

# Anrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY

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VOL XXXV.

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905.

NO.

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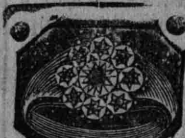
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## Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22, 1905.

## AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

Mr. J. MACLEAN, who is now the London correspondent of the "Englishman," was, some fifteen years ago, an ardent opponent of the interests of India. Since his severance from Parliament, he has however considerably modified his views; and, now and then, he shows his sincere sympathy with the aspirations of the people of this country. It is of course too much to expect that he would support the Congress programme in its entirety, but he does not speak of this national organization with the contempt of an Anglo-Indian. In his last letter to the "Englishman" he gives a piece of advice which deserves the serious consideration of all our public men, specially those who are connected with the Congress. Says he: "If the Indians are ever to acquire independence they must get it by their own efforts, and not by getting help from England. Their plan should be to attack excessive administrative charges and to try to get control of the purse."

Mr. Maclean's other advice is contained in the following passage which we quote from his letter:—

"I may recall the warning Sir William Harcourt gave me, that the Front Opposition Bench make it a rule to abstain from intervention in Indian affairs. This may be due to ignorance, laziness, or cowardice, but it undoubtedly strikes at the root of Sir Henry Cotton's belief that the Liberal party, when it comes into office, will make fundamental changes in Indian Administration. Sir Henry himself believes that the reforms he desires must be initiated in England, and must represent the settled judgment of the English people, and it appears idle, therefore, to expect that they can be the work of one party only. So far these reforms are concerned, is there any chance that they will ever be carried out? Thirty years ago, I remember, we had a great demonstration in Bombay in favour of separating the judicial and executive powers. All the leading Anglo-Indians and natives took part in the agitation, which was strongly backed by the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, but nothing came of it, and nothing will come of the present mild remonstrance. The English people accept the complacent optimism of Lord Curzon, and will leave things alone in India till the Viceroy, if ever, makes a bad blunder."

Mr. Maclean further reminds Sir Henry Cotton that, when he prophesied a great electoral upheaval in England which would turn the present Government out of office he forgot that it would "probably restore" Sir Henry Fowler to the place he held ten years ago. True, the cup of India's misfortune is now almost full, but there is no doubt also that it would overflow if Sir Henry Fowler were again made the Indian Secretary of State. From this point of view, the expected success of the Liberals at the forthcoming General Elections can hardly be regarded as an unmixed good.

Every one will agree with Mr. Maclean that the Indians must not cast in their lot with one party, but must avail themselves of the services of both Liberals and Conservatives. If the Indians, however, run to the Liberals for help, it is because there are at least some members among the latter from whom they expect something, but there is scarcely one in the other camp who is likely to show them even some sympathy. We further agree with him that we must fight our own battles and that in India; and, for this purpose, we must first put our own house into order.

At the same time, we think we can secure valuable help from England and make friends both among the Liberals and the Conservatives, if we know how to put our case before the English public. Indeed, as the real masters of India are Englishmen at home, and not the Anglo-Indian rulers, we can very easily secure our salvation if we can make them acquainted with our real situation.

Now there are, say, forty millions of Englishmen in the world, of whom thirty-nine millions and a half are hundred thousand have every reason to be friendly to the Indians. For though India is said to be the brightest portion of England, only an infinitesimal portion of the English people derive any direct profit from it. The thirty crores of Rupees sent out annually from this country to England as tribute are distributed only among a few thousand Englishmen, the vast majority getting not even a half-pence of this huge amount.

So the vast majority of Englishmen have no interest in impoverishing India. Neither have they any interest in introducing a rigorous system of criminal administration in this country. Why should an ordinary Englishman approve of a ferocious sentence passed upon a native of India which the accused did not deserve? Thus if you can manage to approach the leaders of these thirty-nine millions of Englishmen, and convince them that India, which was before the richest country in the world, is, under British rule, the poorest, because of the systematic drain to which it has been subjected; that about two millions of men die here of starvation every year; that plague, cholera and malarial fever are decimating the fairest districts in the country; that the higher classes have largely disappeared and are disappearing very fast; that draconian criminal laws and their vigorous operation are taking away the manliness of the people—they will not hang down their heads in shame and sorrow? If the real condition of India is pressed home to the notice of these English people, they will surely in a body object to the methods adopted in ruling this country.

And why? Because, the economic drain does not benefit the thirty-nine millions; the decimation of the country does not benefit them; neither does the process of emasculation benefit them in any way. Of course every one of these forty millions of Englishmen will fight to the last to retain this Empire of India. But that they will do not for securing any material advantage as they derive none or very little, but, because their just pride would be hurt if their vast Empire were dismembered.

These Englishmen might be informed of another fact of which they are ignorant, namely, that the rulers of India themselves have no confidence in the beneficence of their administration; and this is quite evident from the circumstance that they cannot manage the Empire without stringent laws to put down, so-called section without disarming the whole nation; and without maintaining seventy-two thousand

British soldiers in this country at the cost of the Indians.

And will not they burn with indignation when they come to know that these seventy-two thousand British troops, who are recruited from the best yeomanry of England, for the benefit of the Indian authorities, who have no faith in their own rule, are treated otherwise than as fellow-countrymen? They are fine specimens of humanity, but the English people have very little notion how they are kept chained in barracks like bull dogs, and sought to be brutalized with rum and other unmentionable abominations.

If the leaders of the thirty-nine millions of Englishmen can be approached and our case properly presented to them, they cannot but tell us this, that they never thought that India was so unsympathetically ruled. Their other answer would be that if they could not grant independence to India, or tolerate section, but they were decidedly of opinion that the Indians should have the best rule possible, to compensate them for the loss of their liberty. In short, they would make it quite clear that they never intended that India should suffer under British rule; on the other hand, their ardent desire had ever been that the people of India should prosper in a manner the country never did before.

They might possibly also give us this piece of advice, namely, that it was the fault of the Indians themselves that they had suffered so long. For, if we had represented to them that the people were being misgoverned, and contradicted the rogues official reports, they would have adopted proper steps to remedy this state of things. To this the Indians have no satisfactory reply to give.

Well, then, one of the easiest and surest ways of saving India from extinction is to approach those leaders in England who have no interest in misgoverning India, and acquaint them with the real situation in India. This has never been done or attempted before. Of course some of our men have visited England and addressed public meetings, but they could make no impression. Very few Englishmen attended such meetings; and those who did forget all they heard the moment they left the place.

The Congress has taken upon itself to stamp England through three delegates. But if they follow the old methods, their mission is bound to fail like its predecessors. We must adopt other methods than those hitherto followed if we want to produce any tangible results. We have had enough of show, soap and fury; we must now try to do some real work, if possible. We hope to explain, in a future issue, how, in our humble opinion, some substantial work can be secured in England.

## THE REFORMATION OF POLICE.

This is an easy way of reforming the Police is to recruit its officers from educated men holding respectable position in society. Such men will try their best to act honourably and faithfully. It is also a fact that the Police authorities do try to encourage such men, but educated Indians do not choose to enter the department for various reasons. One is that, of time half-educated "Poor Whites" are entrusted with the task of controlling the

These are always jealous of their educated Indian subordinates, especially if they have not independence and self-respect. The latter, one can easily imagine, have a hard life to lead under such District Police Superintendents. They are snubbed frequently, and, as a rule, unnecessarily, and unjustly. So the purpose of attracting educated Indians to the police force, it is necessary that should be put under well-mannered and well-educated Superintendents.

To are such Superintendents from the European community means huge expense; for, no lightened and cultured Englishman will care hold the post of a District Police Superintendent for Rs. 800 or Rs. 1000 a month. At this sum is quite enough to attract the best educated men of India, who being natives of the soil, are bound to do the work as Police Superintendents better than foreigners. The other reason why educated men do not seek to enter the Police Department is that they are much safer, say, in the Education Department than in the Police.

The position of an Indian Police officer is always a life. He is absolutely at the mercy of his superior. Innocence, merit, or past services do not save him if he finds himself suddenly object of displeasure to his superior. If the position of Babu Kari Chandrullik. After a brilliant career found left extinguished at the end of an official career. These educated men, though earning small salary and having no prospects, fear to remain in a humble school mastership give a wide berth to the Police Department.

According to the Education Department and then enter the Police when they are ambitious, or have been unjustly treated their superiors. What led Babu Radhikrishna Singh to enter the Police Department we know not. He was a schoolmaster at a B.A. of the Calcutta University. He was, however, led to apply for a post to Mr. Mc, a former Police Inspector-General, and latter took him in with great pleasure the result is that, Babu Radhika Prasad is decidedly one of the best Police officers in the Department. If he is not a Police Superintendent as yet, it is due to his skin is brown.

Babuti Chandra Mullick also came from the Education Department and proved an efficient officer, but his career, as stated above, is a most disastrous manner. We know another, Babu Nanda Kumar Bose, a late teacher in a private education institution, who also found a place in Police Department, and became a very useful officer. There are other successful university men in the Police Department such as Mouvi Mohamud Khan and others, though they did not come from the Education Department. The Superintendent of the Police Training School, Dina Nath, is also a graduate who has confidence of his superiors.

Another student of the Calcutta University, Babusick Lal Ghose M.A., a Professor of science and a good mathematician, has also entered the Police Department. And why? Because Mr. Pedar would ignore him, and his inferiors over him, and leave him to rot in the cold shade of neglect. In this or his claims were overlooked on several occasions, and the injustice done to him was a scandal at the time. In disgust he was transferred to the Police Department, which gladly took him in. He is in the confidence of his superiors, will, we dare say, make his mark.

The authorities in the Police Department are aware that they cannot show a large number of educated men in the force; they are, therefore, anxious to patronize such men. But the mischief is, Indian members of the Police force are not always treated as gentlemen, even those who are highly educated. It is this which prevents a good many educated Indians from entering the Department which, otherwise, they would gladly do.

## MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

This full text of the speech delivered at the Bombay Congress Hall by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale was published yesterday in these columns. It deals very little in sound and fury; it is a sober statement of facts in very clear and forcible language which is plain to the meanest apprehension, and which, we need hardly say, will be read with thrilling interest by the entire educated public. Mr. Gokhale's arguments are also faultless, while the position he takes is unassailable. The Government of India has been boasting all these half-a-dozen years that it has at last secured a magic wand by which it has been able to drive away budgetary deficit from India. As a matter of fact, it has been spending money like water for military expeditions and other matters in which the people have no interest, and yet its cash-balance is increasing. Is this not a miracle? Does not this show that the poverty of India is a myth?

Mr. Gokhale has, however, pricked the bubble. He has been able to show as clearly as possible, and which must have struck every careful student of the situation, that the so-called prosperity budget owes its origin to the ruin of the people. First of all, taxation was raised to its uttermost limits, and in this way a large amount of surplus was obtained. And, secondly, the depreciation of silver was utilized for adding to the coffers of the Government, at the cost of the people, how, we refer the reader to Mr. Gokhale's speech to understand clearly.

Mr. Gokhale has not fully described how disastrously the depreciation of silver affected the people of this country. This we intend showing as shortly as possible. First of all, why should India suffer if silver were cheap in the world? We need silver for our currency as we want steel for our ploughshares. If we get steel still cheaper, we should gain and not lose. Why should we then suffer when silver is cheaper? The answer is not dubious. The countries that produce silver may lose by its cheapness, but we, who consume it, must gain by its fall. Why should we then blame silver? It is not our enemy but our friend, for it gives us the best currency suitable to our needs. Well, it is not the cheaper silver but the dearer gold which is at the root of the evil. We must purchase gold for England, and that is the cause of all our sufferings.

In other words, silver being much cheaper than before, we have to pay our gold debts in England with an increasing quantity of silver, and this means an increase of our burden. If these debts were in silver we would have gained and not lost. But who contracted these gold debts in England? Surely not the people of India. And yet their existence is being made more and more miserable through no fault of theirs. The fall in the value of silver has resulted in draining many crores of rupees from the people of India. What crime had the tax-payers of India committed to deserve such treatment at the hands of the rulers?

Nor is this all. The members of the Civil and some other services were previously paid in silver, but they are now practically paid in gold. Thus if we had to pay Rs. 2,000 to a District Magistrate before, we have now to pay him Rs. 2,500, for previously the value of a gold coin like guinea was Rs. 10, and it is now Rs. 15. We have thus not only to pay an increasing quantity of silver to the tune of ten or twelve crores of Rupees annually to meet the Home Charges or the gold debts in England, but also a very large amount as salaries of the Civilian and other Government officers, since the value of silver was reduced from sixteen to ten annas.

But we have not yet stated the greatest mischief which the depreciation of silver has caused to the people of this country. The only valuable property the vast majority possess is uncoined silver. As a matter of fact, the savings of the people are converted into ornaments and made over to their wives for use in times of distress. Previously by selling ten tollars of silver they got Rs. 10. Now the same quantity of silver will fetch them only Rs. 7 or 8.

One hundred and fifty crores of silver in the country is now worth only seventy-five crores! The question that naturally occurs is, that when the Government has been able to secure such a large surplus why should not it apply it to useful public works, or to the reduction of public debts, or to the remission of taxes? Instead of doing all this, the Government is only borrowing and adding to its debts, and while its resources are inexhaustible when military expenditures are concerned, it has no money to meet even the cost required for separating the judicial and executive functions, now vested in the same official.

Here is a story, which hails from a town in the Sonthal Pargannas. The party consisted of four individuals belonging to four different races, namely, Hindu, Mussalman, English, and Sonthal. Said the Mussalman to the Hindu: "You Hindus are very bigoted and superstitious. What objection can you have to beef? The whole world thrives on it. If it had been a forbidden food, it would not have been so universally used."

The Hindu was not discomfited. He replied: "What objection can you have to pork? It must be also wholesome food, or the Engreze could not have thrived on it."

The Mussalman was ready with his retort. He said if the Mussalmans adored pork they took fowls while the Hindus did not. The Hindu again replied that if a Mussalman could take fowls, turtles were an abomination to him.

In this manner they quarrelled, though the Mussalman had this advantage that he took beef and fowls, while the Hindu took none. The Hindu hung down his head in discomfiture when stepped in the Englishman to his rescue. Said he addressing the Hindu and the Mussalman: "You both are barbarians. If one does not take beef, the other does not take pork; but, we enlightened

English take both beef and pork." This time, both the Hindu and the Mussalman were silenced and acknowledged defeat, when the Sonthal came forward. Addressing the Englishman with his Sonthal grin he said: "You are all a superstitious and stupid lot. The Hindu will take no meat. The Mussalman takes beef but he has a prejudice against pork. You Engreze claim to be the most free and enlightened, because you take both beef and pork. But you have not yet attained to Buddh or the highest enlightenment. If a roasted jackal or a dog were placed before you, you would make a wry face. We Sonthals are the most enlightened in the world; for, we are free and have no superstition whatever in that respect. You Englishmen of course come next to us, and after you the Mussalmans. But the stupid Hindus belong to the last class and are good for nothing."

"It is practically settled," says the "Madras Standard," "to send an Indian deputation to England." This is not the first time that this project has been brought to the front. About fifteen years ago, the experiment of sending an Indian deputation to England through more than half-a-dozen Indian delegates was tried. We had at that time a number of powerful Liberal friends to back our cause. Yet the experiment did very little good. Since then the project has been before the public several times, and we have found it necessary to oppose it every time. This is our last trump card and should not be lightly used. As the deputation will not be received with open arms by the people of England, and as the English public will remain wholly engrossed in their affairs during the General Elections, it will be a mere waste of money and energy to send any delegate to the ruling country just now. Says the goat to the bull sitting on the horn of the latter: "If my weight oppresses you, tell me I shall fly elsewhere;" and the bull replies, "You are quite welcome where you are, for I would not have even perceived your presence if you had not told it to me." That is what the deputation may hear from John Bull. As stated above, what the deputation of three men is expected to do was attempted to be done without any result by a deputation of double that number under far better auspices. The deputation may, of course, apply to Mr. Brodrick for permission to wait upon him, but he may not choose to receive the members at all, and close his doors against them. It is useless to send a deputation when there is no force to back it and when it risks the chance of a rebuff. Mere sound and fury will not impress England at all. If Mr. Brodrick insults the deputation, the "Morning Leader" may possibly cry shame, but the "Times," which carries greater influence, will praise the strength of the Indian Secretary of State. Before you send a deputation, put your own house in India in order, and get an assurance that it will receive some sort of recognition in influential quarters in England.

Our Dacca correspondent has raised a discordant note in regard to the scheme of village government in Bengal which Mr. Savage has been entrusted to carry out. He points out two difficulties in the way which are rather serious. The one is that, all Bengal villages have been practically denuded of respectable and higher classes owing to various causes, pestilence and want of good drinking water being no doubt the most prominent of them. Then, those who could escape from the ravages of cholera and fever have migrated to the district towns. There is thus a dearth of men who can command the confidence of the village public and be elected as leaders to guide them. The other is the party feeling which is rampant in every village. There is no doubt that, the measure is based upon an excellent principle. Its object is to revive the old village communities and thus deserves support. But how can the scheme be made successful if there are no sufficient men of position in the rural tracts? If this measure were introduced twenty years ago, it would have brought into existence a self-government scheme, which would have been a good thing. But now, when the villages are almost empty, it is a mere waste of money.

At the same time made the villages almost empty. But, within the last few years, there is scarcely a village in Bengal which has not been decimated, either by cholera or malarial fever, and those who could afford, left their native villages for the towns. The first duty of the Government is thus to make the villages habitable. For this purpose, all that the villagers need are a supply of wholesome drinking water, good drainage, schools and dispensaries. We think many townspeople will gladly go back into the rural tracts if they get the above necessary things. But if the villages remain deserted, as they must under the present circumstances, the good measure introduced by Sir Andrew is bound to fail. As for party spirit, that is inseparable from every society, and is therefore not a formidable obstacle.

Our attention has been drawn to a review in the "Madras Mail" of a book called "Things as they are," by Miss Amy Wilson Carmichael, a missionary lady, which is reproduced in another column. A glance at the review will show that the object of the authoress is to undo, if possible, the noble services done by Miss Noble (Sister Nivedita) to the Hindu society, by her work, "The Web of Indian Life," which has already obtained a world-wide celebrity. First of all, compare the opportunities of the two ladies to pass an opinion upon the subject matter of their respective works. As a Christian and an unsympathetic critic, Miss Carmichael could see things only from a distance. Miss Noble on the other hand, has not only taken a Hindu name, but her dwelling-house is at Bosepara, Bagbar, the most orthodox Hindu quarter of Calcutta, in the midst of numerous Hindu families. She has access to every Hindu house, on all occasions and at every hour of the day and the night; and in spite of her costume, she is regarded more as a Hindu than as a foreigner. Her writings show that she has an intelligent and observant eye; and, those who know her intimately will testify to the fact that she is not much given to imagination. For nearly three long years she passed her time almost constantly with the Hindu ladies as if she were one of them, and watched their mode of domestic life in all its minutest details in a manner which no English lady had ever been permitted to do. After having undergone this

immense sacrifice, she ventured to publish her book to the world, knowing full well that, as her assertions would be revelations to most people in the West, who, thanks to the efforts of our missionary friends, had been prejudiced against the Hindu women in a way horrible to contemplate, she could not afford to talk like a globe-trotter but must base her statements upon personal experiences of not days, weeks, or even months, but of years. No one, unless he or she is devoid of every vestige of fairness and commonsense, can dispose of the deliberate conclusions of such a writer with a light heart.

