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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

NO. 12

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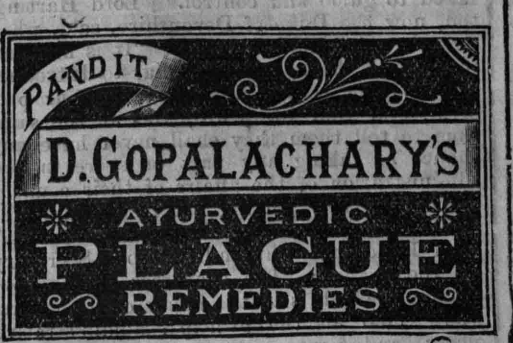
Notable Utterances at the National Gatherings of December, 1904

Indian National Congress.
Sir Minto's Welcome Address.
Sir Henry Cotton's Presidential Address.
The Social Conference.
H. H. The Gokhale's Inaugural Address.
Hon. Mr. Parnell's Presidential Address.
The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar's Address.
Indian Ladies' Conference.
Mrs. Kanoo's Speech.
Mohamedan Educational Conference.
Mr. Morison's Presidential Address.
Industrial Exhibition.
The Hon. Mr. D. Thackeray's Speech.
H. E. Lord Lamington's Speech.
H. E. Lady Lamington's Speech.
Sir Pherozshah Mehta's Speech.
Temperance Conference.
Sir Balchandra Krishnas's Address.
Mr. Samuel Smith's Speech.

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

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

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Being advised by the Swami, used the VIGOR PILLS and

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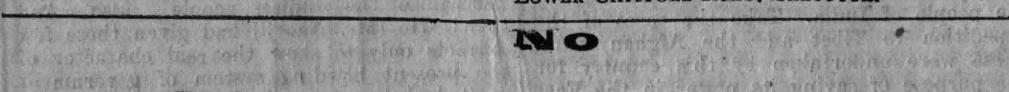
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LARGE SALE: Since we have introduced this formula it has been selling very largely amongst the Medical circle. In the cold season POWELL'S NO. 1 ASTHMA CURE is ordered by all the leading Physicians who have been thoroughly convinced by proofs of its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

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

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Jeweller (Ghoramara), (Rajshahi)

Sir,
I just received to-day all the silver utensils in sets from your mohor. The polish and the making of the article is excellent and well approved. As you made for me in the past various golden ornaments of value, I can honestly recommend you to other gentlemen. In fact your dealings with me for the last 16 years have won my full confidence in your business, I shall send you some more orders very soon.

Ranaghat
21 May 1904.

Babu Bepin Behari Dhar of Rampur-Boalia, Rajshahi is a jeweller of high reputation. His dealings are excellent and he executes orders with precision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 worth of ornaments prepared by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was glad to find that he was honest as regards the price of gold and rate of labours.

(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi.

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.
Babu Bepin Behari Dhar, jeweller of Poalia, made several ornaments for me. He also received several orders through me from my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straight forward. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.

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BOALIA,
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Is cured by a persistent use of our World-renowned KESHANJAN OIL. By a regular use for toilet purpose, it will stop falling hair, remove crust, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the hair-roots with energy and nourishment and make the hair grow upon a healthy scalp in a luxuriant manner. Millions of India's best people—the aristocracy and the gentry and ladies of respectable household, use our KESHANJAN OIL for toilet and medical purposes. Write for "Keshanjan Diary" which contains thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

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SANDOW the giant who visited Calcutta recently is called a perfect man, because he is free from all physical vice and immorality. The attainment of his physical perfection is adequately exemplified in his strong, stout, muscular constitution. The smallest sinews and muscles of Sandow show strength and energy. The want of this strength and energy is called Nervous debility. If you are in a wretched state of health, due to Nervous Exhaustion, loss of sexual and vital powers or by excessive alcoholic indulgences lose no time to use our KATI-BILAS or the pills for Nervous Debility. You will find these Pills to be just the thing required in the treatment of all forms of Nervous weakness.

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ASOKARISHTA

cures Dysmenorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhoea, Hysteria, Anaemia, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Endometritis, Sterility, Nervous Irritability, Pelvic tumour, Displacement of the Uterus, Colic pain, General Debility and many other painful diseases peculiar to the weaker sex. It is a safe remedy for use after delivery and prevents the patient from catching puerperal fever and other maladies of the kind. Price per phial with a box of pills Rs. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 7.

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A delightful Perfumed Oil for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. It has already acquired an extensive sale all over India and has been a great favourite with the Ladies of our country. It is the purest and the finest Perfume and the most efficacious Hair Grower in the market and you can not obtain a better hair oil for ten times the money.

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Yasmin Scented --- " 22

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Presents in a liquid form the sweet and enarming odour of thousands of fresh blooming flowers. In Sweetness, Delicacy, and Permanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe. A few drops on your handkerchief will fill the atmosphere with a delightful and fascinating perfume which will last for days.

Price per Bottle one Rupee only.

Tambuline.

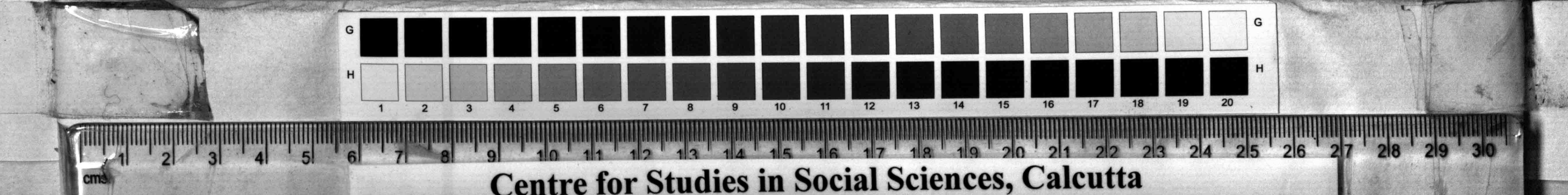
It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk, Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel user will find it a necessity and a luxury indeed.

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only.

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THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

AN ADDRESS BY MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

A notable gathering took place at the North Brixton Gladstone Club, St. Marks Road Kennington, London, on the evening of Thursday March 16, when the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji delivered a lecture upon India.

Mr. Naoroji, who was received with loud cheering, said that India was a most serious problem for the English people. It was not only serious to India itself, but to England also. India had many grievances to complain of, and British rule in that country was so peculiar that Englishmen here were not able to grasp the full facts concerning it.

There was a General Ignorance as to the nature of the system pursued in India, and it was presented to the public in quite wrong lights. Consequently, quite apart from the mischievous consequences of the present system, they suffered very much from the misapprehensions in regard to the condition of India which were entertained in this country. Those present had seen on the screen one clause of the Act passed in 1833, in which, after long and complete discussion, it was decided that the policy of this country towards India should be one of justice and equality, and not of despotism and alienism.

As matters had turned out, however, the position was thus. Under ordinary Oriental despotism one had a number of evils. One of those evils was personal violence. From that evil British rule was free. But instead of open personal violence, the subtle, secret violence, from which the people were suffering was not understood here. That could only be understood from the pictures they had seen, which showed that there was something very wrong in the present state of things. The fact was that the evils of Oriental despotism, always very much scoffed at, were all existing in the present British rule in India, and, in addition, the situation was made far more serious by what might be called "foreign despotism." In other words, they had in India all the materials of an indigenous despotism with a foreign despotism added.

Macaulay had very well expressed this view in two sentences. He said: "The heaviest of all yokes is the yoke of the stranger," and in India they knew to their great pain what the yoke of the stranger was. Macaulay also put it in another form, when he said, "of all forms of tyranny, I believe that the worst is that of a nation over a nation, and they had that in the tyranny of this country over India. How did the system of government work? First of all they must remember that in acquiring the possession of India hundreds of millions of money had been spent. Even in the little Boer war this country spent £250,000,000, but in the wars which were carried on for several generations, and by means of which England became possessed of India, hundreds and thousands of millions had been spent, but this country had never paid a shilling of it back. Every shilling spent upon these wars had been extorted from the Indian people themselves. Then, again, with regard to the men who shed their blood for the acquirement of British possessions in India: four-fifths of it was Native blood. This country had acquired possession of India by Indian money and Indian blood, and he asked what was the amount of gratitude that had been shown to them? India was in a state of exhaustion because its wealth had been destroyed by a draining process. As the matter stood at present, some two or three hundred millions of rupees a year were extorted from Indians to pay Europeans their salaries and pensions, and for expenses here before the Indian could enjoy a single ounce of rice in his own country. Oriental despotism was not a system which anybody liked, but it had one great feature, and that was that whatever the people produced, the wealth of the country remained in it. The wealth of the nation was, in other words, enjoyed by the nation itself and nothing was carried away from the country. The great evil of this foreign despotism was that the wealth of the country was drained away from it, and the people did not enjoy what they produced. These two or three hundred millions of rupees were entirely drained away in the pensions and salaries of European officials, and had to be exported from the country. (Cries of "shame" and "disgraceful.") But that was not the end of it. This very wealth came back to India under the false name of British capital; but it was really their own—the Indians'—wealth. (Hear, hear.) Thirty or forty millions sterling was every year taken away, or, as he said, "plundered" from India, and brought to this country. This system of government constituted a foreign invasion of the worst possible character. They had had foreign invasions before. Those who were called barbarians came and plundered them, carried away their booty, and there was an end of it. But India was able to recuperate again just as France was after the war with Germany. But India now had no chance. It was plundered year after year. Thousands of Europeans were now on their way to plunder them and thousands were on their way back with their booty. To give a homely illustration. We knew that evaporation took place from the ocean—that vapour rose and formed clouds, that these clouds coming over the land fell in the form of rain, and round their way back to the ocean so that the latter was preserved. But suppose that the vapour that came out of the ocean passed away into the universe not to return in the form of rain or river into the ocean, what would be the condition of the ocean? It would dry up, and so was India being dried up. During the last decade the difference between the two censuses showed that the population of India was twenty millions less than it

would have been had there been the ordinary increase. This was one of the greatest evils of the present system of British rule, and so long as it was not remedied, there was no chance for India at all. He hoped they would grasp this idea of the destruction of India under the present system of government, but he had also to direct their attention to another aspect of the case. If there was one thing more than another of which Great Britain was proud, it was that its word was as inviolate as its honour, and in India it had behaved in the most dishonourable way that one nation could behave towards another nation, and the remarkable fact was that these administrators—these breakers of promises—themselves admitted that they had broken, and still went on breaking, the promises. There was an Act of Parliament enacted in 1833 some words from which (as he had said) had been thrown upon the screen. It had never been carried out faithfully, and yet the Act existed; and when they asked if Great Britain were not betraying them and breaking faith, they were told by Lord Salisbury that it was all political hypocrisy. In 1858 the late Queen issued a proclamation in which it was given forth to the world that the Indians would be treated exactly like other British subjects, and she invoked the blessing of God that her servants might carry on her rule in a way beneficial to the people of India. That proclamation was a dead letter just as much as the Act of 1833. In addition, therefore, to the great evil of the drain they had the dishonour of the pledged word not being fulfilled and of the promises made from time to time being violated openly and most disgracefully. Another great evil was that their Indian industries had been destroyed. India was famous for its industries from ancient times, and Venice and other great States carried on an immense and most profitable trade with India. All those great industries had been destroyed simply because the people had not enough to eat, and were not able to carry them on. People talked of the unemployed in this country, but they only amounted to a few millions, but their whole nation was unemployed. They were deprived of the services of the superior people of the country. What would happen if this country were deprived of the services of its Salisburys and other people of that class? The land was, therefore, doubly drained. It lost its wealth and it lost that training and experience which was necessary for its development as a nation, and was degraded both mentally and physically. Englishmen occupied all the higher and more important positions in India and acquired all the experience and training of those positions. They acquired, therefore, not only their wealth, but their wisdom also, and brought it to this country. India, therefore, sustained a triple loss of wealth, work and wisdom, of everything worth existing for, and this was in every way a most destructive system of government. Then there was the fact that there was in India a large European army of some 80,000 men, kept there for Great Britain's own purposes and in order to keep up its prestige and power in the East. That had been admitted by the Government of India repeatedly. The excuse made, however, was that the army was there for the protection of India from the Russians. It was very kind of this country to do that, but why did it not go and protect Central Asia people who had been conquered by Russia? While the army was required in India to keep up the power of this country, and for its own purposes, India was made to pay for it. It was the Indian army which saved the face of this country in the Transvaal War, and yet, although it was used for Imperial purposes, India was asked to pay for it. That was an injustice which was very deeply felt by the people of India. Take the cases of the expedition to Tibet and the Afghan wars. These were undertaken by this country for the purpose of saving its power in the East and in India, and yet India was made to pay for everything in connexion with expeditions with which they had nothing to do. The result of British rule was that instead of India getting prosperous and raising in civilisation, physically, morally, and mentally, they were the poorest people on the face of the earth, and this country contained the richest people on the face of the earth. While he had the deepest sympathy with the unemployed in this country, yet the problem here was mere child's play compared with what it was in India. The question was what was to be the consequence of this system of government in the future. They were being drained most mercilessly, and every promise was being disregarded in the most dishonourable way. Unfortunately, when this country acquired India, India did not understand the two words which saved China—"Foreign Devils"—and the people had been very ignorant of what rights they could assert and the claims they could make as British subjects. But they had a greater and earlier charter, by which they could claim that they were fully and completely British subjects, and not British slaves. The very first territory that Great Britain became possessed of was that of Bombay, given in 1661 in dowry on a Portuguese princess who married a King of England. In 1669 a charter was given to the then East India Company. In that charter it was distinctly declared and stated that the people of Bombay were to be treated as British subjects, equally as if they were born and lived in England, and it was further provided that to all future acquisitions by the East India Company the same principles laid down by that charter should be applied. He claimed that their right to British citizenship commenced from the very first stage of British sovereignty over India, and it was of the highest credit to the British mind of that day that it did not think of any foreign despotism, but wished to treat all those who came under its dominion as British subjects possessing all the rights which British subjects possessed. Young India, consisting of the rising generation, was beginning to ask: "Is this drain to continue, and is this disgraceful breaking of promises to go on?" When once the mass of the people was awakened, and they knew their position, it was time for British statesmen to reconsider their position. From the time that the Japanese rose and began to show life, the Indian mind had been very much exercised,

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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13, 1905.

LORD CURZON AND THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

LORD CURZON is the greatest ruler in existence, that is to say, he has more men—all civilized—to rule than any other autocrat in the world.

Yes, that is the glorious position which Mr. Kipling assigns to the white races, making the weaker ones live for the benefit of the strong.

But fancy how he amazed the Indians when he asked them to share with him his love for Kipling, that gifted but unscrupulous demoralizer of his countrymen, who declared that East must be East and West must be West, and that the latter can meet the former only as a master.

Let us commemorate the name of the illustrious Queen Victoria by a grand work of art," said Lord Curzon; "but you must pay the money while I give the plan."

So incapable is Lord Curzon of entering into the feelings of the people he has to rule that he actually believed that such a Tamasha as the Delhi Assemblage would please their fancy.

But what pained and amazed the people the most was Lord Curzon's speech at the Delhi Assemblage. There he collected all the representatives of India to tell them not that they were brethren and heirs to the glorious heritage of the British Empire.

What has, however, staggered the people is the way Lord Curzon spoke of the Queen's Proclamation, and the interpretation that he gave to one of its terms.

"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.

It is our will, that so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices 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 Governor-General has ever either desired or attempted to recede.

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 recruited in India, and consisting almost entirely of natives of this country.

In a future issue we shall publish a history of the Queen's Proclamation to show that the question of "practical expediency" could never be her intention when conferring the rights of British citizenship upon her Indian subjects.

