

Amrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION - PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905

NO. 12

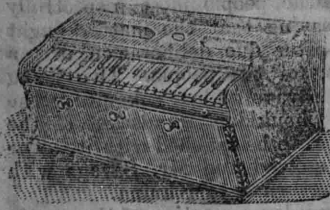
A CAPITAL BARGAIN

BANERJI AND CO.,

CALCUTTA MUSICAL STORE.

6, Lower Chitpore Road.

Grand opportunity for Lovers of Music.



We shall sell our best Harmoniums at reduced rates for six months only. Our best Mohim Flutes, formerly sold at Rs. 35, now to be had for Rs. 25 only.

Our large harmoniums, with two sets of Reeds, and four stoppers, formerly sold for Rs. 60, now to be had for Rs. 40 only. Four years' guarantee. All other varieties of Musical Instruments at very moderate rates. Repair of all kinds of musical instruments executed at the lowest possible charges.

G. KUR & SONS.

Manufacturers and Importers of Harmonium and American Organs

52, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

THE BEST HARMONIUM DAY

THE LILY-FLUTE.



THE BEST HARMONIUM FOR PLAYING HINDUSTANI AND HINDUSTANI TUNES, AND SONGS, Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium. Full rich melodious organ tone.

3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, (superior Rs. 40)
2 sets of Reeds and 4 Stops Rs. 60
FOLDING LILY FLUTE (BOX & TABLE HARMONIUM) combined Rs. 75
Order must accompany Rs. 1 balance by V. P. P
Apply for our new enlarged illustrated Catalogue Harmoniums of different designs, Organs, Duces and Seraphinas.

Kuntaline.

MEYORES

CURES GONORRHOEA, SPERMATORRHOEA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAK MEMORY,

BRAINFAG and all the exhaustive diseases due to youthful folly and excesses. Dr. G. Anderson, M. D., Funchi, Burma, writes: "MEYORES has done immense good in several cases and is certainly the best medicine in sexual debility." Price ONE RUPEE only. Postage for up to three phials Five Annas only.

DIABETE

Of any stage and standing is radically cured by our specific even was other remedies have failed to produce the slightest effect. Price Rs. 3 H. King Esq., Darjeeling writes: "Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure."

ASTHMA,

Bronchial Troubles, Irritation of the Air Passage, and all Lung diseases will be cured outright by our specific. It is the only well tried and popular medicine of which a phial is generally sufficient even in hopelessly bad cases of ASTHMA. A. E. James, Esq., Delhi, E. I. Ry. writes: "Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other patent medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." Price Five Rupees only. People suffering from

SYPHILIS,

ACIDITY, HYDROCELE, PILES, DYSENTERY, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, and ENLARGEMENTS OF LIVER and SPLEEN will please write their case in full to get the proper remedy and necessary advice. A complete catalogue containing a detailed account of TREATMENT, TESTIMONIALS and PRICES will be sent GRATIS and POST-FREE in any part of the world on application to J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO., The Victoria Chemical Works, BANAGHAT, BENGAL.

NITYANANDA AND NALIN KANIH BISWAS.

JEWELLERY PODDARY SHOP.

Rampur-Bocha, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.



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

PRICES

No. 1. to 4, 3 stops, single reeds, in box... Rs. 35
No. 3. C to C, 3 Stops, double reeds, in box... Rs. 40
No. 5. Double reeds, 4 Stops, in box... Rs. 60
No. 6. Do. Do. Superior... Rs. 65
All orders executed per V. P. P. On receipt of Rs. 5 in advance. Illustrated catalogues free on application to the sole Manufacturer

PAUL & SONS.

LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

TREATMENT AT PATIENT'S OWN HOME

IN cases of Genito-urinary complaints Gonorrhoea, Gleet, painful discharges, swelling and ulcerations, can be carried on by the use of our admirable specific PRAMEHABINDU, the only extensively tried medicine all over India and the Colonies. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials will support the truth of our statement. You will not have to go to your Doctor nor to suffer silently in your distress. Simply write to us quickly giving details of your sufferings and we will send you by return post the required medicine for a fair trial.

Price per phial with pills — Rs. 1-8
Packing and postage — As.

A TIMELY WARNING!

PERHAPS it has not escaped your experience and observation, that a change of season is come. It is exceptionally a season of Fever, attended with dreadful symptoms, causing a long suffering to the patient. Most probably you are troubled with your children, wife and other members of your family suffering from Malarial and ordinary fevers. Save yourself from all vexations by purchasing a box of our PANCHATIKA BATIKA containing 50 pills—likely to cure half a dozen cases. It is not only a fever-curer but a tonic and restorative of purely vegetable ingredients.

Price per box — Re. 1.
Packing and postage — As. 3.

DO NOT NEGLECT COUGHS & COLDS!

A slight cold, if not cared for, may turn dangerous. The spark of fire is not to be neglected if you suffer from Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, use our BASAKARISTA, reliable Cough remedy from the very beginning of your complaints. It will make your chest clear, fortify your system, against cold. Flattering testimonials from all quarters, prove its efficiency beyond the reach of doubt.

Price per Phial — Re. 1 0 0
Packing and Postage — Re. 0 5 0

Illustrated Catalogues containing full accounts of diseases and medicines, transmitted on application.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

KABIRAJ

POWELL'S ASTHMA CURE

(Great Remedy for Asthma)

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

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

Its value is beyond all price and praise

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

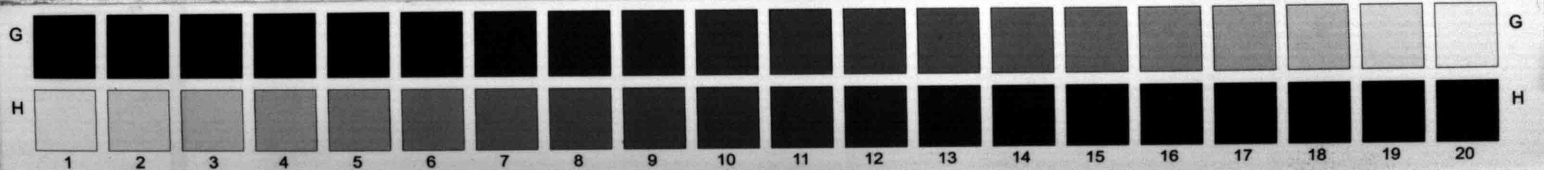
Bottle Rs. 2.

N. POWELL, & CO.,

Chemists,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

This firm is the first Established in Rampur-Boalia a the oldest of the kind. It is reputed the foremost in the place. Gold and Silver ornaments with or without jewels, and silver wares always kept in stock. Mofussil orders executed promptly and carefully. Silk cloth such as Dhuties, Chadar, Thans, Sharies, Garadard Matka, and Sharie or Baloochar also kept for sale. On receipt of orders they are despatched promptly per V. P. Post. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

Bepin Fehari Dhar, Jeweller and Poddar
Rampur Boalia, P., O. Ghoramara.



