# BI-WEEKLY EDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

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Industrial Exhibition.

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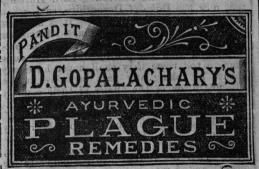
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Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi,

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1001.

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

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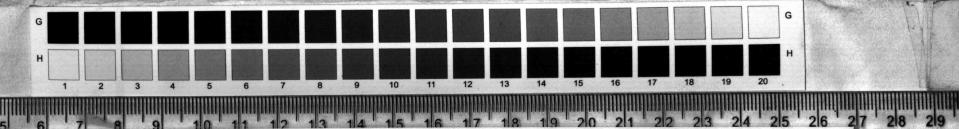
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"THE PUT BE OF INDIA." AN ADDRESS BY MR. DADABHAI

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

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.

was a General Ignorance as 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. 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 despotsm 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 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 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 British possess 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 pro-cess. As the matter stood at present, some two or three hundred millions of rupees a year were extorted from Indians to 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 laked, but it had one great feature, and that was that whatever the people produced, the wealth of the country the produced in it. The wealth of the nation 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. 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 Euro were now on their way to plunder then 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 found their way back to the ocean so that the latter was preserved. But suppose that the vapour tha 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 tne condition of the ocean? It would dry up, and so was India being dr.ed up. During the last decade the difference between the two censuses showed that the population of India was twenty millions less than it

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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, and so long as the drain was not stopped, there was no chance for India at all. He hoped they as the drain was not stopped, 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 in its economic and financial position, 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, but in India it had behaved in the most dishonourable way that one nation could behave towards another nation. 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 and their position. If Great Britain were to its own word and its promises, he should never be afraid of Russia, and they began to understand their position. If Great Britain were true to its own word and its promises, he should never be afraid of Russia taking possession of India. England had enough of physical force existing in India by which India could send back the Russians to St. Petersburg. If English statesmen would 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 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 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 fore, 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 nigher 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 wisdors also, and brought it to this country. India, therefore, sustained a triple loss of wealth, work and wisdom, of everything worth exwork 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 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 Asian 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 Transveyal Way and yet. country in the Transvaal War, and yet, although it was used for Imperial purposes, 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 was what was to be the consequence or 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 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 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 declared and stated that the people of Bombay were to be treated as British sub-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 acquirements 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 all not think of any feering. 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 digraceful breaking of promises 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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and the people had been talking of Japan. Government and to the people on whose be-from that day to this. Great events were half it rules." Sir William Hunter, a dis-talking place in the East, and in the West, and it British statesmen remained so blind hereafter we should have had an Indian Ireas they were now, and continued to be deaf to the cries which were arising in India, what would be the result? We talked a great deal about Russian oppression and despotism but (barring personal violence) the Russian Government was an indigenous government of the Russian people themselves, and whatof the Russian people themselves, and what-even form the government might take they did not have the drain from Russia which prevailed in India. No wealth went away from Russia, and the people at least enjoyed what they produced. The consequence was that the average income in Russia was far greater than that in India. The Russian hughean was constantly brought forward India could send back the Russians to St. Petersburg. If English statesmen would understand the true position, the matter would be different, but they gave no heed to it. If, however, they wanted to keep their place in Asia at all they would have to turn over a new leaf. A revolution in Russia meant only a change of government. But a successful revolution in India meant the entire end of the British rule. He desired to point out the effect of rule. He desired to point out the effect of this system of government under which they laboured, not in his own words, nor in any other Indian's words, but in those of English statesmen and Anglo-Indian statemmen themselves. The first clear conception of the evils of foreign rule was put forward by Sir John Shore, who afterwards became Governor-General of India. He wrote a long minute in 1787, and he put the whole matter in a nutshell. He wrote: "There is reason to conclude that the benefits are more than counterbalanced by evils inseparable from 'I believe we have not done our duty said: "I believe we have not done our duty. Millions have been spent on the conqueror's race which might have been spent in enriching the children of the soil." Lord Salisbury said that "the injury was exaggerated in the case of India, when so much of the revenue was exported without a direct equivalent—that as India must be bled"..........To bleed India was the present whole policy of the existing system. Mr. Hyndman attributed the main cause of what he called "the hindeous impoverishment" to the drain of £25,000,000 to £30,000,000 annually from India to England withcut reannually from India to England without return, and he quoted Mr. Thorburn, who said that the "system" had reduced 70,000,000 of human beings, for whom we are responsible, to such a condition of hopeless penury that no reform could do them any good. Lord Curzon put it in the most graphic way when he stated that "there is we spectaged when he stated that: "there is no spectacle which finds less favour in my eyes than that which finds less favour in my eyes than that of a cluster of Europeans settling down upon a foreign country and sucking from it the moisture which ought to give sustenance to its own people." Only the noble lord forgets that British government in India was this very monstrous evil, and was, in practice, doing the very thing which he condemned. The noble lord was Russianising Indian administration, but he did not seem to realize that if he did that he would Russianise the Indian people also. And then! He (Mr. Naorji) had given these few the present bleeding system of government as it had been exercised during the past 150 years—and he had to refer to the past that they might fully realise what he had to say regarding the future. To-night he could only confine himself to the consequences of only confine himself to the consequences of persisting in the present system of bleeding, dishonour, and injustice. The forecasts about the consequences in future, he wanted to give again in the words of eminent Anglo Indians and Englishmen, and not in his own words. Sir John Malcolm, a Governor of Bombay, said that if the plans of spreading instruction "are not associated with the creation of duties that will employ the minds which we enlighten, we shall only prepare elements that will hasten the destruction of our Empire. The moral evil to us does not thus stand alone. It carries with it its Nemesis; the seeds of the destruction of the empire itself." Elphinstone, who was also a Governor of Bombay, said in 1850: "But we are now also a covernor of Bombay, said in 185 doing our best to raise them in all mental qualities to a level with ourselves and to instil into them the liberal opinions in government and policy which have long prevailed in this country—and it is vain to en-deavour to rule them on principles only suited to a slavish and ignorant population.

Fifty years had passed away, and yet the system had been aggravated more and more.

Macauly said: "We shall not secure or prolong our dominion in India by attempting to exclude the Natives of that country from a share in its government." Sir Thomas Mun-ro gave the other aspect of the question, and te the other aspect of the question, and "it would be more desirable that we ro gave the other aspect or the question, and said: "it would be more desirable that we should be expelled from the country altogether than that the result of our system of government should be such an abasement of a whole people." Bright said: "There are thousands of persons in India who are competent to take any position to which the Government may choose to advance them. Government may choose to advance them. You would have begun to unite the government with the governed; and unless you do that no government will be safe, and any do that no government will be safe, and any hurricane may overturn or throw it into confusion." Again, Mr. Bright said: "They are a people whom you have subdued, and who have the highest and strongest claims upon you—claims which you cannot forget; claims which, if you do not act upon, you may rely upon it that if there be a judgment of nations—as I believe there is—as for individuals, our children in no distant generation must pay the penalty which we have purchased by neglecting our duty to the populations of neglecting our duty to the populations of India. . . . I say a Government like that has some fatal defect which at some distant time must bring disaster and humiliation to the

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hereafter we should have had an Indian Fre-land, multiplied fifty-fold, on our hands." Lord Oromer said: "It is only what ought to be expected by every thoughful man, that after fifty years of a free Press and thirty years of expanding education, with European ideas flowing into the country on every side, and old, indigenous customs, habits and prejudices breaking down, changes should be taking place in the thoughts, the habits and prejudices breaking down, changes should be taking place in the thoughts, the desires, and the aims of intelligent and educated men of the country which no wise and cautious Government can afford to disregard, and to which they must gradually adopt their system of administration if they do not wish to see it shattered by forces which they have themshattered by forces which they have them-selves called into being, but which they have failed to guide and control." Lord Hartington, now the Duke of Devonshire, said, when Secretary for India in 1883: "It is not wise to educate the people of India, to Introduce among them your civilisation and your progress, and your literature, and at the same time to tell them they shall never have any part or strare in the chance of taking any part or share in the administration of the affairs of their country administration of the affairs of their country except by their getting rid in the first instance of their European rulers." Lord Randolph Churchill, also Secretary for India, said: "The character of the government, which is in the hands of foreigners, who hold all the principal administrative offices, and form so large a part of the army, would constitute a political danger, the real magnitude of which, it is to be feared, is not at all appreciated by persons who have no knowledge of, or concern in, the government of India, but which those responsible for that government which those responsible for that government have long regarded as of the most serious order. Mr. Hyndman said: "Thus on every side the prospect is gloomy and overcast, and in the opinion of the ablest observers." drawing nearer and almost overwhelming we are r to an disaster. Whilst we are disputing about the defence of the Empire we ourselves are preparing its ruin only to learn the truth too late; the knocking will come through the darkness, from without, the murder within will be done." Mr. Maclean, a distinguished editor of an Anglo-Indian paper, said "By whatever name we may choose to call the drain, and whatever opinion we may hold fegardin the financial relations that ought to be maintained between Great Britain and her dependency the conclusion is irresistible that some change must be made in the present state of things or a catastrophe at no distant date is inevitable." In conclusion, Mr. Naroii centended that if the contended that if Naroii present system continued some great catastrophe must take place, and insisted, in the face of the great events that were happening in the East and in the West, upon the necessity of British statesmen re-considering the position and placing India in the position of the self-governing Colonies: which was New India's aim and claim. Such a course would lead to this country reaping greater commercial benefits by trade with India than it did, as at present, by all the forces of barbarism and despotism. (Cheers.)

