the condition of the people and thereby also to deepen, broaden and strengthen the true foundations of British rule in this land. foundations of British rule in this land. There is, for instance, the separation of Judicial and Executive functions to be effected—a potent demanded by eminent Angle-Indians as well as Indians, which Lord Dufferin described as a counsel of perfection and which, he said, could not then be carried out for want of funds. Well, the Government now have funds to carry count the reform many times over, and I ignored cut the reform many times over, and I impectfully submit it ought to be no longer depectfully submit it ought to be no longer de-layed, as the sense of oppression and dis-content to which it gives rise is infinitely more serious than any administrative con-venience which may result from it. Then there is the extension of education in all its branches—a matter of the greatest impor-tance to the country's progress. But it is not of these that I desire to speak to-day. The subject that I wish most earnestly to urge upon the attention of the Government is the condition of the agriculturist. My Lord, the Indian agricultural producer is terribly handicapped, and his position is getting harder every day. In the first place nowhere is the burden of taxes on the land in relation to produce so heavy as in this country, as may be seen from the following figures, taken from Mulhall's Dictionary:

Percentage of taxes in relation to gross

United Kingdom ... 8.3
 France
 4.8

 Germany
 3.0

 Austria Proper
 4.9

and local rates and in France road cesses.

In India, leaving out of calculation Provincial rates and Stamp In India, leaving out of cal-culation Provincial rates and Stamp duties, and confining ourselves to land-reve-nue only, what do we find? Taking the figures set fourth in the Government Resolu-tion of 1902, which cannot be suspected of being unduly unfavourable to Government, we find that in Madras, the assessment is from 20 per cent, in the Godavari, district to 8 per cent, in Anantpur of the gross pro-duce, and in most districts it averages over 15 per cent. In Bombay, the assessment in Guzerat is 20 per cent., and that even in Guzerat is 20 per cent., and that even in the dry and dreary Dekkhan, cons dering the uncertainty of the seasons, it is in no way lighter. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, it is one-seventh or one-eighth of the gross produce, i.e., from 12 to 14 per cent. Thus while elsewhere the total burcent. Thus while elsewhere the total burden on land is well below ten per cent. with us, taking the land-revenue alone, we see that the assessment over most areas is about 15 per cent. and in some portions as high as 20 per cent., of the gross produce—and this according to official estimates. Secondly, everywhere in India, and particularl in the temporarily settled districts, the utter resourcelessness of the agricultural classes is the most distressing fact of the situation. The cultivator has no capital and has but little credit and is simply unable to make little credit and is simply unable to make proper use of Nature's wealth that lies at his door, with the result that his cultivation his door, with the result that his cultivation is of the rud at and most exhausting type. The yield of the soil has been steadily diminishing, except in irrigated tracts, being simply 8 to 9 bushels an acre, about the lowest yield in the world. Thirdly, the currency legislation of Government has hit the Raiyat very hard, depreciating at once the value of his small savings in silver and increasing steadily as prices are adjusting creasing steadily, as prices are adjusting themselves to the new rupee, the burden of his assessment and his debts. Fourthly, a succession of bad seasons during the last fifteen years have borne him down with crushing pressure, the MacDonnel Commission observing that the past decade in most parts of India has been 'a decade of misfortune of India has been 'a decade of misfortune and distress'. Lastly, there is his terrible indebtedness, which is admitted by everybody and which, there is reason to fear, is steadily on the increase. In such a situation, the struggling raiyat, toiling ceaselessly without heart and without hope, needs every assistance and relief that can possibly be brought to him. But the operations of the Stattlement Department are going on anaec. Settlement Department are going on apace, settlement Department are going on apace, and everywhere a fresh revision means a fresh enhancement of the Government demand.

king Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh her, we find that during the last ten the land-revenue collections have risen 14.4 crores in 1893-94 to 15.4 crores in 1893-94 to 15.4 crores in 1893-94 to 15.4 crores in 1893-94 to 18.4 crores in 1893-94 to 1893-94

the land-revenue collections have risen 14.4 crores in 1893-94 to 15.4 crores in crores have suffered during the period from a succession of calamitous seasons. My Lord, the fearful poverty and indebtedness of the agriculturist calls for a great and comprehensive scheme of ameliorative action, and no mere palliatives will be of much avail. A general reduction of the State demand in the temporarily-settled Provinces, as suggested by Mr. O'Connor, and the grant of Permanent Settlement to those Provinces together with a bold scheme for the composition of the raiyats' liabilities—nothing less than these measures will really save him from utter and hopeless ruin. The present financial position, with an assured expenditure, gives Government a great opportancy, which, if allowed to slip now may never present itself again. A reduction of 20 percent in the State demand in the Provinces, and United Provinces will not cost more than 3 crores a year and the amount sacrificed will return to the State tenfold in the increased prosperity and contentment of the people. prosperity and contentment of the people.

And a great scheme of composition of debts,
milar to the one of buying out the Landds in the Irish Land Purchase Act of last year—when the Imperial Tressury under-took to advance a hundred millions sterling

for the purpose—will mean the making of the Raiyat again and is the only way in which the problem of agricultural indebtediness can be successfully grappled with.

Another subject, which I wish earnestly to to the attention of Government, is the tion of Municipal hodies in these parts of

experience how we are simply powerless at the front absorbing everything, and comprehensive and statesmanlike view taken of the duties of the State and of the exceptional opportunities which the present to undertake any large works of the state and of the more than the position of the finances affords to Government, a vast deal could be done to improve the condition of the people and thereby also to deepen, broaden and strengthen the true foundations of British rule in this land. There is, for instance, the separation of Judical and Executive functions to be effected—a sporm demanded by eminent Angle-ladians as well as Indians, which Lord Dufferly in the said could not then be carried and which he said could not then be carried and statesmanlike view to undertake any large works of the Proclamation of Queen-Empress in 1868. The statute and the Proclamation have respectively pledged as inevitable. As a permanent arrangement, may be acceptance in 1868. The statute and the Proclamation of Queen-Empress in 1868. The statute and the Proclamation of Queen-Empress in 1868. The statute and the Proclamation of Queen-Empress in 1868. The statute and the Proclamation of Queen-Empress in 1868. The statute and the Proclamation have respectively pledged as inevitable. As a permanent arrangement, may be acceptance and strengthen the respectively pledged in the word of the British Parliament and the British Sovereign to the people of India that all offices in the country shall be equally of it. My Lord, your lordship said on one of the proper solution of the people of India that all offices in the country shall be equally of it. My Lord, your lordship said on one of the people of India that all offices in the country shall be equally of it. My Lord, your lordship said on one of the people of India that all offices in the country shall be equally of it. My Lord, your lordship to the word of the British Parliament and the British Parliament and the British Parliament of the word of the British Parliament and the British Parliame expenditure will not be available to us for any other purpose. From a return very courtectusly supplied to me by the Finance Member, I find that the amount which the mofussil municipalities in the Bombay Presidency still owe to Government is about 17 lakhs of rupees. This is over and above 22 lakhs which the Government have already remitted. Moreover, the municipalities have met out of their own revenues a plague expenditure of about 16 lakhs. It is only fair to mention that for these plague loans, the municipalities is the strength of that for these plague loans, the municipali-ties are only technically responsible. They represent the excess expenditure incurred by represent the excess expenditure incurred by Government in the name of Municipal bodies in the early years of the plague, when all kinds of drastic measures were adopted to stamp out the disease and Municipal money was spent by plague officers appointed by Government with the most reckless profusion. Now this sum of 17 lakks which the municipalities with a very to Government. sion. Now this sum of 17 lakhs which the municipalities still owe to Government is really the merest nothing to the Government with their crores and crores of surplus revenues, but to these Municipal bodies, it means all the available margin of income over expenditure. I therefore earnestly suggest that these plague loans should be written off by Government, so as to leave municipalities free to devote their slender resources to urrently needed undertakings. I am willing urgently needed undertakings. I am willing that in writing off these loans, a condition should be imposed on the municipalities that the amounts written off by Government should be devoted to works of permanent utility. I am sure, my Lord, if only the Finance Minister will adequately realize the extent of our difficulties—difficulties which contrast most painfully with the prosperous condition of the Government of India's Treasury—he will at once recognize the absolute processing of conjugate the absolute processing of conjugate the second conjugate th olute necessity of coming to our relief. In Poona for instance, we have the plague from four to six months every year During these months, we suffer a heavy n octroi and other revenue, and while our receipts thus suffer, our expenditure increases, because in addition to our ordinary estaes, because in addition to our oldinary con-blishment, we have to maintain a special es-tablishment to deal with the outbreak of plague. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Young-husband, who is Commissioner of the Division to which Poona belongs, and has always been a most sincere friend of local bodies, will I am confident, endorse very word of what I have said, if he is called upon to express any opinion on this subject. But writing off plague loans is not all the assistance that I ask for our municipalities at the hands of the Government. I want the Government to go further—much further—and recognize the obligation to make the part of the contract. the obligation to make substantial grants in aid of the funds of these bodies for work in aid of the funds of these bodies for works of permanent improvement, such as drainage and water supply. My Lord the persistence with which the plague has been lingering in our midst has drawn pointed attention to the questions of faulty drainage and defective water supply, and it is recognized that real improvement in the healthy conditions of the people is impossible unless these matters are taken seriously in hand. Now it is a Western plan, which leaves such works to be executed by local bodies out of their own resources. And though it may work well in Western countries owing to the wealth of their towns, it is utterly unsuited to India, where the unaided resources of local bodies are altogether inadequate for such costly undertakings. Moreover, in view of the frightful mortality caused by the visitations of plague and the generally high deathrate of Indian towns, it is a clear obligation resting on Government, especially when they have funds necessary for the purpose, to they have funds necessary for the purpose, to do all that lies in their power to promote the interest of public health, and from this obligation, they are not absolved, simply because they have handed over certain duties and certain resources to certain Boards Further, these Boards are not independent bodies. They are subject to a large measure of Government conject to a large measure of Government conject to a large measure of Government conjects. ject to a large measure of Government control and they include a considerable propor-tion of Government nominees. It is only fair therefore that the Government should assist them financially in carrying out pro-jects, which are beyond their unaided capacty to undertake. Government give a grant to these Boards in aid of education, and is no reason why public health should not be placed on the same footing as education. I would therefore suggest that about a million sterling a year should be devoted to assisting Municipal Bodies with grants for drainage and water works. I understand that such grants are not unknown in individual instances in Madras and some other rovinces. I think, however, that the construction of such works will be greatly encouraged by the Government adopting an attitude of liberality as a general policy in this respect. The needs of public health require such assistance from Government and the could be such assistance from Government and the could be such assistance and the could be such as suc financially they are in a position to render it. The principle, moreover, has been accepted this year in the case of District Local

cepted this year in the case of District Local Boards. I earnestly trust, therefore, that the suggestion which I have ventured to make will receive favourable consideration at the hands of Government.

My Lord, I have already detained the Council at considerable length, but there is one subject more, about which I would like to say a word before I conclude. This time last year, Your Lordship dealt at some length with the question of the wider employment of Indians in the public service, and shortly after that a lengthy Resolution was issued by the Government of India on the same subject, resterating the arguments and conclusions of Your Excellency's and conclusions of Your Excellency's speech. Your Lordship after analysing the situation came to the conclusion that not only were the people of this country not justified in complaining of exclusion from high office but that they were being treated with a liberality unexampled in the history of the world.' The Government Resolution of e Raiyat again and is the only way in high the problem of agricultural indebted on the successfully grappled with. Inother subject, which I wish earnestly to to the attention of Government, is the tion of Mun cipal bodies in those parts of the country which have suffered severely in successive visitations of the plague. The country which have suffered severely in successive visitations of the plague. The country which have suffered severely in successive visitations of the plague. The country which have suffered severely in successive visitations of the plague. The country which have suffered severely in successive visitations of the plague. The country which have a subject that it is with coulty that they are able to perform their set be devoted to the paying off of these to be devoted to the paying off of these to preside over one of the largest micropalities in the Bombay Presidency—incorpalities in

open to all without distinction of race, colour, or creed. The Statute was further interpreted by the Court of Directors as laying down that there was to be no governing caste in India, and that whatever tests of fitness were prescribed considerations of race or creed were not to be of the number. The Resolution of last year, liowever, lays down two principles as governing the situation two principles as governing the situation which in the form in which they are stated are certainly inconsistent with the pledges given in the Statute of 1833 and the Proclamation of 1858. The Resolution says:

"The general principles which regulate the situation are two in number. The first in situation are two in number. The first is that the highest ranks of civil employment in India those in the Imperial Civil Service the members of which are entrusted with the responsible task of carrying on the ge-neral administration of the country, through open to such Indians as proceed to England and pass the requisite tests, must neverthe-less as a general rule be held by Englishmen, for the research that they possess partly by for the reason that they possess partly by heredity, partly by upbringing and partly by education, knowledge of the principles of government, the habits of mind, and the vigovernment, the habits of mind, and the vigovernment. gour of character, which are essential for the task, and that Rule of India being a British Rule and any other Rule in the circumstances of the case impossible the tone and standard should be set by those who have created and are responsible for it. The have created and are responsible for it. The second principle is that outside this corps d'elite the Government shall as far as possible and as the improving standards of education and morals permit employ the inhabitants of the country both because its general policy is to festrict rather than to extend European agency and because it is desirable to enlist the best native intelligence and character in the service of the State. This principle is qualified only by the fact that in certain departments where scientific or technical knowledge is required or where there is a call for the exercise of particular responsibility or for the possession of a high standard of physical endurance it is necessary to maintain a strong admixture standard of physical endurance it is necessary to maintain a strong admixture and sometimes even a great preponderance of the European element." The Government of India thus lay down (1) that race, so far from being no disquisification, shall constitute in being no disqualification, shall constitute in the case of all but a very few a conclusive disqualification for the higher offices of the State; (2) that this disqualification shall last as long as the British rule endures; (3) that in regard to other offices held at present by Europeans, they are so held because Indians qualified by education and morals are not either available, or where they are available they are unfit for the exercise of "particular responsibility." Now, my Lord, the equal treatment promised in regard to public employment by the Parliamentary Statute and the Queen's Proclamat on may be nothing better than a legal fiction in practice, but it is a fiction Proclamat on may be nothing better than a legal fiction in practice, but it is a fiction which we have cherished as embodying an ideal for the future and representing the higher purpose of British rule in this land, and we can not afford to see it so explicitly reput ated by Government. Nothing to mind is calculated to affect more disastrought the attitude of educated Indians. trously the attitude of educated Indians— and their number is bound steadily to grow— towards British rule than a belief that

under that rule their exclusion from the high st offices of the Stare is intended to be As regards the question of education and morals being involved in our exclusion from most of the offices in the special departments, is it really intended to be conveyed that among the thousands and thousands of educated Indians who are ready to seek employment under the State even a few cannot be found possessing the necessary education and moral character or qualified to exercise the required degree of responsibility? I am sure the question has only to be presented in this form to make the injustice of it clear to everybody. Why, my Lord, it is a matter of common knowledge that in the case of the smaller appointments at all events sometimes it is not the Indian, but the European or Eurasian competitor whose education and morals it would really be desirable sometimes morals it would really be desirable sometimes carefully to investigate. However, I do not wish to pursue this argument any further on this occasion. My object to-day is to point out how inaccurate and misleading is the conclusion which the Government of India Resolution has recorded on this subject and which I have already quoted above. The Resolution vaims (1) that the pledges given have on the whole been honestly and taithfully carried out and (2) that there has been a progressive increase in the Indian element and a progressive decline in the European element in the service of the State. Before proceeding to show how unsupported by facts this two-fold claim is, I must, in the first place, point out that in the statistical tables which accompany the Resolution the real issue has been obscured by the inclusion therein of posts as low as Rs. 75 a month; when we complain of our exclusion from high office we do not refer to the lower grades of the Public Service---grades which carry salaries as low as Rs 75 or a huldred or even 200 rupees a month---though in some of the special departments we are virtually that out on from such petty appointments. of the special departments we are virtually shut out ev. from such petty appointments. When we make the complaint about exclusion we refer to offices sufficiently high in the Public Service—offices of trust and responsibility—say above Rs. 500 a month. I have compiled tables for the years 1897 and 1993 from the statistics published by the Government of India to show how we stand in regard to these appointments, and it will be seen from them that the two-fold claim of the Government of India already referred to the Government of India already referred is wholly untenable. I do not propose to read out these tables. They will appear as an appendix to my speech in the report of these proceedings. It will be seen further that they effectively dispose of the contention we have so far been treated with unexampled liberality. They also show that most of the new posts created between 1897 and 1903 have gone to either Europeans or Europeans. 1903 have gone to either Europeans or Eurasians which element certainly shows no signs of declining, the Indian element even losing

ground in some of the departments.

My Lord,—This question of appointment to high office is to us something more than a mere question of careers. When all positions of power and of official trust and restricted to the state of ponsibility are the virtual monopoly of a class, those who are outside that class are constantly weighed down with a sense of their own inferior position and the tallest of them have no option but to bend in order that the exigencies of the vicantion may be extissed. Such a state of things,

the most strenuous and he most successful of any that the country has had for many years. But may I venture respectfully to point out that your Lordship's proposition leaves out of account the special circumstances of India, that efficiency, though an above of respective transportance is not the object of paramount importance, is not the sole purpose of British rule, in this land, and that for the contentment of the people to be real and enduring, something more is to be real and enduring, something more is indispensable that mere efficiency, however high it may be. A succession of great Statesmen, who in their day represented the highest thought and feeling of England, have declared that in their opinion, England's greatset work in India was to associate the people of this country slowly, it may be, but steadily, with the work of their own Government. To the extent to which this work is accomplished will England's claim work is accomplished, will England's claim to our gratitude and attachment be real. If, on the other hand, this purpose is ever lost sight of or repudiated, much good work, which has been already done, will be destroyed, and the position created, which must fill all true well-wishers of both Englithd and India with a feeling of deep

SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL

An exchange of appointments is sanctioned between the following officers:--Maulvi Muhammad Ismail, B.A., an Assistant Master in the Patna City School and (2) Babu Satya Rupa Misra, Sub-Inspec-

tor of Schools, Singhbnum.

Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Husan, M.A. is appointed on probation for one year to be an Assistant Master in the Chapra Zilla School, vice Babu Rajani Kanta, resigned Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Husan, M.A.

is also appoint d substantively pro tempore to Class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service in the vacancy arising from the death of Babu Revati Nandan.

Babu Rama Nath Das, Deputy Inspector
of Schools, Cuttack is allowed combined

leave for six months.

Babu Narayan Prasad Mohanti, BA.,
Sub-Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, is appointed, to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Rama-

Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjea, Sub Inspector of Schools, Hooghly is granted leave of absence for one month.

The following arrangements are sanctioned with effect from the 15th April 1905:-
(1) Babu Hari Das Chakravarti, M.A., Lecturer n Sanskrit in the Chittagong CollegRe, on have is appointed to be an Assistant Master (Head Pandit) in the Dacca

College, on leave is appointed to be an Nyaylankar, to retire.

(2) Babu Hari Lal Chatterjea, M. A., Assistant Head Master, Motihari Zilla School, on leave is appointed to be Lecturer on Sanskrit in the Chittagong College, vice Babu Hari Das Chakravarti, transferred.

(3.) Babu Priya Nath De, M. A., is appointed temporirily to be Assistant Head Master of the Motihari Zilla School, vice Babu Hari Lal Chatterjea, transferred.

The following confirmations in the Subordinate Educational Service are sanctioned :-

Confirmed in Class III. Miss Hemprabha Bose, M. A. Head Mastress, Bethune Collegiate School, and Lecturer, Bethune College, vice Babu Gopal Chandra Sarkar, confirmed in Class II.

Babu Surendra Nath Sinha, B. A., an Assistant in the office of Director of Public Instruction, vice Babu Raj Kumar Das, confirmed in the Provincial Educational

Confirmed in Class IV.

Babu Bihari Lal Chaube, Assistant Mas ter (Pandit), Patna Training School, with effect from the 12th December 1904, vice

Miss Hemprabha Bose.

Maulvi Golam Salmani, Assistant Master
(Maulvi), Calcutta Madrasah, vice Babu Surendra Nath Sinha.

Babu Krishna Chandra Banerjea, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bankura, vice Babu Devendra Kumar Roy, confirmed in the Pro-vincial Educational Service. Confirmed in Class V.

Babu Nalini Kumar Dutta, M. A., Lec turer, Chittagong College, vice Babu Bihari Lal Chaube. Babu Rajendra Prosad, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Darbhanga, vice Maulvi Golam

Babu Pramatha Nath Roy, Head Clerk, Rajshahi College, vice Babu Krishna Chandra

Confirmed in Class VI.

Confirmed in Class VI.

Babu Pannalal Banerjea, B. A., Deputy
Inspector of Schools, Manbhum, vice Babu
Nalini Kumar Dutta.

Babu Jnanendra Nath Mitra, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Northbrook School Darbhanga vice Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Babu Mati Lal Banerjea, B.A., Assistant
Master Bhagalpur Zilla School and now Officiating Assistant Head Master of that institution, vice Babu Pramatha Nath Roy.

Confirmed in Class VII.

Confirmed in Class VII.

Babu Giris Chandra Nandi, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Patna Division vice Babu Pannalal Banerjea.

Babu Anukul Chandra Banerjea, M.A., Assistant Head Master, Ranchi Zilla School,

vice Babu Mati Lal Banerjea.

Confirmed in Class VIII.

Babu Arabinda Prokash Ghosh, M.A.,
Assistant Master, Hindu School, in a then existing vacancy.

Babu Ram Prosad, B.A., Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction and now Officiating Assistant Head Master, Patna Training School, in a then existing vacancy.

Babu Surja Prosad Banerjea, M.A., Assistant Master, Rajshahi Collegiate School vice Babu Giris Chandra Nandi.

Isabu Makhan Lal Ganguli M.A., Assistant Head Master, Puri Zilla School, vice Babu Angku, Chandra Banerjea.

Anukui Chandra Banerjea.

The new postal rate of threequarters of a tola for half an anna comes into force on the lat April. News from Quetta states that the Seistan mission is now on its way back but the march to Naishai must take some weeks to

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

Calcutta, April 2, 1905.

LORD CURZON'S BUDGET SPEECH. It is very difficult to deal with a Viceroy who professes love for India, but who will never acknowledge the simple truth that, as a foreigner and, not being in touch with the country, he is not in a position to decide what will harm or what will benefit the Indians. Nay more. His Excellency sincerely believes that he knows more of the people than the people themselves do; and, therefore, he is the best party to tell them what their grievances are, and how to remove them. Lord Curzon thus arrogates to himself a function which he does not and cannot possess; for, in spite of his great ability and high administrative power, he is only an imperfect man, and not a celestial

being,
Now where is the man to convince His Ex cellency that the power he claims does not belong to mortal man but to the Great Being the Father of all, who created Lord Curzon as well as the humblest Indian ryot, and whose eye is equally upon the rich and the poor, the strong and the week? Who is to convince him that it is an impossible task for any human being, even for an Englishman, nay a superior Englishman like Lord Curzon to govern a country like India. on

for any human being, even for an Englishman, nay a superior Englishman like Lord Curzon, to govern a country like India, on principles of justice and righteousness, without the co-operation of the Indians them selves? Lord Curzon would keep to himself the right of disposing of the surpluses; but, the Maharajah of Durbhanga voiced the opinion of the whole Indian nation when His Highness suggested in his speech that His Lordship should do it in consultation with the public bodies in the country.

Like Lord Curzon, Lord Ripon was also the Viceroy of this country. He too professed love for the Indians. As an earnest of his good will to the people, he published his celebrated Resolution on Local Self-Government. It was at first drafted in the usual official way, by Sir (then Mr.) A. Mackenzie, but Lord Ripon got it re-drafted and poured out his own heart into it. The result was that it pleased the people as immensely as did Lord Curzon's first speech at Bombay, when His Excellency promised that the keynote of his administration would be sympathy and justice. The Resolution, however, remained a dead latter for some time and and justice. The Resolution, however, remained a dead letter for some time, and no

mained a dead letter for some time, and no action was taken upon it.

Just then a series of articles appeared in the 'Patrika' which was at the time under the charge of Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose. They attracted the attention of Lord Ripon. And Mr. Primrose, His Lordship's Private Secretary, wrote to Babu Shishir Kumar to pay him a visit. At first he excused himself in consequence of the bad state of his health, but, when Mr. Primrose wrote again that it was in connection with the Local Self-Government measure that the Viceroy Self-Government measure that the Viceroy wanted to see Babu Shishir Kumar, he went to the Government House and was grant an interview by His Excellency.

an interview by His Excellency.

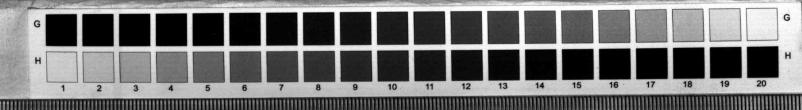
Lord R pon told Babu Shishir Kumar that he was sincerely anxious to benefit the people by conferring on them the boon of local self-government, but he could not proceed further, after the publication of his Resolution, as he was quite in the dark as regards practical schemes. Besides, he was not absolutely sure, whether the measure had the approval of those on whose behalf it had been introduced. As regards his official advisors they duced. As regards his official advisers they were, said His Lordship, quite indifferent. Lord Ripon said that he could only lay down the principles; but as an alien he could not be expected to know the details, and what he records from the results and what he records from the results are sufficiently as a sufficient of the results are sufficiently as a sufficient to the results are sufficiently as a sufficient and what he needed from the people we practical schemes, whereby his measure might be rendered successful.