Curzon should attribute such ungenerous motives to his late Sovereign. Neither are her words, quoted above, by His Excellency capable of such construction.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY FEATURES OF THE ROLT CASE. Among the Resolution of the Bengal Government on the Rolt Case, the "Englishman" congratulates all the parties concerned, specially on account of the compensation made to Mr. Rolt. The "Indian Daily News" says:—

"The Government have fully accepted the decision and reinstated, and we think liberally compensated, Mr. Rolt, and the question now arises as to what it is proposed to do to Mr. Lee. The resolution of the Board as to Mr. Rolt is only a minor phase of a very large question, namely, the protection of Europeans and Natives against Magistrates of the type of Mr. Lee."

"The Pioneer" has the following on the same subject. "The Bengal Government has concurred with the Board of Revenue in this decision, acting on the wise principle that when an amends has to be made, it should be made generously."

Even the "Statesman" is satisfied with the decision of the Government. It, however, never occurred to these papers that, if the Government of Bengal displayed an abundance of liberal instincts in compensating Mr. Rolt, it did so at the expense of an innocent and helpless dependent, a third party, who had nothing to do with the troubles of Mr. Rolt.

The adage in the country is "When two buffaloes fight in a cane field, it is the innocent cane that suffers." Mr. Lee, an English Magistrate, quarrels with Mr. Rolt, another European official, and does him some injury. And it is the minor proprietors of the Khagra estate, whose manager Mr. Rolt is, who are made to pay damage to the latter!

What is more, this monstrous arrangement has been sanctioned by English gentlemen holding high position under the Government. The liberality of the Bengal Government towards Mr. Rolt may very well be likened to the generosity which King John showed, when he forcibly snatched away a handful of gold coins from Isaac the Jew and threw them amongst a crowd.

Just see how the minor proprietors of the estate have been fleeced. In order to conduct the prosecution against Mr. Rolt, a large amount of money had to be expended to pay the fees of the pleaders and Barristers and meet the travelling cost of the witnesses. Then, the Committee appointed to enquire into the allegations against Mr. Rolt also cost a large sum.

Then the legal expenses and the salaries paid to Mr. Rolt, from the date of his suspension to the end of 1905, though he did, and will do, no work for the estate, amount to something like Rs. 25,000.

All the above sum, we believe, the minors will have to pay. For, the Government cannot spend the general tax-payers' money for a purpose like this. The minors, we are told, have got a mother. Of course she has no locus standi in the management of the property of her sons who are the wards of the Government.

If the Government treasury is robbed, the officer in charge of it has to make good the loss. In this way, Sir C. O. Stevens, when he was the Collector of Nadia, had to pay a large amount of money, when one of his subordinates, Beni Gopal Mukherjee, embezzled Government money. Sir Charles was perfectly innocent, yet he had to pay every pie of the stolen property. On the same principle, why should not Mr. Lee and his associates, who put Mr. Rolt into all this trouble, be compelled to make good the money expended in connection with this matter?

The situation is quite plain. It is Mr. Lee and his subordinates who instituted the prosecution; the minors had no hand in it. It is they who proceeded on with the case with their eyes open, though Mr. Rolt pleaded his innocence, and spent money like water to gain their object, as if it belonged to them. What is more, Mr. Rolt has openly impugned their impartiality, which, in plain language, means that it was a malicious prosecution. Justice, morality, decency, and all that is fair and reasonable, therefore, demand that it is the persecutors of Mr. Rolt, and not the innocent minors, who should be compelled to compensate for the wrong done to him. Will the good ruler of Bengal, who is reputed to be a devout Christian, do this bare act of justice to the minors of the Khagra estate whose sacred custodian the Government is?

The Court of Wards was instituted with the best of motives, namely, to protect the estates of the minor Zemindars by putting them under the management of the Government. But nowhere was this excellent intention frustrated with greater violence than in Bengal. These estates have now become a haven for a number of Europeans and Eurasians who cannot be otherwise provided for. There are thousands of educated Indians available in the country, cheaper, and far more fitted to take charge of these private estates, than foreigners who know very little of Zemindaree affairs and the language of the country. But they have been pitilessly expelled and supplanted by Europeans and Eurasians.

The other day, the Government of Bengal published a Resolution on the last year's management of the Court of Wards estates. But there is no mention of the number and names of European and Eurasian managers employed in them. The public can have however some idea of the situation from a statement published in these columns about a year ago. It would appear that there were 32 managers employed at the time under the Court of Wards in Bengal. Of these, except only one, all the posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and upwards per month, were held by foreigners! Appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 4 to 5 hundred Rupees, or even Sub-managerships, were in possession of either Europeans or Eurasians!

It is thus clear that every attempt was made to fill up all vacancies of any value under the Court of Wards by either Europeans or Eurasians. Fancy that a European Dy. Magistrate has been fastened even upon the Joydevpur estate, by Sir Andrew Fraser, though it was so ably managed by a Bengalee gentleman, Rai Kali Prosomio Ghose Bahadur, the distinguished Bengalee author, during the life time of its late proprietor.

And now a new precedent is created in the case of Mr. Rolt to the effect that, if there is a fight between a European manager of a private estate and the Collector of the District, and the latter goes to the wall, it is the minor proprietors of the estate who must bear both prosecution and defence legal expenses, and, in addition, pay compensation to the wronged manager! Who can, after this, deny that the administration is getting on splendidly well under righteous principles? Righteousness exalteth a nation. Here is righteousness indeed! We forget to mention one important fact. When Mr. Rolt was appointed manager of the Khagra estate, the mother of the minors strongly objected. But, in spite of her protest, he was thrust upon the estate.

As for the protection of the Europeans from magisterial vagaries, the "Indian Daily News" need have no apprehension on that score. A case like that of Mr. Rolt is a rarity in the country. We can guarantee that, for many years to come, no Magistrate would venture to meddle with a countryman of his. The Indians are, however, sadly in need of protection from magisterial vagaries and high-handedness.

THE DANGEROUS FEATURES OF THE ROLT CASE. We have already noticed one important phase of the Rolt case, namely that some innocent parties are going to pay compensation to Mr. Rolt for the alleged wrong done to him by others. Nay more. These innocent parties have also to bear the heavy legal expenses of both the prosecution and the defence, as well as the cost of the Committee appointed to enquire into certain charges against Mr. Rolt. Who these parties are the Government does not mention in its order; but they must be either the minor proprietors of the Khagra Estate, or the Government itself. If it is the Government, the wrong would be far greater if the Government were to meet the cost from the public exchequer; as the general tax-payers should, on no account, be punished for a quarrel between a European manager, and the local authorities.

The decision of the Government has also many other dangerous features. It is quite true that, Mr. Rolt impugned the impartiality of the local officials, but that point has not been satisfactorily established. The Government is absolutely silent upon this matter, and we may therefore take it that the allegation of Mr. Rolt has no foundation in fact, and that both Mr. Lee and Mr. Heard, who started the prosecution, were not actuated by any malicious motives. This very fact of their proceeding against a European of Mr. Rolt's position is a proof that unlike many Magistrates, they do not make any distinction between Europeans and Indians. This is a rare virtue among European Magistrates here. Messrs. Lee and Heard have suffered, apparently because they possessed it, in an eminent degree. Indeed, the generosity shown to Mr. Rolt means only punishment to them for doing their duty according to their light. What Magistrate, after this, European or Indian will care to meddle with a European employe of the Government?

We freely admit that some of the proceedings of the local authorities cannot be justified under the law, and for which they deserve censure; but, in this respect, they were neither better nor worse than other Magistrates. In short, they only followed the usual method, which is adopted in prosecuting a native of this country. What happening was this. Mr. Rolt was hauled up on a charge of misappropriating the money of the estate of Khagra of which he was the manager. Messrs. Lee and Heard, who prosecuted him, could not substantiate the charge, and Mr. Rolt was acquitted. There were, however, other serious allegations made against him. A Committee was appointed by Government to enquire into their truth or falsity. The Committee's report is withheld from the public. All that the Board and the Government have cared to disclose is that the charges against Mr. Rolt are "not proved."

The enquiry was to all intents and purposes a judicial one. Witnesses were examined on oath. They were also allowed to be cross-examined by the Counsel of Mr. Rolt. Press representatives were also allowed to report the depositions of witnesses. As it is not therefore strange that the report of the Committee, which was practically a judicial finding, as well as other papers connected with it, is kept hidden from public gaze? They should be published both in the interest of Mr. Rolt and that of the local officials. For, the finding of the Committee, "not proved," does neither exonerate the former, nor show the malafides of the latter.

Now every body knows that "not proved" and "not guilty" are two quite different things. Thousands of people are prosecuted by the Magistrates, who are ultimately let off on the ground, "not proved." The Government does not give any compensation to such people, nay, not even when they are found "not guilty," or acquitted honourably. Why should it then deviate from this principle in the case of Mr. Rolt who was not found "not guilty," nor acquitted honourably, but only the charges against him were not established?

There are Magistrates who are high-handed, and they commit illegalities. By punishing such officers the Government can do good to the latter and afford protection to the people. But this it will not do; for, then Mr. Carey would have been severely dealt with long ago. On the other hand, what we see is, that two such Magistrates, as Messrs. Lee and Heard, about whose honesty there is no question, are punished. And why? It is, because, they deemed it their duty to proceed against a European! Need we repeat the disastrous effect of such a procedure? No Magistrate, however honest, will care to meddle with a European accused in future! This is holding premium to European lawlessness in this country.

We observed the other day that the Court of Wards in Bengal existed, it would seem, to maintain Europeans and Eurasians, who had nowhere else to go. Men of property in India should therefore take care that their estates do not fall in the hands of Court of Wards after their death. Of course, the Government is all powerful; and therefore, it is impossible for dead Zemindars to keep their property out of the clutches of its management. But still, they can devise means, when living, to circumvent the Government in this matter. Realizing full well that, like ordinary mortals, they may be snatched away by death at any moment, our Zemindars should make every arrangement, as speedily as possible, to save their children from being made to maintain highly-paid Europeans and pay them compensation when they and the local official's quarrel. A few years ago, there was scarcely one private estate which was in charge of a European. Now there is scarcely one which is not under a European or Eurasian management. In short, it is all white or semi-white in every private estate, which is in charge of the Court of Wards. Has Lord Curzon forgotten what he said in his speech at Jeypore?

If Sir Andrew Fraser is trying to protect Mr. H. D. Carey, Magistrate of Hooghly, against public criticism, by drawing him into his bosom, Sir Charles Elliott, in the same manner, sought to give shelter to another Magistrate, the late Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, in his all-protecting breast, as a hen does its chickens; and we published a cartoon at the time to represent the situation. This officer was conceited enough to think that he could give better interpretation of the law than even the Hon'ble Judges themselves. His vagaries as a Magistrate naturally drew the attention of the press, which fiercely assailed him from all sides. The result was, however, quite unexpected. The more the illegalities of Mr. Phillips were exposed, the more he became an object of sympathy and solicitude to Sir Charles Elliott. Thus encouraged by the ruler of the Province, Mr. Phillips got more and more reckless, while the press got more and more virulent. Sir Charles at last in sheer disgust declared in a private conversation in Serampur to the effect that he would close his ears against newspaper criticism and protect Mr. Phillips at any cost. This short-sighted policy on the part of the ruler of the Province landed Mr. Phillips ultimately in a most humiliating and embarrassing position. Confident of the support of his Chief, he insulted Maharajah Soorja Kanta of Mymensingh in an outrageous manner and had to make an abject apology to him to save himself from the payment of a heavy damage—a lakh of Rupees—which the Maharajah claimed from him and instituted a suit for that purpose in a court of law.

The contention of Sir Charles Elliott was that if a Magistrate was persistently attacked by the press, which was so uncharitable as not to take the fact into consideration that, as an alien, entrusted with large powers, he was liable to commit mistakes, it was his duty to protect his subordinate. That is, we believe, is also the contention of Sir Andrew Fraser and other high authorities. But then look to the other side of the picture. If it is inevitable that an alien official cannot help committing blunders as a District Magistrate, why put him in that position at all? And when he commits a blunder, how can you blame the people if they bring it to the notice of his superiors? What happens is this. If the Government takes due notice of the vagaries of such a Magistrate as soon as they are published in newspapers, not only are the people adequately protected, but the erring official himself is reformed. But the Government will do no such thing. It ignores the first offence of the erring Magistrate and thus encourages him to commit fresh illegalities with redoubled vigour; while such an attitude of the Government leads the press to attack him more strongly than before. This is then the actual situation. We don't think that the press is much to blame in this matter.

Mr. Carey is very much in evidence just now, how can the press help it? He has come to realize that he will not be seriously dealt with if he goes on committing unjustifiable acts. And this has led him to trample law, procedure, and decency under foot. Is it the desire of the Government that the illegalities of the Magistrates should not be noticed by the press? Or is it the wish of the Government that if Mr. Carey commits an illegality, another official should be blamed for it? Surely that cannot be. If Mr. Carey has at last been found to have taken into his bosom a burglar, it is the Government which is indirectly responsible for it. If the Government had corrected Mr. Carey in the beginning, when his illegalities were first brought to its notice, some of these scandals would have been avoided. Like Mr. Phillips, Mr. Carey was also hauled up before a court of justice; and though he has escaped scot-free, that does not absolve him from the discredit which attaches to his action, namely, that though it is his duty to preserve law and order, he himself broke them by assaulting a man in a public place, because the latter happened to stare at him! A correspondent has sent us a batch of papers containing various other vagaries of Mr. Carey, and we shall publish them in due course, that is to say, as soon as we can make room for them.

The grateful manner in which Sir Andrew Fraser acknowledged the so-called support of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Ban to his Ranchi College scheme shows that he is convinced, at least in his heart of hearts, that it has very few supporters among the people. He thus expressed his satisfaction in connection with the matter in his budget speech:—"I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Ban taking this opportunity of giving his support to the Ranchi College scheme."

What Babu Bhupendra Nath did, however, was to tell the Lieutenant-Governor, rather bluntly, that not only was there a difference of opinion attaching to his scheme, but that his countrymen "fear that your Honour's successors may disregard your assurance and that a day may come when the Presidency College may cease to be." Thus no one condemned the scheme more strongly than Babu Bhupendra Nath did; but, because, he said, that he himself did not share in the fear that the Presidency College would be demolished, therefore, Sir Andrew expressed his gratitude to him, forgetting that Babu Bhupendra Nath's individual opinion counts for nothing when opposed to that of the country.

His Honour further observed:—"I congratulate the Ranchi College Committee on the subscriptions which have been made practically unsolicited towards the scheme. No great effort has yet been made to raise subscriptions, and yet they have nearly reached rupees two lakhs."

Is Sir Andrew so simple as not to understand how a number of our big men came to associate themselves with the institution? The College is going to be established ostensibly for the benefit of the sons of retired Dy. Collectors and Sub-Judges, and such Muffasil Zemindars as have no opportunities of giving their children an education in Calcutta. But they are nowhere in the list of contributors; while it is the Maharajah of Durbhanga, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Maharajah Sir J. M. Tagore and some other Rajahs and Roy Bahadoors, who have no need for such an institution, who open their purse-strings for its support! Is not the spectacle instructive?