That Miss Carmichael is utterly unfit to deal with the subject she has taken in hand has been frankly admitted by the "Madras Mail," who has no reason to be partial to the work of Sister Nivedita. There is a Sanskrit Sloka which says that most people judge of others by their own standard. From this point of view, Miss Carmichael must be possessed of a jaundiced heart, or else how could she see "debauchery" among Hindu women who are models of chastity, and who are described as such by another English lady, who is at least fully her peer, and who had far better opportunities to know the inner workings of the Hindu society than the inner workings of the impure and depraved herself? Indeed, it is impure and wickedness in the hearts which see sin and wickedness in the midst of purity. If Miss Carmichael had a "Look into Hell" in the Hindu life, it was, because, she was a most unfortunate woman, who is destined to see "The Brand of Hell," "The Colds of the Snake," and such other pleasant things in which her heart apparently delights, even in Heaven. Miss Noble being a hearted did not see these things, but love, affection, beauty and heavenly bliss in the domestic arrangement of the Hindus, though she spent more than three years incessantly with them. And why does the vulture soar high? It is not to enjoy the beauties of nature but to seek carrion. No wonder, therefore, the dancing girls in some temples in Madras, who are little short of prostitutes, attracted the fancy of Miss Carmichael, and were regarded by her as the representatives of the millions of Hindu women in this country! It is, however, her fault, and not of the Hindus, if she saw prostitution in every direction she cast her eyes. And would the reader be surprised to learn that a missionary of Poona, named the Rev. Nicol MacNicol, M.A., hails this lurid volume of Miss Carmichael as a "remarkable book?" But of this missionary's review of the "Web of Indian Life" in a future issue. Miss Carmichael's book has done one service. The moon-light has of course its own beauty, but it is also true it would not have looked so beautiful if there was no darkness. Similarly, "The Indian Web" of Sister Nivedita no doubt stands on its own merit; but its lustre will be considerably enhanced by a contrast with Miss Carmichael's "Things as they are," as it is full of "The Works of the Devil," "Deified Devilry" and so forth, while, every page of the other book teems with divine sentiments and breathes purity and sweetness.

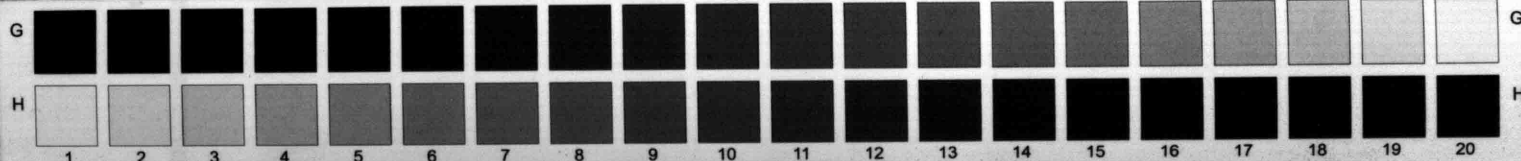
We understand that Captain Rost of the Indian Medical Service has left Rangoon for the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, with a view to furthering his method of preparing a leprosy cure which, it is said, has recently been tried with encouraging results. We are not aware what his method of treatment is and to what extent it has already proved successful, so we cannot speak in one way or the other about his experiment. But we know that India, with its ancient civilization, must have some remedies for its diseases. But who cares to enquire about them? The apathy of the Government in this respect is phenomenal. We had an excellent treatment for small-pox, but it is lost, and the treatment for leprosy, which is the most terrible of diseases, is also lost. If only 25 years ago the leprosy was extinct. If the secret from the Government had been made known to the world, the world would have benefited by its cure. Similarly, we have a cure for snake-bites—a sure cure—and the method has been very fully described in English by a Hindu gentleman in a booklet, "The Snake, Snake-bites, and their Cure."

The Government apparently is not aware of the existence of these cures. Then, we have a live leprosy cure in our midst, Pandit Kripikaram, who professes that he has in his possession a treatment for leprosy which is infallible. He cannot be a humbug, for, as a matter of fact, he has treated scores of cases, many of them of the worst character. He has photos of these cured leprosy, and surely a photo can't lie. But they would go to Kasauli at the Pasteur Institute, but will not test whether the Pandit has really a treatment or not. And when the Pandit is dead, we think, this invaluable secret will die with him.

The judgment of the Full Bench in the case of Corporation of Calcutta versus Shyam Churn Paul and others disposed of the other day, ought to prove a good lesson to the executive officers of the Corporation. This case shows in what a heartless and irresponsible manner the money of the rate-payers is wasted by those entrusted with the sacred duty of protecting their interests. His Lordship the Chief Justice remarks:—

"I cannot, however, leave the case without expressing my regret in the interests of the rate-payers of Calcutta that this suit should have been contested, as it has been, by the Corporation. The defendants have not in this appeal challenged the correctness of the view of the Court below on the merits; they have only argued the point of limitation. I have made a calculation and find that apart from the costs of this appeal and their own costs of litigation, it has cost the Corporation roundly Rs. 5,600, and if their own costs are anything like the plaintiffs' merely another Rs. 3,000 would have to be added and apart from the costs of this appeal, the litigation has cost the rate-payers over Rs. 8,000. I do not know who is responsible in these matters, but more supervision or more care might apparently be exercised."

When it is remembered that the Municipal authorities are paid precisely salaries for their duties, there is absolutely no justification for their conduct. They should never forget that they are only the servants of the rate-payers, and they are responsible to them, both morally and legally, for the way they manage the affairs of the Municipality. It is, however, solely not their fault if they thus play ducks and drakes with others' money. For, is not the powerful Government at their back? The other day Sir Andrew Fraser was good enough to give the Municipal executive a good certificate in his Resolution. We trust, His Honour will carefully read the judgment in this case, and see for himself how another sort of certificate has been given to these officers by the Hon. High Court.





An American in detailing his experience of the execution of a condemned man by electricity expresses horror that capital sentence should be countenanced in the civilized world. From the Scientist's point of view, the result of the method of execution was as could be desired. Death was instantaneous and the condemned man showed no signs of pain at his last moment. But the spectators present on the occasion were seized with one idea—how cruel was it to take one's life, though he might be the worst type of humanity. The writer expresses a fond hope that those who have a bit of humanity in them should combine to champion the cause of abolishing capital sentence from the face of the civilized world and not to rest until their object had been accomplished. It is a noble heart which can give expression to sentiments like the above. But in India, they would be regarded by some of our officials as sick sentimentality, which no strong man should entertain. They would not scruple to send their fellows too—sometimes in a batch—to the gallows on insufficient evidence; who were afterwards found by the appellate court to be innocent. Such is the effect of which the system of criminal administration obtaining here has produced on some officials in hardening their finer sentiments.

The night royal reception given to the Kabul Prince need not cause surprise. For the Afghans have the same claim upon the Government of India that the Kulin Brahmins have upon their fathers-in-law. The pensions which the Afghan refugees in India have drawn and are still drawing must form a huge amount. And yet their only merit is that they can level their guns at us. No people have put the British Government in India into so much trouble as the Afghans, and no people have been so generously treated by the same Government as these Afghans. Need any body now wonder where the money of the Indians goes and why there is a famine in the land after every five years?

ONE of the greatest of the Bengalees passed away on Thursday. Need we say who he is? Maharshe Devendra Nath Tagore, the patriarch of the Devendranath Tagore family and the pillar of the A. D. Brahmo Samaj, is no more. If Dwarka Nath Tagore was a great man, so was his son Devendra Nath, though in another and no doubt a higher sphere of life. The Bengalee nation was proud of him, and the whole of Bengal will mourn for him. There is no doubt he is now in the highest heaven, for his was a decidedly a pure, spotless, and saintly life. Considering his extreme old age, death must have been a great relief to him. All the same, his loss will be keenly felt from one end of the country to the other. We hope to publish a detailed account of his life in a future issue. Our sincere condolence is due to his bereaved sons, every one of whom is worthy of his great father.

THE other day we quoted a passage from a letter of Sir A. Fraser to the Ranchi College Committee to show how His Honour seeks to prove that the establishment of that College does not mean any danger to the Presidency College. The gist of his argument is that it is not likely that the capital of the Empire will allow a College like the Presidency College to die. Quite possible; but the question should be viewed in another way. Will the Government maintain both the Colleges—the old and the projected one, when the latter is established? That is the point at issue; and, so long we don't get the "yes" from His Honour, the public will continue to hold the opinion that if we will college flourish, the Government Ranchi College and say that the State will come to two costly institutions, which cannot support each other. Our belief, having the same Ranchi College has little, however, is that the Government, and therefore, chance of achieving success, and immediately collapse but remain in a moribund state. Of course there will be no difficulty in making the buildings at Ranchi and equipping them with all the necessary paraphernalia of a class College; for the money required for purpose will not have to be brought from Scotland but will be wrung from the pockets of Bengal. Neither will it be difficult to build the proposed hostels; for, there are several big fools in this country who, simply to please the ruler of the Province, will gladly borrow money, if necessary, to meet the cost of these institutions, provided their names were labelled in big types over them. As a matter of fact, one of our big men, though heavy debts are hanging round his neck like millstones, has, we hear, promised fifty thousand Rupees for one of these hostels. We trust, however, Sir Andrew will be generous enough not to take subscriptions from those who are involved in debt, or who have to borrow money to oblige him. Funds will thus not be wanting in constructing palatial buildings for the College and suitable boarding houses for the students. But it is very doubtful if the people of Bengal will care to send their sons to a place like Ranchi—the abode of the savage Southals—for their education. It was for this reason that we prayed over and over again to His Honour not to launch his scheme before ascertaining the fact whether the requisite number of students would be available or not. Then again, His Honour should have been absolutely sure of the Ranchi railway before undertaking his project. All the troubles taken in this connection would all go for nothing if Ranchi were not connected with Calcutta by rail.

