#### Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19, 1905.

POLICE COMMISSION'S REPORT AND THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE announcement that the Police Commission's Report with the Government Resolution thereon will be published in a wee has naturally caused some stir in the minds of the public; but, when the responsible rulers are not in 'en rapport' with the peo-ple, how is it possible for them to devise means for promoting the happiness of the latter? So we do not expect much from the recommendations of the Commission. Police rule is eating into the vitals of the country mainly in two ways. First, the police oppress the people in a terrible manner. Secondly, either through their apathy or connivance one form of crime, namely, petty theft, is growing apace. We can guarantee no effective provision against any of these evils has been recommended by the

The statement that the administration of the country is falling into pieces, may be considered to be a gross exaggeration by many. All the same, it is a deplorable fact that the responsible officers now-a-days, as a rule, snow colossal apathy in the discharge of their duties. And the result is that the number of thieves is increasing day by day in the interior. So that it has at last come to this pass, at least in Bengal proper, that the number of thieves is believed to be almost equal to that of honest men. There is no doubt that for fifteen days in every month, honest villagers have to keep up nights for the protection of their properties from the depredations of the thieves. If the Chowkidars or village watch were of some service before, they have been made utterly useless for the purpose they were created originally, in consequence of their being appropriated by the Government to do its own works.

There was a time, not longer than fifty years ago, when the authorities loved their work, and also the departments that were placed under them. In this way British rule was rendered exceedingly popular and hencefairly There are Represented then beneficial. Thus Sir Barnes Peacock, then a member of the Supreme Council, oriticised Government measures, not as an official but from the stand-point of a native of the stand-point of the stand-point of a native of the stand-point soil. Gradually this was felt to be danger-ous, and he was "abolished," and the Legislature made ap-ke-waste and an instrument in the hands of the executive. The insti-

tution has now no soul.

We had, in this manner, the Tories and Liberals who governed the Empire. But we all know how Sir H. Fowler destroyed the distinction that existed between the rival parties in England, and how they fraternise cordially when India is to be sacrificed. They are all Conservatives now in England when called upon to discuss an Internal conservation. dian question. It is in this manner that English people are losing their healthy insby one—those distinguishing s, which marked them from tincts—one by one—those distinguishing characteristics, which marked them from others and made them great.

In India there was a time when the Judina the was a time when the Judina there was a time when the Judina the was a time wh

cial and the Executive were jealous of each other's privileges, prestige and importance.

The judicial officers in those days always found a pleasure in keeping a control over the high-handedness of the members of the executive branch. But the instinct of those who belonged to the judicial line has almost become extinct; and scratch a judicial and you find him only an executive. Mr. the judiciary and was sacrificed. It is no longer high principles that guide most Englishmen—the Liberals have now-a-days forgotten the old instinct of their Englishmen—the Liberals have now-any forgotten the old instinct of their party and the judicials the instinct which led them always to stand in opposition to executive tyranny. At the present time it is only pay, promotion that prospect, pension and promotion influence English officials.

In those days David Hare was an educationist. True, he was only a philanthropist and a sentimentalist. But such was not Drinkwater Bethune, the official member for education. Yet he loved the Indian youths as much as David Hare did. dis only ambition was to spread education among the Indians. Where is such an English officer in India to be found now? Mr. Pedler now occupies the position which Mr. Bethune did l Where is that noble instinct gone that led Macaulay to lay down the noble principles of governing India for Englishmen? Whence comes this unsympathetic race of Englishmen, whose sole guide is pay, pension, prospect and promotion?

The Strachey brothers persuaded Mayo to withold Government aid from English education; but the instincts of other Englishmen revolted

the instincts of other Englishmen revolted against such attempts. As a matter of fact, the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir William Grey, opposed this crusade against high education and was snubbed and compelled to resign. Mr. Atkinson, the then Director of Public Instruction, also suffered, because, he too could not fall in with the views of the Strachey brothers in educational matters. Like Mr. Atkinson, his successor, Mr. Woodroff was also passionately fond of his work and the people of this country. Because the defunct Indian League founded a Technical College under the name of Albert Temple of Science, he indented scores the instincts of other Englishmen revolted Albert Temple of Science, he indented scores of scientific and technical books from France

of scientific and technical books from France for the benefit of that institution!

This incident reminds us of Mr. Woodroff's passion for technical education. He told us, when this College was about to be started, that he was not familiar with the subject He would therefore study it himself so as the college to direct properly the cause of He would therefore study it himself so as to be able to direct properly the cause of technical education through this institution. He also secured an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 for the institute from the Local Government which was afterwards withdrawn by Sir. A. Eden. Where is this noble feeling in English officials gone? Compare the efforts of Mr. Woodroff to develop education with those of our present Director of Public Instruction in the same direction! Public Instruction in the same direction!
Who now cares for good administration, for
the moral and educational improvement of
the people, for the development of the dying
industries and manufactures of the country?
They are all apathetic. They
have converted themselves
into veritable birds of passage. They make
their piles and go home. That is the moving principle of an average English official
in India at the present time.

Any one having Moffasil experience will
testify to the truth of our statement that

thieves are flourishing luxuriantly and are having a roaring trade for themselves in the country. The officials have no ambition of proving themselves to be able administration of the subject referred to in the question, there would not be any objection to their being laid on the table." having a roaring trade for themselves in the country. The officials have no ambition of proving themselves to be able administrators, and so they are indifferent spectators to this state of things. Let us see how theying is encouraged in the villages. A theft is committed and the proper course theft is committed, and the proper course for the victim is to give notice to the police. This is, however, now very rarely done. For if the police come to know that a theft has been committed, they immediately appear on the scene, not so much to catch the scene, not so much to catch the thief as to fatten themselves upon the viotim of the latter. The police officer comes and demands food for himself and his following. Then unless he is honest, he demands bribe for himself, which, if not paid prompting and adequately the professional promptions and adequately the professional promptions. ly and adequately, the unfortunate man is threatened with the prospect of a prosecution for having given false information. The reader may remember how even a big Zemindar of Azimgunge, a Rai Bahadoor, was put to immense trouble for simply reporting that a theft had been committed in his house. Thus, if a theft covers the people will not Thus if a theft occurs the people will not willingly report the matter to the police, and this fact the thieves have become fully.

aware of.

Let us show in another way how the number of thieves is getting an accession. A man is convicted of theft, and when he comes out of jail he becomes an object of consideration to the police. The police have to keep a watch over him, and this man has to bribe them regularly so as to be left unmolested. If the police is not properly bribed, the man is again sent to jail. So this man has to commit thefts over

and over again to oblige the police.

The Government Resolution on the Police. Commission, as we said, is expected to see the light of the day in a few days. But will it improve matters? Will the country be rid of these posts of society? Ah no! for the Police Commission never cared to enquire whether the country was being infested by thieves; if so, why? Its members, like their other brethren, had no heart in their work. And hence the ridiculous suggestion of the Com-mission that highly paid English youths, who should spend their time in their mother-country in kite-flying, should be imported and appointed as Police Superintendents to catch thieves in India! The only tangible result of the Commission's labours is believed to be the creation of a number of fat berths for

#### INTERPELLATION IN DANGER.

If we are reverting over and over again to the attitude of the Government of India towards the questions of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, it is, because, the privilege of in-terpolation is the only good thing which the reconstituted Councils conferred upon the people of India. If the authorities can play ducks and drakes with this little boon at their sweet will, then our representatives have no business to be in the Legislature. Their position in other respects is exactly like that of the members of the Khedivian Parliament noticed by us the other day. They are in a hopeless minority and their "nay" neither disturbs the deliberations of the Government nor adds any weight to them. for which latter purpose, according to Lord Lansdowne, their assistance and co-opera-

tion were sought.

Indeed, if they have not yet commenced to fall asleep and snore like their brethren of the Khedivian Parhament. the day in the cold season, and also because except on rare occasions, their presence in the Councils is needed only for a few minutes in a week, or a fortnight or a month. But the only way in which they can prove them-selves useful is by exercising the privilege of interpellation. Of course, if they ask unreasonable or frivolous questions, the Government is justified in disallowing them under the Rules; but, as we have already pointed out, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale was perfectly within his rights to put the questions he did; and, by disposing of them in the way it did, the Government has laid itself open to the charge of having acted illegally, at least high-handedly.

To remove all misconception on the subject and make the situation perfectly clear, an explanation on the following points is necessary. It is quite evident that the Government can disallow certain questions, that is to say, when they are defamatory or of an argumentative and hypothetical nature. The President can also disallow a question without giving any reason, when its answer is likely to jeopardise public interests. These are the only conditions which can justify Government to meddle with a question; in other words, when a question is free from any of these conditions, the Government is legally bound to accept it. This is all right. The next point is, when a question has been entered in the proceedings of the Council, can the Government, under the Rules, refuse an answer to it? There is no provision for it in the Act or in the Rules. That being the case, the refusal of a reply to a question to say, when they are defamatory or of an the case, the refusal of a reply to a question is illegal.

If the Government was not disposed to furnish the information which Mr. Gokhale furnish the information which Mr. Gokhale wanted to have, what it should have done was to disallow his questions giving reasons therefor. That would have not only been legal, but saved the Government from the position of the autocrat that it played by curtly denying the required information to the Hon'ble member. How differently was Mr. Ananda Charlu treated under a similar circumstance by the preceding Government! circumstance by the preceding Government!
The Westland-Fox circular, by which the Comptroller-General of India was directed to recruit Europeans in the Account Office without any educational test, when published in these columns in February 1897, published in these columns in February 1897, created a great scandal. Mr. Charlu, then a member of the Supreme Council, asked eleven questions on the subject. In the Notice paper, however, these eleven questions were reduced into a colourless one! When we enquired into the matter, Mr. Charlu sent to us the copies of correspondence that had passed between him and the Secretary to the Legislative Council; and which showed that His Excellency the and which showed that His Excellency the President had disallowed them under Rule 7. The following letter of the Secretary to Mr. Charlu will explain the situation:—
"Sir, with reference to your letters of the 18th and 19th March, I am directed to inform you that the questions in regard. the 18th and 19th March, I am directed to inform you that the questions, in regard to recruitment for the Account Office which you propose to ask at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on the 26th idem, have been disallowed by His Excellency the President, as it is considered that they do not fall within the terms of No. 7 of the Interpellation Rules. I am at the time to state that if you desire to

On the receipt of the above letter, Mr. Charlu sent a reply from which we quote the following: -

spread dissatisfaction with the policy ini-trated by Mr. Fox's circular, assuming its terms were as published, that I thought that the Government would have seen fit to answer the question and thereby allay public feeling. I shall be glad to have the Government order in this connection placed on

Mr. Charlu did not agree that his ques tions trenched on Rule 7 of Interpellation Rules. As the Council, however, immediately broke up, he could not make the necessary representation for a re-consideration of the ruling. It will thus be seen that a courteous explanation was given to the late Member for Madras which was denied to

his brother of Bombay. In regard to the first question of Mr. Gokhale, the answer is specially astounding, as last year, not only did the Viceroy quote in his speech statistics of Europeans, Eurasians, and Indians in the public service, occupying posts carrying salaries of Rs. 75 and upwards for the last 35 years, but the same statistics were also used subsequently in a Resolution on Establishments, dated 24th May 1904. So, evidently they have in their possession all the required materials for ans-

wering his question.
Yes, not only are these materials in their possession but, from their own words we can show that they could, if they so chose, furnish them to Mr. Gokhale in a week's time or so. Here is a sentence culled from the Resolution alluded to above:

"Establishment books giving a nominal roll of the personnel of all ranks of Government servants are maintained by Accountants-General."

So, you see, it will "not involve a very large amount of labour" or "occupy several months of time" to furnish the required information to Mr. Gokhale. There are only four or five Accountants-General in the whole of India. Each of them has got a copy of this roll of the personnel of all ranks of Government servants in his office. We believe it is in manuscript, so it may not be convenient to lay them all on the table of the Council. But, surely, if one or two clerks were employed in each Accountant-General's office to make a list of new appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 5,000 and upwards a year that have been created since April 1890, the whole thing might have been completed in the course of a few days. It was, therefore, a childish plea, unworthy of an enlightened Government, to urge that the preparation of the list meant a very heavy

Then see the gross unfairness of the arrangement. The last Budget speech of the Viceroy and His Excellency's Resolution on Viceroy and His Excellency's Resolution on the question of employment demand a reply from a representative member; for, therein the charge has been made that the allegation of non-official members and the press to the effect that Europeans and Eurasians enjoy a larger share of State patronage in the public service than the Indians do, has no foundation. service than the Indians do, has no foundation in fact. But how can Mr. Gokhale or
any other member meet this statement unless
he gets all necessary information which is
locked-up under double key in the iron safe
of the Government? The spectacle can never
be edifying that Government will hurl a
charge against non-official members and then
deny them materials for their defence. No
Court of Justice will allow such a thing.

The Government every now and then disallows a question or refuses answer when a
question is put. Every member of Council

question is put. Every member of Council takes it as a matter of course and does not raise his voice against such a procedure. The result is that, an impression has been created, not only in the minds of the general public but even in those of many members themselves, that the Government can do whatever it likes in regard to interpellation. But that is not the case. The Rules for asking questions in the Supreme Council begin

"5. Any question may be asked by any member, subject to the following conditions and restrictions." The two most important conditions and

restrictions are contained in the following "7. Questions must be so framed as to be merely requests for information, and must not be in an argumentative or hypothetical

form or defamatory of any person or section of the community.

"8. The President may disallow any question without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public property of the constitution." lie interests; and in such case the question shall not be entered in the proceedings of

There are no other condition or restrictions put upon an interpellator. When therefore a question is disallowed or an answer refused Hon'ble Members of Council should carefully examine whether the terms of the above Rules had been observed or not. It is quite true that the Govern ment must reserve to itself the right of witholding returns involving heavy work and waste of unusually long time. But it is absurd to contend that it can refuse such a statement as asked for by Mr. Gokhale.

## THE SCOURGES OF BENGAL.

OFFICIAL ADMISSION.

Since the last quarter of a century have been hammering at the terrible fact, namely, that the Bengalee nation is bound to die out in due course, owing chiefly to the prevalence of malaria and cholera in this the prevalence of malaria and cholera in this Province. But the rulers, generally speaking, are heartless and apathetic; and though, in their sanitary reports, they cannot totally ignore this patent truth, they have never deemed it fit to give the matter that earnest attention which its great importance deserves. And the result is that the last census at last brought home to every the startling fact that not only has been no growth in the population of been no growth in the population of since the nineties, but a heavy de followed in many districts. Shouldied

followed in many districts. Sho disclosure give a rude shock to be and the people, and make they the dismal prospect that await. The Hon'ble Mr. Jogesh Ch dhury has done a great public sterpellating the Government on the above subject, and secur admission to the effect that cholera have decimated many districts of the province. What Chandra asked for west.

"To lay on the table a tabular statement giving for the years 1901-1902, 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, the births and deaths (and in the case of the latter, showing in separate columns those due to fever and cholera and the total number of deaths and the rate per mille) in the district of Jessore; in such important places in the district of Nadia, as Krishnagar, Navadwip, Santipur, Meherpur, Chakdah, Kushtea, Kumarkhali and in the Sub-division of Natore in the Rajshahi Division, all of which showed a decline of population at the last census."

The statement which the Hon'ble Mr. Shirres laid on the table contains several

Shirres laid on the table contains several items of information which we note below. In the district of Jessore, we find, the popu-In the district of Jessore, we find, the population according to the census of 1891 was 1,888,872, and it was 1,813,155 according to the census of 1901; that is to say, there is been a decrease of 75,717 people in the district in 10 years!

Births in the same district in 1891 are not mentioned, but the state of the same district in 1891 are not

mentioned; but the statement gives the number of children born in the last four years, which shows that births have steadily declined. For instance, if the number of decined. For instance, if the number of ut 666'89 SEM 4! 1061 ut 0#0'#9 SEM SULLING 1902, and 55,829 in 1903. The year 1904 showed some increase, namely, 62,602; but it will be seen, it was less than what we find in 1901 and 1902.

As regards deaths in the district of Jessore, statistics for 1901 1902 1909 and 1904.

statistics for 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 are only given. Cholera accounted for 5,431 in 5,116 in 1902; 4,827 in 1903; and 7,752 in 1904. So, on the average, something like six thousand people fall victims annually to a single disease among a population of eighteen lakhs! Such a thing, we believe, is impossible anywhere in the world.

But it is fever, generally known by the name of malaria, that is the scourge of Bengal. The statement reveals a truly chastly state of things when it deals with deaths from fever. Thus we find in Jessore that 51,156; 65,279; 56,827; and 61,608 were carried off by fever in 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904 respectively. With the exception of one year, namely, 1903, it will be observed, there has been a steady increase of deaths. of deaths due to fever. The number of victims to this malady was 51,156 in 1901, and it mounted up to 61,608 in 1904 a clear augmentation of upwards of ten thousand in four years! Should not the rulers hang down their heads in sorrow over such gruesome results of their administra-

The figures will bring something like a feeling of blank despair in the minds of those who have the welfare of the country at heart when another horrible fact is considered in this connection. The total deaths from fever and cholera amounted to 285,983 for the last four years in Jessore. During the same period the number of births was however, only 245,870. Thus, deaths exceeded births by 40,113! Need the reader be told what this means? It means that the process of the final extinction of the nation has commenced, and that unless steps are promptly taken to put a check upon this steady decrease in population, the nation must disappear from the face of the earth in the course of a few decades more.

The return discloses the same state of Nedical Course of

things with regard to the District of Nadia All the seven Municipal towns mentioned in the question of Mr. Choudhury, tell the same tale, that is to say the population has gone on declining since 1891: and there is an excess of deaths over births. In the Natore Sub-Division, the population came down from 326,017 in 1891 to 303,981 in 1904. In the same Sub-Division deaths from all causes were 57,841 in the four years 1901-04 while the total number of births was about 50,000. That is to say, the population has declined at the rate of nearly 2,000 per annum! So fever and cholera are not only causing terrible mortality every year, but are producing a permanent effect upon the birth-rate, which is going down lower and lower every year. They talk of high educa tion and so forth. Sir Andrew Fraser is building a new college at Ranchi for this purpose, but the first duty of the Government is to save the nation from annihilation.

