Resolution on the 25th May of that year a Resolution on the 25th May of that year upon the examination of candidates for appointment as Deputy Magistrate-Collec-tors and Sub-Deputy Collectors. Since then the system has worked satisfactorily under two or three more Lieutenant-ciover lors, namely, Sir A. Mackenzie, Sir J. Woodburn and Mr. Bourdillon. As a matter of fact, it has produced a staff of officers of whom any Government may be proud. Why should it then be replaced by another? What we beg to submit is that, before

it then be replaced by another? What we beg to submit is that, before knocking the competitive examination on the head in an arbitrary mannen, Sir Andrew Fraser might have strengthened his position by pointing out the fallacies of his predeces-sors, if they had any, in the arguments which they had employed, in bringing into existence the system which, in the opinion of His Honour, is not only superfluous but mischie-yous vous.

Unfortunately, Sir Andrew has done no-thing of the kind. He has made no attempt to show the fallacies of his predecessors nay, he has altogether ignored the Resolu-tions which, after great deliberation, introduced the present system for recruiting offi-cers in the Provincial Service. What His Honour, on the other hand, has done is to advance certain arguments of his own against the system which, as we have showed are not quite sound, as the information upon which they are founded, is not strictly

accurate. His Honour's main argument against the competitive examination is that, it draws away students from the pursuit and completion of their University studies, into cramming for a different examination. This is, ming for a different examination. This is, however, not the real situation, as we have already said, and the correctness of our as-sertion can be accertained by a little enquiry. But, the alleged mischief, if it really ex-ists, may easily be removed by allowing none except the passed graduates to appear at the competitive examination and giving such a character to the competitive examination as character to the competitive examination as to make cramming an impossibility. By pro-viding that none but graduates would be appointed to the Provincial Service, His Honour has removed one part of the alleged mischief; the other part of the mischief can also be removed in the way suggested above. It will occur to many minds that the Uni-versity examination helps cramming to a far greater extent than the competitive examina-tion which His Honour proposes to abolish. tion, which His Honour proposes to abolish. As a matter of fact, it often happens that a graduate has done very well in his Uni-versity examinations, but when his capacity for service is tested, it is found that it was for service is tested, it is found that it was simply by good memory, and not by any natural talent, that he was able to distin-guish himself in his University career. In the present competitive examination, the nature of the subjects will show at once that, unless the candidate has acquired a general knowledge requisite for holding higher grade appointments, it will be scarcely possible for him to obtain the necessary marks for secur-ing an employment. But, as we said yester-day, the competitive examination was perday, the competitive examination was perhaps not meant so much to the fitness of the candidates to test as In serve another object.

the competitive examination is only a means to select the best of the candidates The situation is this. Under the rules only such candidates are allowed to appear

pointments, which he proposes to hand over to the Commissioners and the Collectors, should be secured in the same manner as the seven appointments—(three Deputy Collectorships)— are secured now by the present method. Need we enumerate the advantages of His Honour's

and provided that the nine non-official ap-

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we enumerate the advantages of His Honour's adopting this course? Recently, if we remember aright, two Deputy Collectoisnips rell vacant; and the Leutenant-Governor had to select two men, out of some 200 or more candidates. His Honour and his Secre-taries, we are told, were at their wit's ends to make the best selection. The amount of anxious thought they had to give to the sub-ject can be better imagined than described: At last they no doubt chose two men; but, we can guarantee that, they themselves are not quite sure that, in spite of their best efforts, they have been able to select the fit-test two. But, His Honour would have saved himself from this unnecessary trouble, botaer. himself from this unnecessary trouble, bother-ation and distraction, and, at the same time, given a fair opportunity to the smartest two of the 200 candidates to snatch the appoint-ments, if he had held a competitive examination and selected two from the first two can-

didates on the list in order of merit. Our humble submission to the Lieutenant-Governer, therefore, is that he will be pleased to reconsider his order and retain the present competitive examination, at least with regard to the nine non-official appointments, proposed to be made over to Commissioners and Collectors. The Government may think that it has gone too far to recede: we how-ever, do not think so. We humbly submit that the Government should adopt what is best. Here is a provision in the annual noti-fication relating to the present competitive examination for admission to the Executive Branch of the Provincial Oivil Service published in 1899 :---

"6. It is at present proposed to select three candidates for Deputy Collectorships,

etc." Our suggestion is that His Honour should be pleased to make a slight alteration in the above, namely, that he should be pleased to substitute the word "nine" in the place of "three." In other words, the sentence may

ed after a competitive examination: it is now proposed to select nine candidates in the same way according to order of merit in the list of the passed candidates." This will be a real reform in the right

direction, and worthy of the good and sym-pathetic ruler who now governs Bengal. It will disarm all public opposition and enable the Lieutenant-Governor to carry the entire country with him. And what is more, it will save His Honour from the trouble and the serious responsibility that the nomination sys-

serious responsibility that the nomination sys-tem is bound to impose upon him as the head of the Government, and remove all chances of nepotism and abuse of patronage. Perhaps it is all dissipation of energy on our part now to ask the Government to res-tore the system that has been abolished. But we must say what we feel to be right. It is by abolishing this competitive system that we must say what we feel to be right. It is by abolishing this competitive system that Sir A. Fraser has brought immense trouble upon himself. His Honour has been thinking and thinking; His Honour has lost his peace and rest; His Honour is in search of a remedy that would cure the mischief caused by the abolition; and all these shew that the sys-tem that, obtained was natural and the one tem that obtained was natural and the one

that is to replace it, is unnatural. In our next article we intend to discuss whether it is possible for the Lieutenantwhether it is possible for the intertentate Governor to introduce the nomination system without its attendant evils. We must, how-ever, frankly state that as His Honour's pre-cent scheme stands, it will not satisfy the ever, irankly state that as His Hohour's pre-sent scheme stands, it will not satisfy the public; for the chances are that, the Col-lectors will be influenced by their subordi-nates or pets to make their selections, and His Honour will unconsciously be led to sanction the appointments of several unworthy persons which he is so anxious to avoid. It is the sincere and earnest wish of the public that, the Lieutenant-Governor should keep the Lieutenant-Governor should keep Now this liberal system is proposed to be whole patronage, at least the nine non-knocked on the head, and, in its place, is to official appointments, in his own hands, and distribute them in the least objectionable manner possible.

had both methods before them. But as the system proposed to be abolished was not be-tore their eyes, they were under a great dis-advantage when giving their opinion on his Honour's scheme.

By no amount of argument, however, can By no amount of argument, however, can the fact be concealed that the country, under the present system, enjoys advantages which the proposed change threatens to deprive them of. As we said yesterday, the present system for the recruitment of the Subordinate Executive Service was first introduced by Sir Stewart Bayley in his Resolution dated 24th April, 1899. It is a masterly document in which the question has been discussed im-nartially from every point of view and of partially from every point of view and of which every Lieutenant-Governor may ce proud. No one can read it without bong struck with the statesmanship and foresight of Sir Stewart displayed by him throughout the Resolution. His conclusion was that com-petition was far superior to nomination. The scheme which he, as the then Lieutenant-Governor adopted for filling up vacancies in the grade of Deputy Magistrates, on an as-sumed basis of 12 vacancies a year, is as follows :--

For the year 1889 no examination would be held, but the vacancies would be filled alternately by the promotion of Sub-Deputies qualified under Six George Campbell's scheme, and by the direct appointment of candidates on the registered list. Of the former class twenty-one had been selected, after a rigor-ous scrutiny of their claims, out of the forty-two, and it was hoped that all of them would be promoted in the course of the next few be promoted in the course of the next lew years. Of the latter class, the Lieu'senant-Governor had selected for immediate appoint-ment six gentlemen, three of whom had re-ceived something like specific promises, while the other three possessed special and inde-pendent claims to consideration. N With 1890, said His Honour, "a combined enter of examination, selection, and promosystem of examination, selection, and promo-tion would be introduced, and this system would be continued annually." The qualifica-tions of the candidates for appointment by examination were prescribed in the following examination were prescribed in the following terms. They must be under 25 years of age, and must either have passed the B. A. Examina-tion of the Calcutta University, or give proof of having been educated up to an analogous standard.

In order Co mark the importance of the competition and the value of the prizes a high randard of examination was enforced, as it as proposed to assimilate the test, in sore measure, to that prescribed in 1888 for the examination of candidates for the Statu-tory Civil Service. Candidates must also pro-duce certificates of physical fitness (including duce certificates of physical fitness (including ability to ride), of good moral character, and of social respectability. These were the gen-eral qualifications to be required before ad-m ssion to the examination of 1890, and future years.

ture years. We now come to the most important part of the Resolution. Of the twelve appoint-ments to be awarded, nine would be given on the results of the examination; namely, six to the first six candidates on the list in order of merit, and three to candidates having ade-quate claims to appointment by nomination, provided these latter obtained not less than one-third of the marks. The remaining three appointments would be given to Sub-Deputies on the selected list.

in the selected list. "In 1892 and subsequent years," the Reso lution went on to say, 'the same general dis-tribution would be followed; but all candi-dates for admission to the examination would be required to have satisfied the ordinary conbe required to have satisfied the ordinary con-ditions as to graduation, age, etc.; and the concession of special privileges to candidates on the selected list would come to an end." Now, considering all circumstances, a bet-ter scheme than this cannot be conceived. Fancy that out of the twelve annual vacan Fancy that out of the twelve annual vacan-cies, nine were to be distributed according to the results of the examination, that is to say, three-fourths of the entire vacancies. In order to satisfy "conflicting interests" three-out of the nine appointments were kept in the hands of the Government.

be substituted one which proposes to hand over nine non-official appointments, out of the entire nineteen, to the Collectors. Surely the proposed change of His Honour cannot be regarded as a reform but the very reverse of it. The present competitive examination, in the opinion of Sir Andrew, draws away our students into cramming. But, S:r Stewart, it will be seen, sought to make it almost as high as the one prescribed for the candidates of the Statutory Civil ~ervice. It will be seen that Sir Stewart, in his Resolution, gave the assurance that the competitive examination would be "continued petitive examination would be continued an ually in 1892 and subsequent years." His main object in introducing this great reform was to put an end to "the concession of special privileges to candidates on the selected list," that is to say, to remove all chances of the abure of metageness in future ist," that is to say, to remove an endness of the abuse of patronage in future. Now, why should Sir Andrew raser, who is not less just and high-minded than Sir Stewart, abolish this noble scheme of his predecessor, and replace it by one which is not only more illiberal but which is bound to impose unnecessory trouble mon his own shoulders? annecessary trouble upon his bound to unpose And why should the pledge of Sir Stewart that his system would be continued annually since 1892 be violated? How liberal the scheme of Sir Stewart Bay-ley was would be evident from the fact that it enabled the fittest men of the country to secure, by merit alone, three-fourths of the Government appointments in an open com-petition. This system is proposed to be abo-lished, and the one substituted for it which will make them quite helpless at the mercy of the Collectors, and in many cases, at the for it which will make them quite helpless at the mercy of the Collectors, and in many cases, at the mercy of their Sheristadars! Now, as an enlightened and a sincere friend of the peo-ple, why should not Sir Andrew not only keep the competitive system as it is, but also provide that three-fourths of the nine-teen appointments should be given on the re-sults of the examination, as Sir Stewart Bayley did, and as the present scheme pro-vides? vides? By giving up the competitive system and replacing it by nomination, His Honour is going to abandon a straight path and adopt a circuitous one. His predecessors had not to take the trouble of selecting the best men,—the system did it for them. Sir An-drew will have to select the best men, and how he will be able to accomplish this most difficult feat, without doing injustice, no-body knows. The one way that has occured to His Honour willt not be of much service. His Honour proposes to make a gigantic vides? His Honour proposes to make a giganti sacrifice by relinquishing the patronage which the system puts in his hands, in favour of Di-

trict Officers. But how will that help His Honour? If a bad selection is made by his sub-ordinates, it is His Honour who will be held le for the blunder before God and responsib

We think there is no need of hurry. The matter is very serious, and we hope His Hon-our will be pleased to give the country more time to help him with advice, which of course

time to help him with advice, which of course he is at liberty to accept or to reject. We humbly think that the present sys-tem, and the scheme of His Honour, should be published, side by side; and the opinions of those, who are well-informed and directly interested in the subject, invited. We fear, nost of those con-sulted by His Honour do not belong to this class of men. lass of men.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM AND THE ONE PROPOSED BY SIR A. FRASER.

No Lieutenant-Governor gave such anxious thought to the subject of the recruitment of the Subordinate Executive Service as Sir Steuart Bayley did in 1889. This he was obliged to do, in consequence of the extreme complication and confusion, that arose out of complication and confusion, that arose out of the various defective schemes, introduced by previous Lieutenant Governors, and which re-quired immediate remedy. What these diffi-culties were, had thus been graphically des-cribed by Sir Steuart himself in his famous Resolution, dated the 24th April, 1889, al-ready referred to by us, and the full text of which is published in another column: --"Notwithstanding" the attempts thus

"Notwithstanding the attempts thus made by successive Lieutenant-Governors to thus organise the recruitment of the Subordinate Executive Service on a permanent footing, Sir Steuart Bayley is compelled to express a doubt whether the question has yet been finally disposed of. Several radical changes of system and various temporary expedients have been tried and found wanting. Each have been tried and found wanting. Each change has given rise to a fresh set of claims, and has thereby enhanced the d.ffi-culty of satisfying the claims already on record. The registers of candidates for ap-pointments in both branches of the Subor-dinate Executive Service are overloaded with dinate become few promises of appointments nave been given; many vague expectations of obtaining appointments have been formed and to some extent recognised; and distinct and to some extent recognised; and distinct conditional pledges of promotion for good service have been only imperfectly fulfilled. These causes, operating concurrently during a period of twelve years, have produced a state of such extreme complication and confu-sion that the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied of the necessity of introducing some compre-hensive scheme which shall take account of the essential and permanent requirements of these provinces, and shall provide for giving play to more than one method of selection." In 1868 Sir Willam Grey introduced a com-bined plan of nomination and competition, He, however, resigned before he could give bined plan of nomination and competition, He, however, resigned before he could give a fair trial to his scheme. Sir George Camp-bell was the author of the famous "Native Civil Service," which evoked ridicule and op-position from one end of the country to the other. The next Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, directed that the examina-tion should in future be competitive; but, his successor, Sir Ashley Eden, introduced a complete change of policy. In short, Sir Ashley held that competitive examination had proved a failure as a method of recruiting the Subordinate Executive Ser-vice, and he substituted for it a system of no-mination, pure and simple. This was, be-

of recruiting the Suborainate Insective Ser-vice, and he substituted for it a system of no-mination, pure and simple. This was, be-cause, Sir Ashley Eden was an ardent patron of his pets and had to provide for them at any event. The evils which resulted from the system of Sir Ashley were sought to be neutralized by Sir Rivers Thompson; and, for this purpose, he again threw the service open to competition. But he made little pro-gress in his reform as he himself was not al-ways above the influence of his favourites. All this created a scandalous situation which required immediate solution at the hands of Sir Stenart Bayley, and this he sought to accomplish in his Resolution, alluded to above. What amount of thought and care Sir Ste-uart had to devote to the subject, when in-diting this remarkable document, will be at once realized from the following array of offi-cial papers which were incorporated in the Barchian of the parts he had to consult in

cial papers which were incorporated in the Resolution and which he had to consult in order to discuss the question from all points of view, and then arrive at a satisfactory con-

Resolution, dated 30th April 1883, modifying the Resolution of 23rd February, and publishing the subjects of examination. Resolution, dated 20th June 1883, modify-

ing the Resolution, dated 20th June 1885, modify-Resolution, dated 6th September 1883, modifying the Resolution of 23rd February

Notification, dated 18th December 1883, re-garding the examination for the Subordinate Executive Service.

Resolution, dated 17th March 1884, re-viewing the results of the examination held in that year.

viewing the results of the examination 10:0 in that year. Resolution, dated 21st April 1884, modify-ing the Resolution of 23rd February 1883. Resolution, dated 3rd February 1885, post-poning the complete introduction of the sys-tem of appointment by competition to the Subordinate Executive Service. Resolution, dated 23rd March 1835, review-ing the results of the examination held in that year. Resolution, dated 12th June 1885, regarding examination for the Subordinate Executive Service.

Resolution, dated 16th March 1886, re-viewing the results of the examination held Resolution, dated 19th March 1887, review-

ing the results of the examination held in that year. From a perusal of Sir S. Bayley's Resolu-

tion we gather the following points: \_\_\_\_\_\_(1) Of the six Lieutenant-Governors, who

dealt with the question, four were in favour, and only two, namely, Sir George Campbell and Sir Ashley Eden, were against, competition.

(2) The last of the six, namely, Sir Steuart Bayley, who had an opportunity of watching the results of the working of the various systems introduced during the last various systems introduced during the last twenty years, was emphatically of opinion that, "in any scheme that is to be final, the principle of competition must occupy a pro-minent, perhaps the most prominent, place." (3) At the same time, Sir Steuart Bayley took into his consideration the cry of "con-flicting interests," and provided that, "the power to make appointments by selection should still be retained. But, while reserv-ing this discretion, he desires to exercise it on as small a scale as is possible, and to pre-pare the way for a further adoption of com-petition by allotting one-half of the available appointments in either (higher and lower) branch of the service in accordance with the results of the examination." (4) The scheme of Sir Steuart Bayley, in

results of the examination." (4) The scheme of Sir Steuart Bayley, in short, stands thus. Assuming that twelve vacancies in the grade of Deputy Magistrates are to be filled every year, nine will be given on the results of the examination, namely, six to the first six candidates on the list in order to the first six candidates on the list in order of merit, and three to candidates having ade-quate claims to appointment by nomination, provided these latter obtain not less than one-third of the marks. By this means half of the available appointments were annually thrown open to about 200 graduates of the Calcutta University, who had to pass an-other competitive examination, and the first six successful of them in order of merit were entitled to get them. (5) This system, which continues up till now, and which enables from half-a-dozen to a dozen of the best of our graduates annually

a dozen of the best of our graduates annually to enter the Provincial Civil Service as Deputy Magistrates by sheer dint of merit, and without outside influence, is proposed to be knocked on the head. And what are we going to have in return?

And what are we going to have in return? A nomination system, pure and simple! Under this system, out of ninetcen vacancies in the grade of Deputy Magistrates annually, nime are to be filled by the recommendations of the Collectors and Commissioners, and three by those of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University. Those candidates, who are with-out inituence, however brilliant students they may be, have thus no chance for admission into the service, unless they can curry favour with the Collectors, or, perhaps with their Sheristadars. The Syndicate is no longer a popular body and does not command the con-idence of the public. As regards the re-maining seven appointments, they will be dis-tributed to officials who are in Government service, the non-official public having nothing

at the competitive examination as have passed the B. A. examination or that he has received an education not below the standard of such examination. Three Deputy Collectorships and four Sub-Deputy Collectorships—in all seven appointments—are placed within their reach. From 150 to 200 graduates, on an average, come forward an-nually to compete for these appointments. Under the nomination system, the Govern-

ment would have found it very difficult to distribute these seven appointments impar-tially among these hundreds of candidates; for they were all strangers, and their com-parative merits were totally unknown, to the Government. But the competitive exa-mination saved it from this difficulty; for, it enabled the Government to make over the appointments to the first seven who obtained the highest marks. Under this system, nobody could accuse the Government of jobbery, partiality, on injustice; for, only those candidates were appointed who, at an op in competitive examination, could give evidence of their superiority over their rivals. The Lieutenant-Governor will thus

that, if the question is viewed from the above

stand-point, not only should not the adove ive examination be abolished, but it is perhaps the only way by which the Govern-ment can relieve itself of the serious res-ponsibility which it has taken upon its shoulders by introducing the nomination system. The reader is already aware that, of system. The reader is already aware that, of the nineteen Deputy Collectorships co be annually appointed, Sir Andrew Fraser wants to keep only one in his own hand, and make over the rest to his various subordinates, to distribute them to the best candidates ac-cording to their light. Need we say why is His Honour going to part with such vast and valuable patronage which is his by right, and which very few Lieutenant-Governors would have cared to fling away to others? Well, it is, because, Sir Andrew is scrupu-lously honest and conscientious; and he feels

lously honest and conscientious; and he feels the awful responsibility of using his patron-age on the strict principles of justice. He knows, it will be impossible for him to select the best men out of the hundreds of candidates, all strangers to him; and thus he apprehends he may do wrong if the choice were left in his hands. He hopes that the Collectors, who nts hands. He hopes that the Collectors, who have greater experience of the country and its people, will possibly do better than he, and hence he proposes that it is they who, in consultation with their respective Divi-sional Commissioners, should be empowered to dispose of nine out of the nineteen ap-pointments.