Correspondence. INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor. Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you or any of your readers would kindly let me know through the medium of your esteemed paper...

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor. Sir,—With reference to the "Telegrams" in to-day's "Patrika" about "Mr. Carey again," I am desired by the members of the Bar Association to state that they have not sent any petition to the Private Secretary of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the subject as announced therein...

KESHUB CHUNDRA ROY, President, Hooghly Bar Association. Chinsura, Feb. 24.

To the Editor. Sir,—Regarding the "Magistrate Carey" incident published in your paper of date, what strikes me is that the "postscript" matter added by Mr. Carey is worth more than passing notice. It will appear that the "P.S." was not written in the usual way a man does when he wants to add something after closing a statement or letter...

INDIAN HUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE.

To the Editor. Sir,—At the request of friends and fellow-workers in India, there has recently been established a special Department of the Humanitarian League for dealing with Indian questions. It is felt that some organised effort is needed in India, as in England, to mitigate the vast amount of unnecessary pain inflicted through ignorance or callousness...

MR. CAREY AGAIN. ASSAULT ON A ZEMINDAR. CASE BEFORE THE JT. MAGISTRATE.

Chinsurah, Feb. 23. THE COMPLAINT. A very sensational criminal case was filed yesterday before the Joint Magistrate of Hughly, by Babu Bijoy Krishna Roy Chowdhuri, pleader, on behalf of Babu Jatindra Mohan Nandi, a scion of the well-known Nandi family of Sahganj, Hughly.

DEPOSITION OF THE COMPLAINANT. The complainant Babu Jatindra Mohan Nandy deposed as follows on solemn affirmation:—"I complain against Mr. H. D. Carey for hitting me with a Lathi at 8 this morning. I was coming to Babu Raj Mohan Chatterjee, Doctor, to take him to my house on account of my son's illness. I was travelling all the distance from my house at Sahganj to the Doctor's house at Hughly Bally over the sandy bed of the river Ganges and as soon as I had come over the bamboo bridge at the Kalitola burning ghat, Mr. Carey suddenly came to and struck me with his Lathi. He had been talking to an Afghan and I became curious to hear the language spoken. On receiving the stroke, I ran away, the Sahab followed me to about one hundred cubits distance and dealt another blow with his Lathi on the left side of my neck. Many persons assembled there and they all cried that he was the Magistrate Sahab. Thereafter I left the place for the Doctor's house. Babu Ambika Charan Mitra, pleader, was present there at the time I was hit and a lot of other people were present. The first blow was hit on the left side of my back. I had a shirt and a coat on my person besides a shawl, hence no mark was left. The beating produced pain which still continues to exist. I was very much insulted on account of the beating for no fault of mine. I am a member of the Nundy family of Sahganj, Hughly town."

THE ORDER. After recording the above deposition the Joint Magistrate passed the following order:—"No. 166 of 1905. Babu Jatindra Mohan Nandi v. H. D. Carey Esqr. I.C.S. Sections 352 and 323 I.P.C. Complainant to prove his case on the 6th March 1905."

MR. CAREY'S STATEMENT. The District Magistrate, Mr. Carey, recorded...

GAZETTE OF INDIA.—FEB. 25. HOME.

Lieut-Col R. Macrae, M.B., I. M. S., is appointed to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner, Burma. Major F. C. Clarkson, I.M.S. (Bengal) Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for one year and five months in continuation.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE. Major F. Joslen, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for eight months.

FOREIGN. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Vice-Consul Keller as attached to the Consulate-General for Germany at Calcutta with power to act as the representative of the Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta in the event of the latter's absence.

Major H. B. Peacock, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted temporarily as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Captain C. B. McConaghy, M.B., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Residency Surgeon and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from deputation, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class and is posted as Assistant Political Agent for Chagch.

Captain L. B. H. Haworth, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, has been granted furlough for nine months in extension.

Mr. A. R. Kalberer, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiners of Public Works Accounts, U.P., is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. E. D. Chanter, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

Mr. W. E. Curry, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year four months and fifteen days.

Mr. K. Balarama Iyer, Examiner of Accounts, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year four months and fifteen days.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Nagpur, Feb. 22.

GORAKSHINI SABHA.

It is close upon a fortnight since the anniversary of "Gorakshini Sabha" took place. In the morning of the first day, "Home" and other religious ceremonies were gone through. In the afternoon, the citizens of Nagpur gathered together in a "Mandap" erected for the occasion near the Macdonald Town Hall. Mr. Balwant Rao Mahajan, one of the oldest advocates of Nagpur bar was in the chair. After he had expressed his satisfaction in not being hindered by plague from work this year, the annual report was read. It was seen from the report that a balance of Rs. 24,580 is in hand and there are 23 branches of the "Sabha." A number of speakers then followed. One of them was a Mahomedan Mr. Fakiruddin Ahmed of Calcutta. This terminated the first day's proceedings. Next day the work of the meeting began at about 2 o'clock and a number of resolutions were passed. Addresses by two or three speakers closed the meeting. The peculiar features of this year's anniversary were the speech made by an illiterate "Mahar," a low cast Hindu, and the co-operation of several Mahomedan gentlemen.

A PHOOLGOOLAB PARTY. The other day men of light and leading were invited to a "Phoolgoolab" party by the disciples of H. M. Malak to the garden at Mehdiar where they have made a colony of their own. The houses in the garden were tastefully decorated and trees were lighted with small lamps which added to their beauty. The hosts were all attention to the assembled guests. After light refreshments there were pyrotechnic exhibitions amongst which the miniature Russo-Japanese war was much appreciated. The garden with the beautiful houses, schools and dispensaries shows what a peace-loving and industrious small community can do for itself by commercial and independent pursuit instead of clerical servitude.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION. On the 11th last, the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Empress Mills came off. It was held in a "Mandap" near the mills. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Stanley Ismany, wife of our popular Judicial Commissioner. The elite of the town attended. Several ladies were also present.

MUNICIPALITY. It is in the air, that Mr. Sitaram Sambasiva, Secretary of Nagpur Municipality, is going to be given the new post of an Engineer to the Municipality, and Mr. Dote, Secretary Municipal Sub-committee of the civil station, is to act in Mr. Sitaram Sambasiva's place. The Municipal Sub-committee of the civil station, is also going to have a new health officer of its own. The creation of these new posts will mean further encroachments upon the slender purse of the rate-payers, who are already groaning under a recently increased house tax.

MRS. BEASANT. Mrs. Beasant came here on the 10th by evening train from Benares accompanied by Mr. Pandit her secretary. She put up with Rao Bahadoor Woman Rao Kolahatker. Next day at 1-30 p. m. a conversation was held in Rajaram Library. Later on in the afternoon she delivered a lecture on "Active and

THE CHOWKIDARI SYSTEM. MR. SAVAGE AT SENHATI. (From a Correspondent.)

