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Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL XXXVI CALCUTTA, SUNDAY JULY 9 1905 NO. 53

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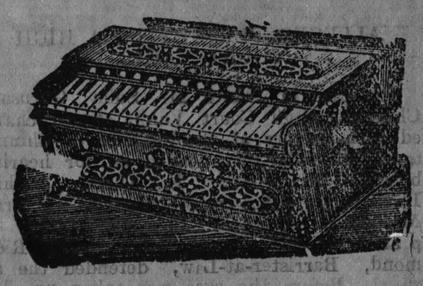

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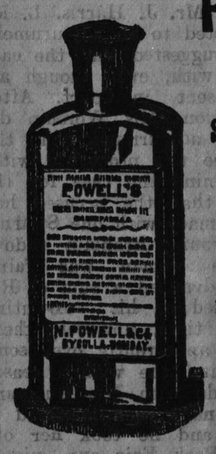

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Rural Primary Education in Bengal

MR. CARNDUFF'S LETTER AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Darjeeling, the 17th June, 1905.

I am desired to forward for your information the accompanying copy of this Government's Resolution No. 658, dated the 7th February, 1905, on the establishment of Rural Primary Schools in Bengal. As you will gather, a committee was appointed last year to consider the various points which had arisen in connection with this Subject and the results of their deliberations are set forth in the Resolution. Opinions on the proposals therein made have been received from many official and non-omcial gentlemen and from various associations. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that a great deal of very valuable material has thus been collected and desires that the Subjects should now, be finally discussed by a Small Committee consisting of—

S. L. Maddock Esq., I.C.S., Sir Goorudas Banerjee Kt., A. Pedler Esq., F.R.S., C.I.E. Syed Sharafuddin Esq., Rev. G. J. Dann, the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta, the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. A. Choudhury, Maulvi Syed Nowabali Choudhury, Rev. L. C. Skrefsrud.

2. I am in this connection to communicate to you the views which the Lieutenant-Governor himself holds on some of the questions under consideration. His Honour is of opinion that the children of agriculturists, who are to follow agricultural pursuits should, as proposed by the Government of India, have shorter courses of instruction and shorter hours at School. This does not mean that there should be separate Schools for agriculturists. His Honour has in view the system in vogue in the central provinces which mainly consists of shorter hours for agriculturists without separate Schools, which are not of the essence of the scheme at all. The opinions which have been collected indicate that separate Schools are not necessary in this province everywhere, and may be necessary nowhere though it is likely that they would be of great advantage in certain places. Sir Andrew Fraser considers that this question may be considered by the Committee which is being now constituted.

The Committee which met last year emphasised the difference between educational facts and circumstances in Bengal and in the Central Provinces and they held that the Central Provinces scheme was unsuitable for Bengal and that in Bengal the only practicable arrangement was one uniform scheme of schools for rural tracts as distinguished from urban schools. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that there are parts in Bengal where the circumstances are altogether similar to those of the Central Provinces and that the Committee's belief in uniformity of circumstances for the whole province and the desire to secure throughout the province, a uniform system were mistaken.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the existing provision for primary education in Bengal does not meet the needs of the vast agricultural population. The courses and hours are both unsuitable; and simplification of the courses and shortening of the hours would probably be very advantageous to the agricultural classes. There are many who have no ambition beyond agriculture, and it is most desirable that a suitable course of education should be provided for them. They should learn what will be useful to them in the sphere of work to which they are to be devoted. For a very long time to come, the great majority of the people in Bengal will support themselves by agriculture, and it is desirable that they should have instruction fitting them for this. Therefore the need exists in Bengal for what may be called a rural system of education. On the other hand there is undoubtedly a very serious objection to depriving those whose ambition would lead them into higher education, of the chance of a sound grounding with the distinct view of carrying their education further. Sir Andrew Fraser is, therefore, of opinion that Primary Schools in rural tracts ought not to be highly reduced below the level of urban primary schools, as in that case boys attending the latter will have an undue advantage over boys attending rural schools in regard to their higher education.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the (?) should be recognised:—(1) that there must be in some tracts a simple primary course for agricultural pupils, and that this should be provided wherever there is a sufficient demand for such a simple course;

(2) That there should be provided in rural tracts wherever there is sufficient demand, a course equal to the urban primary school course, end.

(3) That these two courses should coexist in the same schools where required.

5. The first point then which has to be settled is a simple primary course for agriculturists. The subjects and hours have also to be stated. The precise time being left to be fixed according to local requirements. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that with the materials which have now been obtained, the committee will not find it difficult to make recommendations in this matter. The second point is to provide for extra hours in rural schools where the two courses are to exist together and to show how they can work together. The third point is to lay down the course of study for urban primary schools and rural primary schools which have no agricultural course and show wherein that would differ from the rural schools which have both courses. It will then be possible to introduce one or other of these three classes of schools into any particular locality or tract as circumstances require.

6. The course of study for Guru training schools and the various details regarding them may also be considered in the light of all the opinions offered and the informations collected.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is against the proposal that text-books should be written in the dialects. He generally approves of the views expressed in my note (copy annexed) as to the writing of text-books. He believes that it is perfectly possible to adopt Simple Bengali, Hindi or Uriya, as the case may be, and that the books must be written by gentlemen who know these languages and not be mere translations.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF.

His Honour,—

Mr. Ross has written a most useful note as a guide to the consideration of this case, and I cannot do better than follow its lines in the main.

Before doing so I should like to say—although, indeed, it may be hardly necessary—that I approach the subject with very great diffidence, for while its importance is enormous, my knowledge of it is extremely limited, and I feel that I have myself every thing to learn. It is unfortunately impossible to reconvene the Committee upon whose recommendations our Resolution of the 7th February last was based, as neither Mr. Earle nor Mr. Ruson will be back in India for some months. But Mr. Pedler is absent only temporarily, and I imagine that His Honour will defer passing final orderes until he has had the advantage of consulting him after his return towards the end of next month.

2. First as to what may be called the general question, namely, the conversion of all primary Schools in purely agricultural areas into rural schools, I am much impress- by the views expressed by Sir Goorudas Banerjee and those other critics who are inclined to think that the object aimed at could and should be attained not by establishing as separate and more primitive type of school, but by simplifyng and shortening the course of instruction in the existing lower primary schools. Our object is, as I understand, not to teach agriculture directly, but to train the youthful mind and teach it to think for itself; and a proper method of instruction should be suitable for this purpose for every child, whether agriculture is to be the be-all and the end-all of his future career, or whether he is to turn his hand to other means of earning a livelihood. Moreover, there would seem to be a danger, as pointed out in Mr. Sharifuddin's thoughtful letter, in directing attention too exclusively to agriculture even in purely agricultural tracts; for the problem of overpressure on the soil is forcing itself upon us more and more instantly and it is a question whether it is not time to take steps to relieve it by making our system of education in its earliest stage of such a character as to fit the rising generation for other than bucolic pursuits, and to encourage them to direct their attention to technical and commercial, as well as literary, avocations. Then we are at once confronted with the initial difficulty of deciding where to introduce the new course of instruction, and it is curious to find how this has been approached from different points of view. On the one hand, some of our critics have pointed out that there are in Bengal hardly any purely agricultural areas outside the large towns and their immediate environments; on the other we are told that the whole of Bengal, subject to the same exception, is altogether agricultural. And both views are right; for almost nowhere is there not an admixture of people, whose interests and aims extend beyond agriculture, while the whole of the mufussal is agricultural in the sense that practically all the inhabitants, including, for instance, the well-to-do landlord, the tenure-holder, the Mahajan, and even the village barber, blacksmith and washerman, are to some extent, dependent upon the land. In whichever way we look at it, then, there is some force in the argument that, in a village where there is only one lower primary school at present, its conversion into a school suited only to the needs of agriculturists is likely to prejudice and retard the education of the children belonging to other castes than Kurmis, Koirees, and so forth. Again, one of the chief incentives to the sending of children to school at all is the laudable ambition on the part of parents to obtain for them a chance of rising by securing a modicum at least of the culture arrogated by the more prosperous classes; and it may be, as Mr. Collin thinks possible, that if we remove the prospect offered by a system of primary eduqation which leads on to a higher standard, a smaller number of boys will be sent to schools in which the minimum of knowledge is to be taught.

3. But there is before us a decided preponderance of opinion in favour of such a scheme as we have formulated, and I presume that we must go on. The general question may, indeed, be taken to have been settled; for almost four years ago, the Government of India laid it down in paragraph 15 of their letter No. 468 dated the 6th November 1901, that they "Considered that in all provinces arrangements should be made to establish shorter and simpler courses for agriculturists than are required for those who intend to use the primary stages of education as a preliminary only."

4. I think, then, that we may now pronounce definitely in favour of the general scheme; and the next step which suggests itself is to ask the Director of Public Instruction to advise, after consulting Commissioners of Divisions and Local officers. In what tracts the lower primary schools are to be remodelled into rural schools. But here it will be best to consider whether, as urged by several of our advisers, we ought, before anything else is done, to devote our attention to the provision of qualified teachers. This advice seems to me to be unquestionably sound; for to start rural schools without decently trained Gurus would surely be futile, and the experience of the past seems to have proved this. I turn, therefore, at once to paragraphs 13 to 19 of the Resolution and heading III of Mr. Ross's note. The scheme there propounded is, on the whole approved, and steps should be taken by the Director of Public Instruction at once to start the 70 special training schools proposed in paragraph 13. I would finally endorse the view that one year's training will be necessary. This, of course, means great delay at the outset; but having regard to the sort of material on which we shall have to work, and the class of teacher we shall have to employ in the training schools I cannot think that six months would suffice or that the year's course could be reduced. As to the curriculum laid down in paragraph 15 of the Resolution, a number of suggestions have been offered, but the only one that strikes me as really valuable is Mr. Sharifuddin's in favour of the addition of village sanitation. As to the teachers, the rates of pay proposed in paragraph 17 are apparently accepted; but the proposed qualification for head-masters—three years' training in an agricultural college—is one upon which, desirable though it may be, it may be impossible to insist. The annexure of a garden to each school should, I venture to think be a sine qua non if the instruction in School-gardening—see item No. 16 of the curriculum—is to be practical, as it surely ought to be. But the most important point in this connection is the amount of pay to be given to the Gurus after they are trained and when they are posted to the various schools. I doubt if there is a much danger in their turning round and throwing us over as soon as they have gone through their training; but I think that unless we raise the rate of pay from the miserable pittance of Rs. 6, it will be impossible to make anything of the class of men who are likely to come to our training schools. During training the Gurus might be allowed to pay at the present rate; but their pay as qualified Gurus should probably be doubled. For this, however, no provision has been made.

5. Turning now to the details connected with the establishment of rural schools, the first point to be considered is as to the hours of attendance—see paragraph 8 of the Resolution. As Mr. Ross has remarked, very little has been said on the subject, and it seems to me that we must leave it in the fluid state in which it is left in the Resolution considerable latitude must be allowed in this connection, and everything must depend upon the convenience of the villagers and the season of the year. Three hours may be accepted as the minimum length of the daily attendance. I doubt whether the suggestion in favour of night Schools is really sound. It involves study by what is certain to be a very feeble light and, although not much in the way of actual reading is contemplated, injury to the sight of teachers and pupils alike must be the result. As to the age of pupils, —see paragraph 9—I should be inclined to prescribe no minimum and to abolish the infant class altogether; for as Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee says, such a class takes up the time of children in learning things which either are wholly unnecessary or will more easily be learnt when they grow a little older. There remains in this connection the curricula for rural schools, and here I hardly venture to offer any opinion at all. But I can not help thinking.——

(1) that the study of Kabuliats and Village papers is altogether beyond the capacity of children;

(2) that Geography beyond the Village map must be beyond them;

(3) that agriculture should be excluded as being a subject which it is not our object to teach directly, and which the children of agriculturists had better be left to learn from their parents; and

(4) that the elements of sanitation might with great advantage be added.

6. The next question arises in respect of the committee's proposals,—see paragraph 10 of the Resolution—for the preparation of a suitable text-book and its translation into the necessary dialects. Led by the Press, I imagine, the unofficial persons whom we have consulted, have, as a rule devoted far too much time and space to the condemnation of this part of the scheme. A number of representations—e. g. those of the Khulna Peoples' Association, the Indian Association and even the Calcutta Mahammadan Union have dealt with little (if anything) else; and they might well have spared themselves much of their anxiety and trouble, for it seems to be abundantly clear—

(1) That there is throughout the mufassil a gap between the written and the spoken language, and that, while the latter varies considerably the former—i.e., Bengali, in Bengal, Hindi in Behar and Uriya in Orissa—is practically the same everywhere and is used universally in the rendering of all documents, offical as well as non-official; e g, petitions, on the one hand, and pattas, kabuliyats and bonds generally, on the other.

(2) That the spoken dialects are so numerous—Grierson has catalogued 124 dialects and 69 languages in the lower provinces alone, and it is asserted that in one district (Dacca) there are no fewer than 10—as to render the Committee's scheme for translation into them impracticable;

(3) That, even if the scheme were practicable, it can hardly be regarded as sound in principle and

(4) That it is perfectly possible to adopt simple and chaste Bangali or Hindi or Uriya as the case may be, which will be understood throughout Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, respectively, and there is, therefore, no necessity for adopting the committee's scheme.

The committee's proposal, in this connection may therefore, be dropped; but the discussion to which they have given rise has not been without its uses. It has, I think at least brought into prominence two facts; and these are that the present text-books are most unsuitable, and that primers for lower primary—and, a fortiori, for rural—schools ought to be prepared on different lines altogether. The importance of this part of the case can hardly, I venture to say, be overestimated, and I would urge the necessity for immediate and thorough reform in connection with it. There cannot be the slightest doubt but that translations must always be in stunted and unnatural language which can not possibly appeal to the readers in the same way as original works. The need for them at some stage has, of course, arisen through the necessity there is for submitting text-books for the approval of English officers insufficiently acquainted with the Vernaculars; but surely the process that has been evolved might and should, be reversed. In other words, surely it would be better to have the text-books written in the first instance in the Vernacular, and then to have rough translations made for the consideration of the Judges appointed to decide upon their suitability. There must be native gentlemen fit to be trusted to write original works and such translations as I have indicated would be sufficient for the requirements of the English officials concerned.

In this connection the idea, suggested by Messrs. Bonham-Carter, and Maud, of employing the Roman character, and getting rid, at all events, of that abomination, Kaithi, is well worth considering. Of course there would be an outcry at first, and there are, no doubt, difficulties in the way of transliteration; but I should like to hear what those difficulties are precisely, and whether they are insurmountable. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the state of affairs now in, for example, the district of Saran, where there are four characters in use Devanaggri, Kaithi, Mahajani and Persian —and Kaithi, the one recognised by the Government, can be read by no one with fluency or ease. There could hardly be a more intolerable burden or a greater obstacle in the path of literary education, and I can not help believing that the Roman character might be introduced with great advantage and that it could very quickly make its way and become most popular.

8. As to the conversion of lower into upper primary schools, the committee's proposals may be said to have been tacitly accepted; but there is much force in Mr. Collin's warning that, if the Government insists upon increased local contributions as a condition precedent the process of conversion will probably be slow. I doubt, however, whether we can contemplate further expenditure on lower education, and this danger will probably have to be faced.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF.

30-5-05.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOU NEED IT.

Do not wait until some of your family is taken with a violent attack of colic or diarrhoea. A bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand when needed has saved many a life. Procure it at once. For sale by

All Chemists and tSorekeepers. Price 1 Re, 2 R.

THE SEASON IN GUJARAT.

Bombay, July 5.—The following special reports on the Gujarat districts for the week are issued in a Press Note:—Ahmedabad: No rain fell during the week. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. The condition of the people and cattle is good in the Daskroi, Parantij and Modasa taluqs. The people find employment in collecting mhowra flowers and mangoes, and the Public Works Department is not able to secure labourers in the Parantij taluq at the usual rate of two annas per day. The price of "bajri" varied from 20lbs. at Gogho to 28lbs. at Ahmedabad; and of "jowari" from 26lbs. at Gogho to 40lbs. at Modasa. The numbers on relief have falllen owing to the extension of field operations. Kaira: The rainfall during the week amounted to 11 cents at Borsad, 1 cent at Nadiad, and 9 cents at Thasra. Irrigated "jowari" is being harvested in parts of the Motar and Nadiad taluqs. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation and he importation of fodder continues in the Nadiad and Anand taluqs. Measures for the improvement of the water supply are in progress in the Matar, Kapadvanj, and Thasra taluqs. Field and other miscellaneous labour is available in parts of the district. The condition of cattle and the people is good. The price of "bajri" is 27½lbs. per rupee. Test works in the Mehmadabad taluq were closed during the week. Panch Mahals: The preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is in progress. Cattle are in good condition and the fodder supply is sufficient. The water supply is deficient, especially in the eastern Mahals. The condition of the people is good, and the prices of food grains are normal and steady. The numbers on relief are rising, owing to the holding back of the rains. Broach: No change in the situation. Sowing of cotton and rice in dry lands has commenced in parts of the district and lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. Cattle are in fair condition. The water supply is scanty in parts of the district and measures for its improvement are in progress. The prices of food grains are stationary. Sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour is available for the present. The following suspensions and remissions are granted:—Land revenue suspensions, Rs. 7,96,482; remissions, Rs. 2,01,664; local fund cess suspensions, Rs. 57,959; remissions, Rs. 14,316.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY A HIGH COURT VAKIL.

The case in which Mr. Sulla Gurusami Chettiar, High Court Vakil, stands charged with perjury at the instance of Chinnatamai Mudaliar, was called on for hearing before Mr. W. E. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, Madras. Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for complainant, while Mr. T. Richmond, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused. Before the case was taken up, Mr. Richmond applied for an adjournment, on the score that the accused was suffering from fever and produced a medical certificate to that effect signed by Mr. J. Harris, L. M. S. Mr. Cowdell objected to an adjournment being granted, and suggested that the case might be proceeded with, even though accused was not present in Court. After some further discussion, His Worship declined to grant an adjournment and the hearing of the case was proceeded with. Mr. Cowdell, in opening the case for the prosecution, said, that the accused had been on terms of intimacy with one Swarnamani Ammal, a young Brahmin widow, since deceased. The woman was fairly well-to-do, and she advanced a sum of Rs. 6,000 to the accused on his executing a bond. After some time, however, these two people fell out, appearently over some money transaction, and the woman ceased having anything to do with Mr. Gurusami Chetty. The complainant then managed to gain her affections, and he took her out with him to the Park Fair one night. The accused met them here and addressed some remarks to the complainant. Shortly after this incident, an anonymous letter was received by the woman purporting to have been written from Madura, but really bearing the Flower Bazar Post Office Stamp. A comparison of the hand-writing of this letter with the known hand-writing of the accused at once convinced the woman that the anonymous letter had been written only by the accused. She thereupon placed the letter in the hands of the complainant, for him to take such action upon it as he deemed fit, because the letter contained defamatory remarks directed against him. Thereupon, the complainant sued the accused for damages, and the case coming on before Mr. Justice Moore, on the Original Side, His Lordship granted nominal damages to the complainant, viz., 4 as. It was during the hearing of this case, that the accused, when examined as a witness, denied having written the defamatory letter as also the address on the envelope which contained it. His Lordship on both these points held that the accused had made false statements. Against this decision of Mr. Justice Moore's, the accused preferred an appeal, but to no purpose, and the decision of the Original Side was upheld by two Judges. Chinnatambi Mudaliar, the complainant, then applied for sanction to prosecute the accused for perjury, and this was granted and hence the present case. Mr. Cowdell added that, since the present proceedings had been instituted against the accused, some of the documents filed in the High Court had been tampered with, and this to a certain extent threw difficulties in the way of the prosecution proving the case. Of course, he could not say who the author of this mischief was, but he understood that the accused several times applied for permission to photograph the letters, and then had control over them. His Worship then adjourned the case.

Scientific Notes.

MOVING STAIRWAYS.

Everybody who has ever been to the Crystal Palace or Earl's Court is familiar with the moving stairway, and some of us may have seen an extension of its principle applied to our heavy luggage at the underground Gare Austerlitz in Paris, where the trunks of the tourist are whisked at rather alarming speed to the level of the street by means of it. At Cleveland it is now being used on a still larger scale for transporting carts and waggons up a steep bit of hill. The rolling road, which is 420ft. long, with a rise in that distance of 65ft., consists of a great belt or moving platform 8ft. wide. It passes round a sheave at each end, and is made up of heavy boards arranged crosswise, and divided into "trucks" of two boards each. Its weight is a hundred and six tons; four Westinghouse motors revolving at eight hundred and fifty revolutions a minute, actuate it, and their revolutions are reduced by a seventeen to one reduction gear till the platform moves at such a rate that a waggon is carried from the bottom to the top in two and a half minutes. The rolling road has at present to be stopped when a waggon reaches the top or when one is driven on at the bottom, for it takes horses with the waggons. As many as eight waggons have been taken up on it at one time.

IS THE MOON DEAD.

It has often been a matter of comment that, although the ordinary view is that the moon's surface is no longer subject to change, yet the contrary opinion is held by selenographers. Professor Pickering, for instance, while taking into full account the difficulties of observation arising from the varying illumination of the sun, holds that the volcanic activity on the surface of the moon is greater than that on the surface of the earth. Professor Turner maintains that it is far better established that changes are going on in the moon than that there are double canals in Mars. The question has come to the front since last July, when Professor Pickerings detected a change in the circular plain, which can be seen through even a small telescope, and to which is given the name of Plato. Plato has always been an interesting object of study. Twenty-three years ago Stanley Williams saw a broad beam of visible light on the eastern side of the plain, slightly to the north of the centre. Smaller and fainter rays were also seen on the south side, and almost the whole of the plain was flooded with a pale milky light. Five years before, he had noticed a similar phenomenon. Five years ago two astronomers, watching a small crater to the south of Posidonius, saw it suddenly disappear before their eyes in a kind of whitish cloud. Charbonneaux, observing another crater, saw it visible for a few moments, then it disappeared apparently in a whitish cloud, then reappeared, and so on at irregular intervals. There are plenty of reasons for believing that changes on the lunar surface should be taking place even more rapidly than those of which we are aware on the surface of the earth. During the long lunar night of fourteen of our days our satellite is exposed to the intensest cold. Then comes the long lunar day, in which the crust of the planet is raised to a heat of some 300 Fah. These tremendous alternations must be the cause of continual disintegration, especially as the processes are being repeated month by month. Of course some kind of atmospheric clothing is imagined for "the orbed maiden, with white fire laden," for otherwise, as Langley has shown, she would, even in burning sunshine, be shivering from the effects of an exposure to a temperature below 50deg. Fahrenheit. As Proctor, said, we may hold confidently the assurance that there are signs of change to be detected, and the wonder is that they are not oftener noticed by astronomers.