ONE of the tangible facts of the Thibet Mission is that some wild camels, which were hitherto unknown to the civilized world, were captured and brought alive to India. Who will after this condemn the expedition? We also find that the small party of British officers, who journeyed from Gyantse to Gartok and has just returned to Simla by way of the Sutlej valley, has solved what was so long considered a difficult problem. They are in possession of facts to prove that Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world, as is regarded to be. Then the party have succeeded in tracing the source of the Sutlej, which is in the Mansarovar Lake. No doubt they are important discoveries; but, fancy the huge amount of expenditure and blood they have cost. As to the other important political or commercial advantages by India's connection with Thibet, time can alone show how far such expectations are justified.

We may or may not count upon the sympathy and help of those Englishmen in England who are "respectable," but there is no doubt that the leaders of the working classes have always been friendly to the Indian cause. The "Leicester Pioneer" is an

organ of the Labour Representative Committee, and this is what it says about some important matters relating to India:—  
"The Thibetan raid has not by any means satisfied the ambition of Lord Curzon, nor has the fiasco with which that expedition ended taught him any lesson for the future. He has dispatched a political mission to Afghanistan, under the pretence of discussing and revising the agreement which existed between the late Premier and the Indian Government. The present Amherst has been repeatedly invited to visit Lord Curzon in India, but he is too wise in his day and generation, so now the Indian Foreign Secretary has gone to visit him, and is now reported to have reached Kabul. Not satisfied with this, a mission has been sent to the South of Persia, ostensibly to make arrangements for more extended commerce; this latter mission is attended by a military escort and commercial missions to semi-civilized countries, attended by military escorts, are like playing with fire in a powder magazine."

A London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes: "The public must be surprised if it should hear during the coming year of considerable activity on the part of the Indian authorities in Southern Persia, and indeed in the whole region lying between India and the Euphrates. Lord Curzon did not visit the Persian Gulf lately for nothing. The railway from Quetta toward Seistan is being pushed forward. Mr. Daine's mission has arrived at Kabul, and it may be that a mission will before long go to Teheran. It is not the opinion, I am told, of the Indian Government that even Northern Persia has passed irrevocably under the economic and political domination of Russia, and an attempt is likely to be made to show the Shah and his Satraps in Khorassan and down thence to the Gulf, that India has to be reckoned with also, and that equal treatment and favour must be given to British merchants." This is the sort of tall talk that preceded the Thibetian mission, and, as in that instance, the Indian taxpayer pays the bill.

Yes, it is the Indian taxpayer who will have to pay the bill. The "Leicester Pioneer" refers to the Political Mission to Afghanistan, and the "Manchester Guardian" refers to the Commercial Mission in Southern Persia. The letter of our American correspondent which we intend publishing in our next, throws considerable light on these subjects. He furnishes several items of information which, as far as we are aware, are not known in this country.

A CORRESPONDENT, no doubt, a school boy, supports our contention that the metaphor of the "Indian Daily News", in which the latter said that "a celebrated rat" wanted to bell the cat, has no meaning. He, the correspondent, agrees with us that the bold creature, who wanted to bell the cat, was not a rat at all but a cat, only a small one, smaller than the other whom he wanted to bell. Our correspondent thus eloquently describes the situation: "The so-called celebrated rat of the 'Indian Daily News' never squatted on a mat like a rat, but he always sat with his hat on like a cat. Does not this show that he did not belong to the rat species? His only fault was that he never sat on the fat Bengalee rats as other cats did, but was always seen to pat them on the back."

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

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

London, Dec. 30.

#### IMPERIALIST PHRASES AND IMPERIAL FAULTS.

In a speech delivered on the night of 14th Nov. last to the Oxford Colonial Club, Lord Rosebery took credit to himself for having invented the toast of the British Empire. It was at a dinner given a number of years ago to Lord Carrington on the occasion of his visit to New South Wales as Governor-General. It had been customary to toast the British and Her Colonies, but at the Carrington dinner, on his own account, he introduced the toast of the British Empire.

As autobiography goes, this is a simple phrase. The toast has taken a form, but provocative of question. What, to Rosebery, is the significance of a form which, on the face of it, affects to revere the British Empire as a political unit?

He was going to avoid any temptation to dilate upon the proper constitution of the Empire, the fiscal conditions of the Empire—he observed the warm cheer with which what was greeted—or any prophecy of his own as to the future of that Empire. He was one of those old, steady-going folk who believed in developing the prosperity of the Empire upon the lines on which it had hitherto been developed—that was the absolute freedom of every part to develop itself by its own methods and in its own way. (Cheers.) Freedom was of the essence of the British Empire, and when a better method was found for developing the British Empire he would unhesitatingly subscribe to it. Until that time he remained a reactionary philosopher of the British Empire as it was and as it had been.

It is such utterances as these, that have led many British Liberals of late years to doubt whether Lord Rosebery with all his literary gifts, will ever be anything more than a phrase maker. Phrases and formulas, for him, seem to have no connection with conviction and purpose, no bearing on action.

In the strict sense of the term "empire," India is out of all comparison the main constituent of that British Empire of which Lord Rosebery loosely speaks. It is really a verbal perversion to apply the name to a number of colonies which have "absolute freedom" to develop themselves by their own methods. "Empire" means dominion; and Britain has practically no dominion over her self-governing colonies. But even in the current popular sense of the term, as signifying both the colonies and the "dependencies" of Great Britain, India is so greatly the most populous section of the empire that Lord Rosebery cannot conceivably leave her out of his thought when he uses his favourite word. And yet his phrase about "freedom" of the essence of the British Empire, have no more actual bearing on the life of India than on the life of the moon. They are no

more true of India than they would be of the empire of ancient Rome. In effect, Lord Rosebery defines "freedom" as absolute freedom of self-development. If India has that freedom, no country on earth ever lacked it; and the "essence" of every Government in history is the same. The utterance is in fact only so much after-dinner rhetoric. Lord Rosebery, figuring as a Liberal leader, although still "outside the tabernacle," has apparently no more intention of doing anything to further the self-development of the peoples of India than has Mr. Chamberlain who avowedly left India entirely outside his argument for an imperial system of mutual protection. Lord Rosebery in fact, is not so much a Liberal as a Liberal-Imperialist; and it may be taken as a law in politics that the people in Britain who really care about the welfare of the bulk of the people of the Empire, and in particular care for the welfare of the people of India, are invariably the non-Imperialists—the men, that is, who regard "empire" in its true sense as a tremendous responsibility, to be anxiously borne because it cannot be put aside without great harm, but not to be deliberately increased on any account.

#### THE LOT OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There could be no better proof of the emptiness of Imperialist phrase-making in these days than the revelations which have been and are being made as to the utter disregard of the rights of Indians in "imperial" South Africa. After the most unscrupulous use had been made by the British ministry for the purpose of provoking feeling, of the grievances of Indians against the Government of the late President Kruger in the Transvaal, that ministry allows new wrongs, new disabilities, to be inflicted on its own Indian subjects in the Transvaal under a political system in which the Boers have no power whatever. The parade of ministerial sympathy for the Indians before the war is now shown to have "in either gross hypocrisy or mere opportunism, which have ere this doubtless become familiar to your readers." Taken as a whole, the grievances of which British Indians complained before the war remain unredressed; indeed, so far from the pledges of the Government having been fulfilled, the position of British Indians has in most particulars been rendered more intolerable than under the Boer regime.

But it is not only in the crown-ruled "colony" of the Transvaal that the rights of British-Indian subjects are thus trodden under foot. There has lately been published an unpretending but important little book entitled "Labour. And Other Questions in South Africa: being mainly considerations on the rational and profitable treatment of the coloured races living there," by "Indians" (London: Fisher Unwin); and there is here quietly set forth a mass of facts going to show at once the great part actually played by Indians in the life of Natal, and the utter injustice with which they are there treated by the Colonial Government. "Indians," it is explained in the preface, is a business-man who has resided many years in India, and who for purely commercial reasons undertook in 1903 a tour in South Africa, where "he was greatly astonished at the extent to which Indians have contributed to the prosperity and well-being" of the region. "He was not less surprised to notice the treatment meted out to Indians and other coloured races in the South African colonies—a treatment which, in his opinion, is as impolitic as it is unjust."

In support of this preamble the author gives a steady stream of dispassionate evidence. To those of us who know something of South Africa, his work is peculiarly convincing. He has filled his note-books with faithful records of hundreds of conversations, on shipboard and on land, with all manner of people, holding all shades of political opinion; and every one who knows South Africa will recognise the quiet faithfulness of the transcript. The first chapter introduces us on boardship to a young British officer who personally would far rather lose India than offend the South African colonists—an unusually thorough going declaration from a military man. He notes that the colonists desire that all natives of India shall be sent back after five years' indentures, whatever the feeling in India may be on the subject. This is witness "No. 1." No. 11 has nothing special to say on the Indian question; but all an ex-official of the Transvaal who during the

It is a sign of the time that our countrymen are starting such enterprises which were the monopoly of Europeans in this country. Heretofore Railways India were managed and financed either the state or British capitalists, the child of the soil having no hand in it. But we now glad to find that our countrymen beginning to direct their attention to this direction. In Bengal we have our Bel Provincial Railway manned by pure Indians. In Bangalore they are trying to start a similar light railway, the Bangalore-Hubbli Light Railway. It will be a pure Indian enterprise in Mysore, its objecting to get an insight into the railway administration and find out openings to Ins. The project was conceived as early as 1900 and after four years the Government Mysore has sanctioned it and submitted to the Government of India for final sanction. We however understand that the Railway Companies are trying to secure line. We are sure that the Government of India will accord its sanction to this enterprise without unnecessary delay.

Here, it will be observed, it is made a grievance against the Indians that they "take away their savings," when all the while the colonists insist that they shall go away after five years' indenture-service. Meantime, there are actually more Indians than British in Natal; and it is incidentally noted that at Mozambique, "as at other places on the coast of East Africa, Bombay Indians, (Bomabs, Bhatias, and Khojas) abound, and carry on nearly all the trade." The same is said of Zanzibar.