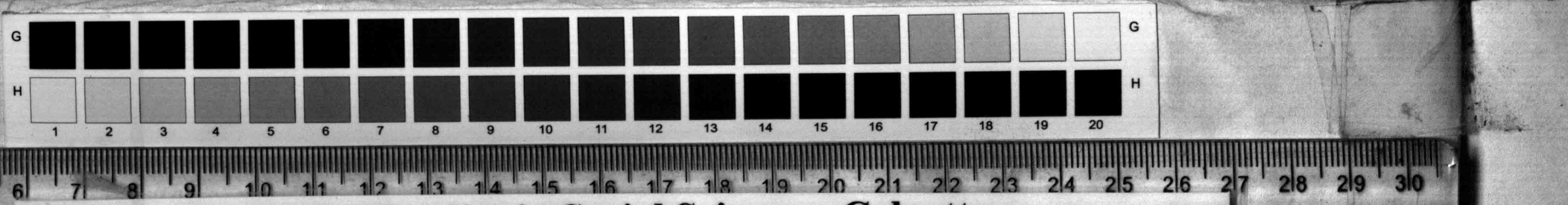
Senhata (Khulna) Feb. 24. Mr. Savage, who has been deputed by Government to carry out a reform in the present Chowkidari System and who has already got a new system to work in some districts of Bengal, visited our village (Senhata) in company with our good and able Magistrate Mr. A. Ahmed and the Superintendent of Police on the 18th February last. The villagers including several other men of the village received the party most respectfully at the landing ghat and led them to a spacious room of the local school building furnished adequately for the purpose.

There was a meeting of the people of the village to whom Mr. Savage explained in Bengali the object of his visit (viz. to introduce the new system of village Panchayat) and asked the gentlemen present to name the persons who might be advantageously elected as members and Panchayat-President under the system. To this the people most respectfully answered by saying that the matter ought to be decided after due deliberation in a larger gathering of the people. This being approved, Mr. Savage had a look into the working of the Chowkidari Panchayat of the village and seemed to be satisfied with it. The meeting then dissolved and Mr. Savage with his companions returned to Khulna.

On the following day a meeting of the people of all classes was held in the premises of the local High English school. The gathering was so large that the meeting had to be held in open air. But owing to a strong party feeling in the village no final decision could be arrived at. There was hot controversy for a long time without any definite conclusion. Several gentlemen were proposed and seconded in the meeting. The chairman saw there was little chance of the fittest men being elected for the purpose, as some came with a large number of their own dependents and followers to vote for their nominees and to thwart every attempt at election of really honest and able men. The Chairman was thus compelled to put a stop to the proceedings after declaring that he should send the names of all the nominees with their qualifications etc. to the District Magistrate for selection of the required number out of the list after such enquiry into their character and capacity as the Magistrate may deem necessary. We have no doubt, only the fittest men have any chance of election at the hands of the Magistrate to whom, we learn, every thing has been represented.

There is another thing which we beg to bring to the notice of our good Magistrate who besides being an able District officer is always, we learn, inclined to settle private differences between parties affecting the good of a locality. The village Senhata, although advanced in many respects, is at present labouring under such dissensions which, if not removed soon, will surely bring the village to a miserable plight. Our good Magistrate will do a real good to the village if he would kindly interfere and bring his influence to bear upon the leaders of the parties to make up their differences.

LORD CURZON AND THE CONGRESS.



THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

Calcutta, March 2, 1905.

MYMENSINGH CONFERENCE AND POLITICAL AGITATION.

We say again that we expect many things from the people of Mymensing; for they have given evidence of their capacity to serve the country. They have life, energy, and patriotism; and they know how to utilize them. We shall see in a subsequent article how they can make their Conference a really useful organization and show the way to others. As a matter of fact, not only can we remove many of our grievances by these Conferences without coming into conflict with the authorities, but also establish excellent relations with them. In the meantime we shall lay before the general public some of the teachings, rather the acts, of that veteran and illustrious patriot, who founded this journal, now fallen into unworthy hands, so that we may benefit by what he preached and what he did. Now that he has retired from the public into a higher sphere of life and is utterly indifferent as to the praise or the dispraise of the world, we may freely publish what, he thought, was the easiest and surest way of raising India from its deplorable condition.

Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose was always of opinion that India could be regenerated by the gentlest of means, without any expenditure of blood or even of much money, if we could develop only a dozen or two men, sincerely devoted to the cause of the country. His idea was to educate the masses through these disinterested patriots, so that the former might learn all about the rights to which they were entitled as British subjects—rights conferred on them not only by the Constitution but by a Royal Proclamation—and train themselves to assert them when occasions arose. We shall presently give the reader some notion of the methods Babu Shishir Kumar adopted in working for the good of his country, always extinguishing self, always acting from behind, and always permitting others to take credit for what belonged to him.

The higher classes, whose number is very small in India, and who are a little bit selfish and therefore liable to go astray, would, Babu S. felt strongly, never be able to do anything without the co-operation of the masses. This fact he told Mr. Hume, when that illustrious Englishman came to his house for conferring with him about the National Congress. His suggestion to Mr. Hume was that the educated Indians should act in concert with the lower millions, and take up some such subjects for agitation as were suited to the capacities of the latter, and which would, at the same time, serve the vital interests of all classes of people.

Babu Shishir Kumar himself had had several opportunities to give practical application to his theory. When a lad about 18 he found himself by chance the leader of thousands of men, the indigo ryots, who had taken a vow never to sow indigo again. The name that he acquired then was "Sinnee" Babu, "Sinnee" meaning that which is offered in divine service, that is to say, the Babu "Sinnee" was the same as the late Babu Sambhu

members of the B.I. Association, with whom he was acting in concert and who had called a special Committee meeting to discuss the question, for the use of a garden house. At this meeting were present Raja Rama Nath Tagore, president; Maharajah Jotindra Mohan Tagore, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Babus Rajendra Lala Mitra, Krishna Das Pal, Degambar Mitra, Jodu Lall Mullick, Joy Krishna Mukherjee and a few others. When they heard of the proposal they were impressed with its grandeur, but those who had garden houses were not in a position to lend any, lest they incurred thereby the displeasure of the authorities. Disappointed Babu Shishir Kumar had to write to the people of Joyrampur asking them not to come to Calcutta.

The other day we had to note in a leading article the visit of Babu Shishir Kumar to Joyrampur, and the following is the response to that article from Babu Behari Lal Mukherjee, an inhabitant of that village:—

"Permit me to thank you heartily, and through you, your revered brother Babu Shishir Kumar, for the allusion made in to-day's editorial of the 'Patrika,' to the humble efforts of my insignificant native village, Joyrampur. The elderly men who felt honoured by your brother's visit have all joined the majority. The village is now in a condition of decay—malaria and want of good drinking water have done their full measure of mischief; and a few years more, the descendants of those who warmly received Babu Shishir Kumar, will become extinct. I was one of those who had the privilege of listening to the wisdom that fell from Shishir Babu's lips in the Bazar meeting which was attended by the representatives of 92 villages. But Shishir Babu's feeling heart will break down if he condescends to visit the old place again after these 33 years."