THE NORTH MAGNETIC POLE.

A telegram from America announces that Captain Amundsen's Arctic expedition had succeeded in reaching the North Magnetic Pole. This must not be confounded with the true North Pole, which is still "terra incognita." The North Magnetic Pole is in British territory, and was located by Sir John Ross on his second polar expedition in 1829-33 on the western shore of the peninsula afterwards named Boothia Felix (Sir Felix Booth having financed the expedition), which just out from the mainland of Canada among the Arctic Archipelago. Captain Amundsen's objective is not the North Pole, his intention being to remain at Boothia Felix so as to carry out a series of observations in the vicinity of the Magnetic Pole, and afterwards return home by way of Behring Strait, thus completing the North-West Passage. The North Magnetic Pole is the point towards which the needle of the compass points, and it extends over a considerable area, in about 97deg. W., 70deg. N. The variation from the true north point in the direction of the compass is, not, however, constant, changing with both time and place and complicated by minute daily and other periodical changes. In England 250 years ago the needle pointed to the true north, and slowly travelled westward until 1815, when it pointed 21deg. west of north. Since then it has been returning to zero, but as the law of the secular change is unknown its direction for any year cannot be exactly predicted. The Kew estimate for the present eyar is 16deg. 32.5min. W. At the Equator the needle has no "dip," being parallel with the horizon; at the Magnetic Pole its "dip" makes an angle of 90deg. with the horizon, and at places intermediate varying angles. In England at present the "dip" is 67deg.

Lac merchants on this side of the country may be interested to learn that the Mysore Forest Department are disposing of the right for collecting the product in the Tumkur district—an important lac-producing centre—for one year with effect from 1st July next.

CONTRACTED CHRONIC DIARRHOEA WHILE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"While with the U .S. Army in the Phillippines, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. I suffered severely from this terrible disease for over three years and tried the prescriptions of numerous physicians, but found nothing that did me any good until I tried Chafberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, two small bottles of which entirely cured me and I have since had no return of the disease."—Herman Stein, 212 N. Union Ave., Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A. For sale by

All Chemists and tSorekeepers. Price 1 Re, 2 Rs.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, JULY 9, 1905.

THE DISCOVERIES OF MR. CAREY.

So the Bengalees have been found out at last,—and by no less a personage than Mr. H. D. Carey himself. These wretched Bengalees, it is now clear, only insulted Europeans whenever they accosted the latter. But the stupid Europeans knew it not. On the other hand, whenever a Bengalee visitor saluted them, they thought that they had received from him the courtesy due to their position. But let the defender of Mr. Carey, in the columns of the "Indian Daily News," noticed by us yesterday, explain the ethics of the important discovery alluded to above in the following passage:—

"There are hundreds of ways in this country of being insolent without insolence in the European sense of the word, namely, some overt act; and the art is one which is much studied in the East. It is the art which we all learned as school-boys, and so we know something about it, but in the East it has become a life-long study. The little boy who meets you and says 'good marning, Sar,' in nine cases out of ten, means to insult you, that expression being one of the filthiest in the language of Bengal. After thirteen years of Lower Bengal one gets to know a little of its innocent ways, and Mr. Carey probably knew better than anyone else could know for him whether a native gentleman meant to be polite or rude."

In the opinion of the above-mentioned friend of Mr. Carey, when the Bengalees salute a European with "good marning, Sar" they, in fact, abuse him in the "filthiest language." Now, here is a discovery indeed! Nobody knew anything about it, though British rule here is about 200 years old; and it was Mr. Carey who only, after thirteen years' erperience of Bengal life, discovered it. And having made the discovery, he paid back the Bengalees in their own coin. It was thus when Babu Peary Mohan Roy saluted Mr. Carey, perhaps, "with a good morning, Sir," the latter immediately found that underneath that mock salutation was adroitly concealed a most filthy abuse, which this Bengalee gentleman intended to use to satisfy his fiendish desire, and for which Mr. Carey had only threatened him with a ducking in the Ganges.

So after a rule of about 200 years the English rulers have at last found out that "good marning, Sar" means the filthiest abuse, and it was to the illustrious Mr. H. D. Carey that the credit of the discovery is due. And not only did he discover it after 13 years' toil, but showed the way of paying back the impertinent Bengalees in their own coin. Mr. Carey thus deserved well of the members of his community, who were utterly ignorant of these ugly tactics of the Bengalees, to be insolent without showing their insolence. But, to their consternation, this genius and benefactor, instead of being congratulated and rewarded, was punished with degradation by the heartless ruler of Bengal! Necessarily there is weeping and gnashing of teeth; necessarily the cry of "murder" has been raised.

All the same, we cannot admit that "good marning, Sar" conveys the filthiest of abuse in the Bengalee language. There are other expressions also far worse than that. This salutation of "good marning, Sar" is harmless enough when compared with others some of which we shall mention presently. Now that the trick, veiled so carefully by Bengalee subtlety has been at last discovered, we might as well explain what all these so-called complimentary epithets, applied to Europeans by Bengalees, mean. Thus, for instance, when a Bengalee approaches a European with the salutation, "good morning, Sir" he, in reality, means, "you are an ass," nothing more or less than that. Now such an epithet may be insulting, but it cannot be called "the filthiest," nor even "filthy."

But we fear, even Mr. Carey, with his thirteen years' experience of Bengal, has yet to learn the grave significance of the following situation. For instance, when a Bengalee approaches a European and salaams him without uttering a word: Can Mr. Carey tell what does it mean? We dare say, he can not. The fact is, when a Bengalee salaams a European without uttering a word, he says practically, "Be thy shadow grow less and less day by day." This too we cannot consider filthy. In the same manner, the salutation, "good evening, sa-ar" means "you are a 'soor,'" that is to say, a "pig."

We have now to explain some of the really "filthiest" of expressions hidden dexterously in salutation to Europeans by Bengalees. Thus, we have already seen that when the salutation is a "good morning, Sir," it means "you are an ass"; but if the salutation is a "good evening, 'saaar,'" it conveys the meaning that "your mother is a parallelogram," though we have not as yet been able to find out what those, who apply the expression to a European lady, mean by this geometrical figure; it must be, however, something exceedingly dreadful. In the same manner, the salutation, "Salaam to you, Saheb," is so filthy that we don't choose to soil our columns by explaining its meaning. It means—well, it means everything.

But there are other innumerable ways of insulting the Europeans invented by Bengalee intellect. Thus, for instance, if a Bengalee, seeing a European approaching, gives him a wide berth, he by that attitude expresses, "May the plague take you"! And, if a Bengalee stares at a European in a public place, he must be chased and given a good beating; for that "stare" means danger to the Empire.

Now, the writer in the "Indian Daily News," who has defended Mr. Carey, has done one service, namely, that he has explained why Mr. Carey bears such deep-rooted hatred to the Indians, which feeling he displayed abundantly by his acts, commencing in 1902 and ending in 1905.

As for the Bengalees, now that the great savant Mr. Carey has discovered that "good morning, Sir," means something unspeakable, they must invent other ways of insulting Europeans without being caught.

We cannot conclude, without congratulating Mr. Carey again, on his discovery. How did he do it, being only a European, who is generally somewhat obtuse, having only an experience of thirteen years? Now see the difficult nature of the feat he accomplished. The salutation, "good morning, Sir," has three words, two of which are decidedly English, we mean the first two, and there is only one foreign word in it, namely, "sir." Now, "sir," in Bengalee, means "essence"; it also means "manure"; and its another meaning is "cream." Perhaps it has other meaning also. it was, however, the genius of Mr. Carey which only could discover that three such words, namely, "good morning, essence"; or "good morning, manure"; or "good morning, cream," when put together, mean something very filthy.

THE CHUR BILL,
OR
ANOTHER BLOW TO THE HIGH COURT.

In a previous article we tried to show that, though the ostensible object of the Chur Bill is to prevent breaches of peace arising out of disputes relating to Chur or alluvial lands, yet, its principle is the same as that of the Carlyle Circular, namely, to strengthen the executive at the cost of the judicial. The High Court has now the power of revising the proceedings of a District Magistrate in regard to a dispute in connection with the possession of Chur lands. Through the Chur Bill the Government seeks to take away this appellate authority of the High Court and vest it in the Divisional Commissioner by a rather clumsy device.

Now under section 15 of its Chartar, the High Court can control the proceedings of the District Magistrate, but not of the District Collector and the Deputy Collector. So what the Government proposes to do is to empower the latter to take up such land disputes and thereby snap their fingers at the High Court. As the District Magistrate and the District Collector are not two separate individuals but one and the same, so the result of the arrangement would be that the parties concerned in such disputes would find themselves thrown entirely at the mercy of the executive officers. And need we point out how?

Well, hitherto the High Court protected the parties; but, if the Bill were passed, the Divisional Commissioner would supplant the High Court as the superintending authority; and the Divisional Commissioner is the immediate superior of the Magistrate-Collector, who is the right-hand of the latter, and without whose help the Commissioner cannot move a step. So, as a rule, the Commissioner, as the head of the Collector, will confirm any decision the latter, his immediate subordinate, may arrive at.

And why is the High Court going to be deprived of its revisional power and replaced by the Commissioner? Because, say the executive authorities unblushingly, cases of rioting increased in consequence of the meddling of the High Court, and that breaches of peace will cease as soon as Commissioners are empowered to supervise over the doings of the Collectors! And we are asked to respect those who entertain such sentiments!

Indeed, the draft Bengal Bill about Chur lands is a curious legislative effort, and we sincerely hope it will end in abortion. It ought not, in our humble opinion, to be presented to the local parliament, and it ought never to find a place in the pages of the "Calcutta Gazette" as a Bill read before that body. A large number of draft Bills have been shelved, never more to be seen except perhaps by the "duftry" at times of clearance of dusts, and this extraordinary draft Bill should have the same fate.

The framers of the draft Chur Bill—and we presume they only gave expression to the idea of the conclave of Commissioners at the cool shades of the Shrubbery at Darjiling—admit the incompetency of our local Government to avoid, by preventive measures warranted by civilization, riots about possession of Chur lands: they admit the inefficiency of its favoured machinery—the police—the pivot as Sir Henry T. Prinsep said of the criminal administration of the provinces, and they have, therefore, devised a means of belling the tom cat of the High Court, and confiscating private property without judicial trial. Such a piece of legislation might fit the Zemindari Cutcheries of financiers in Mahomedan times and the early days of the Government of the Company Bahadur, but not the Government of the King of Great Britain and the Emperor of India, notwithstanding that the Government of India is carried on by satraps and sub-satraps.

The Bill has some other extraordinary features. It empowers Collectors to intervene when there is a possible dispute over a piece of alluvial land between two Zemindars and practically deprive them both of it. A. and B. quarrel for possession of a morsel of bread thrown casually on the street. A person superior of strength to both A. and B is informed of the quarrel and he snatches the morsel from both, saying "Don't quarrel: I hold it as a trustee for the rightful owner: whoever succeeds, if ever, in getting a declaration of his right, I shall restore it to him. But, mind you, whoever desires to launch a suit, must pay a heavy sum to me in the shape of court-fees, and must think seriously of the evils of litigation such as legal expenses, law's delay, &c., all of which are due to the introduction in India of the antiquated modes of administration of civil justice in England."

In this way the Government, like the proverbial ancestor of the human race, may thrust itself as an umpire between two contending cats (Zemindars) and confiscate the cheese (the alluvial land) which is the bone of contention, and preach to both a sermon on peace and good will.

The confiscation, at least for the time being, of Chur lands which are constantly thrown on the deltaic rivers of Bengal, is an essential element of the Bill—a confiscation without even the shadow of a shade of judicial trial. Our great law-giver, Manu, says that the virgin earth is his who first tills it. Possession generally carries with it title,—as occupation is an index of title. So in disputes about lands, the Magistrates have to enquire into possession leaving the question of true title to the Civil Courts. But Magistrates *quâ* their capacity as Collectors are not bound to enquire into possession, and are to be empowered to confiscate without any trial.

We are aware that there are in the Bengal Provinces lands of which possession was taken by Magistrates under Section 146 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or corresponding section of the older and repealed Acts and they are still in such possession. But the Magistracy had to go through a judicial trial as to possessors, and took possession failing to discover the person who was in possession at the date of commencement of the enquiry. Here the proposal is to do away with an enquiry and to take possession at once, because there is a dispute. Is this a civilized method? Of course any method may be legalized by legislation; but legislation may be civilized as well as barbarous.

It is quite possible for some of our timid Zemindars to show their desire to be peace-loving by assenting to the principle of the Bill. But we speak the feeling of the larger mass of land-holders who are terror-stricken at the idea of confiscation on a report, true or false, of a dispute. They fear that persons with doubtful titles, and even with no titles may move the Police or the Collector direct and thus pave the way to their being deprived of possession, without a judicial decision as to whether there is even the likelihood of a breach of peace.

UNRECORDED TAXES
OR
SUBSCRIPTIONS BY OFFICIALS.

More than nine lakhs of Rupees (Rs. 9,25,094) have been raised up to date by public subscriptions *re* the Kangra valley earthquake disaster. The bulk of the amount has been, we believe, paid by the people of this country. In the meantime information reaches us that the Indian inhabitants of the Kangra valley are not disposed to accept relief on religious grounds! Is this a fact? The public has a right to know whether this information has any foundation in fact or not. Those who are actively engaged in raising subscriptions in this matter ought to know the real situation. If it is really the case that Indian sufferers by earthquake will not accept charity, on what grounds then can this relief fund be justified?

We are on principle opposed to the raising of public subscriptions in this country through official agency; for, not only is thereby the voluntary character of the movement at once destroyed, but the idea of official force also is inevitably associated with it. The mischief that this way of raising money with official help has done in the country is simply incalculable. In the Kangra valley matter, from the Viceroy downward, almost every official urged the public to subscribe. And who dares refuse to contribute his mite to a fund when the request comes from the highest authorities in the land?

The Viceroy writes to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the latter writes to all the Governors and the Chief Commissioners, and they, in their turn, direct their respective subordinates to call public meetings and raise money. And no wonder that, in a small matter like the Kangra valley catastrophe, about ten lakhs of Rupees have been raised in the course of two or three months.

It should never be forgotten that India is a country of very big catastrophes. Here millions die of starvation and pestilence annually, and yet such incidents are looked upon with utter indifference, both by the people and the rulers. Is it not then a wonder that the earthquake of Kangra, which was not more destructive in its effect than the Bengal earthquake of 1896, should evoke such universal sympathy?

We have now to consider the principle of raising money from the people, through direct or indirect official pressure, over every local calamity that may overtake this vast continent every now and then. Is this principle sound? Would not that be a terrible drain upon the general public? Any part of the country may be overtaken by a calamity like that of Kangra at any moment and some Europeans may be killed or injured. And, if on every such occasion a public subscription is started, surely it will mean ruin to our well-to-do men. And when a public subscription has been raised in the case of Kangra, why should not a similar movement be inaugurated if, say, Kurseong is visited by an earthquake?

Already the people have got tired of these public subscriptions. Our big men, the vast majority of whom are either in debt, or live from hand to mouth, have to oblige almost every official from the petty constable to the august Viceroy. If they have to pay small bukshees to the constable or the peon of a big official, they have to contribute hundreds and thousands, and sometimes lakhs of Rupees, for projects—of course they are always started in the name of philanthropy or loyalty—initiated by District Magistrates, local Governors, or the Viceroy himself. In this way, a large section of the Indian community have to pay another kind of taxation which is not recorded in blue-books, but which falls more heavily on their shoulders than the incidence of the ordinary taxes, on account of the bulk and frequency of the donations extorted from them.

We regret to say that, never were our big men so systematically pumped in the name of public subscriptions as during the last five or six years. Like the Kangra Valley the province of Assam, as we said, was also laid desolate by an earthquake. But nobody then ever thought of raising any public subscription. The Assam Administration, though extremely poor, sought to remove the distress of the sufferers by its own exertions, from the resources at its disposal. Why was this principle deviated from in the case of Kangra? And now the information comes that those on whose behalf such a huge amount has been raised are not willing to accept money!

It may be urged, the contention that the Kangra Valley people are unwilling to take help is a myth. Be it so. But the point is this. India knows that there was an earthquake at the Kangra Valley and many people were killed or wounded: why then use this official baton to raise money? Why not leave the charitably-disposed people alone to do their duty?

We have now to say a few words to our big men. It is quite true, they have a duty towards the authorities, that is to say, to oblige them by opening their purse-strings when they start public subscriptions; but they have also a duty to their poor country and their unfortunate selves. When a high officer sends round his hat, the big Indian minds not even to borrow money to please him. Does it occur to him that he, in this way, injuries himself? And what is his attitude when he is asked to contribute his mite to some fund, the object of which is to help a national cause? He will either keep himself aloof from such a movement, or he will plead the usual plea, namely, there have been so many calls upon his purse from parties whom he could not displease that he is unable to pay anything to the national fund!

And thus the country is going to the dogs and our big men are rendering themselves helpless. When will the eyes of our countrymen be opened to the fact that their first duty is to serve themselves and the country, and not to please subscription-raising hakims? If they cannot help pleasing the authorities let them do it as parsimoniously as possible; but let the bulk of their wealth be devoted to the improvement of their selves and their country.

There is no longer any doubt about the partition of Bengal. For, Reuter announces that, in reply to a question by Mr. Roberts M. P., the Secretary of State intimated that he had accepted the scheme of the Government of India on the subject. The "Pioneer," in the meantime, gives some details of the scheme in a leaderette which is reproduced elsewhere. The London "Standard," it will be remembered, also gave some idea of the scheme: According to the latter, the Secretary of State "has sanctioned the Viceroy's plan for transferring the Dacca and Chittagong divisions—an area exceeding that of Belgium and Denmark put together—to Asam, which is to be ruled in future by a Lieutenant-Governor, and to enjoy the dubious blessing of a Legislative Council." The "Standard" next explained why was there so little official opposition to the scheme which, in his opinion, is a most unjustifiabe measure:—

"That there has been less official resistance to the scheme than might have been reckoned on is perhaps due to the fact that it was not launched until Sir James Bourdillon, a leading Bengal Civilian, was safely transplanted to a distant part of India, and Sir Andrew Fraser had been brought in from outside as Lieutenant-Governor. The chief argument seems to be that Bengal, with its population of nearly seventy-five millions, is too big a charge for one man; whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam, if expanded into a Lieutenant-Governor, would be quite equal to ruling more than the six or seven millions who now inhabit the north-eastern provinces. It should be remembered, on the other hand, that the millions of Bengal for the most part are simple cultivators, easily governed, and that the network of railways is so complete that communication with every district is now perfectly easy. If, moreover, the numerical argument is to prevail, the boundary of every province in India would have to be drawn afresh; but this, perhaps, is exactly what a Viceroy desirous of leaving his mark on India would like to do."

We thus owe the partition of Bengal practically to Sir Andrew Fraser. If he had opposed the scheme, the Victory would never have ventured to submit it before the Secretary of State. But, if the "Standard" is to be believed, Sir Andrew was given the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal specially for the purpose of carrying out the measure of partitioning Bengal. It may be remembered that Sir Andrew asked the opinions of a large number of leading men in East and West Bengal on the subject, and every one of them, except the Nawab of Dacca, strongly opposed the measure. He tried to win over the people of East Bengal by promising them a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, but yet none agreed to the dismemberment of Bengal. In spite of this universal opposition, Sir Andrew, it seems, found it possible for him to recommend the partition of Bengal! Judging from what the "Pioneer" says, it appears, that the people of the new Province will, in due course, be deprived of the benefits of the High Court, in spite of the promise of Lord Curzon that, it would be constituted exactly on the lines of old Bengal. Need we say, the news of the partition will be received with an agonizing feeling all over the country? Bengal, though dead, must, however, yet do its duty at this juncture. We ourselves have been so staggered at the information that we are really at a loss to say anything on the subject to-day.

We have said more than once in these columns that the bulk of the British people are really not as happy, as they profess to be, over Japan's victories; and a correspondent of the "Pioneer," whose letter over the signature of "H. H." is reproduced elsewhere, also says the same thing freely. His idea is, and it is, we believe, the opinion of the average Englishman, that the Indians, profitting by the example of the Japanese, may combine and try to shake the foundation of the British Empire in India. He argues the question in this wise. Previously the notion among the Orientals was that, no Asiatic power, however great, is any match for even the smallest country in Europe, and that if an Asiatic State hoped to rise in the scale of nations it could do so only with the help of a European Government. That delusion has been removed by the triumph of Japan. Russia is all but crushed. Yet Englishmen show the same dread for the northern bugbear as they did before the Russo-Japanese war. This proves conclusively that Russia was and is still regarded as a formidable power. And this giant has been caught by the heel and laid prostrate by the Japanese who only two years ago were looked upon as mere proteges of England. The inevitable result must be, says the writer, that Indians have lost their previous awe of Englishmen and are not now as afraid of them as they were before.