The apathy of the Government in this respect is simply phenomenal, for fever and cholera are preventible diseases. At least the intensity of the pestilence can be reduced to a large extent. The main causes which bring about tent. The main causes which bring about cholera and fever are now thoroughly known. Cholera is, as a rule, produced by drinking foul water. Similarly malarial fever owes its origin mainly to defective drainage. So if obstructions to natural drainage are re-moved and pure drinking water is made available, an effective check can be put upon the outbreak and ravages of both the discases. But not only no attempts are made to remove these causes but everything is done to aggravate them. If pure water was to be had in various Districts twenty years ago, there is now scarcely a place, except half-a-dozen towns, where water-works have been started, the inhabitants whereof do not drink started, the inhabitants whereof do not drink what is absolutely poison. Similarly, the more the country is being intersected by railways and feeder-roads, the greater is the obstruction to the free passage of water. Then again, as India is getting more and more unhealthy with the advance of British rule here, one of the sacred duties of the Government should be to render medical help to the people in every possible way. But, fancy, in the gal Presidency, contain human beings, a few hundred tered at a or more from ea

or more from ea will spend very pose; ind the consist

many of them consume at the cost of the State. Nor do they include the amount which the State has to pay as pensions an gratuities to European and Eurasian official.

Every British Resident of the State naturally tries to put pressure upon the Myson Government to provide for as many Europeans as he chooses to fasten upon it. The present Resident, Sir James Bourdillon, said to have recommended the Durbar instal Mr. Staley as Chief Justice of the Chief Court of the State, and thereby deprive the Indian Civil Judge of that pot to which he was entitled both owing to hability and nationality. Lord Curzon, where the state is the contraction of the state many of them consume at the cost of t ability and nationality. Lord Curzon, we is very fond of saying that there is muscope for Indian talents, may do well to through the following formidable list, as peruse and reflect for a moment whether it

wish regarding the employment of the chiren of the soil in the Indian States ren of the soil in the Indian being obeyed or disregarded:

I. Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., Priva Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of N. Rs. 2000—" Juvaraja ... Rs. 800—
3. Col. T. J. Macgam, I. M. S. Durb
Rs. 1655—0 Physician. ... Rs. 1655—0 4. Mr. Royal, Veterinary Surgeon (abo

5. Mr. Hardaker (about) Rs. 300—0-6 A French Bandmaster (name unknown Rs. 200-0-

Total Rs. 5255—0—
JUDICIAL.

7. Mr. Staley, Chief Judge, Chief Coac
Mysore ... Rs. 2,500—0—

MEDICAL. 8. Lt. Col. J. Smyth, I. M. S. M. D. S nior Surgeon and Sanitary Commission ... Rs. 1,960—0-P. W. D.

9. Mr. McHuchin, M. I. C. E., Chief 1 gineer and Secretary to Public Works at Railway Departments ... Rs. 2,000—0—10. Capt. W. S. Trail, R.E. Deputy Ch. Engineer ... Rs. 1,050—0—11. Major A. C. Joly de Lotbiniere R. Superintending Engineer ... Rs. 1,350—12. Mr. J. J. Whiteby, M. I. C. E., perintending Engineer ... Rs. 1,400—0 13. Mr. W. H. Scott, Examiner P.W. Railway Accounts ... Rs. 700 14. Lieut. J. Humber, Resident En 15. Mr. H. J. Molly, Executive Eng

COWVERY POWER SCHEME

NANCE ESTABLISHMENT. 16. Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electri gineer. Rs. 1,500—1

17. Mr. J. J. Kelly, Ch of Opers

... Rs. 1,050—1

18. Mr. R. M. Calvart do Rs. 920—0

19. Mr. D. Husekell, Asst. Opera

... Ps. 750—7 20. Mr. F.W. Willis, do Rs. 510—0 21. Mr. A. C. Hobble, Operat 22. Mr. F. Z. Milone, do Rs. 300—0 23. Mr. S. Hutson, Chiefneil Superin dent. 24. Mr. J. F. Ballert, 25. Mr. W. H. Ballert, do 26. Mr. C. Schorffer Electri 27. Mr. J. G. Johnson do Rs. 28. Mr. E. J. Cambell do ... Rs. 29. Mr. L. J. Gordon do ... Rs.

29. Mr. L. J. Gordon do ... Rs. 30. Mr. Frank Joseph do ... Rs. 31. Mr. A. T. Westrop, Operator, 32. Mr. Francis Joseph do Rs. 33. Mr. G. L. Redigues, do Rs. 34. Mr. D. E. Tennisfield, do Rs. 35. Mr. W. D. Cludius, do Rs. 36. Mr. C. L. Stephens ... Rs. 37. Mr. J. V. E. Tate, I. Rs.

38. Mr. J. W. Newman, do Rs. 75—0-39. Mr. E. Z. Whaler, do Rs. 100—0-FOREST DEPARTMENT. 40. G. E. Ricketts, Deputy Con-41. Mr. T. E. M. Cladius, Forest Surv Rs. 300-0

Total Rs. 700—0-EXCISE DEPARTMENT. 42. Mr. G. E. Dunning, Excise Assista EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

43. Mr. J. Ceok, Principal, Central Collangalore. Rs. 1,450-0 Angalore. ... Rs. 1,450—
Do—as Director of Meteorological D
... Rs. 100— Bangalore. 44. Mr. G. J. Tait, Professor of Engl Central College ... Rs. 1,000—0 45. Mr J. Weir, Principal Maharai College, Mysore ... Rs. 1,200—0 46. Mr. T. Denham, Prof. of Histor Maharaja's Rs. 1000—0 47. Mr. Bangaloro

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 36

2. Mr. Hume Wright, ... Rs. 880-0-ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. 63. Mr. B. L. Race C.I.E., Rs. 1,650-0-0 INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE. 64. Mr. F. E. C. Curr ... Rs. 1,550—0—0 SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPT. 65. Col. Grant, Commissioner,
... Rs. 1952—14—0
... Rs. 1952—14—0
dent of Survey ... Rs. 450—0—0
ACCOUNTANT DEPARTMENT.

67. Mr. Wenterly, ... Rs. 2.00—0—0.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

70. Mr. Sparks, Deputy Commissioner
... Rs. 1200—0—0. 71. Mr. Wetherall, Do, Rs. 700—0—0 72. Mr. Plumer, Asst. Cummissioner ... Rs. 650—0—0

73. Mr. Bowing, do, ... Rs. 650-0-0 Rs. 3200—0—0 SPECIAL SUPT. OF POLICE KULAR-GOLD FIELD.

Mr. Thomas, EURASIANS OR DOMICILED EURO-PEANS IN MYSORE SERVICE, IN THE GRADES LIST. Revenue Department.

1. Mr. Hayes, Amildar, ... Rs. 150-0-0

2. Mr. Ball, do ... Rs. 150-0-0

Rs. 300—0—0 Total JUDICIAL. 3. Mr. J. Claphan, Deputy Registrar, 4. Mr. Holt, Munsiff, ... Rs. 250—0—0 5. Mr. D'Cruz, do

Rs. 8,50—0—0 P. W. D. Asst. Engineer, ... Rs.. 300-0-0 Bhore, Asst. 6. Mr. 7. Mr. D'Cruz., Do, ... Rs. 250-0-0 8. Mr. M'ller, Mechanical Engineer, ... Rs. 200-0-0 9. Mr. Welsh, Honorary Asst. Engineer, Rs. 250—0—0 Wheeler, Supervisor, ... Rs. 200—0—0 Mr. Burr, Supervisor, Rs. 150-0-0

Mr. Burr, Supervisor, Rs. 150—0—0
Mr. Seppings, do, ... Rs. 150—0—0
Mr. Shirwood, Overseer, Rs. 100—0—0
Mr. King, ... Rs. 100—0—0
Mr. Hay Ellis, do, ... Rs. 80—0—0
Mr. Renben, do, ... Rs. 80—0—0
Mr. Margenent, do, ... Rs. 60—0—0
Mr. Fongard Pumping Superinten... Rs. 220—0—0
Mr. Anderson Driver Water Warrs Mr. Anderson, Driver, Water Works, As a matter of fact Mr. Carey had a good ... Rs. 110—0—0 | ... Rs. 110—0—0 |

Mr. Joseph, do, Mr. Legge, do, ... Rs. 50—0—0 MEDICAL. Rs. 2,410-0-0

22. Mr. Wesley, Sub-Asst. As members of the Supreme Legislative Council in India are not authorised by the Rules of the Indian Councils Act to interpellate the Government of India on matters relating to Indian States, will a member of the British Parliament ask for a return showing the number of Europeans and Europeans employed by Indian Princes under them and the amount of money they are paid every month as salaries, allowances and pensions Imagine the character of the gigantic wrong. ... Rs. 150-0-0 Imagine the character of the gigantic wrong In British India the natives of the soil mus be satisfied, as a rule, with such petty posts as Deputy-Mag strateships and Subordinate Judgeships. As such they find no opportunity of displaying their talent. It is only in the Indian States where they can give evidence of their ability as Dewans, Members of Council Chief Justices, Heads of the Executive and Resence Branch and so forth. tive and Revenue Branch, and so forth But how can they do so if these states are flaoded with Eur peans? Indeed ded with Eur peans? Indeed only have the doors to enter higher lice services in Br t'sh India, but also in Native India, been closed against them But is it necessary for a Member of rarliament to trouble himself about this mat ter? Is not Lord Curzon himself aware that a large number of Europ ans and Eurasians made themselves permanent fixtures in Indian States and are sucking the very life cellency himself express his abhorence of such unjust arrangement at Jeypore? That being so, how can Lard Curzon permit a scandal of this sort to flourish during his administration? His Excellency has always expressed his solic tude for the welfare of the ple of the Indian States. Because some

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

60. Dr. A. Zehmann, B. S. A. and P.

Rs. 1,000—0—0

BOTANICAL.

61. Mr. Cameron, ... Rs. 830—0—0

STATIONARY AND PRINTING.

62. Mr. Hume Wright, ... Rs. 880—0—0

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Carey, the Magistrate, has filed a suit against his Mali or gardener, in the Small Cause his Mali or gardener, in the Small Cause his Mali or gardener, this appears to us to be an expectately properly to the greatest; for, herein has Mr. Carey dispersion power in a remarkable man. ne greatest; for, ferein has Mr. Carey displayed his brain power in a remarkable manner. We do not know the amount of salary he paid to his man, but the ordinary pay of a Mali is Rs. 8 to 10 per month. Assuming that Rs. 10 was the salary of his servant, it required no ordinary exercise of intellect on his part to enable Mr. Carey to claim Rs. 210, or twenty-one times his pay from the his part to enable Mr. Carey to claim Rs. 210, or twenty-one times his pay, from the Mali, the only complaint against him being that he had left Mr. Carey's service without giving him a month's notice. We have no doubt that his knowledge of Pushtoo helped him a good deal in the matter; for the Afghans have the reputation of being a very shrewd people, specially in money matters. Let us now see how cleverly has Mr. Carey managed to claim Rs. 210 from a menial servant getting Rs. 10 a month, withmenial servant getting Rs. 10 a month, with-out being at all regarded as extravagant in his demand. Here are his items:

Value of inconvenience sustain- Rs. ed by him ed by him ... (2). Loss for bringing two garden-(3). Damage to plants and seeds and instruments which were left uncared for ... ... 140

Ir is rather surprising that some other items, which Mr. Carey might have as reasonably added and appraised, escaped his keen intellect. There is no doubt that the Mali's conduct disturbed the evenness of his temper, and it is a well-known fact that one temper, and it is a well-known fact that one cannot eat properly or sleep soundly when the equanimity of his mind is gone. So his item number 4 might have been loss of appetite and sleep Rs.——. He also might have quite fairly claimed a heavy damage for another item of a more serious character. Thus, for instance, he could have easily compacted his recent assault upon a Zeminder. nected his recent assault upon a Zeminder of Hooghly, Babu J. M. Nandi, who has brought both a civil and a criminal case against him, with the Mali's leaving his service without notice. For, if the Mali had not given him this offence, he would not have become irritable; and if he had not become irritable.

irritable, he would not have chased and beaten Babu J.M. Nandi at the latter's staring at him. So his item num-ber 5 might very we'll have been the cost for defending the criminal and civil cases, brought by Babu J.M. Nandi, and also the probable damage to the latter, Rs—.

precedent in support of his claim in a case decided by no less an authority than King Hubbu Chunder, in days of yore. The intellect of this far-famed King was sharper, if hat was possible, than even that of Mr. Carey. Well, a subject of the King happened to be struck dead by lightning, and an earthen pot-maker was hanged for his death. On enquiry the following circumstances transpired. The earthen not-maker had to light a fire for burning his pots. The fire caused a good deal of smoke. The volume of smoke went up and created the cloud. The cloud generated lightning and the lightning came down upon the man in the shape of a thun-der-bolt and killed him. And thus, the wise King argued, the earthen pot-maker was the party responsible for the death of a human being; for, if he had not lighted of fire, there would have been no smoke and, therefore, no cloud or lightning; and so he must be sent to the gallows. In the same manner, Mr. Carey, so noted for his serene temper, would not have pursued a man with a cudgel in hand and assaulted him, if the Mali had not provoked it by leaving his service.

HAVING filed the suit Mr. Carey was naturally anxious to win it. He was therefore aghast to hear that the Mali had moved the High Court for the transfer of the suit from Hooghly to the 24-Perganas. So he ran to the High Court to make an affidavit to the effect that the Mali had lied when he stated that he could get no good pleader at Hooghly to defend him. A junior pleader was also forthcoming to tell the same tale, whether of his own motion or at the instance of Mr. Carey is not clear. As the reader is aware, the motion was disposed of last Thursby a Bench composed of the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mittra; and the full text of their Lordships' judgment is published in another column.

In will be seen that the Chief Justice did not at all fall in with the views of Mr. Carey. On the other hand, inspite of the affidavit of the Mag. strate, his Lordship thinks that, of the Mag. strate, his Lordship did not the District, the suit must be transferred to Sealdah. In short, his Lordship did not attach the slightest importance to the arguments advanced by Mr. Carey to have the ments advanced by Mr. Carey to have the case tried at Hooghly. On the contrary, the case tried at Hooghly. On the contrary the case tried at Hooghly. On the contrary the case tried at Hooghly. In will be seen that the Chief Justice did over and over again exhiover the public; on the mour perhaps pats him that is the impression of the people by His e in regard to the

Carey, some of g discredit upon

thorities by identifying themselves with a matter in which something like a vote of want of confidence was proposed to be passed upon the head of the Government. Of course the Viceroy holds too exalted a position to be able to betray any unworthy feeling in this connection; but his suborfeeling in this connection; but his subordinates could not be trusted, and a good many of the latter might take their revenge upon our big Zemindars in various ways if they were to support the movement openly. The beautiful Sanskrit sloka is, that the sun itself is bearable but not so is the sand heated by its rays. The people are not so much afraid of the higher, as they are of the lower officials. As a matter of mund Candler draws such plane found in the subordinate converting the heart of the town into a seething mass of corruption, powerful only for anything but good."

This is what the London "Daily News" of the 20th February says:—

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"That ghastly book, "The University of the town into a seething mass of corruption, powerful only for anything but good." are of the lower, officials. As a matter of fact, police detectives roamed in the Town Hall, and, it is said, they have reported against some of the poor clerks who, out of curios ty, had come to see the meeting. Hence it was considered unsafe that men of large properties, whom every Magistrate has opportunities of harassing and humilating, should attend the meeting. But can it be seriously contended that, because they were absent, therefore they had no hear in the movement? If they belong to the nation, which they certainly do, and if they are human beings, which they certainly are, they cannot but sympathise with the movement as keenly as the so-called agitators of the most pronounced type, do; for its object was to defend national character and national literature.

It seems that, the writer of "Indian Affairs" in the "Times" is a man of inventive imagination. His letter on "the Volunteer Army," which is reproduced in another page, will show that he expects an internal revolution in India; and therefore he suggests that "Indian Volunteers" should be improved. The Indian Volunteers, in his opinion, should however, consist not of Indians, but "of Europeans or of mixed Europeans and Asiatic descent." That is to say, according to his idea, the duty of the Indians should be to nourish these Volunteers, and these Volunteers should have the privilege of shooting down the Indians when there is a disturbance in the country! What an unselfish arrangement! There are, we learn, 32 000 white and we learn, 32 000 white and semi-white volunteers of all arms and all ranks in the whole of India; but what concerns the Indian tax-payers most is the fact that they cost them already £160,000 yearly. The "Times" writer asks the Government to incur a still larger cost for making the force really efficient. And why should he not make this proposal when it is the Indians, and not his own countrymen, who will have to pay the cost?