What seems to us to be very strange is that, did not occur to the Lieutenant-Governor that his object would be served in an unex-ceptional way if, instead of abolishing the com-petitive examination, he had retained it,

#### THE SAME

WE know that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is aware that the abolition of the competitive examination for the Provincial Service has created the greatest possible ex-citement and alarm in the Province, specially among the higher classes, who are vitally in-terested in the contemplated change. We know further that Sir Andrew Fraser is trying his best to make his scheme at least good, if possible, as the one that obtains now. His Honour has, however, to do two things to arrive at a proper conclusion. One is to give his own anxious thought on the subject, and the other is to invite public opinion. We are glad to know that he is doing both;

though we must say that he is inviting public opinion in a very limited sense. Indeed, we believe, only a very few of our leading men have been consulted on the subject.

His Honour has, after much anxious thought, prepared a scheme of his own, and asked the opinions of some of our leading men upon it. We beg to submit that the better course was to ask the opinion of the general public first, and then to prepare a scheme of his own, upon the views thus ex-pressed. But since His Honour has already prepared one, we think, he should now in-vite the opinion of the general public upon it before arriving at a final decision. It is true His Honour has asked the

opinions of a few leading men. But the general public has not yet been taken into confidence. It would not be fair to ask the general public to accept the opinion of only a few men, however high their position may be in society, as the opinion of the country. An intelligent Zemindar of culture naturally occupies the position of a leader in the counbut he may not be yet quite competent try, to give any opinion worth much upon a sub-ject like this. The situation stands thus. The object of the Government is to replace, by a new method, the one that obtains now. But how many there are among the leading men of the country who know anything about the

of the country who know anything about the present system, that is proposed to be abol-ished? It would have been something if His Honour had put, along with his own scheme, the one that is condemned as not only super-fluous but mischievous. But that has un-

fortunately not been done. His Honour is of opinion that the competi-tive system that exists is a farce. But that has yet to be proved, not only that-but it has also to be proved that the contemplated better than the present change is system. This, the leading men con sulted by His Honour, might have examined for themselves, if they

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Read-Resolution on the appointment of candidates to the Subordinate Executive Service, No. 702, dated 24th February 1868.

Resolution on the same subject, No. 2288, dated 2nd June 1868. Notification, dated the 26th Sepember 1871,

publishing rules for the examination of candidates for the Subordinate Executive Service, the Police and the Opium Departments. Notification, dated the 3rd October 1871, amending the above rules. Besolution, dated 20th March 1872, creat

Resolution, daed 20th March 1872, creating executive establishments for sub-divisions. Notification of 9th July 1872, publishing rules for the examination of candidates for

civil appointments. Notification, dated the 23rd July 1872, re garding the appointment of candidates to the Subordinate Executive Service.

Letter No. 858, dated 5th August 1872, explaining the rules relating to the Civil Service classes and the examination of candi-

dates for civil appointments. Resolution, dated 15th April 1873, publish-ing lists of candidates passed at the Native

Civil Service examination. Resolution, dated 22ud April 1873, on the subject of sub-divisional executive establish-

Letter to Director of Public Instruction, dated 10th October 1873, forwarding revised rules for the Native Civil Service examinations of 1875.

Resolution of 22nd June 1875, reviewing the results of the Native Civil Service examina-

results of the Native Civil Service examina-tion, of that year. Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated 25th September 1875, on competitive examination for admission of candidates to the Native Civil Service of Bengal. Notification, dated 23rd September 1875, publishing revised rules for Native Civil Ser-vice examination of 1876.

vice examination of 1876.

Resolution, dated 17th June 1876, review-ing the results of the Native Civil Service

examination of that year. Notification, dated 21st November 1876, of a competitive examination to be held in March

Resolution, dated 14th December 1876, ex-empting certain officers from the Native Civil Service examination vice examination. Memorandum No. 5176A, dated 3rd Novem-

ber 1877, ordering the discontinuance of the Native Civil Service examination. Resolution, dated 28rd February 1883, on

the system of recruiting the Subordinate Executive Service: asual houndA baga bua

service, the non-of to do with them.

In short, under the present system, which is proposed to be abolished, half of the annual appointments in the Provincial Service are within the grasp of the best of our men; under the scheme to be introduced, the ap-pointments will be absolutely beyond their reach, unless they have influence in high quarters. Need Sir Andrew Fraser now wonder why his measure, though introduced with the best of intentions, has created such conster-nation among the educated public? In short, under the present system, which

SAYS the "Leicester Pioneer":

"Lord Curzon has been neappointed Viceroy or india. Poor, long-suffering india will not, 1' think, welcome the confirmation of their lears that this would be the case. Where will his Lordship break out next? We have had a hint that all is not quite satisfactory it Cabul."

Yes, India is going to have Lord Ourzon again. But what is the harm? Says the bullock to his colleague: "Brother, nave you heard the terrible news? Our master is go-ing to sell us." The other replies: "I see nothing terrible in the news. Here we work and get a few bundles of hay and water, and there our lot is the same." When in 1860 there our lot is the same." When in 1860 the Indigo Commission sat to inquire into the condition of the ryots under the indigo planters, a ryot said that, "When oppress-ed by the Dewan we complained to the Euro-pean Assistant, his superior; and the latter reierned us to the same man against whom we had complained. If we complained against the Assistant to the Bara Saheb, the latter, in the same manner, referred us to the same party against whom we had lodged the comin the same manner, referred us to the same party against whom we had lodged the com-plaint." It is thus all the same to us whether Lord Curzon comes back to India, or another is appointed in his place. Besides, whom would you have? Lord Ripon? Well, he was once here, but he was hissed out of the country. So you see, there is very little difference whether we get a sympathetic ma-bap or a tyrannical ruler. Our destiny, however, practically rests in our own hands. An American friend writes to us by the last mail: mail:

mail: "When I read the everlasting whining in the Indian papers about India's grievances it fairly makes me sick. When I read that the next National Congress is going to make a definite demand for some kind of represen-tative Government, I balance between doubt and hope that the men, who are going to lead in the first definite movement of political importance in India, may be supported by all classes and races of the community, irrespective of religion and other considera-tion. What will be most needed in the lea-ders of the new movement in India will be knowledge of economics. What will



most neces oratory and frothy rubbish of the Irish movement that, after a century of agitation and run, leaves the country still without selfrule. If discussion is kept on the basis of material interest and good economic condi-tions, there will be no time or opportunity for religious and race questions to distract and draw the Indian people off on side issues as has been the case in Ireland." Lord Ripon could do us no good, because he was not adequately supported by the peop

he was not adequately supported by the peo-ple. No Vicency can do us harm if he as ple. No viceby can do us harm if he is persistently opposed. Nay it is in the power of the people to make Lord Ourzon a truly beneficent ruler. It is our own fault if ve have been reduced to the present position.

THE Government is often charged with having broken faith with the people of India. The accusation may be faise or it may be true; for it was never judicially tested. Thus the Zemindars complain that the Government had no right to impose any Cess upon land. The ryot and the Zeminda Cess upon land. The ryot and the Zemanda: both urge that the proceeds of the Road Cess belong to those absolutely who pay the impost. Of course the Government denies the claim, but the matter has not as yet been definitely settled. An American tribe, similarly placed, had a fight with the United States Government and have set a very good example to the people of this country.

Mr. PINHEY, Collector of Malabar, it seems, has made himself exceedingly unpo-pular. It his vigorous administration has not pular. diminished crimes in the district of which the learns of respectable people, for never, in the annals of the criminal administration in the annals of the criminal administration of Malabar, have so many respectable and highly-connected gentlemen been dragged as accused as they have been during the time of Mr. Pinhey. Bear in mind, even two mem-bers of the Zamorin family were hauled up as criminals and sent to jail, though they were found innocent by the highest Court in the land. Sometime ago P. K. V. Bajah had applied for a license to keeping Rajah had applied for a license in keeping guns. He has extensive landed properties, and his residential place is infested with w ld animats. But strange to say, Mr. Pinhey refused to grant him license. Be it noted here that he was the second accused in the now well-known dacoity case in which the local authorities took such lively interest and which resulted in his conviction, though he was afterwards acquitted on appeal. Malicious people naturally connect this action of Mr. Pinhey with the success of the Raja's appeal to the High Court.

THREE hundred American Indians live on reservation of 6,000 acres on the extrem easterny point of block acts on the extern miles from New Lork City. Every man, woman, and child of the tribe has £2,000 to his or her credit in the United States Treasury. Each is paid the interest on his £2,000 quarterly by the Government; and any one of the 300 may draw this entire £2,000 at any time he chooses, without preliminary notice. The territory occupied by these indians is called Montauk Point, and the red people themselves comprise the survivors of the once great Montauk tribe. The officials of the combination of Transatlantic steamship companies, headed by Pierpont Morgan, not long ago sought to get possess-sion of Montauk Point, in order to make it the American terminus for their ocean lines. They expected thus to reduce the travelling time between Laverpool and New York by twelve hours. The Indians contested the right of way claimed by the steam-ship companies—and lost,

Bur they had, unlike the Indians of Asia, a leader. He is called King Pharaoh and his wife is Queen Maria. King Pharaoh is tomahawk. So, instead of sharpening our weapons for physical attack on the white man, we will sharpen the points of law and attack him intellectually in the courts of justice." The "points of law" to which "thereach referred ware: "First Pharaoh referred were: First, a treaty between the Montauks and the whites, made in 1662, by which the Montauks were to own Montaux Point the Montaux's were to own Montaux Folds for ever and even; second, the whites, half a century ago, ignored the treaty and took possession of the Point; third, the whites who had thus taken unlawful possession sold the whole Point to a railway company; TEN representatives of these three hun-dred Indians sat to confer on the situation. dred Indians sat to confer on the situation. As ing Pharach pointed out that, as the great steamship companies coveted the land, now was the time to carry their suit to the Supreme Court at Washington and get Uncle Sam to redress their wrongs. One year later this "cause celebre" was ended. The Government would not give the Indians the land, but would buy it of them as the right-ful owners, thus nullyfying all other claims. Forthwith every red nose was counted, including even the babies, and for every nose £2,000 was set aside in the national Treasury as a one three-hundredth share of the purchase money.

sary to avoid will be the rapid I frothy rubbish of the Irish move-after a century of agitation and s the country still without self-centerioned. The Indians, when their affains are discussed, should provide the House with some hot bonbons, say, "jilapees," to induce members to stay.

Scraps.

THE AMRITA

So far as present agricultural prospects go the only provinces in which some anxiety is felt, judging from the official weekly reports, are those of Bombay and the Central Pro-vinces. In both of these parts of the country rain is urgently needed in several districts, but of the two Bombay seems to be worse off. In addition to the failure of the rains there over a large tract of country, there has been a great visitation of that agricul-tural pest—the locust—to contend with and vicerous measures are being taken by the vigorous measures are being taken by the authorities to deal with the situation caused by the plague of the insects.

One Chall was put on his trial before Mr. Campbell, the Agent to the Governor of the Vizagapatam Agency Division, on a charge of murdering one Tengali and attempting to murder another. The Assessors found the accused not guilty and were of opinion that the whole acce were a weight that the whole case was a police concoction. Surely, the Judge ought to have accepted the opinion of the Assessors and acquitted the accused, he being an alien and quite unacquainted with the manners, language &c. of the people. But his infallibility would not permit him to do so. He found the accused guilty of murder without any extenuating circumstance in his favour and sentenced him to death. The case came on appeal before the Madras High Court the other day, when the Hon'ble Judges held that there was not Public Works interests would, in luture, be divided among existing and future members of Council in the following manner: The member for Revenue and Agriculture will represent civil works and irrigation; The member for commerce and industry the Hon he studges held that there was not sufficient evidence to connect the accused with the offence. They therefore set aside the capital sentence and ordered the re-lease of Chall. We hope the result of the case will have a salutary effect upon Mr. Campbell and that he will, in future, be more careful in sending God's creatures to the gallows. an expenditure of £5,333 on his salary alone, but, strictly speaking, the new expenditure is not due to the Act which has just been passed, for the sixth seat could have been revived at any time by the Coeroy: one Act has merely given him a freer choice in selection when he takes advantage of his power. Opposition to the measure has not been active in Parliament. Mr. Her ort Roberts has maintained an attitude of quest hostility and on one occasion he was able to

The Municipal authorities of Gujrat in the Panjab have of late enormously raised the house tax to meet the cost of the new drainage of the town. They carried this scheme of house tax in spite of vehement protests of the suffering thousands. Failing to get any redress at the hands of the local authorities, they sought to approach the Commissioner of the Rawalpindi circle, and an opportunity was soon presented itself. On a Saturday in August last fixed for the arrival of the Commissioner, all the citizens flocked to -the Railway station, but the authorities actually drove them from there. Then they stood in rows on the road leading from the Ry. station and, as the Commis-sioner passed through it, loud cries of 'loot gaya' and "mare gaye" were heard to peal forth from the lips of the people. The local authorities got people. The local authorities got frightened and managed to send back the crowd by telling them to see the Commissioner privately. Thereupon they assembled at the Commissioner's bunglow the next day (Sunday) but to be repulsed by the police. On Monday they again met at the bunglow, but were again not allowed to see the Commissioner. Failing to have an interview of the Commissioner, they at last wired the Commissioner.

A highly placed official in St. Petersburg has been expressing his opinions to a French journalist, and his outlook on the condition of his country is gloomy indeed. "There is no denying," he says, "that the position is extremely grave, even threatening. The assassination of M. de Plehve cannot be rewired the Commissioner, sent our to him a and petition udnder a registered cover. Ba petition under a registered cover. But this they gained their object. Their repre-sentatives were allowed to see the Commisgarded as an isolated incident. This is the sioner, and the result is thus described by a correspondent of the "Tribune":-The within the last three years; if we insist on pursuing our policy of spying and terrorising Commissioner informed them that he had instructed the Municipal authorities to sell we shall have more regrettable and alarming results. What have we done up to now," he his wife is Queen Maria. King Pharaoh is uandsome, grave, and haugnty. All hs forefathers were Kings of the same tribe. He was graduated from Yale, working his way through the University by acting as guide to strangers. When he returned to his tribe, with his white man's education, he said: "The law is mightier than the tomakawk So instructed the Municipal authorities to sell results. What have we done up to now," he asks, "to check the revolutionary movement?" Answering his own question, the officiat states: We have taken what people cal, execution of the "Drainage scheme." The remaining money, he added, may be realised from the public, but if, he went on, the public had any objection to pay this money, they must forward their petition to him at must forward their petition to him at Rawalpindi and then he would advise the Municipality as to how the necessary funds may be raised. At the same time the Commissioner asked these gentlemen to assure the public that nothing in the shape of "zulum" shall be done to them and that if they feel any inconvenience they have only to forward their grievances to him.

last

### ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

constituted with five ordinary members, and this number was subsequently increased to six in 1874. Eleven years later an agitation

tion of a Ministry for Commerce which has received Lord Ourzon's support to se grant an extent that it is almost in working order.

With this desire for the recognition of ccm-

merce there was accompanied a wish that it should also receive a place on the Executive Council, and here again Lord Curzon was ready to accede to the request. But there

was a difficulty in providing room, for, al-

though it was true that there was a vacant seat which could be revived, it was equally

true that that seat could only be filled by a Public Works Minister. It was, therefore, necessary to amend the Council law, and by the present Act the inth each of the sector of the se

Act the sixth seat is no longer bound to re-present Public Works. In answer to Mr. Clad-well on June 1 Mr. Brodrick declared that the Public Works interests would, in future, be

will represent railway matters and industry mouthpiece of the new Railway Board. The new member of Council will occasion an expenditure of £5,333 on his salary alone,

Roberts has maintained an activitie of quite hostility and on one occasion he was able to delay the course of the Bill. This action, however, was intended not so much as an attack upon the Bill, but rather as a protest that the reform of the Council did not go a

little farther, seeing that alteration was to be made. On such as occasion it should have been possible to admit an Indian member to the Council. This view was clearly indica-

ted by Mr. Schwann in a question to Mr.

Brodrick, who replied that the Viceroy had already the power to nominate an Indian Member if he chose to do so. On the whole,

the Act is a colourless piece of legislat m. It is virtually a blank cheque to each Vice-roy of the future who can fill it up badly on

well as his wishes or prejudices may dicate. RUSSIA AND REVOLUTION. A highly placed official in St. Petersburg

third assassination of the kind we have had

true that

[From our own Correspondent.] London, Aug. 19. THE INDIA COUNCILS ACT.

BAZAR PATRIKA, SEPTEMBER

## foreground is the Lama-represented sym-bolically as the llama, a South American bolically as the liama, a South American animal—attempting to escape. John Bull meanwhile pulls it by the tail, holding out an Anglo-Tibetan treaty and exclaiming: "Yes, that's all right, my friend. You may go away for three "hundred" years if you like. But this has got to be signed first:" The cartoon is cleverly drawn, but it hard-by percents the true situation. John Bull Among the measures which received Royal Assent at the prorogation of Parliament was the India Councils Bill, brought forward 'o amend the Act of 1874 by removing the neces-sity that the sixth member of the Viceroy s Executive Council should represent the Public Works Department. In 1861 the Council was

for economy in administration was successful. in reducing the number to the old standard of five, and the seat of the Member for Public Works fell into abeyance. Within recent years there has been a demand for the institu-

Lama Out: back in three years." In the

11, 1904

The cartoon is cleverly drawn, but it hard-ly represents the true situation. John Bull has not caught the Grand Lama yet, and meanwhile the winter is coming fast. III. THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS ON INDIAN REFORM. An international Congress of Socialists is meeting in Amsterdam attended by dele-gates from all countries in the world. Japa-nese Socialism has sent its delegates, and India is well represented by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, though, strictly speaking, he was not there as an Indian representative, since, so far as I know, there is no Socialist body in India. Last Wednesday a resolution was moved by Mr. Hobson, of the Fabian Society, and supported by Mr. Naoroji. Its text and supported by Mr. Naoroji. Its text ran: "That this Congress of all the dele-gates and the workers of the civilised world, after having heard representatives of Great Britain and India, who showed how the British Government, by continually rob-bing and draining more and more of the resources of the people, is purposely causing extreme pauperisation, and is creating the scourge of famine and privation on a greater and greater scale among more than 200,000,000 inhabitants of British territory in India, appeals to the workers of Great Britain to impress upon their Government the necessity of abandoning the present exe-crable and dishonourable system, and of establishing self-government in the best practical form by the Hindus themselves-under British sovereignty." Details of the speeches delivered have not yet reached England. Among the English representatives present is Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who was elected one of the two British delegates to the International Bureau.

### Matters Commercial.

The net import of Gold into India during the month of July was 128,785 oz., and that of Silver for the same period 2,500, 146 oz.

In Assam, the Government revenue from leases of lime quarries, coal mines and mineral oil lands in 1904-05 is estimated at some Rs. 53,000.

Applications have been made to the local authorities for the lease of the marble quarry recently discovered at Bagaspur in the Ner-budda Division of the Central Provinces.

The revenue from mineral royalties, fees, etc. in the Central Provinces for the current financial year is estimated at Rs. 44,200 as against Rs. 37,208 actually relized in 1902-03.

An interesting official report on Gold and Silven work in the Bombay Presidency has just been published there, the author being Mr. C. L. Burns, Principal of the Bombay School of Art.

The visible supplies of copper are now stated at 12,232 tons, being a reduction of 585 tons on the total reported a fortnight ago. In the interval 12,719 tons have come forward, against deliveries of 13,304 tons, while the price has fallen from £67 5s. to £66 17s. 6d. per ton.