The writer then argues the possibility of an united India. He has no respect for the fighting capacity of the educated Indians, though the latter, he thinks, are taking a keen interest in the Russo-Japanese war. But, what he fears is that the Indian masses may in due course be saturated with the ideas that are now influencing the minds of the educated Indian public, and ultimately they may be united through some subtle unknown causes. In short, in the opinion of the writer, Japan's successes may be the beginning of the East finding its way to a unity, and the United East means the quitting of Asia by the West. Now, there is no doubt if British rule in India apprehends danger from any quarter it is from the illiterate millions. They are combustible materials, and may be led to commit lawless acts at the instigation of designing people. The cow and plague riots showed to what extreme excesses they were capable of going. Physically a Japanese is not much superior to even a Bengal peasant. Indeed, the Japanese victories have exploded another long-cherished notion, namely, that in order to be a fighting man, one must have big physique and he must eat flesh and drink liquor. The Jap is not only pigmy in size but eats rice like the Bengalee; yet, the beef-eating and spirit-drinking Russian giant was no match for him. As the Indians are loyal, gentle, and law-abiding there is absolutely no possibility of their ever turning against the constituted authority. One of their characteristics is that so long they are treated well, they never care to enquire into the nationality of their rulers. British rule is therefore quite safe in this country unless the people are grossly misgoverned and driven to desperation. We see, however, another kind of danger in the victories of Japan. Japan is no doubt a friend of England just now. But there is no improbability of Japan and Russia entering into an offensive and defensive treaty after the peace. If such a thing happens, then there may be some real cause of danger to the British Empire in India.

In the economy of nature everything has its use, including even the toad. For, it may not be known to medical men in Europe, nevertheless it is a fact, that this reptile contains a white milky substance within its skin which is a powerful stimulant and which is used by Hindu physicians in emergent cases. What is then the wonder that the Imperial Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta should have its use also? And hence was it that we saw it, the other day, entering a protest against the Carlyle Circular. We were indeed surprised at this amiable trait in the character of this public body of the Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. Its memorial on the Rolt case to the Government of India, however, reveals the Association in its true colour. For this document, as well as many others submitted by it before, shows that its object is to terrorize over those officers who do not treat alleged European offenders like sons-in-law. But have the Europeans gained anything by this process? The natives of the soil are day by day avoiding them. Is that desirable? A correspondent writes in the "Madras Field" from Hazaribagh:—

"I quite agree with the sportsman who recently ventilated in your columns his grievance against the natives of these parts, whose obvious desire is to spoil sport and by every means in their power hinder a shoot. In many villages they seem to be quite out of hand, their attitude is openly hostile and neither bucksheesh, persuation nor threats move them in the slightest degree—they want neither our money nor our presence. Villagers have refused to sell me buffaloes or goats and have declined bucksheesh."

That is the universal feeling. No Indian, as a rule, high or low, will willingly approach a European. And this is all due to "spleen rupture;" "Cossitola juries;" Defence Associations," and so forth; and this is a condition of things which ought to be improved, in the interests of the Europeans themselves. As regards the contentions, of the Association with regard to Mr. Rolt, we shall examine them in a future issue. The Anglo-Indian papers raised a false cry of the separation of the judicial and executive functions over this case. The Defence Association has discreetly avoided this cry in its memorial, for the simple reason no doubt that the Rolt case has nothing to do with that important question.

The widow of the late Kumar Indra Chandra Sing has married Babu Nirmal Chandra Sen, the second son of the late Babu Keshab Chandra Sen. This has naturally created some sensation among the Hindus. The "Indian Mirror", which has accorded its support to this unique marriage on the ground that it is a reform in the right direction, has, we need hardly say, not represented the views of the Hindu community on the subject. The ties, which bind the Hindu society together, are falling to pieces; and the marriage under notice will only further slacken these ties. Now it cannot be denied that, anything which keeps the Hindus together is to be religiously maintained, and anything that brings about their disintegration should be avoided. If this principle is sound, then the marriage in question, instead of doing any service to the Hindu society, will only undermine its basis. The re-marriage of widows is not permitted in Hindu society both on sentimental and economic grounds. As we have more females than males, the re-marriage of widows will only increase more maids. Already it has become difficult to find husbands for our girls; by permitting the widows to bid for second husbands, we only increase that difficulty. The attempts of the late Vidyasagore to introduce the re-marriage of Hindu widows in Bengal met with little success. A few widows were re-married no doubt; but the parties were, generally speaking, insignificant members of the society; while the widows, in every case, were virgins. But, in the case under notice, we see the widow comes out of one of the noblest houses in Bengal. She herself is no longer a girl but a grown-up woman, and while she is a Kyastha, her second husband is a Vaidya, not to mention that the ceremony was conducted not under the Hindu, but the Brahmoic, system. If a marriage like this had been solemnised forty years before, there would have been some disturbance in the country and the society would have risen to a man to protest against it. The Hindu society is, however, now more dead than alive, and the marriage under notice will weaken it further. Surely that movement is not a reform which causes the disintegration of our society. It should be borne in mind that modern civilization has made marriage almost a failure in the West. But, in India, every man, if he has nothing else, has domestic felicity. Is it prudent to introduce that civilization in India which has produced such disastrous results among women in Western countries?

We very much regret, we have not as yet been able to notice "The Thoughts on Education" by Sir G. D. Banerjee, the illustrious retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court. For this we do not think we are so much to blame as he is. Sir Gurudas is a man of versatile genius as every one knows. But yet he is a specialist in education. He has been a leading member of the Calcutta University; he has served as a professor; he has written several books on educational subjects. Indeed, we do not see any other man in India who is as competent as he is to deal with the subject in question. Neces-

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sarily the book that he has written is a deep one, and his thoughts demand careful attention. Surely, it should not be disposed of in a light manner. It was for this, we were not able to take notice of his book earlier. We hope soon to review it more fully. We are, however, tempted to make one remark in this connection. Is it not mere dissipation of energy on our part to take up this subject of education? Is there any prospect of the Indians being ever properly educated, with our Universities officialised like the Calcutta Municipality? Just ponder over the future of our nation. We do not think we are so much destined to solve problems of mathematics, as to draw water and till the land. The higher classes are disappearing fast, for they are not wanted; and when they are gone, the educational needs of the people would be amply supplied by establishing village schools here and there and there would be thus none to benefit by the thoughts of Sir Gurudas. Sir Gurudas is a Bramhin, nay he is a Bramhin of Bramhins; that is to say he has greater faith in his clan than in any other. Does he know that more than 75 per cent of his clan have already disappeared within the course of the last three decades. Previously the Bramhins formed the half of the entire population, but now where are they? No Hindu community has suffered so terribly as the Bramhins.

We must apologize to the Hon'ble Chief Justice for complaining that he had met us half way. No, his Lordship has done more. It will no doubt afford much pleasure to the public to know that his Lordship has ordered the formation of two Criminal Benches in the Appellate Side of the High Court, as suggested by us. The following notice has been issued:—

"From Monday 10th July and until further orders two Division Benches will sit to dispose of criminal cases."

The congestion of cases which we complained of is mainly due to the accumulation of revision cases. The Chief Justice has adopted an effective course to clear up the file. On Saturdays three Criminal Benches will sit to hear only revision cases. Justices Henderson and Geidt, who presided over the Criminal Bench previous to the last one, will dispose of their own Rules which unfortunately have been pending since a long time. The second Bench will be presided over by Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe; and the third by Justices Rampini and Mookerjee. One can see at a glance that his Lordship took exceeding care in selecting the Judges for the Criminal Benches. Should any objection be taken to any one of them, well, it will be seen that he has been paired with an excellent colleague and the balance kept even.

Need we remind the reader what the partition of Bengal means? It means the creation of a large number of fat berths for Englishmen. Every decade shows that the people of Great Britain and the poor whites in India are fast multiplying. They must be provided for, or they starve. Lord Curzon has already done much in this connection, that is to say, he has created many new berths for Englishmen imported from home, and also for "Poor Whites" and Poor Semi-Whites" residing in India. In return his Lordship has given some noble sentiments to the Indians, namely, that it breaks his heart to see foreigners occupying the public services which belong by r[illegible] to the natives of the soil. His treatment of the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans was quite different. Instead of sweet words Lord Curzon gave them a severe rebuke, and along with it, many handsome berths. The situation then is this: Lord Curzon told the Indians that his heart broke to see them expelled from public places and filled by foreigners, and then ope[illegible] innumerable ways to enable the latter (the foreigners) to enter public services and oust the Indians. The other side of the [illegible] was that, H's Excellency cried shame upon the "Poor Whites" and Europeans [illegible] their incompetency to hold Government appointments, and then showered these appointments upon them. He sympathised with the Indians for their ostracism and further ostracised them; he threatened the "Poor Whites" with expulsion from public services for their want of education, and then filled the services with them.

Yes Lord Curzon was generous enough to tell the Indians that it broke his heart to see a cluster of foreigners sucking the moisture of their soil which should sustain them. The same statesman told them in another place that the British Government had displayed "unexampled liberality" to the Indians when distributing offices in Government services. Indeed, he went the length of saying that Indians had been treated in this respect with even greater generosity than Europeans and Eurasians. Lord Curzon also made an important discovery, namely, the expression "so far as may be" in the Royal Proclamation of 1858 destroys all the liberal sentiments of that document; nay, in a manner it even neutralizes the solemn oath of the illustrious Queen which she had taken when issuing this Proclamation. The Government has the power to do anything it likes; Lord Curzon knows it very well. He knows also that the Bengalees are not Kitcheners; why should then they or their feelings be spared? Partition means berths,—fat, fatter and fattest—for his countrymen, and there is none to dispute his authority. Why should he not then divide Bengal and the people of Bengal like a cake? As for the Bengalees, the matter is in their hands. They have to show that they are to a man opposed to the measure and then they are bound to win. The Government apparently yet labours under the impression that the agitation against the partition was not genuine. Let the people remove this delusion by their acts in as unmistakable and emphatic a manner as possible, and the authorities will leave the partition question alone. We have no doubt every Bengalee will do his duty at this juncture.

The following story, which is published in some English papers, is too good to be left unnoticed. Mr. Fardham is the Magistrate of the North London Police Court. Well, one day he had to try a case in which a young prisoner had been remanded on a charge of refusing to do his allotted task of stone-breaking at the Islington Casual ward. The young man pleaded that the task was too hard for him. And do you know what Mr. Fardham thereupon did? He wanted to test the truth or otherwise of the prisoner's statement by an attempt at stone-breaking. He asked for a sample of the stone with the implements used. About 2 cwt. of granite stones and a couple of hammers were brought, and Mr. Fardham in the presence of his chief clerk and a number of policemen tried his best to break them. After a fair trial, Mr. Fardham was satisfied that the task was really a very hard—almost an impossible, one. It was a pity, said he, that the officials did not find more useful work for paupers. The prisoner was then discharged. The story has a moral, which some of our officials should take note of. Here there are Magistrates, who are very fond of passing sentences of whipping upon men, who have the misfortune of being put on their trial before them for some or other offence. How one would wish that before they awarded this sort of punishment to their fellows, they would try the effect of whipping upon themselves. We are sure that, as the result of such a trial, many a Magistrate would take a vow never to pass a sentence of whipping upon a fellow-being. Similarly, we can guarantee, those who find pleasure in making their fellow brethren work at oil-mills in jails would turn out changed men if they did the work themselves for a few hours.

Of all the departments of the State, the Police service is the one which is the most petted and fondly looked after by the authorities. And over and above the efforts of the special officers of the Police department, the greater portion of the energies of the District Magistrates and even Commissioners is consecrated towards the furtherance of the Police work. Considering the amount of devotion with which the Police work is looked after by the higher authorities, it should be one of the best organised and most efficient department of the State from the official point of view. But how the officials themselves look upon the actual working of the Police service will be evident from the Resolution of the Assam Government on Police administration for the year 1904. There was a serious increase in the number of cases of lurking house-tresspass and house-breaking and the Chief Commissioner after making all allowance for the failure of the Police is constrained to observe:—

"Detection, no doubt, presents special difficulties, but when, as is the case in Sylhet and Cachar, only one in every ten cases was detected, it is clear that the repressive influence of the police cannot be very effectice. * * It may well be that failure on the part of the police is responsible for this increase."

Not that the police was remiss in its special work of criminal hunting for we are given to understand that of the cognizable cases reported to the police, 93 per cent were investigated with the help of detectives—a high proportion considering the trivial character of many of them.

But the best commentary on the quality of the detective work is supplied by the Chief Commissioner himself who observes:—

"Speaking generally, no conspicuous measure of success was obtained in detecting the offenders. Taking all classes of cases together, sufficient information to support a prosecution was obtained in only 43 per cent of the police cases and, if nuisance cases are excluded, the results are materially less satisfactory than this."

It seems however that there is at least as much necessity, if not greater, of looking after the police force itself as the criminal population; for including minor punishments no less than 584 officers and men were punished departmentally against 469 in 1903 and the Chief Commissioner is compelled to note the following observation:—

"Stringency was no doubt the out-come of greater attention to discipline and *morale*, but it is clear that conditions cann[illegible] be satisfactory when it was necessary to [illegible] one-fifth of the total strength of the force."

However, there is a silver lining in the cloud; the parental solicitude of the Government for the welfare of the Police still shows no signs of cooling down and the Chief Commissioner finds cause for congratulation in the fact that, in the case of the Naga Hills Battalions there was a noticeable decrease in admission of fever cases to hospital, which is ascribed to measures taken at Kohima for the destruction of mosquitoes. We fervently hope that each and every mosquito there will soon be destroyed so that the valiant Police may continue its customary good work undeterred by these terrible enemies.

From the list of subscriptions, published in another column, it will be seen that a total of Rs. 89,736 was subscribed towards the Royal Reception Fund at the Town Hall meeting last evening. Out of this amount the Indian gentlemen contributed Rs. 68,736 while the European community came forward with a promise of Rs. 21,000. No doubt, the amount will be still more augmented by further contributions from both the communities. At the close of the public meeting, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor announced that there will be a meeting of the Etxecuive Committee of the Fund on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 5 p.m. at the rooms of the British Indian Association.

Having done everything in its power to retard the progress of higher education in this country, the Government has now turned its attention to what is called 'rural primary education." Indeed, in due course, our descendants will have to do very little with Colleges or even higher grade schools; all they may need then is some knowledge in agriculture so that they may handle the plough in a more scientific manner than the cultivators of the present day are capable of doing. And the Lieutenant-Governor, we find, is devoting a good deal of attention to impart education to the children of the agriculturists. It may be remembered that, last year, a Committee, composed of Mr. Pedler, Mr. K. G. Gupta and a few others, were appointed to draw up a scheme for this purpose. And the result of their labours simply stupefied the public. In short while Lord Curzon recommended the partition of Bengal, this intelligent Committee suggested that the Bengalee, Beharee and Oorya languages should be divided into as many dialects as possible, and books written in these dialects should be introduced into rural primary schools for the benefit of the children of the agriculturists. The Committee further suggested that, these primary school books should first be written in English, and then translated into the various dialects of Bengal. There were other equally stupid suggestions submitted by the Committee; and the Government of Bengal, instead of throwing them into the waste-paper basket, actually published them in the "Calcutta Gazette" with a Resolution upon them, which naturally threw the whole country topsy turvy. We had to write very strongly on the subject, and a deputation of some of our leading men also waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of getting the proposals of the Committee shelved, which, in one of our articles, were characterised as insane. A correspondent, holding a leading position in our society, now informs us that, the Government of Bengal has at last listened to the grievance of the people and taken steps to remove it. But we shall let our correspondent speak. Says he:—

"Have you read the Hon'ble Mr. Carnduff's letter, dated 17th June last, appointing a new Committee to draw up and recast the proposed scheme of rural primary education? If you have, you cannot but be gratified at the success that has attended your efforts in this direction. Indeed, the Government has taken note of all the points urged in your columns and changed them in their entirety. As the new Committee meets on the 7th July for the first time, it has become imperative that you should take up the subject forthwith to forewarn its members so that no more blunder be made again this time. The views of the Lieutenant-Governor, as stated, in the letter above referred to, appear to be at present just the same for which you had to fight so hard. I am briefly giving below a summary of these views for your reference:

"(1) His Honour is of opinion that the children of the agriculturists, who are to follow agricultpral pursuits, should have shorter courses and shorter hours without separate schools. (You may remember that last year's Committee recommended entirely separate schools for urban and rural areas.)

"(2) His Honour is further of opinion that the primary schools in rural tracts ought not to be highly reduced below the level of urban primary schools. (But the last years' Committee actually recommended such reduction very considerably.)

"(3) Whenever there is a sufficient demand even in rural tracts a course equal to the urban primary course should be provided and that these two courses should co-exist in the same school where required.

"Besides these questions of policy, the Committee have been asked to settle the following points.

"(a) To settle a simple primary course for agriculturists stating subjects and hours (precise time to be left to be fixed according to local requirements).

"(b) To provide extra hours in rural schools where two courses are to exist together and to show how they can work together.

"(c) To settle the courses of studies for your training schools and the various details regarding them.

"It is also very clearly announced in the body of the letter that the Lieutenant-Governor is against the proposal that text books should be written in the dialects. His Honour further believes that it is perfectly possible to adopt simple Bengali, Hindi or Ooriya as the case may be and that the books must be written by gentlemen who know these languages and not to be mere translations.

"From above you will be glad to find that the battle has been practically won. But still you must take up the subject again to keep the new Committee from making any fresh blunders. There is a hint that the Committee will be asked to recommend to substitute Roman character for Kayethi Nagri in Behar. There is thus a new danger ahead. If Kayethi be really impracticable why not go back to Deo Nagri character? This attempt at Romanisation may prove the thin end of the wedge.

"The Committee may be also asked to recommend restoration of public examination and in granting of certificates. The Committee consists of Messrs. A. Pedler, K. G. Gupta, S. L. Maddox, R. W. Carlyle, Sir Gurudas Banerjee, Syed Sharfuddin, Moulvi Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhry, Revd. G. I. Dann and Revd. Screford.

"In the Committee there should have been a retired Indian Inspector—as the only representative of the Educational Department in the Comittee (viz D. P. I.) has no direct knowledge of the real condition of mass education in rural areas nor has any knowledge about the requirements, capabilities and resources of our agricultural boys."

We publish the letters of the Hon'ble Mr. Carduff's else where.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London June 16,

THE MAN OF THE HOUR, SIR WILLIAM BUTLER.

I have referred elsewhere to some of the events of this crowded week which began with the Whitsuntide holiday and has since been favoured with a sensation of the greatest magnitude, the publication of the report of the Committee over which Sir William Butler presided, and which has investigated the facts concerning the disposal of supplies in South Africa on the conclusion of the war. It is needless to say that a profound sensation has been created. Everyone expected that condemnation of the action of various responsible people would find a place in the report, but its scathing criticisms, provoked by evidence submitted, are so severe that the document will be an epoch-making publication. You will have heard by telegram the main fact that one person in South Africa grew rich at the rate of hundreds of pounds a day by buying supplies from the army and reselling them to the army at enhanced prices. The question is, Who is to be impeached for the scandalous waste of something like £6,000,000 sterling? A closer perusal of the report reveals the fact that in excusing themselves for not knowing what was taking place, the War Office accuse themselves of culpable neglect. As one of the daily papers remarks, the War Office will carry on a voluminous correspondence about small sums but when it comes to dealing with millions of the taxpayers' money they calmly declare that the monthly returns of sales were allowed to lapse and that the Department was in ignorance of the real nature of the transactions. Fraud has been committed on a gigantic scale, and it is clear that not only individuals, but the War Office also, must be put on trial. Mr. Arnold-Forster, who is responsible for the delay which has taken place before the matter was dealt with officially, prefaces the report by saying that the evidence is not complete, that it has not been judicially weighed, and that judgment must be suspended. So strong is the feeling against this Minister that from more than one quarter his resignation is called for. One thing is certain, the enquiry must proceed still further. Colonel Morgan, the officer most closely concerned, declares the report to be a gross libel. He must prove his case or the Committee must prove theirs. A real, not a sham, prosecution is demanded, but, remembering the Government's action in the Whitaker Wright case, it is only likely to act under the strongest pressure of public opinion. In a few days Parliament will meet, and though difficulties are in the way in the shape of blocking motions, every effort will be made to secure a "full-dress" debate on the subject. It is one which affects the nation vitally, and the honour of the army also. Fortunately, the report by no means condemns the whole Service Corps, but the little group which so plundered the British taxpayer, and the authorities who, whether in ignorance or by gross neglect, allowed such proceedings to take place, must answer for their misdeeds.

A touch of irony is given to the whole matter by the fact that the Chairman of the Investigation Committee is none other than the officer who, before the war broke out, hold the British Government the truth, for which honourable action he was branded, "pro-Boer," "traitor to his country," and other similar titles. Sir William Butler was for long under a dark cloud. Those who knew the unflinching honesty of purpose of the man were convinced that time would vindicate him; it has done so abundantly, and now he becomes the principal instrument by which fraud, stupidity, and incompetence are revealed, in the contracts entered into for the army. But the Government showed its incompetence when Sir William was recalled before the war because he was not a supporter of Milnerism. He was the one man in the British army who knew the country; as author of "The Life of Sir George Colley," he had paid frequent visit to the Natal frontier, but in their blind incompetence the Government deprived the nation of the services of an officer with unique knowledge and experience, appointing him to a peace command. This, too, is the Government which declares at every turn that they alone are capable of managing the foreign affairs of the nation. It was cleverly managed that the general report on the war was published some two years ago at a time when Parliament was not sitting and would not be likely to sit for some months. Thus the anger of the people at incompetence in high places died down before there was a possibility of bringing the guilty to justice. This report come at a different time. Had it been possible its publication would have been further delayed, but circumstances were too strong, and next week the Government will be compelled to face the consequences. What they are you will probably know before this Letter reaches you.