If any class of Government servants deserve kind treatment at the hands of the heads of their departments it is the clerks. But if the lot of any class of Government servants is unusually hard it is the rs. Like the Brahmin's cow they must eat little but yield a large quantity of milk. The clerks must be satisfied with small salaries but they must work more than others do. Nay they must also forego the gazetted holdays to must also forego the gazetted hol days which every Government official is entitled. Here is the tale of wall which comes from the clerks of the office of the Postal Deputy Comptroller, Mr. Kelly. Under his orders, they have to work from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., while previously the working hours w from 10-30 to 4-30. The unfortunate cle have no option but to do the bidding their office master however unreasonable may be. Indeed, as most of them are family men they cannot afford to protest without running the risks of losing their appointments. But the cup of their wee was full to the brim when they were deprived of the last Mahuram holidays, which are gazetted holidays. On the 15th instant, some of the clerks made an application to Mr. Kelly for granting them these holidays, but their application was rejected; and on the 16th and 17th instant they had to do the usual work. Will the Comptroller and Audiwork. Will the Comptoner and take rity on these poor fellows? For they are after all human beings, and therefore fellow-brethren of their official superiors, and not

Ir has been stated that Lady Curzon tried to please Her Majesty Queen Alexandra by telling her that she was the patron of the Lady Dufferin Fund. Now, as Her Excellency has no doubt a sincere desire to benefit the people of this country and has innumerable opportunities of doing so, why does she not desociate herself from the delusion and snare—the greatest deception of the 19th century—upon which the Lady Jufferin Fund is founded? We are afraid Her Ladyship is not aware that the Fund was started upon the fiction that Indian ladies did not permit themselves to be treated by male Doctors. She is also perhaps not aware, though it has been published over and over again that, this movement is not wanted for respectable women in India; and that it has been organized mainly for the purpose of providing bertlas for good many middle-class English women who cannot eke out a means of livelihood in their own country. When Lord Curzon was in the hey-dev of his popularity, that is to say, when, immediately after his arrival here, his heart being unaffected by the demoralizing influence of bureaucracy, he delighted the Indians by his noble sentiments, we suggested to Her Excellency to patronize Indian music, an art carried to great perfection in India, but declining now for want of support from royalty which, in Hindu and Mussalman times, was patronized with great liberality. Will Her Excellency interest herself in the matter even now? Let her try an Indian professor of music, and, we doubt not, she will thank us for auggesting this source of inneant amusement. She may not appreciate the vocal music of the Hindus in the beginning without some sort of training, but she will find no difficulty in realizing at once the auty and sweetness of our cannot eke out a means of livelihood in and sweetness of of

Lady Dufferin Fund, if Lady Curzon lilize its proceeds for affording medicief to millions of helpless women in a terior, who die without medicine and al treatment, she will really do a

some titled Zeminders did not take active part in the meeting. It ought to be plain to the meanest apprehens on why they could not do it. Indeed, this was a part of the programme of the organizers; for, it was refer that men having large interests at stake must not run the risk of offending the author of such ghastly deeds can never be a happy man. Lord Curzon is the entire area, almost like the cells of a beer hive, and the open spaces in the heart of the town which are freely used for answering the calls of nature are features penust not run the risk of offending the author of such ghastly deeds can never be a happy man. Lord Curzon is the entire area, almost like the cells of a beer hive, and the open spaces in the heart of the town which are freely used for answering the calls of nature are features penust not run the risk of offending the author of such ghastly deeds can never be a happy man. Lord Curzon is the entire area, almost like the cells of a beer the town which are freely used for answering the town which are freely used for answering the calls of nature are features penust not run the risk of offending the author of such ghastly deeds can never be a happy man. Lord Curzon is the entire area, almost like the cells of a beer than the heart of the town which are freely used for answering the town. But this is a small matter when compared with a graver evil matter when compared with a graver evil that taints the moral atmosphere. The main streets of the town which are the most frequented are unfortunately the most potent centres of moral infection. The grog shops, the butchers stalls, and other useful ad-juncts to Bacchanal an orgies have also round a place there, thus converting the heart of

> mund Candler draws such plain pictures of the butchery that British officers were sent the butchery that British officers were sent to do, is having, as it naturally would, a deep effect on Indian opinion. The Amrita Bazar Patrika' is a Calcutta paper, one of that "native Press" which some critics are foolish enough to despise, apparently because it is not produced by men to whom the soul of the Oriental is a scaled book. It devotes a leading article to the book, extracting several of Mr. Candler's descriptions of the shooting down of helpless men." of the shooting down of helpless men.'

This is the very incisive comment which the Indian writer makes on the whole miser-"We dare say that the massacres which

We dare say that the massacres which followed the expedition not only led Lord Curzon to pass many sleepless nights, but perhaps affected the whole course of his life. . . . These atrocties must have his life. . . These atrocties must have affected the whole career of Lord Curzon. Who knows that his lordship now feels that if they were born an unambitious farmer or

a scientific recluse he would have been a happier man than now?

"Some Englishmen (a small minority, by the way) could have written that last sentence better. But the meaning is plain

But alas! even this small minority is disappearing fast.

THE dispute between Mr. Fatch Chand

respectable Indian gentleman and the

of which were published in these columns sometime back, has advanced one stage further. Mr. Fatch Chand, we understand, has once more approached His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the third time, with the prayer that either the required sanction under section 197. Cr. P. Code be sanction under section 197. Cr. P. Code be given to him to institute proceedings against the Judge, or an inquiry into the matter be ordered. Considering the apparent truth of the allegations he has made against the District Judge, the prayer seems to be quite reasonable. And what a story does he unfold? On the 25th Nov. last, Mr. Fateh Chand appeared before the Judge as a judgment debtor to show cause to the court that the orders of the Chief Court regarding partiorders of the Chief Court regarding part tion of the property should be carried out without any arbitrary amendment which the District Judge had proposed contrary to the express orders of the Chief Court. This led the Judge to lose his temper and, we are told, he so far forgot himself as to use unparliamentary language to-wards Mr. Fateh Chand—language quite unbecoming of the high position of Judge. This happened in open court and in the presence of parties and lawyers. Na turally Mr. Fatch Chand felt himself humiturally Mr. Fatch Chand felt himself humiliated, and, with a view to seek redress in a court of law, submitted a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab praying permission to suo the Judge. But, would it be believed that, before the above petition was disposed of he was again treated in a similar manner by the said Judge? The

action. The petitions have accordingly Mr. Fateh Chand is however not satisfied. He has once more approached His Honour, as we have said, with the prayer that either the sanction as required by Section 197Cr. P. C. be given or an enquiry into the matter be ordered. Now the Government must do one of the two things. Ether it must purish its officers when they break the law, or make such an arrangement that they may not break the law at all. If Mr. Fatch Chand was wronged by a private party he would have at once got the necessary redress. But because the alleged wrong-door dress. But because the alleged wrong-door in this case happens to be a public servant, therefore he must swallow the insut w thout protest! Such an arrangement can never make the Government respected in the eyes of the people. On the other hand, it creates the impression that the Government shelters its own men, even though guilty and that laws exist only for the punishment of

the people.

As regards the other portion of the story told by the correspondent, that a Zemindar of the Panjab was expelled, because he wanted to speak, the fact was this. It was decided that no speech should be allowed except that of the Presilist, and as the Zemindar in question wanted to break this rule by offering strong criticism against Lord Curzon's administration, the promoters objected, and he had to address a large gathering in the Maidan. The Town Hall demonstration, however, need not continue to engage further attention of the public; for Lord Curzon must have come to realize the fact that it would not be possible for him the fact that it would not be possible for him to destroy local self-government in India, or officialize Indian Universities, or close the doors of higher appointments against the Indians, and, at the same time, to take credit for his liberalism. We are very glad that a few sentences from one of our articles
the Tibet Expedition were quoted by the
London "Daily News"; and we reproduced these sentences, which relate to the
massacre of the ill-armed or unarmed Tibetans, in a paragraph yesterday. Now does
Lord Curzon realise the awful responsibility
of his position? It may be a pleasing thing
to be the ruler of a vast country like
India; but fancy the sacred nature of the
duties he has to carry on his shoulders.
In this Tibetan affair, several thousand men,
unarmed or ill-armed, defending their homes
and hearths with great bravery, were mowed
down by shrappel and Maxim guns! He massacre of the ill-armed or unarmed Tibetans, who die without medicine and treatment, she will really do a sact.

London "Echo" of 21st Feb. begins and A paragraph with the heading, "what tion does for India." Our contemtion does for India." Our contemtion does for India. "The town of the during the paragraph with the heading, "what the goes on to say: "The town of the during the paragraph with the heading," is "Amrita" Bazar Patrika, is "Tibetan affair, several thousand mention does for India." He town of the during the paragraph with the heading the paragraph with the heading that the paragraph with the paragraph with the heading that the paragraph with the heading that the paragraph with the paragraph with the heading that the paragraph with the paragraph with the heading that the paragraph with the heading that the paragraph with the paragraph with the heading that the paragraph with the paragraph with the paragraph with the heading that the paragraph with the paragraph with

A "MELA" is being held just now at a village called Kaimcolla, on the sudder Sub-division of Jessore, which is about 4 miles from of Jessore, which is about 4 miles from Jhinkergatcha, noted for its great mass meeting, twenty years ago. This "mela," we learn, will be availed of for the purpose of giving the ryots gathered there a sort of political education. Kaimcolla, like many other rillages of Bengal, has a history of its own. About one hundred years ago, one Bakhar Mahommed Jamadar flourished in that village. He was a shrewd Mussulman of some ability, and was a pet of the then Collector of Purnea. Nevertheless he was a most heartless and ungrateful wretch. He a most heartless and ungrateful wretch. He acquired so much influence over his master that he managed to secure the key of the that he managed to secure the key of the Treasury chest, and this enabled him to steal public money and send it home. When concealment became no longer possible, luckily for him, his master left the town to join a shikar party in the interior. This was his opportunity. He denuded the chest of its contents and decamped in a boat laden with money. On return from the shikar party, a for adventise that incident the unfortune. a few days after the incident, the unfortun ate Collector discovered everything; and, at the first impulse of the moment, shot himself dead. This circumstance enabled Bakhar Mahommed to elude all pursuit and avoid detection. In his native village, Kaimcolla, he found himself the possessor of about 3 lakhs of rupees. He was immediately surrounded by a band of sharpers who robbed him right and left. He became a terror in his part of the country and com-mitted several murders, in one of which he was convicted and transported for life. Thus his greatness vanished as suddenly as it had overtaken him. A few decades ago, there were people living who had seen and associated with Bakhar Mahommed. The stirring incidents of his life will furnish materials for a sensational story. Now to return to the "mela." Arrangements

for a course of lectures to the ryots on such subjects as they can easily understand have been made so as it impart to them knowledge and instruction regarding many tamngs in which they are vitally interested but of which they are absolutely ignorant. For instance, they have just begun to suffer from the terrible effects of water scarcity. from the terrible effects of water scarcity. They experience the difficulty every year, but are at their wit's end to find a remedy for it. Well, they will be advised to apply to the District Board for removing this want; for, they do not know that one of the objects of the Road Cess, which every one of them pays and which is in the custody of the Board, is the supply of drinking water to the cess-payers. The history of the Road Cess will be related to them in plain language and they will be advised to agitate for the proper application of the Cess Fund. the proper application of the Cess Fund. Similarly they feel the frightful hardship of the Choukidari Tax from which even the poorest of the poor are not exempt; but what they see is that when they fail to pay the tax their moveable properties are sold to realize the amount due, but they wonder for what reason is this impost levied. upon them and why are they treated in this cruel fash on for their failure to pay a tax from which they derive no benefit! All the information relating to the Choukidari will be placed before them, so that they vill come to realize the true situation, namely, come to realize the true situation, namely, that as long as they pay the tax, the Choukidars or the village watch are their own private servants, and that if the authorities utilize them for their own purpose, the Government ought to relieve them of the tax. So the course left open to them is to approach the Government with the present that it similar manner by the said Judge? The aggrieved party could do nothing for the vindication of his honor in the eyes of the public without the previous sanction of the Government; so he submitted another petition to the Government. And what did the Government do with the petition? Well, it forwarded both the petitions to the Chief Court for disposal. On 2nd March last Mr. Fateh Chand received the following letter from the Registrar of the Chief Court:

The Government with the two courses noted above. The ryots do not know that they are the subjects of the King-Emperor, and not of the Police Sub-Inspector or the Magistrate Saheb. They are perfectly unacquainted with the nature of the status given to the people of this country in the Royal Preclamation of 1858. They will be educated in all these subjects as well as in matters agricultural, industrial and sanitary. Melas or agricultural exhibitions are held annually in various parts of the country. If they are utilized in this manner by the well-wishers of the people, the time may not be long when the masses will learn to speak, and rulers, like Lord Curzon, who do not believe in pubic opinion in India, will be silenced for ever.

Here is a typical instance to show how tenderly is the plant of local self-government being nourished in this country. In Janu-ary last the members of the Rajahmundry ary last the members of the Rajahmundry Municipality elected Mr. Achutaramyya, a first grade pleader of 17 years' standing, as its Chairman. This gentleman holds a prominent position at the Bar. He is also a land-holder and house-owner, and enjoys the confidence of the public. Such a person the Municipal Councillors elected as their Chairman. But the Government would not have him. A Government order informed the Councillors that the Madras Government had disapproved of Mr. Achutaramyya's election. Mark the fun of the situation! The Councillors of the Rajahmundry Municipality enjoy the privilege of electing their Chairman. But they cannot elect one whom the Government does not like. The Municipal Councillors, however, did not find their way to Councillors, however, did not find their way to oblige Government without a protest. They

mitted it to Government:—

"The Council reads the G. O. disapproving its election of Mr. M. Achutaramayya as Chairman with regret. It ventures to submit that, in exercising its franchise in the matter, it has acted in perfect good faith and quite in accordance with the rules of election. It regrets that it is not in a position to explain matters as it is not aware of any of the grounds that have led the Government to adopt this course. The Council, therefore, requests that the Government will be pleased to reconsider the

And why did the Government at all dis-

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 2

tion made against him in the report of the Collector. In other words, he has been stabbed from behind his back. It remains to be seen what action the Government takes upon the resolution referred to above.

English papers received by the last mail contain particulars of a case which has, like the Beck case, caused indignation among the public. There are officials in India who claim infallibility for themselves and then, with a light heart, convict and pass brutal sentences upon unfortunate men placed before them for trial, on inadequate or insufficient evidence, or totally ignoring the unprifore them for trial, on inadequate or insufficient evidence, or totally ignoring the unanimous verdict of jurors. These officials ought to read and study the particulars of this case for their benefit. In January 1903 one Henry Underwood was arrested on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences. It was alleged that he canvassed from house to house for orders for drapery and obtained money for goods which he did not supply. On the above charge he was convicted at the Birmingham quarter sessions in Febthe Birmingham quarter sessions in February 1903 and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. He petitioned the Home Secretary for his release to cretary for his release on the ground that he had been unjustly imprisoned, but that official declined to interfere. He served his full term and was released on 24th December the same year. Again on June 13, 1904, he was arrested on exactly similar charges. And in spite of his protests and the deposition of witnesses on his behalf showing his innocence he was again found guilty and incarcerated for another year. During the trial he and his friend applied for counsel to defend his case, but that was denied to him. After he was safely lodged in jail he began petitioning safely lodged in jail he began petitioning from jail and his friend also sent a memorial on behalf of Underwood to Home Office praying an inquiry. It appeared that an enquiry was held, but its proceedings are not before the public, with the result that on 22nd February last Underwood's friend received the following letter from the Home

'The Secretary of State, having had under his careful consideration the case of Henry Underwood, and having caused inquiry to be

Underwood, and having caused inquiry to be made by the Treasury solicitor, I am directed to acquaint you that, in view of the circumstances, he has felt justified in advising his Majesty to remit the remainder of the sentence, and has given instructions for the immediate release of the prisoner."

On the same day Henry Underwood, after having served seven months of his term, was released from jail. To a press correspondent Underwood said, "I have been the victim of a vile conspiracy and I thought I should have gone mad six weeks ago. They had to put me in the observation ward at the gaol, so I suppose some one else thought I was not very safe." Mr. Underwood intends to claim compensation. Now there is no doubt that compensation. Now there is no doubt that thousands of innocent men are incarcerated in this country, as the method of criminal administration is not as enlightened here as it is in England; but was ever a man released in this way except those who were involved in the Cuttuck dacoity case? A Department ought to be instituted in this country to make enquiries into the cases of those prisoners who are convicted on imperfect or doubtful evidence. If we had such a Department a large number of innocent men and their families would have been sayed from untied misonics. saved from untold miseries.

Some months ago a paragraph appeared in the "Pioneer" in which it was stated that Colonel Maxwell, Superintendent of the Manipur State, had suffered much at the hands of the Manipuris, toat his Bungalow and another belonging to the Engineer were burnt down by the people and that the Superintendent was maltreated in various other ways. We were surprised to read the account and instituted an enquiry and published the popular version. That story remains uncontradicted up till now. On the contrary, the memorial, which the Manipurus submitted to the Chief Commissioner of the Assam Assam and which failed to move the Assam Assam and which failed to move the Assam Government to make an enquiry prayed for by them, discloses a pitiable state of things. We are informed that when the people appealed against the order of the assistant to the Superintendent directing them to reconstruct the Bungalows at their cost and labour, they were told that their case would be heard in a certain place and at a certain hour. But when the people assembled there they found to their surprise a number of Gurkha Sepoys posted there, who, it is alleged, roughly handled them and arrested and threw some of them into hajat. Nor was this all. We learn from the memorial that Sepoys have been posted at the post and threw some of them into hajat. Nor was this all. We learn from the memorial that Sepoys have been posted at the post office and the telegraph office and in different parts of the town resulting in the molestation and mal-treatment of the Man.puris, and in the arrest of any two or more persons found sitting together or talking, only to be subsequently sent to jail. The petitioners also mention that are or six thousand Manipuri women assembled and bemoaned their lot for three or four days, in vain. The story of the sufferings of the Manipuris dees not end here. It is said that a novel method for collecting land revenue, has been introduced. What is most astonishing is that an enlightened Chief Commissioner like Mr. Fuller has disposed of the memorial containing such serious allegations apparently in an off-hand way and with the stereotyped phrase—"declines to interfere." It is quite possible that there are exaggerations in the statements of the Manipur memorialists. But it can hardly be that there is no substratum of truth in what they allege. We therefore statements of the Manipur memorialists. But it can hardly be that there is no substratum of truth in what they allege. We therefore submit that a thorough enquiry should have been instituted both in the interests of the authorities concerned and those of the people. By not having adopted this course of action, an impression has been created far and wide in Manipur that no justice is to be had from the local authorities. Possibly the local administration has a version of its own. If so, the public should know it. We find, however, that an appeal to the Viceroy has been made and we trust that the matter should be sifted to the bottom.

Ir our Nagpore correspondent is to be credited, a certain whiteskinned gentleman there is suffering from a strange malady. The disease is of the auditary organ: in other respects, he is all right, but any sort of noise throws him into a paroxysm. The other evening, some Bengali boys were recreating themselves with friendly talks about 100 feet apart from the tent of the mighty Saheb. The noise emanating from them and mellowed through a distance of 100 feet was too much for the latter to bear. Out he came and ran after the boys. The sight was sufficient to frighten the latter who went home, leaving the Saheb as master of the situation.