THE NILAMBUR TEAK PLANTATIONS. A MAGNIFICENT GOVERNMENT

ENTERPRISE.
On the west coast of Madras, and lying to the north of Travancore and Cochin States, is situated the District of Malabar, the home eueos equ pue 'quedom equ pue ren equ jo in former days of many a struggle for supre-macy between the British troops and the invaders from Mysore under Tippu and Hyder Ali. Seringapatam settled the fate of Malabar, and now all is peace except on the rare occasions when a band of Moplah fanatics "goes out" and, after a brief space of defiance, meets its mevitable fate at the of denance, meets its inevitable fate at the

hands of a few British troops.

Nilambur is a small village situated some 45 miles from the coast up the Beypore River, and lying close to the foot of the Neilgherry Mountains. The Nilambur Valley is described in the District Manua as being of the shape of a horse-shoe, surrounded on three sides by hills which rise on the north-west to 8,000 feet, while those on the north-east obtain an elevation of some 3,000 north-east obtain an elevation of some 3,000 feet and lead on to the Wynaad plateau. In the semi-circle of these overhanging hills lies Nilambur, situated about 400 feet above sea level, with a rainfall which average 120 inches and a temperature in the shade ranging between 80 and 90 degrees the whole year round. The soil of the valley is mainly an alluvial deposit, often of enormous depth and altuvial deposit, often of enormous depth and broken at intervals by patches of laterite, which sometimes take the form of small de-tached hills.

On one of these small hills stands the District Forest Officer's residence, whence from the verandah he can overlook the river from the verandah he can overlook the river flowing past the foot of the hill and the plantations which stretch away northwards, mainly along the banks of the river and its tributary streams. Here, alone, a Forest Officer has lived for the past sixty years, shut off from society of any sort, living a monotonous and almost primitive existence, but employed in the creation of a plantation which ployed in the creation of a plantation which b.ds fair to be one of the most successful undertakings, both pecuniarily or otherwise, on which the Forest Department in India

has ever been employed.

The sole credit of originating the plantations as due to Mr. Conolly, a Collector of Malabar. As long ago as 1840 he foresaw that the teak forests of Malabar could not long withstand the demand made on them by private rapacity and public indifference, and he suggested to Government the desirabi-lity of forming teak plantations in the

Nilambur Valley.

Had Mr. Conolly searched throughout the whole of India he could not, in all probability, have hit upon a spot more suitable for his purpose than this Valley. Soil, rainfall and temperature are all that could be desired. The plantations are situated on the banks of an almost ideal floating stream, which flows into the sea at Beypore, a small port much frequented by small trading vessels from the Persian Gulf and Arabian vessels from the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. These traders eagerly compete for the produce of the plantations, shapping it to Persia and Arabia to supply the requirements of those countries, where building timber and poles for boat masts cannot be obtained. Mr. Comolly obtained the requisite permission to start the plantations. A commencement Mr. Conolly obtained the requisite permission to start the plantations. A commencement was made at once, and there are papers on record which show that in 1844 Mr. Conolly was perplexed with the difficulty of getting teak seed to germinate and the young plants to withstand transplanting. In 1844 Chattu Menon was appointed native Conservator under Mr. Conolly, and from that date until 1862 he continued in sole charge of the plantations.

Mr. Conolly remained long in Malabar, and ultimately came to an untimely end in Septemper 1855, when one evening, whilst sitting out in the verandah wath his wife, he was attacked by three Moplahs and hacked

Much of the land in Nilambur Valley is Much of the land in Nilambur Valley is private property, but it fortunately happened that in 1840 one of the numerous land owning temples required rady money, and a considerable area of highly suitable land was obtained by Government on payment of a lump sum down and a royalty on every teak tree grown on the area. Subsequently Government were able to obtain further areas either on similar terms or hy purchase and

either on similar terms or by purchase, and the Department now possesses suitable lands amply sufficient for planting purposes.

Chattu Menon soon overcame the difficulty experienced in getting the seed to germinate, and the method adopted by him is, with a few minor modifications, retained to this day. The seed is collected in February, and sown early in April. after having sown early in April, after having been soaked for forty-eight hours in water. In sowing the seeds are covered to a depth of about three quarter inch with fine soil. On this a few quarter inch with fine soil. On this a few small twigs are placed and on the top a layer of straw to retain the moisture. After copious watering each day the seed germinates in 15 to 20 days. The young plants are watered until the setting in of the monsoon early in June, by which time they are from 4 to 8 inches high and ready to be planted out. The planting site is felled over in the cold weather, burnt over in March, and the planting pits made ready for the planting out which is to commence in June.

From the commencement, on an average,

From the commencement, on an average, 100 acres have been planted up each year. The work was stopped for some years when a Conservator took a pessimistic view of the operations, but fortunately wiser opinions subsequently prevailed, and the planted area at the end of 1904 amounted

to 5,378 acres.

Much credit is due to Chattu Menon for Much credit is due to Chattu Melecular his work at Nilambur. With the exception of attempting to plant back on the laterite areas and not realising the importance of early thinnings in his plantations he hardly made a mistake.

With the advent in 1862 of Mr. Ferguson, With the advent in 1862 of Mr. Ferguson, a Scotch gardener imported for the purpose, planting went on apace. He soon realised the vital importance of regular weedings and adequate thinnings. He prescribed four weedings in the first two years, three in the next three years, and two for the sixth year. These weedings have since been reduced to three in the first two years and two subsequently, with a weeding in the older plantations once in every five years.

Mr. Execution remained at Nilambur until

Mr. Ferguson remained at Nilambur until 1883, when he was succeeded by Mr. Hadfield, who left the plantations as recently

In 1885 a scheme was drawn up for the conduct of the thinnings, and in 1891 this was revised. In 1895 Mr. P. M. Lushington drew up the first working plan for the plantations. It covered a period of ten years, and is now in course of revision by the same

Under the working plan it is proposed to treat the plantations under the system of high forest with a clean felling of the final crop followed by artificial regeneration. On first class soils the final crop should consist first class soils the final crop should consist of forty trees per acre and on second class soils no less than fifty trees per acre. The original planting was 6½ by 6½ ie.e., 1,040 plants per acre. It is estimated that the age at which trees on first class soils will become exploitable, that is to say, will measure 6' 6' in girth, will be 95 years and on second class soils 140 years. The final feelings will be spread over a period of fifty years, and are estimated to vield annually 148,000 cubic feet of first class and 74,000 cubic feet of second class timber. This at the rate of Rs. 3 per cubic foot for first class and Rs. 2 for second class timber should provide a net revenue of close on six lakhs per annum during the final fellings. akhs per annum during the final fellings.

That the rate of growth on the better soils is marvellous, and that the exploitable age has not be n underestimated, is shown by the fact that it is by no means unusual to find among the older plantations, which are now about sixty years old, trees which exceed 120 feet in height and 7 feet in girth.

It is difficult to realise that in these plan-

tations the Madras Government possesses a property which will, unless something very untoward happens, in about 35 years from now commence to yield a net profit of some six lakhs per annum irrespective of the revenue which will be derived from the thinnings going on in the younger plantations concurrently with the removal of the final

concurrently with the removal of the final crop.

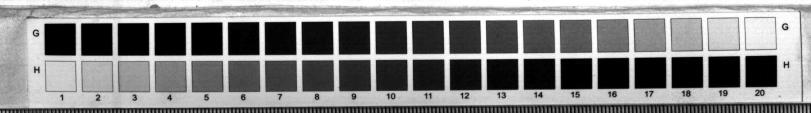
These thinnings are in themselves of considerable importance. They yield a very large revenue, and until the time comes for the removal of the final fellings they are of primary importance. It is Loped that the revenue from the thinnings will very considerably more than cover the entire expenditure on the plantations, leaving the final crop as clear profit. Nor can it be said that this is too sanguing a view to take. this is too sanguine a view to take. The results from the commencement up to date much more than justify this estimate. From 1840 to 1904 the total receipts from the plantations have amounted to Rs. 17,41,739, while the total expenditure, including land purchase amounts, establishment, and great and over the control of purchase amounts, establishment and every other charge which could possibly be set against the plantations, only amounts to Rs. 15,32,308. In other words, the plantations so far have not only paid for themselves but have in addition provided a bonus of over two lakhs. In arriving at the above result the ques-

tion of interest has been left out of account, and consequently the figures do not show the true state of affairs.

If compound interest at 4 per cent, is allowed, then the expenditure up to date amounts to Rs. 37,14.091 and the revenue to Rs. 35,31,013—that is to say, the Forest Department at the revenue to Rs. 35,31,013—that is to say, the Forest Department in less than the revenue to the research that the research is less to the research that the research is less than the research that the researc Department at the present moment is less than two lakes out of pocket over the plantations, and as a set-off against this cash deficit has, in addition to the ownership of the land and which has been acquired for the plantations, an area of ov r 5,300 acres stocked with teak from 60 to 1 year old, the value of which at the present moment must value of which at the present moment must be, although it is not easy to estimate it, something very large indeed.—R. McIntosh, M.A., I.F.S., in the 'Indian Forester.'