Sir Rivers Thompson was then the Lieut-enant-Governor of Bengal. Babu Shishir Kumar requested Lord Ripon to introduce him to His Honour. This His Lordship did. At first Sir Rivers was very sympathetic; he was good enough to accede to the requeste that Babu Shishir Kumar made to him. At his request Sir Rivers issued a circular letter to the Magistrates through the Divisional Commissional Commissio Rivers issued a circular letter to the Magistrates, through the Div sional Commissioner asking them to invite all the leading men of the Districts, and impress upon them the fact that the Government was sincerely desirous of improving the condition of the people by teaching them the art of Self-Government. These instructions were faithfully carried out. The result was that the whole of Bengal resounded with the cry of Local Self-Government, and both official and non-official gentlemen vied with each other in helping the Government with their views and

Sir Rivers was next advised by Babu Shishir Kumar to proceed on a tour to the District towns, and further impress upon the leaders the benefits to be derived from the measure; and when His Honour took such a trip he received almost royal ovations from almost all the Districts he visited. Hundreds with flags containing such mottos as "We want Self-Government," "God bless Lord want Self-Government," "God bless Lord Ripon and Sir Rivers Thompson," followed him almost everywhere. Sir Rivers was so impressed with what he saw that when he returned to Calcutta he promised his loyal help to the success of the measure of his Chief. He and Babu Shishir Kumar met several times, and discussed the various schemes placed before the Government. And what were these schemes?

There was to be a Central Board consisting of two Indian and one official members, under whose control the District Boards we to be placed. The Chairman of the Board would be an elected non-official gentleman, and not the Magistrate of the District. The District Boards would be left absolutely free to manage their affairs in any way they liked uncontrolled and unhampered by the district authorities. All these points Sir Rivers discussed with great sympathy, and expressed his fervent hope that the District Boards would become really self-management. would become really self-governing local bodies. But alas! this measure was ultimately divested of all its noble features owing to the Ilbert Bill, which not only dried up every drop of kindly feeling in the breast of the ruler of the Province, but converted him into one of the bits to the property of Indian interests. terest opponents of Indian interests.

We are quite willing to concede that next England Lord Curzon loves India, but his good wishes can not mean anything par-ticular if he will not consult those Indians in carrying on the administration of the coun-try who are in a position to offer him ad-ice Why does the name of Lord Rip.



send such a thrill of joy through the system of every Indian? It is not because he did y substantial service, but because he mixed with the Indian leaders and sought their advice. But what is the attitrde of Lord Curzon towards them? It is one of de-p-rooted prejudice and antipathy. We were simply staggered when we read the following sentences in his Excellency's bud-

get speech:"It is in the disposal of surpluses that, in my opinion, the responsibility of the head of the Government does most definitely come to. It is one of the first of his functions, in consultation with the Finance Minister and his Colleagues to consider the fair and equal distribution of the bounty which good for-tune may have placed in their hands. I have found no more pleasing duty than this during the past six years; and in acting as we have done; it is no vain boast to say what we have proto say what we have ceeded throughout upon have pro-definite principles and on what seemed to us to be logical lines. My view has always been that as the revenue of this country comes in the main from the people of the country it is to the people that the disposable surplus, if there be one should return. And who are the people of whom I speak? They are the patient humble millions, toiling at the well and the plough, knowing little of budgets, and the plough, knowing little of budgets, but very painfully aware of the narrow margin between sufficiency and indigence. It is to them that my heart goes out. They are the real backbone of our economic prosperity. They give us nearly 20 millions sterling per annum in Land Revenue alone, or about one-forth of our entire receipts. And alongside of them are the artisan, petty trader, the small shopkeeper, the minor official, the professional man of humble means,—numerically much smaller than the means,—numerically much smaller than the cultivating classes, but representing different and very important sections of the population—all relatively poor, and all entitled to some return when the State has the wherewithal to give".

Does His Excellency mean what he states in the above? That is to say, is his heart really filled with love for the lower millions?

Or does His Excellency express indirectly by the above his prejudice of the educated clas-ses in India? It is quite true that the humble millions and petty traders contribute their mite to the Imperial Exchequer; but, so do the educated classes also; and they have therefore their claims too upon the Government. But his Lordship has not one

Government. But his Lordship has not one kind word for them.

Let us admit that His Lordship actually feels keenly for the humble millions. At another time he also expressed another kind of sentiment, namely, that he was pained at the spectacle of foreigners sucking the moisture of the soil which should sustain its children. Yet there is not the least doubt that His Excellency himself is a foreigner and is the best paid official in the world. Not and is the best paid official in the world. Not he but there are thousand foreigners who are feeding the fat of this country. Nav. when deficit was the order of the day and the greatest famine of the century had ver taken the land, the officials increased their own salaries in the name of compensation allowance.

Was ever a Civil Service as princely paid was ever a Civil Service as princely paid as one we have got? Since His Lordship's heart really weeps for the poor millions, the best thing he could do to help them is to reduce his own pay and ask his collargues and other members of the Civil Service to follow his noble example. Deed is always tet-

ter than word.

BENGAL BUDGET.

RESULT OF NEW SETTLEMENT.

The present Financial Secretary of the Bengal Government introduced his last year's budget with these words, namely that his "Budget is neither a prosperity Budget nor fam no Budget but it is what I may call a man budget but it is what I may budget but it is wh Financial Settlement Budget." And what was this "Financial Settlement Budget"; We were told that this new "Settlement con-We were told that this new "Settlement constitutes a new departure and must powerfully, although indirectly, strengthen the financial position of the Local Government." And both Sir Andrew Fraser and the Hon'ble Mr. Shirres warmly thanked the Government of India for its "liberality" towards the Local Government. But has the new Settlement really strengthened the financial position of the latter? The Financial Scaretary this time is quite alent on the point. time is quite s.lent on the point.

First of all, let us explain the difference between the old Settlement, and the new that was introduced last year with a trumpet. It is quite true that the Local Governments under the previous Settlement were drained in a ceaseless manner almost to the last drop, but yet the Government of Bengal was allowed to retain for its use the larger shares in the following heads of revenue: ---

(i) Stamps—Provincial share three-fourth; Imperial one-fourth.
(2) Excise—Provincial one-half; Imperial one-half.

(3) Customs—Provincial share entire.
(4) Assessed Taxos Daniel entire. Assessed Taxes-Provincial one-half;

Imperial one-half. (5) Forests—Provincial one-half; Imperial

(6) Registration-Provincial one-half; Imperial one-half.

So, under the old Settlement, the Government of Bengal was allowed one-half share in the revenues derived from Excise, Assessed Taxes, Forests and Registration; three-fourths in Stamps, and a full share in Cus-

toms Revenue. Under the new Settlement, however, the share in Stamps is reduced from three-fourths to one-half; the share in Exc.se from onehalf to seven-sixteenths; the entire Customs revenue, which belonged to the Bengal Gov-

ernment, is imperialized and this source of income is thus lost to the former; the share in Assessed Taxes is reduced from onehalf to one-fourth; the share in Forests is reduced from one-half to one-fourth. The gistration revenue, which was perviously and the Imperial Government is provincial-ized and this is of course a gain to the for-

In return for the above sacrifice of revenues the Government of India undertook to contribute annually Rs. 50,00,000 to the Government of Bengal. This is the arrangement under the new Settlement, for which the Lieutenant-Governor last year expressed his fervent gratitude to the Imperial Government. Let us now examine by working out figures whether we have to offer congratulaon or condolence to ourselves for the new

Now, the amount of total revenue realized from the sources of income, enumerated above, during the current year, is as follows:
Stamps Rs. 2,08,00,000 Rs. 1,67,00,000 Rs. 50,00,000 sed Taxes Rs. 11,80,000

Under the old Settlement the income of the Bengal Government with regard to the above sources of revenue would have been

Rs. 1,56,00,000 share Stamps Rs. 83,50,000 Rs. 25,00,000 Rs. 5,90,000 Rs. 8,50,000 Excise Assessed Taxes ,,Forests Registration

Total Rs. 2,78,90,000 Add to the above the sum of Rs. 2,78,90,000 the Provincial share of the Customs revenue now lost to the Bengal Government, and the whole amount comes to Rs. 2,81,40,000.

Let us now see the receipts from the above heads of revenue under the new Settle-

Total...Rs. 2,59,51,250 Total...Rs. 2,59,51,250
Thus, under the old Settlement the income of the Bengal Government would have been Rs. 2,78,90,000 for the current year, but, under the new, it was Rs. 2,59,51,250; in other words, the Government of Bengal suffered a loss of Rs. 19,38,750 by the new arrangement! Surely the result is not one which ought to fill the Lieutenant-Governor with a surfitude to the Supreme Government.

which ought to fill the Lieutenant-Governor with gratitude to the Supreme Government.

But the real situation is still worse. By offering an annual grant of fifty lakhs of Rupees the Government of India has not only snatched away the lion's share of the incomes from the various heads of revenue, but deprived the latter of those which are progressive. Thus while the Government of Bengal will have to remain content with a fixed lump sum of fifty lakhs per annum, the Government of India will continue to enjoy the three-fourths and half shares of the inthe three-fourths and half shares of the in reasing revenues from Stamps, the Assessed Taxes, Forests respectively. In other words while, year after year, the Imperial Exchequer, from the improved administration of the Local Government will go on swelling by leaps and bounds, the latter will have to keep its body and soul together with its fifty lakhs, unless the Supreme Government through in few commons now and then for throws a few crumps now and then for its assistance, out of sheer pity.

THE Financial Statement of the Bengal Government does not present any very striking features. It is in fact an exact copy of what was presented last year. What, however, the representative members of the Council have got to show is that under the new Settlement the Local Government has lost all along the line, and that neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the Financial Secretary was justified in thanking the Supreme Government in the way they did for having thrust it upon the people of Bengal. On the other hand, as the protec-Bengal. On the other hand, as the protector of their interests, the Lieutenant-Governor should have protested against this gross injustice. As we have shown in our leading article, the immediate effect of the new Settlement is a loss of about Rs. 20,00,000 to Bengal, whereas it means gradual prosperity to the Supreme Government as all the sources of revenue whose shares have been imperialized by the new Settlement are

With regard to items of non-recurring expenditure there are some to which objection can very reasonably be taken. For instance, a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been contributed to indigo experiment. It is indigo planters, and not the general taxpayers, who should pay this amount. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 1,57,000 has been set apart for the benefit of Calcutta nurses. As these nurses are needed by the European and well-to-do Indians residing in the imper al city, it is manifestly unjust to throw this burden upon the tax-payers who do not need the services of these nurses. The wrong is all the more unjustifiable as provision for medical help to the millions in the interior has been made. Here are a few more items. A sum of Rs. 39,000 has been made over to Dow Hill Gurls School, and a sum of Rs. 6,000 has been sanctioned for a Commercial Class in Girls' School, Kurseong. As these institutions are for the benefit of the Christians, it is scandalous that Hindu and Musalman tax-payers should be made to pay for them. All these items of expenditure demand the attention of Hon'ble members.

A CORRESPONDENT at Bankspur writes to us to say that one of the objects of the Viceroy's visit to Pusa is to get an address from the Behar Landholders' Association.

This is what he states:

"I am going to write to you on a matter which imaging from the present state of

which, juaging from the present state of things, will no doubt surprise you. You know that Lord Curzon is expected to pav a visit to Pusa by the end of the current week. This occasion is to be taken advantage of by interested people to try to undo the effect of the protest meetings recently held at Calcutta and Madras in connection with His Excellency's Convocation speech. This they want to do by forcing the Behar Landhoiders' Association to present an address to His Excellency. It should be noted here that the above mentioned body gave an address to the Viceroy (Lord Curzon) on the occasion of his visit to Bankipur in 1902. It has been arranged that about a dozen of the leading members of the Association (8 of these having been selected from Bankipur) will form a deputation for the purpose. On previous occasions, other Viceroys have pass-ed through other towns in this province, but this body never took the trouble to go out of its way to present an address. This is significant. And the fact that the address has been drafted by a very high official who is under special obligation to the Viceroy is still more significant. The members were never consulted about the matter, neither the proposal ever brought before a was the proposal ever brought before a meeting of the Association. All at once they got a notice to be present at Pusa on

the morning of Saturday next."
We do not know who are the authors of this movement. All that we can say is, that they will not serve the Vicercy but do him great disservice by getting up such a demonstration; for, it will not be possible to persuade the public to believe in its genuineness. On the other hand, the Vicercy will be placed in a most awkward position if will be placed in a most awkward position in after the recent protest meetings, certain Indian gentlemen were to come forward and present him with a validictory address. We sincerely trust that our correspondent has been misinformed; but, if such a movement has really been set in motion, Lord Curzon, we hope, will not encourage it.

The Bombay Court of Wards Bill and the Madras Land Encroachment Bill have no doubt been passed, but they met with strent ous opposition from the non-official members of the Councils and the Lidian press. The Hon bie Sir Pherozeshah Mehta characterized the Bombay measure as one illustrating that is the position of Babu Nandi. By the bye did Babu Nandi receive any public substitute of over-legislation, which has of the spirit of over-legislation, which has or late over-taken the Indian Legislation. Other non-official members spoke as strongly against the Bill. The Government, however, found in the great philosopher and scholar, Dr. Bhandarkar a valuable supportmembers by calling on hem to have implicit faith in the good intentions of the Government. But his advice fell flat upon Government. But his advice fell flat upon them. On the contrary, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta retorted by observing that the worthy Doctor was unfit, by temperament, training and habit, to pronounce on the merits of such a measure of vast practical significance. But all the opposition of non-official members, as expected, went for nothing, against the phalanx of official votes. official votes.

A SIMILAR scene was enacted when the A SIMILAR scene was enacted when the Madras Government sought to pass the Land Encroachment Bill. Be it said to their credit, the official members freely allowed the non-official members to say all that they had got to say against the measure. Nay, they left many of the statements of the lawter unchallenged. Only they did not accept anything put forward by the non-official members. The latter voted solid against the passing of the Bill and, when it was passed, the Hon. Mr. Stokes made a graceful acknowledgment of the "help" they had received from the non-official members, and regretted that they could not meet their regretted that they could not meet their wishes! And need we point out what this "help" is? It is this that the Government would be able to declare to the world that would be able to declare to the world that, the measure was passed after hearing the arguments of its opponents and thus full justice was done to the people! The expanded Councils are not only a farce and a delusion but also a snare. We wonder if any Indian, who is sincerely anxious to serve his country, can honestly enter these Councils, knowing full well, that while his protest goes for nothing, he is indirectly made a party to proceedings which are disastrous to the interests of his country.

The answers given to certain questions put by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose in the Bengal Council as regards the selecin the Bengal Council as regards the selection of text books are more ingenious than convincing. The questions throw abundant light on the ways of the educational autocrat, Mr. Pedler; and Mr. Carnduff, in reply, sought to hide the real state of things in a cloud of words. Those who are aware of the inner working of the present system of selecting text-books can not but view the matter in any other light. Thus, "a limited number of books" published by Indian authors, has been made to hold responsible for their practical exclusion from their being selected as text-books. But, pray, how can a different condition of things exist, in the a different condition of things exist, in the face of the ingenious and tight-fitting machinery devised by Mr. Pedler? Under the present system, books have to be first submitted to the Director's office; there they are suffered to accumulate and rot for a long time before they are passed on the Text Book Committee. Bear also in mind that not only text books but even books for libraries and prizes must pass through Mr. Pedler's seive. Need any body wonder after this, if the number of books published by Indian authors is so limited? Formerly the selection of text books for L.P., U.P., M. V. and M. E. Classes was in the hands of the District Boards and the Divisional Inspectors. Under the new system, Director has taken the whole patronage solely and exclusively in his own hands. Is it then a matter of wonder that the same book or oks are prescribed for all the Divisions to the exclusion of others of a similar, if not superior, merit? Had the selection of text books been in the hands of the Divisional Inspectors, a larger number of authors would surely have come in for a patronage. But, under the rule of Mr. Pedler and his "experts", the same book or books come to be prescribed year after year and for all the Divisions alike, though there may be other books of the same nature approved by the Text Book Committee.

A STRANGE piece of reasoning we have been treated to is that the power of selecting text books for the 6th. class downwards of the H. E. School and for all M. V.; U. P; and L. P. Schools has been placed in the hands of the Director for the purpose of securing uniformity and fairness. But it should be remembered that the competition for scholarships is not between one Division and another, not even between one district and another. Where is then the need of so much anxiety for se-curing uniformity at the Scholarshap Examinations? This uniformity may be amply secured, if Divisional Inspectors are left to choose for their own Divisions books from the

WE all know tastes differ. What Mr. Pedler's expert considers to be the best book in world, may not be thought so by other experts. Is it then fair that only Mr. Pedler's experts should be the sole arbiters? The best course will be to give by turns a fair chance to all such books as have been approved by the Course will be to give WE all know tastes differ. have been approved by the Text Book Committee, such approval being held to be a sufficient guarantee for the suitability of the books. A fair field will be given to the various authors, if the reins of officialdom are less tightened and freedom of action is allowed to Divisional Inspectors and District Board Committees.

MR. PEDLER'S doctrine of the "survival of Mr. Pedier's doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" is unsuited to India, where the people are weak and miserable. The truth is that we are just beginning to enjoy the sweets of Mr. Pedler's parental control. Excational Department is going to be converted into an official bureau from top to bottom. All this is part and parcel of the reactionary policy that has set in under the regime of Lord Curzon.

THERE is a grim humour in the way the case brought against Mr. Carev by Babu J. M. Nandi has ended. There is no doubt that it was J. M. Nandi who had been assaulthat it was J. M. Nandi who had been assaulted, and it was Mr. Carey who assaulted him. But we see in the case the spectacle of the party so assaulted practically apologizing to the party who assaulted him! The history of the world can not show an example like this. J. M. Nandi admits before the public, though he did not say so in as many words, that he had been well served in being assaulted. If J. M. Nandi

by did Babu Nandi receive any public subscription for the purpose of carrying on the case? If so, what has he done with the money? Has he returned the contributions to the subscribers? Has he disclosed the names of those who had helped him in the matter? A bridge is not a private place. There Mr. Carey was speaking something to somebody. What right had he then to tell Babu Nandi to go away from there; and, when he refused, to chase and assault him? Of course he is a Magistrate of the District. But the law does not permit him to assault or drive away a man, who was latening to his conversation at a public place. Besides, Mr. Carey was speaking as a private gentleman and not in his capacity as a Magistrate of the District. When Mr. Beatford and the administration of Sir Charles Elliot and the administration of Sir Charles Elliot and the aggreed party did not proceed with his case, the Government publicly censured that official. Similarly the Government of Sir Andrew Fraser has a duty to do in connection of the contraction of the con Andrew Fraser has a duty to do in connection with the present case, though it has been compromised. Certainly it has something to say to Mr. Carey, and that not in private, so that the outside public may know that the Government is severely upright, and does not excuse even a Magistrate, when he breaks the law.

Ir speaks well of the fairness and the liberality of the English nation that the way the table was turned upon Lord Curzon by an Indian Journal has pleased and not irritated them, and their sympathies are not with their countryman, who now governs India, but with the Indians who were vilified. As the reader is aware that a large number of English papers commented on the aspersions cast upon Indian character by Lord Curzon and his Korean incident. One of the most amusing paragraphs appears in the "Weekly Times" of March 12th. Here it is:—

'I laughed, this week, at the comments of an Indian magazine which a correspondent has sent me on Lord Curzon's recent very unfortunate attack at Calcutta on Oriental untruthfulness. Truth, said Lord Curzon, was a product of Western civilisation!

Well, it may be, but I must confess George Nathaniel's share was not a large one. This, according to his own statement in his book, "Problems of the Far East," was how Lord Curzon told the truth in his youth:-

"Before proceeding to the Royal audience I enjoyed an interview with the President of the Koran Foreign Office. . . I remember some of his questions and answers. Having been particularly warned not to admit to him that I was only thirty-three years old an arc to which me remove the description. old, an age to which no respect attaches in Korea, when he put to me the straight qu s Korea, when he put to me the straight question (invariably the first in an Oriental dialogue.) How old are you? I unheritatingly responded 'Forty' 'Dear me,' he said, 'you look very young for that. How do you account for it?' 'By the fact,' I replied, 'that I have been travelling for a month in the superb climate of his Majesty's dominions.' Finally he said to me, 'I presume von are a near relative of her Majesty the Queen of England.' No,' I replied, I am not.' But observing the look of disgust that passed over his countenance, I was fain to add, 'I am, however, as yet an unmarried man,' over his countenance, I was fain to add, I am, however, as yet an unmarried man, with which unscrupulous suggestion I completely regained the old gentleman's favour."

"After that, I doubt whether the wily Oriental is in it with the present Indian Viceroy, whose admiration for truth perhaps was acquired later on in life, under his wife's management. It is pre-eminently a Yankee management. It is pre-eminently a Yankee

Oh, it sticks in the gorge Of Truthful George, That the nigger beast Of the wily East
Should taradiddles tell.
For this "man without guile" Went many a mile, In the days of candid youth; And always did well, Taking care to tell

Naught but the naked truth. That is, you all know,

That is, you all know,
What seem'd to him so,
Or likely to pass as such.
If a little white lie
You boggle at, fie!
He was only talking Dutch!"
The above para shows how almost every
English paper had its own way of criticising
the Convocation speech and the Korean incident of the Viceroy, which had convulsed
both India and England.

It is officially announced that Sir Louis Dane having completed the duties entrusted to him by his Majesty's Government and concluded an agreement with the Amir, the mission was to leave Kabul on the 29th March. It is suspected to arrive at Landika-tal on 8th April. The Amir was to give a banquet to the mission on the night of the 25th at Sardar Nasrullakhan's house and a farewell interview on the 27th.

An experiment by a European with a steam plough near Twante, Burma, showed remarkable results, proving the fertilising advantages of sun and air. Adjoining fields were sown with exactly the same paddy. They produced plants with an average of 11 stalks each of 155 grains. The steam ploughed area produced plants of an average of 20 stalks and each plant averaged 260 grains. It is stated that the experiment is to be continued on a larger scale in the

The Rev. Dr. Sandilands, late of the United Free Church Mission whose extradition from England was reported some time back was brought to trial at Bhandara on one charge under section 313 and two charges under 376 L.P.C. On being put up before the 1st class Magistrate at Bhandara accused waived his right as a British subject and was accordingly tried before a special Magistrate with powers under section 30 C.P.C. The first charge taken up was that of performing an illegal operation on one of the girls of the Mission Orphange. Accused was defended by Mr. Cama, Barrister-at-Law, while the prosecution was conducted by The Rev. Dr. Sandilands, late of the Uniwhile the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Armstrong Public Prosecutor, Nagpur division. The case was heard in camera. On the 25th instant the Magistrate delivered judgment: He found accused guilty of an offence under section 313 I.P.C. and, rentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. It is understood that the further charges will not be proceeded with unless the conviction and sentence in the above case are altered on appeal.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH 10PIUS

(From our own Correspondent.)

London. Mar. 10.

THE EXTRAVAGANT POLICY OF PUNITIVE EXPEDITIONS.

It made one open one's eyes and doubt the hearing of the ear to listen to a member of

hearing of the ear to listen to a member of the Government denouncing in rigorous terms the extravagance and costliness of punitive expeditions whether on the Indian frontier or in Somaliland. It was Earl Percy who addressed the House of Commons on the subject. The attention of the House was occupied with the Somaliland campaigns and the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in defending the Government's changed policy, favoured the House to the usual torrent of words in which he always conveys his ideas. As not long ago he was Under Secretary for India he perchance gathered useful informa-India he perchance gathered useful informa-tion on the subject of frontier expeditions. In any case he did not hesitate to roundly In any case he did not hesitate to roundly condemn them on the score of costliness and extravagance, and he certainly had the costliness and extravagance of the chase after the "Mad Mullah" in Somaliland brought home to him by various speakers in the House of Commons. But the Government is going to do better in future; it abandons military expeditions in Somaliland; it contents itself by arming the friendly tribes on and defending the coast line. This is after millions of money have been wasted, and each varying policy of the Government has been as stoutly defended as the latest by Earl Percy. The ly defended as the latest by Earl Percy. The wild Somalis, who seem to have been most unreliable, are to have arms; but the peaceful, industrious people of India are denied tul, industrious people of India are denied their use even for self-protection against wild beasts. By the way, early next week Mr. Field will ask Mr. Brodrick a question on that subject. With regard to Earl Percy's declaration, I may add that it is not often that the military expeditions undertaken on the frontiers of India are so strongly condemned by a member of the Home Government. Mr. Lloyd-George, too, summed up the Tibet Mission in an apt sentence. the Tibet Mission in an apt sentence.

He said: "Only a few thousand pounds were to be spent in order to leave Mr. Brodrick's card on the Dalai Lama, but instead of that the trip was converted into a great military expedition." Mr. Herbert Roberts is to make sure next Tuesday, by means of a question to Mr. Brodrick, as to who will pay for the Indian troops which are to be left in Scmaliland.

THE FISCAL DEBATE.