Out of the many anecdotes that are appearing in all journals about General Sir William Butler, I select one for quotation here, and that is the romantic episode which led to his marriage with the talented artist, Miss Elizabeth Thompson. He had been wounded in the campaign led by General Wolseley on the Red River, Canada, and while recovering in Netley Hospital, he heard wonderful accounts of a picture named the "Roll Call" by a lady artist. When he was able to travel to London his first thought was to go to the Academy and see the picture; so impressed was he that he determined to make the acquaintance of the artist, and within three years they were man and wife. Sir William, it may be remarked, is more than six feet high; his bearing is stately; he is sixty-five years of age, but is as active and vigorous in mind and body as he was twenty years ago. He is an Irishman; hard work and exciting experiences in many lands seen only to have had the best possible effects upon his constitution. A staunch Liberal in politics you will remember probably that he is Perliamentary candidate for one of the divisions of Leeds, and stands a good chance of winning the seat. He was one of the true admirers and friends of the disinterested, self-sacrificing work for India which was the very heart and soul of your late revered Correspondent, William Digby.

HISTORY IN PICTURE.

One of the unique events of this crowded although, in a measure, holiday week has been the Historic Pageant of Sherborne, an ancient town in the county of Dorset, in the west of England. It has been almost like a pilgrimage to a noted and revered shrine. Trains, laden with eager visitors, have steamed almost unceasingly into the little station, beflagged and decorated in honour of the great event which has made Sherborne the cynosure of all eyes. Sherbornians from all parts of the world—more than one from India—and those interested in a noble sentiment which gains guidance for the future from the history of the past, have journeyed in their thousands to see the history of the ancient town revealed in living pictures from the date of its foundation in 705 A. D. The splendid spectacle presented in the series of twelve dramatic, but historic, episodes reflects the highest credit on the people of the town who, animated as by one spirit, have devoted themselves heart and soul to the effort of worthily setting forth their historic record of twelve hundred years—a record in which both strength and weakness have moulded the town's history and which find faithful portrayal in the Pageant.

A Sherborne Pageant, yes. All who took part were townsfolk, and after about five months of careful rehearsing, everyone gave a representation of the diverse characters allotted as if they were trained actors; the secret of success lay, in the whole-hearted devotion to a common and noble object.

It was an open air Pageant. No theatrical and artificial effects were needed. In the grounds of the beautiful park surrounding the Castle of Sherborne the Pageant was unfolded. The Lord of the Manor, Mr. Wingfield Digby, M. P., whose death on Christmas Day last almost put a stop to the demonstration, took an active and interested part in the earlier preparations; he granted the use of the Castle grounds which lie just on the outskirts of the town, and when he realised that he was to pass beyond the bounds of earth, he earnestly requested that no change in the programme should be made; the Pageant was to proceed. And it did proceed, with just that one sad memory, the kindly host of the beginning was not there to see the climax.

A more beautiful framing to a beautiful picture could not be imagined. The background was formed by the ruins of the ancient Castle of Sherborne, dating from the Twelfth Century; foliage and trees softened the rugged edges of the grey stones, and a stretch of velvet sward extended over undulating ground as far as the eye could reach. Ancient Britons in sheepskins, Norman and Tudor knights in armour, dignitaries of the Church, Kings and potentates, monks and school boys, townsfolk, grave and gay, old and young, flitted across the historic stage—all characters revived from Sherborne's bygone years.

"Call up
The buried ages, and rehearse the deeds
Done by our fathers!"

This has been the aim of the Pageant, and even Twentieth Century people may well emulate the wisdom of the Greeks who learned much from looking backwards to guide them in their march into the future.

It is a noble, stately, gentle figure which first appears upon the scene, Ealdhelm,

"God's Saint, who gave
Life to the lifeless, to the unknown a name."

Finding a group of ancient Britons about to offer a sacrifice to the deities of the woods as a thank offering for the spoils of the chase, Ealdhelm stays the chieftain's hand, bids him worship the All-Father and the White Christ, and learning that the stream hard by is called "Scir-Burn"—the clear stream, the holy man declares, "By this clear stream, and on this pleasant hill, I will build a city and a church. From this holy place the knowledge of the true God shall spread throughout the Western Lands It shall be known throughout all ages as the place of the Clear Stream, and to the end of time its children shall call it—Sherborne!" Ealdhelm gathers the children to him morning and night to teach them of "all the good things which God has set in the world for your profit and delight...that you may teach others down the unborn generations." And this is the beginning of Sherborne School which, despite vicissitudes, remains to-day one of the foremost public schools of England.

Pressure on space forbids a detailed description of the interesting incidents unfolded in the Pageant from 705 to 1905, but it is a story of human life, its joys and sorrows, its good and ill deeds, with the underlying belief in the love and guidance of God, despite man's wilfulness.

"O Sherborne, won from the wilderness
who knows when?
For the days that are past we bless thee,
Mother of men!

* * * *

The days are many; to-day thou are
born anew;
Immortal amidst our three score years
and ten,
For the ages to be we bless thee, Mother
of men!"

A word or two as to the chief characters. King Alfred the Great comes to Sherborne as a tiny boy; he is committed by his Mother, Queen Osburga, to the care of the Abbot for instruction:

"Yours be the task to make a man of him.'

William the Conqueror, swift to seize and strong to hold" bids the Bishop and his monks depart from Sherborne. Amid the weeping of the townsfolk the See is transferred to Saram. A similar scene is enacted when Henry VIII. orders the dissolution of the monasteries. But consolations come to the ancient town for both these sorrows. Roger of Caen rebuilds the Abbey under a later Norman King, and Edward VI. restores Sherborne School by a Royal Charter. The boys of the School to-day are summoned to hear the young monarch's decree of old; in their Tudor costumes they cheer and sing. The aged and infirm of Sherborne are cared for as well as the young; merry-making is interspersed with solemn functions; Robin Hood rubs shoulders with the Abbot, Morris Dancers with monks.

"Raleigh, roamer of the earth,
And empire-builder, from oversea,
Wearied of questing, sighs for wife and
home."

An Elizabethan cavalcade heralds the coming of Sir Walter Raleigh who, in the peaceful lands of the West, builds the present Castle of Sherborne. In the final picture the Dorset town is personated by a lady who embraces a young girl representing the daughter town of Sherborne in America, founded by Dorset Sherbornians two centuries ago. All who have played a part in the Episodes, together with the Narrative and Dramatic Chorus, assemble and do homage to the two Sherbornes and St. Ealdhelm, who, by the way, is the Headmaster of Sherborne School. When the seven hundred performers are gathered in picturesque grouping, the eye is dazzled by a wealth of colour truly oriental. When the whole company sings a psalam of praise to God, and afterwards the audience join them in the National Anthem, a profound impression is made. None who have witnessed the scene will forget it; it will give new force to the poet's words, applicable to all peoples, all climes,

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
Footprints that perchance another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother
Seeing may take heart again."

The Committee on the etiology of plague have been invited by the Patiala Council of Regency to visit Patiala town, which has been a plague-stricken area for some years.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

With peace negotiations making some progress and the great fact admitted that the Emperor of All the Russians is willing to consider terms on which hostilities should cease, a dramatic interest attaches to a story, published in the "Times" this morning from a St. Petersburg Correspondent, as to the origin of the war. The principal actor in the story is the notorious State Secretary M. Bezobrazoff, whose extraordinary conduct in Manchuria must be regarded, should the story be proved correct, as a prime cause of the war. I summarise the communication which fills half a column on the "Colonial and Foreign Intelligence" page of the "Times." It is declared that the publication of the story

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would not have been permitted had M. Plehve been alive, for he is one of the principal accused. He, it appears, supported Bezobrazoff and a gang of adventurers to gain complete control of Russian's policy in the Far East, thinking that a war would be the best cure for internal troubles. Counsels of moderation offered by M. Witte, Count Lamsdorff, and General Kuropatkin were set aside. and the evacuation of Manchuria was prevented although M. Lessar, Baron Rosen, and M. Pavloff urged the observance of Russia's pledges. Alexeieff, who first opposed and then supported Bezobrazoff's policy of provocation to Japan, was rewarded with the appointment of Viceroy, and M. Witte fell from Imperial favour because he ventured to disapprove the appointment. The story grows more and more amazing as it is unfolded. M. Bezobrazoff squardered money right and left. In the year 1903 he twice visited Port Arthur, travelling in state; each trip cost £20,000, which sum is said to have been furnished by the Imperial Treasury. He founded spacious commercial enterprises, including forest concessions on the Yalu, all directed to the exetension of Russia's influence. He was able to distribute to his faithful followers sums amounting in the aggregate to £20,000, while military defences were not completed owing to lack of funds. Extravagance reigned supreme; the story tells a cruiser despatched to Japan simply to fetch flowers for a banquet to be given at the Viceroy's Palace in M. Bezobrazoff's honour. Such was the arrogance of the man that General Kuropatkin was detained five days fishing at Nagasaki because M. Bezobrazoff did not wish the General to reach Port Arthur before the State Secretary. At a Council of Russian Ministres hald at Port Arthur in June 1903 a policy of frank aggression towards Japan was advocated by M. Bezobrazoff, but he was overruled and a programme of military defence was decided upon involving an outlay of £3,000,000. Through the persistent attacks of the Press, M. Bezobrazoff and his colleague, Admiral Abasa, issued a pamphlet in their own defence; it was printed by the Committee on the Far East, but within a few days of publication was confiscated by Imperial order. Such is the story; comment is needless, but we must not overlook South African scandals. The long list of reforms, published this week, and said to be sanctioned at an Extraordinary Council at Tsarkoe-Selo will have to be carried out, seeing that M. Plehve's doctrine of healing internal troubles by war has lamentably failed.

THE FRONTIER AGAIN!

The question of the Indian frontier to the North-West, of its possibilities for volcanic outbreak, of possibilities of events further beyond, of the ever-dreaded Russian advance upon India, in fact, continues to occupy the attention of writers, readers, lecturers, experts, and arm-chair critics here. This week's "Indian Affairs" in Monday's "Times" is concerned with "The Frontier and Beyond," and the writer views with evident concern the leniency of the present Amir's rule in recalling to Afghanistan those who fled from the iron rule and relentless policy of his father. It is also evident that the writer feels things would be greatly improved in the buffer State if only the Indian Government might have something to say concerning the internal administration of the Amir's country. The article ends with the remark that when Colonel McMahon's mission reaches India after its two years' absence, "perhaps we may hear something more of the decline of Russian influence in Persia which is asserted to have followed on the disasters in the Far East."

General Chapman writes to the "Westminster Gazette" urging that the Russian bugbear should not loom so large before our military authorities as to interfere with the wider policy of the reorganisation of our Imperial forces. He considers that the Volunteers and Militia should have equal, if not more, consideration than the policy of keeping up in Great Britain the large reserve of the Regular Army necessary to reinforce the Army of India "to allow of a war of first-class magnitude being carried on against Russia in Afghanistan." Russia, General Chapman considers, is not likely to be in a position to advance on India for many years to come.

Sir Thomas Holdich emphasised the same fact in his lecture to the Central Asian Society last Wednesday. He declared that he could not believe in the mad-dog policy on the part of Russia of courting further disaster under the most unfavourable conditions because she had been defeated by Japan. He further enlarged on the fact that there is plenty of material available in India for defence without drawing largely on reserves from England. In fact Sir Thomas demonstrated the foolishness of being afraid of Russia, of living in a state of constant nervousness as to her intentions towards India. He advised that the frontier army should be well equipped with the latest weapons and that the Indian soldiers should be fully trusted. He scoffed at the idea of "stiffening the Indian army with British bayonets", and maintained that to distrust the Indian soldier was to make him distrust the British. Sir Thomas, of course, concluded his lecture by advocating a mutual understanding with Russia which would be beneficial to both Powers, to India, and to Central Asia generally. It is well that sometimes an expert is able to raise his voice against the antagonistic attitude towards Russia which is becoming characteristic of so many people of influence both in England and India.

The rice crop was abundant in Assam during 1904-05 and there was a considerable falling off in its price. The yield of sugar cane was 85 per cent. of the normal in Sylhet. while jute, which was damaged by rain, yielded 65 per cent. in Sylhet, and 50 per cent in Goalpara. The report, presented by Mr. H. C. FBarnes, Director of Agriculture, adds: "The winter season both in the hills and the plains was one of extraordinarty coldness. In the Khasi Hills, bamboos and mango and other trees were in many places killed: frost, said to have been unknown before in the plains, damaged winter crops and vegetables in Sylhet, Kamrup and Goalpara."

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Provincial Surveys, Bengal.—Mr. L. B. Fitz-Gibbon, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, third grade, probationary, is granted privilge leave for one month and-a-half.

Financial Department.—Babu Jogesh Chandra Dutt, Deputy Collector, is appointed Duputy Collector of Income-tax, in the district of Balasore, vice Babu Bhupendra Nath Mukerjee.

Survey in Tamluk.—A servey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared of all lands situated in several estates in the Tamluk subdivision of the district of Midnapore.

Additional Police.—The quartering of an additional police force in the village of Mozuffarpore-Narga in the district of Gaya, will take effect from the 14th instant, the date on which the additional police force was entertained.

All's Well that Ends Well.—Our readers, we presume, have not yet forgotten the case of Ram Kumar Gope of Mymensingh who had to remain in jail sometime after the expiry of his term of imprisonment. He gave notice to the authorities to bring a suit against the Secretary of State for damages. The Government, we now learn, has granted Ram Kumar a sum of Rs. 50 as compensation.

Provincial Civil Service.—The Syndicate have been askd by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate six candidates, from among the distinguished M.A.'s of the year 1904 and the distinguished B.A.'s and B.Sc.'s of the year 1905, for appointment to the Provincal Civil Service in the year 1905 Applicatittotns with certificates of age, physical fitness, and moral character, are to be made before the 15th August next. "Pass" B.A.'s and "pass" B.Sc.'s need not apply.

Restored to her Mother.—The case in which Mrs. Loghland obtained a warrant against her daughter, who, it was alleged, had been kidnapped by a man named Charlie Croft was called on Monday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The girl was produced in Court. The accused Croft, too, was present. The girl admitted having left her mother's place with Charlie Croft. The accused, on examination, said that he had not enticed the girl away, but she came of her own accord, and he only had given her shelter. Mr. D. H. Kingsford, after examining the birth certificate of the girl, which showed that she was aged only twelve years, ordered her to be made over to her mother, the accused being warned not to interfere with her again.

Mauled by a Leopard.—The other day, writes a correspondent from Ranchi, a man was brought to Court, who was severely wounded by a leopard in a village 8 miles off from the town. The report has it that the leopard used to frequent the village at night and seize and kill calves, goats, etc. One night while the leopard came about the village to commit the usual mischief, a man named Nilambar taking it to be a hyena attacked it with a stick but soon discovered his mistake when he found both his arms badly injured by the leopard. An alarm was raised and another man came to his rescue when the leopard let go his hold of Nilambar and fell upon the other man. In the meantime, other men also collected and beat the leopard to death. The hide of the animal was also brought to Court for reward.

Wife vs. Husband.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Mrs. Alice Winter, obtained an order for maintenance. Her husband Mr. Winter could not pay. She again came to court and moved the Magistrate on the matter. A distress warrant was then issued and after this the husband appeared and expressed his inability to deposit the amount of his wife's maintenance allowance as ordered by the court. The Magistrate then ordered the husband to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment. On hearing the sentence passed upon her husband the wife, who was standing on the witness box, wept. The Magistrate thereupon asked her to interview the defendant if she could come to any arrangement. The wife agreed, an arrangement was come to and the Magistrate cancelled his order of imprisonment. and allowed the matter to drop.

Alleged Use of Criminal Force Etc.—On Wednesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingforsd, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Moses, on behalf of Mr. E. C. Manuel living in Serpetine Lane, applied for a process against one Mr. J. Juilts, under the following circumstances. The defendant used to live in the house of his mother-in-law with his wife at 68 Serpentine Lane; but owing to his intemperate habits he was turned out of the house. Since he left the house he did not maintain his wife. The complainant out of sympathy was helping the wife of the defendant with money and work. The defendant is alleged to have got annoyed at this. He met the complainant whilst she was driving in a gharry with his wife and is alleged to have insulted the complainant by making use of abusive language towards her and also attempted to drag her out of the gharry. The court after hearing the facts, ordered the issue of a summons against the defendant.

Subordinate Educational Service.—Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ismail, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Singhbhum is allowed leave of absence for two months and eight days. Babu Sarat Chandra Bhattacherji, Education Clerk, Singhbhum, is appointed to act as a Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Singhbhum, during the absence on leave, of Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ismail. Babu Chinta Haran Chakravarti, B.A., Head Master, Comilla Zilla School is allowed leave of absence for one month. Babu Hara Mohan Dey B.A., Assistant Head Master, Comilla Zillah School is ap- Head Master, Comilla Zilla School is appointed to act as Head Master of the same institution, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Chinta Haran Chakravarti. Babu Uma Kanta Datta, an Assistant Master (Head Pandit) in the Comilla Zilla School is appointed to act as Assistant Head Master of the same institution, during the deputation of Babu Hara Mohan De. Babu Sasi Bhusan Chatterji, B.A., an Assistant Master in the Comilla Zilla School, is appointed to act in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, during the deputation of Babu Uma Kanta Datta. Babu Gagan Chandra Barua. Sub-Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Hill Tracts is allowed leave of absence for one month. Babu Hari Hur Charan, B.A., an Assistant Master (Science Teacher) in the Patna Collegiate School, is appointed to act as Assistant Head Master of the Patna Training School vice Babu Ram Prasad, resigned.

Plague.—There were only one case and two deaths from plague in the metropolis on Thursday, the 6th instant, when the total mortality from all causes was 40 i.e. 14 less than the average of the previous five years.

Registration Department.—Mr. A. P. Peters, Rural Sub-Registrar of Dantan, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Khajri, in the same district. Babu Kailash Chandra Bhuian, Rural Sub-Registrar of Khajri, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Dantan, in the same district.

Hony. Magistrates.—The following gentlemen are either appointed or re-appointed Hony. Magistrates of the Benches opposite their names:—Maulvi Mohammad Inayat Karim—Jahanabad Independent Bench, in the district of Gaya. Babu Lakshmi Narain Singh—Independent Bench at Bongong, in the district of Bhagalpur. Maulvi Syed Nizabat Hossein Khan Bahadur—Deoghur Independent Bench, in the district of the Sonthal Parganas. Munshi Rafiuddin Ahmed—Regular Bench at Ulubaria, in the district of Howrah. Babu Binode Bihari Basak—Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Dacca.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Sarat Chandra Dutt of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Tamluk Independent Bench in the district of Midnapore.

Civil Medical Department.—First-grade Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Mukherjee is appointed to the Bhola Nath Bose's Dispensary at Barrackpore, vice first-grade Assistant Surgeon Surat Lal Basu, transferred. First-grade Assistant Surgeon Surat Lal Basu of the Bhola Nath Bose's Dispensary at Barrackpore is transferred to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. First grade Assistant Surgeon Kali Nath Banerjee of the Krishnagar Dispensary, is transferred to do supernumerary duty at the Bankipore Hospital. Third grade Assistant Surgeon Aswini Kumar Das, Officiating at the Tikari Dispensary, in the Gaya district, is appointed to the Krishnagar Dispensary, vice first grade Assistant Surgeon Kali Nath Banerjee, transferred. First grade Assistant Surgeon Asdar Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, Teacher of Medicine, Midwifery and Pathology in the Temple Medical School, Patna, is allowed privilege leave for three months. Second grade Assistant Surgeon Biman Bihari Basu, Teacher of materia Medica and Therapeutics, Temple Medical School, Patna, is appointed to act as Teacher of Medicine Midwifery and Pathology in that institution during the absence, on leave, of first grade Assistant Surgeon Asdar Ali Khan Bahadur. Third grade Assistant Surgeon Satis Chandra Banerjee, of the Beguserai, Subdivision and Dispensary in the Monghyr district, is appointed to act as Teacher of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Temple Medical School, Patna, vice second grade Assistant Surgeon Biman Bihari Basu.

Police Department.—Mr. A. O. Todd, Inspector of Police, Burdwan, is promoted from the second to the first grade of Inspectors, vice Mr. F. A. Kleyn, reduced to second grade. Babu Kali Krishna Ghose Inspector of Police, Mymensingh, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors, with effect from the 31st January 1905, vice Bbbu Debendra Nath Mukerji, deceased. Maulvi Nadir Hossain, Inspector of Police, attached to the Inspector-General's Reserve, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors. Babu Giris Chandra Dutt, Inspector of Police, Dinajpur is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors, vice Babu Hari Gopal Mukerji, retired. Maulvi Muhammad Hossain, Inspector of Police, Monghyr, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors, vice Babu Chuni Lal Banerji deceased. Mr. S. C. J. Addridge Superintendent of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month. Mr. R. Creogan, First Class Inspector, is appointed to act as Superintendent, Calcutta Police, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. C. J. Addridge.

Public Works Department.—Rai Sahib Doorga Charan Chuckerbarti, Assistant Engineer Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is granted privilege leave for 15 days. Mr. G. G. Dey, Assistant Engineer, Champaran Division, is granted privilege leave for three months. Babu Hari Prosad Ghosal, Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Arrah Division from the afternoon of the 31st March to the afternoon of the 27th June 1905. Mr. L. D. Cross, Assistant Engineer, first grade, Darjeeling Division, is graned Language leave for three months. Mr. G. Ewing, Honorary Assistant Examiner, Central office of Accounts, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month. Mr. G. Caw Sub-Engineer, third grade, Arrah Division is granted an extension of privilege leave for seven days.