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

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 24.

THE LAST OF THE GRAND DUKE
SERGIUS OF RUSSIA.

Just as the mail was leaving last week came

Just as the mail was leaving last week came the news of the assassination of the Czar's uncle; you will have had details by cable and are probably aware of the ghastly ceremony when the fragments of what was once a man were arrayed in his military uniform, decorations, and medals, and lay in state in the Kremlin at Moscow. The death of the Duke seems to have almost stunned the people of Russia, for during the week there has been little sign of anything abnormal in the northern part of the Empire; in the south, according to reports, the situation is most serious. From an authoritative source I hear that the revolution has begun in dead earnest; no power of police or military can stop it; and the great strength of the reformers lies in the fact that there has been a union of all the hitherto detached societies, and henceforward, although each organisation a union of all the hitherto detached societies, and henceforward, although each organisation will do its own special work, there will be a general plan towards which all will work. The swift success that came to the Duke's assassin removed "the best hated man in Russia." All who have commented upon the work of that bomb refer to the victim as the incorrection of the autocracy: Sergius was work of that bomb refer to the victim as incarnation of the autocracy; Sergius was ruthless in his acts; he was of the Dark Ages from which we have advanced somewhat; he read not recognize that the people had from which we have advanced somewhat; he would not recognise that the people had rights and privileges; he was a man of iron. It is not likely that the Czar stands in danger of his life; the revolutionary party declare that they will set him free from the intolerable coils wound round him by the Grand Dukes; they intend to tear the veil from his eyes. It is difficult to get at the exact truth in the mass of contradictory reports that come from St. Petersburg, but one which the "Times" publishes this morning and comments upon states that his Majesty intends to call together a representaing and comments upon states that his Majesty intends to call together a representative assembly and leave to them the decision as to whether the war shall be prolonged or peace made. Even in Russia the stronghold of autocracy has been assailed with deadly effect, and the dawn of a new hope has arisen. The Russian revolution will not be a repetition of the French revolution; it will succeed in its own way.

in its own way.

THE HOME OF THE FUTURE.

What will Indian ladies say to the latest theories that are being advanced concerning theories. What will Indian ladies say to the latest theories that are being advanced concerning Home by an American lady who declares that she faces facts and wishes to set her sisters free from the waste of power that the modern Home entails? Two of her main propositions are these: there will be no more kitchens in the Home of the Future, consequently, no servants in the Home will be needed; secondly, babies will not be troublesome, for they will be put out to nurse, and will be brought up he experienced persons. The small mites will have the society of their fellows, always denied them unloss they happen to be twins or triplets; and will thrive better than they do normally under the care of inexperienced mothers. Mrs. Perkins Gilman, the economist, the prophet is an American of most advanced deas. She denounces the present system of western civilisation, so far as the home is concerned, as a relic of feudal ages. Cooperation is to be the key-note of the future. No more solitary kitchens; food will be supplied to each household, cooked in the most approved style by skilled persons, and with the least possible wastage. Women is most approved style by skilled persons, and with the least possible wastage. Women is to be no more worried and troubled about household affairs, especially the supplying of meals; the needful cleaning will be done by skilled—always skilled—workers who will come when required; there will no more be

come when required; there will no more be the serfdom of domestic service.

Mrs. Gilman is attracting large audiences this week to her brilliant discourses; but there is by no means a unanimous agreement with her ideas. It will be long, I doubt not, before the mothers of England will consent to let their children be separated from them for the needful care and training that a mother ought to bestow. There may be heartless women, bound up in their own self-indulgence and butterfly existence, who will welcome the idea; but these are not the true women of England or of any land. There is no question that life has become most complex in these days; to not a few the simple life of the eastern home appeals with a potency that would hardly appeals with a potency that would hardly have been credited a generation ago. Mrs. Gilman may do well in recommending the saving of useless labour; but she might do well to take into her Home of the Future a few of the lessons that are self-evident a few of the lessons that are self-evident in the typical Oriental Home, and she would be well advised to give herself time to read at least the earlier portion of that fascinating book, "The Web of Indian Life."

"IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE."

With the military debate in progress at Westminster—justly in progress considering the enormous expenditure involved; with the daily press harping on Russia's recoil on India as a result of her failure farther east; with the constant declaration that the army in India is lamontably insufficient to core in India is lamentably insufficient to cope with such an attack; with the publication of very strong articles in the 'Times' and elsewhere as to the need for vast military elsewhere as to the need for vast military expenditure in India; with the prevailing idea, too, that Lord Kitchener cannot be a Military Dictator in India owing to his subordination to the Military Member of the Viceroy's Council; and with the "Times" writer on "Indian Affairs," drawing a distressing picture this week of a new mutiny in India as an incentive to the increase and reorganisation of the Volunteer force, it is refreshing to find oneself in an atmosphere refreshing to find oneself in an atmosphere which abhors war and its effects, which denounces the crushing burden of armaments, and which inveighs against the madness of making innocent men suffer and die, of

and which inveighs against the madness of making innocent men suffer and die, of causing innocent women to become widows, and innocent children orphans, simply because the interests of "ruling powers, autocracy, and plutocracy" must be upheld.

Last Wednesday was Peace Day for the Peace and Arbitration Societies of Europe and America. The London Society celebrated the event in the fascinating studio in Chelsea of that strenuous and undaunted worker in the cause of peace: Mr. Felix Moscheles. The meeting was not only interesting: at was deeply important. Everyone present represented that leavening power which dares to withstand the militarism of the day. There were workers in all spheres of labour, Members of Parliament and Socialists, thinkers and practical men, rich and poor, and women, too,

who wield an influence which can-not be gauged in extent. All were bound by a common tie, and this is the resolution which was unanimously passed in London and in all the centres of the Society's acti-

On this Peace Day, February 22, 1905, the meeting here assembled in the studio, 80, Elm Park Road, once more proclams as us primary aim and object the substitution of international law and order for international anarchy and the brutalities of war. It imphatically repudiates the current asseremphatically repudiates the current assertion that armament, such as those now weighing so heavily on all nations, are necessary for the purposes of defence: it believes, on the contrary, that they are mainly upheld to serve the interests of the ruling powers, autocracy, and plutocracy.

Tt is in the name of Justice, even handed and equally accessible to all men, that this meeting condemns the methods of force and coercion in international disputes, and pledges itself to labour unremettingly for the gradual reduction and final abolition of

standing armies and natives in all countries. Here is a friend of India, for where, in the whole world, does the burden of armaments fall with so crushing effect as on the patient ryot of India? It is he who must pay for the privilege of upholding the interests of his rulers, for such expeditions as that into Tibet, for frontier policy, of which the Mission to Kabul to-day forms a part, and "for giving the lawless Chins a lesson" as the "Globe" remarked the other day. But the occasions on which he has been compellas the "Globe" remarked the other day. But the occasions on which he has been compell-ed to deny himself food in order that Im-perial interests might not suffer are too nu-merous to mention. No one could be in a position to rejoice more loudly than the Indian ryot at the "gradual reduction and final abolition of standing armies and navies in all countries." His chance would come then; he would have food for his family and for himself, and let him not despair of the day ever dawning. The achievements of the past warrant hope for the future; arbitration in place of war has just now saved him from further disaster. The Paris tribunal has considered the case of the Russian and British enjards in the North Son which say has considered the case of the Russian and British episode in the North Sea which seemed likely for a time to plunge India into another frontier war. The findings of the Admirals are, according to forecast, not acceptable to our Jingo papers, one of which declares that the arbitrating Admirals have once for all killed arbitration. But the Peace and Arbitration Society does not agree with them; it knows that, with the King-Emperor's approval and personal help, the cause of arbitration vérsus militarism is bound to prosper, and what would have been regarded as "midsummer madness" even a few years ago has now come within the range regarded as "midsummer madness" even a few years ago has now come within the range of practical politics. Those Indian thinkers and reformers who would keep in touch with the Peace Society can do so at a trifling cost; they will gain much thereby. For the sum of Rs. 2 per annum, they can become members of the Society, and they will then receive the excellent monthly publication "Concord," (offices, 40 and 41, Outer Temple, London. E. C.) The Society is further determined to establish an International Club in London which shall be the rallying point for all workers of every nation. for all workers of every nation.

The misty shadow of an impending famine is gradually thickening into a cloud and assuming an ominous shape in Chingleput and some other districts in Madras. Reports say that a few poor peasants have sold their plough-cattle to feed their near and dear ones. Rumour has it that fiats have almost hear controlled in collecting substantial. ready been sent round for collecting subscriptions for the relief of those that will be affected most by the scarcity. We hope the local Government will, while there is yet time, make every necessary effort to help the poor ryots in their impending predicament. A correspondent writes, "The dumb animals are involved in the same crisis of grim want. The common face of Earth does not put forth a blade of grass except in places quite close to wet spots of water courses." If this be true what a tremendous fate must be awaiting our brethren of Madras.

It may interest our readers to follow the tactics adopted by the Japanese. The "Englishman" has put them in a very nice "Englishman" has put them in a very nice way. Our contemporary observes that the position finally adopted by Oyama might almost be outlined in the shape of a battle with gradually contracting sides. The Russians found themselves in a trap; they found the Japs behind them and on either flank. So their only way of escape was straight ahead, and the flying scadiery did not know whether the only avenue would at any moment be closed. Hence demoralisation ensued and the Russians had no heart sation ensued and the Russians had no heart to fight. They fled pell mell and surren-dered. So, under the circumstances, it is im-possible for the Russians to declare the actual extent of their losses. It has not, however, been shown that the Japanese are not in position north of Fushan, and even if some portion of the Russian army has at last reached safely, weeks must elapse before the necessary arrangements can be made for calculating losses. But enough has transpired to show that Kuropatkin's army has been irretrievably

To all intents and purposes, the battle round Mukden has been one of the bloodiest and heaviest ever fought; and the tremendous scale on which it has been fought makes us all realize the extent of the Japanese victory. Many estimates have been made with regard to the strength of the contending forces. Berlin strategists, who have followed the war with the most patimate that fully half a men were engaged on both side weeks ago the Japanese estimates telegram has been publish the Russians had received to the extent of six also been a steady st Japan. On the who that the estimate far wrong, and the lieve that these v divided amongst since Genera of the entir strengtheni

## TELEGRAMS.

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

London, Mar. 14. The Japanese are now endeavouring to drive the remnants of the Russian right and deft wings North of Tieling. They have captured most of the foreign attaches at Mukden.

The Japanese arc confronted with the serious problem of transporting the prisoners to Japan. Forty thousand will be sent via Dalny, and a multitude more from Yang-kow when the river opens.

London, Mar. 14. London, Mar. 14.

The Paris "Temps" states that owing to
the uncertainty of Russa's intentions regarding the continuance of the war, the
assue of the new loan has been postponed
till the situation is clearer.

London, Mar. 14.

London, Mar. 14.

Preparations for the defence of Tieling are
going on with frantic haste. New trenches
are being dug and fortifications are being

constructed.

Marshal Oyama reports that in the mountainous districts eastward of the Tieling road considerable numbers of Russian officers and surrenmen are voluntarily coming in and surrendering. The Japanese army continues driving remnants of the enemy.

London, Mar. 15.

Ving remnants of the enemy.

London, Mar. 15.

Oyama's booty includes an immense train of carts, extending twelve miles, laden with ammunition and stores, which the Russians were compelled to abandon fifteen miles north of Mukden.

Kuropatkin in a despatch, dated March 11th, says:—A fierce Japanese attack on the centre of our positions on the River Fanho has been repulsed. The Japanese left one thousand dead in front of our position.

The Foreign Attachas captured at Mukden have been sent to Japan.

Reuter's correspondent at Niuchwang says the train service on the Yingkow-Sinminting line has been resumed, the Japanese agreeing to abide by the Chinese regulations.

London, Mar. 17.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent wires that Russia is considering her reply regarding the "Knight Commander" claim. She has not suggested arbitration. Heavy damages are also claimed in the case of the "Hipsang."

London, Mar. 16. Lyoyd's Agent at Singapore wires that 22 Japanese warships have been sighted twenty

miles to eastward.

Later advices from Singapore published by the "Daily Express" states that the three Japanese cruisers under Admiral Dewa re-started last afternoon. London, Mar. 16.

The hospital ship Kostroma has passed Constantinople to join Rozhdessvensky.

London, Mar. 16.

The Japanese occupied Telling last night

London, Mar. 16.

The 'Daily Chronicle' publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that Great Britain has presented a Note to Russia demanding payment of one hundred thousand pounds as compensation for the sinking of the Knight Commander by the Vladivostok Squadron, last July. The Note asserts that the sinking was unprecedented and unjustified. The British Ambassador is instructed to back the claim in firm language. claim in firm language. Russia proposes arbitration in the matter.

London, Mar. 16.

Count Von Buelow in the Reichstag last night said Japan knew she could count on Germany's strict and loval neutrality as well as Russia, and Japan ould respect accom-plished facts and acquired rights in Asia. M. Clementel, being interviewed, said the fears of Japanese extension were groundless. French relations with Japan were good. Nevertheless it was the duty of France to be watchful and develop the defences of their colony.

London, Mar. 16. A state of siege has been proclaimed in several districts of the Caucasus owing to the increasing disturbances.

The Japanese fleet has left Singapore. It is not stated where it is bound, but it is believed to be prepared to cross the Indian Ocean. dian Ocean.

London, Mar. 16. Oyama reports that simultaneously with the occupation of Tieling the Japanese are pressing the Russians at every point. It is admitted at St. Petersburg that a fierce battle was raging on the 15th instant north of Tieling. The Japanese occupied Singhing on the 13th

London, Mar. 17. Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent wires that General Kuropatkin has been re lieved of the functions as Commander-in Chief and that General Linievitch succeed

London, Mar. 17, A sensation has been caused at St. Peter A sensation has been caused at St. Petersburg by the publication in a newspaper of an article from the pen of Prince Mestchersky, a most influential reactionary, urging immediate peace and saying: "Our alternatives are the continuation of the war without the salvation of the war without the salvation of the courvation. The conditions of the better than when Y

be better than when lien are in the he

## TELEGRAMS

INDAN TELEGRAMS,

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

OCCUPATION OF HSINGKING.

(From the Japanese Consul)

Our detachment occupied Hsingking on the 13th inst.

TIELING OCCUPIED.

Our advanced troops are pressing the enemy everywhere and occupied Tieling at 0-20 a.m. on Thursday.

A JAPANESE SQUADRON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Allahabad, Mar. 16.

Allahabad, Mar. 16.

The "Pioneer's" Singapore correspondent wires under date 15th Inst:—Al Japanese squadron of 22 ships was sighted outside Singapore harbour at one o'clock this morning. It was first seen by steamer Hongwan. At 8-30 four ships of the squadron arrived and anchored in Roads. There was great excitement in Singapore

Singapore.

The squadron leaves to-day but its destination is unknown.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE BAITIC FLEET.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Albahabad, Mar. 16.

It is believed that Admiral Togo who was commanding the fleet is in pursuit of admiral Rozhdestvensky's Baltic Fleet. The warships, which are anchored in the Roads are the Kasuga on which is Vice-Admiral Yamaga, Cruiser Chitose and two converted Marn steamers—the America-maru and the Yawata-maru. Several of Togo's officers have landed here it is believed for the purpose of correcting chronometers. They were approached by local hronometers. They were approached by local pressman but absolutely declined to be interviewed or to give any information beyond that the fleet left Sasebo on 13th February under sealed orders.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(From Our Own Crrespondent.)
Allahabad, Mar. 16.
It is likely that the business of the Kabul mission will be delayed for some time on account of Moharram which is always strictly observed in Afghanistan.

RAIDING OF A VILLAGE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Allahabad, Mar. 16.

On Tuesday last Major Roas-Keppel, political officer in charge of Khyber, raided the small village of Kaddam, a short distant from Jamrud. The village is one of eventual the party of Khyber Rifles surrounded early in the morning capturing some medical carty in the morning capturing some medical carty in the morning capturing some medical carty. early in the morning capturing some men-who are believed to have been concerned in the recent raids into Peshawar district. A quantity of stolen property was seized. The party returned to Jamrud after the house in which men were found had been destroyed. The surprise was so complete that villagers offered no opposition.

THE COSSIPORE GUN FACTORY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Allahabad, Mar. 16. Work cannot be begun at Cossipore Gun guns are to be turned out sufficient for 8 batteries before 1st April 1906. The factory should be capable in future of turning out 30,000 or 40,000 rifles annually.

SIRDIR INAYATULLA'S EXPERI-ENCE IN INDIA.

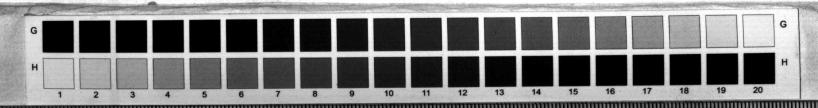
(From Our Own Correspondent.) Allahabad, Mar. 16.

Allahabad, Mar. 16.
Sirdar Inayat Ullah Khan is reported to have spoken to his father in enthusiastic terms regarding troops that he saw in India. He was also much impressed with the leading of British Officers at Rawalpindi and the manner in which they handled their men. The Amir is said to have recognised the value of the Sardar's impressings and to have ordered that a military college for the better training of his officers should be opened at Kabul. Many of these are men of good family but their qualifications are low.

ENTHUS TIC CRICKETERS. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Allahabad, Mar. 15.

The cricketers of the Aligarh College propose to send a team to England. The probable expenses of the would be about 45 collect by



The Plague.-Fiftyfivve cases and fifty-six deaths were reported in the city on Thursday, the total mortality being 103 against a quinquennial average of 168.

Principal, Medical College.—It is practically settled that Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, I. M. S., will succeed Surgeon-General Bomford as Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, Colonel Lukis is well known in local medical circles.

Plague Mortality.—The plague mortality reached the terrible total of 45,541 death last week, an advance of over 10,000 deaths on the preceding seven days. Of this total no less than 18,938 deaths occurred in Bengal and 11,661 in the United Provinces against totals of 15,059 and 7,952, respectively, reported in the previous weeks. Last year there were 33,577 deaths in the corresponding week.

