

THE  
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 week has naturally caused some stir in the minds of the public; but, when the responsible rulers are not in "en rapport" with the people, 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 Commission.

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, show 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 work.

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 beneficial. Thus Sir Barnes Peacock, then a member of the Supreme Council, criticised Government measures, not as an official but from the stand-point of a native of the soil. Gradually this was felt to be dangerous, and he was "abolished," and the Legislature made *ap-ke-waste* and an instrument in the hands of the executive. The institution 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 two rival parties in England, and how they fraternised cordially when India is to be sacrificed. They are all Conservatives now in England when called upon to discuss an Indian question. It is in this manner that English people are losing their healthy instincts—one by one—those distinguishing characteristics, which marked them from others and made them great.

In India there was a time when the Judicial 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. Pennell wanted to restore the lost prestige of the judiciary and was sacrificed. It is no longer high principles that guide now-a-days Englishmen—the Liberals have now-a-days 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, prospect, pension and promotion that influence English officials.

In those days David Hare was an educationist. True, he was only a philanthropist and a sentimentalist. But such was his Drinkwater Bethune, the official member for education. Yet he loved the Indian youths as much as David Hare did. His only ambition was to spread education among the Indians. Where is such an English official in India to be found now? Mr. Pedler now occupies the position which Mr. Bethune did. 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 Lord Mayo to withhold Government aid from English education; but 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 then 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 indicted scores 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 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! 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 Mofassil 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 administrators, and so they are indifferent spectators to this state of things. Let us see how thieving is encouraged in the villages. A 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 thief as to fatten themselves upon the victim 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 promptly 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 Bahadur, was put to immense trouble for simply reporting that a theft had been committed in his house. 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 pests 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 Commission 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 Englishmen.

## 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 interpellation 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-operation were sought.

Indeed, if they have not yet commenced to fall asleep and snore like their brethren of the Khedivian Parliament, it is because people do not take a nap in 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 themselves 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 is illegal.

If the Government was not disposed to 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! 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, 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 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 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 same time to state that if you desire to

ask for a copy of the orders of the Government on the subject, referred to in the question, there would not be any objection to their being laid on the table."

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

"There has been so much and so wide-spread dissatisfaction with the policy initiated 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 the table."

Mr. Charlu did not agree that his questions trench 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 answering 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 work.

Then see the gross unfairness of the arrangement. The last Budget speech of the 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 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 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 thus:—

"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 two Rules:—

"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 interests; and in such case the question shall not be entered in the proceedings of the Council."

There are no other conditions 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 Government must reserve to itself the right of withholding 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 we 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 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 the importance and attention which its great importance deserves. And the result is that the last census at last brought home to every one the startling fact that not only has there been no growth in the population of Bengal since the nineties, but a heavy decrease followed in many districts. Should disclosure give a rude shock to the Bengalee people, and make them aware of the dismal prospect that awaits them?

The Hon'ble Mr. Jogesh Choudhury has done a great public service in interpellating the Government on the above subject, and securing 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 items of information which we note below. 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 has 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 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 668,899 was at 1061 in 1901, 699 was at 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, 1903 and 1904 are only given. Cholera accounted for 5,431 in 1901; 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 ghastly 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 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 administration?

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 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 67,841 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 education 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 preventable diseases. At least the intensity of the pestilence can be reduced to a large extent. 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 removed and pure drinking water is made available, an effective check can be put upon the outbreak and ravages of both the diseases. 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 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 Bengal Presidency, containing one of the largest human beings, a few hundred are treated at a dispensary, and more from every pose; and indeed, penaries by the payers, consist have when

moisture which ought to give sustenance to its own people."

The other day we described the condition of Hyderabad by showing that it had to pay every month Rs. 29,054 to the European service-holders in that State; but the condition of Mysore is even worse, considering that its resources are much more limited than those of Hyderabad. Would it be believed that Mysore has to pay Rs. 55,560 12-6 monthly to Europeans and Rs. 3,711 to Eurasians and domiciled Europeans salaries? The above sums do not include the enormous travelling allowance which many of them consume at the cost of the State. Nor do they include the amount which the State has to pay as pensions and gratuities to European and Eurasian officials.