The Lieutenant-Governor talks of "subscriptions" flowing in, "practically unsolicited." Unsolicited, is it? Now, why should the Maharajah of Durbhanga, the Maharajah of Burdwan and other Maharajahs and Rajahs pay subscriptions for a scheme in which they have

not the slightest interest? Would they have contributed as liberally if the Ranchi College were started by a private individual, and not by the ruler of the Province? It is the Lord Sahab who is interested in the movement—nay, the College is the greatest ambition of Sir Andrew Fraser's life, and this he has made abundantly clear in his private conversations and public writings and utterances,—and hence our big men are contributing to the fund, lest they lose his good opinion by not responding to his appeal for funds. That is the long and short of the story, how two lakhs of Rupees have been raised for the institution, "practically unsolicited." Of course a larger amount would have been raised if the Divisional Commissioners and the District Magistrates were entrusted with the duty of raising subscriptions, as was originally proposed. But as all our well-to-do people, who have the privilege of coming across the Lieutenant-Governor, are by this time fully aware that His Honor wishes to leave behind him a memorial in the shape of the Ranchi College, there will be no difficulty in raising the remaining four or five lakhs, without the help of the Magistrate and the Police, especially when Sir Andrew has got such an energetic and clever Secretary as Mr. Earle to serve him in this matter.

WITH reference to a statement in one of our articles on the Rolt case, we have been requested to publish the following "contradiction" on behalf of Mr. Rolt:—"Your statement that 'when Mr. Rolt was appointed manager of the Khagra estate, the mother of the minors strongly objected but in spite of her protests, he was thrust on the estate' is absolutely false and calculated to do Mr. Rolt much harm, as his work lies with Zemindars of Bengal. I request you to immediately correct this misstatement in your next issue. The mother of the wards never objected to Mr. Rolt's management till her marriage with Mirza Sujjat Ali, whose interests are in every way opposed to the minors'."

Let us now quote the following from the order of the Board of Revenue on the case of Mr. Rolt:—"In the ordinary course of events, the estate of Khagra will be relieved in February, 1906 from the Court of Wards management. But in view of the necessity of giving the minor wards a training in the Zemindary management of their estate, and the antipathy of their mother to Mr. Rolt, and her determination that the wards must not come at all under Mr. Rolt's influence, it would, if he were in charge, be necessary for Mr. Rolt's management to cease not later than Nov. 1905."

It will thus be seen that it was the members of the Board, and not we, who referred to the "antipathy of their (minors') mother to Mr. Rolt" and "her determination that the wards must not come at all under Mr. Rolt's influence." So, if the statement is "absolutely false," Mr. Rolt and his friends should go to the Board for its correction. But the most strange part of the contradiction is that our correspondent himself admits what he seeks to contradict, namely, the enmity of the mother to Mr. Rolt, with only this qualification that she did not object to his appointment in the beginning but a few years after. This, instead of helping Mr. Rolt, only puts him in a more unfavourable light; for, if the mother received him well at the time when Mr. Rolt was a stranger to her and contracted a deep-seated prejudice against him when she came to know more of him, it proves conclusively that he must have committed some blunder to make her an enemy of his. Our correspondent attributes this change of attitude in her to the influence of her second husband; this may or may not be, indeed, we have nothing to do with these domestic affairs which are not noticed in the official papers. The fact is, however, admitted by all parties that the mother had great antipathy to Mr. Rolt, if not immediately but some time after his appointment, yet the latter did not give up his connection with the estate and make over the wards to another manager.

We shall be very glad if our correspondent will answer the following points: (1) Is it not an act of great injustice that a European should be appointed as manager of a private estate when thousands of educated Indians are available for that purpose at a cheaper rate? (2) If Mr. Rolt was wronged, why should the innocent minors be made to pay him compensation and his legal expenses, and thereby be punished with a heavy fine? (3) Mr. Rolt impugned the impartiality of his official prosecutors: Why did he not prove it in a court of justice and then bring a suit for heavy damages against them for malicious prosecution? (4) Was ever compensation as well as legal expenses paid to one in Mr. Rolt's circumstances, that is to say, for having been acquitted in one criminal case, and all the others remaining "unproved"? (5) Would any Magistrate, English or Indian, after this, care to meddle with a European, accused of an offence? (6) Is Mr. Rolt justified in accepting the money of the minors, knowing them to be perfectly innocent, simply because a generous Government—generous at others' expense—offered it to him?

We fully sympathise with the troubles of Mr. Rolt; but, that can not justify us to support the unjustifiable decision of the Government. It is simply incomprehensible to us how could a just Government make its helpless wards suffer such heavy pecuniary loss in a matter in which they had no hand. Suppose, on attaining to majority, the minors sue the Government for the recovery of the amount; how could a court of law help giving them a decree? The proper course was to permit Mr. Rolt to sue his official prosecutors for malicious prosecution and recover damages from them. But that might harm the prestige of the authorities and disclose many disagreeable and undesirable matters. Hence the helpless wards were sacrificed and the scandal nipped in the bud. Mr. Rolt should insist on the publication of the report of the Committee of Enquiry as well as all other papers connected with his case. For, the mere finding of the Committee, "charges not proved," serves no purpose of his.

We cannot help repressing a smile at going through the order of Mr. Kingsford, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, calling upon Mr. Tahl Ram to show cause why he should not cease preaching in the College Square. It is so amusing that we give it a prominent insertion in the editorial column. Here it is:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are in the habit of preaching daily in the College Square, Calcutta, and a large crowd collects in the said Square to hear you and that owing to the unfenced tank in the said Square, the depth of the tank and condition and restricted area round it that particular Square is a most dangerous one to choose for holding any open air meeting or collecting any crowd as there is always the immediate danger of the highest excitement leading to a rush, and the precipitation of some of those present into the water which is deep and full of weeds, I do hereby direct you to abstain forthwith from preaching in the said Square. Any cause which you may have to show against this order will be heard on the 11th April, 1905.

Mr. Tahl Ram is an English-educated Zemindar of the Punjab, and he has been delivering lectures, both on social and political subjects, in Calcutta, since the last few months. He is an uncompromising critic of the administration of Lord Curzon; and, it is believed, that on this account, he has incurred the displeasure of a certain section of the officials. This, of course, is nonsense; but it is a significant fact that, though two murderous assaults were made upon him in the College Square, once by some Mussalman, and on the second occasion, by some Eurasian budmahashes—the police could not trace out any of these culprits. However, in spite of the inability of the police to give him necessary protection, he continued to hold his lectures regularly, and now he is sought to be prevented from doing it by an official order. The ground upon which Mr. Kingsford bases his order seems to us to be a little funny. He asks Mr. Tahl Ram to withhold his lectures, lest his audience should get excited and rush into the College Square tank, which is unfenced, and drown themselves! Mr. Kingsford need have no anxiety on that score; for, we can assure him that those who go to hear Mr. Tahl Ram are good swimmers and are quite able to save themselves if they fall into the water. We can further guarantee that they will never rush into the tank at all to drown themselves; for, every one of them loves his life as passionately as does Mr. Kingsford his own. The Magistrate must give some other sensible reasons to convince the public that Mr. Tahl Ram's lectures are really dangerous.

The Magistrates in this country have been armed with many thunderbolts, one of them being the privilege of converting respectable men into special constables and thereby disgracing them before the eyes of their neighbours. This terrible engine of oppression is every now and then used, and the latest instance hails from Sylhet. The matter recently came before the High Court. It is also a fresh proof of the evils arising from the combination of judicial and executive functions in one and the same officer. Mr. Craven, the Sub-divisional Officer of Habiganj, is a member of the Assam Provincial Service. We cannot say if he belongs to the six Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Extra Assistant Commissioners, who were specially appointed on the Assam Commission under direction from higher authorities and against the distinct protest of Sir Henry Cotton, who was then the head of the Assam Administration. If he be one of these favoured few, Sir Henry Cotton's prophecies regarding them are being swiftly fulfilled by the way he seems to be ruling the division in his charge.

The facts of the case are simply these. There was a dispute between two rival Zemindars over a small plot of land. One of them having got a decree against his rival was duly put in possession of the property by the Civil Court. He built a small house on the land, and for fear of being molested by the rival Zemindar, set some of his men to keep watch and ward. This was enough to justify the Police to send up a report against both the rival Zemindars, and the Sub-Divisional Officer drew up proceedings against them, under section 107 Cr. P. O., to bind them down to keep the peace. Not satisfied, however, with this, he called for a report from the Inspector of Police under section 17 of Act V of 1861 which provides for the appointment of special police officers under special circumstances, when the Police force ordinarily employed for preserving the peace of the locality which is threatened with any riot or disturbance, and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of their property, is deemed to be insufficient for the purpose. On the strength of this report, Mr. Craven appointed the disputant Zemindars and some of their relatives as special constables and directed them to undergo the usual drills and disciplines of the Indian constabulary.

The powers vested in Magistrates by the section of the Police Code are of a very exceptional character and should be exercised under special circumstances, and with special care. Mr. Craven, however, did not look upon them in this light, and he put them, therefore to a use which had not only been never contemplated by the law, but in regard to which there has been a distinct Government circular. The Government is fully aware how these powers are likely to be misused by inexperienced or unscrupulous Magistrates, and they have, therefore, distinctly laid down the occasions when these powers may be exercised and when they should never be used. In the first place the Government clearly laid it down that special constables should only be appointed in cases of "sudden emergency," and, as an example of this sudden emergency, the Government circular clearly cites "religious festivals" and "floods, which may lead men to cut an embankment which it is essential to preserve". No such sudden emergency had risen in the present case.

In the next place, the Government distinctly declared in their circular No. 1145 J., dated 27th February 1895, that "special Constables should not however be appointed in the case of disputes regarding rights in land which have to be settled in Civil Court. If in such cases the locality is in disturbed and dangerous conditions and the ordinary preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are found insufficient for the maintenance of peace, it may be necessary to appoint additional Police under section 15 of Act V of 1861, but no special constable under sec. 17 of the Act." Here the dispute was admittedly "regarding rights in land," and yet Mr. Craven felt it his duty to appoint special constables instead of additional Police. Thirdly, this Government circular declares that "it is not right to appoint the ring-leaders of the contentious factions for the purpose of humiliating them in the eyes of their neighbours". That this

was, however, the distinct object of these appointments is seen from the order subjecting these respectable people to undergo the ordinary drills and disciplines of the Indian constabulary.

We have rarely come across a more wanton misuse of executive authority than what Mr. Craven has been guilty of in these cases. Will Mr. Fuller send for these records, and see if this Deputy is fit to be in charge of an important Sub-division like Habiganj? Rumour attributes the appointments of these Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deputy Magistrates to the Assam Commission to the Viceroy; if it be so, His Excellency owes it to himself to see that his choice and policy are not brought to ridicule by the indiscretions and high-handed and illegal proceedings of these officers. We have also a word to say to our own countrymen. Why do they thus quarrel and bring all these sufferings upon themselves? The only way by which we can regenerate the country is by giving a wide berth to the Police, the Magistrate, and the law court.

We have more than once noticed the hard case of Syed Akbar Ali and others of Sokhda under Junagadh. The complaint is, that they have been deprived of their land by the State and they made a representation on the subject in October last to the Political Agent. They got the following reply from Colonel Kennedy, Agent to the Governor, Kathiwar:—

"With reference to their application dated the 26th ultimo Syad Akbar Ali and others of Sokhda under Junagadh now residing in Calcutta are directed to forward to this office a certified copy of decision of the Junagadh State Court under which they allege they have been deprived of their land by the State. The Junagadh State replies that their lands have been assessed under the Alienation Settlement rule of the State but that no portion of their land has been resumed by the State. The petitioners should therefore state clearly which particular land has been resumed by the State and under what orders."

We now understand Syed Akbar has submitted another petition to the Agent to the Governor, setting forth his case in clear terms. They have been complaining for the last 12 years that they have been deprived of their hereditary State and ancient lands to them.

The public meetings held in different parts of Mymensingh show that the Provincial Conference to be held there during the Easter holidays promises to be a great success. Excepting the Jhinkargacha and the Midnapur Conferences, all others, as a rule, were attended only by higher classes; but the chief feature of the Mymensingh Conference is that, along with the educated men the masses are, evincing deep interest in the movement. This is what our correspondent at Mymensingh writes to us:—

"The promoters of the Conference are doing their very best to make it a meeting of the masses. Although they have not as yet been able to create the same amount of enthusiasm and interest as was done last year in regard to the partition question of Bengal, yet the general public, including the cultivating classes in the interior, are taking an amount of interest which was never experienced before about any other political movement. The Jute Bill and the proposed break-up of the Bengalee language have spread alarm and consternation among the rural population."

As we have said, more than once, the people of Mymensingh have been able to retain some life and patriotism. They should thus be able to lead other districts. The public are gradually coming to lose heart in all these political movements. Some of our leading men have even gone the length of preaching that all such agitation should cease. Let the people of Mymensingh prove that the nation is not yet dead, and that it is quite possible for the masses to move and act intelligently in concert with the educated classes. If the educated classes and the masses can co-operate for their mutual welfare, then it will not be possible for the authorities to ignore public opinion in this country. This is not our opinion, but that of the highest authority in the land, Lord Curzon. And the Mymensingh people are determined to show that such a combination of the two powerful factors in our society is possible. We congratulate the promoters of the Conference on having secured the services of such an able and patriotic gentleman for their president as the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

At the last meeting of the Bengal Council, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu asked the Government a few important questions regarding the Manicknagar Ghat Road, at Bhadreswar, which the authorities are going to acquire for the private use of Messrs. Thomas Duff and Co., in the teeth of a very strong opposition from the people. The particulars thereof are well-known to the reader. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu asked:—

"With reference to the replies given to Questions V (3) at the Meeting of this Council held on 17th December, 1904, will the 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 Manicknagar Ghat Road to Messrs. Thomas Duff and Co., in February, 1900, and also the opinion of the Legal Advisers to the Government in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shirres replied as follows:—

"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 was 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 procedure in the present case."

Here is the letter referred to above:— "No. 601.—M., dated Calcutta, the 30th April, 1900.

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

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

"With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 298M., dated the 10th-17th April, 1900, I am directed to 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."

It will thus be seen that the orders cancelling the transfer of the road to Messrs. Thomas Duff and Co., were made by Sir John Woodburn "to continue in force without modification permanently" and this was done after careful enquiry; yet Sir Andrew Fraser feels no hesitation to disregard them. If the order of one Lieutenant-Governor can be broken by his successor without rhyme or reason, surely the people cannot be blamed if they lose faith in the word of the Government. It is a pity that the Government did not lay on the table the opinion of its legal advisers. But nevertheless, one may well suppose that the legal opinion obtained in the matter was not favourable to the Government. Indeed, our information is that the legal advisers gave a distinct opinion to the effect that a foot path being a highway can not be acquired.

SCRAPS.

Mr. J. Scott, Registrar of the Foreign Department, has been appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. H. LeMesurier O. I. E., Magistrate and Collector, second grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of Magistrates and Collectors vice Mr. E. B. Harris, resigned. Mr. LeMesurier will continue to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, until further orders.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following message from Field Marshal Lord Roberts:—Lady Roberts and I are deeply grieved at the terrible disaster which has fallen on the Punjab. We sympathise with you in the deplorable calamity and mourn the loss of so many brave Gurkhas and other valuable lives.

We informed our readers in due course that the Burma Government had lately asked the Government of India for the services of some Medical Officers to deal with the outbreak of plague in the province. We now understand that the services of Lieutenants Priddham, Rutherford and Kelsall of the Indian Medical Service, have been temporarily lent for the purpose.

A cable received in Calcutta Saturday morning from Penang by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., states that the steamer "Bharata" reports having passed the Russian Fleet consisting of 45 ships, yesterday (Friday) off Port Swettenham, steering south-east. A later message gives the information that the Russian fleet was passing Singapore on Saturday.

The earthquake recorded on the 4th instant, in North-West India was also felt in Kashmir, severely in Srinagar and slightly in Sonamarg. Slight shocks continued to be felt at Simla throughout the whole day and during night. The damage done in Simla is a good deal, including the Vice-regal Lodge and other Government offices. No loss of life is reported at Simla.