Alleged Assault by a European.—On Wednesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Annoda Prosad Dutt on behalf of three persons named Mohammad Ali Khan, Joseph Baburchi and Doya Nidhi applied for process against one Mr. Wakefield, for having assaultd the complainants. The allegations were that on Tuesday whilst the complainants were preparing food in a boarding house, the defendant entered into the kitchen and assaulted them. Complainants then went to the The following districts report by telegram them. Complainants then went to the thana to lodge complainants. When they were returning home, the defendant again assaulted them. The Court after hearing the facts and examining the applicants, ordered the issue of summonses against the defendant

Collection of Thibetan Curios .- The large collection of Thibetan curios which was made for Government by Colonel Waddell is now being arranged in the Indian Museum is now being arranged in the Indian Museum by Mr. D. Macdonald, who acted as inter-preter to the Mission. The major portion of the collection consists of books and pic-tures. There are three sets of books of nearly 100 volumes each. Some are written in gold letters on black leaves manufactured from bark and others are printed from wood blocks. Many of the wooden covers are ar-tistically carried to represent scenes from the life of Buddha. Some of the books are on medicine others on religious subjects. on medicine, others on religious subjects, and some deal with vocal music. One large volume narrates the history of the death of Buddha which is called in Thibet, "The passing out of misery." Many of the pictures on cloth and parchment are beautifully tures on cloth and parchment are beautifully painted and deal with famous lamas, demon worship, and Buddha and his sixteen disciples. A highly interesting collection of lamas' robes, images in brass, wood and earthenware; and a large number of unique miscellaneous articles used by the Thibetans in their worship and every day life, including charms, helmets and censors, completes a collection which as it stands is probably of extraordinary value. It is understood of extraordinary value. It is understood the collection will be broken up and distributed among the various museums in Britain and India.

The Town Hall Meeting .- "Max" writes n "Capital':—The meeting at the Town Hall last Friday afternoon, called to discuss Lord Curzon's Convocation speech and to pass in critical review several of h.s measures which the promoters of the meeting held to be of rather a Russian sing order, was a most decided success, and those who planned the meeting and generalled its procodure deserve to be congratulated on their work. The speech read by the Chairman which was the only speech delivered—had been carefully chiselled into good shape; and points were well taken, and the plainspokenness of the speech lost none of its power, by reason of its being penetrated with studied restraint and moderation of with studied restraint and moderation of language in presenting the indictment against the Viceroy and his works. The speech did not remind one of the ordinary indignation-meeting kind at all, full of sound and fury, and oftimes nothing else. Dr. Rash Behary Ghose rather modelled his oration after that of the Opposition leader in the House of Commons when moving a vote of censure on the Government, and he delivered it too, with that dignity of manner and high-toned courtesy towards his oppondelivered it too, with that dignity of manner and high-toned courtesy towards his opponents, which the best of our British statesmen show to each other. The meeting and the speech last Friday evening mark a decided advance on all former functions of a similar order. And in Dr. Rash Behary Gnose the Bengalis have a very wise and capable leader. What does Lord Curzon think about it all? Patience, and we shall

The Secretary of State sanctioned some time ago the arrangements made by which money lapsing on public works at the end of a financial year might be carried forward into the touristic state of the sanctioned some state of the sanctioned some state of the sanctioned some into the tonowing year's Budget to the extent of half a crore. Advantage will be f this in the forthcoming Budget, hypothecated for railway

of Police-

THE COLD WAVE IN BENGAL.

DAMAGE TO CROPS. The following official correspondence

The following official correspondence is published:—
From R. W. Carlyle, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1277, dated Calcutta, the 8th March. 1905.
Sir,—I am directed to submit, for the present information of the Government of India, the accompanying copies of letters.

present information of the Government of India, the accompanying copies of letters, from the Director of Land Records, dated the 2nd and 4th March, 1905, reporting on the damage done to crops by the late frost in Bengal: and to say that a further communication will be made on receipt of information as regards the remaining districts, from the Director of Land Records.—I have etc.

From S. L. Maddox, Esq., I. C. S., Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, No. 555, dated Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1905.

not yet been received.

The following districts report by telegram no damage or practically no damage by frost:—Rajshahi, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Sonthal Parganas. The latter district reports some damage by rain. Replies have not been received from Patna, Darjeeling and Shahabad. I give a summary of the damage reported from other districts as follows:—Dinajpur: Vegetables, e. g., brinjals, tomatoes, chilli, and potatoes have been frost bitten and died. The damage is not sufficient to call for measures from Government. cient to call for measures from Government Jalpaiguri: 40 to 50 per cent only left of Jalpaiguri: 40 to 50 per cent only left of the tobacco crop. Rangpur: some damage to potatoes, tobacco and vegetables. Bogra: Rabi pulses, vegetables and tobacco are damaged to the extent of 25 to 40 per cent. Patna: Damage to "rahar" 10 per cent, gram 25 per cent, khasari, mottar, 40 per cent, musuri 50 per cent, linseed 40 to 50 per cent. Saran: 50 per cent of "rahar" and peas and 25 per cent of wheat and barley damaged. Champaran: "Rahar" almost complete loss tobacco and vegetables barley damaged. Champaran: "Rahar" almost complete loss, tobacco and vegetables seriously damaged and wheat and linseed slightly damaged. Muzafferpur: 40 per cent of tobacco, 15 to 25 per cent "rahar," 25 to 40 per cent of alua potatoes, peas and other vegetables: 50 per cent of cotton and of brinjals damaged. Slight damage to barley, wheat, oats and other rabi crops. Darbhanga: Tobacco, "rahar" and cotton principally damaged, 40 to 50 per cent may be taken as a high estimate. Monghyr: principally damaged, 40 to 50 per cent may be taken as a high estimate. Monghyr: North of the Ganges, "rahar," gram peas and late chillis damaged to the extent of 25 per cent, tobacco 40 to 50 per cent. Purnea: Some damage to mustard reported. Malda: Tobacco, mustard, cheena badly damaged. On receipt of details further reports will be submitted, together with information as to the relative importance of the crops.—I have, etc.,

S. L. Maddox.

From S. L. Maddox, Esq., I. C. S., Di-

From S. L. Maddox, Esq., I. C. S., Di-ector of the Department of Land Rerector of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, dated Calcutta, the 4th March,

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 555-A., of 2nd March, 1905, I have the honour to state that according to reports 555-A., of 2nd March, 1905, I have the honour to state that according to reports received from Collectors no damage to crops from frost has occurred in Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Singhbhum Manbhum, Midnapore, Bankura, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, nor in the Orissa districts, and practically none in Bhagalpur, Gaya, Rampur-Boalia and Sonthal Parganas.

In Jalpaiguri tobacco, an important crop with a normal area of 96,000 acres, has been damaged to the extent of 50 per cent.

been damaged to the extent of 50 per cent. In Pabna the outturn of khesari and peas will not be more than 60 per cent mainly on account of the cold weather. In Bogra rabi pulses, vegetables and tobacco are reported to be damaged to the extent of 40 to 50 per cent. Particulars have not yet been received from Dinajpur and Rangpur, but in the former district chillis and vegetables and in Rangpur tobacco and vegetables are reported to have been damaged. In Saran the Collector believes that wheat and barley have been damaged to the extent of 25 per cent and peas and "rahar" 50 per cent the damaged in the direct areas being cent, the damage in the diara areas be much more severe than in the inland vilmuch more severe than in the inland vil-lages. Wheat occupies a normal area of 90,000 acres, but there are no separate statistics for the other crops. In Muzuffer-pur Mr. Levinge thinks their reports have been exaggerated. The following crops have suffered most: Tobacco 37 per cent, "rahar" 20 per cent, cotton 50 per cent, and alua, peas, etc., 25 to 37 per cent. As all crops were particularly good, no distress will arise. In Patna the following crops are damaged: —"rahar" 10 per cent, gram 25 per cent,

"rahar" 10 per cent, gram 25 per cent, khesari 40 per cent, peas 40 per cent, and linseed 40 to 50 per cent. In Champaran: "rahar" almost competely destroyed, tobacco vegetables somewhat seriously damaged, at and linseed slightly damaged. In

Cotton, rahar and tobacco has been received from

"rahar" have been

per cent and

Correspondence.

WESTERN VIRTUES.

To the Editor

Sir,-The unhappy Convocation Speech of Lord Curzon has deluged your pages and those of the entire Indian Press with an unhappy controversy which had better never been started. It arouses angry passions among races who have to live and work to-

worm, and am scarcely fitted to take a part in this controversy. And pet, if you ask a book-worm's view of the matter, he will tell you that virtues and vices are pretty evenly distributed among the nations of earth, and that the virtue of truth has been more honoured and observed in India in the past and in the present, among high and among low,—than in any other country of which we possess a long and continuous literature. But I will not trouble you with my views; I But I will not trouble you with my views; I will give your readers a few extracts to-day from the work of a great and impartial christian writer about some virtues which considered to be pre-eminently Christian virtues, viz: Truth, Patriotism, and Honour to women. The book, I quote from, is Leckey's "History of European Morals," Ninth Edition, (1890-volume ii.)

CHRISTIAN TRUTH. "The Medieval credulity had also a more direct moral influence in producing that indifference to Truth which is the most repulsive feature in so many Catholic writings. The very large part that must be assigned to deliberate in the early apologetic literature of the Church we have already seen; ture of the Church we have already seen; and no impartial reader can, I think, investigate the innumerable grotesque and lying legends that, during the whole course of the middle ages, were deliberately palmed upon mankind as undoubted facts, \* \* without acknowledging how serious and how investrate has been the evil. \* \* It is this which makes it so unspeakably repulsive to all independent and impartial thinkers, and led a great German Historian (Herder) to declare with much bitterness that, the phrase Christian veragity deserves to rank with CHRSITIAN VERACITY DESERVES TO RANK WITH THE PHRASE PUNIC FAITH."

#### CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.

"The relation of Christianity to the sentument of patriotism were, from the first, very unfortunate. \* \* It was at once their confession and their boast that no interests were more indifferent to them than those of their country. They regarded the lawfulness of taking arms as very questionable and country. They regarded the lawfulness of taking arms as very questionable, and all those proud and aspiring qualities that constitute the distinctive beauty of the soldier's character as emphatically un-Christian. Their home and their interests were in another world, and provided, they were unmolested in their worship, they avowed with frankness, long after the Empire had become Christian, that it was a matter of indifference to them under what rule they lived. \* \* The genius and the virtue that might have defended the empire were engaged in fierce disputes about the Pelagian controversy at the very time when Alaric was encircling Rome with his armies; and there was no subtlety of theological metaphysics which did not kindle a deeper interest in the Christian leaders than the throes of their expiring country. \* When the Goths had captured Rome, St. the throes of their expiring country.
When the Goths had captured Rome, St. When the Goths had captured Rome, St. Augustine, as we have seen, pointed with a just pride to the Christian Church which remained unviolated sanctuary during the horrors of the sack. \* \* When the Vandals swept over Africa, the Donatists, maddened by the persecution of the orthodox, received them with open arms and contributed their share to that deadly blow. The immortal pass of Thermopylae was surrounded without a struggle to the Goths; a pagan writer accused the monks of having betrayed it. \*\* The conquest, at a later date, of Egypt by the Mahomedans was, in a great measure, due to an invitation from the persecuted Monophysites. Subsequent religious wars have again and again exhibited the same phenomenon. The treachery of a religionist to his country no longer argued an absence

to his country no longer argued an absence of all moral feeling. \* \* A fuseon of theolo-gical and patriotic feeling has (sometimes) taken place, in which each has intensified the other. Such has been the effect of the conflict between the Spaniards and the Moors, between the Poles and the Russians, between the Scotch Puritans and the English Episcopalians, between the Irish Catholics and the English Protestants. But Patrio-TISM ITSELF, AS A DUTY, HAS NEVER FOUND ANY PLACE IN CHRISTIAN ETHICS."

"The combined influence of the Jewish writings, and of that ascetic feeling which treated women at the chief source of temptation to man, was shewn in those flerce invectives, which form so conspicuous and so grotesque a portion of the writings of the Fathers, and which contrast so curiously with the adulation bestowed upon particular with the adulation bestowed upon particular members of the sex. Woman was represented, as the Door of Hell, as the Mother of all human Ills. She should be ashamed of the very thought that she is a woman. She should live in continuous penance on account of the curses she has brought upon the world. She should be ashamed of her beauty, for it is the most potent instrument of the demon. \* \* Women were even forbidden by a Provincial Council in the sixth century on account of their impurity to recentury on account of their impurity to re-eive the Eucharist into their naked hands. ir essentially subordinate position was vally maintained. In the whole

EGISLATION, WOMEN WERE PLACED IN OWER LEGAL POSITION THAN IN THE A Book-Worm.

> ison, is appointed Deputy fices in India, vice Mr W. ds on six months' leave. and Holmwood are Judges of the High ces Brett and Pratt

on 1st April. ear, 1905-06, the to raise a rupee for expenditure Works. They to vary the extent that, INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

As concentration of the Regular Army becomes more complete by the drawing in of small detachments to great centres, the organization and efficiency of the Volunteer Army must acquire increasing importance.

Indian Volunteer Army must acquire increasing importance. reasing importance.

Indian Volunteers are at present, and, so

been scarted. It arouses angry passions among races who have to live and work together, and whom it is the duty of all administrators to bring closer together, and not to part and divide. In the first half of the nineceenth century, statements like those of Lord Curzon were gratuiously often made, because knowledge, both of the East and of the West, was then imperfect. With a wider knowledge of the ways of the world, both East and West, such statements are not likely to go unchallenged, because they are not true.

I am an old man, and am besides a bookworm, and am scarcely fitted to take a part be more than doubled. Even these figures scarcely convey a clear idea without a statement of the distribution of the force. Of some 13,000 Volunteers in the Eastern command about 2,000 belong to the city of Calcutta alone; Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon account for an equally large proportion of the numbers in the commands to which they belong. A few provincial cantals, industrial centres, and hill stations can muster forces varying in strength from a very weak battalion to a fairly strong one. The rest are scattered all over the country in detachments ranging from one or two The rest are scattered all over the country in detachments ranging from one or two companies down to as many sections. Small bodies of Light Horse are found at some of the larger cities and distributed amongs the plantations of Tirhoot and Assam. These are amongst the most efficient, as was shown by the exploits in South Africa of Lumslen's Horse. The small corps of artillery and naval Volunteers belong to the great ports. It is of the infantry corps that we propose to speak chiefly, for it is in them that reform is most urgently needed.

Amongst the population available for enrolment there is no class of independent means; nearly every man is in the service of Government, or is engaged in some sort of industry. He is tied by his work to the locality in which he is stationed, he cannot be removed to any great distance or for any considerable time without deranging either the local administration on the industry in which he is employed. Consequently, it can

considerable time without deranging either the local administration on the industry in which he is employed. Consequently, it can never be possible to utilize the Volunteers in the line of battle. They must be content to play the useful part of a local military police rather than that of an active army in the field—to form, when efficient, a valuable auxiliary to the substantial Regular garrison which, even in the stress of foreign invasion, must be left behind to support the civil power in the maintenance of internal order and tranquillity.

It is unnecessary to anticipate risings directed primarily against the ruling power; it suffices to remember that times of serious trouble would be welcomed, as they have been in the past, as offering a possible opportunity for the settlement of old scores between opposing religious factions, between tenant and landlord, between debtor and creditor. Disorder spreads rap dly in India, and, once it has obtained the upper hand, is apt to be directed by the criminal classes against the European population. In the larger military stations, where Regular troops are always at hand, the danger would be small. In the smaller civil settlements adjoining troublesome towns it would be otherwise. There it might happen that a few Europeans and Eurasians would find themselves forced to fight in defence of the lives and property of themselves and their families. It is true that armed assistance could generally reach them in a few hours; but there are many conceivable accidents which might delay the hour of relief. A single day, even a few hours, would suffice for the extermination of a handful of single day, even a few hours, would suffice for the extermination of a handful of men hampered in their defence by the pre-sence of women and children. In the larger places no such situation of urgent danger might arise, but even there, in case of external war, when the garrison was depleted to it lowest safe limit, Volunteers would be useful in temporarily supplying the place of troops detached to suppress disturbance in a neighbouring district.

In view of all these possibilities how can

In view of all these possibilities how can we hesitate to lay down, as the Government has often done, that it is the duty of every qualified man to enrol himself in his local corps, and to submit himself to such training, in arms and discipline, as will enable him to play his part in time of danger? Until every man of the eligible class has answered the call or been proved incapable of service the Government cannot feel satisfied. If persuasion fails to secure the desired result it would seem that, in the end, resort must be had to compulsion. So far the response to the call has not been the end, resort must be had to compulsion. So far the response to the call has not been satisfactory. It is doubtful if the number of enrolled Volunteers represents as much as two-thirds of those who ought to come forward. Many have excused themselves on grounds which they could not consider adequate if they thoroughly realized their duty. It is, no doubt, much to expect of a man to surrender part of his little leisure; but it is not too much when there may be a question of life or death depending on his action. Perhaps the Government has, in past times, not brought home to the men, with sufficient force, the importance of the duty or the neforce, the importance of the duty or the necessity for subordinating personal convenience and interests to the general good. Perhaps it has failed to convince them of the real and deep interest which it must feel in the Volunteer movement. The ap-pointment in 1901 of a special Inspector-Ge-neral of Volunteers should go far to impress this interest in all. They should feel that this interest in all. They should feel that they have now a special protector, whose sole business is to attend to them, to see that their interests and grievances are properly represented, and that they receive every consideration compatible with the proper performance of their service. One of this special officer's most important duties will be the selection of the best and most tactful men from the Regular Army as adjutants and instructors of the Volunteer forces. Tact is, above all things, necessary with men of the instructors of the Volunteer forces. Tact is, above all things, necessary with men of the mixed race, whose nature is apt to be characterized by excessive sensitiveness. A harsh or strongly-expressed censure, which does little harm with the stolid British soldier or the patient sepoy, will rankle in the breast of the Eurasian, causing him deep pain, and resulting often in the expression of his resonant presentment by resignation of his appointment. Such a spirit is incompatible with true discipline; it can only be overcome when the man fully realizes that he must subordinate it to the duty which he owes to his country his neighbour and himself. The system of training has also not tended to popularize

Volunteer service. It has been too rigid, too little adapted to local circumstances, wanting in that practical form which alone can arouse interest and make the men recognize what their duties must be, or where their real value lies. The 20 or 30 men who can be got together in a small civil station see little good in learning battalion, or ceremonial, drill, which would be useless to them in the emergencies they are likely to encounter. What they want, what would really interest them, is instruction in the duties which, under local conditions, would fiall to their lot in times of disturbance. They are intelligent, and their confidence and sympathy can best be secured by instructors who take them into their confidence, who tell Volunteer service. It has been too rigid, too sympathy can best be secured by instructors who take them into their confidence, who tell them what they may have to expect, how to meet the danger when it comes. They should be shown the resources of the locality for defence, and be instructed how to fortify and hold the refuge in which they would have to make their last stand till succour could reach them. They should be taught to shoot well at moderate or short ranges, to shoot well at moderate or short ranges, to husband a short supply of ammunition; they should know the places whence supplies and water can be obtained and how to economize them. Above all things, the necessity for discipline and obedience in the stress of action should be impressed on them. The officers, chosen from those whose civil position carries we ght with their subordinates, must receive special instruction, and must be receive special instruction, and must be taught to take their proper position, without trusting to the assistance of professional instructors who, in times of danger, may be required elsewhere. The training of the larger bodies might approximate more closely to that of the regular army: for their duties would, as has been explained, differ somewhat from those of the small detachments. The one great point on which we would insist is that the training, in every instance, should be adapted to local circumstances, should be adapted to local circumstances and requirements. It is merely harassing and dispiriting to teach men elaborate drill, which they feel will be of no practical value in the locality where alone active service can be expected of them. receive special instruction, and must be active service can be expected of them.