Murdering A Sister-in-law.—On Thursday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Pope, the Additional District and Sessions Judge, one Shama Charan Neogy of Naparah, near Barrackpore, was charged with murder. It was stated that the accused who was a widower lived with his widowed daughter and his brother's widow in the same house. A rumour got abroad that the accused was carrying on an intrigue secretly with his sister-in-law. The widow on coming to know of it resolved to avoid the scandal by staying away from her brother-in-law's house at night. Thus the widow began sleeping under a separate roof with one of her female neighbours. The accused did not like this arrangement and asked his sister-in-law to sleep in his house as before. The widow not consenting to this, a quarrel arose between the parties. On the morning of the 7th June last the accused, who is a millhand, before going out on his work asked his sister-in-law not to sleep away from the house that night. As before the widow refused to comply with the request and an altercation ensued in the course of which the accused lost his temper and rushed upon his sister-in-law who was engaged in cooking her daily food and hacked her to pieces by means of a sharp dao. When arrested by the police the accused showed signs of insanity. The accused who was undefended pleaded not guilty and stated that he was sane, and attributed the crime to one Abinash Chandra who was, as he said, in intrigue with his widowed daughter. Babu Nirod Chandra Chatterjee appeared for the crown. The Jury returned a divided verdict and one was of opinion that the prisoner was "guilty" under section 302, I. P. C. of wilful murder and the remaining four held that the accused was insane at the time when he committed the crime. The Judge disagreeing with the verdict referred the case to the High Court.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE JAPANESE PLENIPOT ENTIARIES.

London, July 7.

Reuter at Tokio says that the Emperor in his address to the Plenipotentiaries says that if in consequence of the conciliatory spirit of our opponent, hostilities could be ended nothing would be more satisfactory. He instructs them to use every effort to secure peace on a durable basis.

London, July 7.

The fate of those on board the French submarine in Biserta Bay is still uncertain.

London, July 7.

It is rumoured at Odessa that the Potemkin has been blown up at Theodosia.

London, July 7.

The report of the blowing up of the Potemkin is contradicted and has no foundation. The officials at Theodosia went on board and found a committee of seven in command of the Potemkin, the crew numbering 760. The latest report is that she put to sea after a British collier.

London, July 7.

M. Kaburaki the Japanese Attache entertained Prince and Princess Arisugawa at a picturesque dinner at the Savoy last night. The Courtyard of the hotel was transformed into a miniature Japanese landscape. The guests numbered sixty, chiefly naval officers, including Admiral Fisher.

London, July 7.

French papers state that divers have raised the foundered submarine in Biserta Bay in forty feet of water and found the crew alive. The officials are silent on the subject.

GENERAL.

London, July 4.

The Russian and Japanese despatches mention sharp fighting on Friday Saturday and Sunday, both sides losing heavily.

London, July 4.

Messrs. Ewart Maccaughey and Co's monthly tea report for June states:—Stock of all kinds of tea in London was 96 million pounds. Imports of all kinds of tea to London were 12½ million pounds. Deliveries of all kinds of tea from London were 21 million pounds. Deliveries of Indian tea for the month were 12 million pounds. Colombo shipments to the United Kingdom were 10½ millions.

London, July 4.

In the Kingswinford election in succession to Webb, deceased, Hill, Conservative candidate, polled 5,490, and Dunn, Liberal, 4,887.

London, July 4.

The Potemkin has arrived at Theodosia the Crimea, and has requested that coal and provisions be supplied and a doctor. The Pobiedonosetz has joined Admiral Kruger's Squadron at Sevastopol.

London, July 5.

Prince and Princess arisugaws leave England on 11th July, homeward bound via Suez, on board the Nord Deutscher Lloyd steamer Preussen." They returned to London to-day after a visit to Doncaster.

After the launch at the launching of the Katori the builders presented the Princess Arisugawa with a pendant of diamonds and a jewelled miniature of the Katori. Prince Arisugawa in his speech recalled the fact that Admiral Togo's flagship was built at Barrow. The Katori, he said would prove a valuable addition to the Japanese Navy and act as a guarantee of future peace.

On the occasion of Prince Arisugawa's visit, Baron Hayashi and M. Momotarosaiton have received the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order and others minor grades of the same Order.

London, July 5.

Messrs. Lloyd Matheson and Caritt of London state that the actual deliveries from bond of all teas on the 5th of July were 919,000 pounds as compared with the actual deliveries of all teas on the 5th of July last year of 845,126 pounds.

London, July 5.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Brodrick, replying to Mr. Schwann, said that the despatch regarding the re-organisation of the Indian Army sent by him to the Viceroy of India on the 31st May last was submitted to the Council of India and was passed by it nem. con. No dissents have been recorded, and with regard to the notes and opinions written during the discussion on the matter, he sees no reason for departing from the usual practice, considering them to be confidential, and by declining to publish the same.

London, July 5.

It is understood at St.Petersburg that the Government's note to President Roosevelt pointed out that the selection of the Russian representatives indicated the Tsar's sincere desire for a lasting peace.

The Russian proposal for an immediate armistice has been transmitted to Japan through Washington.

London, July 5.

General Rodiger has been appointed successor to General Sakharoff, Minister for War.

London, July 5.

Another torpedo-boat manned by officers has arrived at Sulina, seeking for the "Potemkin." The "Potemkin" mutineers have re-issued their declaration of war at Theadosia, as reported previously.

London, July 6.

The authorities at Theodosia have removed the population and only the troops and Police remain.

A boat from the "Potemkin" approaching the shore this morning received the infant fire and had two killed. The "Potemkin" then harmlessly fired a shell over the town and then withdrew to the offing. She yesterday overhauled the Russian merchantmen and took off a cargo of cattle and provisions and some money.

Trade in the Black Sea is now paralysed.

London, July 6.

Britain, America and Germany will each take ten million of the Japanese loan which will be issued at 90; the rate of interest at 4½ per cent runs for twenty years.

London, July 6.

Reuter at Tokio wires that the Mikado gave a farewell lunch to Komuro and the staff of the Peace Commission.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

"SHARIAT" AGAINST THE BRITISH

Allahabad, July 4.

One of the followers of the late renowned Hadda Mullah, named Gud Mullah, having visited the Sheikh Bahawai district in the Mahmand country has detailed forty Mullahs to proclaim "Shariat" against the British in the Mohmand territory. He is at present in Metai and when his mission there is finished, he will go to Nawagai.

RAILWAY IN YUNAND.
SURVEY PARTY'S REPORT.

Allahabad, July 5.

The Survey Party, which went over route for railway which is to connect Bhamo with Tengyueh in Yunand, are now engaged in preparing their report and estimate that a line on two feet six inch guage seems comparatively eas of accomplishment.

TIBET.
TRADE AND PEACE.

Allahabad, July 5.

Special attention is, it is understood being paid to trade returns with Tibet this summer. As regards both Chumbi Valley and Gartok routes it will be particularly interesting to see whether there is any special development on the latter. Tibet remains absolutely peaceful and there are no rumours of the Dalai Lama's return.

UNREST IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

Allahabad, July 5.

Rumous of unrest in Russian Turkestan have again become current. The "Pioneer" saps, there is no Mohmand Boundary Commission contemplated just now.

A MODIFIED SCHEME ACCEPTED.

Allahabad, July 7.

It is understood that a modified scheme embodying the changes in military administration has been approved by the Secretary of State.

Allahabad, July 7.

It appears, Mr. Percy Gray will not take up the Chief Secretaryship to the Government of the United Provinces in autumn as he has signified by telegram his intention of retiring from service.

Allahabad, July 7.

The Railway Board will give their most earnest attention, during their visit to Calcutta, to shortage of wagons on the E. I. Railway. The Railway Board have asked that local servants should send forward at any time proposals regarding all projects for new railways or extentions of existing Railways which may be considered desirable in the interests of their respective provinces. It is also suggested that local Governments should enter into direct communication with Railway Administration likely to be affected by construction of lines which may be proposed.

INDIA GAZTTTE.

Simla, July 7.

The first meeting of the Viceroy's Council will be held on Tuesday.

The services of Captain Turner and Walton I.M.S. are placed permanently at the disposal of the United Provinces.

Mr. Haines, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed Deputy Director of the Ferest School at Dehra Dun vice Mr. Troup.

Mr. Bird Superintending Engineer is transferred to the Punjab in the ranks of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade Mr. Starvell, Executive Engineer, Bengal, is transferred to Burma as Superintending Engineer.

Mr. Balak Ram C.S. officiates in class 2 of the Enrolled List and posted to Bombay as Assistant Accountant General, Mr. J. B. Brunyate C.S. is appointed Deputy Secretary Financer Department.

Mr. N. C. Haldar officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, North-West Railway vice Mr. Sage.

Mr. Hutchinson, Traffic Inspector, North-West Railway officiates as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

MAIL NEWS.

Bombay, July 7.

To-days mail brings news of important discovery by Mr. Burke demonstrating spontaneous generation by experiments in radium with sterilized bouillon.

JAPANESE WAR FUND.

Bombay, July 7.

The Japanese Consul here has received acknowledgment from his Government of the War Fund of 17530 yen till February last.

RULES FOR SPECIALIST PAY.

Simla, July 5.

The Govt. have sanctioned the provisional adoption of the following rules for the grant of specialist pay to officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps ond Indian Medical Service:—

(1) The specialist pay is an allowance to officers below the rank of Lieut. Col. for special sanitary or medical work alone for the state which it is not in the power of ordinary medical officer to perform with the same efficiency as the specialist. It will not be personal allowance but will be granted only to incumbents of certain specified appointments.

(2) The specialist pay will not be given to officers of Indian Medical Service in civil employ.

(3) The services of speciolist are absolutely at the disposal of the Govt. in any way they may direct without further claim for remuneration.

(4) Except in connection with dental appointments the duties of all specialist appointments must be carried out in addition to ordinary hospital duties.

(5) Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps in India will be eligible for appointment as specialist under qualifications laid down by the Army Council, for the Royal Army Medical Corps.

(6) The eligibility of an officer of the Indian Medical Service for specialist pay will be decided by the D. G. of Indian Medical Service whose decision will be based either on certificates of a recognised institution of by examination of candidate. An officer may qualify as a specialist at any period of his service. Allowance will be admissible to any officer who is in a position actually to perform the duties for which it is given.

(7) There shall be 105 appointments in India for which specialist pay at the same rate viz Rs. 60 a month shall be granted. Of these appointments 55 will belong to the Royal Army Medical Corps and 50 to the Indian Medical service in the military employ. The selection for appointments will be made under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

High Court:—July, 7.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justice Rampini and Mookerjie.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

Babu Hemendra Nath Sen on behalf of one Khudiram Gorai moved for a rule to show cause why the case against the petitioner pending before the Sub-divisional Officer of Gobindpur should not be transferred to some other Magistrate for disposal. The petitioner is in rightful possession of a plot of land which has fallen to his share on partition with his brothers, and he, while constructing a "khamar" on a portion of the said land left a part adjoining the public road, in order to enable his carts to stand there. While the petitioner was going to lay some masonry work on that piece of land adjoining the public road, some people informed the Police Sub-Inspector of Baikundi that the petitioner was going to encroach on the public road. The police submitted a report whereupon Mr. Rebello, Sub-divisional Officer of Gobindpore in the district of Manbhoom issued summons upon the petitioner on a charge under sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and fixed the date of hearing on the 29th June. A few months previous to this, the petitioner's brother was placed on his trial on a similar charge before the same officer and was convicted and sentenced to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20. On 29th June as soon as the petitioner appeared before Mr. Rebello, the Subdivisional Officer began to abuse the Garai family of Chirkunda to which the petitioner belonged and further observed to the following effect:—

"Your brother was convicted the other day on a similar offence. Don't you feel ashamed to come here as accused in such cases? The Gorais have become suddenly rich, and they are disregarding Government and even God. They have grown greedy and are trying to take other's property. I cannot call them gentlemen. When I came here in 1874, some of the Gorais used to carry baskets on their heads. I cannot say that I can deal with the accused leniently."

The above remark was made by Mr. Rebello in open court in Bengali. Learned Vakil said besides being highly insulting and quite uncalled for, the remarks were sufficient to raise reasonable apprehension in the minds of the petitioner that he would not get a fair and impartial trial at the hands of the Sub-divisional Officer.

Their Lordships after hearing the above remarks smiled and before hearing the arguments and grounds, issued the rule as prayed by the learned vakil.

MAGISTERIAL INTERFERENCE.

Babu Dsarathi Sanyal with Babu Sashi Shekhar Bose moved on behalf of Kailash Chunder Chowdhury, 1st party in a proceeding under section 145 against an order of a Deputy Magistrate of Faridpur declaring the opposite party to be in possession of a disputed land and attaching the remaining portion under section 146 Cr. P. Code.

On certain information regarding alleged disturbances relating to the possession of a chur land, a Sub-Inspector of police held an enquiry and submitted a report praying a proceeding under section 107 Cr. P. C. against both the parties. On receipt of the above report, the Deputy Magistrate, on 29th September last, instituted proceeding under section 107 Cr. P. C. calling upon some tenants of the petitioner as 1st party and some tenants of Dinabandhu Sen as 2nd party to show cause why they should not be bound down to keep the peace. The case was transferred to another Deputy Magistrate who, on 4th January passed the following order:—"The dispute is regarding the possession of chur lands measuring about 250 bighas. It is necessary in my opinion to initiate first proceedings under section 145 Cr. P. C. To this end, it is necessary that a competent public officer should be deputed to hold a local enquiry and submit a report under section 145 Cr. P. C. after measuring the lands and stating the names of the parties concerned in the dispute. I do not think the enquiry can be properly managed by a police officer of the rank of Sub-Inspector. This case may in the meantime remain pending. Submitted to District Magistrate for orders." The District Magistrate Mr. K. C. De on 6th January passed orders directing proceeding under section 107 Cr. P. C. to be dropped. He further directed the Deputy Magistrate to institute proceeding under section 145. The District Magistrate said that it was not necessary to make further enquiry to obtain further information before instituting the proceeding under section 145 Cr. P C. as suggested by the Deputy Magistrate. On receipt of the above order the Deputy Magistrate issued proceeding under section 145 Cr. P. C. against both the parties and eventually passed the above order on 8th May last.

Learned pleader urged that the District Magistrate acted without jurisdiction in directing the Deputy Magistrate to institute proceedings under section 145 Cr. P. C. and cited 24 Cal. page 391 in which it was held that a District Magistrate had no authority in law to direct a subordinate Magistrate to institute proceeding under section 145 Cr. P. C. It was also urged that the Deputy Magistrate had no jurisdiction to draw up a proceeding under section 145 Cr. P. C. under orders of the District Magistrate, specially as he was not satisfied with the materials then before him for instituting such proceeding and wanted to have an enquiry and report by a responsible officer before taking proceedings under section 145 Cr. P. C. but was directed by the District Magistrate to dispense with the enquiry and report and to draw up a proceeding under section 145 on the materials before him.

Their Lordships issued a rule in the terms of the petition.

ORIGINAL SIDE

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson.)

OF LATE KUMAR INDIR CHUNDER SING.

APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN.

Babu Kali Nath Mittra made a chamber application before his Lordship in the matter of the Guardian and the Wards Act and in the matter of Kumar Arun Chundra Sing. He said that Kumar Arun Chundra Sing is the adopted son of the late Kumar Indir Chundra Sing of the Paikparah family. Kumar Indir Chundra died in the year 1894 leaving a widow, Mrinalini Dassi a daughter and a will by which he gave permission to the widow to adopt a son. She adopted Kumar Arun Chundra Sing. Since then she was appointed guardian of the adopted son. On the 15th of the last month, Mrinalini, the widow, was married to Babu Nirmal Chunder Sen and thereby she has ceased to be a member of the Paikparah Sing family. After the marriage, a letter was written to her pointing out the various affairs of the estate. She replied to the effect that they would communicate with her attorney Babu B. N. Bose. Babu Kali Nath accordingly wrote a letter to Babu B. N. Bose and, in reply he wrote that their client Mrinalini was quite willing to be discharged as the guardian. The present application was by the natural father of the adopted son, Ladli Mohon Ghose and by his eldest son Ganendra Mohan Ghose, who is the brother of the adopted son. Both Ladli Mohon and Ganendra Mohon are living with Kumar Arun Chundra at Harrington Street. Ladli Mohan's wife is alive and she is living there also. On the side of Kumar Indir Chundra, there is his first cousin Kumar Sarat Chundra Sing. There is another cousin also named Kumar Satish Chundra Sing. Kumar Indir Chundra had another cousin named Kumar Sirish Chundra Sing, but he is dead and his estate is represented by his widow Devendra Bala Dassi. Srimati Krishna Kamini Dassi, who is the sister of the late Indir Chundra Sing, is still alive. The boy is nineteen and a half years old and according to the rule, another eighteen months must elapse before he attains majority. Babu Kali Nath Mittra, therefore, said that a guardian must be appointed. Kumar Arun Chundra Sing was married with the permission of the Court; but his father-in-law is dead, leaving three or four sons, who are minors. Babu Kali Nath Mittra submitted that notices ought to be served upon the two cousins, and, if His Lordship pleased, upon Krishna Kamini Dassi and upon the wife of Ladli Mohon Ghose.

Henderson J:—There is no harm in that.

Babu Kali Nath Mittra:—Serious litigations are going on between the estates of the late Indir Chundra, Satish Chundr and Sarat Chundra and they are on very bad terms.

Henderson J:—That will be discussed when the case will come on for hearing. I direct that notices will be issued on these persons. The case will come on for hearing this day fortnight.

Babu Kali Nath Mittra:—Does your Lordship think that notice should be given to Mrinalini?

Henderson J:—I think that will be better.

A DIVORCE CASE.

JAMES LAWRENCE ADOLPHUS VS. FLORENCE MARY ADOLPHUS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Thornhill instructed by Messrs Leslie and Hinds appeared for the plaintiff.

The respondent was not present in person nor was he represented.

This was a suit for the dissolution of marriage brought by the husband against the wife on the ground of adultery.

JAMES LAWRENCE ADOLPHUS.

The petitioner being examined by Mr. Thornhill said:—I am a Telegraph Master. I was in that service at the time of my marriage. I was married with the respondent on the 26th October 1892. This is my marriage certificate (identified.) I was then residing in Calcutta. I continued to reside in Calcutta up till 1900. Thereafter I was transferred to Jubbalpur and then to Lucknow. I was at Lucknow for about four years. I now reside at No. 10 Meridiths Lane, Calcutta. My wife was with me, when I was at Lucknow and Jabbalpur. While I was at Lucknow, I had reasons to complain with regard to my wife. She used to come-down to Calcutta from time to time to see her parents and on account of the ill-health of her children. She used to stop with her parents to the best of my knowledge. I received an annoymous letter when my wife was in Calcutta. That letter reached me from Calcutta. I spoke to my wife about this and gave her the letter, but she denied what was written in the letter. The object of the letter was that she was well intimated with one Mr. Gunsulvice. I made these letters over to her. At the early part of 1904,—during the end of April—I was transferred from Lucknow to Calcutta. Soon after my arrival in Calcutta. I heard nothing concerning my wife.

Q:—Had you any reason to complain to your wife of her conduct?

A:—Yes.

Q:—What was the nature of the complaint?

A:—Her intimacy with Cyril Dowling-I did not approve her intimacy and told her to go to St. Mary's Hall where, I said, I would give her Rs. 90 a month. She was then living with her parents. I was stopping in the same house. After my arrival, I saw a letter which was written by Mr. Dowling to my wife. This is the letter (identified.)

Court:—Where did you get that and how did you get it?

A:—I found the letter out in my box.

(Counsel here read the letter.)

Counsel:—Did you live as man and wife with your wife after discovering them?

A:—No.

Q:—You asked her to go to her home?

A:—Yes and she declined to go.

Q:—Have you heard any conversation by the children?

A:—No.

Q:—Where is your wife living now?

A:—Champatolla Lane, I believe, that Mr. Dowling is living in the same house.

Court:—How many children are there surviving?

A:—Two.

Court:—What are their names?

A:—Kenneth Bertram Hollowell and Iris Mondline.

Court:—Do you want the custody them?

A:—Yes.

Several other witnesses were then examined after which his Lordship observed that there was no doubt that the respondent had committed adultery with the co-respondent. His Lordship granted a decree "nisi" and directed that the costs of this case should be borne by the co-respondent. The plaintiff should receive the custody of the children.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case of Ramprotap Khumka vs. Kaloomull and Khirode Gopal Banerjee. In this case the plantiffs sued the defendants for the recovery of Rs. 1550 upon a contract said to have been entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant Kaloomull for the purchase of 50 chests of shellac. The contract was alleged to have been made through the defendant Khirode Gopal Banerjee, who was a broker. Under the contract the shellac was to be delivered in May or June 1903. On the 30th June, the last day, the plaintiff tended Rs. 5400 for the price of the shellac to the Gomastha of the defendant, Kaloomul, in Calcutta. The Gomostha received the tender and stated that he would refer the matter to his master who carries on business at Cawnpur. No delivery was made. The plaintiff sued Kaloomull and also the broker for the recovery of the amount. So far as defendant Kaloomull was concerned his suit was undefended. His Lordship granted a degree for the amount claimed with costs against the defendant Kaloomull. His Lordship directed that the suit must be dismissed against Khirode Gopal Banerjee with costs and the costs must be paid by the plaintiff. In as much as the defendant made it necessary for the plaintiff to join the defendant Khirode Gopal Banerjee as a party to the suit His Lordship directed that the costs which the plaintiff would have to pay to the defendant Khirode Gopal Banerjee under the decree now made against him would be added with the costs which the defendant must pay to the plaintiff. An order of this kind as made in the case of Chuni Lal Lalwat against Baladhur Persad and another, suit No 47,894 of December last. It seemed to His Lordship that this order would do substantial justice to the case, and for such an order there was an authority just referred to.

CHOLERA IN MANCHURIA.

FIFTY THOUSAND RUSSIANS DEAD.

Colombo, July 6.—Fifty thousand Russians have died in Manchuria of cholera.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION ON THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

Lahore, July 5.—An experimental installation of electric light and fans in carriages on the North-Western Railway has been sanctioned. An indent has gone Home for the requisite material, and it is hoped that a fully equipped train will be running by next winter. Many months have elapsed since the management urged the adoption of these electrical comforts on all passenger trains, but the proposal, it is understood, was sternly negatived in the first instance.