Delayed telegrams from Sonamarg to the Meteorological Department indicate an unprecedented fall of snow from the 26th to the 29th March amounting to 17 feet. Returns from the Wani district and from the Dalhousie sub-divisions of the Gurdaspur district for March, and from the Chamba forest division during February, also show a heavier snowfall than in the corresponding months of last year.

Rain is reported from parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur and the greater part of Bengal Proper, and the fall was moderately heavy in places. Harvesting of rabi and collection of opium approaching completion. Preparation of land for autumn crops continues and sowing has been commenced. Prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from 15 districts, but there is no want of fodder or water. The price of common rice has risen in 12 districts and fallen in five.

The following is the summary of crops and weather, United Provinces for the week ended 5th April:—Slight rain has fallen in a number of districts, and snow in Tehsil Chakrata of the Dehra Dun district. Hail storms in Moradabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bahraich and Aligarh have caused damage to standing crops. Harvesting is in progress. Planting and pressing of sugarcane, sowing and irrigation of extra crops continue. Opium is being extracted. Fodder continues scarce in Bijour, Etah and Farrukhabad. Prices show a tendency to fall.

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 present year.

The Central Provinces, writes a Nagpur correspondent, are holding a Provincial Conference during the Easter holidays. Among the subjects to be discussed are the right of recommending for Government nomination a gentleman to represent those Provinces in the Supreme Legislative Council, the elevation of those Provinces into a Lieutenant-Governorship with a Legislative Council, the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, and the formation of a fund for sending students to Japan and other countries for studying technical subjects. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, the well-known Pleader of Amroli, is spoken of as the President-elect of the Conference.

HARD is the case of Pandit Ganga Bullabh. He has been dismissed the Government service, but he does not know what the charges against him are. Pandit Ganga Bullabh was denied the copy of the very document, which he says, would establish his innocence. He held a responsible post under Government, he was a Tahsildar; and hence the scanty courtesy with which he was dealt by the Revenue Board, the Commissioner and finally by the Government seems to be rather all the more strange. His petition to His Excellency has had no very good results. Will Lord Curzon, who is a high priest of justice and equity, be pleased to call for the records of the case and mete out justice to the Pandit?

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, March 24.

THE VICEROY'S 'POPULARITY.'

The Viceroy probably had no idea how famous his Convocation speech was destined to make him; no one would envy him the fame which is now his. Scarcely is India mentioned in general conversation here than some one alludes to the question of Oriental and Occidental ideals of truth. Even those who are numbered amongst Lord Curzon's staunchest admirers admit that, representing the King-Emperor in India, he was guilty of a grave indiscretion. This is the mildest judgment that one hears. On the other hand, in public and in private, by Englishmen and Indians, his insult to the people of India is still being strongly condemned. This week among those who have spoken to me on the matter are journalists of repute; one of them, the Editor of an influential evening paper, expressed himself frankly astonished at the Viceroy's ill-considered charges. Another, in referring to the clever manner in which the "Patrika" had confounded the critic, declared that the matter was far too serious to be laughed off in a jest. And an Indian gentleman of wide repute, who has not even the shadow of an axe of his own to grind, pointed out that the probable reason of the Viceroy's outburst lay in the fact that he had been sorely wounded in his most vulnerable spot—his pride. The disappointing lack of enthusiasm shown when he left India for a holiday in England was not wiped out of his memory by the purely official demonstration which greeted his return a few months ago. There was no spontaneous welcome on the part of the people; it was merely a civil and military show. Then to add to his chagrin, the demonstration he would have delighted in was granted in overflowing measure to Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn. Such a demonstration has only been paralleled by the scene at the time of Lord Ripon's departure; it was a true impulse of the people, and in no sense engineered by the official party, who, indeed, looked coldly on the whole affair. This was gall and wormwood to the Viceroy, and he has not been able to hide his annoyance. The idea that he is the "strong man doing wonderfully well for India" is deeply rooted here, but such demonstrations as have recently taken place in India will do something towards pricking the bubble of his popularity with the people over whom he rules. This week the "Morning Leader" published a communication on the subject from its Bombay Correspondent, who showed how the popularity of the Viceroy, "at its lowest ebb" when he left India, has now been swept away entirely. The concluding paragraph of his communication runs as follows:—

"The effect of the speech from the political point of view may be summed up in a few words. It comes after a long series of legislative acts which have been opposed by educated opinion with the utmost determination. It is resented as of sinister significance coming from a Viceroy who has steadily sought to narrow the area of positions in trust open to natives of India. It is taken as evidence of his complete alienation from the character and traditions of the Indian people, and as an irrefutable sign that, after six years in the country, Lord Curzon has not understood the people, has not cared to understand them, and is prepared to bid them farewell, when his extended term of office is at an end, uncrowned by that meed of affection and gratitude which it is never difficult for a British ruler to gain, and which the really great rulers of India have cherished as their proudest possession."

FINANCE JUGGLERY IN INDIA.

India's financial year ends with a surplus. Receipts are £4,560,500 above the estimates; expenditure is £1,983,700 above the estimates; the net result is a surplus of £2,566,800. Can any country afford a more striking proof of prosperity? And the salt tax is to be further reduced, while letter writers are to be able to send heavier missives by post for the sum of half an anna. What could India desire more? Those who talk of poverty, plague, and a dark outlook are like British farmers who must always have something to grumble at—the fine weather when the sun shines, the rain when dark clouds are overhead. This is the general comment of the ordinary newspaper reader in England, and after having perused the figures of the finances of India as they have appeared in the press this week, he goes on his way with the comfortable feeling that all is, indeed, well with India, and verily the British race has a genius for the administration of subject nations, that they are, without doubt, the salt of the earth—in spite of the declaration of the German Emperor that such a designation belongs to the people of the Fatherland. That is the general reflection; but there are wiser heads who want to know how it is that such mistaken estimates are made year by year in India. It is no doubt most gratifying to the Viceroy and the Government; and sounds well to be able to announce a financial position of such prosperity that it could not be forecast. But what is the true inwardness of the matter? Here is a very pertinent criticism made by the "Standard":—"A Government which contrives to underestimate its resources year after year in this fashion may be solicited on its unexpected good fortune, but can scarcely claim credit for foresight. Mis-calculation of this kind, whether they affect private incomes or State Treasuries, are incompatible with sound finance." The result of such methods is forcibly put: "Such miscalculations led but too surely to extravagant expenditure; and, where a Government is concerned, they point to undue burdens on the taxpayer." Another critic says: "It must not be forgotten that even though the Indian Government can show magnificent surpluses the Indian taxpayer is always painfully poor." Here is the crux of the situation. With such surpluses the Government will be held to be justified in its extravagant expenditure beyond the frontier. The "Expansionist and Expenditure Party," as they have been termed will argue that the riot cannot be starving or such financial result would be impossible. And, further, that his money is well spent in safeguarding him from foreign aggression—by a crippled Power, be it understood, Russia's war chest is held by the authorities to be in no danger of lack of replenishment; indeed, the Editor of "The Times" has this week been invited officially to go and inspect the nation's gold reserve at St. Petersburg. But in spite of that gold reserve, the people are poverty-stricken, many of them are on and, indeed, over the verge

of starvation. They are rioting and throwing bombs; rebellion is abroad in the land, and the authorities are powerless before it. This is the result of merciless taxation and repression, and it is a terrible object lesson for those who have eyes to see. The further reduction of the salt tax in India is satisfactory so far as it goes, but it ought to be swept away altogether. The figures show that in spite of last year's remission of the receipts from salt show an increase of £218,400; and it is one source of revenue that would liberally respond to a more liberal treatment, to say nothing of the benefit that untaxed salt would be to the people at large. To relieve the people of the heavy burdens under which they groan would be the wise act of a wise Government; but it is more in consonance with Imperial expansion to take in millions and spend them on military aggression beyond the limits of India itself. The expenditure on military matters goes over upwards and no protest is heeded, but, in spite of recent sanctions, the amount expended on irrigation—a means of new life to the people—is a miserable pittance. In the midst of the outward glory of a well filled Treasury, it will be well to look towards Russia, not in the light of an approaching enemy, but in the light of an economic object lesson. And let Indians continue to agitate and agitate, until they gain some control over their own finances and can have a voice in both taxation and expenditure.

The date of arrival of Mr. Tang, the Chinese Plenipotentiary, in Simla, is uncertain, but it is understood he will arrive this month.

YOUNG LIBERALS AND INDIA.

The League of Young Liberals has heard some valuable truths this week; it is to be hoped that they have not only heard but heeded them. Judging from their attitude and enthusiasm, there can be no doubt upon the subject. On Monday last Mr. John Morley was present at a demonstration organised by the League, and he gave an address which was forceful and encouraging and which set forth the noble ideals of true Liberalism. Where the veteran taught the young and taught them so admirably, one hesitates to find fault. But even Mr. Morley, though he touched on many phases of the Liberal outlook, scarcely mentioned India. There was a reference to the disastrous frontier wars, but no statesmanlike advice with regard to the attitude that his hearers ought to adopt concerning Britain's great eastern Dependency. Mr. Morley may be forgiven for not entering into a discussion on Indian affairs, but, in the course of his address, he ought to have found time to show, even in a few sentences, how India would benefit by a real application of the principles of Liberalism in contradistinction to the Imperialism and aggression of to-day.

However, where Mr. Morley failed, Mr. J. M. Robertson stepped in, and in the genial and sympathetic atmosphere of the New Reform Club Mr. Robertson gave the League of Young Liberals a whole evening on the subject of India. Frank and free discussion followed the excellent address; the presence of a number of Indian gentlemen gave reality to what was said, and everyone in the audience, felt how beneficial a straight, calmly-reasoned talk on the question of Britain and India was not only to Young but to old Liberals.

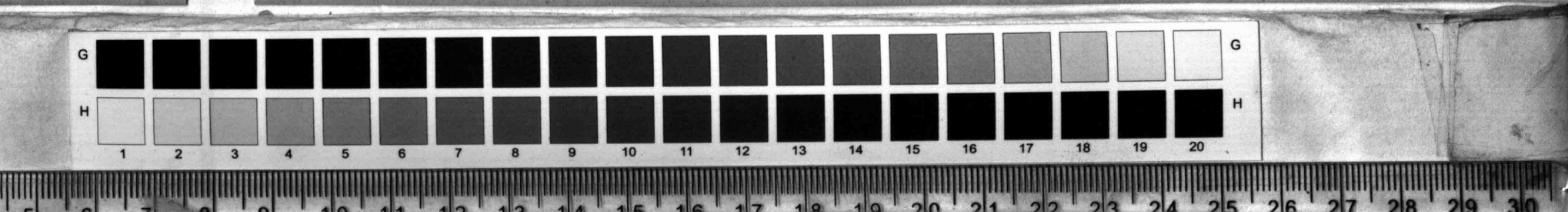
Sir William Wedderburn presided and in a short speech pressed home Mr. Robertson's remarks. Another interesting feature of the evening was a speech by Dr. Clark whose great sympathy with the people of India is no new thing; it goes back to the days when he accompanied Mr. William Digby through Madras during the terrible famine of 1877. He declared that though the British Government of India was theoretically altruistic, India might be compared to an athlete whose hands were tied behind him. He said that he had spent a long time in India, but he always preferred to go to the Rensselaer States. Britain, he maintained, got all that was worth having in India. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was present but made no speech, preferring to give place to the Young Liberals. Mr. J. M. Parikh, however, stated India's case in a few minutes that were available before the close of the meeting. Indians, he declared, knew where the shoe pinched because they were wearing it, while many of their rulers never attempted to come into contact with Indian opinion.

THE KENDRAPARA CASE.

The Kendrapara case caused a good deal of sensation in Outback and Kendrapara during trial. A brief summary of the case was reported to the Calcutta papers but very few people know yet the facts of the case.

The accused was the Court Sub-Inspector of Kendrapara and used to live in a house adjoining that of one of the school masters of Kendrapara. The accused made overtures to the maid-servant of the school master to let him in to the Zanana quarter of her master's house during the absence of the latter. It might be noted here that the school master used to live there with his wife and a maid-servant. But the maid-servant refused to entertain such a proposal. Then the accused burrowed a hole in his thatch and from there overlooked into his neighbour's yard when the wife of his neighbour used to bathe. Once the accused actually threw some flowers at the lady and flourished a sword.

One night in the month of December last when the school master was asleep with his wife on the same bed the accused got in to his bedroom by a door which was curiously enough left open that night by the woman, held something to the nose of the school master when his wife awoke, and on her attempting to rouse her husband she was gagged and held down. Then the lady kicked her husband till he tumbled off the bed and then woke. He recognised the intruder and tried to jump to his feet but felt a peculiar giddy sensation. He then dragged himself to the accused who was standing near the bed and caught hold of his legs but the accused gave him some blows on his knuckles and escaped but he was recognised by other people in the house and by neighbours outside on the street. It came out further in evidence that he went in to his neighbour's house again the following evening with a number of men and that this fact was brought to the notice of the Inspector of Police who investigated into the case but no notice was taken. It came out further that the Inspector tried over and over again to get the case compromised. It also came out that the accused tried to suborn the witnesses for prosecution. At the house search a sword and several phials of medicine and a lint soaked in lavender were found in the house of the accused. A hole was also discovered in the thatch of the accused from where one could overlook in



to the place where his neighbour used to take his bath.

High Court.—April 11

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Mr. S. P. Sinha with Babu Jyoti Prasad Saravdhikari moved on behalf of one Soner Dhoba and 6 other persons who had been convicted by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum on charges of assaulting a woman with intent to commit outrage on her modesty and house-trespass and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences running concurrently.

only as it was then nearly 5 p. m. but the Deputy Magistrate replied "I will sit till midnight to hear your arguments."

Such were the facts disclosed in the petition submitted before their Lordships. The petition then went on:—"That the case, as was proved, was not compoundable. That to frame a charge under a minor section with a view to a future compromise is not legal that the compromise made under such and the other circumstances as stated above is illegal."

After hearing thus far Mr. Justice Henderson asked:—what is the name of the Magistrate? Vakil.—Mahomed, Abdullah. Henderson, J.—Why did you give in? Vakil.—There was no help and even the accused did not personally apologise.

Henderson J.—Did the Magistrate say that if the complainant did not compromise the case, he would dismiss the complaint? Vakil.—Yes, my Lord. But that was not all. Consider the number of adjournments granted by the Deputy Magistrate.

Henderson J.—But did that put any pressure upon any body? Vakil.—Yes, my Lord. Imagine the trouble and harassment suffered by the complainant for this.

MR. TAHL RAM IN THE POLICE COURT.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE.

THE SHOW CAUSE MATTER ADJOURNED.

On Tuesday, before Mr. D.H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A.C. Banerji instructed by Babus Monoj Mohun Bose and Kesab Chander Gupta appeared to show cause on behalf of Mr. Tahl Ram, the noted preacher of the College Square, against whom the Deputy Commissioner of Police made a petition before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, whereupon a notice was issued upon him to show cause.

The petition of the Deputy Commissioner runs thus:—"Petition of F. Halliday Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, vs. Shiveth."

"That one Tahl Ram is in the habit of preaching daily in College Square, Calcutta, and a large crowd collects in the Square to hear him."

"That owing to the unfenced tank in the said Square, the depth and condition of the restricted area round it, that particular Square is a most dangerous one to choose for holding any open air meeting or collecting any crowd as there is, as your petitioner believes, always the immediate danger of the slightest excitement leading to a rush and the precipitation of some of those present into the water which is deep and full of weeds."

"That your petitioner in no way desires to interfere with the liberty of the said Tahl Ram to preach anywhere else."

"That your petitioner submits that the present case is one of emergency on the ground of imminent danger which your petitioner is prepared to support by evidence if necessary."