At Durban begins the record of actual experience of the colonial treatment of Indians. The British Resident at Aden, at the express request of the Supervisor of Assistance at Johannesburg, had given a certified pass to a Muliati who had been engaged by an Indian firm at Johannesburg. This pass the Natal Government refused to recognise, because the Muliati had not £10 in his possession. "Had he been able to write in any European foreign language, Italian or modern Greek, for instance, he would have been allowed to land; but Urdu, the general language of India, which he could write, was not sufficient." The man had accordingly to go on to East London, in Cape Colony, on the false chance of being allowed to land there. "The ships' agents—Germans—were mirthful as to the advantages of being a subject of the British Empire. If the man had been a Frenchman or an Italian, no difficulties would have been raised."

Such is the official attitude; and to make matters worse, ruffianly letters were printed in the Durban newspapers, in which Indians in general are spoken of as "paupers, drunks, thieves, and murderers, these being their leading characteristics even in India itself." In strict fact, they are the most law-abiding and industrious people in Natal. An Englishman in the sugar trade testifies

that "that industry depends entirely on Indian labour, Madras being preferred; and those interested are much concerned at the possibility of the Indian Government's stopping emigration, as the sugar works could not be carried on without it." At the same time, "the market place is half full of Indians, white and black talls alternating; and even in the former, Indians are employed as assistants." And a Natal fruit-grower, an Englishman, mentions that "he has always employed Kaffirs, but is going to change to Indians, for when he has applied to the Government Immigration Department for the last twelve months, but so far has not got any, the demand being so great. Many of his neighbours, employed Indians, as the Kaffirs are irregular and lazy." "Like every one here," adds our diarist, "he evidently approves of Indians being either sent back to India at the end of their five years or reintroducing them. He does not want them as threatening neighbours."

Concerning the character of Indians in business, we have from Mr. Durban this decisive fact:—"On one point all were agreed, which was that though the European merchants did not like coloured men, they would give the Indians better and longer credit than they would to dealers of their own race." And yet we have also this testimony from a lady who has lived in Natal for many years. "The Indian coolies employed on gardens," she says, "are slaves, and nothing more. They are bound for five years, at what she evidently considers to be miserable wages, and can be lent out to their masters. Some are well treated and some very much the reverse. The masters can, in point of fact, inflict any punishment they think fit, short of murder; and the coolies are practically helpless. A lot of them adds our author, "men and women, driven along like a pack of sheep, by a native with a stick, passed me on the road."

This is the "essence of the British empire" maintained, as regards the population of its largest "dependency," in one of its colonies where the immigrants of the population outnumber the British and where the latter in most cases do not intend to settle for life in the country. It is Indians who do most of the fruit and vegetable growing in Natal and it is Kaffirs who do most of the heavy labour. "Until the Indians arrived, not a cabbage was grown," "until they came there was not a pineapple in the country, nor in fact, anything but meales." Yet, while there are at least 50,000 Indians in the Colony, of whom 35,000 are out of their indentures, and a number own land and property, it is the fact—not noted by "Indians"—but practically all are excluded from the franchise. There is no prospect of redress from the present Imperialist administration. An Indian Mahomedan at Maritzburg told "Indians" that "a deputation had waited on Mr. Chamberlain, but had not been able to obtain any satisfactory assurance that their grievances, so far as they were inquired found to be real, would be redressed." He (the Mahomedan) had received notice to quit his shop, which he rented on a white man, and would not be granted he feared, a license for a shop elsewhere, merely on account of his race. The people who thus oppress the Indians, adds our author, "are always complaining of the boycotting habits of the Cape Dutch, contrast their behaviour with the absolute freedom from discrimination that they are found of alleging prevails under British rule."

If the solution is to be left to the Imperialists, the evil will evidently allowed to persist till the system in Natal is piecemeal. It is therefore not to be desired, the interests of India that Lord Rosebery who merely stands by and frames complacent phrases, should become Colonial Secretary under the next Liberal administration, as the cabinet-makers propose that he should. But barring Imperial interference something could undoubtedly be done from the Indian side; and it is the duty of the British authorities in India to do it. In the words of our author:—"Natal depends entirely on coloured labour; and it is therefore in the power of the Indian Government to send their subjects from oppression. If the migration of Indians were stopped for a year, Natal would repent, and in five years she would repent in sack cloth and ashes."

#### SCRAP.

It is a sign of the time that our countrymen are starting such enterprises which were the monopoly of Europeans in this country. Heretofore Railways India were managed and financed either the state or British capitalists, the child of the soil having no hand in it. But we now glad to find that our countrymen beginning to direct their attention to this direction. In Bengal we have our Bel Provincial Railway manned by pure Indians. In Bangalore they are trying to start a similar light railway, the Bangalore-Hubbli Light Railway. It will be a pure Indian enterprise in Mysore, its objecting to get an insight into the railway administration and find out openings to Ins. The project was conceived as early as 1900 and after four years the Government Mysore has sanctioned it and submitted to the Government of India for final sanction. We however understand that the Railway Companies are trying to secure line. We are sure that the Government of India will accord its sanction to this enterprise without unnecessary delay.

The annual Arts and Crafts Exhibition opened at Rangoon yesterday last. This year an exhibition of res and photographs was added. On My the judges awarded the prizes in the res and photographic section. The owing were amongst the recipients:—Aer statuettes presented by the Lieutenant-governor of the best picture exhibited by amateur or professional was won by St. John. The prize of Rs. 100, preseny the Judges of the Chief Court, for ps in any medium for a series of not than three sketches from nature, was by Mr. H. E. Tilly. The following won by Mrs. C. E. Mural:—For the photograph in any class. Rs. 100, pres by Mr. C. Kirkman Findley; for a scape or scape, with or without figs silver bowl, presented by Mr. Klier; for the most artistic photograph in any. Rs. 50, presented by Mr. D. J. Mori.

#### High Court—Jan 20.

##### CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Henderson and Gold.)

##### A RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

In this case it appeared that the police Sub-Inspector of Manbazar Thana, reported that there was a dispute with regard to certain lands and that a breach of the peace was likely to take place. Upon that proceeding was taken on the 28th June 1904 under sec. 107 Cr. P. C. against both parties viz: petitioners Bowari Lal Mukerjee and another as second party and Hridoy Chatterjee as second party and Hridoy Chatterjee as second party and Hridoy Chatterjee as second party. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbazar, Thana, after pleading for both parties appeared and contended that proceeding should be taken under sec. 145 Cr. P. Code to decide the question of actual possession. The case was adjourned until 30th July, in order that the parties might produce evidence with regard to their respective claims to possession. On the 17th August after certain amount of evidence had been taken the matter was referred to arbitration; on the following day the second party made an application to the court stating that they were unwilling that the arbitration should go on and stating that they had reasons to fear that their witnesses would speak in their favour at the arbitration. The Magistrate refused to withdraw the case from the arbitrators. On the 21st August the arbitrators made an award finding that the first party was in actual possession. On the 26th August the Magistrate passed his orders under sec. 145 Cr. P. C. in which he said that he considered the effect of the evidence and that he was of opinion that the first party was in actual possession. He also stated that the arbitrators to whom the parties had referred to their disputes had made award in support of that finding. No proceeding under sec. 145 Cr. P. C. was ever drawn up nor any order served on the first party. Against that order the second party moved this court and a rule was issued, which came on for hearing to-day.

Babu Jipoti Prasad Sarbadhikari appeared for the second party. Babu Digambar Chatterjee appeared for the first party. Their Lordships held that in their opinion the objection taken by the second party was a valid one. The Magistrate would have exercised a wise discretion if upon the application made by the second party to withdraw from the arbitration he had allowed their prayer. Their Lordships made the rule absolute and set aside the order of the Magistrate.

##### FORMING UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

This is a case under Sec. 143 I. P. Code, hailing from Mymensingh. The name of the petitioner is Gobindo Chandra Chowdhury and that of the opposite party is Ram Kumar De. The case arose out of a dispute over the erection of wire fencing.

Mr. Jackson with Babu Dashrathi Sanyal appeared for the petitioner. Babu Harendra Narain Mitra appeared for the opposite party.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment:—"The petitioner in this case has been convicted under Sec. 143 I. P. O. and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months. The trial lasted for a considerable number of days and was in a summary procedure provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure and a very large body of evidence has been recorded. The Magistrate has gone very carefully into the evidence and has dealt with a number of matters, which were apparently raised before him by the pleaders on both sides, but we find notwithstanding this he has omitted to find one essential point which is necessary in a case of this kind. He has not found that the common object of that unlawful assembly was by means of criminal force or show of criminal force to dispossess the other side. A rule was granted upon this point and upon this ground we think that the rule must be made absolute."

##### KUMBAKONAM NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Kumbakonam, Jan. 17.

##### GAMBLING.

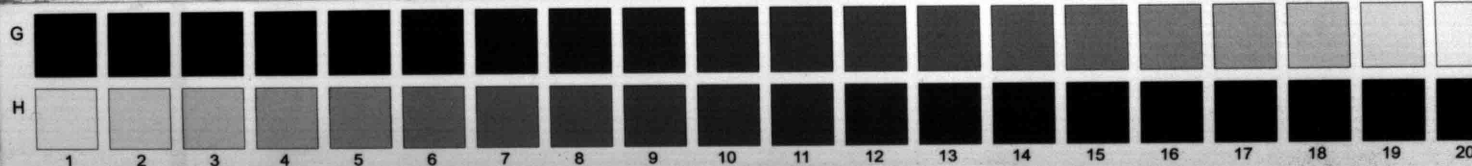
Gambling is in full swing in this city. The police arrangements are anything but desirable. Only very recently a case of diabolical robbery was reported, from Mr. Justice T. S. Iyer's house. However, to their great credit, a band of gamblers was arrested by the local police only two days back. We believe that no occasion will be afforded us to perceive the inactivity of the police in such vital matters.