The great event of the week in Parliament has been the debate on the fiscal question which Mr. Winston Churchill brought in on which Mr. Winston Churchill brought in on Wednesday evening. I have rarely seen such on expectant attitude among Members. Even in the afternoon there were groups of Members in the Lobbies talking with almost bated breath of the coming discussion in the evening and speculating as to its results. It was the one absorbing theme. Not only among Members was the excitement intense; it was shown by the crowds of strangers among Members was the excitement intense; it was shown by the crowds of strangers eagerly on the watch to catch a Member's eye as he passed through the Outer Lobby, or keenly gazing in the direction of the entrance to the Commons in the hope that the card committed to the tender mercies of the official messengers had reached its destined mark, and that the Member would appear. So great was the demand for places in all the Galleries to which strangers are admitted that every available seat was almost instantly filled as soon as the doors were open, and numbers of late-comers had to go away disappointed. On the floor of the House, too, there was a full attendance. It reminded me in this respect of the day when Mr. Balfour rose to announce the conclusion of the Boer war and to read out the terms of peace. That was one of the days that are of peace. That was one of the days that are memorable, and the intense excitement was then entirely joyous. But on Wednesday evening the aspect of the House was differ-ent; it was in a determined mood; and the young Member, who so ably, so earnestly, and so calmly, asked for a straight answer to a straight question, won the applause of both sides. Mr. Winston Churchill's reputato a straight question, won the applause of both sides. Mr. Winston Churchill's reputation has been greatly enhanced by his excellent speech, and by the admirable manner in which it was delivered. Long before this Letter reaches you, you will have heard the result of the division—a majority for the Government of 42—and the principal points of the speeches. There were not many speakers, for the debate was only allowed three hours. Mr. Chamberlain was a divinct disappointment; he came in late, a like the Government, cowered behind the wall of "Previous Question." Neither hanor Mr. Balfour, nor Mr. Lyttleton would come out and fight. The great cry was, Leanot the forthcoming Conference be fettered by any expression of the opinion of the House. The fallacy of the idea was exposed by Mr. Asquith, and Lord George Hamilton made an excellent and forcible speech. He voted against the Government, and in his speech declared his intention to do so. Mr. Balfour chided him on the point; but he, like many others, have found that when Lord George's deepest convictions are aroused, even party feeling will not make him swears. others, have found that when Lord George's deepest convictions are aroused, even party feeling will not make him swerve from what he considers the right path. If only he had put as much real earnestness into his term of office on India's behalf, the people of the country would have had reason to regret his resignation. As the time grow of for the division to be taken, there was considerable excitement, and the reading out of the numbers was attended by hearty cheering. It must ber swas attended by hearty cheening. It must be added that Mr. Balfour looked supremely unhappy during the course of the debate, and Mr. Chamberlain actually seemed to be waiting for a word from the Prime Minister warting for a word from the Frime Minister of approval of his policy. It was because such a word was not forthcoming that the Government majority reached 42. Passing along one of the corridors late in the after noon I came upon Mr. Winston Churchill intent in conversation with one of his support ers; the two young men were passing up and down an unfrequented part of the House and were earnestly discussing the great question. It is true that the young Member for Oldham takes himself very seriously; feels strongly on this question, and he most determined fighter. Hon, gentle on the other side of the House look on the other side of the House look up him as a careless boy, or an enthusial carried away by ambition. But whatever they may say, Winston Churchill is destined to be a formidable figure in British politics he is one of the ablest of the younger me in the House.

Talking of young Members, I had the opportunity on Wednesday of being introduced to the new Member for Buteshire. Norman Lamont, who took his seat that He has won for Liberalism the constitution

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Bank Rate.—The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans has fallen to 7 per cent.

Plague Statistics.—There were 126 cases and the same number of deaths from plague in Calcutta on Thursday, when the total mortality was 160 i.e. 8 less than the average of the previous five years.

P. W. D.—Babu Prankrishna Sen, Sub-Engineer, second grade, Mahanadi Division is granted privilege leave for 15 days. The following appointments are made in the Up-per Subord nate Establishment of this De-partment. Babu Jotindra Nath Sen, B.E., Overseer, 2nd grade, permanent on probation, Eastern Circle; and Babu Promotho Bhusun Roy, Overseer, 2nd grade, Gandak Division.

Plague Mortality in India.—A rise of no less than 8,354 took place in the number of plague deaths in India last week, owing of plague deaths in India last week, owing to a further very serious increase of the disease in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Bengal. The total for the whole country was 53,895 deaths against 45,541 in the preceding week. The United Provinces had 20,501 deaths, the Punjab 18,778, Bengal 9,209, and the Bombay Presidency 3,166.

Hony. Magistrates.—The following gentlemen are either appointed or re-appointed Hony. Magistrates of the Benches against their names:—Maulvi Shah Sharafuddin Ahamad, Independent Bench at Shaikhpura, in the district of Monghyr; Babu Karuna Nidhan Sinha, Sadar Independent Bench at Hooghly; Babu Chandra Kumar Roy, Chittagong Sadar Independent Bench; and Babus Jogendra Nath Ray, Prasanna Kumar Nandy, Tara Chand Sen, and Lal Harakh Nath Sahi Deo, Ranchi Sadar Independent Bench.

Killed by Hailstorm.—Our Burdwan correspondent writes: In the after-noon of the 20th instant, when the sky was overcast and a hailstorm prevailed in all its fury and violence the newly-married wife of one Ramdas Hazara an inhabitant of village Raigram under the Manteswar thana, happened to be out with her mother-in-law on the bank of a tank. When hails of unusual dimensions were raining down on them fast and thick they both ran away towards home, but, in the worry and hurry of the movement the girl fell down on her back. The hails first spoiled her eyes and then killed her outright on the spot before any assistance could be rendered to her.

Education of Sadhus.-The Private Secre Education of Sadhus.—The Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Burdwan, in reply to a letter addressed to the latter, thus writes to Lala Tabl Ram:—The Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan has received the latter which you addressed him on the subject of the Education of Sadhus and making them useful members of society. There are Sadhus who accurate do a great There are Sadhus who ac uall- do a great deal of spiritual work which ordinary hudeal of spiritual work which ordinary humanity do not know and cannot comprehend but there are hosts of pople calling themselves Sadhus who lead a vagaband life and are a burden on their more industrious brethren. This class certainly requires improvement and it would indeed be doing India a great service if your endeavours (in which the Maharajadhiraj fully sympathizes) prove to be fruitful."

"Tiger-fighting."-Under the above heading a correspondent writes:—Lately a hunting party from Calcutta visited Santipur, Jellesore, B. N. Railway. There were five sportsmen. The clever and brave Shikari Anada Kanta Jana set them in places where animals were expected to come out of the jungle. The beaters kicked up a tremendous hue and cry with their drums and pipes. Then a large tigress with two cubs came out. howl. Immediately she was traced by her blood-drops. The shikari was in the front. The brute roared like a thunder and came upon him by a leap. A fearful fight com-menced. He put his left hand tight, cross-wise into her mouth and pulled the lower paw down with his right. Immediately five rifles went bang, bang, and the man-eater was bored into holes. The voungman was not severely injured. He is getting botter. We cannot but admire his bravery and the presence of mind.

The Dinapur Deadman's Case.—In connection with the statement, to which currency has recently been given that Mr. C. H. Reid. late Joint Magistrate of Dinapore, Reid, late Joint Magistrate of Dinapore, tried, convicted and fined a person who was dead, it has been ascertained that the following are the facts:—The case was heard before the vacation, and the 25th October, 1904, the first day after the re-opening of the Courts, was fixed for the delivery of judgment. In the interval the judgment convicting and sentencing the accused was convicting and sentencing the accused was actually written and signed; but before it was delivered the Magistrate was informed was delivered the Magistrate was informed that one of the persons concerned had died on the 20th October, and he at once passed an order formally annulling the judgment in so far as it related to that person. In the petition which was subsequently presented to the High Court, and upon which a rule was obtained this was apparently not a rule was obtained, this was apparently not disclosed; but as soon as the facts were explained by the District Magistrate, their Lordships discharged the Rule.

The Railway Board.—The Railway Board have issued a memorandum, dated Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1905, calling the attention of the several Railway Administrations to the following matters, for which early provision should be made:—(1) Facilities for passengers to obtain their tickets a longer time before the departure of the trains than they are at present able to do. (2) Facilities for examining tickets of 3rd class passengers, both at starting and road-side stations, as will enable the passengers to have proper access to the platforms and take their seats in the train without the crush which now in the train without the crush which now too frequently occurs. (3) Carriage accomodation for 3rd class passengers to prevent the over-crowding, which at present is much too general. The Board have thought it better to call the attention of Railway Administrations to these matters in a general way in preference to issuing specific regulations on the subject, and it is hoped that a response to the Boadr's wishes will be made in order to avoid what is at the present time a considerable hardship upon the passengers preferred to.

Damage to Crops.—According to recent official accounts frost damages to crop are reported from Shahabad, Mymensingh, Ranchi, Palamau, and Darjeeling where potatoes, brinjals, and beans have suffered

Plague in Jail.—For the last four days a very virulent type of bubonic plague has broken out in the Alipore Central Jail. Eight or ten cases are daily cropping up with as many deaths. The Jail authorities are taking great precautions for arresting the spread of the disease. Some cases are also reported in the Bengal Police Reserve Force

Survey Examination.—An examination for admission to the Provincial Service of the Survey of India will commence on the 28th August next at various centres, which will be notified later to candidates receiving nominations. The number of vacancies offered for this year's examination will proominations. The number of vacancies offered for this year's examination will probably be 15, of which 4 will probably be for Indian candidates, Applications for rules should be addressed to the Assistant Surveyor-General; in charge Surveyor-General's Office, 13 Wood Street, Calcutta.

Survey Examination Result .- The follow-Survey Examination Result.—The following is list of Candidates who have passed the Survey examination for Pleaders held in February 1905:—Babus Hari Das Basu, Nanda Kisor Mukerjee, Jitendra Kumar Das Gupta, Hari Jiban Banerjee and Upendra Nath Kundu, C. E. College, Sibpur; Babu Provas Chandra Goswarni, Bihar School of Engineering; Babus Rai Mohan Karmokar, and Kedareswar Roy, Dacca Survey School; and Babus Nihar Ranjan Banerjee, Laksmi Narayan Sarkar. Ranjan Banerjee, Laksmi Narayan Sarkar, Gopal Chandra Mukerjee, Hanseswar Chatta-padhya, Krishna Lal Chatterjee, Kali Das Nandy and Dines Charan Roy. Cuttack Sur-vey School.

The "Assam Gazette."—Srijut Parsu Ram Khaund, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Sub-Registrar of Gauhati in addition to his other duties. Rai Saheb Promota Kumar Basu, M. A., Principal of the Murarichand (Private) College, Sylhet is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Department of Education as Inspector of School, Surma Valley, Mr. S. G. Hart, I.C.S., is appointed a Settlement Officer in the district of Sibsagar; and Mr. J. Mc-Swiney, I.C.S., in the district of Kamrup. The Chief Commissioner approves the renomination of Babu Hari Charan Das as a member of the Silchar Local Board, and appoints him as Vice-Chairman of the Board. The "Assam Gazette."-Srijut Parsu Ram

Assam Crop Prospects.—Moderate rain in Surma Valley. Slight rain in all other dis-tricts except Nowgong. More rain wanted for tea and early rice in Kamrup. Hoeing for tea and early rice in Kamrup. Hoeing of tea, pressing of sugarcane, and gathering of mustard still in progress, Ploughing for early and late rice continues; sowing commenced in places. Tea prospects generally fair. Prospects of early tranplanted, rice good, and outturn of linseed fair in Sylhet. Outturn of sugarcane generally fair; of mustard good in Darrang and fair in other districts. Cattle disease prevalent in three districts. Cattle disease prevalent in three districts. Prices of common rice—Silchar 19, Sylhet 18, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar 16, and Dibrugarh 14, seers per rupee.

Sub-Overseer Examination.—The following are the results of the Sub-Overseer Examination of the Dacca School of Engineering for the year 1905:—Dwijendra Kumar Datta; Bankim Behari Banerji Sailendra Mohan Ghosh, Jamini Kanta Mittra, Hem Chandra Das, Dinesh Chandra Biswas, Herambo Mchan Ganguli, Mahendra Chandra Pal, Kartic Chandra Bay, Harendra Chandra Banerji, Satis Chandra Basu, Jyotish Chandra Banerji, Surendra Chandra Chaudhury, Jitendra Nath Mittra, Kamini Kumar Ukil, Jitendra Nath Mittra, Kamini Kumar Ukil Rai Mohan Banerji, Mahesh Chandra Rakshit Asutosh Das Gupta, Hari Charan Nandi, Guru Pada Bhoumick, Rebati Charan Chatterji, Narendra Nath Sen Gupta, Charu Kumar Sen, Jatindra Nath Sarkar, Barada Kanta Chakravarti, and Ram Ranjan Saha.

The Craster Fraud Case.-Judgment, was delivered in the case of Administrator General vs. E.H. Cowie, Debendra Nath Dutt and Banku Behari Banerjee on Wednesday The following is the result of the finding of Mr. Justice Sale in the matter: The defendant Cowie is responsible for the sale proceeds of the 86½ Bank of Bengal shares realized through the Broker Mr. Ward. He is also responsible for the sum of Rs. 2.162—8—0 shown to have been drawn by him from the Bank of Bengal as dividends in respect of those shares. He is also responsible for the sum of Rs. 2,668 shown to have been realized by him from the firm of D.L. Cowie and Co., out of the funds belonging to Craster's estate. These sums make a total of Rs. 1,10,425. He is entitled to credit for the sum of Rs. 2,639 paid in respect of Administration duty and stamps; the sum of Rs. 526-7-0 recovered from the firm of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., and the sum of Rs. 100 recovered from the firm of D.L. Cowie and Co. These three sums make a total of Rs. 3,265-7—0. Deducting that sum from the total realizations it leaves a balance of Rs. 1,07,160 1-0. To this sum must be added as against Cowie the sum of Rs. 22,426-12-0 which on his own statement he is bound to account in respect of Craster's estate. There is due from him to the estate Rs. 1,29,566—13—0 from him to the estate Rs. 1,29,566—13—0 for which there must be a decree in favour of the Plaintiff with costs on scale No. 1. As regards the surety defendants they are liable in respect of the sale proceeds of the shares amounting to Rs. 1,05,595. They are also responsible in respect of the sum of Rs. 2,162—8—0 in respect of the dividends making a total of Rs. 1,07,757—8—0 and subject to the credit immediately to be mentioned. to the credit immediately to be mentioned they are also responsible for the sum of Rs. 2,268 drawn from D.L. Cowie and Co. Rs. 2,268 drawn from D.L. Cowie and Co. for the purpose of Administration duty. These sums make a total of Rs. 1,10,025—8—0 and from this sum must be deducted the total or the three sums, namely Rs. 2,639 paid for Administration duty, Rs. 526—7—0 realized from Messrs Sanderson and Co. and Rs. 100 realized from D.L. Cowie and Co. making a total of Rs. 3,265—7—0. Deducting that sum from the former total the balance comes to Rs. 1,96,760—1—0 for which the surety defendants are liable. There will therefore be a decree as against them for that sum with costs on scale No. 2.

The Governor of Madras has promised to perform the opening ceremony in connection with the new Coonoor water-supply. The exact date of the ceremony has not yet been settled, but it will be shortly after His Excellency's arirval at Octacamund, at the end of April or the first week of Mer.

High Court.- March 30.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

A CASE OF CULPABLE HOMICUDE CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

Mr. Jackson, with Babu Manmatha Nath Mukerjee, appeared in support of an appeal preferred by one Jorie Poddar who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Midnapur of an offence of culpable homicide and had been sentenced to transportation for 8 years.

The accused was the paramour of one Baroda Dasi who as well as her husband were supported by him. The husband laid an information at the thana that the accused had quarrelled with Baroda and had killed her with a stone pestle. The police came and found the body of the woman lying on the ground with a stone slab placed on the chest and severe injuries on the head. The accused was thereupon placed on his trial with the result that the two assessors who sat with the Judge found him not guilty and the Judge convicted and sentenced him as aforesaid.

Learned Counsel contended that the accused had absolutely no motive for commit-ting the crime and that the conviction rested entirely on the husband who had given entirely on the husband who had given different versons of the occurrence on differ-ent occasions, and the conduct of the hus-hand lent colour to the suggestion that he was the real offender.

Mr. Douglas White appeared in support

of the conviction.

Their Lordships agreeing with the contention of the appellant's Counsel acquitted the accused.

THE NOTORIOUS ONDAL GANG.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Burdwan, Mar. 26.

Reports of heinous crimes committed by the notorious Ondal gang of robbers and daooits have already appeared in the columns of the "Patrika." The brutal treatment to which the gang subjected Babu Bepin Behary Guha, Head Constable, who was deputed against it by the District Superintendent of Police, was also duly reported. deputed against it by the District Superintendent of Police, was also duly reported. The following account of the gang some leading members of which have been convicted, will prove interesting to the reader. There live some bad characters of "Goala" and "Bagdi" castes at Srirampur, a mile off from the Oudal Railway station. They have no ostensible means of subsistence and are suspected to earn their living by committing theft, robberies, and dacoities. Formerly, some of them had been employed in the railway service, when they had learnt the art of jumping into trains while in rapid motion. Some members of the gang would entrain themselves into rushing goods trains, and throw away on the railway side bags and sacks of goods to be carried by some 25 or 30 others. They would then sell these goods in about 15 neighbouring villages.

It is now six years that existence of the gang has been known. During these years, some of its members were "challaned" six times on different charges of committing dacoities, robberies, and of being members of unlawful assembly; but, on each of these occasions, they managed to get off scot-free. In 1903, however, 8 of them were sentenced to undergo imprisonment for 3 years in a bad livelihood case, while 12 others, convicted of the same offence, were released by the appellate court. To prove a charge against them in a state of the same offence, were released by the appellate court.

appellate court. To prove a charge against them in a satisfactory manner was not an easy affair, for, they were sure to burn down the houses of those who bore witness against them and otherwise harass them in an open audacious manner.

In September last, Babu Bepin Behary Guha Head Constable, was deputed by the District Superintendent of Police to keep a District Superintendent of Police to keep a strict watch over the gang, and it must be stated to his credit that, with the help of only two Constables, he was able to put a check to the progress of the crime. He, however, suffered very heavily at the hands of the ruffians who assaulted him brutally on two occasions and beat him within an ace of his life, in consequence of which he had to be abed in the Ranigunj Hospital for about a couple of months. Subsequently, through the instrumentality of the said Head Constable, three leading members of Head Constable, three leading members of the gang were arrested and placed on their trial before Mr. Pitterson, Sub-Divisional Officer of Ranigunj. All the three accused were found guilty of the charges of assualt-ing a public servant and of being members of an unlawful assembly and were sentenced undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months' each months' each.

AGRA ELOPEMENT CASE. ROMANTIC DETAILS.

Agra, Mar. 30.

In the Cantonment Magistrate's Court to-day James Alber; D'Rozario, of the Government Telegraph Deepartment, lately of Calcutta, surrendered to his bail. The accused was arrested under section 497 on this complaint of Lewis Manuel D'Jeyses, described as an artist of Calcutta, who accuses D'Rozario of oriminal intimacy with his wife, Mary Francese D'Jeyses. Mr. George Wiggins appeared for the complainant and Mr. T. G. Willis for the accused. The complainant stated, in his examination-in-chief, plainant stated, in his examination-in-chief, that he married his wife at Bombay in 1894, and went to Cakcutta in 1901. There he plainant stated, in his examination-in-chief, that he married his wife lat Bombay in 1894, and went to Calcutta in 1901. There he and his family made the acquintance of the accused, who lost his wife in April last, and ten days after her death he proposed marriage to the complainant's sister. The proposal was accepted and he was received into the complainant's house as Miss D'Jeyses fiancee. Up to this time the complainant and his wife had been living very happily on the best of terms. On the 6th November last his wife suddenly left his house, and for some months afterwards all attempts to find her proved unvailing. The other day complainant wrote to Rev. Father Slyvester, Catholic chaplain at Agra, about his wife, and heard from him that she was living with the accused. He then came to Agra and instituted the present case. Crossexamination was reserved. Mr. A Nunes, of Bombay, father of Mrs. D'Jeyses, was called to prove the marriage. The case is proceeding.

Supreme Lag slative Council. BUDGET DISCUSSION.

On Wednesday afternoon the Supreme Legis. lative Council met at 11 a.m. to discuss the Financial Statement for 1905-1906 presented a week ago by the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker. As there was a great demand for visitors' tickets special arrangement was made to accommodate a large number of visitors. The meeting was held in the Throne Room of Government House. All the Hon'ble members were present and the visitors numbered nearly one hundred including ladies and gentlemen, the softer sex occupring the first two rows.

His Excellency Baron Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presided and there were present: His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengel, His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, Commander-in-Chaef in India, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Eles, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Eles, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Eles, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Arundel, the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, the Hon'ble Ran Bahadur B. K. Bose, the Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, Mahartaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. S. Porter, the Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Younghusband, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Asim, the Hon'ble Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kazilbash.

After the reply was given by the Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel to the question of the

After the reply was given by the Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel to the question of the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, began the discussion with the speech of the most junior members.

The Hon. Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kazil-

bask began the discussion in a short speech congratulating Government on its prosperity Budget.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim said that the

grants made to local bodies and the further reduction of the salt tax were most opportune. Agricultural improvements, extensive irrigation and opening of new railways etc., should engage the attention of the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Hare congratulated

the Government for granting increased expenditure on police as directed in the Police Commission's Report. He said that the establishment of the Pusa Agricultural College

was most opportune.

The Honble Mr. L. A. S. Porter said that considering the loss of crops due to frost and deficient rainfall, the remission of taxes and the abolition of famine cesses were very wise steps adopted by the Government. The increase of pay to police Sub-Inspectors was very destrable. Educational grants in the United Provinces, according to him, were inadequate. to him, were inadequate.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur con-

gratulated the F nance Member for presenting an interesting Budget. Remission of taxes and abolition of casses were necessary as the country was passing through scarcity and famine. Reduction of Salt Duty was a direct relief to the poor. He referred to the urgent necessity of the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions. He spoke at great length to the needs and grievances of the people of the United Provinces.

The Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhanga read a very lengthy speech which was published

yesterday.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose delivered a short speech which was also published

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad congratulated the Hon'ble Mr. Baker for the clear and lucid presentation of the Budget and the statesmanlike way he distributed

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable said that surpluses were the rule and not exception and this wear they were very well distributed. He urged for a gold reserve as it was a sign of security. Speaking of the Railway Board he hoped for the sympathetic adjustment of railway rates and urged for greater railway communication. Referring to the fiscal controversy now going on in England fiscal controversy now going on in England he said that India ought to have its own fiscal policy. Egypt and South Africa now did not afford facilities to capitalists and he hoped that India would supply the

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale made a very lengthy speech which will be found else

The official members then replied to the various points urged by the non-official mem-After Messrs. Ibbetson and Hewett the

Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel spoke at some length. He expressed his entire dissent from Mr. Gokhale's view, that the land revenue could be regarded as a tax on the land. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur had commented on the small number of Laisers small number of Indians employed in certain Departments of the Public service as com-pared with the number of Europeans and Furasians, In drawing these conclusions it must not be forgotten that all Eurosians and some persons of pur European descent were statutory natives of India. Of the departments mentioned by Rai Sri Ram Bahadur the only one with which he had to do was the Police, but there were one or two Departments with regard to which he could speak. As regards the customs Indians did not care to heard ships and come in cartact with As regards the customs Indians did not care to board ships and come in contact with scafaring men while in the mint the Enropean employes were chiefly mechanics because qualified natives could not be obtained. With regard to the Police the Government Resolution on the report of the Police Commission was published last Tuesday and in carrying out the reorganisation of the police it was intended to appoint 219 Deputy Superintendents whose status would be that of Assistant Superintendents and whose salary would be Rs. 250 rising in four grades to Rs. 500. These 219 appointments were intended to be held by natives of India and under the circumstances be could not understand the Maharaja of Durbhanga's remarks on the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker gave a joint reply and the discussion came to a close with the speech of the Viceroy.

In consequence of the outbreak diplacue

In consequence of the outbreak of plague

at Rangoon, a meeting of the Marwari com-munity was held in the Plague Commissioners'-Office, to select a segregation camp for that community. The site was chosen and

other arrangements made.

It is satisfactory to learn that H. E. toe Governor of Madras is now recovering from his recent attack of dengue fever. The attack was a severe one and Lord Ampthill has been considerably pulled down by it. He is now better, however, and well on the way to recovery, o a or that orang about a vi

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Mar. 28. Violent outbreaks are taking place in many parts of the Caucasus, both in the town and country. Peasants declare they can only obtain concessions by force, and are therefore attacking the Municipal buildings and country seats. The Government

There is a marked recrudescence of un-rest throughout Russia, apparently in pur-suance of a mot d'ordre. Warsh ps and mili-tary reinforcements have arrived at Yalta, and order has been restored.

Systematic constitutional agitation has be-

gun in Finland and is spreading considerably. A demonstration at Abo was attended by twenty thousand, the crowds parading streets and waving revolutionary flags with the bands playing national airs.

London Mar 30.

London Mar 30.