ALLEGED VAGARIES OF A DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Anantapur, July 1.—A correspondent writes to the "Hindu":—In continuation of my telegram dated the 29th ultimo, regarding the alleged insult offered to Mr. P. Adimurti Row, Municipal Chairman, I wish to correct a small error. Mr. Adimurti Row is himself the Pleader therein referred to. I learn that Mr. R. M. Powell the Superintendent of Police, has yesterday filed a charge-sheet before the Bench Court of Anantapur charging Mr. Adimurti Row with driving on the wrong side of the road so as to cause obstruction, danger, etc., offence punishable under section 3, clause 3 of the Town Nuisance Act. The further developments in both are awaited.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN TANJORE.

A correspondent writes to the "Hindu":—Out of evil comes good. The prosecution of "Jananukulan" for defamation by the Police has in more ways than one impressed on the public the urgent necessity of awakening from their present torpor and showing better public spirit. It is proposed to convert the "Jananukulan into an Anglo-Vernacular weekly, with a view to enhance its usefulness and to enable it to do public good more effectively. The paper in its present purely vernacular form has been doing yeoman service for the past quarter of a century nearly and it is hoped it will continue to do good work. In its new form it will be more largely appreciated by the educated public and more effective with the Government.

A PLAGUE PROSECUTION.

Mr. K. Runga Rao, First Grade Pleader, and Municipal Councillor, Bellary, was charged under the Plague Regulations for not giving information of a Brahman woman being attacked with plague in a garden in which he resided near the Cotton Mills, which is outside the Municipal limits. The facts of the case are as follows:—Mr. Runga Rao stated that he was told the woman was ill with fever (not plague) at 8 o'clock on the morning in question just as he was going into Bellary to meeet Lieut-Col. King, who was expected by train that morning from Madras. On his return home at 11 o'clock he heard that the woman had died, and that the Village Magistrate and others had come there. It was contended for the prosecution that his not giving the information amounted to an offence under the Plague Regulations. Mr. H. T. Reilly, Special Plague Officer, recommended the prosecution, and the District Magistrate, Mr. Cowie, sanctioned it. An application to Mr. Cowie to withdraw the sanction was refused. The case was originally placed before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, but it was subsequently transferred to Mr. C. Blake Deputy Magistrate, who fined Mr. Runga Rao Rs. 51. On appeal to the Sessions Court, Mr. A. T. Forbes, Sessions Judge, set aside the conviction and sentence.

Now that four more Judges have been sanctioned for the Punjab Chief Court, in order to reduce the arrerars of work, the Local Government has to cast about for men to fill the new post. Two civilians and two barristers should be easy enough to obtain; but as regards the former it is reported at Lahore that one civilian will be imported from some outside Province. This is rather a reflection upon the Judicial Service of the Punjab, but it is evidently no use putting forth this great effort to restore the situation unless the new Judges are thoroughly up to mark. The United Provinces may be able, perhaps, to supply the article wanted; but will Sir James La Touche one of his best District Judges go?

SCRAPS.

If our Rangoon correspondent is to be credited, the Health Officer of the local Municipality is looking after the sanitation of the town with a vengeance. On the 28th June, a school boy was prosecuted at his instance for committing nuisance. And do you know the nature of the crime he committed? Why, he threw the skin of a mangoe, which he was eating, on the street! The Hony. Magistrate, who tried the case was for discharging the juvenile accused, but would it not lower the prestige of the Health Officer? So the boy was convicted and fined one anna!

Mymensingh is ever notorious for nasty cases and the matter has in season and out of season been brought to the notice of the rulers of the land, but without any appreciable relief. To bring the graveness of the situation home to the authorities and the public alike the local paper "Charu Mihir" has published in a recent issue a long list of 21 specific instances in which female modesty has been taken undue liberty of by force both in the dark and in the day light. And, mind, all of them occurred within the rather brief space of the last fourteen months! We hope the matter will attract the attention of the District authorities.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, Chief Commissioner of Assam, deserves public thanks for taking immediate and vigorous measures to remove the alleged grievances of the inmates of the Sylhet jail, ventilated through the local paper "Paridarsak," and to which we drew His Honour's attention. Mr. Fuller, we are given to understand, has ordered Major Hall, the Superintendent of the jail, to personally hold an enquiry into the matter. The Major has, says the local paper, been asked to make enquiries on the following points:—

(a) Whether an inmate of the jail died on the 7th April and, if so, whether his death had anything to do with his working at on oil mill.

(b) Whether on the 13th May at 10-30 a.m. two prisoners, while working at the oil mills, fell insensible.

(c) Whether personers are made to work the oil mills till 6-30.

The "Paridarsak" has cited some more instances of later date, in which some prisoners fell insensible while working at the mills.

COMPENSATION CONCESSIONS TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

Simla, July 5.

The following concessions in compensation for losses sustained by British officers of the Gurkha Regiments at Dharmsala owin to the earthquake in April last have been sanctioned by the Govt. of India:—

(1) Free passage from Dharmsala to England or its equivalent in money to any officer, his family or his widow who may have been obliged to leave India in consequence of the disaster.

(2) Grant of Rs. 60,500 to the two battalions of the 1st Gurkha Rifles to assist them in rebuilding their mess and private houses.

(3) Grant of Rs. 6,000 to the band funds of the 1st and 7th Gurkhas.

(4) Grant of Rs. 2,500 towards replacement of the mess furniture and fittings of the 1st and 7th Gurkhas.

(5) Grant of Rs. 8,000 to the regimental institutions of the two battalions of the 1st Gurkhas.

(6) Grant of Rs. 535 to the half mounting funds of the 1st battalion, 1st and 2nd battalion 1st and 7th Gurkhas rifles.

(7) Grant for the injured in the earthquake of injury pension or gratuities under the terms of army regulations India Vol 1. part 1 articles 1504 and 1505.

(8) Grant to the widows and children or other dependent relatives of officers killed in the earthquake of compassionate allowances under army regulations India Vol. 1 part 1 Article 1541 and Royal warrant for pay article 642 B.

THE TOUR PROGRAMME OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Simla, July 5.

The following itinerary of tour of the Prince of Wales is published. All details have not yet been finally settled and various items of programme are liable to modification. His Royal Highness and party arrives in Bombay on November 9th (afternoon,) Bombay 9th to 15th, Ajmer 16th to 17th, Udaipur 18th to 20th, Jaipur 21st to 24th, Bikanir 25th to 27th, Lahore 28th November to December 1st, Peshawar December 2nd, 4th Jammu 5th, Delhi 7th and 10th, Commander-in-Chiefs Camp Delhi 11th to 15th, Agra 16th to 19th Bhurtpore 20th and 21st, Gwalior 21st to 25th, Lucknow 26th to 28th, Calcutta 29th December to January 6th, Darjeeling January 7th and 8th, Calcutta 9th, Boardship 10th to 12th, Rangoon 13th to 15th, Mandalay 16th to 18th, on river 19th to 20th Rangoon 21st, on Boardship 22nd to 23rd, Madras 24th to 28th Bangalore and Mysore 29th January to February 7th, Hyderabad Feby. 8th to 15th, Ellore 16th, Benares 18th to 19th, Nepal 20th February to March 2nd. (After leaving Nepal their Royal Highnesses will probably visit Simla and some other places,) Quetta March 12th to 16th, Karachi 17th to 19th, Departs from Karachi on 19th.

The total received to date towards the Bengal Provincial Kangra Valley Earthquake Relief Fund now amounts to over £53,000, and it is expected that this amount may be still further increased as several subscriptions from District Committees are at present outstanding.

A Conference is sitting at Simla to discuss the subject of agricultural development as outlined in Sir Denzil Ibbetson's late Budget speech. The suggestions made by the local Governments are being discussed, and it is hoped that before long the Government of India will be able to make public their schemes for utilising the twenty lakhs lately placed at their disposal for agricultural reforms and research.

Bhagalpore News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bhagalpur, July 5.

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

The election of a delegate by this District Board to represent it at the forthcoming election of a member of the Bengal Council took place at the District Board office on the 14th ultimo. Babu Pranmohan Thakur, one of the leading and enlightened Zemindars of the town, was the delegate elected. He was instructed to vote for Raja Shib Chunder Bannerjee and in case the latter withdraws or there seems no chance of his being elected, then in favour of Babu Jogendra Nath of Purnea.

T. N. JUBILEE COLLEGE.

The college has been without a pucca Principal since the retirement of the late incumbent, Babu Hari Prasanna Mukherjee. We are glad to learn the College Committee have selected for this post Babu Narendra Nath Ray, M.—. one of the most brilliant graduates turned out by our Alma Mater, and with an excellent reputation as an educationist.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

It is announced that the Lieutenant-Governor will be coming here in the course of his autumn tour on the 3rd of August next. I shall reserve my thoughts under this head for a future occasion and shall now only remain content with expressing the hope that less public money will be squandered away and solid good done to the people than is usual on such occasions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commissioner gave an Evening Party to the elite of the town on the occasion of the King-Emperor's birthday on the 26th ultimo.—We have just emerged from the throes of an abnormally sultry summer—which is at last relieved by a few welcome showers which betoken the long-looked for monsoon-burst. Courts, offices, etc. will resume their normal sittings in a day or two.—Standard time has been introduced in all public offices, courts etc. here with effect from the 1st instant.—I am glad to tell you that Babu Dinabandhu Bannerjee has been appointed Government Pleader in succession to Babu Chandra Sekhar, Sirker resigned. Babu Dinabandhu is one of the ablest and most popular leaders of the local bar. Colleges and schools reopened after the summer vacation on the 17th ultimo. We regret very much to record the sad death, from heat apoplexy, of Pandit Raj Kumar Tarkaratna, late Head Pandit of the Government Zilla School. The deceased was very near retiring from service and much sympathy is being felt for his bereaved family.

RAID ON THE GURGURI SALT POST.

Allahabad, July 5.

Full particulars of the raid on the salt post at Gurguri in Bahadurkhel Circle of the Kohat district, one of the wildest spots on the North-West Frontier has been received here. The affair has no political significance but that it was a cold-blooded murder being the result of an intrigue with a woman on the Border.

Mr. Edward Walker of Katni-Mussoorie is a devout Christian, and apparently believes that Christ is the true God and is always on the side of Christians. So he has rushed into print to explain what has proved a puzzle to many a Christian, namely how could the heathenish Japanese win a victory over Christian Russia? The puzzle is not only no puzzle to Mr. Walker, but he clearly sees in it the hand of God. Says he:—

"It is possble, and almost certain, that his (Togo's) fame as a brilliant admiral and believer in Christ will do much to bring the Christian religion before the serious consideration of his brave countrymen, who will not be satisfied with a barren atheism or a withering agnosticism."

So the Japanese victory means the ultimate spread of Christianity in Japan, and hence God veered round to their side. He then goes on to observe:—

"God is not adopting a new method of punishment when he allows a professedly Christian nation to be beaten by a so-called heathen nation. The oppression, tyranny, and autocracy practised by Russia are opposed to the teaching of Christ and cannot go unpunished. Russia is humbled and as a result her system of Government will be purified and conformed to the principles of Christian light."

We hope the explanation of Mr. Walker will not be thrown away upon, but be a warning to, those Governments, which, though professing Christianity, act against the teachings of Christ.

We have before called attention to the agitation now taking place among the Chinese of the Southern provinces, in order to organise a boycott against American manufactures and combustibles, in revenge for the disabilities under which Chinese workmen suffer because of the American exclusion laws. It is well known that a large number of Kwang-tungites are closely interested in this matter, and from information received they are taking novel measures to prove their disapproval. It appears that two wealthy gentlemen of Tekhoi, in the Sanning district, have hit upon a new method of bringing the grievance of the Chinese to the notice of all and sundry. They have subscribed a considerable sum of money for the purchase of Japanese fans, for sale in the Kwang-tung province. On the one face will appear rough sketches of the Americans roughly treating the Chinese and the consequent sufferings of the latter. On the other side will be painted pictures of buffaloes being beaten and ill-used. The meaning of the whole will be explained by a certain amount of letter-press. The original cost of the fans and the additional expense of painting them will be three cents each. But they will be sold at two cents each, and the novel and striking character of these fans will, it is believed, ensure a wide sale. It is assumed that the method of bringing the question to the notice of the Chinese by means of these rough sketches will stir up the people as no other plan would do, and thus tend to widen the area, and deepen the earnestness, of the agitation which has been set on foot. There is considerable ingenuity in this novel advertisement.—"China Mail."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

AN UNEXPECTED ROBBERY.

A SHORT STORY.

(By Jonas Brown.)

Well I remember my introduction to Bell Layton. It was seven years ago, when I was travelling in America. I was riding through a somewhat broken and uneven trail taking it easy. As I rounded a little turn I saw before me, going in the same direction, a woman on horseback. I was not a little surprised at coming across a woman in such an out-of-the-way place, and rode quietly behind, wondering who she could be. She was riding slowly, and I noticed that the horse she rode was a poor nag and lame in one of his forelegs. As the trail made another turn she glanced back and saw me and passed on out of sight. When I reached the turn I saw her dismount and standing beside her horse. I rode up to her. She was looking ruefully at the broken end of her saddle girth in her hand.

"Pardon my impertinence, but can I assist you?"

"I don't know, sir. You see, Dixey has stumbled and broken the girth," and she turned appealingly to me a pair of melting eyes. I saw at a glance that she was handsome. Light curly hair, cut short, oval face, and delicate pink cheeks—a veritable beauty.

"You are so kind, and I shall be so much obliged to you if you only will."

I swung quickly from the saddle, only too glad to be of service.

"Hand me your rein. I'll hold your horse, sir; I can hold both at the same time."

"Oh, you need not trouble; Jack will stand well enough without holding."

"But I would rather be sure. I would not like to have him run off and cause you trouble through your kindness."

She looked so pretty, and her voice was so sweet, that I was captivated, and, just to please her, handed her the rein. She stood between the horses' heads, holding them, and I went to the side of her horse to take note of the damaged girth. I was on one knee examining the strap, when I heard a slight flutter of her dress, and looked up. She was sitting on my saddle. I surprised at that, and my surprise increased when I saw that the muzzles of a couple of revolvers were pointed at my head.

"Hands up, please!"

"What on earth do you mean?"

"Just what I say. Up with 'em, quick!"

I complied with the request, but I could scarcely believe the evidence of my eyes and ears. "Why do you do this? Can't you explain?"

"Young man, you're too sweet and fresh for any thing. You do as I say, and ask no more questions, if you want your ma to see her boy again."

I was stupefied, but I had sense enough left to tell by the tone of her voice that the fair creature was not chaffing.

"Come, get your wits about you, and take Dixey's bridle off. Keep your back this way, and your hands away from your belt. Hand me the bridle. Take that old saddle off. You can pitch it away. Now walk off there to the left until I tell you you can stop."

While I was executing her orders I had a little time to think. "I suppose you intend that I shall finish my journey on foot."

"You are correct, my young knight. I'm sorry to put such an obliging boy to the trouble, but I need a new horse."

"Well, I suppose you've got it, though I can't say you're welcome. You've got the best of me; but if it were otherwise, I would not harm a hair of your head, you're too pretty, and, though I blush to say it, you're not the first girl who has made a fool of me, but I hope to get wisdom by-and-by."

"I'm sorry for you, Sir Knight; but step off and keep your hands up. I'm in a hurry."

I complied, and stopped when she called "Halt!" Then she gave Jack a cut with her whip, whistled to her own horse, and dashed away, while I looked helplessly on. As she went out of sight round a turn in the road she waved her hand to me as a mute good-bye.

I had plenty of time to muse upon the treachery of woman as I walked the fifteen miles to the next town. And during that walk I passed a resolution to shun all pretty young women in the future.

When I reached the town and described my adventure, they laughed and said "Bell Layton," and Don't you fret, young man. She's held up many an older man than you. After you got within range of her revolvers that horse belonged to her, and it didn't make any great difference to her how she got rid of you. She's lightning on the trigger, and has eight men in her private graveyard that we knew of."

Of course, I was put out at the loss of my horse, but I procured another and continued on my way.

Three years after, just before I returned to England, I joined a party who were hunting to death a gang of horse thieves that had been running off with a lot of stock. Man hunting was not a sport that I enjoyed, but rather than be thought a coward I joined the party. A stern chase is a long chase, but in this case the thieves had so many horses to handle that they could not make good time as some in a large drove will always lag. In three days the trial was so fresh that we knew that they could not be more than four miles ahead of us. We slackened our speed to wait for nightfall, as we did not wish to run upon them by daylight.

Shortly after sunset our scouts came in and reported them as camping for the night about eight miles ahead in a creek bottom, where there was a little water. They did not seem to suspect that they were followed so closely.

We stopped to give our horses a little rest and take some refreshments ourselves before going to complete the task in hand. Each man saw that the magazine of his rifle was full, and his revolvers were in working order, and loosened his hunting knife in its sheath. About an hour before moonrise our captain gave the word and we started on again, the scouts taking the lead. Extreme caution was necessary, lest, by some mishap, we betrayed our approach.

It was not long before we discovered the whereabouts of the camp, and, leaving our horses, each cautiously crept to the station assigned him, to await the signal to fire. The pursued seemed totally unconscious of their danger. Not a note of warning or an order to surrender was given them. At the signal each picked out a man by the camp-fire and shot to kill. There were about a dozen of them, and at the first fire three did not spring to their feet. They returned our fire wildly, scattered their camp fire, and sprang to cover.

Then commenced a wary and cautious advance, each side firing at the sight of a foe. Just as the moon was rising several of them who had mounted horses made a rush and broke through our line and escaped. We waited until the moon was well up, and then made a bold advance on the camp.

All who were to do so had escaped. We found six dead and two wounded. Attracted by the groans of one of the wounded, I tenderly raised his head and asked if I could help him. As the flickering light of the camp fire fell on his face I started. I had seen it before—the blue eyes, light curly hair, cropped close. I exclaimed, "Bell Layton!" She turned her eyes and looked up at me. "You're Sir Knight whose horse I took."

"Don't mention that now. Are you badly hurt"

"Done to death, Sir Knight. I'll go in a few minutes. Give me some rum, if you have any."

I gave her some brandy and asked: "Is there anything else I can do for you? Have you any word to send to any one?"

"None. My father lies over there beside my brother. Put me by them. You are too good to me. Kiss me—good-bye."

In the morning we laid them side by side in one wide grave.

This was my farewell to Bell Layton.

A SENSATIONAL DEFAMATION CASE.

The Tanjore correspondent of the "Hindu" writes: In Tanjore there is a Vernacular weekly paper called "Jananukulam," which has been in existence for the last 18 years. With reference to the death of a prisoner in the Tanjore Police Station, it drew the attention of the authorities to the suspicious nature of the death, and called for an inquiry into the case and recommended the desirability of transferring the Police of Tanjore before making the enquiry. The Police theory of the death was that it was due to over-intoxication, while the medical theory was that the death could not be due to over intoxication. The present case which is an offshoot of the above affair is one of defamation instituted by Rao Bahadur V. Parangasa Naidu, Police Inspector, Tanjore, at the instance of the Inspector-General of Police, against the Editor of the above paper with reference to the underlined passages in its leader of the 25th February last. The article runs thus:—"As the death of prisoner Andiappan in the Tanjore Police Station is attributed by the Police to over-intoxication and as this theory is denied by medical authorities, we advocated the desirability for finding out the truth of the case, of the transfer of the Police Superintendent, Inspector, S. H. O. The rumour has been rife that the Inspector, and other Police Officers are trying to bring us into trouble, owing to our agitation of the above affair. We thought that such an unmanly act would not be done by an Inspector who has received the title of Rao Bahadur, and who is aspiring to the post of Assistant Superintendent of Police. We therefore thought that the rumour could not be believed until properly substantiated. But certain subsequent events give room to think that the above rumour may be true. Some amount was due by this paper to the "Poorna Chandrodaya" Press of Tanjore. It was some years since the amount due by us to the Receiver of the Press was sued for and decreed and the Police Inspector who knew of this used his effort to get the aforesaid decree executed now and got us arrested on Wednesday last (22nd February, 1905) by paying emergent batta. We had to believe the already prevalent rumour, because we saw the Inspector's friends, viz., the S. H. O. and certain constables without Police uniform standing in a crowd in front of the Court, when we were taken there; and because people there asembled were talking that what took place was due to the extortion of the Police." The case came on for hearing before the Tanjore Deputy Magistrate on the 28th June, 1905. The prosecution was represented by the Public Prosecutor and the defence by Mr. N. K. Ramasami Aiya, High Court Vakil, who has just settled here from North Arcot. Five witnesses were examined for the prosecution including the complainant. Several issues of the "Jananukulam" were filed by the complainant to show that the Editor had all along borne malice to the complainant. The receiver of the "Poorna Chandrodaya" Press the foreman and a compositor thereof and the process server were examined. The line of defence of the accused was several policemen were present at and after the arrest, and from this and other such circumstances the accused inferred that the Inspector helped the arrest. The witnesses for the prosecution however denied this. The case stands adjourned to the 4th proximo for the cross-examination of the complainant and the examination of the other prosecution witnesses. The Court was largely attended by spectators and the case is a sensational one.

ASSAM GAZETTE.

(Saturday July 1.)

General.—Privilege leave of absence for six weeks is granted to Rai Madhab Chandra Bardalai, Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sylhet.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. N. L. Hallward, Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

Mr. B. C. Allen, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Gazetteer Revision, Assam, is appointed to have charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. N. L. Hallward.

Mr. S. E. Stinton, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, having passed in Assamese as a third compulsory language by the Higher Standard, is presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 500.

Municipal.—The Chief Commissioner approves the nomination of Munshi Mobarak Ali Mazumdar as a member of the Silchar Local Board, vice Munshi Sahaman Ali Baralaskar.

Subordinate Civil Service.—Babu Bisweswar De, B.A., is appointed, temporarily, to be Head Master, Training School, Gauhati.

Maulvi Mahomed Sadir, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed an Inspector of Excise, and deputed for training in Excise duties under the Inspector of Excise, Surma Valley.