So the attempt of bringing together fifty thousand ryots from the interior to the capital city to take part in public matters was made, and would have succeeded if a place could have been secured for accommodating them. In his Mymensingh speech on the partition question, Lord Curzon said that masses had nothing to do with the movement set on foot to protest against the measure. Now if the leaders in that district had sufficiently educated the people to understand what was going on, lakhs of them, of their own motion, would have approached the Viceroy and told his Excellency directly what they felt. Such an object lesson Lord Curzon could not have ignored. The main duty of the promoters of the Mymensingh Conference, therefore, consists in taking measures by which the masses may be taught to take interest in public measures affecting them, and make their grievances known to the authorities in a constitutional way.

The other experiment made by Babu Shishir Kumar was to see whether it was possible to so train the masses as to make them take interest in political movements. The historical Jhinkergatcha meeting was the result of his efforts. It was such a grand affair that the demonstration formed the subject of discussion not only in English but also American papers of the time. Let us repeat here the principle which enabled Babu Shishir Kumar to achieve such a success. He always "worked" from behind. He did not himself attend the Jhinkergatcha meeting lest he might be connected with the movement. The whole of Calcutta was astir at the time the meeting came on, and the enthusiasm on the occasion was so great that it led a sickly and indolent man, the late Babu Sambhu

to play mad pranks and injure the prestige of this nation in this country. Already the lower classes of Europeans in India do a good deal of harm to their race by their violent conduct. They often present themselves to the natives of India as a lower order of animals, drunk and fighting. Indeed the policy of the British Government is to keep these lower Englishmen, as much out of sight of the Indians as possible. And we see here in Mr. Carey an Englishman chasing a native of India with a stick in hand, just like a Lal Bazar hero!

What next? If Mr. Carey feels himself justified in pursuing a Bengali Babu with a stick in hand, Sir A. Frazer may also follow suit, and justify his action. There is nothing extraordinary in this supposition. For there is no other difference between Mr. Carey and Sir Andrew, except that of age. If Sir A. Frazer is a Lieutenant-Governor now, Mr. Carey may become one a few years hence. And it is only to go one step further and suppose that Lord Curzon may also one day delight India by exhibiting a similar spectacle, namely, pursuing a native of the soil with a stick in hand!

Mr. Carey is, however, something more than a higher-class Englishman in India. He is a District Magistrate, that is to say, the lord of the District. He is entrusted with enormous powers over two millions of people. He can send men to jail in "good faith" and thus over-ride law. Not satisfied with the vast authority vested in him, Mr. Carey now wants to chase people and strike them if they stare at him. Well, we can permit a Padre to preach the doctrines of Tom Paine, or a Viceroy of India dance a jig, but we cannot permit a District Magistrate, with all the irresistible powers he possesses, to assault people with or without reason. Mr. Carey pleads provocation. And what was this provocation? It was that the man started at him!

There must be some screw loose somewhere in the mental constitution of Mr. Carey, or else why is he always in evidence? But his official superiors are also responsible for the pass to which he has at last been brought. When the attention of the Government is drawn to the short-comings of a Civilian Magistrate, the former should thank the newspaper which does this service and warn the offending official. If the Government adopts this wise procedure, officials find no opportunity to grow in lawlessness. But its policy is quite the other way. It is quite possible that the Government privately warns an offending official; but, to the public it assumes a different attitude. It not only tries to conceal the high-handed and illegal acts of its subordinates, but tries to afford them protection openly. The result is, the offending officials are encouraged to continue in their career of lawlessness.

Hundreds of articles have appeared in Bengali newspapers condemning the various unjustifiable acts of Mr. Carey. The Government might have easily made a more sedate official of Mr. Carey than he is proving himself to be. But it cared not or dared not meddle with Mr. Carey, and his acts now form the subject of a huge scandal. We do not know if Mr. Carey will be put on his trial for the assaults which he admits he had committed. If he is tried at all, we very much doubt if he will be treated like an ordinary accused. For instance, he will not have to stand in the prisoner's dock. This is no doubt

Magistrates and Commissioners. Such reports are strictly confidential, and the Deputy Magistrate who may be stabbed from behind his back, has no chance of self-defence. His position is thus worse than that of the worst criminal in the land. Instances are by no means rare where the career of many a bright gem in the service has been ruined by cruel and unscrupulous reports of hasty, superficial and self-sufficient District Magistrates. Who knows, how many officers have fallen victims to the wrath of a District autocrat like that of Mr. Carey, simply because they failed to pull on well with him and fall in with his whims and caprices?

Let us see by some concrete examples how the subordinate Magistrates fare at the hands of the District Magistrates under whom they have to serve from time to time. The remarks made by the Magistrates about them read like the following:—

- Babu A. B. C.—(Dist. Burdwan) 1898—Good. 1899—Very good. 1900—Very good. 1901—Positively bad. 1902—Not at all satisfactory, always holds the wrong end of the stick.
- Babu D. E. F.—(Dist. Barisal) 1898—Good. 1899—Hard working but rather slow. 1900—Very good. 1901—Intelligent in his own way, but requires twisting of the tail. 1902—Disobedient, lazy; wants to shirk work.
- Babu G. H. I.—(Dist. Bankura) 1898—Average. 1899—Very fair; works hard. 1900—Satisfactory. 1901—Good. 1902—Intelligent and careful.

Government has to judge of the merit of officers from such remarks as these. And what do they mean? Babu A. B. C. is in the year 1900 belauded to the skies by one District Magistrate, but his successor in the next 3 years burles him down again into the deepest pit. The "successor" is oftentimes a smooth-tongued boy-civilian, who is as incapable of distinguishing a bad Deputy Magistrate from a good one as between the Bengalee word "chiradin" and a live man. (N. B.—Mr. Magistrate Roe of Rajshahye actually issued a summons upon "Chiradin" as a witness in a criminal case, though it was only a Bengalee adverb!) Well, senior Deputy Magistrates, of over ten years are often placed under a beardless English Civilian, who has not yet passed his kite-flying age, armed with deadly fangs. There is, however, no antidote against his bite, and the promotion of Babu A. B. C. is stopped for ever by reason of his venomous remarks.