The reformer will have many difficulties to meet, only a few of which have been indicated here. At present, the majority of the Volunteers cannot be described as efficient or properly disciplined. They cost the Indian Government some £160,000 yearly. If a thoroughly efficient and complete force can be obtained, even at greater cost, the money

A CESS THAT OUGHT TO BE ABOLISHED.

The Honourable Rai Nihal Chand Baha-The Honourable Rai Nihal Chand Bahadur has submitted the following memorial to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, in his capacity of Honorary Secretary to the Zamindar Association, Muzaffarnagar;—

The humble Memorial of the Zamindar Association of Muzaffarnagar, and other landlords of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Most Respectfully Sheweth,—That the members of the Zamindar Association of Muzaffarnagar and other landlords whose signatures are attached herewith respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency with the

leave to approach your Excellency with the following prayer:—

That in 1878, a cess for the Famine Insurance Fund at the rate of two rupees per cent. on the Government revenue was imposed on the landlords of these Provinces by Act III of 1878. The memorialists pray that the tax should now be abolished on the following arounds:

1. No similar tax is imposed in Bengal, M. dras, and Bombay, and it is not fair that only the landlords of the United Provinces should be taxed for the prevention of a calamity to which all provinces of India are equally liable, and the relief of which is an

Imperial charge.

2. From 1878 to 1902, the period of 24 years, Rs. 2,86,63,545 were collected from the landlords for famine expenditure, out of which Rs. 2,10,14,570 were spent on famines leaving a balance of Rs. 76,48,975. In 1903, Rs. 13,07,948 were collected out, of which fortunately nothing was spent on famines. The whole balance to the credit of the fund up to 1903, stands thus at Rs. 89,56,923.

3. The majority (roughly speaking, 90 per cent.) of the landlords in these Provinces are those who pay Government revenue be-

cent.) of the landlords in these Provinces are those who pay Government revenue below Rs. 100 a year and whose profits are not more than Rs. 50 a year, i.e., Rs. 4 a month. Such a class are ill able to bear the weight of their special tax in addition to the Land Revenue and cesses.

4. The occasion for imposing this special tax on this Province, viz., a deficit in the budget has passed away, and after the recent surpluses it is no longer necessary nor just and equitable to continue on us a burden unknown to the other Provinces of India.

And your Excellency's humble Memorialists, shall as in duty bound, ever pray.

### PUBLIC WORKS POSTINGS.

Mr. E. S. Bellass, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.

Babu Manindro Nath Deb, Apprentice Engineer, Bengal, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

Mr. M. J. Scobie, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, vice Mr. D. B. Horn on combined leave.

Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. M. J.

Mr. Schembry, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, vice Mr. Rainier, granted leave. Major Rose, R.E., Officiating Deputy Comsulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways at that station, vice Mr. Egerfor Railways at that station vice Mr. Egerfor Railways Railw

for Railways at that station, vice Mr. Egerton, granted leave.

Mr. Willcocks, Executive Engineer is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Nagda Muttra Railway, vice Mr. Hogan,

The latest crop and weather report states rainfall has been general throughout Bengal, the United Provinces, Assam, the North-West Province, and the Punjab. In the United Provinces rain has been beneficial and in the North-West Provinces has repaired most of the damage done by frost. Rain has also fallen in parts of Bombay and Rajutana, but it is still needed in Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

#### COMMERCIAL NOTES.

At the Lyallpur experimental farm in the Punjab last year manured sugarcane is said to have given an outturn of as much as 61 maunds of 'gur' per acre, whereas in the previous year unmanured sugarcane at the same farm yielded only 29 maunds per acre.

may be interested to learn that the wild Plantam (Musa superb) is officially reported to be very abundant on the higher slopes of the Melghat in Berar. Samples Fibre merchants on this side of the country fibre obtained are being commercially re-ported on for the Berar forest authorities. There is a future for the wild plantain fibre in this country, if the business can be pushed systematically and thoroughly.

An experiment of interest being carried out in Berar is the propagation on a large scale in suitable localities of the valuable Sandal wood tree of which there already exists numerous fine specimens scattered over various parts of the Province. Sustained and extensive cultivation of this valuable timber has not so far been attempted in Berar, so that the present experiments are interesting as likely to lead to an important addition to the existing timber resources of that part of the country.

The Madras Agricultural Department has started measures for the improvement of tobacco cultivation in the Presidency, which it is hoped, may still further promote an industry, which is already of considerable importance in that part of the country. Improvement in "curing" is to be the first aim of the authorities, improvement in "cultivation" being for the present left to the ryots who are to be encouraged by the free distribution of seed and the grant of moderdistribution of seed and the grant of moderate financial assistance where this is required. The crop to be cured will be purchased from the ryots who will therefore ested in the curing stage and not slow to take advantage of the lessons they may be taught towards improvement.

A recent official report on mineral production in India writing of gem-stones mentions the sources of supply of gypsum which said to occur in considerable abundance various parts of India occurring both in t fibrous form and as clear selenite crystals. The top of the Gajbeds of the Kirthar range in Sind: Cutch and the Salt range are all localities in which the mineral is found. A very interesting and important occurrence is said to be that N.N.W. of Nagore in Jodhpur, Rajputana, were a bed 5 feet thick or more occurs in silt probably formed in an old salt lake. From the latter locality an annual avrage output of 5,294 tons has been obtained during the five years ending with 1903. The same report records the fact that selenite crystals of similar origin have lately been found in the Kankar near the base of the silt in the Sambhur Salt lake.

"To enlist rats the construction of tele phone systems may sound empirical to the electrical engines, but we have it on the authority of Sound Waves that the familiar pest has been found a valuable assistant in this work," says the Scientific American work," says the Scientific American lement. "To stimulate, however, it is sary to introduce his traditional enemy the ferret. Then the process is simple. The subterranian tubes for the reception of the cables having been lad, a rat is let loose at the starting point. Having run a little way a trained ferret with a string to his leg, is turned in after him. The tubes run into manholes at intervals, and the rat, fu mannoise at most var, sees the glaring eyes of his archie rapidly approaching. By the end of the section of tube the rat is either overtaken or falls into the manhole, and then another rat is requisitioned to run the next block. At the end of each section the string is removed from the ferret's leg, and a small rope, which is then attached to the other end of the string, is hauled through."

Among minor forest produce in the North West Frontier Province, which the authorities are endeavouring to expoit, is the drug known as "Padophi Mum Emedi" the discovery of which in India as the true covery of which in India as the true plant yielding the valuable drug of commerce was, we believe, made by Sir George Watt, K.C.I.E., the late Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India only a few years ago. There is already a demand for the Upper India product as over 36 maunds of the root are reported to have been sold by the Forest Department in the North-West Frontier Province during the year ending June 1904. The market the year ending June 1904. The market for it is, however, said to be not yet assured.

Other industrial and commercial projects hich the Forest Department in the North-West Frontier Province is working at are the manufacture of wood pulp; the produc-tion of oil from fine needles; and the es-tablishment of saw mills. All these are im-portant measures and the progress made in carrying them out would be interesting to learn in due course.

The Rouse oil-distilling industry in the Melghat in Berar which has been fostered by the Forest Department there continue to promise well, notwithstanding that the market for the oil has been in a depressed market for the oil has been in a depressed state lately. The Melghat product is obtained from one of the variety of the oil yielded andropogous and there is a brisk demand among those engaged in the trade for leases of the tracts growing this valuable grass. Melghat rousa oil all goes practically to Bombay from where it is principally exported to Eastern Europe there being a good demand for it in Turkey and Bulgaria. It appears that lately several more varieties of the oil yielding andropogous have been recognized in Berar, and there have been sent to Calcutta for determination with a sample of the oils furnished there have been sent to Calcutta for determination with a sample of the oils furnished by each. A noteworthy fact in connection with these andropogous is that not only do the odours of the different oils sometimes the odours of the different oils sometimes differ, but the colour varies from a pale straw yellow through a deep brown, almost a maroon, to pale green. Russa oil distillation is also being carried out in Nimar and Mandla in the Central Provinces by the Forest Department. At the former place the experiment has been very successful and has led to good prices being obtained. It has, however, been decided to stop official has, however, been decided to stop official exploration there so as to make way for exploration there so as to make way for private enterprise which it is hoped will take industry on the lines industry on the lines industry on the lines. THE STORY OF LILLIE.

She was a light-hearted, brown-eyed girl of about twenty-two, and she sat in a corner of a third-class carriage pushing her hands Grantically into brown kid gloves (because ladies don't go about with bare hands, would have told you), and trying to fix her mind on her two Japanese baskets, paper bag, and 'new, yellow Gladstone."

But her mind wandered, and her heart bounded and sang as only the heart of a healthy woung wanner are who is on the

healthy young woman can who is on the eve of her yearly holiday, with the grinding routine of the "mantle department" thrust

well behind her.

On the same side as herself sat a young man. He might have been good-looking, but either want or delicacy had hollowed his cheeks and sunken his eyes. He had a copy of a penny periodical on his knee and sat starting at the photographs opposite, his two hands thrust deeply into his shabby

The grinding wheels of the train thumped onward and sang to those two a different

To the girl the jangling chains and hitches over the rails said, "Down to the sea with me! Down to the sea with me!"

To the young man the words were, "If I only had seventeen shillings. If I only had seventeen shillings. If I only had seventeen shillings. If I only had seventeen—" He caught himself saying the words out loud, and stole a side glance at the girl to see if he had attracted her attention.

He took one hand out of his pocket—and traced the required sum on the knee of his

traced the required sum on the knee of his trousers with a piece of lead-pencil.

He wondered idly if he would get it, and sighted bitterly to think he was now spend-

ing his last sixpence to go back to his father and own himself a failure. His thin face reddened at the thought of

the hard words he would hear; of the sneers of the others who were "getting on, the look of disappointment in Nellie's face who had believed in him so long and faithfully. If he only had seventeen shillings!

It was the fare to a far off town where he had beared they may be a seventeen to the fare to a far off town where he had beared they may be a seventeen shillings. had heard they wanted a young man to do a particular kind of work.

True, he had written; but the answer was, "Come and see me." If he only had seveneen shillings! His moody meditations were broken by the sharp voice of the girl.

She had looked at him once or twice un-

der cover of a very large straw hat, and finding her own company insufficient for her exuberant feelings, she addressed him in the easy way of the London girl.

'If you're not reading that paper, might

I take a look at it?" She said.
The young man said "Certainly," handed it across, and thought she wasn't a badlooking girl if she were dressed better. He was rather artistic in his tastes, and pre-ferred tailor-made gowns with graceful folds and tucked lace to a three-and-elevenpenny pink blouse with a lace yoke and pearl beads by way of a collar-band.

However, the transient charms of his fellow-traveller did not weigh long with him, and he went back to his dark thoughts and lived again in anticipation of the bitter taunts and hard words that he was going

The train sloed up, and the girl seribled a line on a piece of paper. Evidently chagrined by his want of attention, she returned his paper and started to collect her luggage.

"Are you changing here?" he inquired, helping her "new Gladstone" off the rack and feeling vaguely sorry she was going.

Anyone was better than nothing!

"Yes, and there's my train, too. I shall

never catch it!" she cried excitedly, and scrambling to get out on the platform together with all her luggage.

He assisted her two Jap baskets out, and

handed her her Gladstone. said cheerfully, and then, just as she moved off, he saw a small, red leather purse lying on the seat.

"Hi, miss!" he cried frantically; "here's

your purse, here's your purse-"
The girl put her bag down, and ran back.
"My what?" she said, shading her ear because the engine was letting off steam.
"Your purse. You left it on the seat."
"That's not mine. I thought it was yours

It's been there ever since the train started."

"Are you sure it's not yours?"

"Certain. See, I carry my money in a

"Well, will you take it? You saw it first." She laughed gaily.
"Not I! I might be taken for a thief."

"What am I to do with it, then?"

"I should open it, and if it's got a name you'd better give it to the guard. I'd have looked long ago, only I made sure it was

Just then the two trains began to move.

"Oh, I shall miss it!" cried the girl excitedly, and, snatching up her bag, she dashed across the platform, and the guard pushed her in and slammed the door.

The young man sat for a few moments regarding the little red purse. Then he weighed it in his hand, for itfelt heavy, and after they were clear of the signal boxes he, feeling rather dishonest, opened it.

It was a common little purse with but one pocket, and it undid with two little plated knobs which moved in opposite ways.

nobs which moved in opposite ways.

Inside was a little collection of silver. The

young man counted it, and the exact sum was seventeen shilings!

A little gasp of astonishment broke from him as he sat gazing stupidly at the silver

in his hand. The exact sum he wanted so much.
Then he looked inside the little bag again

Then he looked inside the little bag again. At the bottom was a scrap of paper, and on it were the words, hastily scrawled in pencil, "With all good wishes, and hoping it will bring you luck.—From a well-wisher."

That was all. No name, no address, no possible clue. It was her purse after all, and she had purposely left the money in it for him to find. How she knew he wanted the sum he could not possibly conjecture.

the sum he could not possibly conjecture, and now how was he to return to her?—because to take a girl's money ,was, of course,

out of the question.

But he didn't know her name; he had never had the curiosity to either look at her label on the Gladstone or ask her her destination. He had never seen her before, and it was a million to one if he ever eyes on her again.

NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA CURED.

The grad pale relieving power of Cham-bertain's Fata Baim has been the surprise and delight of many sufferers from neuralgia and sciatica. The exerciating pains char-acteristic of these diseases are quickly ellayed by this liminent. For sale by III Chamists if Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 3

will, and I'm going to chance it!" And he put the money in his shabby trousers pocket and the bag-purse into his empty letter-case, and felt more like crying than ever he had in

Seventeen years have passed away. Seventeen hard, cold winters and seventeen beauti-

teen hard, cold winters and seventeen beautiful and elusive springs.

The people of Handsprings are much the same as the people of other pottery towns, and when the great factory horns go at five o'clock there is a mighty turning out of workpeople clattering down the streets in their vociferous clogs, shouting happily to each other regardless of the weather.

Blushing summer or biting, dark winter dawns see them always, all streaming one way. Some will return at twelve for dinner, but most will not come back until six o'clock

but most will not come back until six o'clock at night, to most likely unlook their little nomes and start the day's work.

In an unpretentious corner of the principal street you will find a little bonnet shop. It is a modest affair, but small though it is it represents all the worldly savings of a pale-faced little woman, who tastefully arranges faced little woman, who tastefully arranges bunches of wall-flowers or roses, according to the season of the year, and ekes out her slender income by knitting shawls for old people and socks for infants.

She is not exactly old, this proprietress, but her youth has long since passed, and has left behind it sharpened features and pinched mouth yet withal traces of the blooming circles.

mouth yet withal traces of the blooming girl once beloved, doubtless, of many a village

The doctor's wife bustled in.

"Good-evening, Miss Buckle. Have you altered my toque?" she said in a loud key. "T'm sorry, Mrs. Ward, I haven't."
"Dear, dear, that is very annoying. I wanted it for night."

"Well, I'll try and get it done for you. You see, it's been a dark day, and my eyesight

"T wish you would," ignoring the reason of the non-doing of the alteration.

"Are you going anywhere, then, particular Mrs. Ward?" queried Miss Buckle.

"Aye, indeed! I'm to the town hall to-

night to hear our Conservative candidate speak. It will be a gradely night, they say, replied the doctor's wife in her native Lancashire.

"And the doctor wants him to get in because it will be best for trade hereabouts, he said, as he has worked in these parts himself, and he knows."

"I should like to hear him."

"So would many more, but the seats were allotted three times they say."

"I've never heard a political speech since I was a girl and used to hear them in the parks in London." "Parks in London?" in fine contempt. This is as different as chalk from chees.

He's a grand speaker is Mr. Stanland; and a grand man to look at, they say."
"And is he married?" queried the little milliner.

"I dont think he is, though it's not the

"I dont think he is, though it's not the fault of the best girls round younder, they say. But he's rich; aye, fine!"

Little Miss Buckle sighed. She would like to have gone, so seldom did any diverion come into her lonely, poor little life.

But she did not like to ask.

"Well, I'll do the toque for you, and bring it up at a quarter to six. Mrs. Ward.

at a quarter to six, Mrs. Ward I would not have you miss going for worlds," she said, and the doctor's wife bustled off and half decided to send her an invitation

to the girls' sewing class.