The insurrection in Georgia is spreading. It is stated that the authorities in the mountainous districts have been deposed and a provisional Government has been proclaimed. Anarchy reigns at Batoum, Erivan and Kars.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

London, Mar. 28. It is understood that the intention to mobilise on a large scale has for the present been abandoned, and only drafts will be sent sufficient to stiffen the army of Linie-

vitch, who will pursue Fabian tactics.

News from Guntzuling states that the
Japanese are again advancing, which caused
the rearguard to retreat thirteen miles to
Chaoumiacdzi, forty miles south of Guntzul-

The "Daily Telegraph" is taking up the idea of strengthening the Alliance between Great Britain and Japan and says it receives general approbation in the City, especially if the idea is enjoying the moral support of

Reuter from Durban wires that the steamer "Dart" from Rangoon, sighted thirty warships and fourteen colliers on the 19th instant, steaming eastward 250 miles to the North-East of Madagascar.

London, Mar 29.

Reuter wires from St Petersburg that Russia has outlined the conditions under which she is prepared to negotiate peace. It is stated with every semblance of authority that thanks to the good offices of the United States and France, the question of peace has now assumed a practical shape.

London, Mar. 29.

The Japanese loan has closed and has seen about ten times over-subscribed.

London, Mar. 29.

General Linievitch, reporting a skirmish at

General Linievitch, reporting a skirmish at Huanchilin on the 26th states the positions of the armies are unchanged, but a Russian unofficial telegram states that Chaomeadzi has been abandoned.

London Mar 30.

It is understood that Russia has indirectly made known to Japan the negative conditions on which she would negotiate, namely, no cession of territory and no indemnity. A Russian semi-official agency says that, despite the general inclination in favour of the conclusion of war Russia has not been conclusion. conclusion of war, Russia has not proposed, and is not prepared for peace conditions.

London, Mar. 30.

Despite semi-official dementis there is every reason to believe that Count Lamsdorf has intimated in certain friendly quarters the conditions which Russia is prepared to entertain. There will probably be much in-formal diplomatic discussion at the different Chancelleries concerned before anything resembling negotiation occurs.

London, Mar. 31.

The "Time's" St. Petersburg Correspondent states that Russia and Japan have selected President Roosevelt to act as mediator, and that negotiations are already in progress, and early suspension of hostilities may be expected.

may be expected.

London, Mar. 31.

A Daily Mail telegarm from Aden states that sixteen colliers are leaving Jibutil singunder sealed orders. It is believed that ney are going to Batavia or Diego Garcia.

London, Mar. 31.

A Daily Chronicle despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Finnish Senate has offered to contribute a million sterling to-

wards the expenses of the war on condition that no Findender was sent to the Far Bast. The Tsat, after a long consultation with his Ministers, accepted the offer and 26,000 men are consequently exempted from going.

GENERAL.

London, Mar. 30. The Prince and the Princess of Wales a companied by Sir David Fisher inspected the Renown" at Portsmouth to-day.

London, Mar. 31. The Lords have read a second time the Bill authorising the enlistment of the Militia for service abroad when embolied. London, Mar. 31.

During the debate last night in the House f Lords on the Militia Bll, Lord Lansdowne of Lords on the Militia B ll, Lord Lansdowne said. "The growth of naval and military expenditure had become a serious menace to the financial stability, and we would have to consider in what direction it was possible to arrest the progress of colossal expenditure. All were agreed that the pruning knife should not be applied to naval expenditure, nor should we diminish the troops available for active operations. In India, the colonies, and elsewhere. Therefore any retrenchment must be applied to Home defence only."

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

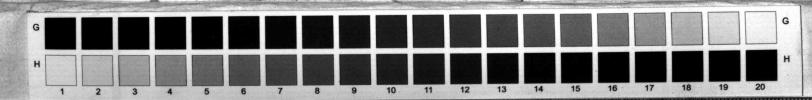
THE MONGHYR ELECTION CASE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Monghyr, Mar. 30.

The following is the order of the Munsiff referred to elsewhere. No hazira has yet been filed on behalf of the plaintiff although it is 34 minutes past 12 noon. The plaintiff says that he is going to file a hazira. He must therefore be taken to have closed his avidence.

or blood or religion to the property and the state of the



The Council met yesterdoy at 11 a.m. His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presided and there were present the Hon ble Mr. L. Hare, the Hon ble Mr. K. G. Gupta, the Hon'ble Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin, the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Oarlyle, the Hon'ble Mr. W.A. Inglis, the Hon'ble Mr. L.P. Shirres, the Hon'ble Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, the Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Grer, the Hon'ble Babu B. N. Basu, the Hon'ble Babu Saligram Sing, the Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Larmour, the Hon ble Mr. A. A. Apcar the Hon'ble Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar, the Hon'ble Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar, the Hon'ble Mr.
J. Chowdhury, the Hon'ble Asif Kader
Saiyid Wasif Alı Mirza of Murshidabad and
the Hon'ble Raja Ban Behari Kapur.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath

Basu asked:—

(a) With reference to the replies given to Questions V (3) at the Meeting of this Council held on 17th December, 1904, will une Government be pleased to lay on the table the orders of Sir John Woodburn's Government rescinding the resolution of the Municipal Commissioners of Bhadreswar making over the Maniknagar Ghat Road to Mesrs. Thomas Duff and Co., in February, 1900, and also the opinion of the Legal Advisers to the Gov-

the opinion of the Legal Advisers to the Government in the matter?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if Messrs. Thomas Duff and Co., in their letter, dated the 4th December, 1903, to the Government proposed that either of the two alternative roads, e.g., the Maniknagar Ghat Road or the Paikparah Ghat Road, will suit their purpose? Is it not a fact that the lands on both sides of both these roads belong to Messrs. Thomas Dun

(c) In the Government Resolution dated the 17th September, 1904, paragraph 4, it is stated that if the Maniknagar Ghat Road was not given up to Messrs. Thombas Duff and Co., the use of the road by the employes of the Company who have lands on both sides of the road would entirely destroy the pri-vacy of the road and make it unsuitable for its present purpose of access to and from the river for bathing purposes. Would not

the river for bathing purposes. Would not the same inconvenience arise with regard to the Paikpara Road, which leads to the river and the land on both sides of which also belonging to the Company?

(d) Is it not the fact that the people of Bhadreswar and its neighbourhood attach special importance to the Maniknagr Ghat Road, which leads to an ancient ghat held in great sanctity by the people and largely used by them, specially on Hindu bathing days and on occasions of other Hindu ceremonials?

The Hon'ble Mr. Shirres replied. "Sir,—The following are the replies to the questions asked by the Hon'ble Mem-

(a) A copy of the letter containing the orders of the late Sir John Woodburn has been laid on the table. The legal opinion referred to yas given on an unofficial reference and forms part of a succession of office notes. It is not usual to lay such papers on the table, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to depart from the usual precedure in the present case.

usual precedure in the present case.

(b) In the letter referred to Messrs. Duff and Co. said that the closing of one of these roads, preferably the Manicknagar Ghat Road, would enable the Company to lay out a more complete compound, but the offer which Messrs. Duff and Co. made related only to the Manicknagar Ghat Road.

(c) The answer to this question is in the affirmative.

(d) It is reported that people of Bhadreswar do not attach more importance to the Manicknagar Ghat than to the neighbouring hats known as Paikpara Ghat and Mukdan Baksh's Ghat which are equally used by the people on Hindu bathing days and on occasions of Hindu ceremonials. It is also sad that no special importance attaches to the Manicknagar Ghat Road by the reason of the fact that it leads to Manicknagar

No. 60T .-- M., dated Calcutta, the 30th April, 1900.

From—H. L. Stepnenson, Esq., I. C. S.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of
Bengal, Municipal Department.

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Di-

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 298M. dated the 10th—17th April, 1900, I am directed say that, under section 63 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, Government confirms the order of the Magistrate of Hooghly, dated the 1st March, 1900, suspending as being in excess of their powers the execution of the resolution of the Commissioners of the Bhadreswar Municipality, passed at their special meeting held on the 11th February, 1900, with reference to the petition of Messrs. T. Duff and Co., regarding the diversion of the Manicknagar Ghat Road, and directs that the said orders continue in force without modification permanently.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose

(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph that appeared in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," dated 28th rebruary, 1905, in which Mr. Carey, the District Magistrate of Hooghly, is said to have called for of his own accord the records of the case of one Arzoon Khan, an undertrial prisoner, from the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore and decided the same himself and made the complainent one Nestir are Paul

made the complainant, one Nassir, pay Rs. 18 for the expenses of the accused?

(b) Does the Government think the aforeaction of the District Magistrate is jus-

The Hon'ble Mr. Carnduff replied:—
"Sir: The facts appear to be these. Arzoon Khan was a youth who, having been induced to come to Hooghly from Peshawar by his former master, the person referred to as Nassir, desired to return and applied to Nassir for money to enable him to do so. The application was refused; and therefore Arzoon stole the property of a third person, bought a railway ticket and went to Peshawar, whence he was brought back under arrest on a warrant issued at the instance of the owner of the property stolen. The District on a warrant issued at the instance of the owner of the property stolen. The District Magistrate ascertained these facts in the course of an official visit to the jail, withdrew the case, which he thought a particularly hard one, from the file of the Joint-Magistrate to his own, and, after convicting the accused, verbally directed, not the complaint, as the Hon'ble Member thinks, but Nashir, whom he regarded as responsible for all that had happened, to pay the accused's expenses home. This direction, which was not a judicial order and could not have been enforced, was promptly complied with,

"Under the law, a District Magistrate is competent to transfer, if he thinks fit, any case to his own file from that of a Subordinate Magistrate, and it is not for the Government to consider whether or not Mr. Carey exercised his discretion properly in this instance. For the rest, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that Mr. Carey's action, though hardly discreet, was obviously prompted by the best of motives, and that the man Nassir apparently acquiesced in Mr. Carey's view of his duty to the boy."

The Hos'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu asked:

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a report of the work done during the last five years, with the amount of money spent in each year, in connection with the opening of the "Bhil" route between the "Madhumati" and the Kumar in the district of Faridpur, and state in how

many years more the work is likely to be completed, and also whether it is intended to make the canal under construction navigable in all seasons of the year?

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis replied:

"Sir: Work was commenced on a channal through the Bil between the Madhumati and Kumar rivers in March 1900. Each year.

Kumar rivers in March, 1900. Each year since then the channel has been improved during the dry season. A little over eleven lakes of rupees have been spent in all. The cannel is now effective for steamers and boats at the season when the rivers are high. It is intended to deepen the channel so that it may be effective throughout the year. This may probably take three years to carry out, as it is necessary to procure from England dredging plant of a special design.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu

asked:—

(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement shewing the distribution of the Mohsin funds under the

following heads:—
(i) Allotments for Madrassa education (the expenditure of each Madrassa being shown eparately.)
(ii) Allotments for College education, in-

(iii) Allotments for making up the short-fees allowed to the Muhammadan students in Government and private schools.

(iv) Allotments for salaries of the Persian teachers and the Arabic Professors employed in Government and private schools and

(b) Will the Government be pleased frame rules prohibiting the indiscriminate award of the Mohsin Fund aids to Muhammaden students, rich or poor, meritorious or otherwise, and providing for a more judicious distribution, so that only deserving poor Moslem students may receive the benefit of

"Allotments from the Fund are placed at the disposal of the Principals of Colleges, the Head Masters of Schools or the Secretathe Head Masters of Schools or the Secretaries of Associations managing Muhammadan educational institutions, as the case may be, and to these authorities is left the distribution of aid towards the education of deserving, but poor, Muhammadan youths. No instances of the injudicious application of the moneys so distributed have come to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction or the Covernment of Bengal." or the Government of Bengal."

The Honble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu

(a) Is the Government aware of a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction and uneasiness amongst the Muhammadans of Bengal owing to the danger with which their religious, charitable and educational institutions have been threatened by the recent Privy

Council and High Court rulings on the subject of "Wuqfs?"

(b) Is the Government aware that in mar instances Mutwallees are treating "Wuq properties as personal properties to the great prejudice of "Wuqf" institutions, and that monies have been raised in a large number of cases on the security of "Wuqf" es-

(c) Is the Government aware that numerous educational institutions, such as Madrassas and Mukhtabs, which were the principa means of imparting primary education to Muhamadan boys and were maintained out of the income of "Wuqf" estates, are now falling into decay or being abolished?

(d) In view of the circumstances above referred to, and having regard to the backward condition of education amongst.

ward condition of education amongst the Muhammadans and the solicitude which the Government has always been pleased to show towards the Muhammadan community in matters of Education, will the Government be pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of a European Pracident and the Muhammadan community in the Government be pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of a European Pracident and the Muhammadan communities of the European Pracident and the Muhammadan communities of the European Pracident and the Muhammadan communities of the European Committee of the

be pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of a European President and two Muhammadan members, for the purpose of making the following inquiries, viz.—

(i) to ascertain the extent to which the recent rulings of the Privy Council and the High Court have affected Muhammadan educational institutions; (ii) to ascertain what funds are still avail-

(ii) to ascertain what funds are still available for these institutions;
(iii) to consider whether a special officer of the Education Department should not be deputed to inspect and supervise the Madrassas and Mukhtabs now being maintained out of what are unquestionably "Wuqf" funds and not falling within the scope of the rulings above referred to; and
(iv) to consider if any special legislation is necessary to protect and preserve such funds and carry out the objects of the original endowments.

ginal endowments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carnduff replied:— The Hon'ble Mr. Carnduff replied:—
In 1894, and again in 1899, the Government was approached by the Central Muhammadan Association on the subject of the judicial rulings referred to by the Hon'ble Member. On each occasion the memorial submitted was considered by both the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, and on the second the Association was informed that a proposal for the settlement in perpetuity of Muhammadan property under the name of wakf could not be favourably entertained. The highest judicial authority, namely, the Privy Council, has held that Muhammadan law itself does not countenance the extension of the doctrine of wakf so as to admit of the creation of such perpetuities; the extension of the doctrine of wakf so as to admit of the creation of such perpetuities; and an alteration of the law which would enable every Muhammadan to settle his property in the manner proposed would be contrary to the general policy of the Government and, in the opinion of the Government, unsuited to the conditions of the country. The Settled Estates Act, which was passed by this Council two years ago, goes as far in the direction of proving for family settlements as is thought safe.

By the receipt of the two memorials manner than the direction of proving the sengal has been made aware that it is contended among Muhammadans that the decisions of the High

Court and the Privy Council are not in conse. nance with the Muhammadan law. But the nance with the Muhammadan law. But the Lieutenant-Governor has perceived no other indication of the existence of the widespread feeling of dissatisfaction and uneasiness, or of the disastrous consequences, alluded to by the Hon'ble Member; and, in the circumstances, His Honour is not prepared to take any such action as is now suggested.

'(the Hon'ble Babu Bhupend's Nath Bose

asked:Will the Government be pleased to state what has been done to improve the prospect; of Sub-Deputy Collectors for whom a sum of Rs. 70,000 was provided for in the Budget for the current official year?

The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle replied:

"Sir,—A letter was received this month from the Government of India sanctioning the following atterations in the Subordinate

the following alterations in the Subordinate

1. The total number of Sub-Deputy Collectors has been increased from 104 to 225.

2. The service has been graded so as to provide regular promotions from grade to grade.

grade.

3. A new grade, consisting of 11 appointments on Rs. 250, has been created, which will enable Government to reward the services of Sub-Deputy Collectors who have worked satisfactorily, but who are not fit for promotion to the Provincial Service.

4. Sub-Deputy Collectors are to be allowed to count temporary services towards.

ed to count temporary services towards leave and pension from the date on which the three following conditions are fulfil-

(1) Two years' continuous temporary service as Sub-Depute Coll ice as Sub-Deputy Collector.
(2) The passing of departmental examina-

The attainment of the age of 20

The Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mazum

dar asked:—
1. Will the Government be pleaced to 1. Will the Government be pleaced to state whether it is a fact, as stated in the "Bengalee" of the 18th March, 1905, that although the Government of India, Home Department Resolution Nos. 1084-93, dated the 22nd June, distinctly laid down that seven Civil Surgeoncies should be reserved for Assistant Surgeons, only four such appoint ments have actually been granted to them since 1898, and that thus not only has the Government of India Resolution Nos. 1141 since 1898, and that thus not only has the Government of India Resolution Nos. 1141 50, dated the 22nd August, 1898, which provided for five such reserved appointments, been not fully carried out, but that the Resolution of 1899, above referred to, has been practically ignored?

If the above facts be correct, will the Government be further pleased to state when the remaining three appointments are likely to be thrown open to Assistant Surgeons?

The Hon'ble Mr. Shirres repplied:—

"Sir,—In the Resolution of the Government of India, N. 1084-93, dated the 22nd June, 1899, it was laid down that five Civil

June, 1899, it was laid down that five Civil Surgeoncies in Bengal should be reserved to Civil Assistant Surgeons. It was however at the same time stated that the complete arrangement could not be made at once, but that as occasion offered the districts would be placed in charge of Civil Assistant would be placed in charge of CIVII Assistant Surgeons until the maximum number was reached. The appointments which will ultimately be given to Civil Assistant Surgeons are at present held by Uncovenanted Medical Officeds, and cannot be given until those officeds, and cannot be given until those officeds. cers retire from Government service. There are six Uncovenanted Medical Officers hold ing districts in Bengal, of whom one will attain the age of 55 years in October, 1910, one in September, 1913, one in February 1915, two in 1917 and one in 1923. Some of the vacancies which occur must however be given to Military Assistant Surgeons for whom appointments whom appointments must also, under the orders of the Government of India, be reserved. It is improbable therfore that the remaining three appointments will be thrown open to Assistant Surgeons for some

> THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Lahore, Mar. 29. On the subject of the Punjab Pre-emption Bill, the Lieutenant-Governor said: The Bill now before us, is like the other measure which we have passed to-day into law, the product of prolonged discussions and most careful deliberations, and in its present final careful deliberations, and in its present final form every endeavour has been made as far as was possible consistently with maintaining the main principle of the Bill, to meet the objections which were raised against several of the provisions of the original Preemption Bill, which was introduced in this Council three years ago but subsequently withdrawn, and also against some of the proposed amendments of that Bill by the Select Committee which considered it. The main principle of this Bill is that it is intended to be a complement of the Land Alienation Act, and whereas the chief object of the Alienation Act is to prevent agricultural land passing permanently out of the old established agricultural classes of this province, that of the Pre-emption Bill is to afford facilities for preserving the possession of such land, where a member of an agricultural tribe desires to sell within the family or tribe to which the vendor belongs, and when a member of a non-agricultural tribe sells land which he happens to have acquired to provide a means of its ordinarily reverting to the possession of some members of an agricultural tribe. The deportunity has at the same time been taken to simplify and make more precise the present law of Pre-emption in regard to urban immovable property, but in the main the Bill we are considering is a highly important measure of agrarian legislation, which is intended to supplement the aims and objects of the Land Alienation Act, and I trust that it will tend to enhance the striking success which as far as present indications show is form every endeavour has been made as far will tend to enhance the striking success which as far as present indications show is attending the working of that Act. I think we may with good reason congratulate our-selves on having added to our Provincia Statute Book during our present legislative session two such important and valuable enactments as the Canals Bill and the Preemption Bill.

The Bill was passed and the Council adjourned "sine die."

How to See the Botton of a River .- Pro cure a tube made of tin, and funnel-shaped about 3½ feet long and 9 inches in d'ameter at the broad end. It should be wide enough at the broad end. It should be wide enough at the top to take in the observer's eyes, and the inside should be painted black. At the bottom, or wide end, a clear, thick piece of glass must be inserted, with a little lead in the form of a ring to weight the tube. When the instrument is immersed in clear water it is astonishing how many fathoms down the observer can see.

THE MONGHYR ELECTION CASE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Monghyr, Mar. 28. Yesterday at 12-30 p.m. the election case of Babu Gopal Chundra Som vs. Moulvi Mohammad Ismail was called. On If it was sensational before, it became a hundred fold more so on account of the Munsif's extraordinary action on that occasion. Since the commencement of the hearing, the Munthe commencement of the hearing, the Munsif had set his face against the plaintiff, and smooth working was out of the question. In every matter, be it the putting of a question to a witness, or the vending of a pertinent answer by him. Gopal Babu has had to file petitions. There have thus come to be about 20 or 30 petitions on the record by this time. The plaintiff's petition that has already been published in some newspapers must have given the public an idea of the tough work Gopal Babu has had to do in inducing the Munsif to obey the law in the hearing of the case.

Yesterday the plaintiff and his pleaders on antering the court room were struck with

resterday the plaintiff and his pleaders on antering the court room were struck with wonder at finding Moulvi Mahammad Ismail, the defendant engaged in studying his own statement which he had ready in writing. The circumstance was curious to a degree. The plaintiff had not closed his case. On the plaintiff had not closed his case. the plaintiff had not closed his case. On the contrary, in answer to a question put to him by the defendant's pleader before the holidays he had declared in open court that he meant to examine at least 30 witnesses. It should be borne in mind that only 8 witnesses had been examined on behalf of the plaintiff including himself. Many more witnesses, therefore, remained to be examined on his behalf. It was very sur

more witnesses, therefore, remained to be examined on his behalf. It was very surprising under the circumstances to see the defendant so well prepared yesterday to proceed with his own examination.

However, the plaintiff was shut out from adducing further evidence even though his witness duly sworn, was in the witness-box, and a form of recording deposition was partially filled in by the court. The ground was startling. The order was passed, because forsooth, the plaintiff was late by two "minutes" in filing the hazira! The Bar and the public have become shocked at the action of the Munsiff. This is perhaps the first time that a judicial officer claiming to have put in several years' service has deliberately declined to record the deposition of a witness duly sworn standing in the witness-box, because of a slight delay in the filling of a hazira. And the order the Munsif passed, which is published elsewhere is a marvel of logic and fairness. Gopal Babu in the last resort put in a petition, a copy of which is given below for adjournment to enable him to move the District Judge for a transfer of the case to some other court. a transfer of the case to some other court.

After strong objection by defendant the court allowed fourteen days' time to the plaintiff to move the District Judge for a transfer. The result is awaited with interest by the public here.

The defendant's examination-in-chief wa partially gone into. He chose to give his evidence in Urdu which was very funny for a pleader, who is a graduate of the Univer-

The following are the grounds of the day at 12-30 p.m. Madras Time.

(2) That the petitioner's witness Ganga Somar was thereupon called to the witness-box and he was standing there for the purposes of heing examined.

pose of being examined.

(3) That at 12-32 p.m., Madras time, the petitioner was called upon by the Court on the verbal objection of the defendant to file

(4) That thereupon the petitioner under-took to file the hazira immediately and ask ed the Court in the meantime to go on with

the examination of the witness standing in the box.

(5) That at 12-34 p.m., Madras time, the Court again asked the petitioner to put in the hazira and the petitioner assured the Court that it was being written out by his examination of the witness

clerk in the sherista. (6) That at 12-36 p.m., Madras time, the hazira was filed and this feet was brought to the notice of the court then and there by the petitioner's pleader Babu Broja Gopa Mukeriee but the court by order written

m order-sheet stopped the petitioner from adducing further evidence and orally called upon the defendant to proceed with his evi-(7) That petitioner thereupon informed the court that he was going to file the petition for adjournment on the ground that he would move the District Judge for a transfer of the suit on various grounds which would be disclosed in his petition for transfer. fer and requested the court to put off the examination of the defendants for a few minutes in order to enable him (the petitioner) to draw off the petition and file it

(8) That this prayer was also verbally made by the petitioner's pleader Babu Braja Gopal Mukerji, but the court would not listen to it

(9) That there are urgent reasons to induce the petitioner to believe that he would not get substantial justice in this court.
(10) That unless the hearing of the suit is put off for at least a fortnight it will be the preciable for at least a fortnight it will be

impossible for the petitioner to move the impossible for the petitioner to move the District Judge in the matter.

(11) That in these circumstances it is humbly prayed that the hearing of the suit be put off for a fortnight to enable him to file a petition for the transfer of the suit to the District Judge and for this act of kindness the petitioner as in duty bound shall ever near shall ever pray. (The 27th March 1905.)

husnain and Bhagwat did not canvass for me nor did they induce any voter to vote for me. Al'husnain and Hazarilal - - for me. Bhagwat was not at the Polling Station on the day of bye-election. The servants of Roy K. P. Sing and of Hazarilal did not induce or force any v r to vote for me. They were not present at the Polling Station. No person named Moula Bux voted for me. It is not true that my voters were brought under guard to the Polling Station, Amirlal, the first Muktear of Monghyr. It is not true that I was set up by Sivanandan Babu or he gave me and sort of help.

Marvel of the Human Voice .- To 1 ove that a man's voice does not sound the same to himself as to others, Dr. L. Laloy caused several persons to speak into a phonog arth, and after a few days reproduced the sentences. Each person recognised the voices of his friends, but not his own. Professor Exp. r explains that passage through soinds augments the intensity of sound and modifies its quality, and the sound of one's own voice is given different timbre by reaching the ear through the air and the bones of the face instead of through the air alone.

Wild Birds in Love.—In no respect are

birds so charming and entertaining, says the "County Gentleman," as in their love affairs, for no creatures are so full of tender sentiment, and none display the said sentiment go gracefully, whether the display be a n.usical or spectacular one. Their affections also are often deen and lasting, though it is not always the species most credited with One of the most remarkable phenomena about bird-love is this arising of curious attachments between distinct, if allied, species, when man brings them together Geese, which overflow with tender feeling, are peculiarly liable to form unlooked-for attachments.