Every British Resident of the State naturally tries to put pressure upon the Mysore 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 to install Mr. Staley as Chief Justice of the Chief Court of the State, and thereby to deprive the Indian Civil Judge of that post to which he was entitled both owing to his ability and nationality. Lord Curzon, who is very fond of saying that there is much scope for Indian talents, may do well to go through the following formidable list, and peruse and reflect for a moment whether his wish regarding the employment of the children of the soil in the Indian States being obeyed or disregarded:—

1. Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore ... Rs. 2,000—
2. Lieutenant-Col. Heale, Tutor to the Juvaraja ... Rs. 800—
3. Col. T. J. Macgarn, I. M. S., Durbar Physician ... Rs. 1,655—
4. Mr. Royal, Veterinary Surgeon (about) ... Rs. 300—
5. Mr. Hardaker (about) ... Rs. 300—
6. A French Bandmaster (name unknown about) ... Rs. 200—

Total Rs. 5255—0

## JUDICIAL.

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

## MEDICAL.

8. Lt. Col. J. Smyth, I. M. S. M. D. Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner ... Rs. 1,950—0

## P. W. D.

9. Mr. McHuchin, M. I. C. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Public Works at Railway Departments ... Rs. 2,000—0
10. Capt. W. S. Trail, R.E. Deputy Chief Engineer ... Rs. 1,050—0
11. Major A. C. Joly de Lotbiniere R. Superintending Engineer ... Rs. 1,350—0
12. Mr. J. J. Whiteley, M. I. C. E., S. perintending Engineer ... Rs. 1,400—0
13. Mr. W. H. Scott, Examiner P.W. at Railway Accounts ... Rs. 700—0
14. Lieut. J. Humber, Resident Engineer ... Rs. 500—0
15. Mr. H. J. Molly, Executive Engineer ... Rs. 400—0

Total Rs. 7400—0

## COWVEY POWER SCHEMES MAIN NANCE ESTABLISHMENT.

16. Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer ... Rs. 1,500—0
17. Mr. J. J. Kelly, Chief Operator ... Rs. 1,050—0
18. Mr. R. M. Calvert, do Rs. 920—0
19. Mr. D. Husekell, Asst. Operator ... Rs. 750—0
20. Mr. F. W. Willis, do Rs. 610—0
21. Mr. A. C. Hobble, Operator ... Rs. 610—0
22. Mr. F. Z. Milone, do Rs. 300—0
23. Mr. S. Hutson, Chief Electrical Superintendent ... Rs. 750—0
24. Mr. J. F. Ballert, do Rs. 600—0
25. Mr. W. H. Ballert, do Rs. 530—0
26. Mr. O. Schorffer, Electric Operator ... Rs. 300—0
27. Mr. J. G. Johnson, do Rs. 200—0
28. Mr. E. J. Campbell, do Rs. 150—0
29. Mr. L. J. Gordon, do Rs. 150—0
30. Mr. Frank Joseph, do Rs. 150—0
31. Mr. A. T. Westrop, Operator, do Rs. 150—0
32. Mr. Francis Joseph, do Rs. 150—0
33. Mr. G. L. Redignes, do Rs. 90—0
34. Mr. D. E. Tennisfield, do Rs. 90—0
35. Mr. W. D. Cludius, do Rs. 75—0
36. Mr. C. L. Stephens, do Rs. 75—0
37. Mr. J. V. E. Tate, Inspector ... Rs. 150—0
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 Conservator ... Rs. 400—0
41. Mr. T. E. M. Cladius, Forest Surveyor ... Rs. 300—0