The Norwegian winter fisheries of cod 'n 1903 yilded 44,600,00 fish, against 41,000,000 in 1902 and 40,000,000 in 1901. The Norwe-gian herring fishery yields about 570,000 bar-rels, "fat" herring and 127,000 barrels "small" herring this latter fishery being carried on simultaneously with the former.

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#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Irrigation Conference at Simla closed yesterday after a very interesting session.

Wires a Poona correspondent: -There are no signs of rain and the sun is fierce, but quite a cool wind is blowing.

Active preparations are being made by the Bombay Government for dealing with famine if the late rains fail, and "mamlatdars" and District Officers have been ordered on tour in their charge, and will report on alternate days to Government.

In certain districts of the Punjab the harvest could not be reaped owing to the ravages of plague, and the Local Government have, thehetore, remitted a proportion of the land revenue where crops have been left to rot on the ground.

every likelihood of plague making its appear-ance everywhere, though it is earnestly to be wished that such will not be the case. But the disease has been coming so regularly, win-ter after winter, that we should feel some-what troubled about it at this time. We suggested in a previous issue of this paper that it would be advisable to carry out prethat it would be advisable to carry out pre-cautionary measures against this dreadful disease, even at times when it is not prevalent, so that, the place having been disinfected all along, the chances of plague appearing in an epidemic form would be smaller than other-wise.

For the first time in the history of Moul-For the first time in the history of Moul-mein, so its oldest inhabitants say, it has wit-nessed inundations due to its spring tides to the extent it did last Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The rise in the spring tides on these days broke all previous records. The Lower Main Road in two or three parts be-Lower Main Road in two or three parts be-came deeply flooded, and a large number of shops and private houses were inundated. Campbell Street and Fallon Road and other roads in that neighbourhood were several feet under water, a number of residents be-taking themselves to canoes on pleasure bent. Some of the lowlying parts of Dinewunquin were submerged under what might be called deep water.—Moul. Adv.

deep water.—Moul. Adv. Writes a Surat correspondent:—The force of the epidemic continues to increase day by da- and people are now terror-stricken. The total number of deaths, due to plague, during the week ended on Friday last, was 198, as compared with 52 during the same period last year. The total mortality for the week was 698 as compared with 141 for the same week last year. At a meeting of the Sanitary, Committee of the Surat City Municipality, held on Friday last, it was resolved to rebeld on Friday last, it was resolved to re-quest the Surgeon-General to give the loam of the services of one assistant surgeon and six hospital-assistants. It was further re-solved to open a plague hospital in tht dharm-sala near the railway station.

In the United Provinces Court of Wards' Report for last year we read regarding the working of agricultural banks, that in Sultanworking of agricultural banks, that in Sultan-pur they are said to be working satisfactorily. In Gonda the people are found slow to appra-ciate the movement, and they are very back-ward in taking office, and in Barelly the banks have worked much better than in the previous year, but their real object is not yet sufficiently realised. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture says there is some use for these banks even as loan societies, that is to say, if they never do more than take the responsibility of distributing a large num-ber of small loans on behalf of the landholder, and in any case their development from loan and in any case their development from loan societies into banks working mainly on their own deposit capital cannot be expected to take place all at once.

As dastardly and cold-bloded a murder as the Kandy Police Court one has just been heard of from Kanapadiwaatee Estate. A Moorman, having suspected his wife of un-faithfulness, paid her a surprise visit on Wel-nesday night and detected her in company with his own brother-in-law. Though the latter attempted to hurry off he was very with his own brother-in-law. Though the latter attempted to hurry off, he was very courteously accommodated by the owner of the house, who offered him the night's shel-ter, which was accepted. At dead of night the husband attacked the wife with a knife and wounded her in several places. Her cries roused the brother-in-law, who inter-fered, but only to receive his suietus imme-diately having been stabbed mortally in about diately having been stabbed mortally in about four places. The murder appears to have attempted escape at first, but on second thought he decided to end his life, and after going about a 4 mile stabbed himself to death. He no doubt believed his wife dead, but the latter had only been stunned by the suddenness of the attack and loss of blood from the wounds, which, however, are serious. serious. A Calicut correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail" under date 3rd September:— An interesting faction dispute has just arisen between two important sections of the large Moplah community in the town. One of these sections is known as the "Kumuttu, kar" (hand clappers) and the other as the "Kymuttathakar" (those who do not clap hands). The members of the former section clap their hands in accompaniment of the clap their hands in accompaniment of the singing during religious and other processions, while those of the other section studiously while those of the other section studiously avoid the clapping of hands. The two fac-tions came into existence many years ago, and, at one time, the difference of opinion between them ran so high that the question was referred for decision to the highest ec-clesiastical authorities at Mecca. Notwith-stending the two factions have continued to standing, the two factions have continued to standing, the two factions have continued to exist, but the hand-clappers appear to be a larger and more influential body. The "Va-lia Kazi," or chief priest, of the big mosque in the town belongs to the smaller sec-tion. His daughter is to be married in a day or two to a Tangal in the neighbouring Mop-lah hamlet of Puthian gadi, and in the in-vitations which he has issued for the wed-ding festivities he has stated that the cere-monies will be conducted without the clapmonies will be conducted without the clap-ping of hands. This has given great offence to the hand-clapping section, among whom feeling in running high. The present Town Police Inspector, Mr. P. Chandu, received Police Inspector, Mr. P. Chandu, received information a day or two ago of the likelihood of a serious breach of the peace, and he lost no time in calling upon the leading mem-bers of both sections and advising them to restrain their followers. This morning, Mr. George, D.P.S., Mr. Gopalan Nair, Deputy Magistizate, and other officials convened a meeting of leading Moplahs at the Himant-ul-Islam Sabah Hall and advised those who attended to use their best endeavours to preul-Islam Sabah Hiall and advised those the attended to use their best endeavours to prevent a disturbance, the consequences of which might be very serious. The wedding festivities begin to-morrow and will last till Monday or Tuesday. The authorities are on the alert.

## II. A "PUNCH" CARTOON. The "Punch" cartoon this week deals with the Tibetan trouble. In one backgrowund s the gate of Lhassa, and the notice, "Grand

WHAT the Asiatic Indians have to do is to follow in the wake of their brethren in America. Let them carry their suits to the Supreme Court, and ultimately to Parlia-ment, if necessary. When cornered in this manner, the rulers will be bound to afford the Indians proper relief, if the latter have got a strong case, out of which there is no getting out.

The House of Commons was fairly full. An Irish member Mr. Gasper Tully was en-tertaining the assembly with some caustle criticism on Irish affairs. Mr. Brodrick then rose, and announced his Indian Budget, and there was a stampede of the members. There remained only Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Herbert Roberts, Mr. Shackleton, Mr. Bright, Mr. Weir, and Mr. James O'Keilly, on the Opposition side; and on the side of the Government, there re-mained Sir M. Bhownagiree, Lord G. Hamil-ton. Sir James Fergusson Mr. Wyley and

Contracts have, it is understood, been let at home to a British firm for the supply of 32 more passenger locomotive engines and tenders to the East Indian Railway.

Terrible mortality has been caused by an outbreak of Asiatic cholera at Teherhan. In six weeks twenty thousand deaths resulted from the epidemic in the Persian capital.

A special notification has been issued at Ceylon, prohibiting the sale of cut horns .A deer and sambur, for commercial or trade pur-poses, for a period of two years, beginning with the 1st instant.

There are a good many cases of enteric and typhoid in Poona just now in all the hospitais. Even a few cases from the College of Science have been admitted into the Sassoon Hospital.

A tremendous fire is raging in Hoboken, a large suburb of Antwerp, and is likely to con-tinue for days. The ignition of some leakage caused the explosion of the Russian pet-roleum Company's tanks, which fired forty thousand tons of oil, including American Standard Oil Company's stock. The damage at present is £250,000.

A Bhownagar correspondent writes :--- There are scarcely any hopes of rain failing here now, and relief works will shortly be opened in the villages under the Bnownagar The annual "Gokal Asthami" fair, which is held with great pomp in Wadhwan, and lasts for three days, was very poorly attended, ow-ing to the gloomy outlook of famine.

The Nawab Mohsinul Mulk, accompanied by Raja Naushed Ali Khan, is visiting a num-ber of places in Oudh with the object of ob-taining funds for the Aligarh College at Sul-tanpur. The Nawab and party were enter-tained at a garden party and d.nner, to which the raises of the district were invited. mained Sir M. Bhownagiree, Lord G. Hamil-ton, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Wyley and three or four others. So there were alto-gether about 15 or 16 members present to discuss the Indian Budget in which about three hundred millions were concerned! Some attempts were made to induce the British Government to pay a portion of the Tibetan war, but they failed. The fearful pondition of Bombay, where a widespread

put a plaster on the top? But that is exactly what we have done. Our policy has been one of irritation instead of soothing." He thinks also that there is no question about the serious discontent of the masses and the the serious discontent of the masses and the middle classes of the people of Russia. Even large provincial land owners, he adds, are bitterly regretting all the privileges which have been taken away from them on the plea of augmenting the public liberty. As a matter of fact, he continues, the privileges which were to be given to the people were never given. The result is general irritation; the subsequently energetic but tactless meathe subsequently energetic but tactless mea-sures have had the result of forcing into the revolutionary ranks men who would probably have been perfectly quiet. The official then proceeds to describe the character of the assassinated M. de Plehve. "There was," he remarks, "nothing malicious about the late Minister for the Interior; but he was an obstinate man with narrow views. He would often talk like an enlightened liberal, but he acted always as a reactionary. To those who expressed surprise at this inconsistency he would reply that he was not a free agent. But to promise one thing and do another are faults which cost a Minister his life. Now the people are at last beginning to think for themselves. Little by little the misery whi is their constant lot has fostered the spirit of revolt—the Christian idea of long punisa-ment on earth and eternal happiness in paradise has not the hold upon their imagination that it used to have.' hold If it be widely true that the people are beginning to think for themselves, then the Russian Government is approaching a Russian Government is approaching a struggle which may be peaceable and long drawn out or rapid and very terrible. As to which it will be, even Russians themselves forbear to prophesy. BRIEF NOTES. 1. INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The "Railway Magazine" for August con-tains a useful summary by Mr. C. A. Stanwell of Mr. T. Robertson's report on Indian rail-ways. It is illustrated by three maps, and gives in a short space the leading facts of the report. As to the writer's opinion, readers are not left in the dark, for he de clares that "though as an official degraced clares that "though as an official document the report is most subdued in its language, it reveals a state of affairs which is altoge-ther unsatisfactory." Fares on the railways, though nominally below the British charges, are actually higher having regard to the value of money and the cost of living in India. "It would probably be imagined," con-tinued Mr. Stanwell, "that with so much State supervision the railway arrangements would show the most paternal regard for the eafety of the public, but, this, on the con-trary, is distinctly neglected." clares that "though as an official document

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

which probably does not exist elsewhere so far as we are aware, is what is known as "sajji leases" or leases for the collection of crude carbonate of soda. The revenue irom these leases during the current official year is estimated at some Rs. 3,000.

An enquiry in which the Geological and Public Works Departments are at present co-operating is one relating to the testing of building stones used in the country for impor-tant structures, such as bridges and other large and heavy buildings. The Sibpur Engineer-ing College is one of the centres at which the experiments are to be carried out.

Those concerned in the industry may be in-terested to learn that this year's sandalwood sales of the Mysore State are to take place between the 19th November and the 19th De-cember. The total quantity to be offered for sale is about 2,300 tons distributed between the Mysore, Bangalore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts.

There has been a steady decline in the im-ports of dyeing materials into the North-West Frontier Province from Tirah, Afghanistan, Bajaur and Kashmir during the past three years. In 1903-04 the total imports were only 9,862 maunds of the value of Rs. 41,474 while 9,862 maturds of the value of Rs. 41,474 while in 1901-02 27,757 maunds were imported of the value of Rs. 2,55,676 and in 1902-03, 17.538 maunds of the value of Rs. 1,63,597.

The Bengal Government have given sanction to the acquisition of land for the establishment of one Divisional Farm every year for the future. The Government owned farms at present are those at Sibpur, Chittagong and Cuttack, while other farms are those at Sripur in the Hutwa Raj, the Tikari Farm, and the Burdwan and Dumraon Farms which are private properties.

We noticed lately the measures the Madras Government were about to take to further develop the industrial sections of the Govern-ment School of Art at Madras. These are to concern themselves with carpentry, weaving, car-pet weaving, metal-work and other handicrafts and a sum of Rs. 72,000 has been sanctioned for the current official year for expenditure in starting the new development.

The Government Economic Products De partment have sent home for examination and report by the Scientific Department of the report by the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute a consignment of leaves of the Assam dye plant ("Symplocos spicata"). Identification is also being made of several other Assam dye plants from the same Pro-vince so as to bring up to date Mr. Duncan's report on "Dyee and Dying in Assam." The same Department has under special investi-gation the plantain fibres of I

#### MIRZAPUR SENSATION.

### (From our Special Correspondent.)

### Mirzapur Sept. 5. MR. DILLON'S REFUSAL TO APPEAR BEFORE MR. TUTE.

A CORRECTION. The other day the Government Pleader drew my attention to a mistake that crept drew dated into my correspondence dated August 27 under the heading "Why Mr. G. W. Dillon refused to appear before Mr. Tute," published in the "Patrika" of August 29. The mistake is that in the last part of the note of Mr. Tute, Joint Magistrate, dated 19th August in re K E re Mithu Khan 19th August in re K.-E. vs. Mithu Khan there is the word "none" in the original, there is the word "none" in the original, and not the word "more" as published in the "Patrika." The note of Mr. Tute which was published in the "Patrika" was only a copy from the certified copy, where the word is "more" and not "none." After this, I with-draw the remarks I made in my letter read-ing the sentence with the word "more," which the certified computer to be to read and which the copyists made me to read, and I do it without regret. The sentence, as corrected, is as follows :--

"Above statement was made in my presence and Mr. Dillon has not asked for any other witnesses and apparently desires to call none. (Sd.) H. C. Chatterjee, (Sd.) Behari Lal, Govt Pleader

Govt. Pleader. Reader." I thank the Government Pleader for the trouble he has taken in pointing out the mistake; and, I think, he will do a public service if he takes a little more trouble in representing the matter in proper\_quarters with a view to prevent the commission of such mistakes in certified copies. Babu Satya Chandra Mukherjee, Vakil for Mithu Khan, also drew my attention to the mistake and I am also thankful to him. But why MR. DILLON REFUSED TO APPEAR DEFORMENT ADDITIONAL

BEFORE MR. TUTE? Mr. Dillon himself thus explained in his letter dated, Allahabad, the 19th August 1904, addressed to the Joint Magistrate, Mirzapur. The certified copy of the letter, which came to my hand only a few days ago, is as follows: follows :-

"Sir,—After the incident which took place in Court yesterday during the trial of King-Emperor vs. Mithu Khan I do not feel myself in a position to again appear in your Court. The incident I refer to is the order framed by you to the following effect-"Mr. Dillon, Counsel for accused, states

"Mr. Dillon, Counsel for accused, states that with the exception of Sahai Ram the withdraws the rest of the evidence for the defence; on being asked to sign this state-ment counsel refused to do so." "And the further fact that after writing the above order you got your "Peshkar" and the Government Pleader to withere my refusal. This I look upon as

your "Peshkar" and the Government Pleader to witness my refusal. This I look upon as an insult. In justice to myself I hope you will file this with the record of the case of King Emperor vs. Mithu Khan. Yours Faithfully, G. W. Dillon." MITHU KHAN GETS ONE YEAR. To-day Mr. Tute, Joint Magistrate, came to court at 2.50 p.m. He called Mithu Khan 20 minutes later and told him "ek sal" (one year), which was the sum and substance of the judgment Mr. Tute chose to deliver. The Mukhtar, who appeared for the accused, then presented an application saying that then presented an application saying that Syed Arshad Ali and Munshi Bahadur Lal, Syed Arshad An and Munshi Bahadur hai, Mukhtars, will stand sureties for Mithu Khan. Mr. Tute without even reading the application returned it saying "nehi" (no). Thus, in the above way the judgment was pronounced and substance explained by Mr. Tute according to the provision of sec. 366, Cr. P. C! But what does "ek sal" mean? The punishment must be in reference to the order which Mr. Tute made on 22nd May order which Mr. Tute made on 22nd May last according to the provision of Sec. 112, Cr. P. C., and also according to Sec. 118, Cr. P. C., that Mithu Khan should execute a personal bond in the sum of Rs. 1,000 "together with two sureties apiece each in the same sum to be of good behaviour" for "ek sal" (one year). If it means so, what is the meaning of "nehi" (no) when the ap-plication offering to stand as sure-ties was nursented Does it mean ties was presented. Does it mean then that the accused should be imit mean prisoned for one year and no chance should be given him to give security, though the law provides for imprisonment only when the aw provides for imprisonment only when the accused fails to give any. If imprisonment be the intention of Mr. Tute, he had not pro-nounced the kind of imprisonment. I don't mean to say that the trying Magistrate has no power to reject trying Magistrate has no power to reject surfaces; undoubtedly he has; he can, how-ever, only refuse to accept any surface of the on the ground of unfitness for reasons to be recorded; but surely he cannot refuse to accept the application for bail and then send the accused to jail to undergo imprisonment, when "the order is for the protection of society and not for the punishment of the indivi-dual." But this is not all. Two applications But this is not all. Two applications were, after the sentence was passed, present-ed to Munshi Aulad Muhammad Khan, Deputy Magistrate, for it is his duty to dis-pose of such applications—one for a certified copy of the judgment of Mr. Tute, and another for the signature of Mithu Khan in the Walplater of Mr. Deputy Deputy Content of the signature of the signature of Mithu Khan in the Vakalatnama for appeal. The Deputy Magistrate referred the Mukhtear, who pre-Magistrate referred the Mukhtear, who pre-sented the applications to Mr. Tute, and when the applications were presented to Mr. Tute, the latter ordered for a copy of the judgment, and told the Mukhtear that the signature of the prisoner to the Vakalatnama would be taken "tomorrow." Tomorrow Mithu Khah will be in the Dis-trict Jail and it will be the duty of the Jailor or Jail Superintendent to do the work, and not of Mr. Tute. It was, in this wonderful way, the case of Mithu in this wonderful way, the case of Mithu Khan was disposed of by Mr. Tute, which needs no comment. As the order to give security is for one year, the appeal lies with the District Magis-trate; but Mr. Wyndham, the District Magistrate, had left the city yesterday, and it is said that he would return tomorrow. Thus all circumstances combined together for Mithu Khan to undergo imprisonment where security is the only thing wanted. DEOAY OF MIRZAPUR. DECAY OF MIRZAPUR. Mirzapur is no longer the centre of trade as it was before. Its one effect is the general fall in house-rent, so much so, that there is a tendency among house-owners to dispose of the rented-houses as these do not pay as to be desired. Accordingly a sort of speculative business has of late sprung up, in which some twenty men are engaged for purchasing. some twenty men are engaged, for purchasing buildings only to pull them down and dig out to foundation in search of hidden treasure and scattered stones underneath. The materials are sold off. The plots of land are also sold. No new buildings are generally built on those plots and the waste lands are mostly used for the latrine purpose and for the purpose of throwing off house refuse. Thus filth is allowed to be accumu-

things should draw the attention of the Municipality, especially as at the present moment plague is raging in some quarters of the city. It should also draw the atten-tion of the Police as these waste lands, full of vegetation, afford shelter to thieves where they can hide without chance of de-tection. To return to the subject, the business does not seem to be a losing one, though often a higher price is paid to the owner to draw him to the transaction, as at least two of the well-known capitalists of this city are backing it with loans at a monthly interest of Rs. I to 2 per cent. In this city it is often seen that one building is in close union of another, so much so, that the side wall of one building rests on the side wall of another, so much so, that the side wall of another is materially damaged. In such a case the purchaser often realises a good amount from the owner of the proximate house for allowing the wall of the demolished house to stand over to provent the damage of the other house. No doubt there is legal remedy in the shape of right if easement and curts injunction. But no one thinks to take the legal steps. Everybody will look up to the District Magistrate for a speedy remedy, and he, on his part, is not un-willing to afford it whenever he is in a posi-tion to do it. This is a place of personal rule and executive interference in these matters Municipality, especially as at the present

willing to afford it whenever he is in a posi-tion to do it. This is a place of personal rule and executive interference in these matters is welcomed. Some years ago Mr. Wyndham was moved by the public opinion to make an inquiry in connection with the sale by Mo-hant-Maharaj Anandgir of his house at Pura-ni Bajaji quarter, but the matter was settled before he came to inquire. The house was not allowed to be demolished. Opposite to that house, a house has recently been sold which the purchaser wants to demolish. It is not a house fit to be condemned, and the public a house fit to be condemned, and the public opinion of the locality is very strong against its demolition. It cannot be pulled down without doing material injury to another house situated in close union to it. This is a circumstance very favourable to the pur-chaser, though it ought to have been an un-favourable one, to make a good profit. I think Mr. Wyndham will be good enough to make an inquiry in the matter as he did on a similar occasion, and if he will extend his inquiry throughout, he will find other houses similarly circumstanced. It is only public opinion that has put down the trade on build-ing to a great extent, and the flourishing of ouse fit to be condemned, and the public ing to a great extent, and the flourishing of such a trade means the destruction of the city and the rederence of unhealthiness.