'She speaks nicely, and could help me,"
she mused to herself. However, at six o'clock, when Miss Buckle presented herself in her neat though poor little black dress at the doctor's house, the door was snatched open by his good lady,

who cried excitedly:

"There, Miss Buckle, if you like to come
to-night you can. Mrs. Mason is dead, so
they've sent her ticket back!"

"Poor thing! I did not know she was ill."

'No, it was sudden-a chill or something. 'No, it was sudden—a chill or something. Dr. Potts attended her, so no wonder she died," with an aggrieved sniff. "Still, one man's meat, etc. And if you don't like to go alone, it's welcome you are to go with me. The doctor he'll be on the platform and I'll likely be by mysek."

So Miss Buckle accepted gratefully, and wished she had better gloves to wear on such an auspicious occasion.

The hall was crowded; packed to its uttermost Encouraging mottoes and entwined flags decorated the walls, and while on the platform, gaily decked in red twill and evergreens, were grouped the leading lights of the community, the body of the house was closely packed with not, excited men—aye, and women, too—eager to listen and hear what this great man had promised to say.

Tears sprang to little Miss Buckle's eyes when the speaker rose and the deafening applause of his supporters seemed to shake the rafters. The hall was crowded; packed to its ut

rafters.

He was a tall, thin man, with a pale face and dark searching eyes, and he spoke in a clear, resonant voice that carried conviction

"And I know what I'm talking about,"

"And I know what I'm talking passets, she heard him say.

"Two been one of you. I've worked with you men, or rather with your fathers. Your fathers and I were young fellows together, and we worked together, just as you do now. When the horn started I clogged it with the rest of you"—(cheers)—"aye, and many a time the 'knocker up' has been twice to my door." (Laughter.) "I know what hard work means, and I know what having no money and no work means.

and no work means. "I've stood at the corner of the street on a winter's day with my coat buttoned tight

NOTHING EQUAL TO CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHEA REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS IN CHILDREN.

"We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhosa Remedy in our family for years," says Mrs. J. B. Cooke, of Nederlands, Texas, U. S. A. "We have given it to all of our children. We have used other medicines for the same purpose, but never found anything to equal Chamber always cure." For sale by "All Chemists & Stereksepers Price 1 Re. 3 R.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

All he knew was that she had changed into a slow train for Plymouth that called at every station of note from London to—Land's End, for all he knew.

Land's End, for all he knew.

Then the thought of giving it to the guard crossed his mind, but what good was that? The guard would not return it, and she was never likely to claim it from the lost property office.

What was he to do? "Hoping it will bring you luck," kept passing through his mind.

"Bless her!" he said at last. "I believe it will, and I'm going to chance it" And the guard because you see me here, and people say I have money, that I am a feather-bed politician anxious to get your vote to make a niche for myself in history.

"No, I only want to help you, because I know what it feels like." (Hear hear.)

"We're all working-men, whetner we work little or much; we're all working-men here.

What we want is work." (Cheers.) "Work, will, and I'm going to chance it" and plenty of it, and full time always; and

full wages, too." (Renewed cheers.) "So that our wives can have new blouses and our children boots"—(laughter and cries of Hear, hear)—"and our homes be homes, not fireless holes like some are now.

"Homes, I say, that a man is anxious to get back to and a woman is proud to keep get back to and a woman (a rouge, "You can

clean. I have no wife"—(a voice: "You can have mine, sir!")—"but to all those who have I'd like to say a word to night. It's for her you want this old England of ours reward you properly and give you employment. Good English employment for good English work-men. It's for her. Give her a home, and if she's an Englishwoman she'll make you proud of it! Talk it over when you get boys; talk it over with the women.

"Some people say women don't understand colities. I don't agree with them. Women know what they want, and it's surprising how often they get what they want, too."

(Loud laughter.)
"And now, ladies, a word with you. Help the good men; advise them who to vote for, and use your own judgment. You know what's best for you and the kiddies and towld man'; will help him to see it that way, too. Years—many years—ago, when I was a young man without a halfpenny or a chance of one, I was in a train going home to my father to tell him I was a failure—to tell him I could get no work, and I had no

Money.

And sitting in the carriage with me was a pretty girl (I can see heaps like to-night), and that her here to-night), shillings me seventeen shillings to start life with. She put it in a little red purse and left it on the seat for me. "Here it is," taking from an inside pocket a little bag-purse.

"Here it is-my good luck token, and I never go anywhere without it. That seventeen shillings paid my fare to this very town, and here I got work, and I've never looked back since. That shows you what a woman can do for a man. That's what a girl did for me." (A voice: "What did you do for her"?) "Ah! what did I do for her? I never saw her again. She may be marrid; she may be dead by now. I know I would give ten years of my life to meet her. I have spent all my life looking for her and hundreds of pounds advertising for her and hundreds of pounds. advertising for her, but I have never even heard of her. I only wish I could. My fortune, my future, and all I hope to win

at your hands, are hers! "That shows you what woman can do for

The speaker's voice rose and fell, and the women once or twice twitched away

furtive tear.
Suddenly the doctor's wife felt a movement beside her, and saw little Miss Buckle stagger to her feet, her face ghastly white and her hat awry.
"Sakes alive what ails thee, lass?" she

"Sakes alive what alls thee, lass?" she cried in consternation.
"I must go outside; it's too hot here," muttered the little millioner, and as Dr. Ward rose at that moment to begin his carefully -rehearsed speech, his wife let her go. She staggered blindly through the enthusiastic throng and out into the cold air. As one in a dream, she made her way to the back of the hall, and in at the other door.

A man harred her way.

A man barred her way.
"What's tha wantin', missus?" he said not unkindly.

Mr. Stanland, the candidate. Can speak to him?" she murmured.
"Certainly. What is it?" And the man himself came forward, tired as he was from

I only want to say—to say—" she began, and then hesitated.
"To say what?" kindly.

"To say what I was the girl who gave you the money long ago--and I'm glad it's brought you luck," she faltered.

There was a moment's pause, and then he took her two hands and drew her to the

"Have I found you at last" he asked. "Yes, and I wrote on a piece of paper, 'Hoping this will bring you luck.—from a well-wisher.' Oh, I remember it so well!" And was there ever a more popular mem-ber returned for Handsprings, with such an enormous majority? and was there ever such a night in the town as on the day of his wedding? Never!

Mr. Sly, Inspector-General or agriculture India, arrives at Bangalore on a short visit

## एड जर्गि

বহুতর ভক্তের বিশেষ অসুরোধে শ্রীপ্রীগোর-পূর্ণিমা পর্যান্ত শ্রীল শিশিরকুমার ঘোষ মহাশয় প্রণীত শ্রীঅমিয়নিমাই চরিত এক সেট কাগজে বান্ধা ৫% স্থলে ৪৯০ काशर वाका १ होका ऋत्न ७

শ্ৰীপ্ৰবোধানন্দ ও গোপালভট্ট । প ছ লে।• मिवांत वत्मावल कतिशाहि।

শ্রীনরোত্রমচরিত ৭০ স্থলে॥০

## অৰ্দ্ধ মূল্য।

শীল শিশির বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত শ্রীচৈতগুভাগবত (দিতীয় সংস্করণ) মুল্য ১০০ অর্ন মূল্য ॥ । । । ।

শ্রীচৈতক্তমঙ্গল (প্রাচীন হস্তলিখিত পুথির মিশ করিয়া বিশুদ্ধ ভাবে মুদ্রিত ) মূল্য ১॥•, অদ্বীমূল্য ৬•, ডাঃ মাঃ ১১•। ঃ ত্রীচৈতগ্রচন্দ্রামৃত ( আনন্দি নাম ভক্তকৃত রসিকা-স্বাদিনী টীকা ও পণ্ডিত খ্রামলাল

वान मर ) मूला ॥०, अर्घ मूला ।०, छाः de Harbin on March! . So : 14 d sty a) শ্রীচৈতভাচরিত বা মুরারীর করচা (দেবনাগর वक्दत ) সোণার জলে वाकारे, भूना

এন াগোসামি সিদ্ধান্তবাচপতিকৃত বদাহ-

১ अर्फ म्ला॥ • जाः माः / ।। শ্ৰীমাৰত প্ৰকাশ ( শ্ৰীমাৰত প্ৰভুৱ প্ৰধান ভক্ত শ্রীঈশাননাগর প্রণীত) মূল্য ৬০.

वर्ष मुना ।% , जाः माः / ।। অনুরাগবল্লী ( শ্রীমনোহর দাস লিখিত প্রাচীন গ্রন্থ হইতে সুদ্রিত) ইহাতে বৈষ্ণবধর্ম সম্বদ্ধীয় অনেক জ্ঞাতব্য বিষয় আছে, म्ला । । । अर्क म्ला । । , जाःमाः । শ্রীপদকলতক ( পরিশিষ্ট সহিত ) মূল্য আ• অদ্ধ

ত্রীগোরাসসমাজের সম্পাদক ডাক্তার শ্রীযুক্ত রসিকমোহন চক্রবর্ত্তি প্রণীত श्रिक्ष १ - नारमान्द्र।

মূল্য ১৬০ ডাঃ মাঃ।৮/•।

এত্রীগোর-পূর্ণিমা পর্যান্ত ভ্রীত্রীগোর-বিষ্ণ্যপ্রিয়া পত্তিকার গ্রাহকগণকে বিনামূল্যে व्या ज्ल्याव्यक्त जर्द्धग्राला वर्थार वाहे আনায় প্রদন্ত হইবে। তৎপরে সকলের প্রতিই श्र्व मुत्ना ५ जाः माः /।

নিম্লিখিত মহোদরগণ শ্রীস্থরূপ দামোদক্র বিস্তর প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন :--

(১) শ্রীগোরাঙ্গ সমাজের আচার্য্য শ্রীমন্নিতা-নন্দবংশ্র প্রভূপাদ এীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত খামলাল গোস্বামি সিদ্ধান্তবাচম্পতি;

(২) প্রভাগবত-ধশ্মশণ্ডল বিদ্যালয়ের অধ্যা ক শ্রীমরিত্যানন্দবংশ্র প্রভূপাদ শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যানন্দ গোস্বামি সিদ্ধান্তরত্ন;

(৩) লেবুবাগান সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ের স্থায়-দর্শনের অধ্যাপক শ্রীযুক্ত পার্ব্বতিচরণ ভর্কতীর্থ;

(৪) ভৃতপূর্ব পোষ্টাল স্থপারিন্টেওেন্ট ভক্তপ্রবর ত্রীযুক্ত আনন্দর্গোপাল সেন;

(৫) মেদিনীপুরের মোজার ভক্তবর শ্রীযুক্ত অক্সরকুমার সিংহ;

(৬) মুর্শিদাবাদ কাতলামারির গৌরভক্ত স্যুক্ত বৈষ্ণবচরণ দাস প্রভৃতি শ্রেষ্ঠ পণ্ডিত ও পরমগোরভক্তগণ এবং বঙ্গবাদী, বস্তুমতী, জাহ্নীব প্রভৃতি সংবাদপত্র শ্রীশক্ষপদামোদর গ্রাম্থেরযথেষ্ট প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন।

আমন্দ চাটুর্ঘোর গলি, বাগবাজার, কলিকাত

শ্ৰীমূণালকান্তি ঘোষ। শ্রীপত্রিকার ম্যানেজার।

## STOMACH DISORDERS

CONSTIPATION, LANGUOR, PAINS IN THE CHES. & SHOULDERS, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHES, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, PALPITATION, SLEEPLESSNESS, FLATULENCY, and La ACIDITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND ANÆMIA,

#### A SIN MERCHA ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

Mother Seigel's Syrup, which contains food-digesting ferments and gentle tonics for the stomach, liver and kidneys, and has cured more dyspeptics than any other medicine in the world. "For years I suffered from a disordered liver" wrote Mr. C. R. Venter, Klerksdorp, Transvaal, on Oct. 15th, 1904. "My liver was really sluggish and I had severe pains in the small of my back from the shoulders right across the chest. After using three bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup and some Mother Seigel's Fills I was quite cured and can now recommend them with every confidence."

# MOTHER SEIGEL'S

TAKE IT DAILY AFTER MEALS.

SYRUP.

SHAMPAKAH, CAY MEYA

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 219 310

#### COMANTIO INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Mention has already been made in our columns of a woman who succeeded in journeying to Japan as a prisoner of war. She will figure as one of the heroines of the struggle, and her story, as told to a representative of the "Chronicle," is a romance in real life such as one seadom hears of excepting in the presses of fiction.

cepting in the pages of fiction.

Nurse Bogdanoff is not the type of woman that one would single out as likely to undertake the daring escapade of which she is the heroine, for being slight in physique she does not strike one as being possessed of a particularly robust construction; it is when she talks that one can trace that pluck and detertalks that one can trace that pluck and determination of which her story is sufficient illustration. Her manner is gentle and sympathetic, and she make no secret of the fact that her adventures are all the result of "a love affair." As she spoke it was noticed that her hands trembled, ind cating that her nerves have suffered severely as the result of the terrible experience she has endured.

She had lived in Harbin almost from the time that the Trans Sibnian Bailway was

time that the Trans-Siberian Railway was carried thus far, and in the course of ner profession as a private nurse was called upon to attend profession as a private nurse was cannot up to attend a young Russian lawyer, who fell in love with her, his feelings being reciprocated. They were engaged to be married when the news came that there was trouble at Port Arthur and that the Kwantung Artillery, to which regiment the lawyer was attached, had been called out to assist in the defence of the garrison. Believing that nurses would be required, Nurse Bogdanoff offered her services, which were readily accepted by the authorities. She was not associated with the ned Cross Society, but went as a volunteer nurse attached to the regiment to which her lover belonged. They regiment to which her lover belonged. They off Harbin on March 25th (old style) and April, never dreaming then that they would to endure a siege for nearly

months.

Of the ter ors of the memorable siege
Nurse Bogdanoff related much that has
alreedy been made kn wn. At first, she
said, when it was realised that they were
surrounded by the Japanese, most of the
non-combatants were very much terrified,
while the soldiers, though they did not
show it, were naturally anxious. Towards
the end of the siege, however, everybody
became callous; they knew that any time
they might be killed; the news that some
body to whom they had sp ken but an hour
or two previously had been struck down was
of every-day o currence, and everybody was of every-day o currence, and everybody was prepared to take their chance. Even the children were not afraid to venture out, and it was grimly humorous to hear them speculating on the calibre of the bombs that would be likely to fall—would the next one be a 6-inch and would it fall in such and such 3 6-inch and would it fall in such and such a place? Many children were killed during the siege, and in no place were they safe from harm, for many of the so-called bomb-proof caverns were absolutely shattered—especially towards the last, when six-inch bombs were poured upon them at the distance of ordinary rifle range. People felt safe nowhere, for one minute a bomb would fall at one point and a few minutes later a position right at the opposite end of the town would be shelled.

Some of the tradesmen apparently made tremendous amount of money, for business was proceeding at most of the shops up till almost the last moment, though it became

almost the last moment, though it became somewhat difficult to find the shops, as the baker, for instance, would to hastily remove his stock-in-trade because his roof had been smashed in by a Japanese shell. The price asked for a loaf of bread was about 10 roubles, while chickens fetched as much 25 roubles each; a slice of horseflesh 80 cents. The soldiers received their rations from the commissariat department, and the non-combatants purchased their food from the shops, and everything even food that had become tainted and would in ordinary circumstances have been thrown away—was sold and eagerly bought. When a junk laden with provisions came in it was cleared of everything in the shortest space of time and the junk-owners probably took away a small fortune with them. Most of these cargoes were bought up by the shopkeepers and retailed at enormous prices.

The non-combatants were certainly the non-combatants were certainly the

There were twenty hospitals, nearly all of which were hit by the Japanese shells one time or another. The nurses were kept hard at work day and night, and it was a terrible business moving the sick and wounded from the hospitals which had been struck to bomb-proof shelters until other accommodation could be found. One hospital tal was completely destroyed as the result of the bombardment on December 6th (old style) and nearly all the patients were killed. In all seventeen shells struck the building In all seventeen shells struck the building at this time, and the sight of wounded men crawling from among the debries was p't ful in the extreme. The hospital in which Nurse Bogdanoff was engaged had to be removed twice owing to irreparable damage from shells. Whenever a building was selected for a hospital, bomb-proof—or as nearly bomb-proof as possible—subterranean caves were constructed close by, where the sick and wounded could be placed in case of emergency. Sourvey was the decase which gave them most trouble, and there was much illness caused by the foul conditions under which it was necessary to live in the underground bomb-proof caves. in the underground bomb-proof caves.

## An Interesting Letter.

The renowned Swami Dharmananda Ma' a

Chemistry, both European and Indian, was my favourite study for some years. I have thus got some knowledge in testing the medicinal proportion of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. I have examined your VIGOR PILL and am in a position to say that, in chemical process of both the systems, it is found to be the best and the most efficacious medicine of the kind.

"A well-know American Missionary of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some VIGOR PILLS from me and on testing the merit and action, declares: It is an excellent pill for Nervous Debility and Wasting Deseases.

"I advised some young school and college dents to use you VIGOR PILLS, and 95 per cent kem have spoken too highly of them.

'In Physical Lassitude, Nervous Debility Prostration Wasting Diseases and Convalescence, the Vigor Pill brings about mervellous result

Price Rs. 2 per phial. MANAGER. BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA. SHANBAZAR, CALCUTTA,

The "Novi Krai" was published up till within a few days of the surrender, and did a great deal towards keeping up the spirits of the inhabitants. Everybody admired the pertinacity with which the Editor, M. Artismiseff, produced the paper. There might be an interval of a day or two, and then the journal would blossom might be an interval of a day or two, and then the journal would blossom forth again with the apology that the office had been smashed up by a shell and it had been necessary to remove to other premises. It appeared in various sizes, and as the siege extended became smaller because of the scarcity of paper and ink.

According to Nurse Regions Commissioners present. A LETTER TO THE CORPORATION. VICEROY'S PERSONAL THANKS.

cause of the scarcity of paper and ink.