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# Amrit a Kazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13, 1905.

LORD CURZON AND THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

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. For such a person to be a successful administrator, he must be able to place h mself in the position of the ruled. 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.

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. There is no idea of brother-hood in his conception of human society. To him the sense of justice is a sick sentimentative; his maxim being that the strong must feed upon the weak. The arrangement which strikes Mr. Kipling as natural is that the white races, armed with Maxims, should permit the simple and domestic Asiatics to live only to serve the West. Well, Mr. Kipling is welcome to his brutal sentiments and his gross tastes; but how could Lord Curzon expect the Indians to accept them, or love the man who gave utterance to them? "Let us commemorate the name of the

"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." The simple and devoted Indians responded to the call; they however, prayed that the memorial should not only be a thing of beauty but also of utility, so that it might prove a blessing to the people. But no, Lord Curzon has no taste for utility when India is concerned; and so he wanted when India is concerned: and so he wanted the Indians to subscribe with alacrity for a work which would proclaim the glory of England and the subordinate position of India. For what does the memorial shew except that the Indians are a flock of sheep and the English are their conquerors? And for such a work of art Lord Curzon expected the Indians to contribute with heart and

So incapable is Lord Curzon of entering into the feelings of the people he has to rule that he actually believed that such a that he actually believed that such a Tamasha as the Delhi Assemblage would please their fancy! In that gathering he collected all the foremost men in India to "Kowtow" to him. His Excellency was led to think that such a childish show would gratify the people of India, the most ancient in the world, and whose acute intelligence compelled the rulers to put a stop to the introduction of the competitive Civil Service Examination in India for the benefit of the English youths in England.

But what pained and amazed the prople 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

they were brethren and heirs to the glorious heritage of the British Empire, but that they heritage of the British Empire, but that they were mere bubbles, without any real existence. In 1858 the Queen of the British Empire solemnly conferred all the rights of British citizenship on the people of India. Subsequently, on all memorable occasions, the principles of the Proclamation were inculcated. And thus Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Eigin affirmed them, each in his own way. It was only Lord Charges who ignored that sacred door. Lord Curzon who ignored that sacred document which attached India to England for

the way Lord Ourzon spoke of the Queen's Proclamation, and the interpretation that he gave to one of its terms, in his last budget speech. This is what Hs Excellency said in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's contention that the principles as regards the admission of Natives of in La to the public service, laid down in the Act of 1838 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 are often ignored:-

"I am familiar with both those documents, and I also remember—which those who quote them sometimes forget—that the late Queen's them sometimes forget—that the late Queen's words contained a qualification, not indeed modMying their generosity, but limiting their application by the necessary tests, firstly of practical expediency, and secondly of personal fitness. These were the words: 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 idischarge.' 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. ment of India or any Governor-General has ever either desired or attempted to recede. But the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's historical references stopped short at 1858. He altogether forgot to mention the findings of the Public Service Commission of 1887, which deliberately laid down that the service in India should in future be divided into two branches, firstly, an Imperial Service called the Civil Service, to be recruited by open competition in England only, and, secondly, a provincial service 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 ladian subjects. We are surprised that Lord Curzon should attribute such ungenerous motives to his late Sovereign. Neither are ther words, quoted above by his Excellency, capable of such construction. We shall discuss this point fully hereafter. But what has samply taken our breath away is the state In a future issue we shall publish a his simply taken our breath away is the state ment of Lord Curzon that the findings of the Public Service Commission should supersede the solemn pledges of the late illustrious Queen! This is in effect what His Excellency says, and such a declaration from the Viceroy cannot but create consternation in the country. Though the greatest ruler in existence, His Lordship has not been able yet to realize that the ruled have their feelings and aspirations.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY FEATURES OF THE ROLT CASE.

ANNOTE 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 provening question namely, the protection 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. It is Mr. Lea and his subordinates who are evidently responsible for what Mr. Rolt has suffered, and the proprietors of the Khagra estate, who are wards in charge of the Government, are made to make amends for Mr. Rolt's pecuniary loss! The arrangement is nice, is it not?

The arrangement is nice, is it not?

The adage in the country is "When two buffaloes fight in a cane field, it is the innocent canes that suffer". Mr. Lea, an English Magistrate, quarreles 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 monostrous 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 state have been fleeced. In order to con-Just see how the minor proprietors of the state 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 auspension 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. Yet, as their natural guardian, she should ask the Government to state the amount of money expended in this connection, and protest against this improper application of the treasury belonging to her minor children.

children.

If the Government treasury is robbed, the officer in charge of it has to make good the officer in charge of it has to make good the lofficer in charge of it has to make good the loss. In this way, Sir C. C. 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 pice of the stelen property. On the same perfectly innocent, yet he had to pay every pice of the stolen property. Cn the same principle, why should not Mr. Lea 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. Lea and he subordinates who instituted the proand he 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?

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 change 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 supplested by Europeans and pelled and supplanted by Europeans and

Eurasians. The other day, the Government of Benga, published a Resolution on the last year's management of the Court of Wards estates. But there is no mention of the number and 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 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 2 Bengalee gentleman, Rai Kali Prosonno Ghose Bahadoor, the distinguished Bengalee author, during the life time of its late progrator.

And now a new precedent is created in the case of Mr. Rolt to the effect that, if there is a fight between a Europan 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 component.

tion 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.

upon the estate.

As for the protection of the Europeans from magisterial wagaries, 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 egal expenses of both the prosecution and th 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; 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 gross injustice to make the former pay, 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

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 a absolutely silent upon this matter, and we may therefore take it that the later gation of Mr. Rolt has no foundation on fact and that both Mr. Lea and Mr. in fact, and that both Mr. Lea and Mr. in fact, and that both Mr. Lea 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. Mesers. Lea and Heard have suffered, apparently because they proceeded it in an eminent degree. Indeed, possessed it, in an emanent 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?

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 happened was this. Mr. Rolt was hauled up on a charge of migrappropriating the money of the ed was this. Mr. Rolt was haved up on a charge of misappropriating the money of the estate of Khagra of which he was the manager. Messrs Lea and Heard, who prosecuted him, could not substantiate the charge, and Mr. Rolt was acquitted. There were, however, other serious allegations made 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 fals ty. 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." proved."

The enquiry was to all intents and purposes a judicial one. Witnesses were examined on cath. They were also allowed to be cross-examined by the Counsel of Mr. Rott. Press representatives were also allowed to report the depositions of witnesses. Is it 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 rublished both in the 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, what we see is, that two such Magistrates, as Messrs Lea 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. to European lawlessness in this country we observed the other day that the Court ve observed the other day that the Courty. 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 leave their property out of the clutches of its 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 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 officia's quarrel. A few years ago, there was scarcely one private estate which was in charge of a European. Now there is searcely 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?

Ir 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. Phill ps, 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 Honble Judges themselves. His vavaries as a Magistrate naturally drew the 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. Philcouraged 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 Senampur 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 embarrass ng 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.

SERVICE WHERE THE SERVICE

THE contention of Sir Charles Elliott was 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 mevitable 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 s 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 errang official himself is reformed. But the Government will do no such thing. It ignores the first offence of the erring Magis 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.

If 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. Carev 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 the escapiting a man in a public place. IF Mr. Carey is very much in evidence just 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 as the property of the course. make room for them.

The grateful manner in which Sir Andrew Fraser acknowledged the so-called support, of the Hon'ble Babu Bhup'ndra Nath Ba'u 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 Basu taking this opportunity of giving his support to the Ranchi Col-

What Babu Bhup ndra Nath dd, 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 his countrymen "fear that your Honour's successors may disrigard your assurance and that a day may come when the Presidency College may cease to br." 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 if the Ranchi College were established, 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. nothing when opposed to that of the country.

His Honour further observed :--"I congratulate the Ranchi College Com-nittee on the subscriptions mittee on which have have been made prac-unsolicited towards the scheme

No great effort has yet been made to raise subscriptions and yet they have nearly reached rupees two lakbs."

Is Sir Andrew so simple as not to understand how a number of our big men came to associate themselves with the institution? associate themselves with the institution? The College is going to be established estensibly for the benefit of the sons of retired Dv. 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?

slightest Would they nave contributed as liberally if the Ranchi College were started liberally if the Ranchi College were started by a private individual, and not by the ruler of the Province? It is the Lord Saheb 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 or 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 original-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 inspite 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 misquest you to immediately correct this mis-statement 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.

Ir 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 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 help no 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 however. affairs which are not noticed in the official papers. The fact is, however, idmitted 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 fairs which are 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

ted 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"?

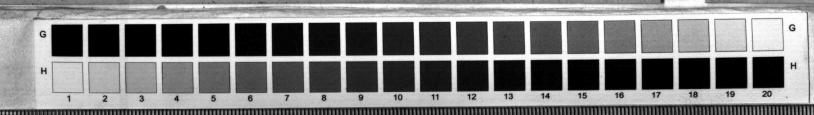
(5) Would any Magistrate, English or Indian, after this, care to meddle with European, accused of an offence?