NOTES FROM BEHAR.

### (Fran our owo Correspondent.)

#### Bankipur, Sept. 7.

THE PROPOSED BENGALI ASSOCIATION A public meeting exclusively of the Bengali residents is likely to come off at an early date to consider what steps should be taken to guard the interests of the Bengali com-munity in Behar. Already some of the pro-minent members of the local Bengali community have signified their hearty sympath-with the movement and volunteered their ser with the movement and volunteered their ser-vices for the sacred cause. Unfortunately, however, there has been in some quarters a misconception about the aim and object of the proposed society, and for the edification of these well-meaning men we like to say once for all that the proposed society aims at nothing more than the formation of a Bengali club and library. The club will be the nucleus of social gatherings from time to time and the library is meant to be the medium of pro-pagating education among our boys and pagating education among our boys and youngmen generally. Thus for instance an enthusiastic gentleman has already expressed his willingness to devote a part of his time man to contribute his mite towards the completion of the proposed club and library. The cost of these can not exceed more than Rs. 4,000 and there are indeed so many well-to-do Bengalees here that any one of them alone can bear the whole expense but no, in the cause of national regeneration every man ought to have some share so that subscription from one pice upward will be cheerfully welcomed.

lated only to vitiate the atmosphere to the detriment of public health. This state of things should draw the attention of the Detriment of the draw the attention of the draw be celebrated during the Janmastami holidays. be celebrated during the Janmastami holidays. Perhaps Dr. Whitwell thought that Ganesh Puja of Nagpur students was akin to Ganapati movement of the Poona Brahmins and labouring under such a belief he thought of suppressing the wave of sedition coming to Patna. The action of Dr. Whitwell to Patna. The action of Dr. Whitwell ought to make some sort of recognition in the hands of the Government.—The criminal case in which Kali Misser charged a Euro-pean employee of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co., with assaulting him near Sudder Galee was to have come on on the 5th last but as there is a chance of the case being compro-mised out of court it has been postponed. mised out of court it has been postponed.— Pandit Sakha Ram Gonesh B.A., has been delivering here a series of interesting lectures on "Birth of Man." His command over English has taken the public by surprise.

MADRAS ITEMS.

Madras, Sept. 8. The death is announced to-day of Mr. Shungra Subbier, ex-Dewan of Travancore, aged sixty-nine years. He served the Tra-vancore Government for forty-tour years, rising from a petty schoolmaster to be Dewan of the State, which post he held from 1892 to 1898.

#### CEYLON ITEMS.

Colombo, Sept. 8. The Crown Prince of Siam and brother have entered the Buddhist priesthood.

Much annoyance is daily caused at the St. Louis Exhibition by robberies effected from displays. Ceylon has lost many valu-able articles. Exhibitors are simply disgusted ...

## THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Madras, Sept. 8. Madras, Sept. 8. The Indian Universities Act will come into force in Madras to-morrow. The elec-tion of Fellows under the new Act will be held at the Senate House on the 17th instant. The Registrar has gone to Oota-camund to consult the Chancellor regardiag the details of the reconstitution.

#### BRITISH CTEAMER WRECKED.

BRITISH (TEAMER WRECKED. Colombo, Sept. 8. The British steamer "Ashley," from Sourabaya to Suez with three thousand tons of ..., was stranded yesterday at Hamban-tota, on the southern coast of Ceylon, by striking on a rock. It is feared the vessel will be a total wreck. The cargo was all dest oyed. Assistance was sent from Colombo. ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY EXAMINA-TIONS.

TIONS. Lucknow. Sept. 8. The results of the Allahabad University Exa-minations, held in July, show that 18 candi-dates passed the M. A. examination, 46 obdates passed the M. A. examination, 46 ob-tained the LL. B. degree, and over 200 can-didates were successful. In the B. A. exa-mination. The majority of the successful candidates were from the Muir Central Col-lege, Allahabad, and the Aligarh College. PUBLIO WORKS POSTINGS.

Simla, Sept. 8. It is notified that the Hon. Benton, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Irrigation Branch, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Depart-ment, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, and Inspector-General of Irrigation during the Inspector-General of Irrigation during the absence of Mr. Preston, on privilege leave. Mr. F. C. Marray, Superintending En-gineer, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th instant. Mr. Balarama Iyer, Government Examiner of Accounts Burma Railways, is granted com-bined leave for six months; Mr. G. B. Goy-der to officiate der to officiate.

#### SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS. Madras, Sept. 8. The Tinnevelly-Quillon branch of the South Indian Railway is approaching completion. The slips on the ghat portion of the line are repaired and the opening of the line for through communication will take place with-in the sext two months. The South Indian Poilman is in the text with Railway is in treaty with Travancore to open out agencies in all large river and canal towns in Travancore to Quillon, but some Quillor but so difficulty has risen in this connection owing difficulty has risen in this connection owing to the question whether the steamer service will not damage the banks of the canals. The Railway Company is also in treaty with the Durbar regarding a scheme for the col-lection of Customs together with nailway freight. It is considered that this will help traders. The Railway is also pushing the question of improving Quillon harbour, with-out which the Railway cannot receive the full advantage of its position. full advantage of its position.

THE L.-G. OF THE PUNJAB. Allahabad, Sept. 9. Sir Charles Rivaz, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, pays a visit to Chail towards the end of this month.

LORD AND LADY CURZON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Allahabad, Sept. 9. Lord and Lady Curzon will reach Simla on the 17th October. Their arrival will be pub-lic.

## INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Allahabad, Sept. 9. Deolali is mentioned as a possible tempo-rary location fon the Indian Staff College while necessary buildings are being erected at Ouette at Quetta.

## P. W. D. SECRETARY.

P. W. D. SECRETARY. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Allahabad, Sept. 9. Mr. Benton, Chief Engineer and Secre-tary to the Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Secre-tary to the India Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Build-ings and Inspector-General of Irrigation du-ring the absence of Mr. S. Preston on privi-lege leave.

#### SANITARY REFORM IN INDIA. A RESOLUTION.

A RESOLUTION. (From our own Correspondent.) Allahabad, Sept. 9. In connection with the question of sanitary reform in India it has been decided that a post of Imperial Sanitary Commissioner sha'l be created forthwith, separate and in-dependent from the Director-Generalship of the Indian Medican Senvice. Major Leshi, LMS, now Secretary to the Director-Gene. the Indian Medican Service. Major Leshi, I.M.S., now Secretary to the Director-Gene-ral has been appointed to the post. A reso-lution on the subject dealing with the policy of sanitation will be issued this week.

THE MIRZAPUR SENSATION.

#### MITHU KHAN'S APPEAL. JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Mirzapur, Sept. 9. The appeal filed to the District Magis-trate against the conviction of Mithu Khan under sections 110 and 118 Criminal Proceunder sections 110 and 118 Criminal Proce-dure Code for one year by Mr. Tute, Joint Magistrate, was argued to-day by Mr. G. W. Dillon, counsel for accused. In the course of his arguments counsel drew the **District Magistrate's attention to a note of** Mr. Tute, dated the 19th August, making his peshkar and the Government pleader witnesses and Counsel's refusal to sign the statement about the withdrawal of certain defence witnesses by which counsel felt .im-self in a position not to appear again in 1 is court. Counsel argued that the incident was an insult no less to Mr. Tute as it was to court. Counsel argued that the incident was an insult no less to Mr. Tute as it was to him,—to Mr. Tute because he did not unink that his word alone would carry weight to counsel because Mr. Tute apparently thought that counsel would hereafter deny having imade the statement. The District Magis-trate assured Counsel that he would make senarate order on the subject but counsel separate order on the subject, but counsel pressed that the order should be made in the judgment. Another subject to which the Magistrate's attention was drawn was Mr. Tute's omission of mentioning the term of imprisonment, or its kind, Mithu Khan would undergo failing to give security and referred to section 123 of the Oriminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate will deliver judgment to-morrow.

#### . NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL. THE WAR.

Colombo, Sept. 8. Oku weakened his force by fitteen regiments to assist Nogi at Port Arthur. Janap's instification

Japan's justification over the capture of the Rechitelni has created a strong impression that Japan is standing no nonsense. The reply consisted of eight points among them

## TELEGRAMS REUTER'S TELECRAMS. THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Inc husso-JAPANESE wan. Iondon, Sept. 6. Reuter at St. Petersburg says that it is announced that the united Russian forces are now north of Yentai where a detach-ment was left to cover the retreat; but it is rumoured late this evening that Kuropat-kin's rearguard has been almost annihi-lated and that the main body is in immi-nent danger of being surrounded. Kuropatkin reports that the retreat on the night of the 4th was carried out in good order and the rearguard stopped the enemy's insignificant attempts at pursuit. The Japanese or the 4th strengthened heir forces against the Russian left extend-ing their line from the Yentai mines north-ward simultaneously the Japanese were seen crossing the Taitse and marching in the direc-tion of Mukden. Kuropat.

tion of Mukden. London, Sept. 7. Kuropatkin wires on 5th instant that the army is advancing north and has escaped a dangerous position. The enemy cannonaded the rearguards throughout the 5th, the Rus-sian casualties being 100. Reuter at Zanzibar wires that the Forte delivered the Tsar's orders to the cruisers Pet-ersburg and Smolensk which have left on their return to Europe

return to Europe.

Two Japanese warships have appeared at Korsakoff in Saghalien. Russian croops fired on the Japanese launches which were exam-ining the sunken cruiser Novik. The launches

then withdrew. Reuter at St. Petersburg states that Cap-tain Winren commanding the Bayan replaces Admiral Ukhtomsky in command of the Port

Admiral Ukhtomsky in command of the Port Arthur Squadron. The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Japanese triumph is one of the most extraordinary feats of arms even performed by any people and stands alone in the long history of the East. Japan, it adds, has vindicated her claim to be a Great Power once and for all.

General Kuropatkin has arrived at Mukden. Reuter, at St. Petersburg, says the bulk of the Russians have reached Mukden, where a temporary halt will be made, and the de-

fences be manned. The Japanese to the westward now consti-tute the main menace, but the Russians are neading them off. Reuter at Mukden wires on 6th that a part

Reuter at Mukden wires on oth that a part of the Russian army was in constant danger yesterday and yesterday night of being cut off. The Japanese continuously shelled them from the hills. Reuter at Zanzibar says that the "Forte,"

acted upon information supplied by the Ger-man Liner "Kronprinz," who reported that the "Petersburg" and "Smolensk" were coal-ing in territorial waters. The "Forte" found them within the three mile limit, but not coaling. After the "Forte's" information, the Volunteer Cruisers joined a German collier and proceeded in the direction of Daressalaam

Hitherto there has been no official report of General Kuroki's movements. The pursuit of the Russians was obstructed by the high millet.

It is estimated at St. Petersburg that the Russian losses since the first attach on Liaoyang are 30,000.

Notwithstanding the ravages of the fire, the Japanese captured vast accumulations of stores and ammunition, besides guns, at Liaoyang.

yang. London, Sept. 8. Reuter at Tokio says the Emperor has con-gratulated the Army on its brilliant victory in face of tremendous difficulties, but points out that the end of the war is still distant, and that care and patience must be exercised The Korean "Charge d' Affaires" in London being interviewed, denied that the agreement mentioned on the 5th instant meant a Jananese Protectorate He deduced that Japanese Protectorate. He declared that the independence of Korea is fully guaranteed.

#### A STRIKE.

In one of my previous letters I drew atten-tion of your readers to the attempt of the Municipal authorities to raise the wheel-tax to nearly double of what it is at present. The hackney carriage drivers thereupon de-cided to strike at the time when the Lieutsnant-Governor visited this town. This being known the Municipal authonities postponed the enforcement of the harsh measure to some the enforcement of the harsh measure to some future period, and now when they are once more bent upon carrying out their intention the entire Gharry-wallas living within the area of the Patna Municipality have struck driving from the 7th September. We are told that an attempt will be made to bring them round by bringing some backney carriages round by bringing some hackney carriages from outside. But this is not at all feasible for a few hackney carriages from Dinapur or somewhere else can not meet the requirements of a big town like Patna. The inconvenien-ces of the public have been very great, but indolent and lethargic as they are they de-serve it. For, who is after all to suffer if the wheel term the wheel-tax was really raised so enormous-ly? Not the Gharry-wallas but the public. For we are told that the Gharry-wallas have been told to charge 12 annas from the Railway station for any distance within 2 miles way station for any distance within 2 miles. That is to say they will in future charge 12 annas for what they at present charge 41 annas, and in spite of this there is not a word of protest from the public. We hope some of the public-spirited gentlemen would take up the cause of the Gharry-wallas and see that they are not mercilessly fleeced simply to fill up the empty coffer of an in-solvent Municipality. SPORTING.

and Sinha in the centre forward were conspicuous.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The present health of the town is far from being satisfactory. While plague mortality is rising steadily in the Patna City, obstinate cases of fever and bowel complaints are raging all over Bankipur.---We hear that Dr. Whit-well, the Superintendent of the Temple Medical School did not allow the Nagpur Military pupils to celebrate this year their

#### THE WEATHER.

Simla, Sept. 9. The most important event in the meteorology of the past week was the formation of a cyclonic storm in the north of the Bay, as it was the means of reintroducing the conditions favourable for rain in the central parts of India, where rain was badly wanted. The storm commenced to form on Saturday, and after slowly developing crossed the Orissa coast on Wednesday morning. By Thursday it had advanced into the Central Provinces and showed signs of filling up. On Thursday morning 10 inches of rain were reported from Pachmarhi, three inches from Chanda, and Pachmarhi, three inches from Chanda, and two from Sutna, while moderately heavy falls had been given during the preceding 48 hours at Pendra, Raipur, Hazaribagh, Cuttack, False Point, Benares and Gaya. Good rain has fallen in the interior of Burma, but the rainfall of the past week has been very light in Assam. The week has been practically rainless in North-Western India, and only light showers have fallen on the west coast. light showers have fallen on the west coast though on Thursday the storm in the Central Provinces had caused a slight increase of rain fall in the latter region.

### LAND-OWNERS' MEETING AT POONA.

Poona, Sept. 7. A large meeting of the house-owners of the Poona Cantonment was held last even ing at the Albert Edward Institute. There was a large attendance. Sardar Naorojee Pudumjee addressed the meeting, emphasis-ing the importance of the existence of such ing the importance of the existence of such an Association, and reminding the members that they represented lakhs of rupees' worth of property in the Cantonment, which is the largest in the Presidency. He said that, recently, questions relating to the increase of houses and tenure of land in the Canton-ment had arisen, questions affecting all land-lords in every Cantonment. He asked mem-bers to subscribe handsomely so that proper bers to subscribe handsomely so that proper legal advice might be had in matters which concerned the interests of house-owners. Up to the present time the representations made to Government had been effective. He asked that a working committee be formed and supplied with funds to watch the interests of those concerned in questions affecting pro-perty in Cantonments. A large and influen-tial committee was selected.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 cms

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

that Russia began hostilities and that Rus broke the agreement to restrict the war Manchuria and Korea.

In a speech to the London Chamber of Commerce deputation Mr. Balfour said that neither the Russian Embassy in London nor the Russian Foreign Office at St. Petersburg were aware till recently that the orders sent to the Smolensk and Petersburg had not to the Smolensk and Petersburg had hot reached those vessels. The British conten-tion stood on a solid basis; they recognised international law, but they were not able to accept the Russian doctrine that coal, food-stuffs, cotton and other specified things were absolute or necessarily contraband. Mr. Balfour proceeded to urge that the whole episode or the Mlacca was exceptional. Adverting to the relative rates of insuranec on war risks in England and on the Continent Mr. Balfour said that the Government had no power to interfere. It rested with the underwriters to form an estimate of the had fixed the present high rates more from the general impression that British ships were more likely relatively to be ill treated than owing to any specific cases mentioned by the deputation. He considered that it was one of the Government's chief duties to insist on absolute equality of treatment. The declara-tion on this subject contained in the King's speech was no vain phrase. The Government speech was no vain phrase. The Government meant precisely what they said. Mr Balfour urged the deputation to remember that belli-gerants had rights equally with neutrals. Those at peace to-day might be at war to-morrow, but it must be hoped that all would appeal to the great body of international law, which though far from perfect and which required revision, had done much for airlise. required revision, had done much for civilisa-

In the siege of Port Arthur the victory i still hanging in the balance. The mines laid down by the Russians are working dreadful havoc in the ranks of the storming force. An eye witness to an explosion of a minefield de-clares that while the Japanese advanced not clares that while the Japanese advanced not a single Russian was visible, and no guns or rifles were fired, but suddenly a series of dreadful explosions occurred, each of which opened a wide gap in the Japanese ranks and shot masses of them high aloft. As the smoke cleared the ground was seen littered with the limbs of men and piles of dead, and the air was filled with agonising cries. All the defences about the harbour are within range of the Japanese guns. Many

within range of the Japanese guns. Many Russian forts and batteries continue to keep up a vigorous fire.

There are indications that the city and its There are indications that the city and its defences on both sides of the entrance to the harbour will fall first. The final stage of the Russian defence will be reserved for the forts on the Liaotishan Promontory. The citizens of Tokio are decorating the oity preparatory to celebrating the fall of the great fortress.

General Kuropatkin reports last evenin that General Kuroki was twenty-five miles east and Oku thirty miles west of the railway. The Russian army is concentrated around Mukden. The rearguard reaches seventeen miles southward and is in constant contact with the Japanese. Ceaseless fighting is going on.

Two Japanese cruisers bombarded Korsakovik yesterday, but did not attempt landing.

Japan has ordered from America 7,500 tons of the finest nickel steel plates battleships.

Prince Sviat polk Merski, Governor of Vilna, has been appointed Minister of the Interior, M. Platonoff having declined the post.

London, Sept. 9. It is officially stated at St. Petersburg that the Japanese on their visit to Korakovsk on the 6th placed mines under the Novik, but the Russian fire

placed mines under the Novik, but the Russian fire prevented their exploding. Reuter at Kronstadt says the Tsar yesterday inspected each ship in the Baltic fleet which is expected to sail on Saturday. Reuter at Chifu says The Novykrai states that a Japanese battalion of 700 men marching in a valley in the vicinity of Port Arthur on the 1st instant was blown up by a land mine, and only a few escaped.

few escaped. The Japanese have repaired and are sutilising the Rpssian dry dock at Dalny.

#### VENERAL.

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London, Sept. 8. Major General Wynne, and not Lord Methuen, is in command of the defending force. The concentration at Redhill is explained by an expected invasion on the Sussex coast, but the landing at Clacton obliges General Wynne to hasten and re-in-force a small force in Essex.