##### POSTAL.

Some days back a respectable gentleman complained to the postal authorities that ten Tapals are missing. During the recent visit of the personal Asst. to the Post Master General that gentlemen represented the matter personally. The Personal Asst. finding reason to suspect the postman, requested the police to search his house, where the said Tapals were found. The postman was arrested and the case is now before the Magistrate.

##### MADRAS REPRESENTATIVE.

While the Indian leaders of Bombay and Calcutta have taken pains in selecting their representatives and are trying to collect subscriptions, I am astonished to see the leaders of Madras in a state of slumber. Should not our leaders, now, at least, wake up from their sleep to select a competent representative to co-operate with Messrs Gokhale and Banerjee? Where are the friends of Mr. V. Kishorasingam Iyer B.A., B.L., and the Hon. members of the Legislative Council. Are they taking respite after the Congress session. But who is the proper person to represent Madras? Certainly, no one else, but Mr. G. Subramania Iyer of Madras. The leaders can earn the people's gratitude only by selecting such a disinterested and noble and highly cultured gentleman like Mr. Iyer. We have Messrs. C. Sankaran Nair, J. S. Siva Sany Iyer, V. Krishnasami Iyer and others. The last two gentlemen will never consent to leave India, for they are orthodox Brahmins and as such they are against foreign travel. At least these gentlemen, can do what I propose above.





## THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.  
The Committee of the Motor Union have received the opinion of the judges in connection with the award of the "Times" Cup. This Cup was originally awarded to Mr. R. J. Vakil, the owner of the 6 H. P. Wolseley car, but as Mr. Vakil has declined to accept the Cup the judges unanimously award it to Mr. Lionel Inglis, the owner of the 12 H. P. De Dion car. The editor of the Car Illustrated having offered to send a copy of his paper for one year to the three most meritorious performers residing in India, the judges have selected the following:—12 H. P. Darnacq, Mr. R. C. Sawyer; 12 H. P. De Dion, Mr. Lionel Inglis; 6 H. P. Wolseley, Mr. R. J. Vakil. The same gentleman having offered to send a copy of the Car Magazine for one year to the next three most meritorious performers residing in India, the judges have selected the following gentlemen:—6 H. P. De Dion, Mr. B. H. Hewett; 6 H. P. Oldsmobile, Mr. K. D. Wade; 12 H. P. De Dion, Dr. A. H. Deane.

## PROPOSED MUSEUM FOR BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 19.  
The Royal Asiatic Society's Centenary celebrations were marked last night by a conversation in the Town Hall, when the Governor and large gathering were present. Speaking on the subject of a Museum for Bombay, Lord Lamington said: "I do not wish it to be thought that I myself am pressing for the starting of a Museum. What I should like to see would be the spontaneous desire on the part of the people of Bombay to have in their midst a place where treasures of various interest may properly be housed. It is to be assumed that if the Museum was started it would be visited by numbers of people. Equally before the Museum is started I should like to see an idea of the scheme having the support of the multitude at large. I do not see why the public in the first place should not show that they are intent upon being the possessor of a Museum."

## THE DAWN AND THE DAWN SOCIETY'S MAGAZINE.

(New Series.)

This magazine, as its name indicates, is the organ of a very well-known society in Calcutta whose proceedings we have from time to time noticed in these columns. We desire to invite the attention of teachers and guardians of students to the fact that the Society is doing very real work among our College-boys, as an educational institution of a very novel and useful kind. In supplementing the work of our Colleges in various directions, the country sadly needs workers; and this Society seeks to turn out workers who shall be also thinkers and as far as possible capable writers. Its students shall be scholars as well as men of action; and it has devised many novel methods to give effect to this idea. Another peculiarity of the Society is that it is a philanthropic institution which charges no fees to its members and yet has been able to award during the last three years of its existence four monthly scholarships, medals, prizes and certificates of merit of various classes to its more deserving students. The society counts among its patrons and active supporters men like Sir Goroob Das Banerjee, Kt., Hon. Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukherjee, M. A., D. L., F. R. S. E., Dr. J. C. Bose, M. A., D. Sc. C. I. E., Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, M. A., D. L., C. I. E., and many other distinguished Indian gentlemen, with Mr. N. N. Ghose F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Calcutta University and Permanent President of the "Indian Nation" as Permanent President and Babu Satish Chandra Mukherjee, M. A., B.L., Editor of the "Dawn" as Honorary Secretary.

The magazine is one of the chief instruments of education at the hands of the Dawn Society. The chief note struck in the pages of this very ably conducted journal is that no Indian nationality, no true Indian brotherhood or patriotism is possible which is not based on a sound and intimate knowledge of India—her provinces, peoples, princes, nobles and great men. We need hardly say that we cordially endorse this idea, and we are also prepared to give expression to our conviction that the manner in which the idea is being steadily pursued through the pages of the magazine is bound to win general approval. It is only necessary for us to give a somewhat detailed notice of the articles that have already appeared on the pages of the magazine to show that the conception of an Indian patriotism based upon a sound and intimate knowledge of India and Indians is being steadily kept in view by the conductors. Some of the articles appearing in Part I and Part II of the magazine are:—

(1) The Land we live in (Continued as a series—giving an account of the whole of the people of India, part by part, province after province, class by class); (2) The Food our Agriculture eats; A Measure of their Poverty and destitution; (3) The Bengal Village—Some Characteristic Features; (4) Cities and Towns of India; (5) The Indian Peoples of the Himalayas; (6) Bengalees in Tibet; (7) Bengalis as spoken by Bengalees; (8) Hindu Practices in the Punjab; (9) Indian system of Training Workmen for the Manual Industries; (10) The People of India: Four District Grades; (11) The Indian Training Classes; (12) The Internal Traffic of India; (13) Different Types of Existing Technical Schools in India and (14) The Indigenous system of education pursued in Bengal Schools, until very recent times, etc., etc. There are various other classes of articles in Part III of the magazine; Part IV being devoted to an account of the work of the Society. We have given this rather detailed notice of the work of the Society and of its magazine, because we think that the Society with its magazine is capable of being developed into an indigenous national educational institution. In keeping with the philanthropic character of its work, the Society guarantees to refund to a subscriber his subscription if he would declare in writing on his honor, that he has not found the paper interesting and instructive. In keeping with its own ideals of disinterestedness the Society makes a free gift of the Magazine to 500 F.A. and B.A. class students (every scholarshipholder reading in the F.A. classes, Calcutta University; every first grade scholarship-holder reading in the F.A. classes, and the other superior B.A. class students (Calcutta University) Price Rupee one (one student); Rs. 2 (teachers and clubs); Rs. 3 (others); Rs. 4 (superior edition). Issued every two months; size—60 to 64 pp. of large Royal size.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Jan. 17.  
Japan is constructing a first class armoured cruiser at Kure.

London, Jan. 17.  
General Stoessel and 245 officers have sailed from Nagasaki for Europe.

London, Jan. 17.  
Secretary Hay has cabled to the American Minister at Peking, calling attention to the Russian neutrality note, and hoping that China will earnestly consider the charges.

London, Jan. 17.  
Kurapatkin in reporting a cavalry raid, says that the Japanese outflanked a column of Russian cavalry, which was retiring north. The ward when an engagement ensued. The Russians suffered severely from the fire of the Russian artillery. The Russians retired in good order, losing five officers and 50 men killed and wounded.

London, Jan. 17.  
Notwithstanding the recentment at Tokio over the prolonged journey of the Baltic Squadron at Madagascar, there is unlikely to be any further outcome of feeling which, it is believed, is based upon a misapprehension regarding French neutrality regulations. The latter differ totally from the British and no limit on the stay of the belligerents in French ports, unless accompanied by a prize. It is moreover pointed out that the Japanese may enjoy similar advantages at Saigon.

London, Jan. 18.  
French correspondents at St. Petersburg state that the Baltic squadron has sailed from Madagascar.

London, Jan. 18.  
It is announced at Washington that China is issuing a general denial to the charges made in the Russian circular of the 12th instant. Officials at Washington consider that joint action of the powers with a view to preserving China's neutrality is necessary, owing to the danger of an anti foreign break China. Secretary Hay will circulate the Powers to its effect if circumstances compel him.

London, Jan. 18.  
The "Tins" Port Arthur correspondent says that an inspection of the Russian warships in the harbor has shown that the Porosvet, Poltava, Plada and Bayan may be saved at great expense and difficulty. The Retvisan is hopeless and the Pobieda doubtful, the Sevastopol sunk in 150 feet of water.

Despatches from Washington state Russia Despatches from Washington state that Russia has hankened Secretary Hay for calling China's attention to the violations of neutrality.

Count Gsini, Russian Minister at Washington, decries that Russia has positive proof of the violations and that unless China mends her ways Russia will be forced to look to her own interests.

London, Jan. 18.  
A Russian squadron has passed Perim going in a direction of Jibuti.

London, Jan. 18.  
Borovsky's squadron has arrived at Jibuti.

The German steamer "Bengalia," with a cargo of oil for the Baltic Squadron, has struck a rock off Madagascar and sunk.

London, Jan. 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the Japanese are captured the British steamer "Bay," carrying contraband from Kravchano Vladivostok.

London, Jan. 18.  
The off Japanese report says a Japanese detachment surrounded and dispersed the Russian cavalry, with whom were many Chinese, at Nuchwang on the 14th. The Russian casualties were over 300.

London, Jan. 19.  
It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that the scene of Mischchenko's operations west of the Liao were specifically included in the area of hostilities at the beginning of the war.

London, Jan. 19.  
The Coander of the "Rechitely" has been decorated with the second class Order of St. Stanislaw for bravery included in the area of hostilities at the beginning of the war.