(6) Is Mr. Rolt justified in accepting the

(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 moomprehensible 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 sacrified 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.

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



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 meetone to choose for docting any open an incoming 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 water which is deep and rule 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 Ze-

mindar of the Punjab, and he has been de-livering 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 argnificant fact that, though two munderous accounts were made months in the course of the course is nonsense; murderous assaults were made upon him in the College Square,—once by some Mussalman, and on the second occasion, by some Eurasian budmashes—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 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 lecture. withhold his lectures, lest his audience should get excited and rush into the College Square nk, which is unfenced, and drown themselves! Mr. Kingsford need have no anxiety on that score; for, we can assure that those who go to hear Mr. Tahl 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 has life as passionately as does Mr. Kingsford his own. The Magistrate must give some other sensible reasons to convince the public that Mr. Tahi Ram's lectures are really

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 tornible armines of their neighbours. bours. This terrible engine of oppression is every now and then used, and the latest instance halls 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

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 Chvil Count. 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 port against both the rival Zemindars, and the Sub-Divisional Officer drew up proceedings against them, under section 107 Cr. P. C., 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 proides for the appointment of special po ers under special circumstances, when the Police force ordinarily emploped 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 directheir 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 overnment circular. The Government fully aware how these powers are likely to be misused by inexperienced or unscrupu-lous 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. 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. Oraven felt it his duty to appoint special constables instead of 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 rearrely 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 Habigunj? Rumour attributes the appointments of these Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deputy Magistrates on 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 ridicellency 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 Junagudh. 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 Gover-

nor, 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 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 particu-lar land has been resumed by the State and

We now understand Syed Akbar has sub 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 heriditory State and anoient was done to them.

The public meetings held in different parts of Mymensingh different parts of M show that the Provincial ference to be held there during the Easter holidays promises to be a great success. Excepting the Jhinkergatcha 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 ference to be held there during the Easter 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

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 aven agent the leading to the same than th leading men have even gone the length of preaching that all such agitation should ase. Let the people of Mymensingh prove 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 n this country. This is not our opinion, but that of the highest authority in the land, Lord Curson. And the Mymensingh people are determined to 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 such an able and patriotic gentleman for their president as the Hon'ble Babu Bhupen-dra Nath Basu.

Ar 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 consistion from the people. a very strong opposition from the people. The particulars thereof are well-known to the reader. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupndra Nath

"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 received. ment rescinding the resolution of the Municipal Commissioners of Bhadreswar making over the Maniknagar Ghat Road to Messrs. Thomas Duff and Co., in February, 1900, and also the opinion or 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 Lacutenant-Governor sees no reason to depart from the usual procedure in the present case."

HERE is the letter referred to above :-

HERE is the letter referred to above:—

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

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

"To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

March, 1900, suspending as being in excess of their powers the execution of the resolu-

Municipality, passed at their special meeting held on the 11th February, 1900, with reference to the petation of Messrs. T. Duff and Co., regarding the diversion of the Manick-nagar 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 disergard them. If the order of one Lieutenant-Governor can Fraser feels no hesitation to disergard 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, Registror of the Foreign Department, has been appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. H. LeMesurier C. I. E., Magistrate and Collector, second grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of Magistrates and Collectors vice Mr. E. B. Harris, resigned. Mr. Le-Mesurier 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 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 Pridham, Rutherford and Kelsall of the Indian Medical Service, have been temporarily last for the provinces.

lent for the purpose. A cable received in Calcutta Saturday morning from Penang by Messrs. Mackinion, Mackenzie and Co., states that the steamer "Bharata" reports having passed the Russian Fleet consisting of 45 ships, yesterday (Friday) off Port Swettenham, steering southeast. A later message gives the information that the Russian fleet was passing Singaparase of Schunder.

The earthquake recorded, on the 4th instant, in North-West India was also felt in Kashmir,—severely in Srinagar and slightly in Sonemarg. 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 Sonemarg to the Meteorological Department indicate an un-precedented fall of snov from the 26th to the 29th March amouting to 17 feet. Re-turns from the Wani district and from the Dalhousie sub-divisions of the Gurdaspur dis-trict for March, and from the Chamba forest division during February, also show a hea-vier snowfall than in the corresponding months of last year.

water. The price of common rice has risen farmers in 12 districts and fallen in five.

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 Tahsal 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 Bijuor, 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 holdays. 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 mg students to Japan and other countries for studying technical subjects. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, the well-known Pleader of Am-aroti, is spoken of as the President-elect of the Conference.

HARD is the case of Pundit Ganga Bullabh HARD is the case of Fundat Ganga Bullabh. He has been dismissed the Government service, but he does not know what the charges against him are. Pundit 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 final-

# ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS depend

(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 of a grave indiscretion. This is the mildes judgment that one hears. On the other hand 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 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 rest 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 spontameous welmonstration 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 Ringon's departure; it was a true im-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 re-cently taken place in India will do something towards pricking the bubble of his popula-rity with the people over whom he rules. This week the "Morning Leader" published a 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 regislative 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

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 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 hid 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 realty great rulers of India have cherished as their proudest possession.

FINANCE JUGGLERY IN INDIA. as their proudest possession.
FINANCE JUGGLERY IN INDIA.

India's fianncial year ends with a surplus. Receipts are £4,550,500 above the estimates; 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 plague, and a dark outlook are like British tarmers, who must, always have comething. 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 the ordinary newspaper reader in England, and after having persued 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 wire the last in the salt of the flection; but there are wiser heads 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 fore cast. But what is the true inwardness 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 felicitated on its unexpected good fortune. but can scarcely claim credit for foresight. Miscalculation 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 un-Government is concerned, they point to undue burdens on the taxpayer." Another critic says: "It must not be forgetten 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 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 ryot 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

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 the receipts from salt show an increase of show that in spite of last year's remission, 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 groun would be the wise act of a wise Government; but it is more in consonance with Imperial expansion to rake 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 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 until they gain some control over their own finances and can have a voice in both taxa-

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

YOUNG LIBERALS AND INDIA 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 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 Indian 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 addience felt how beneficial a straight, calmly-reasoned talk on the question of Britain and India was not only to Young but to old Liberals.

tain 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 as 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 tish 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 India, but he always preferred to go to the Fendatory States. Britain, he maintained, go 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, tated India. 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 Cuttack 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

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 that the and from the accused burrowed a hole in his that the and from the accused burrowed a hole in his thatch and from there overlooked into his neighbour's yard when the wife of his ne bour 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 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 hed and then woke. He recognized the inbed and then woke. He recognised the in-truder and tried to jump to his feet but fett 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 kunckles 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 follow-

At the instance of the accused the case was transferred to Cuttacks and tried here with the result that the Court Sub-Inspector was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of twelve months. He appealed to the Sessions Judge and the case was hotly contested but the sentence was upheld.—"Star of Utkal."

#### High Court .- Auril 11

#### CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Mr. S. P. Sinha with Babu Jyoti Prosad Sarvadhikari 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.

The facts are shortly these: On the complaint of one Bigu Barnini before the Police Sub-Inspector of Jhalda, the petitioner Soner was sent up on those charges and was ultimately put on his trial before the Assistant Magistrate of Purulia on 24th November last. On the following day the Assistant Magis-

On the following day the Assistant Magistrate ordered warrants to issue against the On the following day the Assistant Magistrate ordered warrants to issue against the other petitioners who were also put on other trial on those charges. The story for the prosecution was that Begu who, had a shop, was assisted by her two daughters. The younger was boiling clothes with her mother on the night of 20th November last when the petitioners came to the house, removed the screen from the doorway, seized and carried off the younger girl to the fields. The defence was that one Brojo Chatterjee who bore bitter enmity with the petitioners had the case got up against them. The Assistant Magistrate after recording evidence found the petitioners guilty of the above charges, but being of opinion that he was not competent to award adequate punishment referred the proceeding to the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum. That officer after recording additional evidence of the mother and girl and holding a local enquiry convicted the petitioner of the charges, and sentenced them in the manner stated above. There was an appeal before the Additional Sessions Judge who summarily rejected the appeal.

Learned counsel urged that the court below had erred in convicting the petitioners only upon the evidence of two women special-

Learned counsel urged that the court be-low had erred in convicting the petitioners only upon the evidence of two women special-ly when there were material con-tradictions in their evidence and when there was a total absence of any corroboration of their story. Counsel also urged that the Deputy Commissioner had re-ferred in his judgment to irrelevant and in-admissible maters which were not on record and had dealt with the evidence which were

and had dealt with the evidence which were not on oath.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate to show cause why the order of the Additional Sessions Judge summarily dismissing the appeal preferred by the petitioners should not be set aside and why the appeal should not be admitted on the ground that the Magistrate in his judgment had that the Magistrate in his judgment had relied upon matters outside the evidence in the case and that it appeared that the Sessions Judge had not excluded those matters from has consideration.