A French Swimmer, Burgess, failed to swim the Channel yesterday evening, but establish-ed a record of speed. He gave up three miles from the French Coast, having covered 22 miles in nine hours. The sea was rough.

#### Colombo, Sept. 8.

Colombo, Sept. 8. Russia is spending a million pounds weekly, and it is estimated that by the end of the year her capital loss, including the initial outlay, will be a hundred million pounds. The Japanese expenditure for the first twelve months will be sixty millions sterling. Russia's transportation expresses cost ter

Russia's transportation expenses cost ten thousand pounds weekly, and on food supplies she is spending two hundred thousand pounds.

Strict censorship on all communications from Port Arthur is established at Niuchfrom Port Arthur is established at Much-wang. Every message is read, and every traveller interrogated. On arrival of the Prince Heinrich's mails at Kobe, it was dis-covered that many registered letters from Japanese agents in Russia were missing.

### SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S RESOLUTION.

SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE. The official papers read in this connection are reproduced in the leading article.

2. In 1868 Sir William Grey resolved as an experimental measure to appoint candidates to the Subordinate Executive Service on a combined plan of nomination and competi-tion. Three nominations were made by the tion. Thr Lieutenant-Governor for every appointment that was expected to be available, and the final selection from among the nominees was determined by a competitive examination. The object of the examination was to test eral education and the intelligence of candidates, and also their knowledge of English and of one of the chief vernacular languages of these provinces. All candidates were therefore required to write an English essay and to answer questions on general subjects; natives of India had also to write a vernacular essay and Europeans to translate papers from and into one of the vernacular languages. The first examina-tion was held on the 26th of May 1868. Sixty-nine persons were allowed to appear, and twelve Europeans and eighteen native candidates were selected as eligible for ap-pointments in the Subordinate Executive Service. Nearly three years, however, elaps-ed before all of these gentlemen had been actually provided with appointments, and for this reason no more examinations were held during Sir William Grey's tenure of office.

3. In 1871 a fresh set of rules, providing the examination of candidates for the Subordinate Executive Service in law, suiveying, engineering, and the vernacular languages, was drawn up under Sir George Vampbell's orders, and published in the "Cat-cutta Gazette." The examination was open only to persons employed in one of the Civil Departments of the Government service, but the term of employment necessary to qualify for admission varied according to the Uni-versity attainments of the candidate, so that a candidate who had passed only the Entrance examination must have been five years in Government service, while a graduate in Arts, Law or Engineering was admissible if he had held a permanent appointment for one year. The examination was not competitive. Every candidate who passed in the first and second class received a certificate, stating that he had passed in certain subjects and that he was qualified for an appointment in the Sub-ordinate Executive Service. The first edition of the rules (notification of 26th September 1871) contained a note to the effect that this certificate would give no claim to an appointment. It was stated, however, in the resolution of 20th March 1872, creating Sub-Deputies and Canoongoes, that capable young men admitted into these lower grades of the Native Civil Service "would in course of time become fit for Deputy Magistracies and higher appointments, which appoint-ments, will ordinarily be made from among those who have done well as Sub-Deputies." On the 23rd June 1872 it was notified "for the encouragement of candidates for the Native Civil Service' that arrangements had been made for employing in the public service all the candidates who passed the examination of Feo-ruary 1872, and it was added that qualified candidates accepting appointments of less than Rs. 100 per measem would be eligible for promotion to the higher grades on showing their practical efficiency by good service. This assurance was repeated in the Decelution of Light Acril 1977 Resolution of 15th April 1873, in which qualified candidates were "recommended to accept lower grade appointments and to try work themselves up." Finally, in revised rules drawn up in 1873 and intended to come into force after the examination of 1874, it was laid down that "all appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service, and all posts of Rs. 50 monthly salary and upwards in the sub-divisional establishments, both in Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces, will ordinarily be reserved for persons who pass the Native Civil Serivce examination. 4. The results of holding pass examina-tions open to all comers soon became apparent. The examinations of 1872, 1873 and 1874 had rendered 361 men eligible for appointments. Just at that time a lower branch of the Subordinate Executive Service was created in order to provide a general executive agency for sub-divisions, and appointments in this branch were made available for almost all those who had passed the examinations of 1872 and 1873. At the same time the operations undertaken for the relief of the famina of 1874 rendered it possible to give temof 1874 rendered it possible to give tem-porary employment to a number of the passed candidates of that year. But in spite of this very exceptional demand for . bord nate executive officials, the number of candidates still unprovided with appointments was even then greatly in excess of the ordinary re-quirements of the service. In 1875 the standard of examination was raised, and the num-ber of condidates who passed on that occasion was thereby greatly reduced. But there remained' as is stated in the Resolution of 22nd June 1875, no fewer than 80 passed candidates qualified for the higher grade and 120 qualified for the lower grade, for whom there was little prospect of appointments be-coming available. It was therefore decided that no general examination would be held until further notice. 5. In his minute of the 25th September 1875, Sir Richard Temple reviewe. the work-ing of the system introduced by his predecessor. He pointed out that to pass all the candidates who attained a given standard must necessarily bring on the hands of Gov-ernment a larger prime of the bands of Government a larger number of passed candidates than could conveniently be provided for, and that in fact about 155 candidates then remained unemployed. He directed, therefore, that instead of all candidates being passed who came up to a certain standard, the exmination should in future be competitive, and that a fixed number of places in the higher and the lower classes of appointments should be allotted to the candidates who stood highest at the examination. It was further laid down that no candidate would be passed for the higher grade of appoint-ments unless the obtained two-thirds, or for the lower grade unless he obtained one-half of the total number of marks. 'Luis change, while successfully preventing any large in-crease in the number of passed candidates from taking place in the future, did nothing to improve the prospects of the men who made passed in the first three years of Sir George Campball's torm of a passed in the first three years of Sir George Campbell's term of offce. 6. Sir Ashley Eden introduced a complete change of policy. He held that competitive examination had proved a failure as a method of recruiting the Subordinate Executive Service, and he substituted for it a system (f nomination, in which negard was had to the social position, moral character and educa-tional attainments of candidates for appoint.

ments. The names of eligible candidates were nerts. The names of engine candidates were entered in two registers—one for Deputy Magistrates, and another for Sub-Deputies; and when vacancies occurred, a selection was made from among the names on these lists. This mode of nomination was adhered to throughout Sir Ashley Eden's time. 7 In 1883 when the subject first came

7. In 1883, when the subject first came under Sir Rivers Thompson's consideration, both of the lists in question contained a large number of names, some of which had been on the registers for many years. In many cases, however, the information re-garding the qualifications of the candidates was not full enough to enable a satisfactory selection to be made, and it was mainly for this reason that Sir Rivers Thompson .letermined to gradually introduce a system under which appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service should again be thrown open to competition. In order to satisfy the claims of those nominees who were still waiting their turn for appointments, it was arranged that all vacan-cies during 1883 were to be filled by candidates borne on the Government lists. Tn 1884, nominees who had not succeeded in getting appointments were, together with those Sub-Deputy Collectors who had passed the Native Civil Serivce examination or the Entrance examination of the Calcutta Un'rersity, permitted to compete for the appoint-ments that fell vacant in that year, and sere relieved from the restriction excluding persons who are more than twenty-five years of age. In 1885 eight appointments were given by nomination and twelve by examination; in 1886 ten by examination, while in 1887 nine men were nominated and five ad-

mitted by examination. 8. Notwithstanding the attempts thus made by successive Lieutenant-Governors to organise the recruitment of the Subordinate Executive Service on a permanent footing, Sir Steuart Bayley is compelled to express a doubt whether the question has yet been finally disposed of. Several radical changes of system and various temporary expedients have been tried and found wanting. Each change has given rise to a fresh set of claims, and has thereby enhanced the difi-culty of satisfying the claims alread—on record. The registers of candidates for ap-pointments in both branches of the Subor-dinate Executive Service are overloaded with names; some few promises of appointments have been given; many vague expectations of obtaining appointments have been formed and to some extent recognised; and distinct conditional pledges of promotion for good service have been only imperfectly fulfilled. These causes, operating concurrently during a period of twelve years, have produced a state of such extreme complication and confus on that the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied of the necessity of introducing some compre-hensive scheme which shall take account of the essential and permanent requirements of these provinces, and shall provide for giving play to more than one method of selection. 9. In any scheme that is to be final, the principle of competition must occupy a prominent, perhaps the most prominent, place. But competition alone will not meet all our wants. We have to consider the diverse character of the population with which we are dealing, and to guard against a single race or class obtaining a virtual monopoly of the service by which a large proportion of the every-day work of administration is done. At the present time, and probably for many years to come the immediate. for many years to come, the immediate effect of recruiting the Subordinate Executive Serof recruiting the Subordinate Executive Ser-vice on an exclusively competitive basis would be to debar Mahomedans, natives of Behar, and natives of Orissa from any reasonable chance of obtaining appointments. Not only would this be unfair in itself and contrary to established policy, but it would tend to encourage feelings of race jealousy and anta-gonism, which have already begun to show themselves, and which might at any time give rise to serious difficulties. It is as true now as it was when Sir Richard Temple wrote now as it was when Sir Richard Temple wrote his Minute of the 22nd September 1875, that "there may be many good reasons, besides the winning of a place in an examination, for p-pointing native gentlemen to the higher grades in the public service." social or representative position, family connexions, dis-tinguished University attainments, merito-rious service in other branches of the administration-these are some of the qualifica tions which may give a claim to appoint-ments by nomination. There remains also a third class of claimants comprising those Sub-Deputy Collectors who passed the Na-tive Civil Service Examination in the years 1872-75, and who have earned by distin-guished service in the lower branch the ful-filment of the promise of promotion to the upper which was given by Sir George Campbell. 10. Having thus defined generally the main classes of claims which have to be taken main classes of claims which have to be taken account of, it is now necessary to examine the question more minutely, and to classify the claims on record with reference to their comparative validity and the reasonable pros-pects of being able to satisfy them. Taking the latter point first, it should be explained that the Subordinate Executive Service is divided into two branches—an upper and a lower. The former is at present composed divided into two branches—an upper and a lower. The former is at present composed of 242 Deputy Collectors, 35 probationary or officiating Deputy Collectors, and 29 Special Deputy Collectors. In the latter there are 94 Sub-Deputy Collectors, 14 special and temporary officers, 8 tehsidars, and 67 cano-ongoes. The pay of a Deputy Collector of the lowest grade is Rs. 250 monthly. The pay of probationary or officiating Deputy Col-lectors is Rs. 200 monthly: that of Special Deputy Collectors varies from lectors is Rs. 200 monthly: that of Special Deputy Collectors varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. The pay of the highest grade Sub-Deputy Collector is Rs. 200: that of the lowest Rs. 100. The pay of tehsildars is Rs. 200, and the pay of first-grade canoon-goes Rs. 75 monthly. The number of officiat-ing or probationary officers varies from time to time. It is thus obtained. A table is periodically compiled showing the number of Deputy Collectors absent on leave, deputa-tion, etc. From the total of this the number of officers likely to rejoin or revert at an tion, etc. From the total of this the number of officers likely to rejoin or revert at an early date, and the number actually officiat-ing are subtracted, and the balance is taken as the number of officiating vacancies to which selected candidates may be appointed on probation with a reasonable probability that none will be thrown out unless by their own fault. They are then required to pass the departmental standard examinations, after which they become eligible for confirma-tion when a temporary vacancy occurs in the after which they become eligible for confirma-tion when a temporary vacancy occurs in the seventh grade of Deputy Collectors. Special Deputy Collectors are appointed for specific temporary work, and so long as they are em-ployed on such work, are not brought on the regular list without being seconded. As a rule, Special Deputy Collectors are chosen from the grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors, so that in the event of a man's special work coming to an end before he obtains an ap-

pointment in the regular line, he may have something to fall back upon. Although the work done by Special Deputy Collectors is in theory of a temporary character, the exper-ience of the last few years seems to show that there is enough of it to furnish contin-uous employment to a certain number of officers; while the development of special branches of administration, such as excise, inbranches of administration, such as excise, in-come-tax, and irrigation, may tend to in-crease that number. The question therefore arises whether the cadre of Deputy Collectors should not be increased so as to admit of the inclusion in the regular line of those Special Deputy Collectors whose duties, though in the terminable areas for maximum restored. terminable, are for various reasons practically permanent. In order to kleter-mine this point, careful enquiries will have to be made by the administrative departments be made by the administrative departments concerned in each case. Some excise ap-pointments may probably be treated as per-manent, and it is possible that certain of the Special Deputy Collectors employed in making partitions may be incorporated in the regular cadre. This question will be considered in the Revenue and Financial Departments.

11. Such being the constitution of the Sub-ordinate Executive Service and the possibili-ty of adding to the number of available appointments being limited, partly by the res-triction of a definite cadre, and partly by oc-casional administrative requirements, the next point to consider is what claims to appointpoint to consider is what claims to appoint-ments in this service are now on record, and what prospects may reasonably be looked for-ward to of satisfying them in whole or in part. Commencing with men already in the lower branch of the service, there are among the grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors no less than 42 men who passed the higher grade of the Native Civil Bervice examination, and are entitled to the benefit of the pledge given by Sir George Campbell that such officers, if they did good service as Sub-Deputies, would be promoted to the superior branch of the service. The list of candidates for appoint-ment by nomination to the upper branch of ment by nomination to the upper branch of the service shows 84 names, many of which have been on record for several years. In nave been on record for several years. In dealing with numbers so uttrily out of pro-portion to the possible vacancies that may be anticipated, it is obvious that some very strin-gent and searching method of selection has to be resorted to. Unless the lasts of the very materially reduced, the class of the next generation of candidates will be brought forward before those of the present gene have been disposed of. Following this ciple, the Lieutenant-Governor has after tion most careful consideration selected from amon the list of Sub-Deputy Collectors who passed the Native Civil Service examination, twenty-two officers whose claims to promotion to the two others whose claims to promotion to the superior branch have been placed on record in the Secretariat, and will be dealt with in order; those who are special Deputy Collec-tors being promoted as occasion may offer to be probationary or officiating Deputy Collec-tors, and being seconded by Sub-Deputy Col-lectors whose claims have similarly been re-

cognised. 12. The list of candidates for appointment by nomination presents far more serious diffi-culties. The practice in dealing with appli-cations seems to have varied from time to time, and no attempt appears to have been made to restrict the number of names registered with reference to the number of appointments likely to be available within a neasonable time. Careful scrutiny of the papers of each individual case has, however enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to distinguish two classes of candidates those to whom specific promises of appointments have been specific promises of appointments have been made by his predecessors, and those who, though holding no specific promises have nevertheless indisputable claims upon Govern-ment in virtue of University distinctions of good work done in other departments, of their social or representative position, and of im portant services rendered by members of their family to the Government, and have been given to understand that these claims have in some measure been recognised. From among these there have been selected for appointment this year, should vacancies permit, the names of six gentlemen, three of whom appear to have received assurances of a more or less definite character approaching to specific pro-mises, while the other three have indepen-dent claims of a high order to the special consideration of Government. consideration of Government. 13. The number of vacancies that may be looked for in the Subordinate Executive Ser-vice during the year 1889 is still uncertain. The average number of vacancies arising from ordinary causes may be taken at eight, and it is probable that four appointments will be added to the regular cadre of Deputy Collec-tors in order to provide for the increased ad-ministrative requirements of the Excise Deministrative requirements of the Excise De-partment. There will thus be twelve vacan-cies available in the course of the year. In cies available in the course of the year. In the event of these expectations being realised, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to allot six appointments, or every other vacancy that occurs, to those Special Deputy Collectors whose names have been recorded in the man-ner described in paragraph 11 above as eligible for promotion. These officers will not, how-ever, be withdrawn from the special duties on ever, be withdrawn from the special duties on which they are now employed, but will be seconded by those Sub-Deputy Collectors who have similar claims to be raised to the higher branch of the service. The remaining six appointments will be given in the form of appointments will be given in the form of every alternate vacancy to the six gentlemen referred to in the preceding paragraph. Should the number of appointments actually falling va-cant be less or greater than the number as-sumed as probable in the present estimate, they will be divided in the ratio stated above, that is to say, one-half will be given to the they will be divided in the ratio stated above, that is to say, one-half will be given to the Special Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors already selected for promotion, and one-half to those candidates for appointment by nomination who are found to have the strongest claims. No competitive examina-tion will take place during the current year. 14. Early in 1890 an examination will be held for admission to the upper branch of held for admission to the upper branch of the Subordinate Executive Service. This examination with some modifications to be pub-lished hereafter in the "Calcutta Gazette," will be of a general character resembling that set forth in the Resolution of the 22nd November 1887, prescribing revised rules for the Statutory Oivil Service Examination. But it may be stated here that candidates will be required to here mand the P required to have passed the B. A. examina-tion of the Calcutta University, or to produce tion of the Calcutta University, or to produce satisfactory evidence from competent autho-rity of having received a good education up to an analogous standard. Their age must not exceed 25 years. They will have to give satisfactory proof of physical fitness, good moral character, and social respectability, and they will also have to produce a certificate, signed by a district officer, of their ability to they will also have to produce a certificate, signed by a district officer, of their ability to ride well enough for the requirements of ordi-nary administrative work. Candidates for ap-pointments by nomination whose names ar-entered on the lists kept up in the Secre-tariat will also be permitted to compute at tariat will also be permitted to compete at

the examination of 1890 provided that they have not attained the age of 30. With refer-ence to the results of this examination, nine candidates will be declared to be qualified for appointment to the Subordinate Executive Service, and will at once be employed as probationers, on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 a month, in the manner described in the Government Resolution of the 19th March 1887. Six of the candidates thus sel will be those who obtain most marks in the examination, and three will be chosen from among those gentlemen who, having adequate claims to appointments by nomination, and having complied with the rules of the examination regarding educational qualifications, character, ability to ride, etc., have also suc-ceeded in obtaining not less than on third of the total marks. At the same time three Special Deputy Collectors, or Sub-Deputy Collectors, as the case may be, from among those already selected, will be notified as eligible for promotion to the upper branch of the service. All twelve names will be published in a combined list, and according to the in a combined list, and according to the position assigned to them by Government on that list, the candidates will be appointed to fill vacancies in the Subordinate Execu-tive Service as they occur. 15. In the examination of 1891, as in that of 1890, gentlemen whose names are on re-cord in the Secretariat as candidates for ap-

pointment by nomination will again be ad-mitted to compete if they are under thirty, in addition to gentlemen possessing the gene ral qualifications specified in the preceding paragraph. The number of appointments to be allotted after this examination will be in a great measure dependent upon the num-ber of vacancies that may have occurred duber of vacancies that may have occurred du-ring the previous year. If the twelve can-didates pronounced eligible in 1890 have been provided with appointments within the year, the list published in 1891 will comprise a number of names corresponding to the rum-ber of vacancies which may be expected du-ring the year. If, on the other hand, some of the candidates selected in 1890 are still undisposed of, the list of 1891 will be reduced in momentian and there where names were in proportion, and those whose names were published in the previous year will be held to have a superior claim to the first vacancies that occur. But whatever number of appointments may be available will be divi-ded as far as possible in the ratio stated in ded as far as possible in the ratio stated n the last paragraph between candidates select-ed by competition, candidates selected by nomination, and Sub-Deputy Collectors who are deemed fit for promotion. The privilege, con-ceded to candidates already on the Secre-tariat lists, of admission to the examination without reference to the ordinary limit of age will only be recognised at the exa-minations of 1890 and 1891. The examina-tions of 1892 and of subsequent years will be open only to candidates under 25 years of whether included in the Secretariat lists age, or not. In other respects the conditions laid down in the last paragraph will be adhered to in the case of all candidates.