"Your petitioner therefore prays for an ex parte order upon the said Tahl Ram under section 144 Cr. P. Code directing him to abstain from preaching in the said Square until such time as steps are taken to have the tank in the said Square protected."

"And your petitioner shall as in duty bound ever pray."

"6th April, 1905. Mr. Hume appeared in support of the rule. As the matter was called on, Mr. A. C. Banerji, Barrister-at-law, submitted to the Court,—"Your Honor, the dock is a place for people who breaks the law and not for such respectable men as Mr. Tahl Ram who should not be in the dock. Will your honor allow him to sit by the side of his Counsel or Vakils in order to instruct them."

speech. No particular man is addressed by Mr. Tahl Ram. It is mentioned in the notice that he addressed a large crowd— which crowd? It is not referred."

Here the learned Counsel cited a ruling of the Calcutta High Court and said,—"I am not told which crowd is meant in the notice."

He also cited a case of the Calcutta High Court reported in 19 I. L. R. under section 144 which dealt with land only. The Counsel submitted, here only apprehension of loss of life was made."

Next, the Counsel cited a case reported in Weekly Reporter and read the head note of the case and then said that on mere report of the Police, the Magistrate should not act but enter into evidence before the issue of the notice.

Court. (To Mr. Hume) Are you ready with your evidence? Mr. Hume.—I am ready with my evidence. Counsel then read the notice from a local paper and said—"There is nothing in this notice to show that we should come prepared with evidence and further on seeing the notice we could not understand what evidence." He also said,—"It is not justified to say that he (Tahl Ram) should address a crowd. The application which was made should be discharged and although Christian Missionaries are preaching for years and years past no notice was taken of them."

The learned Counsel also added, "there was an occasion when the Christian Missionaries came in collision with the public and no notice of that was taken. Mr. Tahl Ram discourses on social and political questions. Mr. Tahl Ram criticises the present administration of the country. The other day this he was going home from the College Square all by himself a cowardly assault was made by some men, but whatever be the suspicion in the public mind, I must not say anything against the police as we have no positive proof against them."

Mr. Hume said that the grounds on which the application was made under section 144 Cr. P. Code were that in consequence of the unfenced and unprotected condition of the tank—its steep sides and depth and the fact that large crowds gather there, it was feared that in the event of the crowd getting excited, there might be a row and some of the people might fall into the water and get drowned. The only question at issue was, whether under the circumstances there was a likelihood of danger to human life. That was the question of evidence."

Mr. A. C. Banerji here handed to the Court, the application in which he stated his objections to show cause.

Mr. Hume then examined the following witnesses: Mr. F. L. Halliday, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, examined said:—"I have seen the College Square. There is a tank in it. It is not protected in any way. The water of the tank is deep. I know this gentleman Tahl Ram. I have seen crowds standing between him and the edge of the water. Five to six hundred people collected there. There is a danger of drowning. People might be pushed into the water and might get drowned."

Cross-examined he said, amongst other things—"I did not see any disturbance myself. I have no personal knowledge of the depth of the tank. If the police men do their duty still a disturbance may take place."

Q.—What sort of disturbance are you afraid of? Ans.—Any man might be pushed into the tank. Q.—Is it not the duty of the police to see that no disturbance occurs? Ans.—Yes.

Witness continued.—If the preacher and into collision. I have never seen such occurrence. Christian missionaries are preaching there. Q.—How long are they preaching? Ans.—They are not preaching for more than 2 years.

Q.—Are you aware that so long as 7 or 8 years ago, the Salvation Army and the public had a collision. Ans.—I don't know. Q.—What is the distance of the edge of the water of the tank from the Sanskrit College and the Hindu School. Ans.—I can't say.

Q.—It may be more than 50 years? Ans.—I can't say. Q.—What is the distance of the eastern and western boundary of the land in the North of the College Square. Ans.—100 or 200 yards.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Tahl Ram saw the Commissioner of Police? Ans.—No, I have not heard from the Commissioner or from any man. Q.—Are you aware that he went to the Commissioner of Police and informed that some man had assaulted him? This question was disallowed.

Q.—Have you heard of any accident of any kind happening during the proceedings? Ans.—No. Re-examined by Mr. Hume.—I have seen Mohammedans, Hindus and Christians preaching in the Square. Q.—Do you know what he preaches? Ans.—He talks of higher life. He wants to train young men into captain.

Next witness was Inspector B. L. Mitter. He said amongst other things:—"I know this gentleman (Tahl Ram) I have seen him preaching in the College Square. A large crowd collects round him. There were Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians. The tank is unfenced. The slope of the edge of the water is about 9 feet. The people stood between him and the water's edge. In the beginning of Tahl Ram's speech I saw 1500 men used to gather there. Now it has decreased. It is a big tank. This notice board I found about a week ago and took possession of it. These complaints were made at the thana, Tahl Ram's name was not taken. The complaints were made by Mohammedans. I referred them to the Court. I heard Tahl Ram was assaulted. I went there and found the crowd had dispersed."

Cross-examined said:—"Before the 18th March Mr. Tahl Ram had about 1500 audience and now the number is decreased. Q.—Are you aware that any application was made when the disturbance occurred before the 18th March, under section 144 Cr. P. Code? Ans.—No. Q.—Is it not the duty of the Police to see that no excited crowd come near the tank? Ans.—Yes.

Witness continued.—I have seen Christians preaching in many places but as I have no faith in such open air preaching I took no notice of them. Q.—Do you remember, about 7 or 8 years ago, the Salvation Army, whilst preaching, had a collision with the public? Ans.—I am not aware of it. Q.—You will be surprised to learn that such thing really did take place? Ans.—It may be. I was then on some other part of the town.

Witness continued:—"Long before Mr. Tahl Ram's preaching, boys shouted "Hari bole" "Hari bole" to the annoyance of the Christians Missionaries."

Q.—Did you issue any notice on Mr. Farquhar after the collision? Ans.—No. Witness continued.—After the notice on Tahl Ram issued, I have been told to warn other preachers not to preach in the College Square. I have heard of no drowning accident happening in connection with the preaching affair."

After his examination the matter was adjourned to the 28th instant.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MAN'S INFLUENCE FOR EVIL AND GOOD.

Fortunately for the kingfisher, and, indeed, for the beauty of Nature at large, the influence which man has been able to exercise as yet over the evolution of wild life around him has been infinitesimal, because his reign as a slaying animal has been, compared with the immense ages which are needed for natural changes, so very short. And already there are many signs that man, of his own civilised choice, is going to abandon his role of promiscuous slaughter of everything which lives and has beauty; so that Nature will not, after all, be confronted with the alternative of robbing the kingfisher of its loveliness or allowing it to become extinct."

NATURE'S METHODS: THE KING-FISHER.

In viewing or describing striking adaptations of conspicuous colours to purposes of concealment as well as sexual adornment, it is scarcely possible not to admire the "cleverness" of Nature and applaud the dexterity with which "she" accomplishes her "designs." But all such notions and phrases are, of course, erroneous and misleading. What would be clever employment of means to ends in human achievements is effected in Nature by a slow process of elimination of every example which falls short of the standard of its time, and the consequent raising of that standard with each generation, until now at last we see each species brought into the world inheriting a seemingly perfect standard of life-saving qualities. But the stage which we witness is no more final than those which have gone before. Adverse fate still daily picks off a kingfisher here and a kingfisher there which have somehow failed to escape from their natural enemies; and in some imperceptible detail the average kingfisher of the coming generation will be a slight improvement upon those which have now just returned to their breeding haunts."

VITALITY OF MOSQUITOES.

Perhaps more important at present to human development than a knowledge of the vitality of seeds is a knowledge of the vitality of the lower forms of animal life and considerable interest attaches to some studies recently made in the vitality of mosquito eggs. The salt-marsh mosquito, which several correspondents at Port Arthur mentioned as a more unbearable nuisance than the Russian shells, has lately been carefully examined. It lays its eggs in the soft mud on salt-meadows, and these eggs may remain for months, losing nothing of their vitality. After lying dry for a long time a large percentage hatches out within a few hours after becoming covered with water. The remainder lie dormant for a period long enough to enable the first lot to reach full growth, and then, if they are still water-covered, most of them hatch. A few eggs of each brood lie over till the year following, and all the eggs of the last brood hibernate. The first spring brood of these mosquitoes is the largest of the season, because it contains the accumulation of all the eggs remaining unhatched for any reason from the previous summer. It is hard to see how petroleum, a thin scum of which will kill the mosquito bred in ponds and insanitary places, is going to touch the "Culex sollicitans," the salt-mud mosquito."

THE FIREFLY.

A flattering amount of attention has been given to the firefly ever since Sir Oliver Lodge pointed out that the mechanism by which it produced its light was the most perfect known, seeing that not more than one-thousandth of the energy expended was converted into heat. If man could learn its secret, electric light would become hardly dearer than daylight. Investigation is now being directed to the nature of the process by which its light is produced and theory which at present is first in the field is that the light is caused by the oxidation in alkaline solutions of some substance produced by its light-giving cells. The chemist Radziszewski has found carbon compounds similar to those found in living organisms which would do become luminous under similar conditions. A valuable paper by Miss Anne Townsend which describes minutely the light organs of the firefly discloses some additional related facts. They are mostly of too technical a kind for reproduction but on the whole they bear out the theory we have stated. If the light organs of a firefly are crushed, destroyed one might say, and are then placed in oxygen they respond instantly with an increase of brilliancy. The light, extinguished immediately by carbon dioxide gas (CO2), reappears instantly when the organs are placed in pure oxygen. If the tissues are placed in an alkaline solution the presence of oxygen immediately makes them brilliantly lightgiving. But if they are placed in an acid solution the light is at once extinguished, and does not reappear when oxygen is employed. If, however, the acid solution is made alkaline the tissue will recover its lightgiving properties."

At a meeting of the new Senate of the Bombay University, held on the 7th instant, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, of the Commercial College, and Mr. Chundilal D. Sararya, of the Bank of Bombay were elected members of the Board of Accountants. The Provisional Syndicate proposed the appointment of eight different Committees of the Senate for revising the University Regulations as required by Section 23 of the Indian Universities Act. The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah Mehta and the Hon'ble Mr. Sir Setalvad proposed amendments enlarging some of these Committees by the addition of a few names. The amendments were all carried and the Committees thus constituted were requested to draft New Regulations and submit them to the Senate at an early date.

TELEGRAMS

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, April 7. General Kharkevitch reports that the Japanese were forced to retire from Erdhaze to Sulushu. The Russians also engaged the Japanese with 6,000 Chinnchans.

London, April 7. Reuter's Tangier correspondent says: "It is reported that a special German Mission headed by Count Tattenbach, ex-Minister in Morocco, proceeds to Fez to arrange a commercial treaty."

M. Delanasse made a brief statement in the Chamber to-day, explaining in carefully chosen phrases that he will continue to give advantageous advice to Morocco, as friends seeking to injure none and ready to discuss any possible misunderstanding with anyone.

London, April 8. Several members of the Moscow Medical Congress have been arrested.

London, April 8. A 'Standard' telegram from Singapore states that twenty-seven warships, believed to be Japanese, have been sighted cruising seventy miles south-west of Penang.

[Later.] Reuter wires from Singapore that the steamer "Tara" reports having sighted forty-seven Russian ships 130 miles north of Singapore.

Reuter wires from Penang that steamers report having sighted both Russian and Japanese warships in the Straits. An engagement is expected.

A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Singapore, dated three o'clock this afternoon, states that the Russian Fleet of twenty-five vessels, of which some are transports, are now passing Singapore, steering north-east.

Reuter's Hongkong correspondent says that the China squadron is preparing for sea, and the "Sutlej" sails for Singapore to-day.

London, April 8. General Linievitch reports twelve hours' fight on the 4th northward of Csangtufu. The Japanese losses were considerable and the Russians lost forty.

London, April 9. No further news has been received about the Baltic Squadron.

London, April 9. On the occasion of the regimental fetes, Kuropatkin and Linievitch telegraphed to the Emperor, reporting the splendid bearing of the troops, "whose devotion to the throne is unbounded and confidence in the ultimate future and victory is fervent and unshakable."

Reuter wires from Singapore that the Baltic Fleet composed of six battleships, nine cruisers, eight destroyers, three converted Hamburg-American liners, three volunteer steamers, sixteen colliers, one salvage ship and one hospital ship were steaming eight knots when passing Singapore. They evinced long voyage in tropical waters all showing a foot long of seaweed along their water line. The fleet passed seven miles off and consequently no salutes were exchanged.

The Russian Consul visited the Vice-Admiral's ship conversing from a launch and not going on board. The only launches permitted to approach the fleet were those of the Consuls and Reuter's. Nobody was allowed on board. The fleet is burning soft coal and tremendous smoke is visible for miles. Gunners and submarine miners were at their posts all day and were on the alert until the fleet disappeared eastwards at five in the afternoon.

London, April 10. Reuter's correspondent wires from Singapore that the Baltic Squadron yesterday did not include the most important fighting units, namely the flagship "Kniaz Suvaroff" the "Alexander the Second" and the "Boro dino" which are all battleships, with their complement of cruisers and destroyers. Their whereabouts is not known.

London, April 10. Reuter's correspondent at Batavia says that, in view of the Baltic Squadron being at Muntok, the Dutch Squadron sailed northward with sealed orders.

London, April 10. Rear Admiral Enquist commanded the Baltic Squadron which passed Singapore. A steamer sighted Enquist's Squadron yesterday, while was anchored 150 miles from Singapore.

London, April 10. Four Japanese warships were sighted off Cape St. Jacques on the 7th instant.

GENERAL

London, April 7. Mr. Brodrick telegraphed to Lord Curzon His Majesty's profound concern and earnest sympathy with the sufferers from the earthquake. The Prince of Wales has also telegraphed his sympathies.

London, April 8. Reuter's Johannesburg correspondent states that from inquiries in well informed circles it is highly improbable that Lord Milner will succeed Lord Curzon, as he intends to take prolonged rest.

London, April 8. The face of a huge reservoir under construction outside Madrid collapsed this morning, and it is believed there are four hundred casualties. By 1-15 p.m., eighty dead were recovered. The nearest hospitals are crowded with injured. The King and Ministers hastened to the spot, and His Majesty was directing the rescue operations for over an hour.

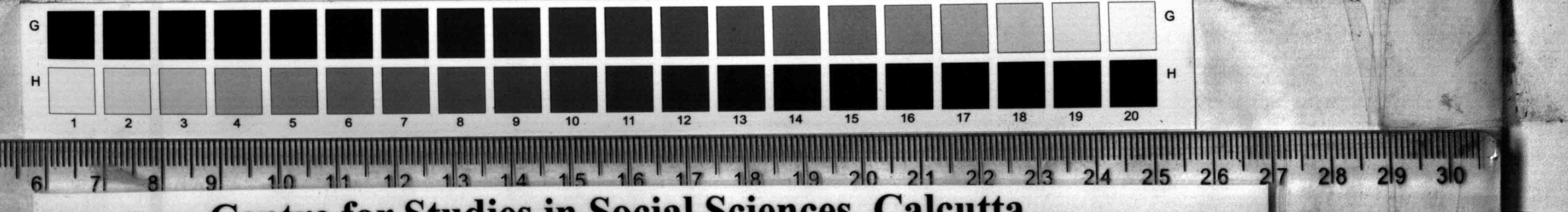
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

Agra, April 9. There has been a collision between a passenger train and some goods waggons standing at Muttra station of the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway. There were no passengers killed, but waggons were much damaged.

THE KABUL MISSION.

Simla, April 8. Mr. Louis Dane and the Kabul Mission are expected to reach Lundi Kotul on the 11th inst. The party are all in good health. No information of any kind is available regarding the results of Mr. Dane's Mission and it seems more than probable that any news which may eventually be given out will be divulged at Home.