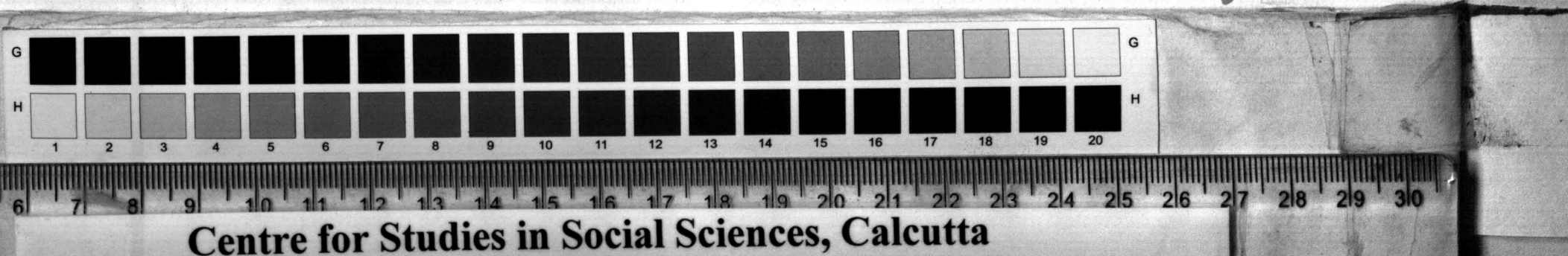
Babu D.E.F., who is posted to Barisal, has a chequered career—not because of the rise and fall of his own frequent transfer of his superior officers, every one of whom is of course at liberty to form his own estimate of his character, and so judge him differently every time. In this way the unfortunate Deputy Magistrate who was "very good" in the year 1900, becomes "very bad" in the year 1902 in the eyes of his last official superior, not that he has really become so, but because

and that in an unequivocal language. This deceived his adversaries. Asked to explain how a truth told in a plain language could deceive an intelligent man, the Prince stated that the moral tone of society was so very low that no man believed his rival if the latter spoke the truth. If he said that he would go to the south, his opponent would suspect that he was proceeding to the north. In this way people deceived one another by their own folly. The Prince further declared that he was always exceedingly frank with his adversaries and the result was always to his advantage; for he knew he would never be believed, and thus the latter were deceived, out-witted or over-reached. This frank admission on the part of Prince Bismark does not support the contention of Lord Curzon that the moral tone of the European society is very high, or high at all. According to the testimony of Prince Bismark, though he enjoyed the highest position in the world, nobody believed what he said; and it was this circumstance that enabled him to succeed so well as the greatest diplomat of the world.

An esteemed correspondent writes to us: "I find that, in stating that Lord Curzon account of his interview with the Foreign Minister of Korea has been 'discreetly omitted from subsequent editions of his book you had been misinformed. I do not know from what edition you quoted. Possibly you did from that of 1896, which was the first and the last up to date. It was, therefore, impossible that the paragraph in question should have been subsequently expunged."

We would have been glad if the passage had been omitted; we are sorry, it has not. We dare say, the author will expunge it from the next edition; and if this suggestion does not commend itself to His Lordship, he should omit the other passage which is his Convocation speech. For the two cannot stand in print before the public, without looking at each other. It is fair to state that we made the statement simply with a desire to give Lord Curzon the full benefit of an omission which we supposed him to have carried out.

In itself the imputation of Lord Curzon contained in his Convocation speech, namely, that the people of this country, either the present race or its predecessor, have no high standard of morality, may not mean anything; for, it is but a mere expression of opinion on the part of an individual. And what is more, the accusation is utterly unfounded. Yet, as we pointed out the other day, that, coming from one who represents the Sovereign in this country, the charge takes a different complexion. First of all, there are certain feelings or sentiments which are too sacred to be allowed to be meddled. When the late Queen of England was caricatured by some irresponsible French papers, the whole English nation, including even the Socialists, was shocked. It mattered nothing either to the Queen or the English people, if Her Majesty was spoken in disrespectful terms by some vile journals of France; but yet such a noise was made over the subject that it threatened a rupture between the two nations. The Indians of the present day and their forefathers may be a race of liars or morally low; but one has a right to chafe at such a charge; and, if any one does so, it is his own business.



the exalted office of Viceroy of India but is known as a scholar and author of considerable eminence. We do not know if Lord Curzon's remarks on 'Oriental diplomacy' are based on his experiences of the Amir, the Shah, or the Dalai Lama, but they are certainly not pertinent to the proposition dealt with. We may remind His Excellency that, in deprecating the East, he has forgotten the part which an Eastern Power is playing at present in the politics of the world. Lord Curzon, we observe, had a great deal to say about the Indian Press, and all he said about it was not very flattering. This is, however, only a matter of opinion, and other statesmen are known to have expressed quite different views. The two speeches, made by Lord Curzon last week, furnish an instance of how loss of temper sometimes drives even the wisest amongst us to say things which have to be regretted in calmer moments. Reading these two speeches, one might well wish that Lord Curzon had not returned to India as Viceroy for the second time, for he could not have chosen a more effective way of wrecking his reputation than he has done.

We are informed that a motion is to be preferred before the Hon'ble High Court on Thursday next for the transfer of the case of Jotindra Mohan Nandi vs. H. D. Carey I.C.S., from the file of the Joint Magistrate of Hooghly. Mr. Carey, it will be remembered, made a note on the record of the case, and suggested to the Joint Magistrate to transfer the case to the nearest Justice of the Peace, or the Civilian Magistrate. Now, the nearest District town to Hooghly is Burdwan. The case can not, however, be transferred to the file of the Magistrate of that District, as he is a Deputy Collector subordinate to the Magistrate of Hooghly in revenue matters. The other two District Magistrates to whom the case may be transferred are those of the 24 Pargannas and Burdwan. By rail Burdwan is only about an hour and a half's journey from Hooghly. So if the case is transferred to any District town, it ought to be Burdwan. The other Court which can try the case is the High Court.

There has been further development of the sensational Hooghly Assault Case. Our Hooghly correspondent informs us that Babu Jatindra Mohan Nandi has filed through his pleader, Babu Krishna Roy Choudhuri, a damage suit in the court of the 2nd Sub-Judge, claiming Rupees two thousand as compensation for bodily and mental pain to which he was subjected by the action of Mr. Carey. Here are the particulars of another case, which will show how Mr. Carey, though a Welshman, has become enamoured of everything Afghan. The reader is aware that Mr. Carey is an Afghan scholar, he having acquired his knowledge of the Afghan language from his Afghan menial servants. It will be seen from the following case that not only he loves the Afghan language but also the Afghan people. He happened to meet an Afghan youth of 18 in the Hooghly jail, and, if he did not embrace and kiss him, he lost no time in adopting the following extraordinary measures to set him free and send him home at another's expense. But let our correspondent tell the story:—

The youth by name Azoom Khan came sometime ago to Bengal in company with one Nassir. They put up with Shomas Khan in Singoor for a day. Azoom Khan was

was to meet her doom that night." He then threw her down, struck her about the face, kicked her and banged her head on the floor. A constable who heard the woman's screams knocked at the door, whereupon defendant said that "it was his own house and he could do what he liked." The woman had been constantly ill-treated, and this was the defendant's third appearance at the Court for assaulting her, whilst he had also been charged four times with other offences. The Bench adjourned the case for three months "to see how he went on."