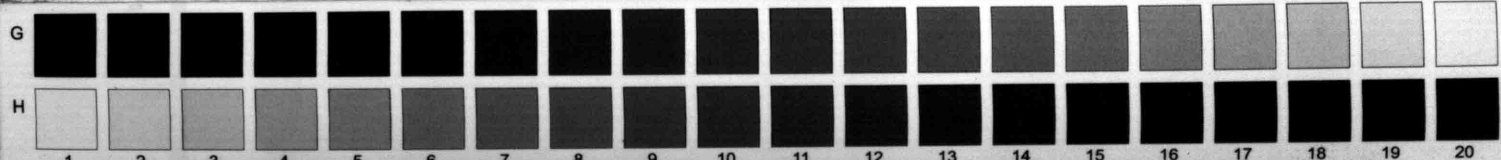
Total Rs. 700—0

## EXOISE DEPARTMENT.

42. Mr. G. E. Dunning, Excoise Assistant ... Rs. 500—0

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

43. Mr. J. Cook, Principal, Central College Bangalore ... Rs. 1,450—0
- Do—as Director of Meteorological Department ... Rs. 100—0
44. Mr. G. J. Tait, Professor of English Central College ... Rs. 1,000—0
45. Mr. J. Weir, Principal, Maharaja College, Mysore ... Rs. 1,200—0
46. Mr. T. Denham, Prof. of History Maharaja's ... Rs. 100—0
47. Mr. ... Bangalore





## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

60. Dr. A. Zehmann, B. S. A. and P. H. D.	Rs. 1,000-0-0
BOTANICAL.	
61. Mr. Cameron, ...	Rs. 820-0-0
STATIONARY AND PRINTING.	
62. Mr. Hume Wright, ...	Rs. 880-0-0
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.	
63. Mr. B. L. Roca C.I.E., ...	Rs. 1,650-0-0
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.	
64. Mr. E. E. C. Carr, ...	Rs. 1,650-0-0
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPT.	
65. Col. Grant, ...	Rs. 1,952-14-0
66. Mr. J. L. Mackay, Asst. Superintendent of Survey, ...	Rs. 450-0-0
ACCOUNTANT DEPARTMENT.	
67. Mr. Wenterly, ...	Rs. 2,000-0-0
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.	
70. Mr. Sparks, Deputy Commissioner, ...	Rs. 1,200-0-0
71. Mr. Wetherall, ...	Rs. 700-0-0
72. Mr. Plumer, Asst. Commissioner, ...	Rs. 650-0-0
73. Mr. Bowering, do, ...	Rs. 650-0-0

Total Rs. 3200-0-0  
SPECIAL SUPT. OF POLICE KOLAR-GOLLEFIELD.

74. Mr. Thomas, ...	Rs. 900-0-0
EURASIAN OR DOMICILED EUROPEANS IN MYSORE SERVICE, IN THE GRADES L.S.I.	
1. Mr. Hayes, Amildar, ...	Rs. 150-0-0
2. Mr. Ball, do, ...	Rs. 150-0-0

Total Rs. 300-0-0  
JUDICIAL.

3. Mr. J. Clapham, Deputy Registrar, ...	Rs. 250-0-0
4. Mr. Holt, Munsiff, ...	Rs. 300-0-0
5. Mr. D'Cruz, do, ...	Rs. 300-0-0

Total Rs. 850-0-0  
P. W. D.

6. Mr. Bhore, Asst. Engineer, ...	Rs. 300-0-0
7. Mr. D'Cruz, do, ...	Rs. 250-0-0
8. Mr. Miller, Mechanical Engineer, ...	Rs. 200-0-0
9. Mr. Welsh, Honorary Asst. Engineer, ...	Rs. 250-0-0
10. Mr. Wheeler, Supervisor, ...	Rs. 200-0-0
11. Mr. Burri, Supervisor, ...	Rs. 150-0-0
12. Mr. Soppings, do, ...	Rs. 150-0-0
13. Mr. Shirwood, Overseer, ...	Rs. 100-0-0
14. Mr. King, ...	Rs. 100-0-0
15. Mr. Hay Ellis, do, ...	Rs. 80-0-0
16. Mr. Reuben, do, ...	Rs. 80-0-0
17. Mr. Margent, do, ...	Rs. 60-0-0
18. Mr. Fongard Pumping Superintendent, ...	Rs. 220-0-0
19. Mr. Anderson, Driver, Water Works, ...	Rs. 110-0-0
20. Mr. Joseph, do, ...	Rs. 110-0-0
21. Mr. Legge, do, ...	Rs. 50-0-0

Total Rs. 2,410-0-0  
MEDICAL.