Calcutta and Mofussial.

Leave.—Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate has obtained casual leave for 10 days from the 13th instant to the 23rd instant.

Plague Statistics.—There were 90 cases and 81 deaths from plague in the city on Sunday, the total mortality from all causes being 179 against a quinquennial average of 142.

Deputy Coroner.—During the absence on leave of Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Moulvie Bazzal Karim, third Presidency Magistrate, will act as Deputy Coroner, of this city.

Second Presidency Magistratship.—Mr. D. Swinbro has been appointed as the second Presidency Magistrate vice Mr. W. A. Bonnaud who has accepted the post of the clerk of the crown. Most likely Mr. Swinbro sitting with Mr. Bonnaud from yesterday and he will take charge of his duties from the 16th instant.

Fire in the Suburb.—On Monday at 4 p.m. a tremendous fire took place in Haldarbag, Utagdingi, near to the jute godown of Babu Goberdhan Shaw. The fire originated in a tiled hut and ended with severe loss of property. Many have been rendered homeless. The origin of the fire is unknown. The Fire Brigade arrived only to see that the fire had been already extinguished.

Robbing a Master.—On Monday, the Inspector of the Tallyganje Thanna charged one Orjoon Das, a Uria boy servant in the employ of one Mr. J. E. Goderey, before Moulvie Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, with theft. One evening during the absence of his master the accused stealthily entered his drawing room and carried away a bag containing some money. He was arrested on the eve of his departure to his native land. The accused confessed his guilt and was sentenced to twenty stripes.

A Dangerous Neighbour Convicted.—On Monday, Inspector Rash Behari Ghose of the Bhowanipore Thanna, charged one Noni Lal Paul, a young man of the locality, before Moulvie Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, with grievous hurt. The accused owed some money to one of his neighbours who came to demand his dues. On this an altercation ensued in the course of which the accused struck the complainant so heavily on the head with a "lathi," that it caused the fracture of his skull. The accused took the plea of "alibi" and was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Conviction of Refractory Ryots.—On Monday, before Babu Gopal Chandra Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, one Manajuddy Mollah and two others of Canning Town were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing hurt. Babu Nunda Gopal Chowdhry, the manager of the Zemindar of the accused, forbade the accused to remove the paddy from their fields unless and until they paid their rents. This enraged the accused and one day, while returning from Calcutta the Manager was waylaid and mercilessly beaten by the accused. The charge being proved the accused were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Indecent Assault.—On Monday before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud second Presidency Magistrate, one Moni Lal Mullick and another were charged by the police with committing indecent assault on two women of the town passing through Belloram Dey's Street on the night of Friday last. Mr. Mohapatra, the Court Inspector conducted the prosecution and Mr. Manuel with Babu Monoj Mohan Bose appeared for the defence. After the close of the prosecution the defence pleaded guilty and asked for mercy of the court. The court Inspector pressed for an exemplary punishment on the ground that such offences, in public streets, were serious. Mr. Manuel submitted that the court was aware that imprisonment spoiled the future of many young men by evil association in Jail and hardened them. The court sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 and Rs. 8 respectively.

The Cowie Case.—At the High Court on Saturday before Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Given-Wilson, of Messrs. Morgan and Co., appeared on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit of the Administrator-General of Bengal vs. Ernest Hardwicke Cowie and others, and said that the plaintiff applied for an order before Mr. Justice Sale for the attachment of certain property belonging to the defendant Cowie, including the sum of Rs. 2,255 standing to the credit of Cowie at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank after the decree in the suit had been made against Cowie for Rs. 1,32,000 and odd, and his Lordship (Mr. Justice Sale) said that the plaintiff must present a petition in Chambers asking for an order to that effect. The plaintiff had given notice of this application to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and no one appeared on their behalf. The attorney asked whether he should renew the application before Mr. Justice Sale, as his Lordship granted a decree in the suit. His Lordship gave Mr. Wilson liberty to renew the application before Mr. Justice Sale.

Inquest.—On Monday afternoon Mr. D. H. Kingsford I.C.S., officiating Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Rahim Khan a gateman employed in the Port Trust Railway who had died on the 3rd inst. by being struck by a wagon. Evidence went on to show that the pointman Dhooji Kahar had set the wrong point and the train collided with some wagons on the sidings. Shortly after, it was found that the deceased had received injuries and died. The post mortem disclosed that all the organs of the deceased and the spine had been fractured. The Coroner then summed up and the jury then returned the following verdict: "Death due to Rahim Khan being struck by a railway wagon or wagons impelled through the buffer wall of the Road, the said impulsion being done under the circumstances which amounted to homicide on the part of the pointman Dhooji Kahar." Another inquest was held touching the death of Anghi who lived with her husband at 12 Dalhousie Square. Evidence went to show that the deceased recently came to Calcutta and lived with her husband on the third floor of the house. After her arrival, she showed signs of insanity. She tried to bite people and she actually bit her husband on the left thigh. On Sunday at 9-30 a.m. Sew Ratan missed his wife. On Monday morning last at 5-30 a.m. she was found lying with severe injuries on her person, at the east side of the gate of Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co. inside the compound. The post mortem disclosed the deceased had died of the shock and fracture of the skull and other serious injuries. The jury returned a verdict "Death of injuries resulting from evidently falling from the roof-premises No. 12 Dalhousie Square."

Clerk of the Crown.—Mr. J. G. Apar, Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Calcutta, having resigned his post, Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, Second Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is likely to succeed him.

Alleged Causing Hurt by a Postal Peon.—On Monday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Kristo Lal Dutt appeared on behalf of Babu Mohan Mohun Banerjee son of Dr. Mohendra Nath Banerjee M. D. for a process against a postal peon, on a charge of causing hurt to the complainant with his badge and thereby cutting open his back. The allegations were that Dr. Banerjee had reported the defendant for some irregularities in the delivery of his letters. On this, when the defendant came next, he picked a quarrel with his son and struck him with his badge. The court after hearing the facts and examining the applicant, ordered the issue of a summons against the defendant.

The Rajshahi Murder Case.—On Monday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Cox, the additional District and Sessions Judge, Tara Nath Chowdhry Zemindar of Lahore, Tara Nath Sircar and Nerick Mondal of Lahore, were charged with murder. The facts of the case are briefly these:—It appears that there was a long standing dispute between the accused No. 1 and Babu Kaylas Chander Pyne, a Muktear of the Natore Court, regarding some landed property and there were several criminal and civil suits between the parties. At the instigation of the accused No. 1 the other accused induced Kaylas Babu who daily attended the Natore Court from his own house, to go to a house of ill fame after the court hours. Kaylas Babu being unaware of the sinister motive of the accused accompanied them on his way home from the Court and entered the house of a "nautch" girl where they all drank liquor excessively. At dead of night they came out of the house and proceeded towards their homes. When they had not gone too far the accused belaboured Kaylas Babu with lathies till he fell dead. They afterwards threw the dead body into a well and decamped. This case has been transferred by an order of the High Court to be tried in the Alipore Court. Babu Nibaran Chander Mookerjee appeared for the Crown and Babu Ashutosh Biswas, the Public Prosecutor with Babu Chander Bhasan Banerjee, Bejoy Krishna Basu and Nagendra Nath Banerjee appeared for the defence. The trial is proceeding.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.—April 12.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Smith, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. B. V. Nicholl.

Pandit Rama Ballabh Misra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division.

Babu Annada Charun Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinajpur, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Manasa Ranjan Sen.

Babu Jogindra Nath Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Dinajpur district.

Mr. Manmatha Krishna Deb, Assistant Magistrate and Collector is appointed to act, in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collector, and is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Mymensingh district.

Mr. W. A. Knyvett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Noakhali District Police, is transferred to Bhagalpur and appointed to hold charge of the school which is to be opened for the training of constables.

Babu Nalini Mohan Sanjal, Head Master, Krishnagar Collegiate School, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division.

Babu Mohini Mohan Dutt, Head Master, Patna Collegiate School, and now Officiating Professor, Hooghly College is appointed to be Head Master of the Krishnagar Collegiate School.

Babu Biswaswar Sen, Head Master, Dacca Training School, and now Officiating Head Master, Patna Collegiate School is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Babu Kisori Mohan Sen Gupta, Professor Hooghly College, and now Officiating Head Master, Dacca Training School is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Babu Bijay Gopal Mukerjee, Professor, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and now Officiating Professor, Bethune College, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Babu Gopal Chandra Ganguli, Officiating Professor, Ravenshaw College, is confirmed in that appointment and is appointed to class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service in the resulting vacancy, arising from the retirement of Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose.

Mr. B. V. Nicholl, District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is allowed combined leave for eight months.

Babu Manasa Ranjan Sen, Personal Assistant of the Commissioner of the Fajshahi Division, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Purna Chandra Nag Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave is posted to the head-quarters station of the Cuttack district.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Nisi Kanta Guha, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Chikandi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nalini Mohan Bandopadhyaya.

Babu Kunja Behari Bullay M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Jalpaiguri, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Charu Chandra Mitter.

Babu Gagan Bihary Chowdhry, Munsif of Narayanganj, in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave for twelve days.

Babu Charu Chandra Mitter, Munsif of Jalpaiguri in the district of Rangpur, is allowed leave for eighteen days.

Babu Kunja Behari Biswas, Munsif of Bagan, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Ananda Kisor Datta Ray, Munsif of Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Nalini Mohan Bandopadhyaya, Munsif of Chikandi, in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave for thirty-three days.

Babu Bunwari Lal Banerji (No. 1), Munsif of Pabna, in the district of Pabna and Bogra, is allowed leave for ten days.

Babu Upendra Nath Dutta, Munsif of Kendrapara, in the district of Cuttack is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Pran Krishna Biswas, Subordinate Judge Faridpur, is allowed leave for one month.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

The following confirmations and promotions are sanctioned in the Subordinate Civil Service:—

Confirmed in the first grade (Rs. 200). Babu Hemanto Kumar Moitra. Promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade (Rs. 200).

Babus Kedar Nath Banerjee, Sarat Ch. Mookerjee, and Saroda Nunda Das. Confirmed in the second grade (Rs. 175).

Babus Surendra Nath Sarkar, Rajmohan Gangopdhyay, and Joges Chunder Dutt. Promoted substantively pro tempore to the second grade (Rs. 175).

Babus Manmohan Mukherjee, Jogendra Nath Pal, Mohit Chunder Ghose, Gan Syam Mahanti and Uma Charan Roy Chowdhry, Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Momen, (but second-ed while on deputation), Babus Baij Nath Sahai No. 1), Nirod Krishna Roy, Sisir Kumar Chatterjee, Khandji Sahay, Chabbi Lal Singh, Abani Chandra Chatterjee and Rampada Chatterjee, Maulvi Abdul Bari, Babus Baij Nath Sahai (No. II), Hiranya Kumar Das Gupta, and Jharkandi Lal. Confirmed in the third grade (Rs. 150).

Babus Chabbi Lal Singh, Abani Chandra Chatterjee and Rampada Chatterjee. Promoted substantively pro tempore to the third grade (Rs. 150).

Babu Hari Das Roy, Maulvi Anwar Karim, Babus Chandra Kumar Mathur, Chunder Sihar Mukherjee, Kunja Lal Ghose, Ananta Mohan Roy, Sakhi Chand, Tarini Prosad Varma Suriya Kumar Guha Madhab Chandra Misra Jotish Chandra Roy, Ambu Nath Chatterjee, Jotindra Mohan Chattopadhyaya, Mohendra Nath Gupta and Pulin Behari Bose and Maulvi Ahmed Ali. Confirmed in the fourth grade (Rs. 100).

Babu Chandra Kumar Mathur. Babu Sushil Chandra Ghose, B.A., is appointed substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors (4 Rs. 100), and is posted to the Presidency Division.

THE ARMING OF CHINA.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

Some remarkable information, writes a Hong-kong correspondent to a Home paper, is contained in a report which was recently sent in to the Governor-General of the French Indo-Chinese Empire, and a copy of which is, as I am informed on unquestionable authority, now in possession of the military authorities in Paris. This report was drawn up from the notes of two French officers who, from their long and intimate knowledge of Chinese military methods, dating back for twenty years, were authorised by the Governor-General of Cochinchina to undertake a special mission in China where they have remained for fifteen months in different parts of the Empire. According to this report, the Imperial Chinese Government will, in five years' time, be in possession of a perfectly trained, officered, and equipped active army of 500,000 men, controlled by a general Staff, every member of which has served for several years in the Japanese Army.

The main lines of the above report—and I am only able to give an outline of its contents—go to show that the latest attempt by the Imperial Chinese Government at forming a great military organisation must be taken seriously. It is the outcome of the revelation of a plan drawn up some time ago by Sir Robert Hart for the Imperial Government, which was supposed to remain a strict secret. In this plan, Sir Robert Hart suggested a scheme for the existence of four Chinese army corps of fifty thousand men each. When the existence of this plan was revealed, some surprise was felt that a man of Sir Robert Hart's pacific character should have fathered a project which, if carried out, would make China a military power formidable at all events, in the Far East. The request to Sir Robert Hart that he should devise a plan, and its ultimate revelation by secret agents of the Imperial Government, were, however, simply part of a stratagem devised by the Chinese Government itself. Its object was to have an excuse for setting on foot the important military organisation which had already been devised for China by the Japanese General Staff. "You see"—appeared to say to the European Powers, the glib Chinese Chinaman "You see how necessary it is that I should set about defending my house, since even Sir Robert Hart, a European, thinks it advisable to draw up a plan for the defence of China."

The report to which I allude, points out that this is at least the tenth attempt at military organisation in China since 1860. The present attempt differs entirely, however, from all preceding efforts. In the first place, the new army is being incorporated directly by the Peking Government, by the Emperor and the Court, and not by the Viceroy. Indeed, it is to be an Imperial army, quite independent of the provincial forces raised by the Viceroys, forces which are composed generally of the rabble of the Chinese population. Moreover, for the first time in Chinese military history, a complete general staff has been formed, every member of which is a highly-trained Chinese officer who has served for a period of five years in the Japanese Army.

The new organisation is centred in the "Lien-Ping-Fou," or Superior Council. War at Peking where six military bureaus, entirely staffed by trained Chinese officers, are engaged in the incorporation of the new force. This organisation is nominally presided over by Prince Ching, the close friend and adviser of the Dowager-Emress. Prince Ching, who is an aged man, is President of the "Lien-Ping-Fou," but the real head of affairs is the Vice-President Yuan-Chi-Kai, the energetic Viceroy of Peohli.

THE OLD STYLE AND THE NEW.

China has been mapped out by the "Lien-Ping-Fou" into twenty territorial military districts, consisting of the sixteen central provinces, of Turkestan, and of Peking and its suburbs. In each "district" two complete divisions are being raised. The division includes twelve battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, three of artillery, and a company of engineers, with commissariat and transport corps. The whole of these

troops are now being enlisted, as fast as there are sufficient trained Chinese officers to command them. It is needless to add that the old Chinese officers whose military examination consisted of firing at a target with bows and arrows, and of lifting heavy weights to show their strength, have long since been relegated to the background.

The men are being enlisted for nine years, three with the colours, three in the first reserve, with two months' training in each year, and three in the second reserve with a fortnight's training in each year. At the present time there are 700 Chinese military cadets serving in the Government Military Academies of Japan, and during the last two years 670 Chinese officers, after passing their examinations in Japan, and serving for a period of at least two years in the Japanese Army, have returned to China to form the framework of the new Imperial Chinese Army.

GERMAN VS. JAPANESE METHODS.