So the accused had to appear in the Court for the fourth time for maltreating his wife and the Bench did not award him any punishment. It simply adjourned the case for three weeks to "see how he went on," while the Krishnagur youth got three years for the same offence, though he was not a confirmed offender and though his offence was far less serious. This case proves conclusively that Anglo-Indian Judges pass unduly severe sentences and that by so doing they brutalize themselves and cause needless pain to their fellow-beings. Their conduct is all the more unjustifiable as the Indians, unlike English criminals, are gentle, and therefore deserve lenient punishment.

How ignorant the authorities are of the real state of the country, and how they are not at all in touch with the people will appear from the manner in which the sugar industry has been allowed to practically die out here. This is the most valuable industry in the central and some of the richest districts in Bengal, manufactured from date juice. It requires about five years' time for a date tree to arrive at its maturity. Arrived at that stage, it requires no further care but continues to yield the most delicious *sherbet* in the world for nearly six months in the year from which the Bengal peasants manufacture sugar. But beet-sugar suddenly appeared in the field, and threatened to destroy the industry altogether. The object of the Continental Governments was to kill the Indian sugar industry by subsidising their own merchants and enabling them to undersell the commodity here. The result was that beet-sugar entered India in such quantities and was sold at such cheap rates that the Indian product was practically expelled from the Indian market. So India, the original home of sugar,—(the word is derived from the Sanskrit 'Sharkara')—had to mow down its date trees and destroy its canes, and purchase beet-sugar from foreign countries! The object of these foreign Governments was to destroy the Indian industry by undergoing losses in the beginning, and making them up subsequently by raising its price, when India had forgotten or incapacitated itself to manufacture the commodity. If the authorities could see the danger, as soon as beet-sugar began to gain ground, and had taken proper steps, the industry might have been saved. But they knew very little of what was going on in the country, and thus when it was almost too late that some measure of protection was adopted. Well, we appealed to Lord Curzon for protection, and we are grateful to acknowledge that his Lordship prominently listened to that appeal, and imposed a countervailing duty upon imported sugar; and this his Lordship did against the principles of free-trade which even now rules England with absolute sway. This remedy did some good but could not arrest the growth of a natural cause, however,

pursuit. The other case hails from Akola and reported in the "Indu Prokash" of Bombay. Mr. C.H. Candy is an Inspector of Schools for the Berars. One day while passing by the town hall at Akola he met two boys aged about ten years and belonging to the local Anglo-Vernacular school on their way to the school. The boys did not recognise their Inspector and so they went on their way without salaaming him. This so much offended Mr. Candy that he at once ordered his peon to arrest the boys. The peon did as he was bid. The boys were then marched to the school where the Inspector ordered the Head-master to severely punish the boys. The obliging pedagogue without enquiring the reason used his rattan with such force that it broke in twain. Let a circular be issued to all schools in the Berars warning the boys not to pass by the Inspector without paying him the homage due.

The South Sylhet correspondent of the "Weekly Chronicle" has reported a very sensational case which, if true, shows how the officials and planters form a happy family in Assam. Two cloth merchants of that place lodged a criminal complaint before the Sub-divisional Officer in which certain serious allegations were made against three European planters as Kalighat Mela they opened stalls. The accused went to the fair accompanied by more than 200 coolies. One of the planters, it is alleged, pushed aside a few bundles of cloths and ordered the coolies to take them away and it is also said that goods to the value of Rs. 275 were actually removed from the two shops and in the presence of a police constable who then appeared on the scene. The other two planters were charged with aiding and abetting the first accused. The Sub-divisional Officer ordered the police to inquire into the complaint. While the police enquiry was going on a most extraordinary thing happened. The shop-keepers were served with notices to appear before the second officer. The complainants appeared before that officer with their witnesses who deposed to what had actually happened. This did not satisfy the Magistrate for he dismissed the case then and there. But the curious part of the story is not yet told. The correspondent says that one of the reasons why the Magistrate dismissed the case was that the shop-keepers had no business to go to the fair unmasked. We however find it hard to believe the story related by the correspondent of our contemporary, so extraordinary does it appear.

The following romantic story concerning a former Resident at the court of the Nizam who wooed and married a Hyderabad lady of rank more than a hundred years ago will be read with more than ordinary interest both by the Indians and Europeans. It was during the rule of Marquis of Wellesley and the hero was Achilles Kirkpatrick, brother of Major-General William Kirkpatrick, Military and Political Secretary to the then Governor-General of India and Resident of Hyderabad. Khairunisa Begum, the heroine of this romance, was the grand-daughter of a noble, named Akil-ud-Dowlah, who held the appointment of Bakshi, or paymaster, to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. She appears to have heard of Kirkpatrick's handsome person and fascinating manners from the ladies of the officers of the Force who visited her at Zaranah, and determined that she will occur to the

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 10.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"Not once or twice in our rough island-story, The path of duty was the way to glory: He that walks it, only thirsting For the right, and learns to deaden Love of self, before his journey closes, Shall find the stubborn thistle bursting Into glossy purples which outtrodde All voluptuous garden roses."—TENNYSON. THE RETURN OF LADY CURZON TO INDIA.

There will be but one feeling with regard to Lady Curzon's return to India, and that is a genuine satisfaction that she has recovered from the terrible illness which assumed so threatening an aspect last summer. The reports that have appeared as to her complete restoration to health, and her determination to immediately enter with zest into the duties and activities of her life in India must be received with a certain amount of reserve. *Pestina lentis* is a good proverb for a convalescent, and though Lady Curzon may have advanced far beyond convalescence, she make haste slowly will be good advice for her to follow on reaching India. Only the other day I was talking with a lady who, having the entree of Government House, said that she had frequently looked with wonderment at Lady Curzon and the way she performed her duties at State functions. Will power certainly dominated bodily fatigue. Hour after hour she would receive debutantes and others with a fresh, bright smile for each. The Viceroy might look frankly bored, but not so Lady Curzon who seemed to have sunk her personality in the discharge of the duties of her position. Such a strain on human nature is not lightly to be undertaken, and it is to be hoped that for the sake of the Viceroy, of her children, and for herself, that Lady Curzon will not put her newly-gained strength too severely to the test.

A WAY THEY HAVE IN INDIA: THE PENALTY OF AN INDEPENDENT OPINION.