22. Mr. Wesley, Sub-Asst. Surgeon, ...	Rs. 150-0-0
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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 Eurasians 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. In British India the natives of the soil must be satisfied as a rule, with such petty posts as Deputy-Magistrateships 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 Deans, Members of Council, Chief Justices, Heads of the Executive and Revenue Branches, and so forth. But how can they do so if these States are flooded with Europeans? Indeed not only have the doors to enter higher public services in British India, but also in Native India, been closed against them. But is it necessary for a Member of Parliament to trouble himself about this matter? Is not Lord Curzon himself aware that a large number of Europeans and Eurasians have made themselves permanent fixtures in Indian States and are sucking the very life-blood of the people? And did not His Excellency himself express his abhorrence of such unjust arrangement at Jyepore? That being so, how can Lord Curzon permit a scandal of this sort to flourish during his administration? His Excellency has always expressed his solicitude for the welfare of the people of the Indian States. Because some Indian Princes travelled for a few months in Europe, his Lordship publicly condemned their conduct for spending money in this way in foreign territories which should have been spent in their own. After such a lecture to Europe-travelling Indian potentates how can His Excellency encourage, at least look on with indifference, a scandal of far greater magnitude, namely, that a band of foreigners should fasten themselves upon the same people and drain away their money to their own countries? The list we publish above tells its shameful tale; and we trust it will produce the desired effect upon the Viceroy.

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The reader is aware that Mr. H. D. Carey, the Magistrate, has filed a suit against his Mali or gardener, in the Small Cause Court of his own district, Hooghly. Of all his achievements, this appears to us to be the greatest; for, herein 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 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 Pushto 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, without being at all regarded as extravagant in his demand. Here are his items:

(1) Value of inconvenience sustained by him	Rs. 50
(2) Loss for bringing two gardeners	Rs. 20
(3) Damage to plants and seeds and instruments which were left uncared for	Rs. 140

Total Rs. 210

It 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 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 counted 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, he would not have chased and beaten Babu J.M. Nandi at the latter's starting at him. So his item number 5 might very well 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.—

As a matter of fact Mr. Carey had a good precedent in support of his claim in a case decided by no less an authority than King Huddu Chunder, in days of yore. The intellect of this far-famed King was sharper, if that 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 pot-maker had to light a fire for burning his pots. The fire caught 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 thunder-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 a 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 agast 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 Thursday by a Bench composed of the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mitra; and the full text of their Lordships' judgment is published in another column.

It will be seen that the Chief Justice did not at all fall in with the views of Mr. Carey. On the other hand, in spite of the affidavit of the Magistrate, his Lordship thinks that, considering that Mr. Carey is the lord of 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 case tried at Hooghly. On the contrary, the Chief Justice was simply "surprised" that this Rule had been resisted by the Magistrate. His Lordship also "reiterates" his surprise that Mr. Carey should have thought fit to oppose the Rule. But what if the head of the highest judicial tribunal in the land and the people were to express surprise at the conduct of Mr. Carey? Sir Andrew Blyth sees nothing wrong in Mr. Carey, a ruler of three millions, over and over again exhibiting to the public; on the contrary, he is the impression of the people by his conduct in regard to the Mali, some of the discredit upon Mr. Carey.

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some titled Zeminders did not take active part in the meeting. It ought to be plain to the meanest apprehension why they could not do it. Indeed, this was a part of the programme of the organizers; for, it was felt that men having large interests at stake must not run the risk of offending the authorities 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 subordinates could not be trusted, and a good many of the latter might take their revenge upon our big Zeminders 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 fact, police detectives roamed in the Town Hall, and it is said, they have reported against some of the poor clerks who, out of curiosity, had come to see the meeting. Hence it was considered unsafe that men of large properties, whom every Magistrate has opportunities of harassing and humiliating, should attend the meeting. But can it be seriously contended that, because they were absent, therefore they had no heart 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 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 theirs. 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 holidays to which every Government official is entitled. Here is the tale of woe 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 were from 10-30 to 4-30. The unfortunate clerks have no option but to do the bidding of their office master however unreasonable it 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 woe 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 Auditor General of India be pleased to take pity on these poor fellows? For they are after all human beings, and therefore fellow-brethren of their official superiors, and not beasts of burden.

It 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 dissociate herself from the delusion and snare—the greatest deception of the 19th century—upon which the Lady Dufferin 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 berths 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-day 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 suggesting this source of innocent 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 beauty and sweetness of our instrumental music. As for the Lady Dufferin Fund, if Lady Curzon utilize its proceeds for affording medical relief to millions of helpless women in India, who die without medicine and proper treatment, she will really do a noble act.