According to the report, it is not in Japan alone that the Chinese staff of officers is being educated, but also in the Chinese Government military schools of Nankin and Wochang, and elsewhere. These schools are directed by a composite staff of German and Japanese officers. The difference of teaching between the German and the Japanese methods gave serious concern to the Chinese General Staff, and in April, 1904, as the result of a report drawn up in March, was decreed that Japanese Army regulations should be adopted in the Imperial Chinese Army to the exclusion of all others. Japanese influence is now paramount in the military schools of China, and this influence will, of course, be greatly strengthened as a result of the present war. The German officers in China have conformed their teaching to the new regulations.

The Government schools at Nankin and Wochang are equal in organisation and results, says the report, to the French school of St. Cyr and to the English school of Woolwich. There are several preparatory military schools, the pupils of which have to pass a stiff examination to get into one of higher examination still to be sent to Japan, the two Chinese military academies, and if necessary more, would make non-commensurate of the British Indian (Nativa) Armies. The Chinese military academies pass an average of 800 officers every year, that, with the contingent from after a severe examination, so Japan, about 1,000 highly-trained Chinese officers are coming out of the schools annually, and are being sent to take up the organisation of the new Imperial army.

REVISING A PROVERB.

The Imperial Government has invited every Mandarin to send at least one of his sons to these schools, which are now crowded with the most intelligent classes of the Empire. The old Chinese contempt for military institutions is fast dying out, and in a few years the Chinese proverb about "Never taking an honest man to make a soldier of him" will—according to the report—be a thing of the past.

If the present policy can be carried out without a break—and unless there is financial difficulty—the Chinese General Staff anticipate that in 1910 it will be in command of a perfectly trained and equipped force of 500,000 officers and men, with a first reserve of 200,000—altogether an army of 700,000 men.

The French officers consider that the Chinese soldier has been greatly libelled. They say that soldiers of any country, if commanded by incapable officers, cannot be expected to display much bravery, and they echo the favourable opinions which they cite of the late General Gordon and of Lord Wolsey as to the military qualities of the Chinese. Now that the Chinese soldier is about to be commanded by competent officers, he may be expected to display as much courage and bravery as the soldiers of any European nation. The rifle-shooting standard of the Chinese soldier is somewhat low, owing to his generally defective eye-sight, but as, on the other hand, he is not impressionable, he shows great coolness under fire for example, at Tientsin during the Boxer troubles, so that his average shooting works out as high as the infantry soldiers of most other Powers.

Full details of uniform, arming, and equipment are given in the report, which concludes with the opinion that, unless some great change takes place in the present course of events, China within five years will become a first-class military Power, which must be looked upon in the light of a menace to the French Indo-Chinese Empire.

"In a few years' time," remarked a smiling spectacled Chinese staff officer to the French Consul at Shanghai, "you Europeans will no longer dare to exclude educated Chinamen from the garden on the Bund where the band plays, nor refuse them admittance to your clubs, for we shall be masters of our own country."

Mr. C. E. Cardew, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma Railways leaves for England on long leave this week. Mr. L. P. Johnson, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, will officiate for Mr. Cardew, while Mr. H. P. Phillips, District Locomotive Superintendent, Middle District, will officiate for Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cantor, District Locomotive Superintendent of Sagging district, with headquarters at Ywataung, officiating for Mr. Phillips.

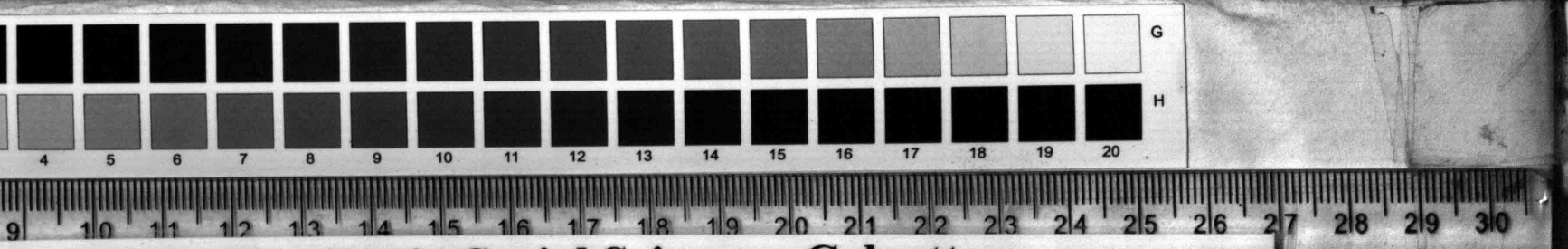
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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 20.

Degrees in the Indian Universities.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that no person can obtain a degree in any of the faculties of the Indian Universities without passing the entrance examination, and that this examination is under the control of the Faculty of Arts; and whether, seeing that the Faculty of Arts is the dominant faculty in the Universities, he will take steps that Mr. Justice Tyabji, Mr. Justice Chandravarkar, Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. Justice Pherozshah Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Satalwad, and other Fellows of the University should not be excluded from the Faculty of Arts.

Mr. Brodrick.—The regulations for the constitution of faculties in the Bombay University have under the law to be made by the Senate of that University, of which the gentlemen named in the question are members. The preparation of rules for examinations also rests with the Senate, and in the preparation of these rules the gentlemen named will have the opportunity of taking part. I see no reason to interfere with the discretion of the University authorities as constituted by law.

Mr. Herbert Roberts further asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the services rendered to higher education and to science in India by Raja Pearly Mohan Mookerjee, Mr. A. M. Bose, Father Lafont, Dr. P. C. Ray, Mr. Perceval, Mr. N. N. Ghose, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee, and Dr. J. C. Bose, and of the dissatisfaction felt at the exclusion of these gentlemen from the Senate of the Calcutta University and from the Faculty of Arts; and whether, seeing that over 70 per cent. of the members of the Calcutta Senate are not graduates of the University, and that over 56 per cent. are Government servants, steps will be taken to prevent the exclusion of Indian gentlemen who have served the University with distinction from a share in its management.

Mr. Brodrick: The hon. member appears to have been misinformed as to the facts stated in his question. Of the eight gentlemen named by him, five—namely, Father Lafont, Mr. Perceval, Mr. N. N. Ghose, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee, and Dr. J. C. Bose have been appointed Fellows and members of the Senate of the Calcutta University. Of these five, three—namely, Mr. Perceval, Mr. N. N. Ghose, and Mr. Justice Mukerjee have been allotted to the Faculty of Arts and the remaining two to the Faculty of Science. I have no information as to the reason why the remaining three gentlemen were not appointed to the Senate by the authorities charged with the duty of selection; but I observe that of the 91 ordinary fellows of the Calcutta University whose nomination was notified in the "Gazette of India" of Dec. 10, 1904, and Jan. 28, 1905, no less than 45 are Indian gentlemen of distinction.

Appeals to Higher Authorities.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree asked the Secretary of State for India: When any alterations or modifications were last made in the rules and regulations governing the submission of appeals to higher authorities over the orders and decisions of provincial officials and administrations in India, and if he will place upon the table of the House a copy of the rules and regulations now in force; also if he will state how many appeals of this character were submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council during the six years ending Dec. 31, 1904, giving the number in each year separately, and showing how many of these were forwarded to the Secretary of State for orders, and how many were withheld in India, and how these statistics compared with the corresponding figures for the six years ending Dec. 31, 1898.

Mr. Brodrick: The last occasion when alterations were made in the rules governing the submission of appeals to the Government of India from the orders of subordinate authorities and to the Secretary of State in Council from the orders of the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay was in January last, when the rules as last revised were published in the "Gazette of India." The rules will be found in the issue of that "Gazette" for Jan. 21, 1905, which is in the Library; but I shall be ready to lay them on the table if my hon. friend will move for them. The statistics asked for by my hon. friend cover a period of 12 years, and it will take some time to collect them.

Successful Repression of Plague.—Sir Walter Foster asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the successful action taken by the Madras municipal authorities in repressing a recent outbreak of plague in the fishing village of Kuppam; whether he is aware that the measures by which plague has been kept out of the city of Madras have met with popular approval; and whether he will invite the Government in other provinces to follow the example of Madras, and to take measures of plague prevention in consultation with the municipal and rural local authorities.

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen accounts of the case, which reflects great credit on the local health officers. The hamlet, however, was very favourably situated for the early discovery of the outbreak, and for prompt and effective action to stop its spread. All provinces in India have rules which prescribe that similar preventive measures shall be taken by Government officers in consultation with the municipal and rural authorities, and with the concurrence of the people. But the degree of success attained must necessarily depend on local circumstances.

Tuesday, March 21.

The Import Duty on Tea.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received representations from the Government of India on behalf of the Indian Tea Association, intimating that the present import duty on tea has imposed a serious burden on the tea industry in India, and urging the necessity for a substantial reduction of the duty in the forthcoming Budget; and whether these representations have been communicated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer to both questions is in the affirmative.

Water Supply in Gojerat, &c.—Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: What provision has been made, by the local governments or otherwise, for conserving and extending the water supply in Gojerat, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan, since the investigations made four years ago by the Scott-Moncrieff Commission in those districts.

Mr. Brodrick: The following is the latest information in my possession:—In Gojerat

attention has chiefly been devoted to the inspection and repair of small tanks. The work of restoring 532 of these tanks which were out of repair is in progress. In the northern part of the Deccan a number of minor irrigation works of the nature of masonry works across streams have been inspected and repaired, four small tanks have been constructed, and projects for 12 others are under investigation. In the southern portion of the Deccan, the engineering staff is occupied principally in the repair of minor irrigation works. In addition estimates have been prepared for two larger projects, one to cost 41 lacs in the Poona district, and another in Belgaum costing 37 lacs. In the Central Provinces the construction of 12 tanks, the aggregate cost of which is estimated at over 21 lacs, has been sanctioned for protective purposes; in four of the tanks work is already well advanced. A number of minor tanks have been surveyed and in the past year 36 tanks were begun under the grant-in-aid system.

The Burma Excise Administration Report.—Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the Burma Excise Administration Report for 1904, in which the Deputy Commissioner for Thatonwaddy and others allude to the great increase in the habit of drinking to excess among the Burmese, and to the difficulties experienced by the Excise officers in Burma in suppressing illicit distillation; and, if so, whether he proposes to take any steps in the matter.

Mr. Brodrick: The report to which the hon. Member refers shows that the local authorities are fully alive to the evil, which mainly results from the increasing wealth of the population. In Lower Burma, in order to restrict facilities for obtaining liquor, the number of shop licenses has been reduced in the current year by 12 per cent. The local government has further directed a systematic scrutiny of shop licenses in every district with a view to securing, if possible, still further reductions. Measures are being taken to deal with illicit distillation of country spirits, which is confined to the wilder and more inaccessible tracts. I do not consider that any action on my part is called for.

The Development of Indian Mineral Wealth.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the recently published review by the Director of the Geological Survey of India, of the last six years' progress in the development of Indian mineral wealth; whether he is aware that the annual production of minerals during this period is valued at less than 5,000,000; and whether the Government of India propose taking practical steps in the immediate future to secure the further development of Indian industries.

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen the report. The report brings out the fact that though the average value for the six years is under 5,000,000, there has been a steady progress in production, representing an increase of 44 per cent. in the period. There is reason to hope that this progress will continue. The development of mineral and other industries in India will have the attention of the newly-created department of commerce and industry.

Thursday, March 23.

Alleged Ill-Treatment of a Coolie.—Sir Bampton Gordon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to paragraph 195 of the recent report on the province of Assam, in which it is stated that a coolie boy died from the effects of a beating believed to have been inflicted by some chaukidars, to whom he had been handed over in order that he should be made to confess where certain property which he was suspected of having stolen, was concealed; and whether any steps have been taken by the local administration of Assam or by the Government of India with reference to the decision of the High Court, under which trifling fines were inflicted on the manager and assistant manager of the estate, with a view to revise the punishment inflicted.

Mr. Brodrick: I have noticed the paragraph referred to in the question. The case was not tried in the High Court, but in the Sessions Court for the Assam Valley, by the Judge with the assistance of a jury. I have no official information as to the facts, but will make inquiries.

Cost of Transport of Soldiers.—Sir John Dickson-Poynder asked the Secretary of State for War: If he can state the average cost of transporting a soldier from this country to India and back; and also the extra cost of uniform, and in all other particulars, made necessary by the soldier being stationed in India instead of remaining in this country.

Earl Percy: The average cost of transporting a soldier from this country to India and back is, according to an estimate made in 1901, 18l. This estimate is at present under revision. According to figures procured from India in May 1903, the extra cost of a soldier in India varied at that time, according to the branch of the Service to which he belonged, between 4l. 17s. 11d. for an infantry soldier, and 8l. 12s. 9d. for a field artilleryman.

Land Sales in Default of Payment of Land Revenue.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many acres of land, the property of evicted ryots, have been put up for auction by Government in the Madras Presidency in default of payment of land revenue during the five years ending June 30, 1904.

Mr. Brodrick: The Land Revenue Report for 1903-1904 has not reached me. The sales of land during the five years ending 1902-1903 were as under:—1898-1899, 60,806 acres; 1899-1900, 52,852; 1900-1901, 61,663; 1901-1902, 45,712; 1902-1903, 30,683.

Free Salt to Native States.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India supplies salt free of duty to all the Native States of India; and, if so, will he say whether the Government imposes any restrictions as to the profit which the Native States may secure on resale of the salt to the public.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The right is enjoyed by certain States only, and is in virtue of special agreements. With regard to restrictions on resale, the hon. member is referred to the information given in answer to a Question put by him on Dec. 16, 1902. The conditions vary in different cases.

The Gold Reserve of India.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state in what security the gold reserve of India is invested; and whether, at the present quotations, such investment shows a loss; and, if so, to what extent.

Mr. Brodrick: I presume that by "the gold reserve fund" is meant the special gold reserve fund to which the net profit on the coinage of rupees is transferred. The fund is invested in the following securities:—Consols, National War Loan, Local Loans Stock, Transvaal Government Three

per Cent. Guaranteed Stock, and Treasury Bills. The value of these securities at the present market price is in excess of the amount for which they were purchased.

Manufacture of War Material in India.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many factories in India are at present engaged in the manufacture of war material, and the number of Europeans and natives respectively employed in these factories; and will he state the value of the war material supplied last year to the Indian Army by the factories of India and by this country respectively.

Mr. Brodrick: There are at present 11 factories in India engaged in the manufacture of war material. I am unable to state the number of Europeans and natives employed in these factories, or the value of the war material supplied to the Indian Army by the factories of India. The value of that supplied from this country was approximately 875,000l., exclusive of clothing to the value of 227,652l. 5s. 8d.

WASHING RUBBER.

Mr. A. Bethune, writing from London on March 3rd, says: I had an interesting chat the other day with a prominent Ceylon man who has been discussing washing machines the editor of the "India Rubber Journal" who, it is well-known, has for some years advocated their use. Washing Rubber is a subject which I may say at once I know very little about, though I hope to increase my information as time goes on, and I certainly was astonished at some of the things my friend told me in connection with it. He said, for instance, and this I fancy is not generally known in Ceylon, that amount of adulteration which goes on in rubber is enormous. Their adulteration, it appears, is done by the "merchants," who I take to be dealers in rubber, and so much of it is done that as a rule the rubber reaches the manufacturer in a grossly adulterated state. I must make it clear, however, that so far as is known, very little adulteration has so far been carried out with the plantation rubber through it has been almost universal with the uncultivated sorts. If this adulteration goes on why, my friend asked, do not the manufacturers attend the sales in the Minching Lane and by the rubber themselves? The answer was that the manufacturers do not wish their competitors to know what rubber they are buying, and so they prefer to buy from the merchant. My friend remarked that so far as his own estates were concerned he would be willing to give a guarantee that the rubber was pure, but it was pointed out that this guarantee would not hold good after the merchant had once got the stuff into his hands. Although the editor of the Journal is so strongly in favour of washing (which would appear to be an absolute necessity in the case of a large acreage in bearing) he admits that washed rubber would specially lend itself to adulteration. Rubber when it comes from the washing machine, is, I understand, something like lace, and, being soft, it is very easy to work inferior rubber into it. This can also be done, I was informed, with the best Ceylon biscuits, though, as I have said, it has not yet become customary. The whole subject is a difficult one, and it is thought that it would be a good thing to have a general discussion of the matter by those interested in plantation rubber. With this object in view the editor of the Journal is thinking of calling a meeting in London, in connection with his International Rubber Planters' Association, and it is hoped that some means may be devised of checkmating the evil practices of these terrible fellows, the rubber merchants.