TROUBLES OF A COMPLAINANT. Babu Provash Chunder Mitter moved on behalf of Lalit Mohan Adhikari for the issue of a rule upon the Magistrate of Dacca to show cause why the order of the Sub-divi-sional Magistrate of Munshiganj should not

be set ande. It appeared from the petition that on 1st June last while the petitioner was making preparation for making a Mahotsab in the house of Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghose, a durwan in the employ of Babu Harendra. durwan in the employ of Babu Harendra. Lal Roy, a very powerful zemindar, came to the petitioner and wanted him to go to his master. The petitioner refused to comply with the demand and the durwan left the place threatening him. A short while after another durwan came and repeated the same demand. The petitioner could not disobey this time, but when he went to the house of Harendra Babu, the latter was said to have demanded, in an angry tone, an explanation demanded, in an angry tone, an explanation as to why he had refused to come and imposed a fine of Rs. 100 on him and ordered the durwan to keep the petitioner in confinement till the fine was paid. One Rash Mohan Chose stood surety and thereby the petitioner get his release. On 5th June information of the above occurrence was lodged with the police and the officer of the Srinagar. with the police and the officer of the Srinagar Thana took up the investigation. Harendra Babu hearing this left the village and went to Dacca and subsequently to Calcutta where he was arrested under a warrant issued by the S. D. O. of Munshiganj on 11th July. On 25th July Harendra Babu was allowed to appear by agent. On the 10th August 6 prosecution witnesses were present, but this appear by agent. On the 10th August 6 prosecution witnesses were present, but the Deputy Magistrate without examining any one adjourned the case till 29th August. On the 29th August the trying Magistrate inquired of the pleader for the defence if there was any probability of the case being compromised and he having answered in the negative the Magistrate adjourned the case till 14th September without examining a single witness. On the 14th there was another adjournment but on 7th October another adjournment, but on 7th October the complainant and a witness were examin-ed-in-chief. On the 8th the case was again the complainant and a witness were examined-in-chief. On the 8th the case was again taken up and again adjourned till 10th idem. On the latter day five witnesses were examined and the case was again adjourned till 4th November. From this day till 16th January there were several adjournments. On 17th January one more witness was examined and at 2 p. m. the Court Subpalinant to compromise the case and that if Imspecter sent for two persons and told them that the Deputy Magistrate wished the comthis was not done, the case would be dismissed. The complainant, however, declined to compromise. The case was then taken up at 3 p. m. From that date the Deputy Magistrate began to put additional pressure for compromise by taking up the case in camp at long distance from the head-quarters and thus the petitioner was unable to secure the services of senior pleaders. On the 15th February after the examination of the defence witnesses was over the case was again adhim to sit by the side of his Counsel or Avakils in order to instruct them."

Augistate began to put additional pressure for compromise by taking up the case in camp at long distance from the head-quarters and thus the petitioner was unable to scure the cervices of senior plenders. On the 15th February after the examination of the defence witnesses was over the case was again adjourned till 22nd February. The Court Sub-Inspector was said to have again told the petitioner that if the case were not compromised the complaint would be dismissed. On the 15th February after the order for adjournment was passed and the petitioner and his pleader had left the Court they were and his pleader had left the Court they were all his pleader protested and wanted a day's time.

to the place where his neighbour used to only as it was then nearly 5 p. m. but the take his bath.

At the instance of the accused the case midnight to hear your arguments." The was transferred to Cuttacks and tried here petitioner concluded from the manner petitioner concluded from the manner in which the Deputy Magistrate acted and from the observation he had made that not only his case would be dismissed, but in all probability he would be prosecuted under section 211 I.P.C. He therefore most reluctantly agreed to put in a petition to withdraw the case provided the accused would personally apollogise. This the pleader for the accused agreed to do. But it was found that the accused had left the place; so the December 1.

satisfied with an apology from the pleader on behalf of his client and this was done and the case was withdrawn on 15th February last.

Such were the facts disclosed in the peti-tion 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 fu-

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.

"That in this case 19 adjournments were made to the utter ruin of your Lordships' petitioner who is a man of priestly class and

of very moderate means.

"That the holding of the court during the winter—on 25th January at Saidpur, on 26th at Kuchiamora, on 13th February at Mulchar, 14th at Makohati—at ... 2 distances varying from 20 miles to 6 miles from the varying from 20 miles to 6 miles from the head-quarters.....and the repeated adjournments all taken together forced a conviction that the learned Deputy Magistrate was using all the means in his power to compel the complainant to withdraw the case."

After hearing thus far Mr. Justice Henderson asked:—what is the name of the

derson 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.

sure upon any body.

Vakil.—Yes, my Lord. Imagine the trouble
and harassment suffered by the complainant

Henderson J.—The matter is, you were harassed by long adjournments and dragged from place to place. You ought to have come

to this Court long ago.

Vakil.—But the petitioner is not a rich man. He is a priest.

Geidt J.—Under what section the compromise was made? Vakil.—Under section 345 Criminal Proce

dure Code.

After a brief consultation their Lordships
passed the following order:

"Let a rule issue upon the District Mage-

trate and upon Harendra Lall Roy to show cause why the order passed by the Deputy Magistrate under sec. 345 Cr. P. Code should not be set aside and why further enquiry should not be made on the ground that the compromise alleged to have been made was not binding according to the facts and circumstances of the case.

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. Banei jee instructed by Babus Monoj Mohun I and Kessub Chander Gupta appeared shew cause on behalf of Mr. Tahal Ram, shew assuse on behalf of Mr. Tahal Ram, the noted preacher of the College Square, against whom the Deputy Commissioner of Police made a pecition before the Chief Presidency, Magistrate wheretipon a hotice was issued upon him to shew cause.

The petition of the Deputy Commissioner runs thus. "Petition of F. Halliday Esqr. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta "Sheweth

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

and a large crowd collects in the Square to hear him.

"2. That owing to the unfanced tank in the said Square, the depth and condition and 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.

"8. That you petitioner in no way desires to interfere with the libertly of the said Tahal Ram to preach anywhere else.

"4. 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.

mecessary.

"Your petitioner therefore prays for an exparte order upon the said Tahal 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.

bound ever pray. "(Sd) F. L. Halliday.

"(Sd) F. L. Halliday.

"6th April, 1905.

Mr. Hume appeared in support of the rule, As the matter was called on, Mr. A. C. Banerji, Barrister-at-aw, 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."

Court. I reject the application.

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 Coursel submitted, here only apprehension of loss of life area made. 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 our evidence?
Mr Hume. I am ready with my evidence

Counsel then read the notice from a local paper and said "There is nothing in the notice to shew that we should come prepared with evidence and further on seeing the notice we could not understood what evidence." He also said,—"It is not justified to say that he (Tahal Ram) should not address a crowd. The application which was made should be aries are preaching for years and years past no notice was taken of them."

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. Tahal Ram discourses on social and political questions. Mr. Tahal Ram criticises the present administration of the country. The other day hilst 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."

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 consecution 144 the application was made under section 144.

Or. P. Code were that in consequence of the uniferced 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 shew cause.

Mr. Hume then examined the following witnesses:

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 Tahal Ram. I have seen crowds standing between him and the edge of the water. Fire to six hundred people collected water. Five to six hundred people collected there. There is a danger of drowning. People might be pushed into the water and

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

Q.—Is it not the duty of the police to see that no disturbance occurs?

Witness continued,—If the preacher and into collision. I have never seen such occurrence. Christian Missionaries are preach-

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 the Salvation Army and the Ans.—I don't know. Q.-What's the distance of the edge of the

ter 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.—Hican't say.

Q.—What is the distance of the eastern

where is the distance of the eastern and western boundry of the land in the North of the College Square.

Ans. 100 or 200 yards.

Q Do you know Mr. Tahal 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?

Ams.—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Hume:—I have seen Mohammedans, Hindus and Christians preach-

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 (Pahal 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 Tahal 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. Tahal Ram's name was not taken. The complaints were made by Mohammedans. I referred them to the Court. I heard Tahal Ram was assaulted. I went there and found

Ram was assaulted. I went there and found the crowd had dispersed.

Cross-examined said:—Before the 18th March Mr. Tahal 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

Witness continued: -Long before Mr. Tahal 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
Tahal Ram issued, I have been told to warn
other preachers not to preach im 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

Fortunately for the kingfisher, and, deed, for the beauty of Nature at large, the influence which man has been able to exercise as yet over the evolution of wild life cise 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 slaughterer 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.

NATURE'S METHODS: TEE ALIVEFISHER.

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 rhrases are, of course erroneous and misleading. What But all such notions and chrases 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 of like-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 uman development than a knowledge of numan 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 unbatched for any reach the vitality of seeds is a knowledge of the cause it contains the accumulation of all the eggs remaining unhatched for any rea-son 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 sollicitams," the salt-mud mosquito.

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 heavy directed to the nature of the process. 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 and 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 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 lightly is at once extinguished and does the light is at once extinguished, and doe 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. Chunilal D Saraiya, of the Bank of Bombay were elected members of the Board of Accounts. The Provisional Syndicate proposed the appointment of eight different Committees of the Senate for revising the University Regulations as required by Section 25 of the Indian Universities Act. The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeahah 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

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE KUSSU-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Apl. 7. General Kharkevich reports that the Japanese were forced to retire from Erdhaze to Sulushu. The Russians also engaged the Japanese with 6,000 Chunchuses.