London, Jan. 19.  
The Jaese have captured the Steamer Iey with coal for

London, Jan. 19.  
The putting of the North Sea Enquiry Commission in Paris has commenced. The British and Russian cases were read as an official statement.

London, Jan. 20.  
The Bri and Russian Statements before the Inquiry Commission have aroused but little interest. The Russian statement is especially disappointing, and mentioned no new facts.

London, Jan. 20.  
It is said that Rozhdstevsky did his duty in saving the safety of his fleet.

London, Jan. 20.  
Russia rang to the note issued by Secretary Hay evates the complaints regarding China's violation of neutrality. Secretary Hay circulate the Powers to its effect if circumstances compel him.

London, Jan. 20.  
It is noted in official circles at St. Petersburg that the shrapnel shell was inadvertently in a gun of the Horse Artillery Battalion most aristocratic Corps in Russia, at Peking on Tuesday. The ceremony was held according to programme. The occasioned the wild rumours that the affair was outcome of a military plot. The men of saluting battery have been arrested.

London, Jan. 20.  
The striolement in Russia continues to spread. Meeting of employers held at St. Petersburg uncompromisingly rejected the men's ad.

Bands of about 5,000 are parading St. Petersburg enforcing a general strike, even in the Government Printing Works. A petition to the Emperor is being circulated at the workman's meetings, which complains of a desperate condition and deprivation of human rights and asks: "It would be compassionate to live, under present conditions, we pity die."

The Tsar departed for Tsarskoye.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## GENERAL.

London, Jan. 17.  
The Putiloff Iron Works are the largest in St. Petersburg. The strikers disclaim any Socialist connections, but the police and military are taking precautions.

London, Jan. 17.  
It is stated at St. Petersburg that Mischchenko's cavalry has regained the Russian lines with all their wounded.

London, Jan. 17.  
The Putiloff strike is due to the dismissal of four Unionists. Three other works strike today in sympathy; the strikers will then number 40,000.

London, Jan. 17.  
Owing to a blizzard in England yesterday the Thames Estuary was frozen to a considerable distance from the shore. Showers of ice fell in London, where the traffic was disorganised. The coast is strewn with wrecks, and several deaths have taken place from cold.

London, Jan. 18.  
The strikes at the Bakir oilfields have finished, the employers having yielded to the men's demands.

London, Jan. 18.  
One hundred and sixty thousand miners have hitherto struck in Westphalia threatening a general paralysis of the industry.

London, Jan. 18.  
A sudden German demand has raised the prices of coal, especially bunker coal, in England, and prices yesterday in some cases were two shillings a ton higher.

London, Jan. 18.  
The Australian Commonwealth has rejected the amended Orient Company's mail tender of 140,000 pounds sterling.

London, Jan. 18.  
Tong Shaoyi, the special Chinese Envoy to Lhasa, is travelling via Szechuan.

London, Jan. 18.  
The great strike of ironworkers and kindred trades at St. Petersburg is assuming a menacing aspect. 50,000 men are already out on strike and all work has ceased in the Government dockyards on the Neva.

The whole movement is directed by capable organization.

London, Jan. 18.  
M. Combes has formally tendered his resignation this afternoon. In a letter to the President he declares that coalitions, impatient, ambitious, and Clerical and National hatred have worn down the Government majority, but in future the Government must continue his policy. M. Rouvier is mentioned as a possible successor.

London, Jan. 18.  
The Fall River cotton strike, which began on the 25th July, has been settled.

London, Jan. 19.  
Strikes in Westphalia now number 1,85,000. There has been some rioting.

London, Jan. 19.  
Eight thousand cotton operatives struck work at St. Petersburg. Employees on the St. Petersburg Warsaw line of railway threaten to join the strike.

A "Standard" telegram from St. Petersburg states that three meetings of strikers have been held, and besides an eight hours day, they resolved to demand the convocation of a popular assembly, the cessation of war, the amnesty of political prisoners, the freedom of the press, creed and meetings.

London, Jan. 19.  
Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the strike has ceased to be a trade movement and is assuming a distinctly political character. The demands of the strikers remedy the recognition of the rights of the people to include poverty, the redress of the oppression labour by capital. Attached to these are large demands for free education; popular liberties and a representative Government. Other trades are joining the strike. Just as the guns announced the completion of the blessing of the Neva this morning a bullet was fired through the window of the Winter Palace, injuring nobody; the incident is yet inexplicable.

London, Jan. 19.  
Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that during the firing of the usual salute the blessing of the Neva, the salute of the terms, near the bridges.

London, Jan. 19.  
The statement that the Marquis of Bath is appointed Under-Secretary for India is confirmed.

London, Jan. 19.  
An Express train from Scotland collided in a dense fog at Leeds with a Sheffield mail train near Darfield. The express from St. Pancras ran into the wreckage which ignited. Six passengers were killed and twenty seriously injured.

London, Jan. 20.  
Mr. Brodrick speaking at Shalford said he was glad to hear of assuolution rumours because it would strengthen the Government which last year profited by similar rumours.

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

## PORT ARTHUR'S FALL.

## STOESSEL ANSWERS CRITICS.

Colombo, Jan. 20.  
General Stoessel, his wife and 300 Russians arrived at Woonung. The General did not land, but the Russians are remaining behind. Stoessel's head was bandaged. He was given a touching reception on the steamer. Stoessel states that the 11-inch guns were unbearable. There was no possibility of not surrendering, for three or four days only would have seen the end. Sixteen miles of forts had to be defended by 5,000 men, exhausted with fatigue and want of sleep. The General derides the possibility of raising warships and praises the excellent order maintained by the victors. He says that there were no humiliating circumstances and no looting, and adds that the shells which remained with the garrisons before surrender were all of small calibre and insufficient for even four more days. They had enough cartridges to repel one assault only. During the last days only horsefeed was served out, and that twice weekly. There were no vegetables, and in consequence the garrison suffered terribly from scurvy.

## TELEGRAMS.

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

## WAR FEELING IN JAPAN.

## WHAT SHE WILL GAIN IF SHE WINS.

Colombo, Jan. 17.  
Japan is feeling the pinch of warfare very severely.

Among the new taxation proposals that which is regarded with most alarm is the imposition of a duty of fifteen per cent. on rice.

Despite the rich harvest, the price of the staple food is advancing, and will go up with a leap when a duty is placed on imported rice.

The Press is now discussing with some freedom the question as to how much Japan will gain if she wins the war.

An article, concerning the attitude of Great Britain and America, in the "Jidai Shidho," says:—"We shall have opened up Manchuria, to them at the price of blood and treasure, and we shall have to look on with folded arms while the English and Americans, who, during the war, remained quiet spectators, and from whom we obtained the favour of loans at high interest reap the profits of our labours."

The "Temps" publishes a despatch from Tokio, stating that General Kodama has been recalled from Manchuria for striking Marshal Oyama.

General Kodama, who was Chief of the Staff, was considered the most capable of the Japanese Generals, but the attack on General Oyama was such that it was impossible to overlook the insult.

## LAW EXAMINATION IN THE PUNJAB.

Lahore, Jan. 17.  
The following are the results of the Law Examination in the Punjab University, held in December. The number of successful candidates is the same as compared with that for some years past, a very small number only of 10, 11, 20 and 18 candidates having passed the L. L. B., and L. L. first certificate in law and intermediate in law examinations respectively. All the 59 passes are entitled to practise.

## THE PERSIAN MISSION.

## DISTURBANCE IN PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

Lucknow, Jan. 18.  
The following message has been received from Kerman:—"The Mission has arrived at Bam, all well. The itinerary has been altered. After Narmashir, the return will be via Jirut, Kerman, Yazd, Shiraz, and Bushire, revisiting Bander Abbas. The Governor of Persian Baluchistan is seriously ill and the province disturbed. The Sardars, refusing to pay revenue have fled to the hills."

## SIR HUGH BARNES.

Lahore, Jan. 18.  
The vacancy in the Inda Council to which Sir Hugh Barnes is appointed was caused by the retirement of Sir Antony Macdonnell. Sir Hugh Barnes will not leave till April or May, unless summoned Home earlier. In that case, the Southern Shan States tour will be undertaken at the end of February or early in March.

## THE DROUGHT IN MADRAS.

Madras, Jan. 19.  
The Hon. Castle Stuart Stuart, Settlement Commissioner, has been assiduously, during the last few weeks, through the districts affected by drought. He has visited twelve districts and has now practically completed the task of inspection, so that Government should soon be in possession of full particulars of the amount of land revenue, necessary, together with proposals for work for labourers until field work can be resumed.

## THE BOMBAY TRAGEDY.

## EXCITING CAPTURE.

Bombay, Jan. 17.  
Carl Vanderlinden, who shot his other-in-law Mrs. Nadler dead and wounded his wife after successfully evading the police since Sunday evening was tracked down by Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department and Sub-Inspector Shewring and was arrested in an open goods truck on the B. B. and C. I. Railway goods siding at 7 o'clock this morning. At 11-30 he was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and formally charged with murder and causing grievous hurt. No evidence was taken for the prosecution, but Inspector Favel made a statement regarding the arrest. He stated that on receiving information accompanied by Sub-Inspector Shewring he went to an open goods truck lying in the B. B. and C. I. Railway goods siding at Carnac Bunder. He climbed up from one end of the truck and Sub-Inspector Shewring from the other. When he lifted his head over the side of the truck he saw the prisoner lying at full length with his feet towards him. On catching sight of Inspector Favel Banderlinden sprang up and drew a revolver from inside the pocket of his coat and pointed it at Inspector Favel who simultaneously sprang into the wagon and closed on the prisoner with his revolver, when the latter held up his hands and called out in German "Don't fire, I give myself up." Sub-Inspector Shewring in the meantime had also clambered over into the truck and seized the prisoner's hands from behind. On examination Favel found the revolver, a five chambered one, fully loaded. Superintendent Grennan asked that the accused be remanded to police custody for 24 hours, and hearing of the case adjourned until the 24th instant which was granted.