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unique in more respects than one. The filthy drains, the polluted tanks, which dot the entire area, almost like the cells of a beehive, and the open spaces in the heart of the town which are freely used for answering the calls of nature are features peculiar to this town. But this is a small 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 adjuncts to Bacchanalian orgies have also round a place there, thus 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:—

"That ghastly book, 'The Unveiling of Lhasa,' in which Mr. Edmund Candler draws such plain pictures of the butchery that British officers were sent to do, 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 sealed book. It devotes a leading article to the book, extracting several of Mr. Candler's descriptions of the shooting down of helpless men."

This is the very incisive comment which the Indian writer makes on the whole miserable business:—

"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 atrocities 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 enough."

But alas! even this small minority is disappearing fast.







## Calcutta and Mofussil.

**The Plague.**—Fifty-five 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 deaths 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, Josepa Baburchi and Doya Nidhi applied for process against one Mr. Wakefield, for having assaulted 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 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 Tibetan Curios.**—The large collection of Tibetan curios which was made for Government by Colonel Waddell is now being arranged in the Indian Museum by Mr. D. Macdonald, who acted as interpreter to the Mission. The major portion of the collection consists of books and pictures. 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 artistically carved to represent scenes from the life of Buddha. Some of the books are 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 Tibet, "The passing out of misery." Many of the pictures 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 Tibetans in their worship and every day life, including charms, helmets and censers, completes a collection which as it stands is probably 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 in "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 his measures which the promoters of the meeting held to be of rather a Russiansing order, was a most decided success, and those who planned the meeting and generalised its procedure 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; the points were well taken, and the plain-spokenness of the speech lost none of its power, by reason of its being penetrated 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 oftentimes nothing else. Dr. Rana 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 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. Rana Behary Ghose 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 following year's Budget to the extent of half a crore. Advantage will be taken of this in the forthcoming Budget, and the hypothecated for railway

## THE COLD WAVE IN BENGAL.

## DAMAGE TO CROPS.

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 5th March, 1905.

Sir,—I am directed to submit, for the 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.,

R. W. Carlyle.

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.

Sir,—With reference to your telegram dated the 24th February, 1905, returned to me from camp and received on 25th February, 1905, at 12 o'clock, I have the honour to report that I at once sent telegrams to the Collectors of the Patna, Rajshahi and Bhagalpur divisions and letters to all Collectors asking for report. The letter have 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.  
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, kharai, 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 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: 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., Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, dated Calcutta, the 4th March, 1905.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 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, Nakhali, nor in the Orissa districts, and practically none in Bhagalpur, Gaya, Rampur, Bogla 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. In Patna the outturn of kharai 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 damage in the diara areas being much more severe than in the inland villages. Wheat occupies a normal area of 90,000 acres, but there are no separate statistics for the other crops. In Muzafferpur 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, kharai 40 per cent, peas 40 per cent, and linseed 40 to 50 per cent. In Champaran: "rahar" almost completely destroyed, tobacco and vegetables somewhat seriously damaged, wheat and linseed slightly damaged. In Cotton, "rahar," and tobacco damaged to the extent of 40 per cent, has been received from

"rahar" have been damaged to the extent of 40 per cent, and peas, etc., 25 to 37 per cent.

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## 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 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 nineteenth century, statements like those of Lord Curzon were gratuitously 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 book-worm, and am scarcely fitted to take a part in this controversy. And yet, 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 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 Lecky'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; 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 inveterate 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 VERACITY DESERVES TO RANK WITH THE PHRASE PUNIC FAITH."

## CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.

"The relation of Christianity to the sentiment 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 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. 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 of all moral feeling. \* \* \* A fusion of theological 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 PATRIOTISM 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 shown in those fierce 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 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 receive the Eucharist in their naked hands. Their essentially subordinate position was legally maintained. \* \* \* IN THE WHOLE OF CHRISTIANITY, WOMEN WERE PLACED IN A LOWER LEGAL POSITION THAN IN THE PUNIC FAITH."

## A Book-Worm.

is, is appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, vice Mr. W. C. C. on six months' leave.

and Holmwood are Judges of the High Court at Calcutta. Mr. Brett and Pratt were appointed on 1st April, 1905.

year, 1905-06, the Government have decided to raise a special fund for expenditure on Public Works. They intend 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.