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

M. Delensen

M. Delcasse 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, Apl. 8.

Several members of the Moscow Medical

Several members of the Moscow Medical Congress have been arrested.

London, Apl. 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.

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 and

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

General Linievitch reports twelve hours fight on the 4th northward of Csanguafu. The Japanese losses were considerable and the Russians lost forty.

No further news has been received about the Baltic Squadron.

London, Apl. 9.

On the occasion of the regimental fetes, Kuropatkin and Linewitch telegraphed to the Emperor, reporting the splendid bearing of the troops, "whose devotion to the throne is unbounded and confidence in the ultimate in the unique of the troops," future and victory is fervent and unshak-

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 sea-weed along their water line. The fleet passed seven miles out and consequently no salutes were exchanged. were exchanged.
The Russian Consul visited the Vice-Ad-

miral's ship conversing from a launch and not going on board. The only launches pernot 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 vusible 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. 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 Borodino," which are all battleships, with their complement of cruisers and destroyers. Their whereabouts is not known.

London, April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Battavia 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 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.

GENER L

London, Apl. 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, Apl. 8.

Renter's Johannesburg correspondent.

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 in-

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 RATLWAY 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.

Mr. Louis Dane and the Kabul Mission are expected to reach Lundi Kotal on the 11th ir stant. 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.

A Shooting Party in Sonemganj.—Maharaja Surja Kanta Acharja Bahadur with his son and two Europeans and a large retinue of followers arrived at Sonemganj some time ago and after being interviewed on board the steamer by certain gentlemen of the station went across the river and proceeded on the elephant awaiting the party on to the "shikar" camp which had been pitched up some miles away from the Sub-divisional headquarters.

Chairman of Ry. Board.—Mr. Upcot, Chairman of the Railway Board, is at present visiting the coalfields of Jherria, Sanctoria and Giridih. Thus is doubtless with a view to a reduction in tates for the carriage of coal to the north, as very urgent representations have been made to the Government about the denundation of the northern districts to to the north, as very urgent representations have been made to the Government about the denundation of the northern districts to supply wood fuel for domestic purposes; and the expansion of industrial operations in Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Lucknow, Agra and Cawnpore would also be assisted materially if fuel for motive power was less costly.

A Deer Case.—A deer case is reported to us not from Rangpore but from Jajpore. The Sub-Divisional Officer's deer was one day found maimed, two boys were hauled up and placed for trial under a Bench of Mandale of the control of the and placed for trial under a Bench of Magstrat's. The accused moved for the transfer of the case but their motion was opposed. As the Calcutta High Court remarked in the case of Mr. Carey's "malee", as the Sub-Divisional Officer was interested in the trial he should not have opposed the motion. Our officers like Cæsar's wife should be above suspicion. We regret the step that was taken by the officer. The boys were sentenced to whipping with the sanction of the tenced to whipping with the sanction of the District Magistrate. People are of opinion that some other punishment should have been awarded, we do not agree with them.

—The "Star of Utkal."

Vital Statistics .- The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 1st April was 1,225 against 1,077 and 865 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 180. There were 70 deaths from cholera, against 68 and 30 in the two preceding weeks; against 68 and 30 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 29. There were 719 deaths from plague, against 570 and 405 in the two preceding weeks. There were 11 deaths from small-pox during the week against 7 in the previous week. There were 12 deaths from tetranus against 22 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 104 and 77, respectively, against 104 and 57 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of a week was 75.1 per mille per annum against 80.7, the mean of the last five years.

The Durbhung ah Raj Estate Suit.—At the High Court on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. L. P. Pugh, instructed by Mesers. Manuel and Agurwallah, applied on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit of Maharani Laks mabati, the elder widow, and Maharani Laks shmeswari, the younger widow of the late Maharaja Sir Lachmeshwar Sing Bahadur, vs. Maharaja Ramessur Sing of Durbhunga for a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why the suit which is at present pending in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mozafferpur, should not be transferred to this Court for trial. The suit related to the possession of the estate eft by the late Maharaja of Durbhungah, worth about nimeteen crores of rupees, eft by the late Maharaja of Durbhungah, worth about nimeteen crores of rupees, yielding an annual income of Rs. 50,00,000. It was alleged that the defendant had wrongly taken possession of the estate on the pretence of some family custom, and his conduct towards the plaintiff had become so oppressive that they were compelled to eave their residence in the palace at Durbhungah and reside at Devipur, a village in the district of Durbhungah. The printiple of the p al grounds upon which Mr. Pugh moved or the rule were that the material witnesses in the case are residents of Calcutta, hat it would be very expensive to examine hem on commission, and that it would be erry difficult to procure the assistance of enior pleaders at Mozafferpur owing to the mportant and influential position of the lefendant. His Lordship, after hearing Mr. ugh at some length, granted a rule in the

Inventions and Designs.—Applications in espect of the undermentioned inventions are been filed:—Daniel Duncan, Fredrick edmead Stratton and Henry Harwood, en-meers, 9 Marine Street, Bombay, a machine oneers, 9 Marine Street, Bombay, a machine or turning, roughening and grooving the ollers and trueing, sharpening and levelling he knives of cotton gin machines; John Lexander Colquhoun, engineer, East Indian Lailway House, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, mprovements in machines for calculating he stresses in bridge girders and the like tructures; John Wilbur Tierney, mechanical ngineer, of 6, Helen's Place, London, imrovements relating to pneumatic hammers ngineer, of 6, Helen's Place, London, improvements relating to pneumatic hammers and similar tools; William Herbert Nield, ngineer, of 23, Hawthorne Road, Heaton, lersey, Lancaster, and William Melland, entleman, of Middleton Hall, Youlgreave, erby, improvements in methods of and decices for connecting the ends of ropes; rancois Fernand Bourdill, engineer, 56, venue d'Jena, Paris, an improved micronone; Aime Terris, late Notary Public and s'dent im the city of Cannes, Refrigerating of for rotative ice-making machines; ucien Crespin, chemist, of 13, Rue Laconmine, Paris, improved process of, and aparatus for, the manufacture of artificial k, horsehair, straw, and the like; Edward emion Cantwell, civil engineer and patent and L4, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, improvements in match boxes; Luther Peter sestedt, contracting engineer, of No. 1200 ibune Building, Chicago, metal sheat pilg; Alexander Patterson, foreman, G. I. P. ulway workshops, Parel, Bomaby, a lock-g and editatable nut for reversing screws locomotives; Otto Fruhling, civil engineer, No. 5, Monumentsplats, Brunswick, impovements in suction dredging apparatus, d adjustable dredger head for suction edgers; Rodosphe Jean William Grasset, chanical engineer, of 10, Railway Place, nth Yarra, Victoria, an improved electrical dropneumatic governor for marine emgines; coch Richardson, engineer, of 9, Creswick reet, Hawthorn, Victoria, a new self-condled regulating and release exhaust valve steam and other motive engines; Alesdro Artom, electrical engineer and prosor at the Echool "Galileo Ferraris" of Royal Industrial Museum of Turin, important in and relating to, the transition of electrical energy through space the purpose of wireless telegraphy and like; Oarl Jost, engineer, Sirdar's ace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay, an aroved spirit lame. ements relating to pneumatic hammers similar tools; William Herbert Nield,

Leave. Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate has obtained casual leave for 10 days from the 12th instant to the 23rd instant.

Fire in the Suburb.—On Monday at 4 p.m. a tremendous fire took place in Haidarbegan, Ultadingi, near to the jute godown of Babu Goberdhan Shaw. The fire originated in a tiled hut and emded 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 Tallygunge Thanna charged one Orjoon Das, a Uria boy servant in the employ of one Mr. J. E. Goderey, before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, with theft. One evening during the absence of his master the accused steatthily 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 Lall 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 extracts the complainant on heavily on 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 sen-tenced to nine months' rigorous imprison-

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 Zemundar 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 more ilessly 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 Lall Mullick and another trate, one Moni Lall Mullick and another were charged by the police with committing indecemt assault on two women of the town passing through Balloram Dey's Street on the night of Friday last. Mr. Mohapatra, the Court Inspector conducted the prosecucution and Mr. Manuel with Babu Monoj Mohun 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. of many young men by evil association in Jail and hardened them. The court sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 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 de-fendant Cowie, including the sum of Rs. 2,255 standing to the credit of Cowie at 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 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 Rohm 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 pointsman Dhooki Kahar had set the wrong point and the train collion to show that the pointsman Dhooki 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 pointsman Dhooki Kahar."—Another inquest was held touching the death of Angui 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 loft of the house. After her arrival, she showed signs of insanity. She tried to bite people and she actually but her husband on the left thigh. On Sunday at 3-30 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 Messre 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 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. Apcar, Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Calcutta, having resigned his post, Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, Second Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is likely to succeed him.