16. The state of the case as regards the existing candidates for appointment to the lower branch of the Subordinate Executive Service is closely analogous to the circumstances affecting the upper branch. The list kept up in the Secretariat contains no less than 117 names. Some few of these gentlemen have received from former Lieutena it-Governors an intimation of the desire cr Governors an infimation of the desire Cr intention to confer appointments upon them in the event of the state of the list render-ing it possible to do so, and in some of these cases the expectations held out to the cau-didates may have been sufficiently distinct to warrant them in believing that a definite promise had been made. Of the rest a cerain number, to whom no such communication appears to have been made, have never-theless claims which the Government would be willing to recognise so far as the number of vacancies may permit. There are also among the officers now employed as canoon-goes five gentlemen who passed in the first two classes at the Native Civil Service examination in Sir G. Campbell's time, and was are reported by the Commissioners under whom they to merit promotion to the post of Sub-Deputy Collector. As a matter of general policy, Sir S. Bayley thinks it doubtful whether canoongoes should as a rule be made eligible for promotion to the lower branch of the Subordinate Executive lower branch of the Subordinate Executive Service. Their duties and their official status are such as to place them rather in the posi-tion of ministerial officers, and this seems to be the place which they occupy in public estimation. As soon as existing anomalies have been got rid of, and the various grades of Subordinate Executive agency in Bergal reduced to some systematic order, the Lieu-tenant-Governor proposes to prohibit the pro-motion of canoongoes to be Sub-Deputy Col-lectors, and to arrange for the recruitment of the canoongoe service in connexion with the examination recently instituted for cer-tain clerical appointments. Meanwhile it is necessary to consider the claims of the five canoongoes referred to above, who will be necessary to consider the claims of the five canoongoes referred to above, who will be held to be entitled to appointment to the grade of Sub-Deputy Collector in the manner explained below. There are also some cato-ongoes who passed the Civil Service Exa-mination instituted by Sir G. Campbell in the lowest division, or who have not passed any examination, but who have been strong(v recommended for promotion by Commiss on-ers, and some of whom have actually acted as Sub-Deputy Collectors. The Lieutenant-Governor will make an effort to promote the most deserving of these if practicable. most deserving of these if practicable. 17. The average annual number of vacan-cies in the lower branch of the Subordinate Executive Service cannot be estimated at more than ten, while it has already been stated that the names of 117 candidates are entered on the Secretariat list. Even if every entered on the Secretariat list. Even if every vacancy were allotted to these gentlemen, and no fresh claims were admitted, it would take about twelve years to exhaust the list, and the large majority of candidates would have passed the age of 25 many years be-fore their turn to receive appointments could arrive. The prospect of being able to give ap-pointments to any substantial proportion of these gentlemen would again be rendered more remote by the necessity of recognising the claims of those canoongroes who passed more remote by the necessity of recognising the claims of those canoongoes who passed the Native Civil Service examination, and have since done good service and been fa-vourably reported on. This being so, it s clear that the applications now on record must be as carefully scrutinised as those for appointment as Deputy Magistrates, and that a system of strict selection must be resorted to with the object of clearing the list. 18. It appears to the Lieutenant-Gover-18. It appears to the Lieutenant-Gover-nor that the question of recruiting Sub-De-puty Collectors admits of being treated (n virtually the same lines as the question of recruiting Deputy Collectors, and that a mixed system of competition and nomina-tion will be found to meet the requirements of this, as well as of the was registered, but refused it.

h.gher, service. During the current year 10 examination will be useld, and the appointments which may tail vacant will be equally divided between the five canoongoes deemen elgible for promotion and those canquatis whose names are recorded in the Secretariat as possessing the strongest claims to consi-deration. Should there be more than ton vacancies during the year, they will be filled up from among candidales of the last-men-tioned class. In 1890 the registered candi-dates for appointment as Sub-Deputy Collec-tors will be permitted to appear at an exa-mination, the conditions of which will be defined in a notification in the "Calcutta Gazette," but which will be of the came general character as that for Deputy Colgeneral character as that for Deputy Col-lectors, though the standard will be lover. Registered candidates for appointments as Deputy Magistrates, who intimate before the examination their desire to be appointed as Sub-Deputy Collectors, will also be allowed to compete. From among these two classes (viz., Registered candidates for Sub-Deputy-shaps only, and Registered candidates for Deputyshaps who are willing to take Sub-Deputyships who are willing to take Sub-Deputyships), the ten candidates who take Sub-Deputyships), the ten candidates who obtain most marks will be declared eligible for ap-pointment as Sub-Deputy Collectors, and will be appointed to fill vacancies in the grades or Sub-Deputy Collectors as they wear. Should there be more than ten vacances curing the year, the Lieutenant-Governor may be able to appoint some of the deserv-ing cancongoes mentioned in the last set-tence of paragraph 16. Pending their ap-pointment, those of them who are not already in Government service will be employ a na-properture of a service will be employ a naprobationers on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 a month. A similar examination will be held in 1891, and at both examinations candidates whose names are entered on the Secretariat list will be permitted to appear provided they have not attained the age of thirty years. After 1891 there will be an thirty years. examination held annually open to all persons who have passed the F. A. Examination, cr who have passed the F. A. Drammacon, can produce proof of analogous education. (This examination will be conducted under rules to be notified in the Gazette, and the vacancies that may occur in the Sub-Deputy service will be divided equally between the service will be divided equally between the candidates who obtain most marks in the examination and those nominees who obtain not less than one-third of the total marks. The names will be published in a combined list, and, according to the position assigned to them by Government on that last, the candidates will be appointed to fill vacancies as they occur. If the candidates whose names as they occur. If the candidates whose names are published are not provided with appoint-ments within the year, the list of the follow-ing year will be reduced in proportion. 19. The scheme set forth above commends

19. The scheme set forth above commends itself to Sr Steuart Bayley as one which offers a gracticable solution of a question of great difficulty and complication, and which promises to provide an adequate and inat method of recruiting the Subordinate Exe-cutive Service in future. For the reasons cutive Service in future. For the reasons already explained, it is obviously impossible to satisfy more than a small proportion of the expectations of appointment by nomi-nation in one or other branch of the service of those who have been registered as an-didates. It being, however, impossible to add to the number of appointments available for distribution, the only alternative is to reduce the number of candidates by strict scrutiny of their fitness and by giving a large scope to the principle of competition. The time has not come when open competition accepted as the sole method of recruiting the Subordinate executive Service. Some parts Subordinate executive Service. Some parts of Bengal and some classes of the population are as yet too backward educationally to be fitted for this larger reform, and, in consideration for their peculiar circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the power to make appointments by selection should still be retained. But while reserving this discretion, he desires to exercise it on as a scale as possible, and to prepare the way for a further adoption of competition by al-lotting one-half of the available appointments in either branch of the service in accordance with the results of the examination. At the

prove the prospects of those candidates for nominations whose applications have already been recorded by admitting them to compete on exceptionally favourable terms.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES ACT.

#### (From our own Correspondent.)

Simla, Sept. 9. It is notified under the Universit es Act that notwithstanding anything contained in the notifica-tion of the Government of India in the Home Department of the 20th August last, any college-situated elsewhere than in Bengal, Burma or Assam situated elsewhere than in Bengal, Burma or Assam affiliated to the University of Calcutta before the passing of the said Act, may continue to exercise the rights conferred upou it by such affiliation, nnt l the 31st day of December 1906, and students from any of such colleges may be examined by the said University up to that date, and degress may in due course be conferred upon them.

#### THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

#### (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, Sept. 9 Lord Ampthill presided at the Legislative Council this morning and the business was purely formal. The Indian Stamp Act amendment Bill was referred The Indian Stamp Act amendment Bil was referred to a select committee consisting of the Hon. Sin Edward Law, Mr. Richards, Ms. Hewett and Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, and the Indian Articles of War Amendment Bills were passed without any speeches. Introduci g the Bill in cornection with the Bombay City Improvement Act 1898, M. Richards said under that Act a tri unal was consti-tinted to cecide certain questions of tribunals and appeals to the High Court. That jwas an Act of the Legislature. It has been recently held by the High: Court of Bembay that the local legislature hid no power to give appeal to the High: Conrt, and the object of the present bill is to validate that provision and to give them the authority of the Governor-General in Council. The Council adjourned til the 30th September. adjourned til the 30th September.

## The Tibet Expedition

Lhasa, Sept. 7.—A formal treaty was signed to-day in Potala in the Ralai Lama's apartments. The ceremonials were perfectly simple and the surround-ings were most quaint and picturesque. The terms of the treaty were readort only it Tibetan and such details as may seem politic to publish will be comdetails as may seem politic to pub ish will be com-municated hereafter by the Foreign Office at Simta The procee ings closed with a speech from Colonel Younghusband.

Land at Insein seems to be getting as valu-able as it is in Rangoon. Last week there were sales of small pieces at the rate of Rs. 28,400 per acre. These were sold by auction, and there was keen competition for them. A gentleman who came from Calcutta had a



#### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

### DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Last week we published only a Summary of the Indian Budget Debate. The following is the full of account of the Debate :----In the House of Commons on Friday,

August 12th, on the motion that the House go into Committee on the Eas India Revenue Accounts, Mr. Brodrick said the task which was imposed upon him of unfolding the pre-sent position of the financial affairs of India was an agreeable one, owing to the nature of the statement which had been already placed before the House. Looking at these Estimates for the first time this year, a casu-al observer would conclude that the task of an Indian financial member was a very easy one. It had been pointed out last year that they had had four years of Budget surpluses, amounting in all to £11,000,000, and the revised Estimate for 1903-1904 showed results which were exactly in keeping with its pre-decessors in that respect. He was gratified to think that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer were sitting on the Treasury Bench, after the difficulties which had beset him chequer were sitting on the Treasury Dence, after the difficulties which had beset him during the session, he might be inclined to ejaculate, "What a Budget to lose!" He thought that no one present that afternoon would be tempted by it to forget that the Indian Budget was subject to great fluctua-tions and variations. A bad season in India meant infinitely more than a bad season in this country. The revenue of India largely depended on agricultural prosperity. Eighteen millions came directly from land revenue, and £20,000,000 came from the railways, which were largely occupied in moving agricultural produce and passengers. All the necessaries of life were affected in a bad year, and sur-pluses which looked large might be rapidly diminished by such an eventuality. What was above all wanted, in his opinion was a prudent treatment of Indian finance, and not too treatment of Indian finance, and not too great a faith in the continuity of surpluses. That was their skeleton at the feast. Another consideration to remember was that in dealconsideration to remember was that in deal-ing with the Indian revenue they were neces-sarily dealing with a revenue which was to a large extent paid by people who were them-selves not far removed from poverty. (Hear, hear.) As regarded 1902-1903, the figures ac-corded closely with the Revised Estimate, the difference on the whole being in our fa-vour. It was only about £250,000, and that was mainly accounted for by the expenditure on the Army having been less in consequence of the absence of troops in South Africa, Chi-na, and Somaliland. The figures of 1903-1904 again showed a marked increase on their anagain showed a marked increase on their an-ticipation. The Budget Estimate was for a surplus of £948,700. The Revised Estimate surplus of £948,700. The Revised Estimate showed £17,62,000, increase on that Estimate. With regard to this increase the explanatory statement showed that with regard to opium, railways, excise, customs, salt, irrigation and land revenue there were substantial increases amounting in all to £178,000, which justified them in comparison thereafter on the them in congratulating themselves on the prosperity of almost every branch of revenue in India. The old tax on salt was Rs. 2-8. That was reduced by 8 as. or 20 per cent, and in most places the retail price had been favourably affected within a mouth of the reiavourably affected within a mouth of the re-duction. That he thought was very satis-factory. (Hear, hear.) As to the incidence of that tax it had been urged that it was op-pressive and fell on the poorest; but he was £3, glad to see that at a discussion at the Indian to Council a native councillor had stated that 50,0 in his opinion the salt tax was the least oppressive tax levied by the Government in Upper India. One satisfactory point to which all statistics must be subordinate was that the all statistics must be subordinate was that the receipts from the salt tax owing to the large-ly increased consumption had brought down the loss by nearly £250,000, and the Estimate for this year in that respect would be exceed-ed by £300,000. That was an exceedingly favourable indication that the lowering of the tax had enabled the population to in-crease their consumption. (Hear, hear.) He thought that they would all be glad that the Government of India had exercised their discretion in a good year of increasing their discretion in a good year of increasing the sum paid for purposes to which the pro-vincial Governments were able to apply them. During the last few years of prosperity there During the last new years of prosperity there had been a considerable increase in that res-pect. In 1897-98 the special grants-in-aid paid by the Government of India to the provin-cial Governments amounted to £2,326,000. In the present year they had budgeted for small-er receipts and a larger expenditure. The receipts had fallen because the opium prices of 1903-1904 were reckoned to be abnormally high. The railway neceipts had fallen, be-cause it was desired to make further provi-sion for special expenditure on renewals. They had also to face a considerable increase in expenditure on civil works, amounting to £584,000, would not be grudged by the House. There was a very considerable rise in the military charges. That increase, which amounted to about £1,700,000, was partly due to the fact that the troops which had been employed in China and in Soma'land came again in the charge of the Indian Government, ind her marks to the increase of years. iderable increase in that resto the fact that the troops which had been employed in China and in Somal'land came again in the charge of the Indian Government, and also partly to the increased pay, which was discussed on a previous occasion in that House, and which would have to be main-tained under the scheme of the Secretary for War. He was glad to say that the larger amount of this charge was of a temporary character. The expenditure on special de-fence and military works, amounting to £242,000, was part of the programme which would be completed next year or the year after. The expenditure on artillery and rifles was on rearmament, which they were fortu-nate in being able to carry out without change in the other Budget provisions. Beyond that, they would bave to face some further expenditure which had been recently demanded of them from India. Lord Kitchener had now been nearly two years in that country. It was

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whatever army they maintained there must be capable of rapid and effective mibilisation. It must also have its own power of manufac-It must also have its own power of manufac-turing weapons, so that it might not be de-pendent on this country in case of hostilities, with the sea between them and us. India must also be self-dependent for the stores and transport necessary to mobilise its own throops. As 'regarded reinforcements from this country, that was a question on which a great deal of the scheme of the Secretary for War was based : but with respect to troops It m a great deal of the scheme of the Secretary for War was based; but with respect to troops actually in India, there could be no doubt that Lord Kitchener was right in taking care that only troops which could be mobilised should be maintained, and that troops not thoroughly efficient should be replaced by troops which were efficient. It was necessary to add something to the charge this year for the purpose of providing equipment and stores. He would not then go into Lord Kitchener's general scheme, which would be brought be-fore them at a later date after being consi-dered by the Indian Council; but he might say that it was thought desirable by all who had to deal with the matter that they should, out of the surplus of the current year. out of the surplus of the current year, provide extra stores and equipment, to the extent of £666,000, as demanded by Lord Kitchener. That, he thought, they would be able to do without the least diffi-culty from the increased revenue which by the present Estimates they had reason to ex-pect. He had just received a telegram from the Vicerov stating that the last monsoon the Viceroy stating that the last monsoon was distinctly favourable and that over the

offered to Mr. Brodrick on his statement. He Army in India, the House would agree that whatever army they maintained there must be capable of rapid and effective mibilisation. observed that a cautionary note ran through the rent rks of the Secretary for India, and this, he thought, was justified. It was true that the trade returns and all the tests oy cent among males, and that of the females only seven per thousand were literate. The which the prosperity and advancement of a community could be gauged responded now in the case of India satisfactorily. But they must recollect that there was very little elas-ticity in the presen system of taxation in Inrate of increase in schools and scholars had rate of increase in schools and scholars had been as follows: --In 1870 there were 16,400 schools and 607,000 scholars; 1881-82, 83,000 schools and 2,061,000 scholars; and in 1890-91, 98,500 schools and 3,268,000 scholars. The expense in 1886-87 was Rs. 42,00,000, in 1891-02 Be 49,00,000 scholars, 1002 1002 ticity in the presen system of taxation in In-dia, and great circumspection was always necessary. He had himself, when at the In-dia Office, consistently fought for economy. He had great confidence that, as regards those matters which came within the purview of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Gov-92 Rs. 49,00,000 and in 1901-1902 Rs. 63,00,000. The Government of India could 63,00,000. The Government of India could not avoid the conclusion that primary educa-tion had hithento received insufficient atten-tion and an inadequate share of public funds. They considered it possessed a strong claim to the sympathy both of the supreme Gov-ernment and of the local Governments and of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Gov-emment would do well to give every consi-deration to any matured request which Lord Kitchener might make. At the same time, if any military increase was demanded, the Secretary for India might insist, as a cor-relative to the concession of that demand, upon Lord Kitchener making use of his ex-ceptional powers of discrimination to get rid of or diminish those portions of the Indian Navite Establishment which were not up to modern requirements. In connection with strong claim ernment and of the local Governments and they believed the local Governments were cordially in agreement with them in desiring such extension. Lord Curzon agrees with others that education was mainly a matter of money. He had referred to the extra grant of Rs. 40,00,000, or nearly £270,000, giving three years to run, to local Govern-ments. These grants were in addition to the ordinary pecuniary assignments in the provinments. These grants were in addition to the ordinary pecuniary assignments in the provin-cial settlements. They had also promised a contribution of Rs. 25,00,000 to Universities. He (Mr. Brodrick) should like, however, to go further and provide a series of sustained expenditure for educational improvements ex-tending over a long period of years. If they were ever to cause manufactures and indus-tries suitable to the country to grow up in India, they must prepare by extending the education of the people. The figures he had quoted would impress the House with the enormous increase of administrative work the Viceroy stating that the last induction was distinctly favourable and that over the greater part of India, including the most densely populated areas, the monsoon pro-mised to be effective and good. As at present advised, the Government of India were of opinion that the various sources of local revenue would yield 250 lakhs above the Estimate. Beyond the expenditure on the Army which they contemplated mak-ing out of that sum, the Government of India expected to have to spend 54 lakhs on Tibet, they also had in contemplation expenditure in advance on the new provincial settlements in Bombay and the Punjab. The material condition of India 'shown by the figures he had quoted was, therefore, one of steady improvement; but ' even more satisfactory than a temporary what out become states and been the increase in revenue in every-thing that denoted the prosperity of the civil population within the last four or five civil population within the cance and the state as a tax easy of imposition and the stiff and uncompromising, not in the state civil population within the cance and the state civil population within the last four or five civil population within the last four or five civil population within the cance and the state civil population within the cance and the state civil population within the last four or five civil population within the cance the prosperity of the civil population within the last four or five civil population within the last four or five civil population within the cance taxe had been the increase in revenue in everyfurther expenditure which had be and consideration. The Indian Army required similar consideration, after the most minute consideration, after the most minute consideration, the most minute consideration is the most minute consideration of the people of India, They were still and a mentioned he had here minute and probability to defeat, any general mention of the most minute of those were receiving education. In farth and new as more still the most minute consideration, the most minute consideration is the most minute of those were receiving education. In farth and new most minute consideration, the most minute consideration is the most minute of those were receiving education. The minute mater match match match match math match match mobilising a large number of troops from al-ready in India than it was previously pro-school, but, as a matter of fact, only one posed to mobilize in the event of trouble in the North-West frontier. However l'ftle the Punjab and the United Provinces, eight they desired to increase the charge for the or nine per cent was at school; in Bombay the congratulations which Sir H. Fowler nad

The moment the word was used it seemed to cover the greatest blunder. There was an old French proverb which said, "Be my bro-ther on I will kill you." In modern days it was, "Be my customer or I will kill you." (Laughter.) An Hon. Member: Quite right, too? Mr. Bowles said he did not agree with the hon. member. If you killed the man whom you wished to make your customer he was never likely to be a customer --(laughter)---while if you did not kill him there was always hope. Mr. Brodrick said he was as ready as any me Gav. me Gov. deration to any matured request which Lord ants were it any military increase was demanded, the Secretary for India might insist, as a cor-relative to the concession of that demand, tag matter upon Lord Kitchener making use of his er-the extra ceptional powers of discrimination to get rid Govern-make a matter, he was glad to hear what iversities. of the salt tax had recouped ments ex-if it were found possible to make a further ments ex-if it were found possible to make a further indian integrated may industries, including that of a matter in the euring of fish, a very important industry with the so he had indus. The operations in respect to rail-ment of e Office The Indian Government, shough he feared that one years. difficulty would be in a position to offer, ork done. The Indian Government and reason to be y fell on proud of the achievements in the respect to irrigation, but some one of his predecessors, perhaps more than some, to resist raids on the Indian Exwork of India, far exceeding the work doed in dia expected to have to spend 54 lakes on Thet, they also had in contemplation expenditure in advance on the now provincial settlements in Bombay and the Buijab as the material condition of India, the railway scheck be had as to go away for a holiday. They provincial settlements in Bombay and the Buijab as the material condition of India, shown by the figures he had quoted was therefore, one of statisfactory than a temporary which India had shown in zecovering from the sever visitations of famine in 1896-497. The Indian Covernment was the extraordinary power in the sever visitations of famine in 1896-497. The Foreign Office and Colonia the sever situations of famine in 1896-497. The foreign Office and Colonia the sever situations of famine in 1896-497. The railway scheck be had described and the toos and is the several provincial settlements in the book of near the intervent was the extraordinary power which had shown in zecovering from on the several provincial settlements in 1896-497. The railway scheck be had described and the could core is in Toele was provincial settlements of the main in 2000 and the several the severa was whether the several main the provincial settlements of the could core is in Toele was provincial settlements of the main in 2000 and the settlements and the could core is in the concellation, he could and they could have a temporation the settlement of the settlement is a soon as the provinci the settlement and here we be expeciation in the severa set situations of famine in 1896-497. The foreign of the settlement is the settlement is the settlement is a soon as a fraine. The settlement is a soon as a set of the settlement is a soon as a set of the settlement is a soon as a set of the settlement is a soon as a set of the settlement is a soon as a set of the settlement is a soon as a set of the settlement is a soon as a set of the settlement is a soon as a set of the settlement is a soon as a soon the settlement is a soon as a set of the seta <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> ing such a large increase in expenditure ne-cessary. Mr. Wylie said, as the Indian people had gained great benefit from the British protec-tion and the late war—which was as much an Indian war as anything else, for if the Cape had been lost the Indian Empire would soon have followed—it wa incumbent on the Indian Government to bear all the expenses of this expedition, which was undertaken for the advantage of Indian trade. Mr. Bowles did not agree with the last speaker that Indian trade was going to bene-t from this expedition. In the words of Talleyrand, it was worse than a crime, it was a blunder. The expedition was calculated to prevent, and probably to defeat, any general agreement with Russia. It was Lord Curzon's Mission, an it was undertaken in-spite of the pressure exercised by the Heme

Government. It was said that this expedition was for the advantage of the trade of India The moment the word was used it seemed



· Martin William

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

ment of communications. As regarded the police, he thought that, if that most splendid Viceroy, Lord Curzon, was able, before he left India, to add to the great many things he had already done a retorm of the police system, it would greatly redound to the credit of his administration of that country. Mr. J. Walton said that we were the trus-tees of the Indian people, and we ought to be careful not to extract from them more than was just.

than was just. Mr. Lonsdale said that it was not for the

Government to cast a stone at the House for its neglect of the affairs of India, as they themselves had taken Sir Antony MacDonnel away from his Indian duties and sent him to Ireland.