Indian Volunteers are at present, and, so far as can be foreseen, must continue to be, recruited almost entirely from the comparatively small population of European or of mixed European and Asiatic descent. If every able-bodied man of this class were enrolled the total would not seem large, when it is remembered that it is spread over an area of more than 1,500,000 square miles. The existing force—32,000 of all arms and all ranks—gives but one man to every 50 square miles, and at the best it can hardly be hoped that this number will 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 capitals, 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 companies down to as many sections. Small bodies of Light Horse are found at some of the larger cities and distributed among the plantations of Tirhoot and Assam. These are amongst the most efficient, as was shown by the exploits in South Africa of Lumsden'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 or 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 rapidly 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 their 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 men hampered in their defence by the presence 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 its 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 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 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 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 appointment in 1901 of a special Inspector-General of Volunteers should go far to impress 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 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 resentment 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 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 fall 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 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 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 weight with their subordinates, must 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 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.

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 will be well spent.

## A CESS THAT OUGHT TO BE ABOLISHED.

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 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 grounds:—

1. No similar tax is imposed in Bengal, Madras, 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 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. Bellasi, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.

Babu Manindra 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.

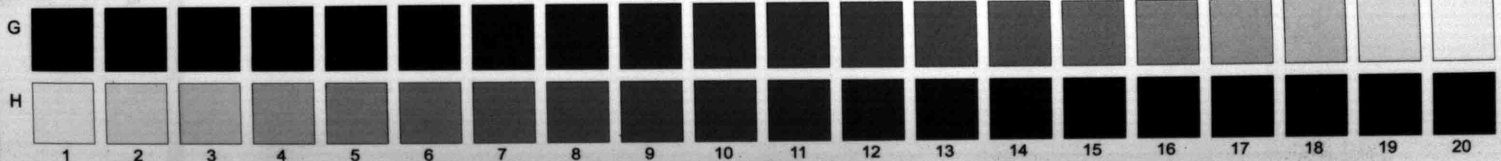
Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. M. J. Scobie.

Mr. Schembry, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, vice Mr. Rainier, granted leave.

Major Rose, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways at that station, vice Mr. Egerston, granted leave.

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

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 Rajputana, but it is still needed in Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces.





## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

At the Lypalpur 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.

Fibre merchants on this side of the country may be interested to learn that the wild Plantain (*Musa superba*) is officially reported to be very abundant on the higher slopes of the Melghat in Berar. Samples of the fibre obtained are being commercially reported 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 moderate financial assistance where this is required. The crop to be cured will be purchased from the ryots who will therefore be interested 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 is said to occur in considerable abundance in various parts of India occurring both in the fibrous form and as clear selenite crystals. The top of the Gajpads 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 average 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 telephone systems may sound empirical to the electrical engineers, 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 Supplement. "To stimulate, however, it is necessary to introduce his traditional enemy the ferret. Then the process is simple. The subterranean tubes for the reception of the cables having been laid, 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, furtively glancing back, sees the glaring eyes of his archfoe 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 exploit, is the drug known as "Padophi Mum Emedi" the discovery 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 for it is, however, said to be not yet assured. Other industrial and commercial projects which the Forest Department in the North-West Frontier Province is working at are the manufacture of wood pulp; the production of oil from fine needles; and the establishment of saw mills. All these are important measures and the progress made in carrying them out would be interesting to learn in due course.

The Rousa 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 state lately. The Melghat product is obtained from one of the varieties of the oil yielding andropogonous 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 andropogonous have been recognized in Berar, and there have been sent to Calcutta for determination with a sample of the oils furnished by each. A noteworthy fact in connection with these andropogonous is that not only do 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. Rousa 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 it has led to good prices being obtained. It has, however, been decided to stop official exploitation there so as to make way for private enterprise which it is hoped will take up the industry on the lines successfully worked by the Forest authorities.

## 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 frantically into brown kid gloves (because ladies don't go about with bare hands, she 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 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 staring at the photographs opposite, his two hands thrust deeply into his shabby trousers pockets.

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

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 trousers with a piece of lead-pencil.

He wondered idly if he would get it, and sighted bitterly to think he was now spending 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," and 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 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 seventeen shillings! His moody meditations were broken by the sharp voice of the girl.