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 Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Kristo Lall Dutt appeared on behalf of Babu Mon 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 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 Oriminal Sessions, before Mr. Coxe, the addrtional District and Sessions Coxe, the additional District and Sessions Judge, Tara Nath Chowdhry Zemindar of Lalore, Tara Nath Sircar and Nerick Mondal of Rajshahi 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 I and Babu Kaylas Chander Pyne, a Muktear of the Nattore Court, regarding some landed property and there were several criminal and civil suits between the parties. At the instigation of the accused No. I the other accused induced Kaylas Babu who daily attended the Nattore Court from his own house, to go to a house of ill fame after the court hours. Kaylash 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 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 Kaylash 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 Babus Chander Bhusan Bannerjee, Bejoy Krishen Basu and Nagendra Nath Banerjee appeared for the defence. The trial is proceeding.

# CALOUTTA GAZETTE .- APRIL 12.

# GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Smither, 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 Ballahh Misra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act. as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division.

Babn 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 Mr. M. Smither, Joint-Magistrate and

Mr. Manmatha Krishna Deb, Assistant

Magistrate and Collector is appointed to act, in the second grade of Join'-Magistrates and Deputy Collector, and is p. sted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Mymen singh district.

Mr. W. A. Knyvett. Assistant Superintendent of Delivers

such offences, in public Streets, were serious.

Mr. Mannuel submitted that the court was aware that imprisonment spoiled the future and appointed to hold charge of the school which is to be opened for the training

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

Babu Mohini Mohan Dutt, Head Master, Patna Collegiate School, and now Officia-ting Professor, Hooghly College is appointed to be Head Master of the Krishnagar Col-

to be Head Master of the Krisnnagar Collegiate School.

Babu Bisweswar 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.

in the latter appointment Babu Bijay Gopal Mukerjea, Professor, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and now Offi-ciating Professor, Bethune College, is con-firmed 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 Ser-

vice in the resulting vacancy arising from the retirement of Babu Kumud Bandhu

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 Ma-gistrate and Deputy Collector on leave is posted to the head-quarters station of the Cuttack district.

# JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Nisi Kamba Guha, M A., B L., appropriated to act as a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Chikandi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Naiinl Mohan Bandopadhya. Babu Kunja Behari Bullav M A., B. L.,

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 Bangaon, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for one month.

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

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

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

Babu Upendra Nath Dutta, Munsif Kendrapara, in the district of Cuttack 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 re sanctioned in the Subordinate Civil

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, Rajmohi Gangopadhyay, and Joges Chunder Dutt. Promtoed 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 seconded while on deputation), Babus Baij Nath Sahai No. I). Nirod Krishna Roy, Sisir Kumar Chatterjee, Khandji Sahay, Chabbi Lal Sangh, 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).

the third grade (Rs. 150).

Babu Hari Das Roy, Maulvi Anwar Karim, Babus Chandra Kumar Mathur, Chunder Sikhar Mukhrjee, Kunja Lal Ghose, Ananta Mohan Roy, Sakhi Chand, Tarini Prosad Varma Surjya 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.

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

### 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 from their long and intimate knowledge of Chinese military methods, dating back for twenty years, were authorised by the Governor-General of Cochin China to under-Governor-General of Cochin China 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 he 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

be taken seriously. It is the outcome of the revelation of a plan drawn up some 'ime ago by Sir Robert Hart for the Imperial Governby 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 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 gileless 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, how-ever, from all preceding efforts. In the first ever, from all preceding efforts. In the first place, the new army is being incorporated directly by the Peking Government, by the Empress 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 Japanese army.

The new organisation is centred in the "Lien-Ping-Fou," or Superior Council War at Peking where six military bureaus, entirely 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-Empress. Prince Ching, who is an aged man, is President of the "Lieu-Ping-Fou", but the real head of affairs is the Vice-President Yuan-Chi-Kai, the energetic Viceroy of Pechili.

THE OLD STYLE AND THE NEW China has been maped out by the "Len-Ping-Fou" into twenty territorial military districts, consisting of the eighteen 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 cavalty, three of artillers, 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 Chanese officers whose military examination consisted of firing at a target with bows and arrows, and of lifting heavy weights

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 raders serving in the Government Military cadets serving in the Government Military Academies of Japan, and during the last two years 870 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 GERMAN VS. JAPANESE METHODS.

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

China have conformed their teaching to the new regulations.

The Government schools at Nankin and Wochang are equal in organisation and results, easy the report, to the French school of St. Cyr and to the English school of Woolmish. 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 a if necessity arose, would make non commus-Japanese or the British Indian (Nativa) armies. The Chinese military academies pass as 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 PROVERS.

#### REVISING A PROVERB.

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 — he a thing of the page.

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.

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 exho the favourable opinions—which they cite—of the late General Gordon and of Lord Wolsely as to the military qualities. Lord Wolsely 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 tent officers, he may be expected to display as much courage and bravery as the soldiers of any European nation. The rifeshooting 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 Tientsunduring 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 smil-ing 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 from this week. for England on long leave from 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 Sagaing district, with headquarters at Ywataung, officiating for Mr. Phillips. Mr. Phillips.

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Deb, Sevabasar Rai, and Bhabatosh Baherjee, Deputy
Magistrate, Dacca.

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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 perfor 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, Sir Pherozshah Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, and other Fellows of the University should not be excluded from the Faculty of Arts

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 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 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 Peary Mohan Mookerjee, Mr. A. M. Bose, Father Lafont, Dr. P. O. Ray, Mr. Perceval, Mr. N. N. Ghose, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mu-kerjee, and Dr. J. C. Bose, and of the dis-satisfaction felt at the exclusion of these gentlemen from the Senate of the Calcutta University and from the Faculty of Arts: 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

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 Arts and the remaining two to the Facul-ty 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 d stanction

Appeals to Higher Authorities.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: When any alterations or modifications were last made in the rules and modifications were last made in the rules and regulations governing the submission of appears 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 it he will state how many appeals of this character were submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council during the ter 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 enderg. Dec. 31 figures for the six years ending Dec. 31

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 Madars 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 Inda: Whether his attention has been drawn to the successful action taken by the 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 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 ple. 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 or State for India: Whether he has received representa-tions 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. Brodrek: The answer to both questions in the affirmation.

Water Supply in Goojerat, &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 Goojerat, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan, since the investigations made four years ago by the Scott-Monerieff Commission in those districts. tions is in the affirmative.

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

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 ma-sonry works across streams have been inssonry 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 statics occupied principally in the repair of minor arrigation works. In addition estimates have been prepared for two larger projects, one to cost 41 lacs in the Poona district, and amother in Belgaum costing 33 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

-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 1904, in which the Deputy Commissioner for Therrawaddy 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 show that the local entered

hon. Member refers show that the local au hon. Member refers show 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 inwhich is confined to the wilder and more inaccessible tracts. I do not consider that any

accessible 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 5,000,000l.; and whether the Government of India propose taking practical steps in the immediate future to secure the further development of Indian industries.

Indian industries.

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen the report Mr. Brodrick: I have seen the report. The report brings out the fact that though the average value for the six years is under 5,000,0001., 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 Ledic will have the attention of the newlyin India will have the attention of the newly-created department of commerce and in-

Thursday, March 23. Thursday, March 23.

Alleged Ili-Treatment of a Coolie.—Sir Brampton Gurdon 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 officts 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 cartain property. 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, ander which trifling fines were inflicted on 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, 181, this estimate as at present under revision. According to figures pro-cured 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

fie'd 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 Re-

port 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, 61,563; 1901-1902, 45,712; 1902-1903, 30,583.

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 be 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 art 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

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 of India" is meant the special gold reserve fund to which the net profit on the coinage of runces is transferred. The Gold Reserve of India.-Mr. Weir

gold reserve fund to which the net profit on the coinage of rupees is transferred. The fund is invested in the following secu-rities:—Consols, National War Loan, Local Loans Stock, Transvest 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 amount of Europeans and natives respectively amount in the state of the sta

of Europeans and natives respectively em-ployed in these factories; and will be state

#### 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 lers in rubber, and so much of it is done that lers 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 facturers do not wish their competitors to know what rubber they are buying, and so they prefer to buy from the merchant. My rriend 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 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 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

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

On November 14, last year the inhabitants of the Iwo Island, near Bonin Island, 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 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 rsing. 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 the island was that of a long slope, which on January 2 underwent a charge gradually from the centre, and became higher on the

The residents of Ywo 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 vioyagers arrived at the newly formed island on February 1. They found the new\_island to be early two and three-quarter miles in circumference and about 480ft. above the surface of the water. There was a boiling less than the control of the surface of the water. 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 has been reported to the Governor of Bonin Island, whe 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, Teixera ane Waller, 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

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 landard force on hour or two. Three days later the ployed in these factories; and will be 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 875,0001., exclusive of clothing to the value of 227,6521. 5s 8d.

WASHING RUBBER.