Vanderlinden was first seen this morning at about 6-45 by Mr. J. J. Connell, Goods Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. At first Mr. Connell's suspicions were not aroused, as Vanderlinden went by him quite carelessly and Mr. Connell took him to be a seaman who had been having a night of it in town, but on noticing Vanderlinden jump into an empty truck and occasionally peer over the side, it struck him that there was something strange about the man. It eventually occurred to him that his appearance tallied very much with the description of the murderer which has appeared in the papers, and in consequence he wrote to Inspector Favel, the nearest police officer.

## ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

Bombay, Jan. 20.  
The English mail steamer was signalled at Bombay at 8-58 a.m. today. The mail is expected to arrive at the Calcutta G. P. O. by special train on Sunday at about 3-17 a.m.

## STATE BALL AT RANGOON.

Rangoon, Jan. 19.  
Last night the Lieutenant-Governor gave a ball at Government House. The number of the guests was large and were received by Sir Hugh Barnes and Mrs. Mallaby.

## BOMBAY ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Bombay, Jan. 18.  
The Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society commenced its centenary celebration to-day, and it will continue during the week. Papers were read on the history of the Society, archaeology, and Persian.

## LORD AMPHILL.

Madras, Jan. 19.  
Lord Amphill will hold an investiture of the Order of the Star of India on the 9th proximo. The ceremony will be followed by a presentation of badges of the Order of the Indian Empire and of the Kaiser-i-Hind medals.

## MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY.

Madras, Jan. 19.  
The Madras Corporation are making experiments with Dr. Moore's process of purifying water with sulphate of copper (blue stone). A number of stagnant temple and other tanks are being treated. The experiments are exciting a great deal of interest among the local sanitary officers. A series of bacteriological experiments with sulphate of copper will be undertaken to ascertain its effect on the bacilli of plague, typhoid, and other diseases.

## THE ROYAL TOUR.

Madras, Jan. 19.  
The "Madras Mail" understands that it is practically settled that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will visit India next cold weather, if nothing untowards occurs in the meantime, and that H.H. the Princess of Wales will accompany the Prince. According to present proposals Their Royal Highnesses will arrive in India in October, and Madras and South India will be visited in January. In the ordinary course Lord Amphill would vacate the Governorship of Madras next December, but, in view of the Royal visit, the "Madras Mail" presumes that His Excellency will be given a short extension of office to cover the period of the visit.

## MADRAS EXAMINATION SCANDALS.

Madras, Jan. 18.  
The Government of Madras notices in to-day's issue of the Fort St. George Gazette the dismissal of a number of public servants in the subordinate Service for complicity in the recent special test examination frauds, which formed the subject of prosecution by the Crown before a Madras High Court Criminal Sessions. A number of candidates who negotiated for the purchase of advance copies of the question papers are permanently

## THE KANGRA DACOITY.

## SMART CAPTURE OF THE GANG.

Lahore, Jan. 17.  
Besides the murder of a Subadar-Major in the recent dacoity in the Kangra District, three other persons, including a Brahmin who attempted to interfere with the ruffians, were wounded. The plunder was worth about Rs. 25,000. The capture of the gang was made in the Ferozepore district. It appears that Duffadar Hari Singh Mahapat Singh, of the 7th Har were proceeding in charge of a party to pay to the cavalry. Duffadar Hari Singh was one of the police of the dacoity and was close by with carts collected their cartmen and captured all but one of the dacoits, after a skirmish, in which several of the dacoits were badly knocked about with lathies.

## PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO INDIA.

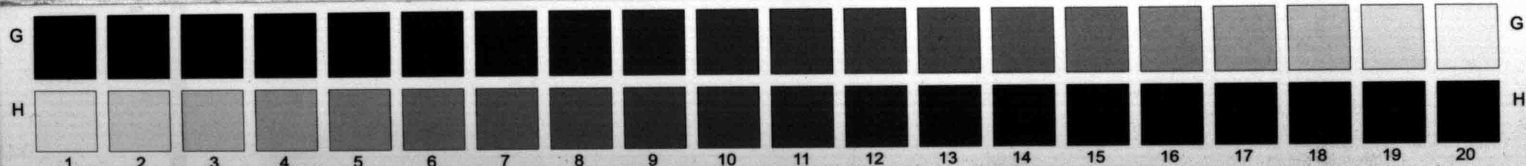
Allahabad, Jan. 20.  
It is understood that definite news regarding the Prince of Wales's proposed visit to India next autumn is likely to be received before the Government leaves Calcutta for Simla.

## THE CHINESE ENVOY.

Allahabad, Jan. 20.  
Reuter's statement that Tang-Shao-Yi, the Chinese envoy for Tibetan affairs, is travelling via Szechuan needs confirmation. His destination as Calcutta and not Lhasa and no intelligence regarding any change of route has reached India.

## TIBETAN EXPLORATION.

Allahabad, Jan. 18.  
Accurate observations have been made by Captains Ryder and Wood, during the march up the Brahmaputra Valley, establishing the right of Mount Everest to be considered the highest mountain in the world. A splendid view of the snowy range to the south was obtained and eventually Mount Everest was seen standing out in all its majesty and rising several thousand feet above the peaks to the east and west of it. It dominated that part of the Himalayas and there was no possibility of confusing it with any other peak. The survey work about Gartok itself was most interesting. Within a small circle the sources of the Brahmaputra, Sutlej and Indus were all found, while just over the range to the south was a glacier, where the Ganges takes its rise. The Gartok branch of the Indus is said to be shorter than one more to the north, but there was not time to examine the junction of two small streams which unite some distance away to the west. The source of the Brahmaputra was easy enough to find, as the party were journeying along the banks of the river. It is established that the source of the Sutlej stated that only during four summer months does water flow down the narrow channel, connecting the lake with Rakastai. Mr. Lador's affirmation as to the existence of a range of hills, 1,000 feet or more in height, separating Mansarovar and Rakastai has been entirely disproved. The party also examined the sacred Kailas hill, over 20,000 feet above sea-level. Both Buddhist and Hindu pilgrims circumbulate this hill as well as Mansarovar lake, a small rest-house with supplies being established at various points to give them shelter on the way. The local Tibetans welcome these visitors as the object of their pilgrimage seems quite understood; the Tibetans in their turn visit certain sacred places in India, among others.









FULL AND CORRECTED TEXT  
OF MR GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

Now gentlemen I will tell you briefly on the surpluses have arisen. The Government of India has to spend every year more than the third of its net revenue in England and the expenditure is known as the Home Charges. To-day the net revenue is about 65 crores, and the Home Charges stand at 18 million sterling or about 27 crores. The revenue of the Government of India, however, is raised in silver and the expenditure in England has to be met in gold; therefore the amount in rupees which the Government of India has to remit to meet this expenditure depends upon the rate of the exchange value of the

But, gentle because I hold that the figures of revenue excise and customs do not afford able test of the increasing or diminishing prosperity of the people, do not mean that there are no branches of revenue to supply a fairly accurate measure for supply of comparison in the matter. I think there are two sources of revenue floods of which may be regarded as indications of the material condition of people—the Income-tax for the upper and the classes and the salt duty for the masses of our community, and the revenue under both these heads has been very stationary. Indeed the proceeds of salt duty have not even kept pace with the growth of population during the decade. So far therefore as the state of revenue furnishes any indication, it is in favour of the official theory; but another piece of evidence which, if any, is even more conclusive. Our local Municipal and Local Boards raise the revenue by taxation just as the Government of India does, and if the increased prosperity of the people is giving rise to prosperous but to the Government of India it should do the same in the case of the local boards. As a matter of fact, these bodies the greater part of the country, at a state of chronic destitution and some even threatened with bankruptcy, put simple unless the Government come their assistance. This shows, how idle to talk of the surpluses of the Government of India being due to an improvement in the material condition of the people.

Gentlemen, it was more than sixteen years  
that I first imbibed a love for the stud-

balance. I do not wish to detain you longer. The present policy of maintaining the revenue at a higher level than necessary and then forcing up expenditure so as to overtake the revenue is absolutely unjust in principle and indefensible in practice. Against this policy, we, in Congress assembled, enter our most earnest and emphatic protest. It may be that your protest will go unheeded. I, for one, do not think that it will. I have a feeling of faith that at will produce its effect, if not now, on a future occasion. And in any case, whether it is heeded or not, it is better to have protested and borne witness than not to have protested at all.

Mr. E. B. Howell, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has been appointed to officiate as Provincial Agent at Wam. During his absence Mr. T. B. Copeland, Assistant Commissioner at Kohat, officiates as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

**PREPARATION OF LAND.**

Dig your land by a foot or more deep to a depth of a foot and a half (a cubit). Plough it up over the surface of the soil. Then draw parallel lines all over the field at a distance of 12 to 15 feet. Dig pits 12 to 15 feet apart over these lines. The depth of these pits should not be less than 1½ to 2 feet and the width about a foot or a foot and a half. Let them remain in this condition about two or three weeks, so that they may absorb the materials required for the food of the plants, from atmosphere. The materials thus absorbed by the soil will help the young plants to thrive well, after they are planted. This will not of course be sufficient for future requirements. When they will be in growth they will require fresh manure.

Rev. Mr. Thomas was found on the 6th instant by a policeman at Amarapura, says the "Upper Burma Gazette" of the 4th instant. It is said that he is suffering from loss of memory due to overwork or recent illness, and that he refused to come with the policeman until the latter told him that his friends were anxiously looking for him. Mr. Soord, Inspector of Police, has gone to Amarapura to bring Mr. Thomas back to Mandalay.





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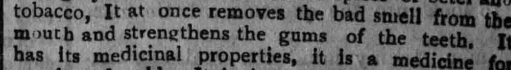
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