She had looked at him once or twice under 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 bad-looking girl if she were dressed better. He was rather artistic in his tastes, and preferred 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 home to hear.

The train sloped up, and the girl scribbled 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. "Thanks very much. Good-morning!" she 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 bag down, and ran back. 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 handbag."

"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 yours."

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 it felt heavy, and after they were clear of the signal boxes, he felt rather dishonest, opened it.

It was a common little purse with two little plated knobs which moved in opposite ways. Inside was a little collection of silver. The young man counted it, and the exact sum was seventeen shillings!

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. 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, 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 set eyes on her again.

## NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA CURED.

The great pain relieving power of Chamberlain's Pain Balm has been the surprise and delight of many sufferers from neuralgia and sciatica. The excruciating pains characteristic of these diseases are quickly allayed by this liniment. For sale by all Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1/6.

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.

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 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 his life.

Seventeen years have passed away. Seventeen 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 at night, to most likely unlock their little homes 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 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 with traces of the blooming girl once beloved, doubtless, of many a village youth.

The doctor's wife bustled in. "Good-evening, Miss Buckle. Have you altered my touque?" she said in a loud key.

"I'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 troubles me a bit sometimes."

"I 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 grandly night, they say, replied the doctor's wife in her native Lancashire."

"It will be that." "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 cheese. 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 don't think he is, though it's not the fault of the best girls round yonder, they say. But he's rich; aye, fine!"

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

But she did not like to ask. "Well, I'll do the touque for you, and bring it up 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. 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 myself."

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.

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 in its tones.

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

"I've 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 time the 'knocker up' has been twice to my time." (Laughter.) "I know what hard work means, and I know what having no money and no work means."

"I've stood at the corner of the street on a winter's day with my coat buttoned tight because I'd had to pawn my waistcoat to get yesterday's dinner, and I looked forward to none to-morrow. Don't think that now 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, whether we work little or much; we're all working-men here. What we want is work." (Cheers.) "Work, 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 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 workmen. 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 back, boys; talk it over with the women."

"Some people say women don't understand politics. 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 't' old 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 her here to-night), and that girl gave 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?") "Ahl! what did I do for her? I never saw her again. She may be married; 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, 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 a chap sometimes." The speaker's voice rose and fell, and the women once or twice twitched away a 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 cried in consternation. "I must go outside; it's too hot here," muttered the little milliner, 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 barred her way. "What's the wantin', missus?" he said, not unkindly.

Mr. Stanland, the candidate. Can I speak to him?" she murmured.

"Certainly. What is it?" And the man himself came forward, tired as he was from his long speech.

"I only want to say—to say—" she began, and then hesitated.

"To say what?" kindly.

"To say that 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 light.

"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 member 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 of agriculture India, arrives at Bangalore on a short visit on the 10th.

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

"We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in our family for years," says Mrs. J. B. Cooke, of Nederlanda, 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 Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." For sale by all Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1/6.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS.

CONSTIPATION, LANGUOR, PAINS IN THE CHEST, & SHOULDERS, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHES, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, PALPITATION, SLEEPLESSNESS, FLATULENCY, ACIDITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND ANEMIA.

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

TAKE IT DAILY AFTER MEALS.

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 Pills I was quite cured and can now recommend them with every confidence."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

## শুভ সংবাদ

বহুতর ভক্তের বিশেষ অনুমোদন

শ্রীশ্রীগৌর-পূর্ণিমা পর্যন্ত

শ্রীল শিশিরকুমার ঘোষ মহাশয় প্রণীত

শ্রীঅনিয়নিমাই চরিত এক সেট

কাগজে বান্ধা ৫০০ স্থলে ৪৫০

কাপড়ে বান্ধা ৭০ টাকা স্থলে ৬০

শ্রীনরোত্তমচরিত ১০০ স্থলে ১০০

শ্রীপ্রবোধানন্দ ও গোপালভট্ট ১০ স্থলে ১০

দিবার বন্দোবস্ত করিয়াছি।

অর্দ্ধ মূল্যে।

শ্রীল শিশির বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত

শ্রীচৈতন্যভাগবত (বিত্তর সংস্করণ) মূল্য ১০

অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ৫০০ ডাঃ মাঃ ১০০

শ্রীচৈতন্যমঙ্গল (প্রাচীন হস্তলিখিত পুথির মূল্য)