Judicial.—Babu Braja Nath De, Head Clerk Sadr Sub-Registry office, Silchar, is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Hailakandi, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Syed Sazidur Rahman.

INDIA AND THE TRIUMPH OF JAPAN.

The following letter appeared in the "Pioneer" in its issue of July 1:—

Sir,—I very much wonder whether English people, and particularly those in India, really feel as happy as they profess to be over Japan's remarkable successes. They must be peculiarly unselfish if they do. No doubt it is a relief to find that Russia is not as formidable as we all once thought: but it is not so comforting to reflect on the thorough beating of a great Western Power by an Eastern people to whom nobody till 20 years ago attached any importance. If Japan can beat Russia, and yet Russia is as formidable as most English people even now insist, how would we manage supposing a very possible turn in the wheel of fortune were to bring us into hostile contact with Japan. We can't get over the difficulty by trying to explain away Russia's defeat, or by asserting that at sea we are very much superior to Japan. After making all allowances for Russia we must still admit that she has had a very bad beating; and as to our prowess at sea, the present generation of Englishmen has had no experience of sea fighting This question, however, of a possible conflict with Japan at some future date is merely incidental. The real importance to us of Japan's successes lies in the moral effect they are likely to have upon the East. We have long regarded it as an axiom that the East may fight very well, but always and only under European supervision; also that in a conflict with a European Power the East is, where the struggle is carried on under anything like fair conditions, bound to go to the wall. These long-cherished beliefs must now yield to newly established fact. To us in India the change thus brought about is of obvious importance. India indeed is not Japan, but for all that they are both Eastern, and what Japan can do is likely to appeal to India as possible for her too under favourable conditions. Everybody knows that educated India—most of all perhaps the student class—has been watching the struggle between Russia and Japan with intense interests, and Indian sympathies have been all with Japan. That is good for us in so far as it has served to wean this class from a rather artifisial effection for Russia. But there are other considerations. In no small measure the security of our Empire has depended upon a conviction rooted deep in the minds of Indians that resistance to Great Britain was useless. That conviction must have been weakened by recent events, and to that extent one source of security has been lost to us. This does not imply that our Indian Empire, which is kept together by a variety of ties is going to dissolve, but it does mean that there has been a diminution of strength in one quarter and we can't afford to disregard that. It may very well be that just at present self-interest and incapacity for cohesion (in which quality India is immeasurably inferior to Japan) prevent any combination really formidable to us being formed, but it only needs a rush of the right sort of sentiment to knit Indians together and make them forget all about self-interest. What will induce such sentiment Europeans certainly can never tell in advance. We are too much inclined to think that it is only the educated class, whose fighting qualities we do not respect to whom large ideas appeal, but ideas once formed tend to filter down amongst the popu lation generally. They do not stop short at the class in whose minds they first began to exist.

We might do worse then than take stock from time to time of the foundations on which our rule in India rests. In the main the stability of that rule depends upon a balancing of forces rather than upon brute force. It requires intense subtlety and insight to appreciate at any given time the exact state of that balance and a considerable change might easily take place in it unobserved by us. In the past it did so with almost fatal effect. It is at least possible that such a contingency might occur again. There is nothing weak in being more watchful and ready to catch the drift of Indian feeling. It may well be that Japan's victoris will be the beginsing of the East finding its way to a unity. We cannot afford to ignore the possibility of such a change, nor are we wise to think ourselves secure because for the time being Japan is our ally. A United East would not and could not overrun the West. That is fanciful. But it wohld certainly give the West notice to quit the East.

H. H.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

New York, Monday, June 12.

The Board of Control of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital yesterday discharged as cured five consumptive patients who had been treated experimentally under the theory of Dr. J. F. Russell. The medical committee appointed in 1893 to conduct experiments based on that theory have now passed forty-five cases as cured, including those mentioned above.

All the discharged patients worked at their various occupations during the treatment which is grounded upon the theory that consumption is the result of mal-nutrition, and that a scientific diet builds up the body faster than disease can break it down. The most prominent feature of the treatment is a diet of eggs, milk, cheese, and fats, the patients drinking a cupful of emulsion of fats daily.—Laffan.

The question relating to short reeling of yarns is again under the consideration of the Government of India.

Colonel McMahon, having finished his report to Government on the work done by the Seistan Boundary Commission, will leave Simla to-day (Wednesday) on furlough to England. No mission has ever been more successful than that which has had to stay for over two years on the Perso-Afghan frontier before the objects in view were gained.

Mr. Abdul Cader, Advocate, who had been prohibited by the Chief Justice from wearing his national headgear while appearing before the Supreme Court, will shortly make an application to the Chief Justice, praying His Lordship to re-consider his decision in the matter. In this connection, Mr. Abdul Cader is collecting materials to put forward and to prove to His Lordship's satisfaction that the late Mr. Sidde Lebbe, Proctor of the Supreme Court, was in the habit of wearing the fez when appearing before the Law Courts at Kandy and Colombo.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIANS TO THE P. W. D.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, July 4.

The following is an extract from the India Office Despatch, dated, 2nd June, regarding the recruitment of Indian to the Public Works Dept:—Mr. Brodrick writes in his despatch (Public Works) No. 40, dated, 4th October, 1900,—I informed Your Excellency's Government that the number of the appointments in the Engineering branch of the Public Works Dept. to be open to natives of India from the Royal Indian Engineering College would not exceed two annually; (2) The question has now been raised whether natives of India will be eligible for such appointment after the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers' Hill ceases to supply Engineers and recourse is had solely to the open market; (3) After consideration in council I have decided that natives of India shall thereafter be eligible under the regulations issued from year to year in this country subject to the provision that the total number of natives of India recruited under these regulations shall not at any one time exceed 10 per cent of the total number of Engineers thus recruited; (b) The appointments will be confined to men of high qualifications who satisfy all the tests which are usually applied to those who are preparing for the Engineering profession; (5) It was open to natives of India to enter the College last year with a view to obtaining appointment to the Engineering branch at the end of their course and the foregoing rule will take effect therefore for the first time when Engineers are recruited solely from the open market in 1908.

The following are the rules for recruitment for the Indian Public Works Dept. The regulations which were issued in November 1904 apply only to the appointment of Assist. Engineers to the permanent establishment of the Public Works Dept. in 1905. It is however the intention of the Secy. of State for India in Council as at present advised to recruit the permanent establishment of the Dept. in succeeding years on the same general lines as those laid down in the regulations referred to. He is unable to give any undertaking that these regulations will remain unaltered in the future, but he would suggest that any candidates desiring to enter the Dept. should make their arrangements on the assumption that the information contained in the existing regulatons affords the safest guidance which they can procure to the degrees named in appendix 1 of the regulations.

The following have now been added:—Victoria University of Manchester (or Victoria University) B. Sc., (with honours in Engineering), the University of Liverpool B. Eng. provided the degree is obtained by passing the examinations of the University; The University of Leeds. B. Sc. (with honours in Engineering) in respect of degrees which may be granted on the results of the examinations in June 1905; the University of Birmingham B. Sc. ,Engineering) provided the Engineering matriculation examination be passed on entering upon the course of study.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

WAR ITEMS.

Bombay, July 4.

The following news later than the mail, dated London, June 17th, has been received here:

The Tokio correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that the Japanese forward movement has begun and General Linievitch and his whole army is completely enveloped. The Japanese forces are tightening the circle around him and possess a greater degree of mobility than they possessed at Mukden.

General Linievitch reports that on the 11th instant a Russian force marching towards Venhigow and Kulantze executed aturning movement and drove the Japanese to Ufalu after firing the commissariat stores at Kulantze. Another Russian detachment in the Chingho Valley on June 12th drove a Japanese outpost from Vanlungow. The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg emphasizes the trivial nature of these despatches as signifying the curtain of mystery usually preceding a tragedy.

French advices from Kungchuling state that after several hours' fighting in the Omosa district a strong Japanese detachment compelled the Russians to retire to Kirin.

It is announced in St. Pettersburg that of all the hands on the Russian warships "Alexander" "Borodino" "Navarino" and "Kamschatka" only two sailors survived the battle of Tsu-shima.

THE TOUR PROGRAMME OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, July 5.

The following itinerary of tour of the Prince of Wales is published. All details have not yet been finally settled and various items of programme are liable to modification. His Royal Highness and party arrives in Bombay on November 9th (after noon,) Bombay 9th to 15th, Ajmer 16th to 17th, Udaipur 18th to 20th, Jaipur 21st to 24th, Bikanir 25th to 27th, Lahore 28th November to December 1st, Peshawar December 2nd, 4th Jammu 5th, Delhi 7th and 10th, Commander-in-Chiefs Camp Delhi 11th to 15th, Agra 16th to 19th Bhurtpore 20th and 21st, Gwalior 21st to 25th, Lucknow 26th to 28th, Calcutta 29th December to January 6th, Darjeeling January 7th and 8th, Calcutta 9th, Boardship 10th to 12th, Rangoon 13th to 15th, Mandalay 16th to 18th, on river 19th to 20th Rangoon 21st, on Boardship 22nd to 23rd, Madras 24th to 28th Bangalore and Mysore 29th January to February 7th, Hyderabad Feby. 8th to 15th, Ellore 16th, Benares 18th to 19th, Nepal 20th February to March 2nd. (After leaving Nepal their Royal Highnesses will probably visit Simla and some other places,) Quetta March 12th to 16th, Karachi 17th to 19th, Departs from Karachi on 19th.

Recent news from Kabul states that a large number of persons are entering Afghanistan from Bokhara on account of a reported outbreak of plague in the atter country.

Lord Ampthill will pay a second visit to the Cochin State in September. The main object of his visit is to open the forest tramway which the Rajah of Cochin has constructed at great expense for the transport of timber in the Cochin forest. His Excellency will also go out shooting in the Nelliampatty forests.

PIGEONS THAT RACE RAILWAY. TRAINS.

HOW FAST CAN A HOMING PIGEON REALLY FLY?

So many wild statements are made as to the speed of a carrier-pigeon that it is interesting to learn how fast it can actually travel under the most favourable conditions. On a recent Saturday between 200,000 and 300,000 birds tossed in competitions in various parts of the country, and some thousands of these feathered athlets raced to London from Rotford and Branston, journeys of 127 and 115 miles respectively. The conditions were ideal; the weather was beautifully clear and a fresh wind was blowing to help the birds on their way; and yet under such favorable circumstances few of the birds attained a speed of a mile a minute, which in these days of swift locomotion is beginning to be considered comparatively slow.

Better times were made not long ago when 1,000 pigeons were tossed at Templecombe to race to London. Assisted by a south-west wind they travelled so rapidly that many of them had reached their cotes some time before their owners even thought of looking for them. One bird actually covered 108 miles in 94min., maintaining throughout the long journey a speed of nearly sixty-nine miles an hour; another did equally well by travelling to Chelsea at the average rate of 2,018 yards a minute; while one bird out of every ten exceeded sixty miles an hour.

A very remarkable journey, which illustrates the endurance and courage of a pigeon, was made some time ago by a bird called Silver Queen, belonging to a member of the Homing Club of South Pittsburg. On August 7th, 1900, this bird, with several others,, was liberated from the roof of the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, in the presence of a large gathering of people interested. The pigeons, when released, made several circles in the air; then all of them flew eastward. They were first heard of four days later, when a letter, dated August 11th, reached the Pittsburg Club from Henry Homeyer, of Zickrick County, S.D., saying that a carrier-pigeon arrived at his place that afternoon, just after the last of several terrific hailstorms had cleared away. Mr. Homeyer fed and watered the bird, which, afterwards identified as Silver Queen, resumed its flight as though quite refreshed.

Three weeks more passed, and as no further news of any one of the five birds was received they were given up as lost. But on September 6th Mr. Albert Greb, of Pittsburg, the owner of Silver Queen, while in his loft early in the morning was astonished by seeing his bird perch upon the window-sill. She had thus accomplished a flight of 1,700 miles within a period of thirty days, during which she passed through many most severe storms of hail, rain, and wind, in a magnificently successful effort to reach her home and mate.

Belgium was for some time the scene of a daily race between a pigeon and a train which travels between Liege and Waremme, of which the 'Meuse,' a leading Belgian newspaper, gives the following account: "The train starts at three minutes to ten a.m., and a crowd gathers daily to see the pigeon go with it. The bird wheels around the station while the passengers are taking their seats, and as soon as the whistle is blown and the journey begins it takes up a position a little behind the engine, and there it flies surrounded by the moist, though warm, steam, which it evidently enjoys.

"It retains this position even while the train is passing through tunnels, and apparently is not incommoded in the least by the warm vapour. When the train reaches its destination the bird flies swiftly along the railroad track back to Liege, where it arrives about half-past eleven o'clock. This pigeon was born at the railway station in Liege, and consequently is familiar with trains, smoke, and steam."

COMPENSATION CONCESSIONS TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, July 5.

The following concessions in compensation for losses sustained by British officers of the Gurkha Regiments at Dharmsala owin to the earthquake in April last have been sanctioned by the Govt. of India:—

(1) Free passage from Dharmsala to England or its equivalent in money to any officer, his family or his widow who may have been obliged to leave India in consequence of the disaster.

(2) Grant of Rs. 60,500 to the two battalions of the 1st Gurkha Rifles to assist them in rebuilding their mess and private houses.

(3) Grant of Rs. 6,000 to the band funds of the 1st and 7th Gurkhas.

(4) Grant of Rs.. 2,500 towards replacement of the mess furniture and fittings of the 1st and 7th Gurkhas.

(5) Grant of Rs. 8,000 to the regimental institutions of the two battalions of the 1st Gurkhas.

(6) Grant of Rs. 535 to the half mounting funds of the 1st battalion, 1st and 2nd battalion 1st and 7th Gurkhas rifles.

(7) Grant for the injured in the earthquake of injury pension on gratuities under the terms of army regulations India Vol 1. part 1 articles 1504 and 1505.

(8) Grant to the widows and children or other dependent relatives of officers killed in the earthquake of compassionate allowances under army regulations India Vol. 1 part 1 Article 1541 and Royal warrant for pay article 642 B.

A NOVEL MARRIAGE.

A marriage under peculiar circumstances is said to have been contracted among Brahmins somewhere in a village in the Kolar District, not far from Bagepalli Taluk, the bride being a girl past the age of 14—a point worthy of the attention of the social reformers—daughter of a Smartha woman and a Vaishnava husband, and the bridegroom, a grown up man of over 30 years, a Shanbogue of some "Becharak" village. The bride is said to have been previously married to another Shanbogue Byatappa of Malamachanhalli in Siddlaghatta Taluk, but before the sacred tie could be knotted, disputes arose and the first marriage broke through. Such is the sacredness of marriage. It can be dissolved for want of trinkets and absence of funds. Whatever that may be, the bride is again married. It is said Byatappa is instituting proceedings in Civil and Criminal Cou "Mysore Standard."

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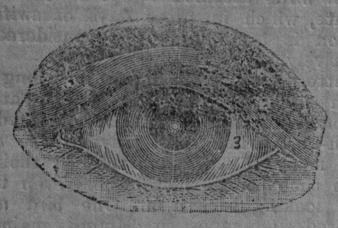

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It purifies the blood, gives tone to the WEAK CONSTITUTION, corrects the LIVER, creates GOOD APPETITE, and makes a NEW AND HAPPY MAN.

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"I am glad to be able to say that the medicines prepared by Kabiraj KASHAB LAL ROY, Superintending Physician of the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, are genuine. * *"

Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar, Bagbazar, writes:—

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9. Dr. R. A. Fermie L. R. C. P., and S. says:—Used Healing Balm for Gonorrhœa on a number of patients and found it very efficacious.

10. Dr S. N. Chowdhuri, L. R. C. P. (London) M. R. C. S. C. (England) says:—Healing Balm can be confidently recommended to the public.

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Raghunath Sing Esqr., Post Master, Hoshangabad, writes:—

"Kindly send two bottles of SUDHA CHURNA, as I have derived much benefit by its use or Constipation, as also my friend to whom I gave the Churna."

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

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Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad, writes:—

"I have been giving the medicine to my wife thrice daily, for the last 5 days, and it has done her good."

Babu Krishna Prosad Maitra, Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpur, writes:—

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"Kindly send at an early date one large phial of SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much good to the patient."

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It is a specific for

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DR. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporation writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your **"Santan Rakshak."** The bottle which you gave me for trial was used with most satisfactory and astonishing results in several cases of prolonged labour amongst my friends I may safely recommend it to the public.

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DR. BISWAS'S
ACIDITY PILL.

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Those who have tried all kinds of Allopathic, Homœopathic, Ayurvedic and patent medicines and have received no benefit should give a trial to DR. BISWAS'S ACIDITY PILLS. Price Rs. ONE per box Postage and packing extra.

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All these drinks are prepared carefully from fresh ripe fruits effectually quenching thirst in hot awether.

Lemon	...	—	—	0	0
Orange	—	—	—	0 8	0
Pineapple	—	—	—	0 8	0
Ginger	—	—	—	0 8	0
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Dinner at 6 P. M. Trial Solicited

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The Royal Visit

MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

As announced, a public meeting was held on Friday evening at the Town Hall of Calcutta under the presidentship of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to devise means as to how to accord a layal and enthusiastic reception to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to the second city of the Empire.

Amongst those present we noticed: The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bengal, Justices Rampini, Ghosh, Pargiter, Mukerjee, Mitter, Maharajas of Durbhanga, Burdwan, Cossimbazar, Sanbarsa, Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Hossein, the Hon'ble Prince Wasif Ali Mirza, Maharaj Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Rajas Bunbehary Kapur, Perry Mohun Mukerjee and Srinath Roy, the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, the Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behary Sircar, the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta, Messers D. M. Hamilton, C. G. H. Allen, W. T. Grace, G. H. Sutherland, A Chowdhury A. F. M. Abdur Rahaman, R. H. M. Rustomjee, J. Ghosal, A. Pedler, Sir Gurudas Banerjee, Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Roy, Khan Bahadur Moulvi Mahamad Yusuf, Khan Bahadur Sujat Ali Beg, Babus Radha Charn Pal, Tulapati Sing and others.

The proceedings began by the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, the Sheriff of Calcutta declaring the meeting open.

Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore then proposed His Honor Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to take the chair. In doing so the Maharaja said:—

Your Honour, Maharajas and gentlemen. It is on rare occasions that we meet here. We all know that we have met here to-day to consider the best means of giving a suitable and royal reception to no less perso nages than our future King and Queen. In a meeting like this I think we can not do better than to request the head of our Government to occupy the chair.

The Hon'ble Prince Asif Kader Syed Wasif Ali Mirza Bahadur seconded the proposal.

THE L.-G.'S SPEECH.

His Honor after taking the chair explained the objects of the meeting in these words:—

Sir Francis Maclean, Maharajas, Nawabs, Rajas and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the courteous manner in which you have invited me to take the chair on this very interesting occasion. I know that the business of this meeting cannot be very short; and therefore I shall not detain you with many introductory remarks. The object of the meeting, as convened by the Sheriff of Calcutta, is a twofold object, namely, to give the citizens of Calcutta and residents of this province an opportunity of expressing their satisfaction at the approaching visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Calcutta; and secondly, to enable the citizens and residents an opportunity of considering the steps to be taken to offer a loyal and enthusiastic reception to their Royal Highnesses.

I am glad to be identified with you in expressing our satisfaction at the approaching visit of Their Royal Highnesses. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whose memory is beloved in this country, sent her eldest son, our present King, to see this great dependency of the British Crown, in which she took so real and affectionate interest. Our gracious Sovereign has not forgotten his own visit to this country and the impression of it has certainly not passed away amongst the people of India. His Majesty is now sending his son, with his Royal Consort, to see India himself in his turn. We rejoice to think that Their Royal Highnesses will thus become much more intimately acquainted with the country and its people, and with their interests, and that thereby the ties of affectionate loyalty that bind this country to the throne of England will be strenghened.

As to the second object of the meeting, it will be impossible for us, of course, at the present time to settle details. It is always impossible to settle details at a public meeting, and in connection with Their Royal Highnesses' visit this is specially true. Their Royal Highnesses' tour through India must of necessary be too brief for all that they would like to see, and for all that the people of India would like to show them in the course of that tour You have no doubt all seen the tour programme in the newspapers. It will involve hard work and unremitting toil, though I trust it will also involve infinite satisfaction and pleasure, to Their Royal Highnesses. Their visit to Calcutta is very brief. We recognise the reasonable necessity for this though we should certainly like to have detained Their Royal Highnesses longer amongst us. Under these circumstances, we must recognise that the details of their programme in Calcutta must be quiet and carefully considered. It is necessary not only to fix suitable items, but also to secure them a place in the programme, with reasonable regard to the time at the disposal of Their Royal Highnesses and the demands which it is possible to make on their kindness and energy. What I understand, therefore, to be the intention of this meeting is not to arrange details but to appoint a large and representative Committee which will make proposals as to the means to be adopted to show the enthusiasm of our welcome to Their Royal Highnesses, and will endeavour to arrange, through the Government of India, with Their Royal Highnesses to have these proposals accepted and included in their programme.

I am confident that in regard to these matters we are all of one mind. I may say that nothing is required from me, or from any one else, to stir up the enthusiasm of this meeting or of the people generally. I shall, therefore, detain you no longer but leave the business of the mteting to proceed.

RESOLUTION. I.