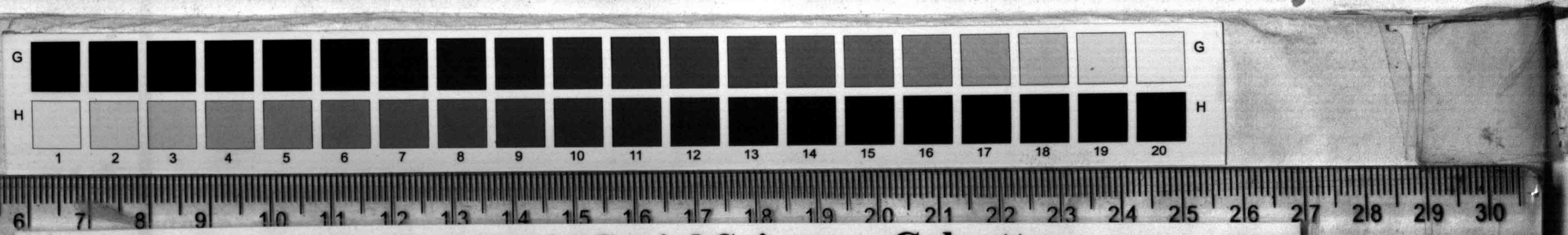
Just now the British press and the British public are busy pointing the finger of scorn at the Russian bureaucracy and its indefensible methods. It would be well if some of the cavillers, while in no way upholding Russia's reactionary policy, were to remember that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Let them remember, too, the oriental simile about the "mote" and the "beam" and the trenchant words of the Founder of Christianity: "Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine eye, then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." Within the British Empire exists a bureaucracy which, though it does not fire on defenceless men and women, brooks little criticism. Those who are part of the official machinery find that an independent opinion on administrative matters or a too obvious sympathy with the Indian Progressive Party blocks the way to advancement. Instances will occur to the

tions of the world in administrative and other ways, seek to atone for her blunders by comparing herself with a Power that knows no constitutional Government and is a laggard in the path of national civilisation? Within the brief period of this year of grace 1905 not only one but more than one flagrant case of injustice to Europeans has come to light. Where, then, do the people of the land come in when justice is uncomfortable to the bureaucracy?

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

The political situation here is somewhat of an anomaly. Ministers may be busy preparing a legislative programme and speaking in various parts of the country of their determination to stick to office until defeated in the House of Commons, the celebrated cream ponies may be rehearsing from day to day for next Tuesday's State ceremony when the King opens Parliament in person, but in spite of these and many other signs of the times which are fondly believed to indicate the stability of the Government in the face of a divided Opposition, there is a widespread feeling that even Mr. Balfour will not be able to hold out much longer. In these days, however, we have grown to be surprised at nothing, and the life of the present Government is one of those things in which prophecy has already proved seriously wrong. Several of our daily journals are devoting space to forecasts of the results of the coming election, and the "Daily News" has introduced an interesting column which gives each day a portrait and a short character sketch of the Liberal candidates for the Metropolitan constituencies. One of those which appeared a day or two ago has special interest for India, and to Calcutta. It refers to Mr. M. C. Mallik, the son of a well-known and distinguished Calcutta citizen, the late Jay Gopal Basu Mallik. The Liberal candidate is engaged upon a severe contest for he hopes to capture that stronghold of Toryism, St. George's Hanover Square, for his party. He is not daunted by difficulties and is himself working hard in the constituency. He canvasses thirty or forty houses each day, and declares that although he hopes to represent the interests of the wealthy, there are many poor in the constituency. There is a working class as well as an idling class, and much poverty hidden away behind the fine houses and shops. Certainly Mr. Mallik will make a good fight; he has not only a prepossessing and winning personality, but is endowed with fine intelligence and strength of purpose. Among his supporters he had gentlemen who have names to conjure with in India, and in England carry great weight. Lord Reay is the President of the Liberal Association of the constituency, and the venerable and venerated Marquis of Ripon is a Vice-President. The seat which has been held by Lord Percy and Lord Goschen is now in the possession of Col. the Hon. H. Legge, but all Liberals, in England or in India, will wish Mr. Mallik a signal triumph among the aristocrats of West London.

Another name of Indian interest is that of Mr. A. Waldemar Lawrence, who opposes the Hon. W. R. D. Smith in the Strand division. The seat is looked upon as almost hereditary in the Smith family since the late Mr. W. H. Smith won it. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Lawrence who has been a member of the College,



TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 25. The Vienna-Warsaw Railway employed are not satisfied with the concessions made to them and have again struck.

London, Feb. 26. Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that Minister Yermuloff who has been engaged during the past week in preparing a long detailed report on the inner situation in Russia presented on Friday to the Tsar his report depicting in plain language the chaotic condition of Russia and indicating the danger of procrastination and the absolute necessity, in order to avert a revolution, to adopt immediate and drastic measures to meet a grave crisis. The report says no reforms short of a constitution on western lines will satisfy the people and restore order. The Tsar has since directed that steps be taken with a view to summoning a representative assembly to draft a constitution giving in a large measure representative Government. A meeting of Ministers and others presided over by M. Yermuloff was held yesterday and discussed steps to give the Tsar's decision practical form.

London, Feb. 26. The workmen at the railway shops at Chita, on the Siberian Railway, have struck and demand the cessation of the war.

London, Feb. 27. Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that in order to ensure the railway service, Government was ordered all railway men in the Empire to be treated as soldiers, and subject to martial law.

London, Feb. 27. Reuter's correspondent at Warsaw says that every policeman is now accompanied by soldiers, as the authorities fear the police will strike.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Feb. 25. The third Baltic Fleet passed Dover to-day.

London, Feb. 26. A despatch from Kuropatkin shows that the last day's fighting for the village of Tainkhecheu was most desperate. He reports a series of acts of bravery on the part of the Russians who did not evacuate the position until their cartridges were exhausted, the losses are not yet known, but twelve officers and three hundred men have been taken to hospital. The percentage of dead is large. The Japanese are advancing on passes held by the Russians.

London, Feb. 26. The text of the report of the North Sea Commission of enquiry bears evident signs of compromises, some passages being almost contradictory, accounting for the misleading character of previous anticipations. It says that Admiral Rozhdstvensky's permanent orders to open fire in case of evident and imminent attack by torpedo boat destroyers were not followed.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Address of Welcome.—The ladies of Calcutta intend to present an address of welcome to Lady Curzon on Her Excellency's arrival from England next week. It will be enclosed in a suitable casket.

Vital and Plague Statistics.—There were 33 cases of plague reported in Calcutta on the 24th instant and 21 deaths. The mortality from all causes was 87, the average of the previous five years being 102.

Carriage Stock, E. I. R.—A proposal for the construction of some 43 third-class bogie carriages, 16 third-class four-wheeled carriages, 16 third-class four-wheeled carriages and some brake-vans in replacement of, and in addition to, the stock allotted to workmen's trains is receiving the attention of the authorities.—"I. E."

Asansol Station, E. I. R.—The work of extension of the shed over the island platform at this station at a cost of about Rs. 16,000 has been sanctioned, to be completed during the current financial year. The work will be treated as "joint work" between the East Indian Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.—"I. E."