'No Doctors to Treatment

"In my distant village home, and the con-sequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncared for in my own home." -Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal barree.

Price per box Packing and postage ... As 4.

Kaviraj N. N. SEN.

Govt. Medical Oiploma-Holder.

18-1 Lower Chitpur Road.

STOMACH AND DISORDERS

such as: CONSTIPATION, LANGUOR, PAINS IN THE CHES! & SHOULDERS, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHES, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, PALPITATION, SLEEPLESSNESS, FLATULENCY, ACIDITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND ANÆMIA,

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

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

MOTHER SEIGEL'S

SYRUP.

TAKE IT DAILY AFTER MEALS.

The Separation of Judicial and Exe-

I have not considered myself justified in withholding my signature to the Report which embodies the views of the majority of my colleagues. I entirely concur, with a few exceptions, in the views arrived at by them, and I trust that the results of this Dommission will be of great advantage to the people and to the Police Administration But there are two points on which I consider it my duty to place separately on racord the opinion at which I have arrived and which I believe to be shared by the great majority of my fellow-countrymen. The first point refers to the manner in which reform should proceed in the manter of the relations of the Police Department as a whole with the District Magistracy. My remarks are generally based on the wortking of the present system. I gratefully acknowledge the great advance made by my colleagues in the scheme enunciated in paragraph 123 of chapter VI of the Report. I recognise that if the District Magistrate is to retain his I have not considered myself justified in Report. I recognise that if the District Magistrate is to retain his power of supervision over the police the scheme sketched. will be very superior to the present one Among other things the Commission recommends.

(a) restrictions of unnecessary interference in ordinary police work or investigations on the part of the District Magistrates;

(b) responsibility of the District Magistrate to Government for the way in which he exercises his discretion in the matters of interference and supervi-Sion of the work of the police as well as that of the subordinate Magis-

trates;
(c) the affirmation of the principle that
the thief-catcher should not try the
thief and that the District Magistrates should not, as a rule, try or interfere with police cases; and that cases in which he is interested, or in which he has assumed the part of the police officer, should be sent by him to be tried by a Magistrate of the

first class:
(d) the decision to improve the Subordi-1) the decision to improve the Subordinate Magistrates, with a view to make them more alive to their proper sense of duty and less prone to be unduly influenced by their desire to follow what they may fancy to be the wishes of the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Officer.

sional Officer.

If the Local Governments see that these If the Local Governments see that these principles are properly enforced, we may confidently hope that there will be fewer cases of abuse in future and that there will arise a better feeling of confidence in the magistracy in the minds of the people of India. I cannot conceive a more effective system if the District Magistrate and police are to remain connected. I regret to state, however that I cannot accept the principle. My experience in Bengal leads me to believe that it is essential to sever the connection and, on that ground, I must beg leave to differ from the decision arrived at by my colleagues in the Commission.

2. Having regard to the actual working to the present system, it is hard to see how approval can be accorded to an arrangement under which the District Officer is at one and the same time the head of the police and the had of the magistracy. It is the duty of the District offi er, as matters now stand, to watch the investigation of the more important cases, to instruct investigating officers to read police reports and papers as these expension and finely to decide whether

cers to read police reports and papers as they come in, and finally to decide whether a case should or should not be sent up for try that it is not fair to an accused person when his case has been so dealt with by the District Officer, to place him for trial before one of the District Officer's subordinates. It may be said that the mere fact of a District Officer forming and expressing a strong opinion regarding a case does not produce any effect upon the mind of the subordinate trying the case, although he may be well aware of the nature of that opinion. But so long as human nature remains what it is, this can hardly be so in the immense majority of instances. Cases moreover, have frequently occurred, and often come up be-fore the High Counts, which show that this combination of the duties of the police and the Magistrate leads to failure of justice, and, what is still more regrettable, makes the entire administration less popular than it should be. And it is a matter of general belief in the country, that under the present arrangements many Subordinate Magistrates cannot and do not discharge their judicial duties with that degree of independence which ought to characterize a court of justice. Several schemes of reform have been placed before the Commission; objec-tions may be, and no doubt will be, taken to all of them; but are they of sufficient importance to warrant the rejection of these schemes and the continuance of an admitted schemes and the continuance of an admitted-ly unsatisfactory system? They may be divi-ded under two heads, and succinctly put, they amount to no more than this:—Either make the District Officer the head of the police or make him the head of the magis-tracy, but do not make him the head of the police and the magistracy at the same time.
3. The most important as well as the simplest of these schemes has been embodied

in a memorial recently submitted to the Secretary of State for India by a number of influential gentlemen of great judicial experience, and forwarded by him to His Excellency the Viceroy for consideration. The scheme proposed in this memorial may be described in a few words. Under the exbe described in a few words. Under the existing arrangement, the subordinates of the District Officer perform both revenue and judicial work. By a redistribution of work it is suggested that some of them should be employed exclusively on revenue and executive work, and others exclusively on judicial work, and that these last should be the subordinates of the District and Sessions Judge and not of the District Officer. By this arrangement the District Officer would still remain the chief revenue officer, the chief police officer in his district: while the chief

them to find sufficient time for the proper them to find sufficient time for the proper discharge of their criminal work, original and appellate. These observations apply with equal if not with greater, force to Sub-divisional Officers in Bengal, who try all first class cases within their sub-divisions, are at the same time overwhelmed with miscellaneous business, and are expected in addition to spend a considerable portion of each year in camp. Nor do the disadvantages of the present system end here. I have already referred to the demoralization of the subordinate magistracy which has been ready referred to the demoralization of the subordinate magistracy which has been brought about by the present system: but there is also the effect upon the Magistrate himself to be considered. As Lord Hobhouse and his fellow memorialists have pointed out, very justly and temperately, in the memorial to which I have referred, an executive officer does not adequately discharge his duties unless his ears are open to all reports and information which he can in any degree employ for the benefit of his district. He cannot be expected to divest his mind of all that he has learned in his executive capacity when he is called upon to transform himself into a judicial functionary and try prisoners whose antecedents he has learnt from other sources. In England it is universally recognized that neither judge nor jury can impartially hear or adjudicate upon a case unless they can bring an absolutely unbiassed mind to bear upon the facts. The system which prevails in India renders this well-nigh an impossibility in the ordinary medicall equiping case, and feer I can system which prevails in India renders this well-nigh an impossibility in the ordinary mofussil criminal case: and fear I cannot assent to the proposition that it is just this possession of previous knowledge by the Magistrate which enables him to come to a satisfactory decision. It appears to me to be based on a misconception of the magisterial function. A Magistrate and an appellate Judge stand on an altogether different footing. The end in view in an original criminal trial is the determination of the culprit's guilt or innocence upon the evicriminal trial is the determination of the culprit's guilt or innocence upon the evidence adduced and placed upon the record. The duty of the Appellate Court, on the other hand, is to enquire whether the lower tribunal has rightly decided the issue on the law and the facts as fully presented by the parties: and the fact that the Appellate Judge has the decision of the lower Court before him before he approaches his consideration of the matter, is a very different circumstance from the trial of an offender by an officer who has been directed an

circumstance from the trial of an offender by an officer who has been directed an police enquiry from the beginning or is subordinate to that officer.

5. When I say that the man who tries the case and controls the subordinate magistracy should not be in close touch with the police and should not be the officer who has been directing the preliminary enquiries on behalf of the prosecution, I am not enunciating a counsel of perfection. So long also as 1838 Sir Fredrick Halliday observed with old-fashiond directness of speech: with old-fashiond directness of speech: "The union of Magistrate with Collector o with old-fashiond directness of speech:

"The union of Magistrate with Collector of Revenue has been stigmatised as incompatible; but the junction of thief-catcher with Judge is surely more anomalous in theory and more mischievous in practice." That Sir Fredrick Halliday receded in 1856 from this position does not, in my humble judgment, impair the significance of his language; for with the full knowledge of his revised views, the Police Commission of 1860 recommended that "as a rule there should be complete severance of executive and police, from judicial functions" and this recommendation itself had been suggested by the Government of India, who in their instructions to that Commission took care to point out that, "above all, the golden rules should be borne in mind that police functions are not to be mixed up or confounded, and that the active work of preventing or detecting crime is to rest entirely with the police and is not to be interfered with by those who are to sit in judgment on the criminal." As a matter of temporary convenience the Commission of 1860 recommended an exception to the rule in the case of the District Officer: and it is worth reof the District Officer; and it is worth recalling that Sir Bartle Frere in the Legis

lative Council of the time expressed a hope that, as the exception was based upon "prejudices of long standing," the principle adopted by the Police Commission would at no distant date be fully and completely carried 6. A second scheme which is designed to relieve the District Officer of the headship of the police, is supported by the high authority of Sir Henry Prinsep, who has in his evidence before the Commission declared himself to be "in favour of creating a separate Police Department quite independent of the control of the Magistrate save in respect of the prevention of a breach of the peace." As matters now stand, however, there seems to be a general consensus of opinion that the present class of District Superintendents are incapable, as a rule, of working the police successfully without the control and help of the District Officer: and it will be necessary, before any such scheme can be adopted with success, to revise the examination regulations so as to ensure the recruitment of men who have some recognised test of high educational proficiency himself to be "in favour of creating a se nised test of high educational proficien which I should not myself place much below the level of the Examination for the Civil Service of India and the Colonies. But if this is done, and I am in cordial agreement with my colleagues in hoping that it may be done, I am bound to say that I can see little or no objection to the proposal. The arrangement in the mofussil will then cor-respond to that by which the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta is in independent charge of the Calcutta Police. The work of the Police Commissioners will be supervised by Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General, and under them will come the Assis-tant Superintendents and the body of Inswhich I should not myself place much below tant Superintendents and the body of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. I believe that the scheme is not one which appeals to educated opinion in the country as more satisfactory than the scheme of placing all judicial officers under the Judge of the district: but it is a considerable improvement in the present state of affairs: and rather than see nothing done, I would welcome its adoption.

7. If the Commissioner's proposals are carried out the District Superintendent of

carried out, the District Superintendent of Police will be a more powerful and independent man in the future. The Divisional Comand not of the District Officer. By this arrangement the District Officer would still remain the chief revenue officer, the chief police officer in his district: while the chief executive officer and the District Judge would be the head of all judicial officers, civil and criminal.

4. Under this scheme the District Superintendent will continue, as at present, to act under the direction and control of the District Officer, and between them they will be, as at present responsible for the peace of the district and for the detection and investigation of crime. It is undoubtedly a fact that the enormous amount of police and revenue and missioner will have no power of supervision over his actions. In his administrative work he will be semi-independent of the District Magistrate. He will have a larger and more influential subordinate agency under him. If, in addition, he has the support of the District Magistrate, his power will be well-nigh irresistible, and individuals will be helpless to protect themselves whenever they have the District Superintendent of Police against them; while the Subordinate Magistrate will be, if anythano, more reluctant to act against the wishes of the police.

8. It may be said that the withdrawal of magisterial supervision from the work of the Deputy Magistrates may make that work more inefficient. In reply to this it may be pointed out that the Sessions Judge

their work the District Superintendent of Police (who will be a more independent and able man than at present) as well as the District Officer will keep a watchful eye upon them and will bring to light any detect in the manner in which they may discharge

in the manner in which they may discharge their duties

9. I would repeat my conviction that the time has come for a change in the present system Reform in either of the forms sketched is perfectly feasible. I apprehend that no practical difficulty need be felt in putting the scheme into operation in the more settled provinces of India.

The great merit of the proposed reform is that it is likely to bring the District Officer more in touch with the people. So lone as he is the chief Magistrate and also the chief Police Officer, the people will look upon him with a justifiable suspicion as the policeman, the prosecutor, and the judge. But relieved of his magisterial functions, he will stand forth as the administrator, the friend, the representative of the people, fostering their village unions, superintending roads, water-supply and sanitation, and accepting the co-operation of the people themselves in the management of their concerns. The entire body of well-informed public opinion in this country looks forward to this reform, and demands that all judicial work, civil and criminal, should be left to the Judge, and that all executive and revenue work be left with the District Officer. And I think it will the a grateful concession to the wishes that all executive and revenue work be with the District Officer. And I think with the District Officer. And I think it will be a grateful concession to the wishes of the people, and a real reform in general administration as well as in judicial and police work, if the scheme proposed in the memorial of Lord Hobhouse and colleagues can be adopted. I honestly believe it will make British Administration more popular in India. RECRUITMENT OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS

OF THE POLICE.

10. The second point on which I would make a few observations refers to the recruitment to the superior ranks of the police force. I congratulate my colleagues on the liberality of their views and the advance they have made in this matter. I recognize that each Local Government should decide the matter according to the circumstances of the province; but I must regard it mainly from the Bengal point of view, not, for example, from so different a province as the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province. I consider it my duty to mention that there is an extremely strong feeling among Indians that retremely strong feeling among Indians that recruitment should be made by means of open competition both in England and in India, without distinction of race in either case. Provision should be made for the promotion to the ranks of Assistant and District Superintendent of a small number of deserving Inspectors; but there should be a certain limit to these appointments, which should be defined and carefully adhered to; and Vaving these few appointments. the bigher ing these few appointments, the higher police service should be recruited entirely by open competition.

open competition.

11. The proposed distinction between the appointment of European Assistant Superintendents by examination held in England and of Indian Deputy Superintendents by selection or competition in India is not likely to commend itself to the people of India. All our past experience shows that when the same kind of work is required, this same method of admission answers best. We require Englishmen as well as Indians in the higher ranks of the police in the interests of good administration; and we require from both classes of men the same qualifications, intelligence and capacity for work, knowledge of and sympathy with the people, self-reliance and resourcefulness, sober judgment and promptitude. That being so, a uniform method in admission is best calculated to secure these objects; a distinction made will needlessly degrade one class of officers in their own estimation and in the estimation of the people. Sympathising entirely with the object of my colleagues to secure a class the Indian people, and at the same time qualified eventually to act in independent charge of districts, I submit that this object can be best secured by a uniformity in the method of recruitment and by the effacement of all distinctions between class and class. To create a separate grade for Indians would not adequately secure the two-fold object we have in view, viz., to bring police administration more in touch with the people, and to secure a class of self replying and capable Indian officers. Deputy Superintendents of Police marked off by their nomenclature and by their method of appointment from the other officers of the higher police service, will fail to bring their full their own estimation and in the estimation police service, will fail to bring their full influence to bear on police administration, and will also, I am afraid be slow to acquire and will also, I am afraid be slow to acquire those virtues of self-sacrifice and promptitude so essential in an officer holding charge of a district. I concur, however, in the views of my colleagues that the salaries of statutory natives of India should be two-thirds of the salaries of officers imported from England. But I do not approve of any differences whatever in designation or class. I hope that the difference of salary will make the proposal more acceptable to Local Governments. Local Governments.

12. The object of the Indian Gove nment has ever been to educate and elevate the people of India and to make them fit for positions of trust and responsibility. The proposals of my colleagues are in consonance with this object, and are intended to give the people of India a larger share in police administration. I have therefore thought it my duty to point out at the outset the risk of failure which we incur, unless we try this new experiment in a spirit of full trust and confidence in the people, which alone and confidence in the people, which alone can elevate them. At the same time, a gladly recognize that the proposed scheme as put forward by my colleagues is a great improvement on the existing state of things. A few senior Inspectors occasionally made Assistant Superintendents, almost at the close of their service, cannot and do not, in-fluence the police administration of the coun-ry to any marked extent nor are the selectry to any marked extent nor are the selections made always happy. The appointment of qualified and educated young men as Deputy Superintendents at the commencement of their service would undoubtedly benefit the police administration to a larger extent. But if this scheme be adopted, and my recommendation for making all appointments to the higher police service by one uniform method be for the present not sanctioned, I can only hope that the number of Deputy Superintendents appointed each year should not, for the present, be less than one-third the number of Assistant Superintendents selected in England; the number to be gradually increased to one-half if the experiment proves successful. We all honestly desire to combine European discipline and incthods of work with the Indian's intimate knowledge of the babits and manners of his

while own people; and this object can be secured only by the selection of an adequate number both of Europeans and Indians in the higher police service. There is great room for improving the administration and making the more successful in this manner; and I humbly conceive it would be wise statesmanship to thus bring it more in touch with the

THE BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PART I.—GENERAL REVIEW.

(1) Accounts for 1903-1904. In the revised estimates of last year which were laid before the Council on the 26th of last March the closing balance of last year, and therefore also the opening balance of the current year, was placed at Rs. 1,37,99,000. The accounts of last year are now available to the current year are now available to the current year. able and show that the actual closing balance eame to Rs. 1,42,52,918, or Rs. 1,42,53,000 in round numbers which is Rs. 4,54,000 more than the revised estimate. The improvement was due partly to large adjustments after the close of the year on account of jail manufactures and survey and settlement charges, and partly to the receipts under "Excise," "Provincial rates," "Miscellaneous" and "Irrigation Major Works" having proved better than was anticipated. The actual increase in receipts was Rs. 6, 67,000, but against this must be set an in-

67,000, but against this must be set an increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,13,000, so that the net improvement was, as already stated, Rs. 4,54,000.

(2) Revised Estimate for 1904-1905.

2. For the reasons explained above the opening balance of the current year has been placed in the revised estimate at Rs. 1,42, 53,000. The excess of Rs. 4,54,000 over the original budget estimate of the year is not available for expenditure during the curavailable for expenditure during the cur-rent year, because although the Local Gov-ernment may transfer amounts from one head to another it may not increase the grand total of expenditure shown in the budget estimates. This excess therefore goes to swell the closing balance of the current year and the opening balance of next year.

rent year and the opening balance of next year.

3. The receipts for the current year were estimated in the budget at Rs. 5,04,43,000. The revenues have, however proved much better than our estimate and the revised figure is now placed at Rs. 5,17,99,000. The difference Rs. 12,66,000 is partly due to special grants of Rs. 2,00,000 for University Education and of Rs. 75,000 for the improvement of the Port of Chittagong which have been made by the Government of India and against which corresponding amounts have been added on the expenditure side and is partly the net result of improvements under some heads and of decreases under others. The improvements aggregated Rs. 12,70,000 and were chiefly under the following heads:

Jails (Rs. 1,50,000); Pilotage Receipts (Rs. 90,000); Stamps (Rs. 3,00,000) chiefly from court-fee stamps; Excise (Rs. 87,000) mainly due to better settlements; Provincial Rates (Rs. 1,95,000) due to revision of assessments and better collection; Irrigation Major Works (Rs. 1,23,000); Irrigation Major Works (Rs. 1,59,000); and Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department (Rs. 1,57,000). On the other hand the decreases amounted to Rs. 2,79,000 and were principally under Adjustments between Imperial and Provincial (Rs. 1,54,000) owing mainly to the transfer of the Stamps and Stationery Office to Imperial; under Assessed Taxes (Rs. 37,000); and under Interest (Rs. 53,000) owing to smaller loans having been taken by the local bodies than were provided for in the budget.

4. On the expenditure side the revised estimate show a net decrease of Rs. 221000 There have been savings amounting to Rs.

timate show a net decrease of Rs. 221000 There have been savings amounting to Rs. 22,55,000 which have, however, for the most part, been transferred to other heads and expended; although in some cases the money provided was carried forward so that provided was carried forward so that the works might be completed next year.

5. The savings referred to were largely due to the failure to obtain sanction before

the close of the year to schemes for the improvement of the salaries of the ministerial officers, for an increase in the number of Deputy Collectors, and the reorganisation of the Subordinate Executive Service, and for educational reforms. There have also been reducational reforms. There have also been reductions in consequence of the transfer of the Stamps and Stationery Office with effect from the 1st July 1904; also under Government Presses and stationery supplied from Central stores; under Irrigation Major Works; and under Contributions to Local. The large degrees shown under Civil Weeks in charge of crease shown under Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers is nominal, and is due to the

transfer of the lump provision for Police and other buildings to the Public Works Depart-ment in order that the buildings might be

6. On the other hand there have been increases under General Administration, Police and Miscellanaous. The increase under the first head is due (1) to the pay and leave allowances of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from 1st March to 17th June 1904 having been drawn in Calcutta, (2) to additional grants for the renew-al and maintenance of furniture in Belvedere and The Shrubbery and (3) to the deputa-tion of Mr. Savage on special duty in con-nection with Police chaukidari work. The greater part of the additional expenditure under Police is on account of petty con-struction and repairs and furniture of Police buildings, and under Miscellaneous the en-hancement is chiefly owing to grants to the hancement is chiefly owing to grants to the District Charitable Society, and to other public institutions such as the Young Women's Christian Association and the Calcutta Orphanage for Hindus. The increase under Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation is Orphanage for Hindus. The increase under Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation is due to additional grants for (a) irrigation of sugarcane by pumping at Otter; (b) the clearing of silt from the khas tahs'l khals in the Contai subdivision of the district of Midnapore; (c) the resectioning of the Alaipore khal; (d) Embankment rapairs; (e) the construction of a steam launch for the South-Western Circle; and (f) the contribution of Rs. 1,25,000 in aid of the cost of the Magrahat Drainage Scheme in the 24-Parganas. The increase under Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department (Rs. 9,69,000) has been met principally by transfers from Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers and from Education.

7. The closing balance of the current year was estimated in March last at Rs. 1,05,45'000. To this must now be added Rs. 4,54000 the excess of the opening balance over the estimate; Rs. 12,66,000 by which the receipts of the current year have improved; and Rs. 2,21,000 the net dacrease of expenditure. In the revised estimate, therefore, the closing balance of the current year is placed at Rs. 1,24,86,000.

(3) BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1905-1906. 8. The opening balance of 1905-1906 corresponds with the closing balance of the current year and is therefore placed at Rs.

5.64,33,000. The amount assigned to the Local Government in the financial settlement was Rs. 4,98,87,000 and owing to ordinary expansion it is estimated that the revenues made over will yield next year Rs. 5,23,37,000. To this must be added the special assignment of Rs. 34,50,000 sanctioned by the Government Rs. 34,50,000 sanctioned by the Government of India, viz., for Police reorganization (12 lakhs), Primary Education (10 lakhs), and Grants to District Boards (121 lakhs). The addition of these grants brings the total of the recurring or permanent revenue up to Rs. 5,57,87,000. There are also non-recurring receipts consisting of a special grant of Rs. 4,31,000 by the Government of India for the improvement of the Port of Chittagong a contribution of two lakhs from the Hospital Port Dues Fund to the Presidency General Hospital and Rs. 15,000, the sale-proceeds of the Pilot-vessel "Sarsuti." The addition of these sums brings the total receipts of the years up to the amount already stated, namely, Rs. 5,64,33,000.

ly, Rs. 5,64,33,000.

10. It is proposed to spend the whole of these receipts' and also to reduce the opening balance from Rs. 1,24,86,000 to Rs. 82,49,000 or by Rs. 42,37,000. The ordinary Provincial minimum closing balance is twenty lakes, but in addition to this amount the Government of Bengal has agreed to keep the special grant of 50 lakes for the improvement of Calcutta untouched, which brings brings the amount to be carried forward up to seventy lakhs. There was also a lump grant of fifty lakhs made to the Local Government in connection with the Provincial settlement the expenditure of which was to be spread over several years. Seventeen lakes of it have been spert during the current year and it is proposed to spend nearly 20½ lakes next year and to carry forward Rs. 12,49,000. The total to be carried forward as closing balance at the end of next year will therefore be Rs. 70,00,000 plus Rs. 12,49,000 or Rs. 82,49,000.

12,49,000 or Rs. 82,49,000.

11. The total estimated expenditure of next year is therefore Rs. 5,64,33,000 plus Rs. 42-37,000, or Rs. 6. 06,70,000 and the estimated closing balance is Rs. 82,49,000.

12. The total expenditure of next year, which amounts as already explained to Rs. 6,06,70,000 is made up of recurring or permanent expenditure amounting to Rs. 5,52,85000 and of non-recurring expenditure amounting in round numbers to Rs. 53,85,000. Details of these amounts are given in the next two of these amounts are given in the next two

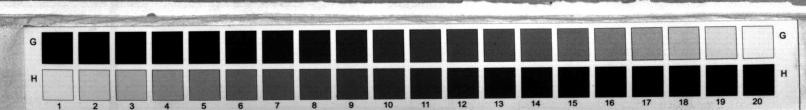
of these amounts are given in the next two paragraphs.

13. The scale of permanent expenditure allowed to the Local Government in the financial settlement was Rs. 4,98,87,000. In the budget now passed this amount has been increased by Rs. 53,98,000, of which a statement is given below. It may be explained that the normal increase of departmental expenditure in the last seven years has been Rs. 5,30,000 and that the ordinary assignment to the Education Department has been increased by four lakhs, the details of which are shown separately in the statement:

Rs. Rs.