করিয়া বিত্তর ভাবে মুদ্রিত) মূল্য ১০

১০০, অর্দ্ধমূল্য ৫০০ ডাঃ মাঃ ১০০

শ্রীচৈতন্যভাগবত (আনন্দ নাম ভক্তকৃত রসিকা-)

স্বামিনী টীকা ও পণ্ডিত শ্রীমানলাল

গোবিন্দ সিদ্ধান্তব্যাচস্পতিবৃত্ত বদ্যায়-

বাব সহ) মূল্য ১০০, অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ৫০০ ডাঃ

মাঃ ১০০

শ্রীচৈতন্যচরিত বা মুরারীর করুণা (দেবনাগর

অক্ষরে) সোণার জলে বান্ধাই, মূল্য

১০০, অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ৫০০ ডাঃ মাঃ ১০০

শ্রীঅষ্টম প্রকাশ (শ্রীঅষ্টম প্রবৃত্ত প্রধান ভক্ত

শ্রীশ্রীমানলাল প্রণীত) মূল্য ৫০০

অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ১০০, ডাঃ মাঃ ১০০

অম্বাঙ্গবন্দী (শ্রীমানলাল দাস লিখিত প্রাচীন গ্রন্থ

হইতে মুদ্রিত) ইহাতে বৈষ্ণবধর্ম

সম্বন্ধীয় অনেক জ্ঞাতব্য বিষয় আছে,

মূল্য ১০০, অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ৫০০, ডাঃমাঃ ১০০

শ্রীপদকল্পকর্ত (পরিশিষ্ট সহিত) মূল্য ৫০০ অর্দ্ধ

মূল্য ১৫০ ডাঃ মাঃ ১০০

শ্রীগোবিন্দসমাজের সম্পাদক

ডাক্তার শ্রীযুক্ত রসিকমোহন চক্রবর্তী প্রণীত

শ্রীশ্রুগুপ-দামোদর।

শ্রীশ্রীগৌর-পূর্ণিমা পর্যন্ত শ্রীশ্রীগৌর-

বিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকার গ্রাহকগণকে বিনামূল্যে

এবং ভক্তমাত্রকেই অর্দ্ধমূল্যে অর্থাৎ আট

আনায় প্রদত্ত হইবে। তৎপরে সকলের প্রতিই

পূর্ণ মূল্যে ১০ ডাঃ মাঃ ১০০

নিম্নলিখিত মহোদয়গণ শ্রীশ্রুগুপ-দামোদরের

বস্তুর প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন—

(১) শ্রীগোবিন্দ সমাজের আচার্য্য শ্রীমদ্রাসী-

নন্দবংশ প্রভৃৎপ্রাণ শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত শ্রীমানলা

গোবিন্দ সিদ্ধান্তব্যাচস্পতি;

(২) শ্রীভাগবত-ধর্মমণ্ডল বিদ্যালয়ের অধ্যা

ক শ্রীমদ্রাসীনন্দবংশ প্রভৃৎপ্রাণ শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত

নন্দবংশ গোবিন্দ সিদ্ধান্তবংশ;

(৩) লেখকগণ সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ের শাস্ত্র-

দর্শনের অধ্যাপক শ্রীযুক্ত পার্শ্বচরণ তর্কতর্ষ;

(৪) ভূতপূর্ব প্রোগ্রামাল স্থপারিন্টেন্ডেন্ট

ভক্তপ্রবর শ্রীযুক্ত আনন্দগোপাল সেন;

(৫) মেদিনীপুরের মোক্তার ভক্তবর শ্রীযুক্ত

অক্ষয়কুমার সিংহ;

(৬) মুর্শিদাবাদ কালভার্মার গৌরভ

যুক্ত বৈষ্ণবকরণ দাস প্রভৃতি শ্রেষ্ঠ পণ্ডিত ও

পরমগৌরবজনক এবং বঙ্গবাসী, বহুমতী, জাহ্নবী

প্রভৃতি সংবাদপত্র শ্রীশ্রুগুপদামোদর গ্রন্থেরব্যবহৃত&lt;/