According to Nurse Bogdanoff, the manner in which the Russians attempted to retake the 203-metre hill was splendid. They went out without thought of their lives, and to what seemed certain death. As regards the siege, the men were anxious to hold out longer, although they were under the impression that the number of Japanese was absolutely overwhelming, while the final bombardment left hardly a building undamaged. When the orders came for the final bombardment left hardly a building undamaged. When the orders came for the surrender the men submitted to it quietly, and Nurse Bogdanoff saw nothing of a mutinous character among the soldiers; there was no looting in the part of the town where she was stationed.

When it was learned that her lover was When it was learned that her lover was to go to Japan as a prisoner of war Nurse Bogdanoff determined to accompany him. She packed her dress in a knapsack, cut her hair short, donned soldier's attire and marched out of Port Arthur as a private in the Kwantung Artillery. They started to march out in the afternoon and encamped half way between Port Arthur and Dalny for the night. Nurse Bogdanoff had contracted a cough (from which she was suffering vesterday), and a Japanese officer in tracted a cough (from which she was suffering yesterday), and a Japanese officer in charge, noticing this, kindly asked the young soldier if "he" would care to sleep on a Chinese kang close by, where it was warm. The offer was gladly accepted. Nurse Bogdanoff was wearing a thick overcoat the collar of which was turned up, hiding half her face, and nobody suspected that she was anybody else but a youthful soldier with a bad cough. Of course her comrades were "in the know." Arriving at Dalny the prisoners were placed on board a steamer for Ujina, their baggage being taken from them and put in the hold. At the quarantine station at Ninoshima she declared her identity and begged that she might be allowed to remain a nurse in the declared her identity and begged that she might be allowed to remain a nurse in the hospitals, offering her services in the succour of her fellow countrymen. Her lover also pleaded that she might remain, but it was of course impossible for the authorities at Ujina to grant this request, as she had are rived as a prisoner of war and not as a nurse. She was therefore sent back to Kobe, where investigations have been made at the French Consulate. Nurse Bogdanoff remains here pending the decision of the authorities. She speaks in the highest terms of the kind manner in which she has been treated; and is satisfied that if not been treated; and is satisfied that if per-force she is separated from her lover he will be well looked after during his sojourn in Japan.—"Japan Chronicle."

#### PROSECUTION OF THE PRINTER OF THE "WEEKLY NOTES."

On Wednesday morning before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate a hotly contested case instituted against the printer of the "Calcutta Weekly Notes," named Joy Gopal Das, under the Press Act. was heard and disposed of. The case caused a good deal of sensation in Court, as some important points of law were involved in it. important points of law were involved in it.

The charge preferred against the defendant was that he did not deliver the book called the "Calcutta Weekly Notes" Vol. IV into the office of the Inspector General of Registration, Calcutta, within the time prescribed under section 9 of Act 25 of 1867 as amended by Act 10 of 1870.

As the case was called on Mr. Hum-Crown Solicitor appeared for the prosent m and submitted that the defendant did not send to the Registration office "Weekly Noves" from Nos. 2 to 9 and he was charged under section 9 clause 2 of the Press Act. He contended that the other side might argue that this case could not be proceeded with under that section and in answer to that he said that that section should be read along with section 3 of the same Act, which defined books, pamphets, etc. Mr. Hume, read out that section to the Court and then said that the "Weekly Notes" were books and should come under that section.

Mr. A. N. Chowdry instructed by Babu Asutosh Sil appeared for the defence and submitted that the "Weekly Notes" contained legal notes. It dealt with legal notes with head notes and legal news was public news and the Counsel took the names of the "Englishman," the "Nineteenth Century" and the Review of Reviews" by way of illustration and said "Englishman" publishes news as well as stories in parts and the "Weekly Notes" does the same thing. It publishes notes and legal notes." Counsel then went on and said that as regards the binding of the "Weekly Notes" his client had nothing to do with it. As regards whether the "Weekly Notes" were periodicals or books; it was urged that "Weekly Notes" was complete in itself. It could not be a text book, as his honor knew "text book deals with one subject. The binding doesn t make a periodical a book." Lastly learned Counsel drew the attention of the Court to another thing and said that correspondence. head notes and legal news was public news Counsel drew the attention of the Court to another thing and sa d that correspondence had passed between the "Weekly Notes" office and the Inspector-General's office. The Registration office, treated these periodicals from 1897 as periodical. They accepted this for seven years. Counsel then read out from the title page of the "Weekly Notes" that it is sold for eight annas as other newspapers.

The Court then addressing Mr. Hume observed "I have no doubt that the "Calcutta Weekly Notes" is a periodical and exempted under section 9 of the Press Act, but the "Weekly Notes" office may perhaps supply a

"Weekly Notes" office may perhaps supply a copy to the Registration office."

Counsel replied that they would see to it but not under legal obligation. His Worship then dismissed the case and ordered the discharge of the defendant.

In another case the same defendant Joy Gopal Das, Printer of the "Weekly Notes," was charged with not sending a copy of the book called "Dera Doon" within the prescribed time, to the Inspector-General's office. The Counsel for the defence rose and said "I admit the charge. The book was sent after the summons had been issuede." The Court fined the accused Rs. 5 in this

Consideration Theory

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

A special meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday at 4 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, Chairman of the Corporation, pesided and there were about thirty-five

Before the business of the day had com-menced the Chairman read the following letter for the information of the Commis-

15th March 1905. From. The Private Secretary to H. E.

the Viceroy.
To. The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, I.C.S.
C.S.I. Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

I am desired by His Excellency the Vicerov

I am desired by His Excellency the Vicerov to acknowledge the Resolution which the members of the Calcutta Corporation passed in 1st March, congratulating Lady Curzon upon her recent recovery and safe return to India. Lady Curzon has already acknowledged the wonderful reception that was given to her: and the Viceroy desires not add his personal thanks to the Corporation for their great and unsolicited kind.

I have the honour to be Your most obedient servant.

Private Secretary.
THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT. The first item for consideration was to appoint a proper person to hold the office of Chief Accountant and to fix his salary

of Chief Accountant and to fix his salary in terms of the advertisement inviting applications for the post.

There were four candidates: (1) Mr. W. H. Rogers-Ford (Chartered Accountant, Messrs. Lovelock Lewis and Co.) (2) Mr. Kalabhai D. Dalal (Secretary, Baroda State). (3) Mr. L. E. A. Mansfield (Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department) and (4) Mr. J. F. H. McInerny (Accountant, Port Commissioners.)

Port Commissioners.)
The result of the first voting was:
(1) Mr. Rogers Ford twelve votes.

(1) Mr. Rogers Ford twelve votes.
(2) Mr. Dalal three votes.
(3) Mr. Mansfield thirteen votes.
(4) Mr. Mc. Inerny four votes.
Mr. Dalal's name was then struck off and another vote was taken with the fol-

lowing results:
(1) Mr. Mansfield nineteen votes.

(2) Mr. Rogers Ford thirteen votes.
(3) Mr. Mc Inerny one vote.
The Chairman proposed that Mr. Mansfield be elected.

Babu Priya Nath Mullick seconded the morion which was put and carried.

The Chairman then proposed that the salary of the post would be from Rs. 1000 rising to Rs. 1200.

Mr. Valantine seconded the motion which was put and carried.

was put and carried.

At the close of the special meeting the second adjourned twelfth ordinary monthly meeting was held. After considering formal items of business the meeting separated.

#### INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

SECOND FORECAST. The second general memorandum on the indian wheat crop of the season 1904-05 states: -The reports of the area under wheat are still imperiect, and none have been re-ceived for Rajputana and Central India, but of the rough estimate of an increase of 7 per cent, in the United Provinces be correct, the total area of the British Provinces and Hyderabad will equal the large area of last year; for the decline of nearly half a million acres in North-Western India is balanced by a similar addition in the United Provinces, the decrease of 128,000 acres in Bombay by larger sowings in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. The condition of the crop was generally excellent until January, but the severe cold and unprecedented frosts in the latter part of that month and the beginning of February have caused much damage. In the North-West Front er Province, with 877 000 acres the harvest will be late, but recently

the conditions have improved greatly, and the prospects of the crop are stated to be excellent. In the Punjab with 7,389,400 acres the injury is estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent in the principal wheat-growing districts. The early sown crop has suffered most, but fortunately the late crop covers the larger area, and although the narvest will be retarfortunately the late crop covers the larger area, and although the narvest will be retarded its character depends on the weather in March and April. The damage caused by frost and rust is greatest in the United Provinces, which has the largest area under wheat, roughly estimated at 8,400,000 acres. District reports give losses ranging from 50 to 25 per cent. in the Meerut, Rohilkhand, Benares, and Gorakhpur divisions and the stimantane districts, and from 75 to 60 per cent in the rest of the province. These estimates are, however probably exaggerated and must be received with caution. The original reports of damage from frost in the Central Provinces were exaggerated except in Saugor, where it was serious. The extent of the injury is still uncertain, but the prospects were previously so good that even now the crop will probably be little; if at all below the normal, though perhaps not quite as good in Berar, where the winter rains were deficient. Including Berar, the estimated area is 3,479,000 acres. The reported area of 2,349,000 acres in Bombay and Sind is 5 per cent, below last year's area, owing to insufficient sowing rains in the Presidency proper and low floods in Sind. The irrigated crop is fair, but the dry crop in Gujarat and on light soils elsewhree is poor, and has suffered from cold and frost. Wheat like all rabi crops has done indifferently in Hyderabad where the estimate is 73 per cent, of the rabi crops has done indifferently in Hydera-bad where the estimate is 73 per cent. of the uormal for 1,1055,000 acres. The reported uormal for 1,1055,000 acres. The reported area in Bengal is 1,448,000 acres, and as almost all the districts have enjoyed favourable conditions, the yield is estimated at 95 per cent of the normal.

In a recent article on the subject of synthetic Rubber the "India Rubber World" says that although products that may no successfully substituted for rubber are already in use, real synthetic rubber is as far off as ever, and that even if synthetic rubber were discovered to-day, its progress would be like that of synthetic indigo, a series of experiments covering years before the product could be produced economically enough to warrant manufacture on a large scale. Meanwhile, the demand for natural rubber constantly grows for the production of goods in which no 'substitute' has even found to serve.

ASSAM GAZETTE.

(Saturday, Mar. 11.)

General.—Mr. F. C. Henniker, I. C. S. Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 1st April, 1905.

Mr. H. C. Barnes, I. C. S., Settlement Officer, Kamrup, is appointed to officiate as Director Department of Land Records and

Director Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. C. Henniker, I.C.S.

Privilege leave of absence for six weeks is granted to Babu Nritya Gopal Chaturji, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dhubri.

Municipal.—The Chief Commissioner approves the re-appointment of Babu Lakshmi Chundra Chakravarti as a member of the Hailakandi Local Board.

The Chief Commissioner approves the election of Mr. G. J. Catto as a member of the

The Chief Commissioner approves the election of Mr. G. J. Catto as a member of the Mangaldai Local Board, vice Mr. C. M. Maloney, who has left the district.

The Chief Commissioner approves the election by the Commissioner approves the gong Municipality, of Munshi Kutubuddin Ahmed as Vice-Chairman of that Municipality.

Public Works Department.—Babu Kaisiki Charan Gupta, Supervisor, is, in the interest of the public service transferred from the Naga Hills to the Central Assam Division. Subordinate Civil Service—Srijut Lakshewar Sarma, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed an Inspector of Excise, and deputed for training in Excise duties under the Inspector of Excise. Lakhimpore and Sibsagar.

A plague inspection post is to be started again at Dunera on the road up to Dalhousie from Pathankot.

Wirelss telegraphy between Diamond Island and Port Blair is working smoothly and no serious interruption has yet been experienced.

The Khushalgarh bridge will not be completed for some time to come. The work on piers have been taken in hand. The conversion to broad gauge of the line from the right bank of the river to Kohat will be held in abeyance pending the construction of the bridge.

The Hindustan-Tibet road, which was orn-The Hindustan-Tibet road, which was originally built by Lord Dalhousie with a view to tapping the trade of Tibet, is to be improved during the coming summer, and two companies of Sappers and Miners are to be employed upon the work The road runs from Simla northwards into the Himalayas, and is one of the routes to Gartok in Western Tibet where a British trade agent is now stationed.

Gartok in Western Tibet where a British trade agent is now stationed.

On Tuesday, in the Madras High Court, the judgment of the Court (White, C. J., Davies and Benson J.J.) was delivered in the South Canara Forest Appeals, which raised the question of the right of Government to forest and waste land in South Canara and incidentally in other parts of India. The decision was in favour of Government. The argument took some three weeks or more in hearing. or more in hearing.

or more in hearing.

A Karachi correspondent writes under date March 14:—Five cases of small-pox occurred on board the R.I.T.S. Hardinge since that vessel's arrival here on the 6th instant. Of the victims one is a Mahomedan and four are Goanese belonging to the saloon crew. The vessel is being thoroughly disinfected. These cases breaking out on board may detain the Beluch regiment longer here, or at any rate till the infection period is over. The patients were admitted to the Civil Hospital.

A splendid sight was witnessed in Ceylon last week by some of the residents of Maligakande. At about 8-15 there was a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a terrific peal of thunder, and immediately after a palmyrah tree, growing on the high ground close to the reservoir, was seen to be ablaze. It was a splendid sight, suggesting a huge firework, the falling cinders resembling the sulphuric stars from a sky rocket. In about 20 minutes only the trunk of the tree was left standing

left standing.

Mussoorie, March 9.—About three inches of snow fell here last Wednesday afternoon, which, however, is thawing with great rapidity, and the roads should shortly be clear if there is no more bad weather. The heavy snow has caused part of the Rink to fall it, but it is impossible to execute any repairs at the present moment, as there are at the present moment, as there are roworkmen to be had. Nevertheless the bad weather has done little to delay the opening season, and fresh visitors are arriving daily, to whom the snow is a refreshing no-

velty. The Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore have approved of proposals submitted by the Inspector-General of Education, that two Educational Conferences shall be held, one on the 17th and 18th instant, and the other on the 20th idem. The earlier conference will be for the discussion of educonference will be for the discussion of edu-cational questions of general interest, and the later conference for the consideration of departmental matters. The leading cou-cationists in Mysore will be well represented at the General Conference, and the Depart-mental Conference will be attended by n re Deputy Inspectors of Schools, three Head Masters of High Schools and Mr. I.R. Ven-catasami Naida, B.A. Assistant to the ratasami Naida, B.A., Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.

Paris, Feb. 21.—The editor of the Libre Parole has had an interview with Father! Gapon, the famous leader of the St. Petersburg strike, who, it appears, is now in Paris. He recounted the known facts of Vladimir's Day and explained how the strike originated from a workshop dispute between the workmen and the foreman. Father Ganage of the strike originated from the strike originated from a workshop dispute between the workmen and the foreman. pon gave orders for the strike, and five days afterwards 240,000 men had ceased work and fifteen hundred factories were closed. Father Gapon was wounded in the shoulder at the Verna Gate, where terrible carnage took place. He was carried away by a party of friends, and had to disguise himself changing his costume several times a day, as well as his facial make-up and apparent age. He succeeded in crossing the frontier, travelling through the woods with a band of smugglers. "To-day," said Father Gapon, "Tsarism is dead, and the halo which sur-"Tsarism is dead, and the halo which surrounded the Emperor is extinguished. There will be terrible vengeance for the massacres, for Christ said, 'All they that take the sword thall perish with the sword.' Much blood will be spilt, and the blood that is shed will be fertile." Father Gapon is now awaiting events. He is ready to return to Russia if his presence is necessary, but he is in hiding because he fears death from mysterious enemies. In conclusion, the priest declared his was still useful to the people.

IMPORT INTO GALCUTTA BY SEA.

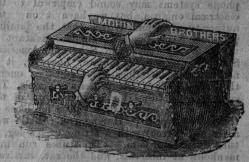
During the current year (1904-05) imports into Calcutta by sea from foreign countries have generally exhibited a marked expansion, in comparison with the previous year, 1903-04. If treasure be included October and November are the only two months in which there has been any falling off in total value: and eliminating treasure there has been a large monthly increase in the walue of general merchandise imported since the month of June. But the import returns for February show a decrease of 37 lakhs on the value declared for the same month the previous year; general merchandise fell by the value declared for the same month the previous year; general merchandise fell by eleven lakhs, and treasure was less by 26 lakhs. As much as 82 lakhs of gold was received, but this was 41 lakhs less in value than the imports of February, 1904, when no less than 123 lakhs were landed: silver imports rose from nearly seven to over 22 lakhs in value. The contracted value under general merchandise was due to greatly regeneral merchandise was due to greatly reduced imports of metals and mineral oil; the quantity of both steel and copper was considerably reduced, and although receipts or iron were larger; the net result was a value lower by nearly ten lakhs. Under mineral oils too, no oil was received from Russia, from other countries the quantity was also smaller, and even from Burma receipts were less. The value of sugar during the month was less by 50 per cent. and the demand for cotton twist was also reduced. Of sugar, only 50,741 cwt. were imported dugeneral merchandise was due to greatly resugar, only 50,741 cwt. were imported during the month, and of this quantity 38,810 cwt. consisted of crystalised beet; no steamer arrived from Java in the month, so from that country no sugar was imported. The only increase of importance in the month The only increase of importance in the month was in cotton piece-goods; the total value for the month was 198 lakhs or an advance of 14½ lakhs: this trade has displayed steady expansion throughout the year with exception of the first month (April). The only other increases were in spices and "all other" articles.

othly next comparison of the instant from Bharatpur city:

—A meeting was held yesterday evening in the Victoria Park to bid farewell to Rai Bahadur Munshi Sohan Lall and Khan Bahadur Maulvi Rashid-ud-din Khan, members of the State Council, on their returnment after long and honourable service. It was attended by all the European residents, members of the Council, Sardars, State officials and gentry; Colonel Fagan, Political Agent who presided, gave an account of the valuable services rendered by the tiring officials to the State, especially praising the meritorious and long service of the Rai Bahadur. He thanked them for the assistance and the help given by them to the administration. Rao Sahib Munshi Damodar Lal interpreted the speech in Urdu, and both the retiring gentlemen in turn thanked the Political Agent and all concerned.

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Organ Mohin flute

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