Normal growth of expendi-tional muharirs and peons for the Additional Deputy Magistrates
Increased grant for Recordroom establishment
Pay and establishment of
the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies
Pay and establishment of Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture the Orissa Division and in Midnapore Reorganization of the Regis-For opening B and C Class For stipends to pupil-tea-For training institutes for primary school teachers..... 1,50,000
Zenana education by cen-Training of gymnastic mas-Wesving Department and Agricultural training in Reformaltory Schools 15,000 in- aid 15,000
Agricultural class in Civil
Engineering College 6,000
Mining course 9,000
Other minor educational improvements 14,000

Additional provision corresponding to special lassignments made by the Government of India for Police, ducation and grants to Dispute Provide Research triet Boards34,50,000 34,50,000



47,000 A third floor of the Hostel of Veterinary School, a new Hostel for Veterinary School, Boundary and other walls Veterinary School Grant for Special Commission of
Inquiry (grant 44,000—5,000
usually allowed)
Irrigation M nor Works—
Special grant for canal between
Dhapa and Bamunghata 39,000 Special grant for Alaipur khal Spacial grants-for raising the Hooghly left Embankment

Special grant for constructing sheds on the new cut canal Special grant for Madaripur B'iil Route

Contribution for Magrahat Drainage 3,75,000 Civil Works in charge of Public Works De-

Medical College, Reconstruction of Campbell Hospital 51,000
Downill Girls' School 39,000
Medical College furniture 36,000
Paving of floor of Medical College
Hospital 48,800
Installation of electric lights and fans in Writers' Buildings 23,000
Berhampore and other Jail buildings 1,50,000
Central block, Campbell Hospital 90,000
Removal of Berhampore Lunatic

Paying patients block, General Hospital
Housing of official Calcutta
Land for Bethune College
Land for Nurses' quarters, Medical
College College Building Nurses' quarters Medical 1,32,000 25,000 Lecture-room and Museum, Cuttack Medical School

18,600 Improvements in Temple Madical 33,000 Shumbhu Nath Pandit's Hiospital High Level Tista Valley Pood Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—Nadia Municipality for

repairs to embankments 6,000 Calcutta Municipality for incinerator 34,862 Monghyr Municipality for water-Municipality for water-Municipality for hospital 20,000 pore Municipality for drainage 20,000 n Municipalities for water-

supply Bhagalpur Municipality, waterworks, Rungpur Municipality for drainage Rampur-Boalia Municipality for water-works, Other Municipalities for special works

Police and Jail tending

3,60,000 Model College at Ranchi Improvements in the Port of Chitta-1,00,000 4,31,000 Transfer of Ja l buildings and officers' house in Howrah and officers' quarters in Burdwan 9,00,000

Improvements in Howrah General Initial expenditure of Divisional Agricultural Farfs Other special minor works and 1,13,073 Total ... 53,84,635

remarks on the Budget then

Bharat Vaisajyanilaya.

No. 129-1-2, CORNWALLIS STREET, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

SUPERINTENDING PHYSICIAN!

Kaviraj Keshab Lal Roy.

All sorts of Sastric MEDICINES, GHRITAS, OILS etc., are always in stock.

People, stricken down by diseases, will be good enough to write to us, with full description of their ailments, and prescriptions from competent Kabirajes of this firm will be sent to them free. Letters should enclose a half-anna postage stamp Apply for our Catalogue.

The Editor of the Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:

"I can confidently recommend the BHARAT VAI-SAJYANILAYA to the public as the medicines are prepared by expert with great care."

Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhatta-chajya, Retired Sub-Judge writes:— "I am glad to be able to say that the medicines prepared by Kabiraj KASHAB LALROY, Superintending Physician of the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, are

Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar, Bagbazar, writes:

" * I can very strongly certify as to the genuineness of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAIVANILAVA, and to the extraordinary care with which KABIRAJ KESHAB L ROY execute his treat-

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired allor, writes:— "I placed some of the members of my family nder the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY.

** In some of the cases he has shown exceptional skill and discretion in curing them. There is no doubt that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they can not act so miraculously."

Babu Dina Nath Roy, Assistant anager of the "Patrika" writes:— "My grand daughter had been suffering from chronic dysentry attended with fever and other complications. When some of the eminent physicians failed to cure her, I placed her under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY, who, I am glad to say, cured her within a very short time. The case of my grand daughter has convinced me that Ayurvedic medicines, if properly prepared, are most fincacious for chronic diseases."

MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, CALCUTTA.

Jogeswar Ghrita.

The Best Nervine and Masculine Tonic

It is a powerful remedy for nervous and mental dehility and loss of retentive faculty, caused be excessive drinking, sedentary habits, and by too much study or over-exercise of the brain. This is especially beneficial to students; for it improves and strengthens memory and segacity.

It gives tone to general health, cools the brain, gives new vigour of life, increases the activity of the Digestive Organs.

It cures Sympathetic Headache, Vertigo, Depression of Spirit, Indisposition for works, Languishness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness f Breath, Burning sensation of he palms and feets, Sleeplessness etc.

It, also cures all sorts of organic disorders.

Babu Bharat Chandra Biswas, Rampal Khulna, writes:—

Khulna, writes:—
"Using Jogeswar Ghrita, I am unexpectedly

Babu Haridas Wahra, Patiala, writes.—
"Your Jogeswar Ghrita has done me much good.
Price Rs. 2 per phial.
MANAGER

Bharat Valsalyanilaya, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA

25 YEARS' STANDING.

ACIDITY PILL.

That well-known and infallible remedy cure.

ACIDITY, RADICALLY and MAGICALLY all kinds of Dyspersia and Indigestion. Its effect is brompt and permanent. It is prepared from tearnless herbs and indigenous ingredients, so it can be and permanent. It is prepared from harmless herbs and indigenous ingredients, so it can be safely administered to any patient, even to a pregnant woman. The invariable success of the Pill emboldens me to declare that in case of failure the price should be refunded. Many respectable and leading gentlemen bear testimony to its marvellous effects; from them I mention only the following:—Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, Hon'ble Guru Prosad Sen, Bankipure, Rai P. N. Baneijee, Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Rai Jatindra Mohan Banerjee of Attapole (Jessore), Babus Lalit Mohun Banerjee, Secretary to the Cossimbazar Raj, Tarit Kanti Baksi, Professor, Jubbulpore College, Nilmony De, Deputy Magistrate, Kumar Hemendra Kumar Deb, Sovabazar Raj, and Bhabatosh Banerjee. Deputy Magistrate, Dacca.

Those who have tried all kinds of Allopathic, Homeopathic, Ayurvedic and patent medicines

Hemoeopathic, Ayurvedic and patent medicines and have received no benefit should give a trial to Dr. Biswas's ACIDITY PILLS. Price Re. ONB

per box. Postage and packing extra.

Dr. H. Biswas.

Amrita Bazar Medical Hall

Amrita Bazar P. O., Jessore

DR. BISWASS MAGIC PILLS.

YB youngmen, do you want to make your lives more enjoyable? Ye old men, do you want to get back the vigour and charms of youth? Ye men of all ages, have you got young and beautiful wives whose heart you want to win. It is Dr. Biswas's magic pills which are acknowledged by all to work such miracles. Take a pill 2 or 3 hc. ars before going to bed and the next morning you will be convinced of its wonderful efficacy. Weak and importent husbands need no more curse their and impotent husbands need no more curse their and impotent husbands need to mote curse their lot for. Dr. Biswas's Pill is ready to lend them a helping hand. Indeed, these Pills are a sovereign remedy for the cyile effects of youthful excesses, Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, fitful discharges, loss of manhood, in short all varieties of seminary and wasting diseases. It prevents premature decay and is a potent cure for nervous exhaustion of every kind, under its influence the retaining power is wonderfully increased. Give the Magic Pill a day's trial and you will never like to be without it. Price Rs. 2-8 per box. V-P. & Postage extra DR. H. BISWAS,

Amrita Bazar Medical Hall,

Amrita Bazar P. O. (Jessore.,

USEFUL BOOKS.

MODERN LETTER-WRITER (SEVENTH EDITION, Containing 635 letters. Uusful to every man in every position of life for daily use. Re. 1, postage 1,

HELP TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH (Third Edition.)—An exhaustive collection of PHRASES, IDIOMS, PROVERES, etc. with their explanations and prop

EVERY-DAY DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES (in reading, speaking and writing the English language,) (Three Edition) Re. 1, post 1 anna.

A HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS. (Thire

Edition). - EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED. Aids to the right use of synonymous words in composition.

Re. 1, post 1 anna.

ERLECT SPERCHES OF THE GREAT ORATORS,

Vols. 1 and 11.—Help to write idiomatic English,
to improve the oratorical and argumentative powers,
etc. Fach Vol. Rs. 2, post 1 ½ anna.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD (in nature, Arts
and Science.) Re. 1, post 1 anna.

Solutions of over 300 Typical Examples 16
TRIGONOMETRY.—For F. A. students. Re. 1, por 1 anna. By V. P. P. 1, ann extra. To be had of The Manager, "Indian Echo Office", No. 106, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

SANTAN RAKSHAK.

It is the most useful Liniment for females in the event of pregnancy. It relieves the sympathetic vomiting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early stage, prevents miscarriage and at the same time ensures safe and easy delivery, etc.

Rupees 2 per bottle, packing As. 7., postages and V. P. charges As. 7. only.

Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S.,

Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P. O. Entally, Calcutta

Telegraphic Address "Dr. Paul," Calcutta,

MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

Dr. G. MANOOK, M. B. (EDIN.) Surgeon, Cal.

Telegraphic Address "Dr. Paul," Calcutta, MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

DR. G. MANOOK, M. B. (EDIN.) Surgeon, Calcutta, writes:—"I have to report favourably of my trials with your Santan Rakshak. I have given your specific a fair trial among all classes. The results have been, I am compelled to say, very wonderful in threatened miscarriage and prolonged labour where direct interference was impossible. I have no doubt others will be as grateful to you as I am."

DR. TARINI CHARAN DUTT, Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surgeon, writes:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your "Santan Rakshak" which is being used by many respectable persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results."

DR. K. P. CHACKRABURTTY, M. B., Late Superintendent. Lowis Sanitarium, Darjeeling, writes:—"I have tried your specific, "Santan Rakshak," in several cases of tedious labour and threatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would like t-recommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."

DR. I. CHOWDHURY, B. A. I. M. S. Superintendent.

DR. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superisendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporati swrites:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your "Santan Rakshak." The bottle which you gave me for trial was used with most sitisfactory and astonishing results in several ases of prolonged labour amengat key (rlends m sy safely recommend it to the table.



DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR M. A., M. D.,

Military Pay—office Calcutta, says :- "It is

doing me wonderfully

Captain J. Birch, (Retd) I. M. S., Allahabad, says:—

Allahabad, says:-

tine bottle sent; * *
would be as well for

you to send, majanother

Prince Mahome

Bukhtiyar Shah C. 1

Calcutta, says:—"Your Vitaline is highly spoken of by several of my friends and acquain-

tances who have bad occasion to use it."

Captain A. M. Mattos Cordeiro, Gos, says:—"A sick man has used your Vitaline with good effect"

Mr Joseph C. Sequeira C/o C. P. de Cunha. M. D. of the J. J Hos

pital, Bombay, says:—
"I am a medical student of the Grant Medi-

ca College of Bombay and by the advice of a Professor, I intend to try your elixir. Please send a dozen

Principal, Guzerat Colsays:-"I have lege, says:—"I have used your Vitaline, I am very glad to say, that it has given me new brife."

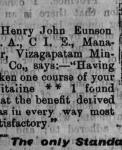
Lt. Col G. C. Jones, Commending the Bhop al Battalion I ndore, says:- "Your Elixir of Life has cured me of a ligering and protract

F. R Sandford, Bhujudi, Manbhum, says:—"I may mention that has done me a great OF SUPPRIOR OFFICE

THE POLICE

H. Maharaja Gour Ch ndra Deo, Feudatory Chef of Rairakhol, C. P. says:—"Your 'Vita-line has been of great benefit to one of my friends. You should certainly be congratulated on the success of your medicine Send one medicine Send one gross bottles for hos-pital purposes

Henry John Eunson M. A., C I. E., Mana-ger, Vizagapatam Min-in Co., says:—"Having taken one course of your Vitaline ** 1 found that the benefit derived was in every way most



albal ai

All affections of the Brain

cives and Muscles, all diseases the Gento-Origany Organs-afely, surely and speed by Cured

Strengthens invigorates and Beautifies.

Approved and endorsed by the

highest Medical Authorities

PREPARED BY

W. MAJOR & Co.

CALCUTTA

The only Standa a remety for Spermatorrhæa, Loss of memory and Bram-Fag etc.

Equally beneficial in | climates and seasons.

All correspondence are kept strictly confidential.—
Price per bot (lasting for 10 days) Rs 3. 3 bots (conplete course of Treatment) Rs. 8-8.
6 bots Rs 16 Doz Rs. 30 Packing and Postage, etc Extra

Thousands of testimonials from all quarters.

CAN BE HAD OF LL PRINCIPAL MEDICINE-VENDORS OR THE SOLE MANUFACURIERS

W. MAJOR & Co., 12. Wellington Street, A LOUTI

The Word "Incurable" HAS BEEN BANISHED FROM THE MEDICA VOCABULARY SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF



For it cures Gonorrheea, Gleet and kindred Genito-Urinary diseases that so long defied be

Puts an instantaneous stop to discharges however painful and obnoxious.

Is a deadly enemy of Gonococci, the Gonorrheea-bacillus.

Has not hitherto been known to fall in any cases however complicated.

Removes immediately all complaints about urination.

Is equally effective in chronic and acute cases.

Jestroys the susceptibility to existing a second of the secon

troys the susceptibility to stricture, retention of urine, pennifistals, and other horrible effects of At once removes all agonising symptoms not to speak of itching inflammation and ulceration of the

Restores, without fail, the vital power, buoyancy and the ms sires.

Brings life to the living dead. MITIGATES THE PENALTIES OF SIN AND BRINGS HOPE TO THE HOPELESS.

A few minutes in our office one can see patients pouring in to communicate the electric effect of Healing Balm.

MITIGATES THE PENALTIES OF SIN AND BRINGS HOPE TO THE HOPELESS.

A few minutes in our office one can see patients pouring in to communicate the electric effect of Healing Balms.

What the Doctors Say:—

"What the Doctors Say:—

"What the Doctors Say:—

"What the Doctors Say:—

"What the Doctors Say:—

"A we have no hesitation in saying in cases of Gonorrhoea.

Lancer' says:—

"What the Doctors Say:—

"A water of the says:—

"What the Doctors Say:—

"A water of the says:—

"What the Doctors Say:—

"A water of the says:—

"A water of the says:—

"A safe and ceilable therapeatic agent and ever on says:—

"Used Healing Balm of Cos nonorrhoea on a which medical men and the general public may, number of patients and found it.

"A Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col. I., M. S., M. A., M. D., M. R. C. S. (Edilad) says:—

"Healing Balm is almost a specific for gonorrhoea on a without any doubt, depend"

"A Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon Major M. D., C. M.

"L. M. S., etc., says:—

"I have tried Healing Balm and found it really a very excellent medicine for both shroulc and acute Gonorrhoea.

"A Dr. B. C. Bez Borua, L. R. C. P. (Edin), Balm and found it really a very excellent medicine for both shroulc and acute Gonorrhoea.

"Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhoea with success."

"A Dr. G. Bez Borua, L. R. C. P. (Edin), Edin, Says:—

"Balm has been found effications, Mot case will marked, G. Dr. I dwin S. Pushong, M. D., P. & S. London, says:—I have much pleasure to statisticate that Healing Balm was used to resist its beneficial and specific effect.

"Balm has been found effications. Not case will marked, G. Dr. I dwin S. Pushong, M. D., Les Ast in that Realing Balm was used to resist its beneficial and specific effect.

"I. Dr. S. Checkrabutty, M. D. Late Asts in the Royal London Opthalmic Healing Balm contains some of the choices for a chronic character, M. B., C. M. Edin, Says:—I certify with great pleasure that Healing Gonorrhoea.

"Balm has been found effications. Not case will be found in a second of the choices for the found of the choices

PRICE 2 OZ. PHIAL Rs. 2-8 EACH 1 OZ. PHIAL Re. 1-12 EACH

Commission of Rs. 28-0, Re. 1-12-0, and Rs. 8, allowed respectively for a dozen, h lf-a-dozen, and uqarter dozen large phial and Re. 1-12, As. 13 and Rs. 6 for dozen, half-a-dozen and quarter dozen c small phials respectively. Postage and packing etc. extra. EBONY,

The Indian Hairdye,

The most durable hairdye ever discover d, sure to give a discover to all grey-haired men. Highly Spoken of by the press and the public.

Set with 2 brushes Re. 1:2-0, Postage etc. As 8-0.

MESSRS R. LAUGIN & GO., CHEMISTS,
LAUGIN & GO., CHEMISTS,
LAUGIN & CO., CHEMIS



The Simplex Typewriters

The Simplex Typewriters

Mark a new ara in these writing machines. Thee do arac ically the same work as the most expensivy machines, wet the price is within the reach of all.

No. 1. Takes Note size paper and prints all capital and small liter gures and prints all capital and small liter gures and stops. Price Rs. 14 or hy V. P. P. Rs. 15.

No. 5 Takes Foolscap size and prints as above. Price Rs. 25 or by V. P. P. Rs. 27.

The Office Printing Outfit No. 0. Contains a 5 A font of solid rubber type, two sets of figures, signs and spaces (about 125 pieces in all), ink-pad, two—line holder and tweezers. Perfect card printer. Rs. 1-8 or by V. P. P. Rs. 1-11.

The Office Printing Outfit No. 2 Contains a 5 A 6 a font capital and small letters, two sets of figures, signs and spaces (about 250 pieces) superior three-line holder and other accessories. Rs. 4-8 or by V. P. P. Rs. 4-14.

V. P. P. Rs. 4-14.

V. P. P. Rs. 4-14

The Chronos Lever Watch—goes 30 hours with one winding, stem wind, excellen time keeper. Price Rs. 2-14 or by V. P. P. Rs. 3-2.

The Ansonia Lever Watch. A grand time keeper, showy strong and lasting Rs. 3-12.

The Roscopf Lever Watch. A very strong and serviceable watch, Rs. 4-0. 4-8 and 5.

Rubber Stamps, oval or shie'd and g rter with pads and ink complete Rs. 1-8.

DESIGNS ON APPLICATION.

Chattanii Rross & Co.

Chatterji Bros. & Co., 67B Kutighat Street, BARNAGORE, CALCUTTA.

THE MAHAT ASRAM.

HINDOO GENTS'
BOARDING AND LODGING,
9, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

RESPECTABLE Gentlemen and Zemindars
visiting Calcutta will find it very comfortable.
Well ventilated and furnished rooms. Position
central. Owing to extensive patronage, a family
quarter has been lately added; where strict privacy
is guaranteed.

Tiffins ready at 1-30 P. M.

Tiffins ready at 1-30 P. M. Dinner at 6 P. M. Trial Solicited.

RARS OPPORTUNITY. Why be weak or weakminded.

Why be weak or weakminded,
pay nothing.

You have simply to write to the undermentioned address and you will get by return post an excellent book in English (p. p. 100) post paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body and will give you rules based on moral principle to guide your health, wealth and prosperity.

and prosperity.

Kabiraj Manishankan Govindji ATANK-NIGRAHA PHARMACY, 66-6 Harrison Road, Bara Bazar, Calcutta,

WE DON T REQUEST YOU TO PURACHSE

We only solicit examination of our universally praised ornaments, before purchasing Chemical-Gold Ornaments from any other shop. Illustrated Price List of various kinds of important arti les and Ornaments &c., is sent free on Application. K. SMITH & Co., No 244 Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

Central Homœopa thic Pharmacy.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES—EACH DRAM 5 AND 6 PICE
Cholera and Family box with 12, 24, 30, 48, 60, and 104 phials of medicines, a guide and a drop conductor Rs. 2, 3, 3-10, 5-3, 6-4, and 11-8 respectively, V. P. postage and packing extra,

BASANTA MALATI OIL.

A delightfully perfumed oil for preserving hair and cooling the brain. Price Ans. 12 per phia Y.P. extra Catalogue free on application.

General Manager. Chatterjee and Friend.

90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

We have always in stock a large collection of Homœopathic Books and genuineHomœopa-thic Medicines for sale at moderate prices.

Homospathic Chemists & Booksellers: 38, Ha rison Ros, Calcutta.

Smriti Sanjiban.

Nervous nd Mental Overstrain give rise to a wide range of nerve and brain disorders, and frequently lead to complete breakdown or nervous prostration. Unfortunately, ailments of the kind referred to seem amost inseparable from modrne conditions of life. Business and professional men, Teachers, Writers, Students, all who bear a heavy burden of responsibility, and those whose social duties make heavy demands on their Nervous and Mental powers, are liable to suffer more or less constantly.

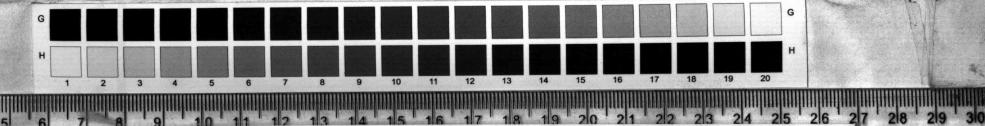
Mental powers, are liable to suffer more or less constantly.

There are innumerable so-called remedies for nervous overstrain that are offered. These in many cases merely exert a stimulating effect on the nervous system and by compelling fresh effort without renewing the nerve-tissue they furtner strain and injure the nervous system.

SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRITA on the contrarty supply the Nerves and Brain with the particular elements which are worn away by severe mental effort, and the loss of which leaves the Nervous System weakened and impoverished. SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRITA replenish the reserve of nerve-power as fast as it is drawn upon.

SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRITA is a Guaranteed Cure for Giddiness, Headache, Brain-fag, Loss of Memory, Weakness of Sight and Hearing-Nervous Debility, Hypochondriasis, Mental and Physical Lassitude, Despondency, Reluctance for Work, Exhaustion and all complaints of the Nervous System

Price Rs. 3 per phial.
To be had of MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA,



THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

I should like to congratulate my Hon'ble I should like to congratulate my Hon ble Colleague Mr. Baker upon the reception accorded to his first Budget. He has assumed charge of his important office in a year which is the culminating point up to date of the process of financial recovery that has been proceeding uninterruptedly for the past six years and whose origin may be traced back still further to the foresight and prudence of Sir D. Barbour and Lord Lansdowne back still further to the foresight and prudence of Sir D. Barbour and Lord Lansdowne ax years earlier. I do not mean a point has been reached from which we so far as shall now decline. There is not so far as shall now decline. There is not so far as shall now decline. There is not so far as from any such consequence. By the closer ing any such consequence. By the closer ing any such consequence. By the closer ing up the estimates of reverties and expening up the estimates of reverties and interested for ensuring years in carrying out out of administrative reform and the count upon friend will always be about the financial doldrum for a manual consequence of wind does not drive into the financial doldrum factory feature of the Budget has been that able at one and the same means for a great manual control of the fortunate financial control in the burding of the fortunate financial control in the burding of the fortunate financial control in the burding for the fortunate financial control in the financial control in the fortunate financial control in the fortunat

ens of the people. It which all cherish of the fortunate finante ember saying in the but few realise. I refuge ago that it would Budget Debate a good luck for one Viceperhaps be too must detable reductions of roy to give two the but that if I were not taxation in his suid hope to bequeath the so fotunate I my successor. That successor has turned therefore congratulate my pose that I my forecast, at least upon my self, if not of But in these remarks I must good fortune to assume the smallest credit not be takeness that have been obtained for the sufar for the past six years. The year after Government may, by the manuer year after Government may, by the mannor head of the conducts the affairs of the in which large and its foreign affairs in country exercise a considerable influence particular ale of expenditure during his term upon the But apart from the general sense of office nee present in or absent from his of contation, he cannot exercise much admin on the revenue. Whether the price effect on the left goes up or down, whether of opway returns are more or less, whether the toms revenue expands or recedes, whether the toms revenue expands or recedes, whethe he Land Revenue is stationary or thes, depends in the main upon circumstant outside of his control. I always think tarefore a very absurd thing to give creito any individual for what is really the of outside circumstances; and if any laker at a public meeting who wished to hounce the head of the Government were do so by denying him all aredit for the relipts of his Finance Minister, I should be first to vote for the motion.

But after all, surpluses

But after all, surpluses are urpluses, and the case is not he same when it comes to disposing of them. I cannot therefore go so far as of them. I cannot therefore go so far as to agree with the critic who wrote the other day—"Unfortunately for our country its revenues have somehow or other been leaving surpluses year after year since the begining of H's Excellency's rule." I wonder whether this critic would have preferred a succession of annual deficits. One can imagine what he would have said of the Viceroy in such a case. It is in the disposal of surpsuch a case. It is in the disposal of surp-luses that, in my opinion, the responsibility of the head of the Government does most definitely come to. It is one of the finest of his functions, in consultation with the Finance Minister and his Colleagues to consider the equal distribution of the boun which good fortune may have placed in their I have found no more pleasing duty than this during the past six years: and in acting as we have done, it is no vain boast to say that we have proceeded throughout upon definite principles and on what seemed to us to be logical lines. My view has always been that as the revenue of this country comes in the main from the people of the country it is to the people that the disposable surplus, if there be one, should return.

And who are the people of whom I do speak?