Mr. Brodrick said that the loan of Sir Antony MacDonnell by the Indian Council for service elsewhere was a rarity, he should be only too glad when Sir Antony returned to his duty in India. But the Chief Secre-tary for Ireland had made it clear that he tary for Ireland had made it clear that he desired to retain his services, and that he could not at this moment fix a date for his return. His deeply regretted that there should be any feeling in the Transval against the introduction of Indian subjects. He was prepared to do anything in his pow-er in the matter, and they had brought the question before the Colonial Secretary. Not-withstanding that it was absolutely neces-sary, in their opinion, that the righs and privileges of Indians should be secured for them in the Transval, yet, local opinion be-ing so strongly pronounced there on the sub-ject, they felt themselves unable to insist apon the further introduction of Indians ex-cept on the same regulations as obtained in He was prepared to do anything in his pow-er in the matter, and they had brought the question before the Colonial Secretary. Not-withstanding that it was absolutely neces-sary, in their opinion, that the righs and privileges of Indians should be secured for them in the Transvaal, yet, local opinion be-ing so strongly pronounced there on the sub-ject, they felt themselves unable to insist upon the further introduction of Indians ex-cept on the same regulations as obtained in Gape Colony and Natal. With regard to the Fiscal Question, although the interests of India had been very little mentioned, it was perfectly obvious that any system which concerned that country could not be entered into without the interests of India was by far the greatest consumer of British goods of any of our colon nies and dependencies, and must, of course, come very high in our consideration. He agreed with the general wish that had been expressed that the Indian Budget Statement should be made at an earlier period of the session, and he hoped he might be able maxt agreed with the general with that has been expressed that the Indian Budget Statement should be made at an earlier period of the session, and he hoped he might be able next year to induce the Prime Minister to give a somewhat earlier date for its introduction. After some observations by Mr. Weir the motion to go into Committee was agreed to. The House having gone into Committee the usual formal resolution was immediately agreed to and ordered to be reported to the House.



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#### NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR,

#### • THE SORTIE FROM PORT ARTHUR. GRAPHIC ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHTING.

The most stirring episode of the present war---the sortie from Arthur on the 10th August---is fully described in the Mail papers just to hand. Admiral Togo's report is as usual, but there is in this case an interspecial correspondents have apparently found the inherent difficulties of obtaining a des-criptive account of sea fighting less embarras-sing than the restrictions of the cession an land. The following are Admiral Togo's des-"Our united squadron encountered the

enemy who had made a sortie from Port Arthur, near Round Isand. The enemy at-Arthur, near Round Isand. The enemy at-tempted to go to the southward, but we pur-sued him to the eastward and fought aim from one p.m. until nightfall, inflicting great damage on him. During the latter part of the fight the enemy's fire diminished, and his line became disordered. The cruisers "Askold" and "Novik," with some torpedo-boat destroyers, escaped to the southward, and the remaining ships ran toward rort Arthur, pursued by oun destroyers and tor-pedo-boats. The enemy appears to have re-ceived further severe damage during his re-treat. The "Tsarevitch" seems to have found-ered as her lifebelts, etc., were seen floating treat. The "Tsarevitch" seems to have found-ered as her lifebelts, etc., were seen floating about. I have not yet received a report about the result of our destroyers' attack. All the enemy's ships, except the "Askold." "Novik." "Tsarevitch," and "Pallada," ap-pear to have got back to Port Arthur by yes-terday morning. Our squadron has received no serious damage, nothing sufficient to 'in-terfere with our future movements. Our casualties number 270 officers and men.

casualties number 270 officers and men. "In the battle of the 10th August five of the enemy's battleships out of six apparently received considerable damage. The "Pobleda" received considerable damage. The "Pobleda" had her two masts shot away, and her big guns became unmanageable. Our fire was contentrated on the flagship "Retvizan" at a range of 3,500 meters, and she appears to have been very badly damaged. The enemy's cruisers sustained comparatively slight in-jury. The "Bayan" did not come out. The damage to our vessels has been renaired." age to our vessels has been repaired."

damage to our vessels has been repared." In a vivid despatch, apparently of the same date as the second, Admiral Togo says that the Japanese gunboats "Akagi" and "Maya," which were on guard in the neigh-bourbood d. discovered the Russian gunboats "Giljak" and "Otvazhni" near Shen-sen, shelling the Japanese land forces.

forces.

"The Japanese gunboats attacked the two Russian vessels, and a shell from the "Akagi" hitting the "Giljak" the Russian ship hastily

ntting the "Giljak" the Russian sinp hashif retreated into Port Arthur. "In all probability," the despatch continues "the Fifth Japanese Destroyer Flotilla, under Captain Mathuoka, sank the Russian cruiser "Pallada" on the night of the 10th August."

"Captain Mathuoka reports that he ap-roached a cruiser of the Pallada' type proached a cruilser of and fired a conser of this randat type and fired a torpedo at her from a distance of four hundred yards. He saw the torpedo hit the vessel and explode." THE RUSSIAN REPORT.

Admiral Matoussevitch sent to the Tsar, from Tsiytan the following telegram, dated the 12th August:---"At dawn on the 10th August our Port Arthur Squadron began to made for the open sea, and emerged from the port at nine o'clock. The squadron con-sisted of six battleships and the cruisers "Askold," "Diana," "Pallada," and "Novik" with eight torpedo-boats.

with eight torpedo-boats. "The Japanese opposed the following forces to ours: a first detachment consisting of the battleships "Asahi," "Mikasa" "Fuji," Yoshi-ma," "Snikishima," and the cruisers "Nishin," "Kasuga;" a second detachment consisting of the cruisers "Yakumo," "Kasagi," "Chitose," "Takasago;" and a third detach-ment consisting of the cruisers "Asushima," "Idzumi," "Matsushima," "Itsukushima," "Hashidate" and the battleship "Ch.nyen," with about thirty torpedo-boats. ith about thirty torpedo-boats.

horizon. It was drawn up in half-circle forma-tion, with the large ships in the rear. The Japanese immediately saw us, and we steered to the south-east, the "Tsarevitch" leading. "The Japanese flagship "Mikasa" opened the battle first, at a range of 5½ kilometres, with her 12-inch guns, and the fighting lasted one hour, both fleets steaming in parallel lines. lines.

"At eleven a. m. we had time to dine and

rest whilst again getting into position. 'The second attack began at two p.m., at five kilometres distance. The Russians this time opened the fight, the "Poltava" firing first. Fighting continued until darkness set

first. Fighting contained in. "Our Admiral was killed while he was directing the conflict from the port side of the ship. The same shell killed two flag officers, one navigation officer, and four sailors belonging to the signalling staff. "A second shell struck the starboard side of the conning-tower, entered the blockhouse (? barbette), and burst. The effect was simplyfearful, for it killed or wounded everybody in the vicinity. The Commander's everybody in the vicinity. The Commander's everybody in the sustained a contusion

"All these three 12-m shens were received in less than five minutes. The second shell damaged the telephones, telegraphs, com-passes, and steering-gear, causing the ship to tremble and travel rapidly in circles for ten minutes until temporary repairs were executed.

"The Captain of frigates then took command "The Captain of frigates then took command and made for Tsing-tao, steering with the engines, and setting his course by the stars, all the compasses having been broken during the battle. The junior navigation officer, however, managed to fix some spare parts to a compass temporarily at three a. m. "During the night the Japanese torpedo-boats attacked us no fewer than five times. We say the torpedoes fired and they passed

We saw the torpedoes fired and they passed us very close, but none of them struck us. The Japanese left many floating mines in

The Japanese left many hoating mines in front of our fleet. "I cannot say how our other ships fared. We saw fire break out aboard the "Retvisan," but it was soon extinguished. We also saw a great fire aboard the "Peresviet." A 12-in.

great fire aboard the "Peresviet." A 12-in. shell struck the "Askold" between her funnels. "All our ships received serious damage. "The engines and guns worked splendidly, and there was no leakage. The Krupp 9-in. armour-plates, resisted the Japanese projec-tiles excellently, and the 12-in. shells recoiled from it

"Niet" (No), no matter in what language the application was made. "Finally, however, Captain Grammatchikoff, with the consent of Admiral Reitzenstein, gave me the necessary permission. "On reaching the deck of the vessel I found all in confusion, and no attempt had yet been made to put things shipshape. "Everything gave evidence of her hurried flight and the running fight in which has had been engaged.

been engaged. "I noticed, however, a remarkable spirit of cheerfulness and confidence on every hand,

cheerfulness and confidence on every hand, having expected, on the contrary, a universal feeling of depression and gloom. "The crew generally appeared healthy, strong, and in good spirits, though some were downcast and wore an absent look... It was easy to see that many of the Russians quite appre-ciated the bravery and readiness of the Japa-ness. Among the crew were quite a number nese. Among the crew were quite a number who knew a little English, French, or

ake much longer.

"Her first and third funnels are riddled Her nest and third funnels are riddled with machine-gun bullets, and the base of one funnel has been almost entirely blown away at the level of the deck by a shell. The after funnel has been cut in two and telescoped. "An 8-inch armour piercing shell entered

"An 8-inch armour piercing shell entered the starboard side, forward, about two feet above the water line, an' lodged in a bunker. "As 12-inch shell a coded in the starboard hammock netting, amidships, the fragments riddling and destroying four metallic life-boats. Another inlar shell entered the state-roe of the starboard quarter and cut its way across the deck, exploding in the officers' quiters on the port side and des-troying e rything en route. "The eek-house, on the superstructure under he forward bridge, was riddled by fragments of a shell, which exploded in the forward funnel. "The vessel's searchlights are all damaged

"The vessel's searchlights are all damaged beyond repair. The torpedo netting was cut up by a shell, and is practically useless. "In the ship's bottom there are several old and new injuries, or torpedo having made a big hole through the side into a bunker, which happily proved fairly water-

tight. "It is reported that the steering gear is damaged, but that the engines and boilers are practical". "ition."

 Alter our funnels were destroyed we burn-generally used for the same speed.
 "Our sailors kept well behind the armour during the action. We had, killed, 4 offi-cers and 8 men, and wounded are progressing well. We made sixteen knots after our fun-mels were damaged. Our sailors cheerfully
 "The JAPANESE PLAN OR CAMPAIGN. "The Japanese have as the association with the apanese have put for mast is tottering, but her guns are, apparent-ly, undamaged. Her boats are useless, and for familing the ship. Both her anchore west presents a ghastly spectcale."
 "BY A JAPANESE COMBATANT. Commander Ogura, of the "Mikasa," who of dismantling the ship. Both her anchors were carried away by one shell. The whole response to go on pursuing indefinitely an ever-response to go on pursuing indefinitely an ever-retreating army. Quite recently I had an opportunity of discussing this matter with a Japanese official of position, writes a cor-ing description of the action to the "Imes" "On the morning of that day the guardship telegraphed information of the enemy's sor-tie. The news was received with delight. Admiral Togo rapidly made all dispositions. His plan was to draw the Russians as far "Our squadron manoeuvred so as to gain a passage through the line of the enemy's ships. In the meantime the Japanese tor-pedo-boats were laying floating mines on the way of our squadron, thus rendering their "At one o'clock in the afternoon our squa-dron, after forty minutes' fighting, succeed-ed in effecting a passage and shaped a course towards Shan-tung. The enemy, who was following at full speed, caught up our ships slowly, and at five o'clock the fighting again began, and continued for some hours with-out either side obtaining any advantage. In the balation of single column line ahead, their fore out either side obtaining on gar same hours with-began, and continued for some hours with-on the the single column line ahead, their fore on sisting of six battleships, with the "Tsaretinue the retreat) northwards to Harbin. tinue the retreat northwards to Harbin.
When Liao-yang and Mukden have fallen the first stage of the campaign will be over, and then the Japanese will launch a fresh army against Vladivostok, which they will statack by sea and land, as they have done Port Arthur. From Vladivostok, by the rail-s, way, they will advance on Harbin which will thus be attacked from the west as well as h from the south and when that mace has fallen the state of the sea and then the trace has fallen the sea attacked for the sea as well as h from the south and when that mace has fallen the sea attacked for the sea at the sea attacked fallen the sea atta "At 1 p.m. the action began. Twice the ines approached and twice they receded and score that with few misses, the Russian projectiles nearly all flow vide. "Atter two and a half hours' fighting both has staf. Nowever, were quite unconcerned and directed every operation. "The a sub of the grapheses, and the Japanese will alwane, the staf. Atter two and a half hours' fighting both has staf. Now opening frow which was largely concerned and directed every operation. "The a subdeal" two bescales and the Japanese to starboard, whereupon the other two starboard and the basin to ort a sarbobard and the is the two and the basin a starb, the second the whereas the starboard and the south-east, and the Japanese ed, except how the was in second the which he Japan ed, except from the output the second the south-east, and the Japanese ed, except not the second the was in second the south east, and the Japanese ed, except from the output the second the south east, and the Japanese ed, except not the second and the south east, and the Japanese ed, except not the second and the south east, and the Then as to the peace which must follow sooner or later my informant had certain very precise views, in which, again, I have excel-lent reason to believe he reflected intelligent public opinion in his own country as well as public opinion in his own country as well as the resolve of the governing classes there. Japan desires now, as far as may be, to get rid once for all of the Russian menace in the Pacific, and, therefore, they will have no more Russian arsenals or dockyards or fortified places, whether in warm water or icebound ports on the Siberian shores of that ocean. If the Language do not action Vladiustel ports on the Siberian shores of that ocean. If the Japanese do not retain Vladivostok they will not allow it to be a fortified place in Russian hands. They want the Amur to be the Russian boundary in Asia, as it was before General Ignatieff's cunning treaty with Offina in 1861, and they are willing that Vladivostok should remain as it is now, the commercial outlet for Eastern Siberia, as a free port, or under some similar arrange-of these plougha for bis typits disting the working strength and the commercial outlet for Hastern Siberia, as a free port, or under some similar arrange-A special correspondent of Reuter's agency succeeded in visiting the "Askold" soon after the commercial outlet for Eastern Siberia, as her arrival at Shanghai. He writes: -- "It a free port, or under some similar arrange-

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

ON BOARD THE TSAREVITCH." A special correspondent of the "Daily Tele-graph," wiring from Tsing-tao on the 16th August, gives the following statement by the officer in charge of the Russian battleship "Tsarevitch," which was interpreted for him by the ship's paymaster. "We left Port Arthur at eight a.m., and immedicately we saw the Japanese fit to not the horizon. It was drawn up in half-circle forma. Ment in the consent of Admiral Reitzenstein, all in contusion, and no attempt had yet been horizon. It was drawn up in half-circle forma. restoration to China, and the acknowledg

## MUNICIPAL REPORTS.

The Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal has forwarded the undermentioned document to the Chairman of the Corpora-"Askold" can be patched up sufficiently to render her sea-worthy. Full repairs would ton of Calcutta for information with the

practicable to give effect to their wishes in the matter of the ourtailment and reduction of periodical reports and returns forwarded of periodical reports and returns forwarded by Local Governments and Administrations. In paragraph 8 of the Home Department letter, dated the 265b March, 1901, certain suggestions were offered by the adoption of which, it was thought, the report of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta could be greatly reduced in size without detrecting Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta could be greatly reduced in size without detracting irom its value. The Government of India are glad to observe that the Corporation have readily responded to their invitation and note with satisfaction that the report in its present shape, constitutes a marked improve-ment over previous compilations. In one or two minor meints however, it appears to the

ment over previous complications. In one or two minor points, however, it appears to the Government of India to be still susceptible of improvement, and I am to request that, with the permission of His monour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Corporation's at-tention may be invited to the following ad-ditional suggestions

there is the evacuation of Manchuria and its restoration to China, and the acknowledg-ment of a Japanese protectorate over Korea. The cession of Saghalien, worthless and sterile as that island is, and especially the proposed new status of Vladivostok, would probably be the objectionable points in such a treaty from the Russian point of view. I should not omit to add that my informant mentioned also the free navigation to all na-tions of the Amur up to the point at which it ceases to be the common boundary between Siberia and Manchuria, and of its tributaries the Ussuri and Sungari, the latter of which is navigable up to Harbin, but the naviga-tion of which is at present confined in prac-tice to Russian ships, although by treaty it is open to Chinese and Korean vessels as well. These seem to be some of the main points which the Japanese hope to settle by the peace at the conclusion of the present war. <u>MUNICIPAL REPORTS</u>. oones on the other hand removed the bundle of clothes, the pair of shoes and the umbrelia, as unclaimed into the godown. As the day dawned, the school master's fever abated and he opened his eyes. He found to his utter surprise that all his belongings were gone. As he was thinking of what The Government of India have recently examined the several Municipal reports ion the year 1901-02 with the coject of pscer-taining to what extent it has been found practicable to give effect to their wishes in the several several several several management of the several with the year of old shoes and said away. Soon after he rednifed with the and said breua and the pair of old shoes and said "If you give me Rs. 1-4-0 you will get back the bundle of cloches." This conversation was overheard by a man who was standing there. He immediately went inside the office of the station master and on inquiries learnt that Hari Bamun paid only annas four to a coolie and claimed the things as his own and got delivery of them. In the meantime, school master paid Hari another ruped the the school master paid Hari another rupee but scarcely he had gone a few paces from the place he was seized and made over to the police on a charge of cheating. The case against him was partly gone into and was adjourned to the 16th instant.