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 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 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 Jibutil 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 Jibutil 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. apparently so close upon his adversary that the collision may take place at any moment.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF KATYUEN

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 latures. The Kaiyuen plain is, 30 miles from south to north and widens from less than three miles at Tie-ling to about 20 at its northern end. Figure 123 about 20 at its northern end. Kaiyuen city stands in the centre of the widest part, 23 miles from Tie-ling. It was once a famous frontier city and guardian of the northern marches. Four miles north of this poor and three parts empty town, with its enormous walls crumbling to rum, 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 in great confusion. Onward north-east through the black earth region, with deep gullies, at the bottom of which small rivers wend their way, over treacherous and boggy beds from east to west. The whole region seems very sparsely populated but the farmseems very sparsely populated but the farm-houses are plentiful. One hundred miles from Tie-lung is the large station and engine works of Kunjulin with its scores of worn-out, dis-used Baldwin locomotives. Up again to a stretch of plain with black earth and clay, and the railway rises into the beautiful undu-lating country of Chanchun-fu and crosses the combined western and central trade route 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. Tsefu-shu and Tse-ping-kai, two big grain centres, and the road then runs to Mai-mai-kai, where the great western road from Peking where the great western 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 Kuncentre, 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 are near the railway nor this road are there any naturally strong positions, and it is extremely improbable therefore that the Russians can made 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'

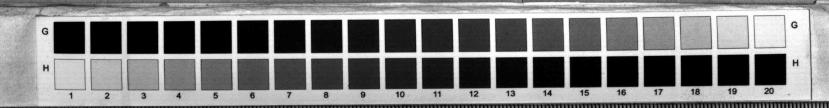
from Bombay:—
"A Correspondent" evidently believes in the account of a shower of blood recently at Mirzapore and mentions an instance when it rained meat in the district of Agra some thirty-five years ago. I do not know how, far these wonders are vouched for by hetatic evidence. The "blood" and the "meat" 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 chemicals in the aid o 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 travellor Fryer noted some such thing when hwas 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, Machlapatan being overturned by an Inundation wherein sixteen thousand souls perished." (A New Account of East India, and Persia Loudon 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 protents mentioned by Fryer preceded the death of Shivaji a few months later as has been noted in my recent paper on Shivaji's death butter the Asiatic Society.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY OF JAPAN.

MALE AND THE WAREST A PROPERTY OF THE CO. AND

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, and cnovy, mackerel, hometo, tunny, shark, oveters, shrimps and prawns. The fresh water fishery is not so important as the marin fishery, as there are few large lakes and rivers. In the warm seasons nearly the whole coast of Japan is washed by the Kuroshiwo (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 Kokkaido, late in the summer or in the autumn. In Hondo (main island), and also in Kokkaido, 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 Oyashino (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 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 ie 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-ear," 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. 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 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 algæ. 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 algæ of the genus Porphyra) Most of them are cultivated in pends, except shell-fish and algæ which are rared 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 means of 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 fishing industries. It is carried on to large extent in ponds, and sometimes even in rice fields. The culture of the soft-shell 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 Agriculture Bureau collected the eggs of salmon in certain rivers in Mugata-Ken, Nangano Ken, Ibaraki Ken, and Hokkaido, and distributed 356,500 fry into many rivers and lakes and in 1890 the number had increased to 1,130,000 but without much success. There impears however to be one place. creased to 1,150,000 but without much suc-cess. There appears, however, to be one place which shows good results from this work. It is Lake Chuguji 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 1,893 to Fish Commission was appointed in 1,893 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 perfectures. Fishing schools have also been started in different parts of the country. The Government also among thirty-one perfectures. 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 Koskujo, 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 to meet which the accused took and after pretending to examine it, gave the complainant a counto examine it, gave the complainant a counterfeit rupee. The trick was discovere terfeit 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 aristocracy 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.
On October 24th, 1894, the Kaiser's "Song to Ægir' was performed at a "matinee" in the Royal Opera House, which the Prince and Princes of Wied attended, together with Their Majesties.

The Prince is a man in the fifties, belongs to one of the proudest families in Europe, and besides is the brother of the Queen of Roumania and an uncle of the Queen of Holland; yet every time the big audience waxed enthusiastic over His Majesty's alleged master-piece this old man with silvery hair rose respectfully from his seat and bowed low before his nephew, keeping up the farce all through the performance without the Kaiser in any way restraining him.

THE KAISER'S BUSY DAYS.

William's daily programme precludes in itself the undertaking of any great amount of serious work on the Kaiser's part. Having for ever one foot in the stirrup and planning new diversions before another is fairly under way, how should the Kaiser find time for the literary, musical, and artistic pursuits credited to him?

There are geniuses who accomplish a prodigious amount of work by turning night into day; but, with all my experience in the Royal household, I am at a loss to account for the Royal household, I am at a loss to account for the newspaper statements setting forth that now and again the Kaiser spends half or three-quarters of the night studying State papers or working out great projects in the interest of the public.

In the first place, his constitutional aversion to sitting still for a considerable time is against night-work even supposing, for argu-

against night-work, even supposing, for argument's sake, that the day's or evening's amusements did not tire out the Kaiser so completely as to make it impossible for him to give the necessary attention to important business; moreover, his love of sleep would stand in the way.

After supper, or at the conclusion of the night's emtertainment, the Kaiser invariably retires as speedily as possible. And to persevere in a round of peasure and excitement it is essential to husband one's strength.

AND HOW HE SPENDS THEM.

Many will disagree with the statements made, I know. Having h ard so much to the contrary, people are naturally disnelined to have their ideas upset. Still, to defend myself against acqueations of inaccuracy of

exaggeration, I need but quote certain notes from my diary covering the period from August, 1893, to August, 1894.

Of the 365 days, the Kaiser spent away from his official residence 199, devoting himself to the arrny on twenty-seven days, and employing sixteen days in duties of representation. One hundred and fifty-six days sentation. Cine hundred and fifty-six days were consumed by hunting trips, sea-journeys

Now as to the 166 days when His Majesty was "officirally" at home. Seventy-seven of them we're pleasantly passed in shooting, boating, yachting, on other outdoor exercise in the neighbourhood of Potsdam or Berlin while of the new resident with the sevential to Berlin, while of the remaining eighty-nine days, each twenty-four hours were diversified by banquets, corsos, concerts theatrical performances; by receptions, reviews, or speech-makings.

HIS MAJESTY AS A MUSICIAN.

The number of miles covered by the Kaiser either in his saloon carriage or on board ship during the period mentioned amounted to three-quarters of the earth's curcumfer-

Only very rarely will His Majesty take the trouble to jot down notes, and even then it is done more to assist memory in following out a certain line of thought than to retain dates and figures. Moreover, I doubt that he thinks it necessary to do so.

A person who, relying merely upon his nusical ear, and without having had instruction in singing, or being able to play an instrument, gets up in a stately gathering to sing a ballad abounding in difficult passages is certainly the quintessence of self-reliance.

And that is exactly what the Kaiser did at Castle Schlitz, in May, 1894, with Count Goertz as accompanist, the boldness of the exploit before an audience distinguished for artistic accomplishments being none the less pronounced on account of the fact that the air was alleged to be his own compo-

That on the same occasion His Majesty acquitted himself quite well as a bandmaster, conducting the band, a military one, which had been thoroughly drilled in performing the "Song to Ægir", is not astonishing when one has seen the band.

With his ear for music and a little attention to technique, it would have been difficult

tion to technique, it would have been difficult indeed, to lead so perfect an orchestra into blunders when every man knew that his slightest mistake would be followed by professional disgrace.

There is, among the numberless speeches and sayings reported of the Kaiser, not one pithy remark that has become a by-word in every-day speech or in letters—nothing but what any other person might have said.

In all this dreary wilderness of Imperial verbosity, we find no mot that outlived the hour of its birth, and the Kaiser's observations, as a general thing, are too commonplace and nsignificant even to permit dress inc.

other important persons are made to say clever things, often without their knowledge or consent, but the Kaiser's friends and ad-

or consent, but the Kalser's friends and admirers scour his speeches vainly for a peg upon which to hang some witticism, or some flash of genius that might eventually be credited to the Royal tattler.

The Emperor, who claims to be a student of the older French literature, probably got far enough in Rivarol to learn that "it is an immense advantage to have never said an immense advantage to have never said anything." The sentence following, namely: "but one should not abuse it" he must have overlooked, for he certainly does abuse the

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privilege. And in a twofold manner too; e keeps on saying nothing, and misquote 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 mys terious 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.

Thus, during the Christmas season of 1894 Her Majesty's holiday humour was seriously disturbed by an epistle hauling the Kaiser over the coals for a speech he had made in Which referred to the battle of Vercella (101 B.C.) as having been fought "between Germans and Romans" (mistake No. 1), and

Germans and Romans" (mistake No. 1), and wherein "the Romans were vanquished" (mistake No. 2) "by the enemy's superior valour" (mistake No. 3).

errors, the writer of the anonymous note, doubtless a woman, suggested that the Kaiserine buy her husband a small reference library; at the same time the correspondent thanked "William-the Sudden" for having the arms of ancient France, "for," said this writer, "the barbaric tribe which opposed the Romans at Vercella were not Germans, but Cimbri, or Gauls; that is, they belonged to the same family as the French of to-day."

The Empress used to turn over these epistles to her husband, with an aching heart; but if Her Majesty, like most of

heart; but if Her Majesty, like most of her friends, hoped that these missives would make William more careful in the future, her expectations were not realised, for the Kaiser goes bravely on blundering and exposing himself to ridicule.

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out your Sudha Churna has done her good."

K. G. Kelkar Esqr., B. A., Principal, Poona Training College, writes:—

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Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar, Maisadal, writes:—

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writes:—
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good to the patient."

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