They are the patient humble millions, toiling at the well and the plough, knowing little of humbles had a proposed. ing little of budgets, but very painfully aware of the narrow margin between sufficiency and inadequacy. It is to them that my heart goes out. They are the real backbone of our economic prosperity. They give us nearly 20 millions sterling per annum in Land Revenue alone, or about one-fourth of our en-

And alongside of them are the artisan, the petty trader, the small shop-keeper, the minor official, the professional keeper, the minor official, the professional man of humble means,—numerically much smaller than the cultivating classes, but representing different and very important sections. presenting different and very important sections of the population—all relatively poor, and all entitled to some return when the State has the wherewithal to give. Hon'ble Members can scarcely realise how anxiously year by year we have considered the claims of all these classes and persons, and have enyear by year we have considered the claims of all these classes and persons, and have endeavoured to apportion the relief equitably between them. A sufficient illustration may perhaps be found in the present Budget. What is the tax that touches all classes down to the very humblest? It is the Salt tax and therefore we have brought it down to the lowest figure that it has reached since the Mutiny, certain that we have long passed the point at which middlemen can absorb the reduction, and that it must now filter down to the poorest strata of society. We thereby sacrifice nearly 14 millions sterling per annum in addition to the million sterling. per annum that we surrendered when we first per annum that we surrendered when we first reduced the tax two years ago. A gift of 21 millions a year is one that, oven with a population of this enormous size, is not to be despised. Then if we go on to ask what are the administrative needs that most affect the lower orders of the people in India, will not the reply at once be forthcoming—a purer, better paid, and more efficient police, superior opportunities for lifting them-Tice, superior opportunities for lifting themselves in the world by education, both in the rural and urban districts, the application of modern science and discovery to the one great staple industry by which the vast majority of them live, namely agriculture, and provision for all those local needs in the shape of communications. provision for all those local needs in the shape of communications, sanitation, hygiene, etc., which mean the difference between comfort and destitution, health and disease, contentment and suffering, to millions of our fellow-citizens? And if for these purposes we have surrendered on the present occasion more than another million sterling per annum, will anyone either grudge the existence of the surplus to start with, or the manner in which we have disposed of it? I daresay that there are other forms of relief which others would

plave preferred. In previous years we have benefited some of the classes who have now been left out. Who knows but that Mr. Baker may have a good turn to do to others some day later on? Speaking generally, however, my impression, surveying the entire field of Indian taxation as I draw near to the end of my time, is that though there may be other taxes which we should like to lighten, and which certain classes of the community would perhaps like to see lightened still more, there is no tax at present imposed in India which can fairly be called burdensome or oppressive, either because it burdensome or oppressive, either because it takes out of a class more than they can reasonably pay, or because it cripples a trade or an industry. I think that there are very few even among the most advanced countries in the world of which such a state-

countries in the world of which such a statement could be made with equal truth.

Perhaps, however, as I have alluded to the present year as the culminating point in an era of financial progress, and as I have been discussing the means of remitting to the people the surplus product of their own industry, I may take the opportunity of pointing out to the Council what is the full measure of financial relief that the Government of India has been fortunate enough to afford to the taxpayer, since the period of ment of India has been fortunate enough to afford to the taxpayer, since the period of surpluses began with the first Budget that I heard expounded at this table in 1899. The bounty of one year is apt to be swept out of sight by that of another and totals are hardly realised until they are put before us in the naked reality of figures. I would divide the benefactions which have been made since 1899 under the following heads; and of course I only include in them those measures of relief which have been given outside of the ordinary expenditure of Government, and out of the surpluses which we have obtained.

In remission of taxation we shall have tained. In remission of taxation we shall have given in the seven years, including the financial year for which we are now providing, a total sum of 72 crores, or over 5 millions sterling. In special remissions of Land Revenue, and of interest and capital of loans, in both cases in constitution with faming we shall have given and capital of loans, in both cases in connection with famine, we shall have given over 3 crores, or 2 millions sterling. For increased expenditure upon Education, quite apart from the ordinary Imperial and Provincial grants, we shall have given over 2 crores, or £1,400,000. In grants for expenditure on purposes of local administrative amelioration, such as roads, bridges, watersupply, hospitals and dispensaries, sanitation, etc., we shall have given over 4½ crores or 3 millions sterling. Minor grants for special purposes, such as the 50 lakks which are still waiting to be spent on the scheme for cial purposes, such as the 50 lakhs which are still waiting to be spent on the scheme for improving the congested parts of this great city—a scheme which in broad outlines has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State—amount to nearly 1½ crores, or £800,000. The total sum, part of it non-recurring, but the greater part of it to be continued year by year, that has been given back in my time to the people of India in the form of relief of taxation and other benefactions, amounts to over 19½ crores, or 13 millions sterling. If present these figures to Hon'ble Members as indications of the finance of what we sometimes hear described—though the remark does not appear to find an echo within this Chamber—as a reactionary rethe remark does not appear to find an echo within this Chamber—as a reactionary regime. I am willing to let the figures speak for themselves. But there is a famous passage in a speech that was delivered in the House of Commons in 1858, that might be quoted also—"Where was there a bad Government whose finances were in good order? Where was there a really good Government whose finances were in bad order? Is there a better test in the long run of the condition of a people and the merits of a Government than the state of its finances?" That speech was delivered with direct refer-That speech was delivered with direct reference to the Government of India, and the

speaker was John Bright.

In my speeches in these Budget debates I have been in the habit from year to year of indulging in what in the phraseology of trade is called stock-taking, and of taking the public into the confidence of Government as to the administrative responsibilities which we had assumed or hoped to carry out. In my earlier years these remarks had necessarily to be couched in the future tense, and many were the criticisms that were then passed upon abortive enquiries and over-ambitious programes. We do not hear so much of these now. Next year, if I am spared till then, will be my last Budget debate, and it will then perhaps fall to me to review the entire field of work and to show where we entire field of work and to show where we have failed. I remember writing to the Prime Minister who appointed me that seven rears would be required for the task unless it proved too much for the labourer's strength. I have sometimes wondered whether the onlookers ever weigh the later consideration. We all look at the progress of the cart, and observe with shrill cries when ther it is sticking in the ruts or getting on. But few spare a thought for the horse until perhaps it staggers and drops between the shafts, and then—why then—another animal

is brought to take its place. The first twelve reforms which I foresha dowed in 1899, are, I am glad to say, now accomplished the next twelve have been carried also: and in the accomplished the next twelve have been carried also: and in the remaining year I hope we may carry to completion the third dozen also. When I speak of accomplishment and completion, I do not of course mean to suggest that there is, or can be, any finality in administrative work. It goes on like the seasons; and from each oak as it is planted fresh accorns fall. But there after all, is the tree, a living and sprouting stem, a unit in the forest to be reckoned up, and perhaps also to gain in value as the time goes on. For instance, an institution like the North-West Frontier Province, which has admirably answered its purpose and has so far falsified all the predictions of its enemies, is a realised fact which no one is in the least degree likely to change, and which might give food for reflection to some who denounce the shifting of provincial boundaries as though it were a crime and an evil, instead of being, as it is capable of being if wisely and opportunely carried out, a very considerable blessing.

I have no more to say about the accomplished reforms on the present occasion, and

I have no more to say about the accomplished reforms on the present occasion, and even in what I have said hope that no trace of false exultation has crept in. Reforms in India may sometimes require an external impulse to start them. But they are the work of hundreds of agencies, some important and others obscure: and well do I know that nothing could be achieved, were it not for the cooperation of Colleagues, to work with whom has been a six years' delight, for the wise counsel and cheerful india in order to lend encouragement—concessions in all parts of the country, as well also a great deal of elementary preaching, or what an English statesman once called spadework, to be done before substantial results can be expected. But we have not been idle during the year. Specially selected officers have been appointed as Restrant and others obscure: and well do I know that nothing could be achieved, were it not for the cooperation of Colleagues, to work with whom has been a six years' delight, for the wise counsel and cheerful india in order to lend encouragement—concessions in respect of incometax, stamp duty, registration fees, and Government loans, have all been notified and are in operation. Three provinces have framed their Rules under the Act, in four provinces societies

to such items of our programme as have been pushed several stages further towards completion during the past twelve months, and which, I hope, will be finally and firmly grounded before the year is over.

Hon'ble Members will recollect that in the year 1899-1900 we had the last great Indian taming. That visitation must have left an

famine. That visitation must have left an indelible impression upon everyone who was brought into close contact with it, whether in relation to its effect upon the physical condition and sufferings of the people, or to the economic position of the country as a whole. I have often stated my conviction that it will not be the last Indian famine. We may compete and struggle with Nature, we may prepare for her worst assaults, and we may reduce their vicience when delivered. Some day perhaps when are relivered and the conviction of the country as a second of the country as a whole of the country as a whole country as a second of the country as a whole country as a second of the country as a whole country as a cou vicience when delivered. Some day perhaps, when our railway system has overspread the entire Indian continent, when water storage and irrigation are even further devloped, when we have raised the geeneral level of social comfort and prosperity, and when advancing civilisation has diffused the lessons of thrift in domestic expediture and greater self-reliance and self-control, we shall obtain the mastery. But that will not be yet. In the meantime the duty of Government has been to profit to the full by the lessons of the latest calamity, and to take such precautionary steps over the whole field of possible action as to prepare ourselves to combat the next. It was for this purpose that we appointed the Famine Commission under that most expert of administrators, Sir Antony MacDonnell, in 1901. Neartors, Sir Antony MacDonnell, in 1901. Nearly four yars have elapsed since then and the general public has perhaps almost forgotten the fact. But the intervening period has not been spent in idleness. There is no branch of the subject, of famine relief, famine administration and still more famine prevention, which has not been diligently ransacked and explored, and there is no porransacked and explored, and there is no portion of the recommendations submitted to us by the able Chairman and his lieutenants which has not been discussed with Local Governments and been already made, or if not is about to be made, the subject of definite orders. Instructions were first issued explaining the principles of famine relief as deduced from the experiences of the latest famine and the findings of the Commission. Then came a revision of the existing Famine Codes in each Province—for the conditions and the practice vary to a considerable extent. and the practice vary to a considerable extent. This has been a work of great labour. It is now all but complete. But the value of these revised and coordinated Codes will only be seen when the next struggle comes. Then they will be found to provide the armament with which each Local Government in India will fight the battle.

The next stage was when the Irrigation Commission investigated the existing programmes of relief works throughout India and submitted recommendations for their improvement and maintenance. These also are in and the practice vary to a considerable extent

ment and maintenance. These also are in course of being carried out, and special establishments have been sanctioned for the

Then there was a group of separate re-commendations made by the Famine Com-mission which they included under the head Protective in the final Part of their Report. These were in some respects the most important of all, for they related to broad measures of State policy demanding either executive or legislative action on the part executive or legislative action on the part of the Supreme Government. It must say a few words about some of these. One of them, the relief of agricultural indebtedness in the Bombay Presidency, still remains to be dealt with. A second, namely, the degree and nature of Government aid by means of loans to agriculturists, has also been treated by the Irrigation Commission, and is about to form the subject of a communication to the Local the subject of a communication to the Local Governments in which suggestions are made for rendering the present system more simple liberal, and elastic. A third, namely, Agricultural Development, has been made the subject of a separate speech by one of my Hon'ble Colleagues, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, this afternoon. It would be superfluous for me to follow in nis footsteps. Good fortune has presented us simultaneously with certain advantages for taking up this too long neglected branch of our duties in the last few years. Firstly, we have had the funds, which our predecessors have not: and Hon'ble our predecessors have not: and Hon'ble Members have noted with particular approval the special grant of 20 lakhs which we have the special grant of 20 lakhs which we have given for the purpose in the present Budget, and which is only the precursor, as we hope, of larger sums to follow. Then we have had for the last five years a Finance Minister in Sir E. Law who took the warmest interest in agricultural development, and I believe derived more sincere pleasure from a successful agricultural experiment than he did ful agricultural experiment than he from the yield of any impost. And finally we have had in the Hon'ble Member for the Revenue and Agricultural Department a perfect master of his subject, who to pro-found knowledge of the cultivating classes found knowledge of the cultivating classes has added both a warm appreciation of their needs and a statesmanlike grasp of large ideas. The stone which I am to lay at Pusa in two days' time, will, I hope, be the foundation-stone not only of a fabric worthy of its object, but also of a nolicy of agricultural development homoforward to be pursued as development henceforward to be pursued systematically, in good years and bad years alike, by the Government of 1 dia: so that a time may one day arrive when people will say that India is looking after her greatest living industry as well, let us say, as she is now looking after her greatest inherited treasure, viz., there are two other objects which were recommended by the Famine Commission. The first of these was the ins-

There are two other objects which were recommended by the Famine Commission. The first of these was the institution of Co-operative Credit Societies, sometimes less correctly styled Agricultural Banks. Several Hon'ble Members now at this table will remember our legislation of last year, by which we provided for the foundation of such societies. There was no remark more frequently made in the course of the discussion or fore obvious in its truism than that any steps in this direction must be slow and experimental, and that quick returns or striking results could not be expected. In many parts the spirit of cooperation has to be craved before a co-operative institution can be built upon it. There is also a great deal of elementary preaching, or what an English statesman once called spadework, to be done before substantial results can be expected. But we have not been idle during the year. Specially

I have said enough to show that Government, having planted their seed, do not mean to let it perish from want of nurture. None of us can say whether it will develope into a healthy plant. But every chance shall be given to it.

be given to it.

The next matter to which I referred is on in which I have taken the keenest interest during my time in India, since it touches during my time in India. since it touches the marrowbone agricultural class of which I was speaking a little while back. I mean elasticity in Land Revenue collection, and greater liberality in suspension and remission of the fixed demand in times of distress, whether local or indespread. The Famine Commission dealt with this and we also laid it down among the principles to be adopted as accented canons of Governalso laid it down among the principles to be adopted as accepted canons of Government in our Land Revenue Resolution of January 1902. But something more was required than the mere statement of an orthodox principle: and we have since been engaged, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Local Governments, in elaborating its operation—with results that will shortly be published. Already a functioning assessment is a Already a fuctuating assessment i. e., a demand that is capable of being varied from year to year, is accepted in practice by most Local Governments and is applied to pre-Local Governments and is applied to pre-carious tracts. What I am now referring to is elasticit— in collection, i.e., an allow-ance for exceptionally bad seasons by the suspension or remission of payments due. This is an act of compassion on the part of the State, but it is compassion in a form little distinguishable from justice; for it re-lates to cases and seasons in which the cul-tivator cannot pay his fixed demand, because the crops which he has reaped suffice for his own sustenance, and where, if he is called upon to pa- it, he can only do so by plung-ing deeper into debt. In such a case rigidi-ty of collection is not only a "ardship but an injustice. It is to avoid such conse-quences, and at the same time to escape the opposite extreme of laxity in collection and the consequent demoralisation of the people, that we are about to lay down the princi-ples underlying this method of relief.

Next I turn to Irrigation. It is five years

ples underlying this method of relief.

Next I turn to Irrigation. It is five years since I last alluded at any length to this subject in a Budget Debate. I then discussed the possibilities of irrigational expansion that seemed to lie before us in India, and speaking upon the authority of my expert advisers, I indicated the limits, physical rather than financial, that appeared to exist to such expansion, and answered the exist to such expansion, and answered the popular misapprehension that because India is a land of great rivers and heavy rains, it is therefore possible to capture all that is a land of great rivers and heavy rains, it is therefore possible to capture all that surplus water, and to utilise it either for the extension of cultivation or for the prevention of famine. After that came the Famine of 1900; and as a sequel to the Famine it seemed to me that this matter, so vital to the future of India. should be re-examined by the very highest authorities whom we could find, visiting every part of the country, examining into local conditions programmes and needs, approaching the matter from the point of view of protection against famine rather than of remunerative investment of State funds, and presenting us with an authoritative pronouncement us with an authoritative pronouncement upon the capabilities for further irrigation of the whole of Brit'sh India, and of the extent of the obligation both in State irrigation and in the encouragement of private mately assume. That was the genesis of the Commission presided over by Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff which was appointed in the autumn of 1901, and which, after an investigation that extended over two cold weathers, finally

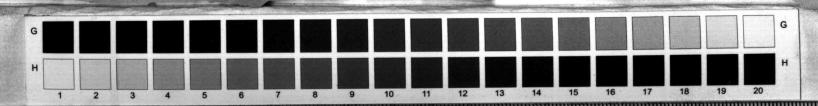
reported in Anril 1903. I wonder how many of the Hon'ble Members whom I am now addressing, and still more how many of the outside public, have read their Report. To me the first Part of it, which relates to general considerations, is infinitely many interesting them. it, which relates to general considerations, is infinitely more interesting than a novel, for it deals not with the hypothetical problems of human character, but with the positive agencies that affect the growth or decline of human life; and it bases conclusions dramatic in their sweep upon premises of scientific precision. By slow but sure degrees ever since we have been assimilating grees ever since, we have been assimilating and taking action upon that Report; and our final views and orders upon it will shortly see the light.

As this is the last occa

I shall ever speak at any length upon this subject in India, let me summarise the situation as it now stands. There are two classes of Irrigation in this country. State Irrigation, i.e., works constructed or main-tained by the State, and Private Irrigation conducted by communities or individuals, largely by means of wells. I am here only concerned with the former. I need not before an Indian audience expatiate upon the distinction, so familiar in our Reports and Budget Statements, between Major and Minor works, Productive and Protective works. Major works are either Productive, in which case we find the money for them out of surplus revenue or from loans, or Protective, in which case we provide for them from the annual Famine Grant of 1; crores: the distinction between Productive and Protective being that the former are expected to prove remunerative, though they have not always seen so; while the latter are not expected to be remunerative at all. In other words Productive works are, or may be, protective also; but protective works are not expected to be productive. Minor works are those which we undertake entirely out of the revenue of the year. Now entirely out of the revenue of the year. Now let me say what our outlay under all these works up till the present hour has been, and what the property thus created represents. The Government of India have spent in all 46½ crores or 31 millions sterling upon State Irrigation works in all the above classes. With it they have dug nearly 50,000 miles of canals and distributaries, they have irrigated an area of 21½ million acres, out of a total irrigated area in British India of about 47 million acres, and they derive from it a net revenue of £2,700,000 per annum or a percentage of net revenue on capital of a total irrigated area in British India of about 47 million acres, and they derive from it a net revenue of £2,700,000 per annum or a percentage of net revenue on capital cutlay of approximately 7 per cent. If we capitalise the net revenue at 25 years' purchase, we obtain a total of 671 millions sterling or considerably more than double the capital outlay. These figures are an indication of what has already been done. Next, what are we going to do or what has already been done. Next, what are we going to do or what has already been done. Next, what are we capable of doing? In my first year in India I went to see the Chenab Mr Hewett at this table and the speech

have already begun to be registered, Madras and the Punjab having taken the lead. In addition to these is a much larger number of societies started, but not yet actually on the register. Here the United Provinces, which initiated the experiment in Sir A. MacDonnell's time, and which now possess 150 societies, are to the fore. Even in such distant provinces as Assam and Burma, we hear of great interest being displayed and of applications being received. The statistical result is too immature to admit of quotation. But I have said enough to show that Governgated 1,000,000 acres, it now irrigates 2,000 000; at that time it had cost 11 millions sterling, there have now been spent upon it 2 millions; at that time it supported a population of 200,000 persons, the population is now over 1,000,000, and this huge aggregate is diffused over an expanse, now waving with corn and grain, that but a few years ago was a forsaken waste. Since then we have completed the Jhelum canal, which already irrigates 300,000 acres, and will irrigate 4 million. Everywhere these lands, once waste and desolate, are being given out to colonisation; and the Punjab Province, if it lost the doubtful prestige of the Frontier with its disturbing problems and its warring tribes, has gained instead the solid asset of a contented and peaceful peasanty, that will yearly swell its resources and enhance its importance. Then you have heard of the fresh obligations which we have since undertaken in the same quarter; 51 millions sterling have just been sanctioned for the group of canals known as the Upper Chenab, the Upper Jhelum and the Lower Bari Doab. Before another decade has elapsed 2,000,000 more acres will have been added to the irrigated area, with a proportionate increase in the population and with an estimated re-Before another decade has elapsed 2,000,000 more acres will have been added to the irrigated area, with a proportionate increase in the population, and with an estimated return of 10 per cent. on the capital outlay. So much for the near future. Now let me look a little further ahead, and come to the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission. They have advised an additional expenditure of 44 crores or nearly 30 millions sterling, spread out over 20 years, or an annual average expenditure of 1½ million sterling. We accept that estimate; we regard it as reasonable; and we hope to be able to provide the funds. This will increase the area under irrigation in British India by 6½ million acres as compared with the 4 millions which I mentioned five years ago, the difference being explained by the fact that as we draw towards the close of this gigantic programme we shall no longer be gigantic programme we shall no longer be able to talk glibly of remunerative programgigantic programme we shall no longer be able to talk glibly of remunerative programmes or of lucrative interest on capital outlay, but shall find ourselves dealing with protective works, pure and simple, where no return or but little return is to be expected, and where we shall have to measure the financial burden imposed on the State against the degree of protection against scarcity and famine obtained for the people. I do not think that we need shrink from that more exacting test: for we shall have approached, if the metaphor may be permitted, the rocky passes in which our forces will then be engaged across smiling plains and verdant pastures in which they will have derived strength and sustenance for the harder and less remunerative toil that will lie before them. I wish that we could proceed even faster. But that is out of the question. Canals are not like railways where com-Canals are not like railways where com-panies are ready to find the money and to undertake the work, where an embankment can anywhere be thrown up by unskilled labour, and where the iron or steel plant that labour, and where the iron or steel plant under may be required can be ordered by telegram from Europe or the United States. In irrigation you have in the first place to find the funds from the borrowings of the State, which are not capable of unlimited expansion. You have to spend much time in presion. You have to spend much time in preliminary linvestigations and surveys. You
then have to obtain your labour for the particular work. It is estimated that to spend
the amount which I have named a host of
280,000 workmen and coolies will be required
for 250 days in each of the 20 years in addition to those required for the maintenance
of the existing works and of the new ones
as they come into operation. And finally
you have to engage and train your skilled
establishment which is a matter of careful
recruitment, spread over a series of years.
These are the considerations that must alway work in Inda, and that militate against
the carrier rate. all this where shall we stand? We shall have done much, we shall have done what no other nation or country has done before. the Himalayas and from the opened doors of heaven will still spill its unused and un-usable abundance into the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The calculations show that of the total average rainfall of India, as much as 35 per cent., and a much larger proportion of the surface flow, amounting proportion of the surface flow, amounting to 87 per cent., is carried away by rivers to the sea. The programme that I have sketched will at the most utilise only 21 per cent. of this surface flow, and the remainder will still continue its aimless and unarrested descent to the ocean. Why is this? The answer is very simple, and to anyone who has any knowledge of the meteorological or geographical features of this continent very clear. Rain does not always fall in India in the greatest volume where it is most needed. What Cherrapunji could easily spare Rajputana cannot for all the wealth of Crossus obtain. Neither does rain fall all through the year in India. It descends in great abundance, within narrowly defined

of Crossus obtain. Neither does rain fall all through the year in India. It descends in great abundance, within narrowly defined periods of time, and then it is often very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to store it. Providence does not tell us when a year of famine is impending, and we cannot go on holding up the water for a drought that may never come. It would be had economy even if it were not a physical impossibility. Sometimes where water is most plentiful there is no use for it, because of the sterile or forbidding or unsuitable nature of the soil. Sometimes it flows down in blind superfluity through a country already intersected with canals. Sometimes it meanders in riotous plenty through alluvial plains where storage is impossible. Sometimes again the cost of storage is so tremendous as to be absolutely prohibitive. These are some, though by no means all, of the reasons which place an inexpugnable barrier to the realisation of academic dreams. Facts of this sort we may deprecate, but cannot ignore; and the time will never come when we can harness all that wealth of misspent and futile power, and convert it to the use of man. What we can do, the Commission have told us; what we mean to do I have endeavoured imperfectly to sketch out in these remarks. Restricted as is the programme, when measured against the prodict of the state. We are about to emissment is most the individual, or to the organised ability of the State. We are about to emissibility of the State.



which he has delivered indicate that we which he has delivered indicate that we have in the past year obtained that which our will, that so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and imhave in the past year obtained that which has for a long time been the cherished aspiration of the mercantile community, viz., a separate Department and Minister of Commerce and Industry. Six years ago I should have said that this was impossible; two years ago I did not regard it as likely. But the facts of commercial and industrial expansion cannot be gainsaid; and as soon as the case began to be made out it was convincing in its logic and pertinence. The days are gone by when Government can dissociate ne by when Government can dissociate itself from the encouragement of commercial enterprise. There used to be a sort of cial enterprise. There used to be a sort of idea that business was an esoteric thing, to be conducted by a narrow clique, who were alone possessed of the oracles of wisdom, and with whom Government were hardly supposed to be on speaking terms. That was an absurd theory at any time. It is additionally absurd in a country like India where the Government is responsible for so many forms of commercial and industrial activity, where it builds and works railroads, where it controls the sale of opium and salt, where it maintains gigantic factories, where it is engaged in undertaking the manufacture of its own cartridges and rifles and guns, and where it is the largest employer of labour in the country. And most absurd of all is it at a time when the whole air is alive with movement, rivalry, and competition: and when we desire to push our products, our manufactures, and our industries upon the attention of the world. I believe India to be merely at the beginning of its commercial expansion, and if I could revisit this Council Chamber 50 ears hence, I believe I should find the Commercial Member of that day delivering an oration that would be reported throughout

the Bast. There is only one word of appeal in which I would ask leave to indulge. I entreat my Indian friends not to regard the creation of a Department of Commerce as an agency for the promotion of British Commerce creation of a Department of Commerce as an agency for the promotion of British Commerce alone. They could not make a greater mistake. Indian commerce, industry, and enterprise are as vital to this country as British—nay, I think more so. They have a future as bright before them. When we have to deal with great pioneers of Indian industry, such as the Tata family, they will tell you that they receive the warmest encouragement at our hands, and for my own part I should feel far happier if for every present Indian merchant-king there were a thousand, and for every lakh of Indian rupees invested in mercantile undertakings, a crore. Our new Department and its Honble Member know no distinction of race: they are concerned only with the development of the country.