HAMMERS AND EGGS.

I have seen hammers, weighing many tons an egg without crushing it, and yet at one blow smash a lump of iron as big as your head as flat and thin as this sheet of paper. There are several such hammers at Essen, in

towards Shan-tung. The enemy, who was following at full speed, caught up our ships slowly, and at five o'clock the fighting again began, and continued for some hours with-out either side obtaining any advantage. In the battle the Commander of our squadron was killed, and the Captain of the battleship "Tsarevitch" was wounded and lost consciousness. Almost at the same time the battle-ship's engines and steering gear were da-maged, and she was obliged to stop for forty minutes. This forced the other sh ps to man-

oeuvre around her. The command of the squadron devolved on Prince Oukhtomsky, and the command of the battleship "Tsarevitch" on her second-in-command. From nightfall the "Tsarevitch," not being able to follow the squadron, and not being able to follow the squadron, and losing sight of it, took a southerly course, in order to attempt to reach Vladivostok under her own steam. She was attacked by torpedo-boats in the night, and at dawn was in the vicinity of Shan-tung. Her second-in-com-

mand at midnight. "The officer commanding the squadron hav-ing examined and determined the ex-tent of the damage on board the battleship concluded that she could not arrive at Vladi vostok, and allowed her Captain to proceed

to Kiao-chau to repain. "Those killed in the fighting included Ad miral Withoeff, Navigating Flag-Lieutenant Azarieff, Flag Ensign Ellis and Navigating

Lieutenant Draguishevitch. Those slightly wounded included myself Gunnery Flag-Lieutenant Ketlinsky. Flag-Lieutenant Kedroff, Flag-Ensign Konsh-chinnikoff, Captain Wanoff, Commander Shou-menf Gunnery Lieutenant Nonloukoff. Termoff, Gunnery Lieutenant Nenloukoff, Tor-pedo Lieutenant Pylkine, and Ensign Leon-tieff. A number of sailors were killed and wounded. Their number has not yet been

accuately determined. "I arrived at Kiao-chau at nine o'clock in the evening, and I found there the cruiser "Novik" and the torpedo-boat destroyer "Bezchumni."

"I am happy to bear witness to your Ma jesty of the unexampled bravery of both offi-cers and men during these desperate encounters.

consisting of six battleships, with the "Tsare-vitch" in the van, four cruisers, eight destroyers, and one hospital ship. "At 1 p.m. the action began. Twice the

ed, except from the "Retvisan," which with conspicuous bravery maintained a cannonade until, having received the Japanese consin-trated fire, she was reduced to fitful discharges

from one or two guns. "This slackening of the enemy's fire seemingly was not due to shortness of am-munition, but to the damage inflicted and the

"At 8-30 p. m., when night fell, the com-bat terminated. The Russian cruisers and destroyers thereupon, under cover of darkness." steamed away."

"ASKOLD" PIERCED BY NEARLY 200

SHELLS.

of Bangalore and Mysore but it seems that Mr. Bowring, Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, has been trying summary cases these six the camp who had been cured by Mother Ser-

acres.—T.O. An experiment is being tried at Koilpatti with the cotton soil plough in black soil. In Bellary a large plough drawn by several yoke of cattle is usefully employed, and this is now being tried by Mr. C. Benson, the Deputy Director of Agriculture at Koil-patti. The Zemindar of Ettiyapuram and certain of his ryots visited the Koilpatti farm and watched the experiment of break-ing up waste land infested with hariali and other grasses. The Zemindar and his ryots were convinced of the utility of the impleof these ploughs for his own estate.

symp.oms describ of the well for you to act would it on the recommendation she gives when the cells you what cured her. She says : Bor tens you what cured her. She says: Tor nearly lifteen years I stuncted from kitney complaint. I was hardly even free from theu natism, pains and backache. became so ill at last while in the Women's Camp-at Bloemiontein, during the war I was ta-ken into hospital and there remained for over two months. The treatment given me by the hountal ductors gave templary relief and I the question whether convections of defed in summary cases by Magistrates who are not empowered to try the same, are legal or il-legation power to try summary cases is vestee the magistrates of the cities the away from all home comforts did not

> friend told me of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup. One bottle reheved me, and now I am never without a bottle in my house."

Only one bottle, he says, cured him, but he has such confidence in the remedy that he keeps it always handy. He can eat and en-

### ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT BY A SAHIB.

### CONVICTION OF WARDEN.

On Tuesday, before Mr. Ram Anugraha Narain Sing, n Sing, the popular Deputy trate of Sealdah, Mr. C. Warden, a Customs Preventive Officer, was re-arraigned on a charge of ulpable homicide not amounting to murder causing the death of a cooly named Shaik Ramjan, and also with having caused hurt to the man.

Babu Siddeswar Chatterjee, Court Inspec-tor, conducted the prosecution and Babu Pro-motho Nath Mukerjee with Babu Probodh Chander Bose appeared for the defence. As the case was resumed the Court invest the case was resumed, the Court inquired under what section the case was challaned. The Court Inspector informed him that it was under section 304 I.P.C.

under section 304 I.P.C. Babu Promotho Nath, the pleader for the defence, said that the accused never intended to do more than an ordinary assault and with these words he handed over the written statement of the defendant. It runs thus:— "Written statement on behalf of C. V. War-

den, accused in the above case. "On the 1st August at about 6-30 p.m. I left my house No. 5 Convent Road, Entally with my wife in a gharry and went to the with my when it a gharty and when of the New Market to make some purchases. Hav-ing finished it, I returned home, the cooly who had attended us and in whose basket the various things were kept getting on the top of the gharry with his articles which re-mained in his charge. On returning home and after the things had been taken down, we missed a tin of jelly. I thereupon told the cooly and the coachman that I could not pay them up until I made enquiries of the in the sentence of the sentence is an arried and the coachman that is could not pay them up until I made enquiries of the in the sentence of the sentence is a sentenc and after the things had been taken down, we missed a tin of jelly. I thereupon told the cooly and the coachman that I could not pay them up until I made enquiries of the shop-keepers. The coachman kept quiet but the cooly was very impertinent and kept say-ing in a loud voice "kai rakam dastur hai" "Kabi nahi hoga," etc., he also kept address-ing me "tum tum." I remonstrated with the man and told him to stop his poice and leave man and told him to stop his noise and leave the verandah. He would not listen and went on in his old way. I then gave him a slap with the back of my open hand in the face. On this he started a greater row and I gave him a kick with my left foot on his posterious I had a pair of canvas boot at the time. On receiving the kick the man ran out of the house ond commenced creating more noise on the street, immediately outside. He then walked away home. I did not see him drop in front of our house and it is not true that he fell unconscious after receiving the kick. I never intended to cause, nor did I cause to

this man anything beyond ordinary assault. Charles V. Warden." Court:--(Looking at the statement.) Is it signed by you? Defendant:--Yes, sir. Court:--(To the pleader) Have you got

Court :-- (To the pleader.) Have you got to say anything?

The Court then framed a charge against the defendant under section 334 I.P.C. (doing hurt on provocation). The pleader in addressing the Court said: The circumstance under which this act

was done-we would not deny. Some articles pere purchased from the New Market and a was done—we would not done we Market and a pere purchased from the New Market and a tin of jelly was missed. My client enquired of the coolie what had become of it and he grew impertinent and in the presence of his wife abused him. The man was then told to leave the premises. He did not do it and Mr. Warden by way of chastisement gave him a gentle kick. A great deal was attemptwife abused him. The man was then told to leave the premises. He did not do it and Mr. Warden by way of chastisement gave him a gentle kick. A great deal was attempt-ed to make out of the case and Mr. Warder was charged by the police with culpable homi. cide not amounting to murder. I shall only show to the Court the examination of Dr.

Medical Officer, who looked after the deceased during has stay at the hospital, Captain Unwin who performed an operation on the evening of the 11th, Military Assistant Surgeon Daley who performed the post mortem examination. "I have considered the medical evidence on the record in the light of the very able argu-ment of the learned pleader Babu Promotho Nath Mukerjee who has conducted the case for the accused with great ability and indus-try. try.

"I unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that the deceased died from pneumonia brough that the deceased died from pheumonia brought on by fever and diseased condition of the kidney and his general debilitated condition of the health. I also hold that the hurt on the perenium (if any) was slight—for if the rupture of the urethra were complete Dr. Moir's soft instrument would not have got in easily and there would have been extravasa-tion of blood and the urine would not have tion of blood and the urine would not have been so clear as Dr. Moir found on the 3 days that he made careful examination of the same. The man would not have been able to walk at all, after the complete rupture of the urethra whereas the oral evidence shows that he was able to do so on the first day as wel as on the day he went to Ohandney Hospital If the Chandney Hospital authorities were as-sured of the rupture of the urethra, they would have tried in a Cathiter and kept him on bed, according to Dr. Moir's opinion.

ing. I therefore sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 only in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month. The fine when realized will be paid to the wife of the deceased.

"It must be borne in mind by all that it is very risky and dangerous to kick at another as no one knows on what parts of the body the blow may fall and what the ultimate consequences may be. I have satisfied my-self that in the present case death was due to pneumonia which Dr. Moir says may be brought by several august brought by several causes.

(Sd.) R. A. N. Singh, Police Magistrate, Sealdah

After the sentence was passed, the pleader for the defence submitted a petition to the Magistrate, praying that a fortnight's time might be given to his client to pay the fine. The Court granted a week's time to the defendant for the deposit of the fine, within that maxing that period.

MYSTERIOUS SHOWERS OF STONES.

In referring to the report that a myste-rious shower of stones had fallen recently at

Arcot, a correspondent writes :--The falling of stones, heated and heavy, at Arcot, is not a unique occurrence at all. The people of Malabar and the adjacent dis-

I was myself an eye-witness to an even more curious and interesting scene of this class in a village of the Coimbatore District. The master of a certain house there was show to the Court the examination of Dr. Moir. There was no rupture of the urethra. If there was lasceration then the man might have bled immediately. It was not by the kick that the man died but it was either for this own negligence or for the unskilful treat-ment he received in hospital. It was proved that the man did not fall down unconscious." (Here the pleader read out a portion from a medical book and then went on). It was tried to show to the Court that the man died of traumatic pneumonia but after Dr. Moir's evidence that opinion van-ished. Lastly I submit that your honor should not hold my client responsible for this. members of the house would be seen taking fire in one of the corners, and the wretched victim had to strip himself of his clothes to prevent himself from being burnt alive. But fortunately for them there was no serious loss in this direction. In addition to all these, the exhibition at Arcot—the burn-ing of a portion of the house—was seen there too. And on a particular occasion when one of such burning scenes was going on semal of such burning scenes was going on quantity of chillie powder was dash nal ch. quantity of chine powder was drawing water eyes of a poor woman, who was drawing water to quench the fire. Thus the cruel agent of such mischief had been able even to prevent the wretched victim from extinguishing the the wretched victim from extinguishing the fire. The only remedy, they said, was in asking another magician, well versed in these arts, to practise this against the original agent whom he need not know at all. These scenes were enacted in that house for nearly six months, after which time nothing of toat sort has as yet occurred again there. Per-haps the magician was tired of his own mis-chief and gave his spirit some rest. And most probably the same may be the case at Arcot, where the magician, in order to screen the true victim, has practised it on the whole town. town.

Medical Officer, who looked after the deceased

of torture, etc., are untrue. The matter, has been reported to the Board of Revenue.

the aeroplanes. When the roundabout was in motion the machine raised itself almost to the level of the top of the centrepost. The experiments are at present in their ini-tial stages. Sir James Bourdillon, Resident in Mysore, The experiments are at present in their ini-tial stages. Sir James Bourdillon, Resident in Mysore, The spointment at Bangalore. Lady Bourdillon H. T. The Governor of Madras in Council has meminted M. V. O. Decko Charine and with the cost of the Thibet ex-

The Crown Princess-elect of Germany is the Duchess Cecile Augustine Marie, the sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Meck-lenburg-Schwerin. She is eighteen years of ege, and her mother was a Grand Duchess Cecile Augustine Marie, the Berlin Marie, the State S

Indurg-Schwerin. She is eighteen years of are, and her mother was a Grand Duchess of the Russian Imperial Family. Prince, frederick William Victor August Ernest, whom she is to marry, is 22. He is said to be of a very lively disposition.
The Assam Government are offering a reward of Rs. 50 for the destruction of a solitary rogue elephant, about 9ft. high, tail a little more than a cubit in length. Right hand task about 18in, left tusk about 9in, long. Left hind foot. It is doing damage to the right hind foot. It is doing damage to the rops of Atiabari, Chekwari, and Ambuk villages in pargana Habraghat. The Rand for the corps of Atiabari. Serious aflegations have been made against

of Bijni will also give a reward to the person killing this animal. Serious allegations have been made against a Tashildar in the Madras Presidency that he tortured a native who was reported to have discovered several thousands of rupees worth of buried treasure. The Tashildar is alleged to have wrongfully confined the fin-der of the treasure and certain others, and with the assistance of the Police to have tortured them by causing thorns to be in serted under their finger nails, etc. The version given by the Tashildar is that he did nothing in the matter beyond placing the parties under the surveillance of the village thalayaris, and that the allegations of torture, etc., are untrue. The matter

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pedition.

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Setled tenders in Form F. I. will be re-Setted tenders in Form F. I. will be to ceived at the office of the Executive Engineer, Rangoon Town Lands Reclamation Works Division, up to noon on the 21st September 1904, for supplying 12 Bogie cars complete with screw brake. Amount of complete with screw Estimate Rs. 38,052.

No tenders will be received without a de-posit of Rs. 800 as earnest-mone. Blank forms of tenders can be obtained free of cost at the office of the Executive Engineer, where plans and specifications of the work can be seen and all other particulars ob-tained during office hours on each day to 20 September 1904.

Rangoon. E. G. FOY, Executive Engineer Rangoon T. L. R. W. Division. Rangoon, the 2nd Sept. 1904.

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HEALING BALM.—Unique specific for Gonorrhœa. HEALING BALM.—Sovereign specific for Gonorrhœa. HEALING BALM.—Unparalleled specific for Gonorrhœa. HEALING BALM.—Unparalleled specific for Gonorrhœa. HEALING BALM.—First and Last specific for Gonorrhœa. HEALING BALM.—Ever sure specific for Gonorrhœa. MHATJITJCURFS:—It cures acute and chronic Gonorrhœa. Gleet, Running White, Urethrites, Cystitis and their evil consequences such as obstruction of urination, scanty urine, emission of matter during urination, muddy colour of the urcine, thinenss of semen, wet dreams loss of memory retention, nervous debility, giddiness of the brain, and low spirits loss of vital forces, mental and and bodily prostration, inability to perform the various duties of worldly life and to enjoy its pleasures, constipation, headache and all other evil consequences of dissipated habit in early life, without ary harm kidneys or Alimentary canal. It contains no poisonous ingredients. and bodily prostration, matching to perform the various duties of working me and to enjoy its pleasures, constipation, headache and all other evil consequences of dissipated habit in early life, without any harm kidneys or Alimentary canal. It contains no poisonous ingredients. THE MAGICAL EFFECTS OF HEALING BALM (1) A single dose arrests the progress of the disease. (2) In 24 hours it removes the scalding sensation and irritation arising from the disease. (3) In a week it will bring the patient completely round by eliminiating all poisonons matter

the system.

(3) In a week it will omly the patient completely found by chiminating all poisonons matter from the system.
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and Co's Heating Data and London Dythalmic Hospital (London) acute Gonorrhoma. 5. Dr. S. Chakravarty M. D, Late Asst in the Royal London Opthalmic Hospital (London) (says-: I certify with great pleasure that Heating Balm has been found efficacious in cases of chronic and acute gonorrhoma. The scalding sensation ceases in 24 hours. of castor oil could be seen emptied in her mouth and her mouth full of it. Moreover the clothes and other dresses worn by the members of the house would be seen taking fire in one of the corners, and the seen taking is well marked 7 Dr. R. G Kar, L. R. C. P. (Edin) Secretary, Calcutta Medical School etc, says:— Healing Balm has given me immense satisfact on in cases of Gonorrhoea. 8 Dr. R. A. Fermie L. R. C. P., and S says:—Used Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea on a number of my patients and found it very efficacious. 9 Dr S. N. CHOWDHURI L R C P (London) M R C S (England) Healing Balm 9 Dr S. N. CHOWDHURI L R C P (London) M R C S (England) Healing Balm can be confidently ecommended to the public 10 Dr. B BASU L R C P and. S Late Civil Surgeon, Naga Hill, 'says :-- I feel pleasue to recommend the public to use R. laugin and Co., Healing Balm while suffering from Gonorrhoea and Gleet of a chronic character My experience is based upon observations in more than many hundred cases
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17 Dr. Atul Chandra Kaasu M. B. Late House Surgeon Medical College, says:-- Healing Balm will prove very officacious in Gonormoea and Gleet of long standing.
18 Dr Kedamath Dutt M B says:--The preparation is an admirable one in curing Gonormoea and gleet of all kind. I can recommend it safely to the suffering puble.
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after Dr. Moir's evidence that opinion van-ished. Lastly I submit that your honor should not hold my client responsible for this. We are very sorry that the man had died." Court:--(interrupted him.) The misfor-tune is that Mr. Warden, as you say, had kicked and it fell on the perenium of the man. Pleader went on :-- "What I submit is that Mr. Warden is a family man. He gets Rs. 300 a month with family and children. His conduct from the beginning is very straight-forward. He admitted having given a slap and there was no concealment of it. It was a case purely accidental for which he regrets. He (my client) has been put to good deal of expenses and he is attending the Court. The lesson he has learnt, he would not forget soon." The Court then delivered the following judgment.

judgment. "It is admitted that on the evening of the first August Charles Vallantyne Warden, an appraiser of Customs Department went with his wife to the New Market to make some purchases. They bought some articles and en-gaged the services of one Ramjan to carry those articles home in Convent Road Entally. on reaching home in Convent Road, War-den missed a tin of jelly which he had pur-chased in the New Market, amongst other articles, which the deceased carried for them. The accused taxed the cooly for the missing tin and refused to pay his wages. On this the cooly is said to have grown impertment, the cooly is said to have grown impertinent, Warden got angry and gave him a slap and a kick which fell on the perenium of the de-ceased. The cooly ran out of the house cry-ing that he had been kicked by the sahib. He stated this fact to the hackney carriage driver (Sheik Jan) who had brought Mr. and Mrs. Warden from the New Market to the house and to Sheik Hingo, butler of a neigh-bour. The cooly (deceased) got himself ad-mitted first in the Chandney Hospital on the morning of the second instant and took his discharge on the evening of the 5th and then got into the Medical College Hospital on the foth instant, where he died on the mid-night of the 11th instant. "I have examined all the medical men con-

"I have examined all the medical men con-

nected with this case-Jotindra Nath Mittra, an Assistant Surgeon who attended the dean Assistant Surgeon who attended the de-ceased while he was in the Chandney Hospi-tal, Asutosh Dutt, another Assistant Sur-geon, who admitted the deceased into the Medical College Hospital, Bepin Krishna Mu-kerjee, another Assistant, who gave the death certificate; Nerode Chander Mukerjee, Assis-tant immediately in charge of the Ward in which the deceased was treated at the Medi-cal College Hospital, Major Moir I.M.S., the simply one for testing the lifting power of

### NEW FLYING MACHINE.

Round the Maxim flying machine round-about at the Crystal Palace there travelled at a furious pace, calculated at about 130 miles an hour, what appeared to be a huge mechanical swallow with wings extended. Sin Hiram Maxim mechanical arises Sir Hiram Maxim was carrying out a private experiment in connection with the fly-ing machine which it is his ambition and determination to build. The "swallow" was determination to build. The "swallow" was in reality a wooden kite 20ft. long attached to the roundabout. It was fitted with se-veral aeroplanes, each about 6ft. long by lft. wide. In the middle of the machine was a kind of saddle, on which some day a man will lie at full length and grasp a pair of handles. With these it is expected he will be able to raise and lower the machine, and by means of a how kite at the rear speer the

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