Station Improvements, E. I. R.—The provision of a waiting shed at Gangpur station, by the transfer of a shed from Chinsura, has been sanctioned. The completion report for the rebuilding of Rampur Haut station building works out to about Rs. 27,000. The work of improvement of Chinsura station has been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 24,000.—"I. E."

A False Case of Murder.—On Saturday, before Syad Mahomed Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate, Alipore, one Nobin Chander Biswas of Kripalpoore was charged with having brought a false case of murder against one of his neighbours, owing to a long-standing quarrel between the accused and the complainant over some landed property. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Railway Board.—It is stated that Mr. F. Davies, General Manager of the Midland and South-Western Junction Railway, had the refusal of the appointment to the third seat on the Indian Railway Board.—"I. E."

Baraset-Basrhat Light Railway.—The following stations on this line have been opened for public traffic:—(1) Baraset, (2) Bamunmura, (3) Kadambagechy, (4) Balia ghatta Bridge, (5) Bisnathpur, (6) Bera-champa, (7) Metia, (8) Kholapatta, and (9) Basrhat.

Sugarcane Crop.—The final general official memorandum upon the sugarcane crop of India, in the season 1904-05 was published Saturday night. It estimates the acreage under sugarcane at eight per cent more than that of 1903-04. The total yield is put at just over two million tons, being an increase over that of last year of nearly sixteen per cent. The only province reporting any considerable deficiency is Bengal where the output is estimated at eighteen per cent less than the average. The report, however, states that the figures for this province are based upon uncertain information.

Bengal Provincial Railway.—The Government Inspector's report on the Tarakesur-Magra Light Railways, which we reproduce elsewhere, shows that this

Mr. Hewett.—Mr. J. P. Hewett, Member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department, returns to Calcutta from Bombay next week.

Railway Earnings.—The earnings of Indian Railways for the ten months ending the 4th inst. are over three crores ahead on the corresponding total last year.

Tonga Penlop.—According to a Darjeeling correspondent Mr. Claude White will shortly proceed to Bhutan to invest Tongsa Penlop with the insignia of the K.C.I.E.

Imperial Gazetteer.—Mr. R. Burn, C.S., Editor of the "United Provinces Gazetteer," has been appointed to succeed Mr. Meyer as Indian Editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer."

Tramway Extension to Barnagore.—At a special general meeting of the Commissioners of the Cossipore-Chitpore Municipality held on Saturday last at 6 p.m. under section 3 of Tramways Act it was decided by a majority of votes that the scheme of the Calcutta Tramway Co. Ltd., be accepted, rejecting the scheme of Babu N. C. Dutt.

A Covetous Cousin Convicted.—On Monday, Inspector B. B. Sinha, of the Ballygunge Thanna charged one Ahamed Ali Khan before Moulvi Serajul Huq Police Magistrate of Alipore with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of gold bangles belonging to his cousin. The accused had taken the ornaments as loan for the use of his wife on the occasion of a marriage of a relative from the complainant. After the marriage was over, the accused instead of returning the articles, sold the same misappropriated the proceeds and afterwards denied all knowledge of the transaction. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

A Head-master in Trouble.—On Monday, Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore Mr. S. R. Rai, the Head-master of C. M. S. High School at Garden Reach was charged with assault. It appeared that one day when the accused was coming by Kidderpore Tram from Calcutta, he asked the conductor to stop the car as he wanted to get down. But the conductor made some delay in stopping the car. Thereupon the accused fell upon the complainant and assaulted him with kicks and fists. When the case was called on for hearing the Court asked the accused to settle the matter out of Court as he was a respectable man. The parties then compounded the case and filed a petition to that effect. The Magistrate allowed the petition and at the same time remarked that a school-master was expected to behave outside as he did inside the school.

Attempt at Murder.—On Monday, before Mr. Dantieth Joint Magistrate of Alipore, one Kamini Dassee a young Hindu married girl aged about 16 years of Bistopore was charged with attempted to take the life of her husband by administering poison. It appears her marriage has not been consummated and for a few days before the girl once tried to take her husband's life by administering arsenic. She was unsuccessful and her husband vomited out the poison was administered last the accused man preparing curry and to eat. But as soon as he fell senseless immediately removed to hospital and was subjected to

received from the chief actors in the Tibetan expedition, he states that his object is to make "Lhasa" a book of Tibetan reference. The appearance of this book (two vols. £2.2s.) gives the "Times" an opportunity to return to the Tibetan question, and it devotes a leading article, a column in length, to prove that the treaty really secures, even after Mr. Brodrick's modifications, all the objects in view when the Mission was despatched. It supports the opinion of Mr. Landon who, "in his brief rush to Lhasa," (to quote the words of the Time's reviewer of the book takes a very different view of the case from that of Sir Henry Cotton who has behind him years of administrative experience. China was not ignored; indeed, it was to the Amban that Sir Francis Young, husband turned for information as to who should sign the treaty and where it should be signed. Another bold statement is made by the great journal: it declares that the survey party sent up to Gantok, and which we have made its way back to India in safety, would have been turned back or murdered had they traversed the same ground a year ago. Therefore, the people are friendly and we have shown them our power. The Buriat, Dorjeff is more and more fully presented as the villain of the piece, but now that he and the deposed Dalai Lama are safely out of the way, further complications do not loom in the immediate future. The National Council declared that the treaty had been made by the whole people of Tibet, and that they meant to keep it. And, says the "Times," "There is every reason to believe that they spoke in good faith."

On the other side of the shield is Sir Henry's letter in which he declares that the so-called treaty is practically worthless, for there is no guarantee for its fulfilment. This he has stated again and again; to-day he adds the forceful words with reference to the refusal of the Amban to sign the treaty and to the visit of Mr. Tang to settle terms with the Viceroy: "So, by the irony of events, through stress and strife we have come back to the point from which we ought to have begun—a convincing tribute to the unwisdom of those who embarked on this melancholy and abortive enterprise." Sir Henry blames Lord Curzon for the diplomatic error in which he had set his heart, namely, "dealing with Tibet alone; this error, he considers, has been the cause of much bloodshed, suffering, and expended money, and has inevitably led to the failure of the Mission." The Chinese plenipotentiary has the situation in the hollow of his hand. Sir Henry concludes his letter by an appeal to the Government to render an act of obvious justice to India and to bear at least a share of the cost of the expedition.

It is important to note how Sir Henry's persistent opposition to the Mission and the arguments with which he proved his statements have borne fruit in unexpected directions. The "Graphic", commenting on the publication of the Blue Book, head its remarks thus: "The Failure of a Triumph", and, in the course of its observations, says, "Whether it was right or wrong to go to Tibet at all need not now be discussed." Nearly all the journalistic comments on the Blue Book include the observation that in such a case the final word must rest with the Home Government, but so many of the critics detect in the character of the rebuke to the Commissioner a trace of Mr. Brodrick's ill-temper. The present Secretary of State has not an enviable reputation for statesmanlike self-control, and anything which approaches to military