It is a part of the same policy that has induced us in the past year to create the new Railway Board which is now entering upon its duties. The idea is no new one. We make no pretence to be original. It has been advocated for years, by all those who wanted greater elasticity and less officialism in our system, and from the day that I surrendered temporary charge of the Public Works Department in 1899 having become conversant for a while with its working, I meant to get the reform sooner or later. It has taken six years to carry it

come conversant for a while with its working, I meant to get the reform sooner or later. It has taken six years to carry it out. Not that the old Public Works Department stands therefore condemned. That would be a most unjust and unfair assumption. It produced a series of brilliant and famous Erigineers. It overspread India with a network of railways. It eventually converted annual deficits into an assured sura network of railways. It eventually converted annual deficits into an assured surplus that has reached this year the magnificent figure of 2½ millions sterling, and it has handed over to the Railway Board a splendid property which it will rest with the latter to develope on commercial principles in the future. I have sometimes seen the present administration accused of centralising tendencies. I have not time to argue that contention this afternoon. But if it be true, it is at least remarkable that it has been associated with the two greatest measures of decentralisation that have been achieved during the last fifty years, viz., the Permanent Financial Settlements with the Provincial Governments, and the institution of the Railway Board.

There is entered in the Budget the sum of 50 lakhs for Police Reform. That is only an instalment and a beginning. We accept with slight modifications the full reendations of the Commission, and we intend to carry out their programme. The author of the Report is seated at my right hand, and I should like to take this opportunity of publicly thanking him and his colleagues for their labours. No more his colleagues for their labours. No more fearless or useful report has ever been placed befre the Government of India. I would gladly have taken action upon it sooner. But a long time has been required to consult the Local Governments and to satisfy the Secretary of State. And now what is it that we have in view? I think that my feelings are those of every Member of the Government. We want a police force which is free from the temptation to corruption and iniquity, and which must, therefore, be reasonably well paid, which must be intelligent and orderly and efficient, and which will make its motto protection instead of oppression. I confess that my heart breaks within me when I see long diatribes upon how many natives are to get employment under the new system and how many Europeans. For my own part I have never paused to count them up. The Police Force in India must be an overwhelmingly native force: and I would make it representative of the bist. elements in native character and native life. Equally must it have a European supervising and let thus also be of the best. But do not let us proceed to reckon one against the other and contend as to who loses and who gains The sole object of all of us ought to be the good of the country and the protection of the people. It is three years in one of these Debates I announced the people of the people of these Debates I announced the people of the peopl years since in one of these Debates I announced the appointment of the Police Commission, and since Sir John Woodburn, who sat in that chair, said that it would be the most important and farreaching of any that I had appointed in my time. I am glad that I appointed it and am proud of its work: and when the reforms come into full operation, I am hopeful that they will be felt under every roof in this country.

At this stage I may perhaps interpolate a few remarks in reply to the concluding portions of the Honble Mr. Gokhale's speech. He seems to think that in my speech of

seems to think that in my speech of year, and in the Resolution that follow it, were laid down now principles as reds the admission of Natives of India to gards the admission of Natives of India to to the public service. He referred to the Act of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. I am familiar with both those documents, and I also remember—which those who quote them sometimes forget—that the late Queen's words contained a qualification, not indeed modifying their generosity, but limiting their application by the necessary tests, firstly of practical expediency, and secondly of personal fitness.

of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to officers in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge." There is not one sentence in that memorable paragraph from which any Government of India or any Go ernor-General has ever either desired or attempted to recede. But the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's historical references stopped short at 1858. He altogether forgot to mention the findings of the Public Service Commission of 1887, which deliberately laid down that the service in India should in future be divided into two branches, firstly, an Imperial Service called the Civil Service, to be recruited by open competition in England only, and, secondly, a provincial service re-cruited in India, and consisting almost en-errely of natives of this country. Our procouncement of last year was a mere reaffirmation of the findings of that Commission.

Even the phrase "corps d' elite" which the Hon'ble Member seems to think originated with me is taken from paragraph 73 of their with me is taken from paragraph 73 of their Report. Let me further ask him more parateularly to peruse paragraphs 74 and 91 of that document. He will find that nothing was said last year, either by the Government of India or by myself, which has not been laid down with even greater authority by our predecessors: and for the inference as to a change of policy which Mr. Gokhale has drawn in his speech to-day, there is I can assure him, no foundation.

I am myself particularly immune from the

I am myself particularly immune from the suspections to which the Hon'ble Member refers. I frequently see attributed to me personally the appointment of this or that European or Eurasian to some post or other in some part of India. The responsibility of the Head of the Government of India is great, and I have never minimised it. But it is beyond human power that he should it is beyond human power that he should know every detail of the administration of 300,000,000 of people, and beyond reason that every subordinate act of the administration should be attributed to him alone. And really when I read of all the things that really when I read of all the things that are explained by my personal intervention, while I appreciate the compliment, I am compelled to say that in quite 19 cases out of 20, I have never even heard of them at all. If the Hon'ble Member were to go into the Departments of the Government of India he would find that I am there known as a strong partisan not of European but of Native appointments, wherever these can be made with sufficient regard to the test of personal fitness for the post. But, after all, is it not rather a vain exercise to dispute as to the exact number of places that are or are not given to this or to that class in an administration? The Hon'ble Member will never find any reluctance on the part of Government to recognize and to forward the legitimate aspirations of his countrymen. But he must not be surprised if these generates are constituted in the second or the surprised of the segments. ous tendencies are sometimes chilled, when almost every step that we take and every appointment that is made is liable to critieism that presumes the existence of a racial blas where none exists. He has cited the Despatch of the Court of Directors with which the Act of 1833 was sent out to India. Let me quote to him another para-

expect our Government to benefit the millions subjected to their authority. We have repeatedly expressed to you a very different entiment. Facilities of official advancement can little affect the bulk of the people under any Government, and perhaps least under a good Government. It is not by holding out incentives to official ambition, but by repressing crime, by securing and guarding property, by creating confidence, by ensuring to industry the fruit of its labour, by protecting men in the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights, and in the un-Governments best minister to the public wealth and happiness. In effect, the free access to office is chiefly valuable where it is a part of general freedom."

With these words, which seem to me entirely wise, I will pass from the subject. There is one duty that falls upon the Gov have rarely if ever alluded in this Council, and that is the guardianship of Indian interests where they are liable to be impugernment of India to which I think that J interests where they are liable to be impugned by external policy or influence. We resisted to the best of our ability the heavy charge of more than \$\frac{2}{3}\$ million sterling that was imposed upon Indian revenues by the increase of pay in the British Army—a measure about which we were not consulted and with which we did not agree. We protested more successfully against the placing upon Indian revenues of the charge for the entertainment of the Indian quests at the Coronation in London We guests at the Coronation in London. We were also successful in resisting the suggestion that India should pay £400,000 per tion that India should pay £400,000 per annum for a call upon a portion of the British Garrison in South Africa. We have now finally established the principle (disputed till a few years ago) that when we lend troops from India to fight campaigns for the Imperial Government in different parts of Asia and Africa, every rupee of the charge from embarcation to return shall be defrayed by the Imperial Government.

During the past few years we have been waging a similar battle in defence of the Indian emigrant in South Africa. For many years an system has prevailed under which

years a system has prevailed under which unskilled Indian labourers have been enunskilled Indian labourers have been encouraged to emigrate to the Colony of Nata' for employment chieuy in agriculture, though a few of them are engaged in coal mines. The number proceeding yearly on five year contracts is from 5,000 to 6,000, and there are now some 30,000 indentured Indians in the Colony. Their wages are good, and those of them who returned to India in 1903 brought back sayings to the amount of those of them who returned to India in 1903 brought back savings to the amount of over five lakhs of rupees, while Indians of all classes settled in Natal remit to their friends in India some thirteen lakhs of rupees annually. The indentured Indian is well treated, and so far as this class is concerned, the system of emigration to Natal is advantageous to India as well as to the Colony. But there is now in Natal a considerable population of British Indians, estimated at about 50,000, who are not working under indenture and are therefore known as "free Indians." Some of them are men who have worked out their time, but have decided to settle in the country, or the decendant of such men; others are persons who have voluntarily proceeded to the Colony with the object of making a living there. Unfortunately the colonists entertain a rected Object.

strong measures to discourage any increase in their numbers. Some of these measures have seemed to the Government of India to be unduly severe and inconsistent with the reasonable claims of the people of India as subjects of the British Empire; and we have lost no opportunity of urging that the restrictions imposed on free Indians should be relaxed. More especially two years ago, when the Government of Natal sent delegawhen the Government of Natal sent delega-tes to us to discuss an arrangement under which Indian labourers should be compelled to return to India on the expiry of the term for which they were engaged, we required as an essential condition that they should make certain concessions in favour of the free Indians who were then settled, or who might desire to settle, in the Colony. We stipulated for the eventual abolition of a stipulated for the eventual abolition of a on such persons for leave to reside; for the amendment of an Act placing traders, of however old a standing, under the power of local Corporations who had absolute author ity to refuse licenses to trade; for the removal of Indians from another Act, under which they were classed with barbarous races; and tor the provision of a summary remedy for free Indians who might be wrongfully arrested on the ground that they were coolies under indenture or prohibited immigrants. In reply we were given to understand that In reply we were given to understand that there was no prospect of obtaining the consent of the local legislature to these conditions, and the negotiations were therefore dropped. The only concession that has been obtained as regards free Indians in Natal is the exemption or those who have been resident in the Colony for three consecutive years from the restrictions imposed on "prohibited immigrants" under the Immigration Restriction Act. That Act still requires immigrants (except those under indenture) Immigrants (except those under indenture) to be able to write in some European language, and our endeavours to get ability to write in an Indian language accepted as a sufficient test of literacy have been unsuccessful. We have informed the Natal Government that we reserve to ourselves the fullest liberty to take at any time such measures in regard to emigration to that Colony as we may think necessary in order to secure proper treatment for our order to secure proper treatment for our Indian settlers, and we have recently again declined to take any step towards facilitating the emigration of labourers under indenture until the Natal authorities substantially mo-

In no other South African Colony is there in force any system of immigration of Indian labour under indenture, and the number of British Indians at present resident in the Colonies other than Natal is comparatively small. Those Colonies have however evinced a similar spirit of opposition to the immigration of free Indians, and we have had a considerable amount of correspondence on the subject, especially as regards the Transvaal. Soon after that country came under British administration we addressed the Secretary of State for India, and urged that the opportunity should be taken to remove the restrictions and disabilities imposed by the Boer Government on British Indian subjects. In the course of the correspondence that ensued we were asked to agree to a scheme for the employment of 10,000 Indian labourers on the construction India. Let me quote to him another paragraph from that Despatch. If I were to ntter it as my own I am afraid that I should be accused of illiberal sentiments. But with the distinguished imprimatur of the authors of the Act of 1833, it may carry some weight with the Honble Member:

"We must guard against the supposition that it is chiefly by holding out means and opportunities of official distinction that we expect our Government to benefit the milling paragraph."

"Agree to a scheme for the employment of 10,000 Indian labourers on the construction of Government railways in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies; and recognising that the need for Indian labour thus displayed might prove a powerful lever in our hands in securing better treatment for Indians generally in South Africa, we expressed our readiness to consider the proposal if it was likely to lead to substantial concessions in favour of Indians not under its construction of Government railways in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies; and recognising that the need for Indian labour thus displayed might prove a powerful lever in our hands in securing better treatment for Indians generally in South Africa, we expressed our readiness to consider the proposal if it was likely to lead to substantial concessions in favour of Indians generally in South Africa, we expressed our readiness to consider the proposal if it was likely to lead to substantial concessions. generally in South Africa, we expressed our readiness to consider the proposal if it was likely to lead to substantial concessions in favour of Indians not under indenture. We said that the least that we could accept would be, (1) that Indian languages should be included in the literary test applied to new immigrants (2) that residence in locations cheeled by convenience where the contractions of the convenience of the convenie tions should be compulsory only upon those Indians in whose case the restriction is desir-

> licenses permitting them to retain their present places of business; (4) that all Indians of superior class, including all respectable traders and shopkeepers, should be exempted from the Pass Law and the Curfew system and from the other restrictions imposed on the non-white population. The Transvaal authorities declined to concede these demands in full, and we have therefore refused to establish a system of emigration of indentured labourers to that Colony. The outcome of the negotiations so far will be found in the despatch sent on 25th July 1904 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of the Transvaal, which was presented to Parliament in August last. In it the British Government supported all our main demands except the claim that fluture immigrant should not be required to be able to write in European language. We have not yet heard what action has been taken on these instructions by the Transvaal Government.
>
> I do not say that is a pleasurable record. The problem is one for which it is exceedingly difficult to find a solution. Colonies emigration of indentured labourers to that

able for sanitary reasons; (3) that Indian traders who had established themselves under

the former Government should be granted

ingly difficult to find a solution. Colonies possessing, or likely before long to possess, rights of Self-Government cannot be dictated to in such matters, and the feeling that exists among them is undoubtedly very strong. It is seemed to us be our duty to do nothing to inflame that feeling, but to lose no opportunity of pleading the cause of those whose natural protectors we are, and to make no concession whatever until we obtain a full quid pro quo in return. I am confident that in this attitude we shall have the support of the entire Indian community.

I may name one more respect in which the Government of India have, I think, the Government of India have, I think, faithfully championed the inverests of the general community. I allude to their attitude on the Fiscal Question. I observe that the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, speaking to-day on behalf of the commercial community, has most strongly endorsed the correctness of the position that we took up in our Despatch of 22nd October 1903. A little while are it was stated with some authority in ago it was stated with some authority in England that that Despatch had been drawn up by us in a hurry, and that we were be-lieved to have modified our views. Theer is no foundation for any such statement. We composed that Despatch with full deliberation. It represented our matured opinions. We have not departed from them in any particular; and if the Government of India were invited to enter a Conference, those I am confident would be the instructions with which our delegates from this end would proceed. Our claim is not merely that India should have a voice in the settlement of the question—that none will dispute—but that in any Imperial scheme there should not be imposed upon us a system detrimental to our interests or repugnant to our strongly matertained and unanimous views. no foundation for any such statement. We

tion to this class of settlers, and have taken a Before I conclude I may perhaps be ex-strong measures to discourage any increase pected to say a word about the military in their numbers. Some of these measures of the year. We have had the familiar attacks upon them in this Debate.
One Hon'ble Member spoke of the expenditure as inordinate and alarming. It is inordinate in the sense that it is beyond the ordinary. For now that we have ample means, we are utilising some of them, which means, we are utilising some of them, which in ordinary years we might not have been able to do, not merely to relieve the burden of the people, but to secure them from the possible future hornors of war. There is nothing to alarm in the increase. The situation would be much more alarming if, with a rival Power building railways towards the Afghan frontier, we were to sit still and do nothing. It was not by so regarding military expenditure and equipment that our allies in the Far East have won those great victories that have extorted the admiration of the world. They saw the danger impending, and they set themselves steadily to prepare for it—with what results we all know. The lesson of the Russo-Japanese War is surely the most supreme vindication of preparation for war as contrasted with of preparation for war as contrasted with unreflecting confidence that modern times have ever seen. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has presented us with a scheme, which is the ripe product not only of his own great experience but of years of of his own great experience, but of years of discussion and anticipation in India itself, and whose sole object is so to organise our forces in peace, as to place the largest possible body of men, with the least disloca-tion, in the field in time of war. Untiluniversal peace reigns, which will not be in our day, the best custodian of his own house our day, the best custodian of his own house will still be the strong man armed; and the Government of India, assured that the have the means, and reposing confidence in the ability of their military advisers, have accepted the scheme submitted to them, not without careful scrutiny of its features and details, but in the conviction that the heavy charge entailed will be repaid in the increased security that will be enjoyed by the

> pressed in this debate that the expenditure should be provided for by loan, I join my Financial Colleague in desenting from that opinion. Reference has been made to English practice. No one would have denounced such a proposal, under existing conditions, more strongly than Mr. Gladstone. I do not say that a military loan is everywhere unjusti-fiable. Were we on the brink of war, or were it the case that large military expenditure could only be met by incurring a deficit, or by imposing additional taxation which it was considered essential to avoid, then there might be a good case for a military loan. But with a full exchequer, and with a simultaneous reduction of taxation, I feal sure that every financier of repute would pronounce such a proposal to be without excuse. Moreover, it should be remembered that in England the National Debt is being

> that in England the National Debt is being steadily diminished by processes which are not adopted here; and that a military loan is there obliged to run the gauntlet of Parliament. The Government of India is sometimes taunted with its irresponsibility. Might it not be a serious thing if you encouraged that Government to shift on to future generations a burden which it was capable of bearing in its own time? Might you not aggravate the very irresponsibility.

capable of bearing in its own time? Might you not aggravate the very irresponsibility which is sometimes deplored?

I have now concluded my picture of some, at any rate, of the activities upon which we are or have lately been engaged. I ask myself, is thus in truth an unsympathetic and reactionary regime? Is it likely that the individual who has allowed himself no rest or respite in his labours, be they successful or mistaken, for the Indian peosuccessful or mistaken, for the Indian peo-ple, would endeavour to injure them or thrust them back? Is there a single class In the community who has been so injured I will go further and say, is there a single individual? If there had been, should we not have heard of him to-day? Would a man who has devoted his whole life to preaching the lessons of the East, its history and traditions, who has often been rallied by his own countrymen for his enthusiasm for the religions and monuments and literature of the East, and who has, while in India, given such abundant proofs of his reverence co-faiths and feelings that are not his own-turn round and assail what he had h'therto revered? These questions I must leave others to answer. As for reaction I console myself with the wise saying of Macaulay, since childhood I have been seeing nothing but progress, and hearing of nothing but reaction and decay."

For my own part, as the last year of my work in India opens, I look back upon the past not with any self-complacency—because while much has been done, much also remains undone—but with gratitude that the opportunity has been vouchsafed to my colleagues and myself of giving so definite an impulse to all that makes up the growth and prosperity of a people, and the safety of an Empire, and with the sanguine conviction that none can sow as diligently and viction that none can sow as diligently and whole-heartedly as we have endeavoured to sow, without a arvest springing up—indeed the green shoots are already high-above the ground—that will ten thousand times repay the exertion and obliterate ever scar.

Smriti Sanjiban.

Nervous nd Mental Overstrain give rise to a wide range of nerve and brain disorders, and frequently lead to complete breakdown or nervous prostration. Unfortunately, ailments of the kind referred to seem almost inseparable from modrne conditions of life. Business and professional men, Teachers, Writers, Students, all who bear a heavy burden of responsibility, and those whose social duties make heavy demands on their Nervous and Mental powers, are liable to suffer more or less constantly.

There are innumerable so-called remedies for There are innumerable so-called remedies for nervous overstrain that are offered. These in many cases merely exert a stimulating effect on the nervous system and by compelling fresh effort without renewing the nerve-tissue they further strain and injure the nervous system.

SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRITA on the contrarty the Nerves and Rrain with the patting the Nerves and Rrain with the patting.

supply the Nerves and Brain with the particular elements which are worn away by severe mental effort, and the loss of which leaves the Nervous System weakened and impoverished. SMRITI SANJIBAN GHLITA replenish the reserve of nerve-power as fast as it is drawn

SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRITA & GUARANTE SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRITA B Guaranteed Cure for Giddiness, Headacht, Brain-fag, Loss of Memory, Wenkness of Sight and Hearing-Nervous Debility, Hypochondriasis, Mental and Physical Lassitude, Despondency, Reluctance for Work, Exhaustion and all complaints of the Nervous

MANAGER, BHARAT Y ISAJYANILAYA,

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the draft resolutions proposed to be placed before the forthcoming Provincial Conference to be held at Mymensingh for its consideration:

1. That this Conference views with grave

I. That this Conference views with grave alarm and anxiety the Jute Bill which has been submitted to Government by one class of the Mercantile community of Calcutta and which in the opinion of this Conference is calculated to seriously injure this important industry of Bengal and specially of the Mymensing District. This Conference earnestly prove that the said Bill be altogether abandon district. II. That this Conference agrees with the

ther abandond.

II. That this Conference agrees with the views expressed in Government Resolution Education No. 658 in thinking that the courses of instruction followed in crimary Schools are too long, too advanced and too diersified for the agricultural classe but at the same time this Conference feels that it is not able to give dequate expression to the feeling of apprentision which the proposals to divide the Berali language, into Northern, Eastern gali at least," has voked throughout the country amongst a classes of the people. This Conference, whe deprecating the use of Sanskritised language in text books intended for rural schils, firmly believes that although the spoken inguage is different in different Districts and in different parts of the same District, but written in simple Bengali are understoo. all classes. This introduction of with utter disapproval of will be treated who speak those dialects, completely defeat the object of will therefore vernment has in view.

III. That this Conference is expressing contribution great scarcity of drinking to the nonfulfilment of the assurance, which the Government has an view.

III. That this Conference submits to place on record its deep reg to desires to place on record its deep reg to desires to place on record its deep reg to desire to place on record its deep reg to desire to place on record its deep reg to desire to place on record its deep reg to desire to place on record its deep reg to desire to place on record its deep reg to desire to place on record its deep reg to desire to place on record its deep reg to desire to place on record its deep reg to desire to place on record its deep reg to desire to grant the nonfulfilment of the assurance, will the reinking the nonfulfilment of the assurance to make the nonfulfilment of the assurance to

with the recent contribution mad gether vernment are too inadequate to suly Goards areas in the interior with good wast

water.

IV. That having regard to the constitution of Village Choukidari an heir gradual amaigamation with the police force, this Conference prays the constitution of the conference prays the confer Choukidary tax which is a source of the oppression and hardship to rural per abolished.

V. That this Conference begs to cartention of Government to the mortality suffering in rural villages on account of rul fever and cholera. The Conference begs to cartend suffering in rural villages on account of rul fever and cholera. The Conference as the Government thinks produce the conference of the conference of

to remove them.

VI. That this Conference begs also call attention to the destruction of croy and of human lives by wild animals in hill and jungly tracts of Bengal on account of the rigour of the Arms Act as well as of the increasing difficulties to obtain licenses under

VII. That this Conference fully appreciates the work which is being done by the Scientific and Industrial Association of Cal-Scientific and Industrial Association of Cal-cutta and resolves to co-operate with it and advance its object, and desires to express its gratitude to the promoters of the Asso-ciation, and to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal who has lent encourage-ment to the Association by his presence at

VIII. That this Conference is of opinion that any scheme in any form whatsoever of dividing the Bengali-speaking people and thereby retarding its gradual development, should be abandoned for ever, and prays that if any new scheme as hinted in the that if any new scheme, as hinted in the newspapers, has been framed, it should be published with all papers relating thereto and that no final orders passed until the public have had an opportunity of discuss-

IX (a) That this Conference is of opinion that the new principle introduced in the Bengal Local Self-Government Amendment Bill empowering His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to impose a fresh tax by a notification in the "Calcutta Gazette" is

a notification in the "Calcutta Gazette" is against all sound principles of taxation.

(b) That the proposed fresh tax on land will greatly increase the burden of the people who are already overtaxed and who will be the least benefited by it.

(c) That the imposition of a fresh tax on land will be regarded as a violation of the Permanent Settlement.

(d) That in the coming of the coming of the complex of the

Permanent Settlement.

(d) That in the opinion of this Conference the Sadar Local Boards are doing very the members thereof take useful work and the members thereof take great interest in the transaction of the business of the Boards inasmuch as the Sadar Local Boards are generally presided over by non-official Chairmen. (e) That the said Boards may not be

abolished.

(f) That the Union Committees, if placed directly under the District Boards, will lose all its importance and usefulness as an agency of Self-Government inasmuch as the said Committees will be entirely led and influenced by the Official Chairmen.

X. That this Conference deplores the increasing distress of the middle classes in the Maffassil which in the opinion of this Conference is mainly due to

ference is mainly due to

(a) the gradual exclusion from Several

Departments of Government Service,
(b) the great increase of expenditure in marriages and other ceremonials and also to the increased expenditure in all matters of daily life as well as to the increase of litiga-

(c) Malarial fever and other diseases.

XII. That this Conference, agreeing with previous Conferences, re-affirms their Resolutions on the following subjects.

(a) The separation of judical and executive functions

tive functions.

(b) The expansion of Local Self-Government by allowing selected District Boards to elect their own Chairmen.

(e) The necessity of preserving and developing indigenous arts and industries.

(d) The disastrous consequences resulting from the gradual exclusion of the Indians from appointment in the Telegraph, Police, Survey. Railway, Opium, Customs, Public Works Departments.

(e) The non-observance of the Queen's Proclamation.

Printed and published by T. K. Binwas the "Patrika" Press No. 9. Ananda Charte iso's Ease, and issued by the "Patrika" Patrika" Patrika" Patrika" Patrika