SEISMIC DISTURBANCES IN THE EAST.

BIRTH OF AN ISLAND.

REMARKABLE SCENE IN THE JAPAN SEA.

The special correspondent of the London "Telegraph" sends extraordinary details of the "birth of a new island" which have just reached Tokio.

On November 14, last year the inhabitants of the Iwo Island, near Bonin Island, a South Japan, were startled to hear a great rumbling. A fortnight later vast clouds of mingled black and white smoke rose out of the sea three nautical miles to the south of Iwo Island presenting a wonderful sight, as though the sea were on fire.

On December 5, a little island appeared amid the smoke-clouds and three days later it seemed as if there were three islands. The people left their work, assembled on the shores, and watched the phenomenon, and it became recognised that the event was due to a volcanic eruption. The smoke varied in colour, sometimes being of a vivid red.

By December 12 one large island was to be seen gradually rising. In conformation it was a hill towards the east and a sloping to the west, and on the 14th the shape of the island was that of a long slope, which on January 2 underwent a change gradually from the centre, and became higher on the west side.

The residents of Iwo Island now became alarmed, and held a meeting, and ten men volunteered to set out on a voyage of discovery. All solemnly declared that they would find out what had happened or perish in the attempt. They went in a 30ft. long boat and a canoe, and were fully prepared for the many delays which might be caused by the weather.

These hardy voyagers arrived at the newly formed island on February 1. They found the new island to be nearly two and three-quarter miles in circumference and about 450ft. above the surface of the water. There was a boiling lake to the north. The south coast was a precipitous mass of rock, covered with a thick layer of earth.

On the highest point of the island a pole was raised with the Japanese flag and an inscription: "New place, Great, Japan. Many banzais." The discovery had been reported to the Governor of Bonin Island, who has named it Nushima.

A Bangalore correspondent writes to a Madras paper:—I understand that four men of the Essex Regiment are implicated in an affair which took place on Brigade Road a few nights ago, when, it is alleged, they entered a tailor's shop, upset his lamp and carried off some cloths he was working at. Then they came across two civilians, Teixeira and Walker, who were trundling their bicycles along, assaulted them and made off with one of their machines which was subsequently found in one of the verandahs in their barracks. The tailor knew one of the men and through him the others have been traced and a military enquiry is being held in the matter.

WAR NOTES.

THE JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN FLEETS AT SINGAPORE.

The simultaneous appearance of the two hostile fleets in the narrow waters of the Malacca Straits, when they might have been supposed to be 3,000 miles apart is one of those surprises that only naval warfare can furnish. There was every reason, indeed, to believe that Admiral Togo and his ships were somewhere in that neighbourhood. The main force, it will be remembered, was off Singapore on the 16th March, when some of the cruisers put in and a few officers landed for an hour or two. Three days later the cruiser squadron under Admiral Dewa was reported at Labuan. But from that day the entire fleet with all its accessory vessels has disappeared from view as completely as if it had been submerged, a disappearance not easy to account for in the vicinity of such a highway of commerce. It was evident that the Japanese Admiral had not come so far from home in order to go back; but it seemed impossible that he should be thinking of transferring all the difficulties of the situation from his adversary's shoulders to his own by crossing the Indian Ocean. On the other hand, it seemed natural that he should take up his station near the Malacca Straits to prevent the Russian fleet finding another Jibuti and Diego Suarez in the Gulf of Tongking. The question was rather whether the Russian fleet would require so distant a watch upon its proceedings. All the indications that were forthcoming pointed to the probability that it would return from Madagascar to Jibuti to join the Third Squadron, which arrived at that port on the 2nd April. But it proves that the scraps of news that were allowed to leak out pointing to this junction were a ruse, under cover of which the Russian Admiral may have hoped to put the Japanese off their guard and gain Indo-French waters safely. The device, however, has not misled Admiral Togo, who is apparently so close upon his adversary that the collision may take place at any moment.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF KAIYUEN.

A short geographical description of the country north of Kaiyuen may be of interest, and from details which have been published from time to time, it is possible to piece together a more or less accurate verbal map of the chief features. The Kaiyuen plain is, 30 miles from south to north and widens from less than three miles at Tieling to about 20 at its northern end. Kaiyuen city stands in the centre of the widest part, 23 miles from Tieling. It was once a famous frontier city and guardian of the northern marches. Four miles north of this poor and three parts empty town, runs its enormous walls crumbling to ruin, runs the so-called Palisade a mere ditch and dyke, pierced by many small or large roads with toll-bars. The railway runs five miles west of Kaiyuen and crosses the Ching or Crystal river by a large bridge, which has cost huge sums of money and has caused the bridge-makers of the railway more trouble than any other. Northward of Kaiyuen the ground rises rapidly into the central tablelands. The railway winds up into these, and then follows the lower sections to Chang-tu-fu station, ten miles east of the town. Then, skirting a vast bog, it rises again, through a cutting the sides of which exhibit volcanic "debris" in great confusion. Onward north-east through the black earth region, with deep gullies, at the bottom of which small rivers wind their way, over treacherous and boggy beds from east to west. The whole region seems very sparsely populated but the farmhouses are plentiful. One hundred miles from Tieling is the large station and engine works of Kunjulin with its scores of worn-out, disused Baldwin locomotives. Up again to a higher plain of yellow loess than the long stretch of plain with black earth and clay, and the railway rises into the beautiful undulating country of Chanchun-fu and crosses the combined western and central trade route about four miles south-west of the city. It was expected that if the Russians intended to stand at all south of Kharbin it would be somewhere near Chang-tu-fu on the Central Imperial Road. The place is a town of some importance and numbers some 20,000 inhabitants. Behind Chang-tu-fu there are two more places of some importance, Tse-tu-shu and Tse-ping-kai, two big grain centres, and the road then runs to Mai-mai-kai, where the great eastern road from Peking up which the Japanese are sweeping, joins the central road. Mai-mai-kai, or Feng-Hau-Hsien, is a very important trading and grain centre, and from it the Russians at Kunjulin draw forage and supplies. The united roads run on parallel to but nearly 15 miles north-west of the railway, over a wide and well cultivated region, with numerous large villages hugging either side. The land is undulating and fairly well wooded. Neither near the railway nor this road are there any naturally strong positions, and it is extremely improbable therefore that the Russians can make any serious stand. It is not however on this line of advance in our opinion that the next big fight will take place.

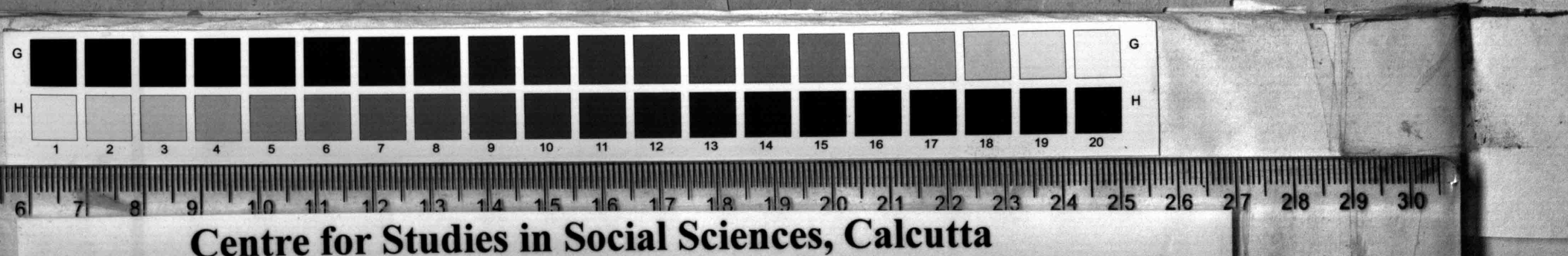
THE WONDERS OF THE SKY.

R. P. Karkaria writes to the "Pioneer" from Bombay:—

"A Correspondent" evidently believes in the account of a shower of blood recently at Mirzapore and mentions an instance when it rained meat in the district of Agra some thirty-five years ago. I do not know how far these wonders are vouched for by authentic evidence. The "blood" and the "meat" must be queer substances to keep in hiding in the clouds and then fall down on the astonished world, albeit village world, of Mirzapore and Agra. He recommends analysis and calls in the aid of chemistry to clear up the mystery. It will interest him to know that the celebrated traveller Fryer noted some such thing when he was in India more than two centuries and a quarter ago. Writing from Surat on the last day of the year 1679, he says: "This year hath been filled with two portentous Calamities, the one Inland, a shower of blood for Twelve Hours; the other on the Sea-Coast, Macchlapatan being overturned by an Inundation wherein sixteen thousand souls perished." (A New Account of East India, and Persia London 1698 p. 4) Fryer was a physician and a learned man, and his book is one of the authorities on the India of his times. I may add that these two portents mentioned by Fryer preceded the death of Shivaji a few months later as has been noted in my recent paper on Shivaji's death before the Asiatic Society.

The fish existing in Japanese waters are very varied and very plentiful; the most useful kinds in the northern part of the Empire are the herring, salmon, and cod. In the southern waters are found the sardine, anchovy, mackerel, homite, tunny, shark, oysters, shrimps and prawns. The fresh water fishery is not so important as the marine fishery, as there are few large lakes and rivers. In the warm seasons nearly the whole coast of Japan is washed by the Kuroshio (the warm current), or its branches. Thus the important migrating fish of the southern region are caught in the northern part of Hondo (main island), and also in Kokoikido, late in the summer or in the autumn. In the winter and spring, the Kuriles, Hokkaido, the north-eastern and north-western coasts of Hondo, are washed by the Oyashio (the cold current) or its branches. The number of vessels engaged in fishing on the Japanese coasts is said by the Imperial Fisheries Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at Tokyo, to amount to over 400,000. Fish are sold fresh in enormous quantities in Japan, and fresh fish markets are extended year by year as the convenience of transportation increases. Considerable quantities of fish are also preserved, and many kinds of fishery products are utilised to a degree not equalled by many other countries. The most important seaweeds are "kombu," "amanori," "tengusa," and "funori." The greater part of the dried kombu is exported to China for food. Tengusa is made into a kind of isinglass called "kanten," and the kanten is also exported to China and other countries in large quantities. Amanori is made into sheets like paper and dried. It is called "hoshimori," and is considered a great delicacy. Funori is also made into large sheets like paper and dried. It is used only for starch. The methods of curing fishery products have greatly improved of recent years. This is especially seen in the canning business which was introduced some thirty or forty years ago, and has grown considerably since the Japan-China war. Every year a little over five million pounds of fish of all kinds are preserved in tins. Brine-salting, or curing fish in strong brine has been introduced recently, the salting of fish being formerly confined mostly to dry-salting. This has made it necessary to improve the Japanese salt industry in order to obtain a better quality of salt. As to the export trade, dried cuttle fish, dried "sea-eel," dried shark's fin, dried kombu and kanten are the most important articles exported to China. The exports of Japanese fishery products has long since been in a prosperous condition, the exports always exceeding the imports. The total exports to China have increased three million yen (£306,250) within the last ten years. Fish oils, including herring, sardine, cod-liver and whale oil, are exported to Europe in large quantities. Pisciculture in Japan includes the culture of fish, shell-fish, reptiles, and even algae. Some of these have been cultivated from ancient times. Among these are the gold-fish, carp, eel, grey mullet, oyster, pearl, oyster, turtle and amanori (an alga of the genus Porphyra). Most of them are cultivated in ponds, except shell-fish and algae which are reared in a bay or creek. The cultivation of amanori which is known only in Japan, is extensively carried on in Tokyo Bay and the Sea of Hiroshima-Ken. This seaweed is collected by the branches of trees or bamboos, driven into the sandy flats, which are exposed at the time of the ebb tide. To these spores of the alga attach themselves and grow. These branches are renewed every year. Funori is also cultivated in a primitive but effective method in some parts of the country. This is by simply throwing stones in the shallow water to give the alga a place to grow on. Carp culture is the most popular of the artificial fishing industries. It is carried on to a large extent in ponds, and sometimes even in rice fields. The culture of the soft-shell turtle is limited to one place in the suburbs of Tokyo, and requires very considerable skill. The artificial propagation of salmon has also been practised. In the year 1878 the Agricultural Bureau collected the eggs of salmon in certain rivers in Mitaga-Ken, Nangan Ken, Ibaraki Ken, and Hokkaido, and distributed 358,500 fry into many rivers and lakes and in 1890 the number had increased to 1,130,000 but without much success. There appears, however, to be one place which shows good results from this work. It is Lake Chuguyi in Nikko, where there were no fish at all before the propagation of salmon. The quantity of fish in this lake is now so great that it supplies an abundance, and it affords excellent sport for anglers. A Fish Commission was appointed in 1893 to carry on more extensive scientific investigations relating to all branches of the fishing industry in Japan, and this Commission lasted until 1898. In that year the present Fishery Bureau was organised, and the work has been carried on more scientifically and systematically. While this work has been carried on by the Central Bureau, the Government has for a number of years encouraged the establishment of local experimental stations, and has given a bounty to each station. As a result there are now thirty-two experimental stations distributed among thirty-one prefectures. Fishing schools have also been started in different parts of the country. The Government also founded a school in Tokyo in 1897 called the Suisan Koshojo, or Fishery Institute. There are a few private Associations organised with the object of uniting those interested in the fishing industry, and of studying all important subjects in connection with the fisheries. Among these the Fishery Society of Japan is the oldest organisation. It was founded in 1881, and now has nearly five thousand members. This society publishes a monthly journal. There is another Association called the Society for Salt Industry of Japan which devotes itself to the improvement of the salt industry. It was established in 1896, and also publishes a monthly journal for its 1,500 members. Both of these organisations are situated in Tokyo.—"Journal of the Society of Arts."

A woman of Bangalore is now under arrest and will be shortly charged before the District Magistrate with passing counterfeit rupees. It would appear that on the 3rd instant she got into conversation with another woman and showed her a rupee, which she said was the coin used in her country, and enquired if such coins were current here. On being answered in the negative she expressed a desire to see the coins in use here, and the would be victim produced the rupees which the accused took and after pretending to examine it, gave the complainant a counterfeit rupee. The trick was discovered promptly and the accused was arrested by the police.



THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE KAISER.

HOW THE KAISER SPENDS HIS TIME. I referred to the easy complaisance with which the aristocratic submits to the Kaiser's wishes. He, indeed, seems to have cowed the flower of German nobility into a condition that once prevailed in France, when the dignitaries of the crown fought among themselves as to who should have the honour to hand His Majesty a clean shirt or remove his dirty boots. Let me give one instance among many.

privilege. And in a twofold manner too; he keeps on saying nothing, and misquotes history at the same time. A STRANGE MISTAKE. I have not kept a minute account of the missives, but, if memory serves me right, I should say that fully one-third of the mysterious anonymous letters that caused the great Court scandal of which I will speak presently contained caustic reference to the Kaiser's assassination of historical facts.

Smriti Sanjiban.

Nervous and 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 modern 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.

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