The Hon'ble Sir Francis W. Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal proposed the first resolution. In doing so he said:—Your Honor, Maharajas and gentlemen—After the interesting observations to which we have just listened from the chair I feel the field of subsequent speakers is limited. For my own part it is a most pleasurable task and I am almost conscious that when I have read to you the language of the resolution I am about to move my task will be finished. The resolution speaks for itself I will read it. "That a loyal and enthusiastic welcome be accorded by all classes of the community to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on their approaching visit to Calcutta." A loyal and enthusiastic welcome—can the poorest dullard in India suppose for one moment that their Royal Highnesses will not get such a loyal and enthusiastic welcome? We all remember how a few years ago, the colonies tendered their Royal Highnesses a magnificent welcome. Can any one for a moment imagine that this dependency of India, the brightest jewel in the British Crown, will play a secondary part to the colonies in the way of welcome and enthusiasm. It may, however, be, gentlemen, that sometimes you have cause for compaint and criticism of this Government or that and it may possibly be, though this is a contingency which I can scarcely contemplate, that even the High Court at times does not become ideal working machine. Be that as it may, my residence in India has convinced me that deep down in the hearts of the Indian people there resides absolute loyalty to the British Crown. The Royal House, the great Royal House of England has endeared itself to the people of the British Isles. Their undoubted sympathy with the troubles and joys of their people, their untiring effort to promote their happiness, their increasing desire to assist the people, their never-ceasing effort in the sacred cause of charity have endeared them to the people of British Isles. They have endeared themselves to the people of the colonies and I am satisfied that by this visit they will endear themselves to the three hundred millions of the loyal subjects of India. There must be many at this platform or at any rate some in this Hall who recollect the visit of our present Majesty the King when he was the Prince of Wales. His Majesty, as I gather from authentic source, has not forgotten his visit to India and he is taking the greatest possible interest in the visit of his son. Few, if any, who have visited India, can forget that visit of India with its great historic past and the present association of the East with the West. There is one unique feature in this coming visit. For the first time in the annals of British Empire Europeans and Indians will hand in hand be able to pay the welcome in India to the Princess of Wales. Let that welcome be a heart welcome. Calcutta is the capital of India. Nay more, Calcutta is the capital of the East. It will never do for Calcutta to play a secondary part in the matter of this welcome and enthusiasm. Therefore, gentlemen, in putting this resolution before you, let me hope that this welcome be a great one.,

MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhanga in seconding the resolution said:—

Your Honour and Gentlemen,

I feel that the resolution which has just been so appropriately moved by His Lordship the Chief Justice, stands really in no need of a seconder. There is not, I am convinced, one single inhabitant of Calcutta or of the province who is not in hearty accord with the terms of that resolution. Loyal and enthusiastic is the welcome we have long ago made up our minds to extend to Their Royal Highnesses upon their approaching visit to us: and we have hailed the announcement of that visit with all the more satisfaction because it indicates that the sympathetic interest in India and her peoples which endeared the late Queen-Empress to her Eastern subjects, has not ceased with her death, but is being handed on through His Majesty King Edward to those who in the fulness of time will rule over the Empire. Speaking as I am privileged to do on behalf of the Indian Community I take pleasure in publicly testifying to the respectful appreciation with which we look upon the repeated manifestations of that sympathy and interest which His Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have so often honored us with. It makes us feel that although we are of different race and blood, we are not deprived on that account of our share of royal favour and royal attention. We like to think that His Majesty the King-Emperor cherishes the pleasantest recollections of his visit to us nearly thirty years ago: and we are determined that his son and daughter-in-law shall carry away with them equally happy memories of their introduction to our land and our people It does not fall within my province to-day to dwell upon the form that our welcome here in Calcutta is to take. That has been left to another occasion: I have only this afternoon to emphasize the fact that our welcome will be both loyal and enthusiastic. As I have already said, both these adjuncts are already present. Our loyalty is of no recent growth: our enthusiasm is a necessary accompaniment of that loyalty: and I venture to prophesy that Their Royal Highnesses will find no deficiency in either the one or the other when they honour us with their presence a few months hence. We are all anxious to see the Prince and Princess, and to make them fully comprehend that India's feelings of attachment to the Royal family are as sincere and profound as those of any other part of the Empire. With these words I desire to second the resolution.

Maharaja Manindra Chundra Nundy of Cossimbazar in supporting the resolution said:—

Your Honor, Maharajas, Rajas and gentlemen:—It is known to everybody that we the Hindus of India are loyal to their gracious Majesty. We think our King as incarnstion of god and therefore it is needless to mention here how we gladly welcome the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Our hearts are full of joy since we have heard that our Prince and Princess of Wales are coming to our country. Our worthy Chief Justice has mentioned that his Majesty when he was Prince of Wales visited this country and had seen the conditions of the 300 millions of His Majesty's subjects and we expect that when their Royal Highnesses will visit our country and pass through all over India will personally see the condition of our country and therefore it is our great pleasure indeed that we should pay our homage to our Royal visitors as an outpouring of our heart and therefore it is needless to mention that we must give their Royal Highnesses a loyal and enthusiastic welcome which should be accorded by all classes of the community.

RESOLUTION II.

Maharaja Adhiraj of Burdwan then proposed the second resoution. He said:—Your Honor, Sir Francis Maclean, Maharajas, Rajas and gentlemen—There are many speakers on this platform to-day and I do not think that on a hot and stuffy afternoon like this I will detain you longer than decessary for you. All know that every loyal heart in India has been watching this announcement and therefore as representative of a very ancient house in Bengal and as a loyal and humble subject of His Britanic Majesty I have very much pleasure in proposing the resolution. The resolution runs thus:—That in order to carry out the above object a General Committee be formed of the following noblemen and gentlemen with power to add to their number:—(Here followed names.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose in seconding the above resolution said:—

Your Honor and gentlemen,—In response to the call that has been made upon me I do not propose to say more than a word or two. Nor is it necessary that I should do so. The resolution now before the meeting is a necessary consequence of the resolution that have already been passed by this great assembly. It seems to me that if we have to accord as we must accord to their Royal Highnesses a loyal and enthusiastic welcome, it is but necessary that a strong influential and representative committee, representing all classes of the community and all the principal Associations of Bengal will be formed in order to give effect to the resolution that have already been passed. The names of the noblemen and gentlemen that are mentioned in the list are sufficient guarantee that the object will be fully carried out by them. I therefore have the greatest pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been so ably moved by the Maharaja of Burdwan.

Mr. A. Chowdhury in supporting the above resolution said:—

Your Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of all Bengal and gentlemen,—An announcement was made yesterday by Reuter which has been received with deep sorrow in this country. We hope it is not correct. But whether correct or not happily we are able to disassociate ourselves on this occasion from matters concerning the internal politics of this country and we are able and shall give a hearty and loyal welcome to their Royal Highnesses. With great pleasure I support the above resolution.

RESOLUTION III.

Mr. D. M. Hamilton proposed the third resolution which ran thus:—

That an executive committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to arrange the necessary details. (Here followed names.)

In proposing the above resolution Mr. Hamilton said that it was hardly necessary to add to what had already been said. The result which had followed royal visits to other countries, the speaker hoped, would follow in this country also which was so foreign to the British people still.

Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Hossein seconded it.

Sir Gurudas Banerjee in supporting the above resolution said:—

Your Honor, Maharajas, Rajas aan gentlemen,—I do not think it necessary for me to say much in support of the resolution which has just been moved and seconded to commend it for your acceptance, for it is an eminent practical resolution and it must be adopted to give effect to the first resolution. The Executive Committee you are going to appoint will, I am sure, do its best to meet every arrangement worthy of the grand and unique occasion and in keeping with the past traditions of this classic land and the loyal people of the country. I only express a hope that while imitating the magnificence of Nature the committee will see its way towards arranging things so that the necessary transitory fervour of the joyous occasion may have behind some bright work of usefulness to man to commemorate the auspicious visit of their Royal Highnesses.

RESOLUTION IV.

The Maharaja of Sonbarsa moved the following resolution,

That the Executive Committee be empowered to raise subscriptions to carry into effect the purpose of the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Grice seconded and Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur supported the above resolution.

THANKS TO THE CHAIR.

Mr. G. H. Sutherland in moving "that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for presiding on this occasion" said that at that stage of the business there needed fewer words from him. It was the wish of the Provisional Committee that this meeting should be representative of all classes of people in Bengal and that wish had been fulfilled by His Honor's presiding on that occasion and that was a happy augury.

Mr. Abdur Rahman seconded and Mr. Rustomjee supported the above resolution.

His Honor in concluding the proceedings said:—It is with a feeling of bashfulness and humility that I inform you that the resolution proposing a hearty vote of thanks to me has been passed. I may say in one word that I have been very much touched and impressed by the kindly words with which this resolution has been proposed. I am very much obliged to you and I cordially accept it. I have received several letters and telegrams of apology from various persons for absenting themselves from this meeting, as for example my friend the Maharaja of Cooch Behar who is unfortunately at present in the doctor's hands. Although this is the 20th speech I hope you will kindly listen to the subscriptions that have already been collected.

His Honor then read the following subscription list.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

The following are the list of subscriptions promised through the British Indian Association towards the Royal Reception Fund:—

His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Cooch Behar G.C.S.I., Rs. 5000.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E., Rs. 10,000.

Maharani of Hatwa Rs. 6,000.

The Maharaja Dhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan Rs. 5000.

The Maharaja Bahadur Tagore; K.C.S.I., Rs. 5000.

The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca Rs. 5000.

Maharaja of Sonbarsa Rs. 5000.

Maharani of Dumraon Rs. 5,000.

Maharaja Manindra Ch. Nandi of Cassimbazar Rs. 4000.

Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhour Rs. 3000.

Raja Benoy Kristo Deb of Sovabazar Rs. 2000.

Raja of Khaira Rs. 2,000.

The Raja of Dighapatia Rs. 1000.

Babu Kally Kissen Tagore Rs. 1000.

Kumar Munmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury Rs. 1000.

Babu Janoki Nath Roy and Roy Sita Nath Roy Bahadur Rs. 1000.

The Raja of Chainpur (Palamau) Rs. 500.

Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee C.S.I., Rs. 500.

Hem Ch. Gossaim Rs. 500.

Babu Kissory Lall Gossain Rs. 500.

H. H. The Raja of Hill Tipperah Rs. 500.

Raja Jogendra N. Roy of Lalgola Rs. 500.

Babu Damodan Das Burman of Calcutta Rs. 500.

The Raja of Denkanal (Orissa) Rs. 500.

Maharaja of Mourbhunj Rs. 500.

Rai Bodh Singh Bahadur Rs. 500.

Babu Manik Lall Seal Rs. 500.

Babu Hem Chundra Goswami Rs. 500.

Maharaja Kumar Gopendra Kishen Deb Rs. 200.

Babu Dhanpat Singh Nowlakha Rs. 200.

Raja Bon Behary Kapur C.S.I., of Burdwan Rs. 125.

Rai Dhanpat Singh and Narpat Sing Bahadur, Harwat, Rs. 101.

Nawab Bahadur Syed Ameer Hossain Rs. 100.

Babu Neel Comol Mukerjee Rs. 100.

Mr. R. N. Tagore Rs. 100.

Sir Guru Das Banerjee Rs. 100.

Babu Charu Ch. Mullick Rs. 100.

Mr. R. H. M. Rustamjee Rs. 100.

Babu Chaturbhuj Sahoi Rs. 100.

Babu Ram Anugraha Singh P. Maght. Sealdah Rs. 100.

Babu Kiran Ch. Roy Rs. 100.

Mr. M. N. Dass Rs. 100.

Babu Satish Ch. Pal Chowdhry Rs. 100.

Babu Khetter Krishna Mitter of Andul Rs. 100.

Maharaja Kumar S. K. Deb Rs. 100.

Rai Parbati Sankar Choudhury Rs. 100.

Babu Sib Narain Mukerjee Rs. 50.

Rai Bahadur Radha Bullov Chowdhry of Sherpur Rs. 50.

Babu Hari M. Bose of Howrah Rs. 50.

Babu Mani Mohan Sen Rs. 25.

Mr. K. C. Bonnerjee Registrar, Calcutta University, Rs. 25.

Babu Sarba Chunder Rov. Jura Rs. 10.

EUROPEAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Messrs. Apcar and Co., Rs. 1000; Ralli Brothers and Co., Rs. 1000; Graham and Co., Rs. 1000; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Rs. 1000; Bird and Co, Rs 1000; Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co, Rs 1000; Jardine Skinner and Co, Rs. 1000; Macneill and Co., Rs. 1000; Geo. Henderson and Co., Rs. 1000; Barry and Co., Rs., 1000; Thos. Duff and Co., Ld., Rs 1000; Balmer Lawrie and Co., Rs. 1000; Turner Morrison and Co., Rs. 1000; Beg Dunlop and Co., Rs. 1000; Octovius Steel and Co., 1000; Finlay Muir and Co., Rs. 1000; Burn and Co., Ld., Rs. 1000; Gladstone Wyllie and Co., Rs. 1000; Birkmyre Bros, Rs. 500, Kilburn and Co., Rs. 500; Willamson Major and Co., 500, Schroder Smidt and Co., Rs. 500, Jessop and Co., Rs. 500 total Rs. 20,500.

Before the meeting dissolved His Honor announced that the first meeting of the Executive Committee will take place on Tuesday next at 5 o'clock.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The Bengal Press seem to be convinced that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the "partition" of Bengal, and they are probably perfectly correct in their shrewd estimate of the position. Our own information, received by the last mail, goes to show that a decision on the subject has been arrived at by the India Office, but it remains to be seen how far the original plan has been modified. It will probably be found that instead of Assam absorbing some Districts of Eastern Bengal, it will itself be absorbed in Eastern and Northern Bengal, and that a new Province of considerable size, and with a population ofover 30,000,000, is to be formed. The "North-Eastern Province," or whatever it may be called, will be far more populous than the Punjab or Bombay and Sind combined, and it will, of course, have to be fitted out with a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council. But to meet the sentimental objections of its people, it may still have the Calcutta High Court as its final Judicial tribunal, until it waxes in strength and demands a Chief Court all to itself. One wonders wheter Dacca, which seem indicated as the provincial capital, will rise from the ashes of past greatness and become once more a great and flourishing city. It has a rival in Chittagong the natural seaport both of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but this town is rather remote from the central parts of the new satrapy, and it can scarcely make good its claim to precedence. Yet a little time and public curiosity may be satisfied on this and other points. One cannot even mark the provincial boundaries on the map, pending the publication of the decision which, the Secretary of State has reached but it is fairly certain that they will run far more to the west than those indicated in the original scheme of December 1903. The idea also of any extensive changes of territory between Bengal, the Central Provinces and Madras may be taken as extinct. As far as Madras is concerned this was practically announmay be taken this was practically announced by Lord Ampthill during his late visit to Ganjam and the prospects of a transfer of Chota Nagpore to Nagpore the great are by this time equally remote.—"Pioneer."

BE FIRM.

When you ask for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, do not allow the dealer to sell you a substitute. Be firm in your conviction that there is nothing so good. This medicine has been tasted in the most severe and dangerous cases now crams, colic and diarrhoea and has never been known to fail. For sale by

All Chemists and tStorekeepers. Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

CANTION.

Persons when travelling should exercise care in the use of drinking water. As a safeguard it is urged that every traveller secures a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy before leaving home, to be carried in the hand baggage. This may prevent distressing sickness and annoying delay. For sale by

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All Chemists and tStorekeepers. Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

INDIAN ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

INDIA GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Simla, July 6.

First, industries to be selected for experiment would naturally be those which have already been surveyed with more or less completeness in existing industrial monographs or otherwise. The consensus of opinion is in favour of employing trained draftsmen for the preparation of copies from which illustrations are to be reproduced, instead of relying mainly on students at school. The Government of India accept this recommendation. As regards the form in which books should be issued the Bombay Government suggest two styles one to be issued at a cheap price to artisans and one more highly prized for sale to general public. This and the further suggestion that there should be separate Pattern Books for each craft are commended to the consideration of the local Governments. Separate books would evidently be necessary for artisans' editor and in this edition the plates should show different stages through which the finished article is reached. In the edition intended for the use of the general public it might suffice to give illustrations only of completed article. The methods of reproduction to be adopted and the probable cost of reproduction do not seem as yet to have been fully considered and it might be well for the Principals of Schools of Art to arrange with the permission of their respective local Governments to correspond or meet together with a view to settlement of these and any further details. The proposals submitted by Government of Burma are approved.

RAID ON THE GURGURI SALT-POST.

We have now received full particulars of the raid on the Salt-post at Gurguri, in the Bahadur Khel circle of the Kohat district, one of the wildest spots on the North-West Frontier. It would appear that the affair had no political significance as regards the local tribesmen, but that it was cold-blooded murder of the worst type. The occupants of the post were three men; a havildar named Ibrahim, a Kabuli Kizelbash; Asil Khan and Kushal, Salt Department peons. Their arms were Enfields rifles, bayonets and swords. It would seem that Asil had, in some way, committed himself to an intrigue with a woman on the border, and that a gang of Wazirs were hired to murder him. The motive was private revenge, and the services of the Wazirs were doubtless easily obtained, as there was the prospect of securing some rifles. The band consisted of ten men, who lay in ambush near the post in the early morning of the 9th June. As Asil Khan opened the door at daybreak they rushed in, carrying Snider rifles with bayonets ready fixed. The surprise was complete, but Ibrahim rushed to the assistance of the peon. The band at once bayoneted Asil, killing him on the spot. The havildar received no fewer than 21 wounds, and Kushal was brutally maltreated, both men being thrust and cut at after they had fallen to the ground. The Wazirs then looted everything of value in the post, carrying off rifles, ammunition, accoutrements and uniform. No shot was fired for fear lest the villagers in the neighbourhood should take alarm. The band then retired, fastening the door behind them, so that there was nothing to show that an outrage had been committed. The two wounded men lay insensible for some hours, and were eventually discovered by a brother of Asil who visited the post, bringing the weekly supply of flour. Information was sent to the Salt Officials, and the Deputy Commissioner took up the case at once, but though the tracks of the Wazirs were carried for some distance, it seems most improbable they will ever be captured. Both Ibrahim and Kushal died of their wounds after removal to hospital.—"Pioneer."

THE BURMESE MURDER.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE

Rangoon, July 5th.—Judgment was delivered to-day by a Full Bench upon an application preferred for revision under Section 12 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, for review of a case in which a Burman clerk, named Hla Gyi, was sentenced to death last Sessions by Mr. Justice Irwin for the murder of a Chinese clerk named Hock Kan The grounds on which revision was sought were, firstly, the various misdirections in the charge to the jury; secondly, the illegality in dealing with the verdict.

The Chief Judge held that misdirections had been made affording sufficient ground for revision. As to the alleged illegality committed by the Sessions Judge in having sent the jury back with instructions to return a verdict of a guilty or not guilty of murder after they had unanimously found the accused guilty of stabbing, but without intention of committing murder, he held also that the jury's first verdict was a verdict and was not contrary to law but that it was ambiguous, and the Sessions Judge had erred in law by sending the jury back to further consider their verdict instead of asking such questions as were necessary to remove the ambiguity and recording questions and answers. The accused had been prejudiced by this error in law which also afforded ground for revision. The Chief Judge set aside the conviction and sentence in which finding Justice Fox concurred.

Their learned colleague Justice Irwin, in a separate judgment admitted that misdirections had been made in the charge, but, however, differed from their finding by ordering a new trial if the executive authorities deemed it necessary.

The result was that in accordance with the majority of the Full Bench the conviction and sentence were set aside and the accused was released from custody, a decision which was received with marked satisfation by the Burmese in attendance in Court.

Further evidence was recorded to-day in the trial of San Maw, who confessed to being the murderer of Hock Kan.

Ghulam Hyder Khan, grandson of the late Aman-ul-Mulk, of Chitral, who having killed his father absconded to Kabul in 1896, and was in the service of the present Amir, returned to India, and begged his uncle, the present Amir-ul-Mulk, to be allowed to go home. He obtained permission, and the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province, has now granted him travelling allowance and allowed him to proceed to Chitral.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE CASE OF RAJA SARADA NARAYAN SING

(From Our Special Reporter.)

Giridih, July 4.

A PETITION BY THE DY. COMMISSIONER.

On the 29th June last, in the course of the examination-in-chief of Babu Krishna Chandra Ghose, Manager of the Courts' and Encumbered Estates of Hazaribagh, by Ray Nalinakhya Bose Bahadur, the Raja's Vakil, while the Ray Bahadur was struggling hard for asking questions which ought to be put in cross-examination and introducing apparently irrelevant matters to extort facts with a view to prove a conspiracy against the Raja, the following petition was filed on behalf of the applicant:—

"In the Court of the Munsiff of Giridih.

"The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, —Applicant party.

"Raja Sarada Narayan Singh.—

"The humble petition of C. A. Radice, Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, applicant, Respectfully Sheweth,—

"That the examination of witnesses in behalf of your petitioner was closed on 14th instant.

"2. That Babu Indranath Banerjea, Vakil, who was in charge of the case on behalf of the opposite party intimated to the Court that more than half a dozen witnesses would not examined in his behalf.

"3. That the opposite party previously applied for summons on only ten witnesses named in the first petition for summons to witnesses.

"4. That on 30th day of May last orders were passed to the effect that if the opposite party wanted to examine any medical expert, he should apply within two days, meaning by the 1st day of June.

"5. That in spite of this order the opposite party did not apply in time, but on the 6th day of June applied for orders for appointing Dr. J. A. Dyer of the Pachamba Mission as a third medical expert for examination of the Raja and for summoning him as a witness to give evidence.

"6. That the Court was pleased to pass the necessary orders as prayed for, although the application was out of time.

"7. That as a matter of fact the said Dr. Dyer was neither taken by the opposite party to Serampur for the Raja's examination nor does it appear that the opposite party intend to have the Raja examined by him.

"8. That the learned Vakil above-mentioned informed the Court that it was under his instructions that Dr. Dyer was given up on the alleged ground, as he said, that Dr. Dyer's position as a medical man was not high and that he was called a doctor by courtesy only, and that the Vakil was anxious to secure the services of an eminent expert from Calcutta whose testimony would turn the scales upside down.

"9. That your petitioner has been informed and verily believes, and in fact, Babu Satish Chandra Ray, Raja's pleader, has distinctly informed the Court, that Dr. Vaughan, Police Surgeon of Calcutta and officiating Superintendent of the Calcutta Campbell Medical School and of the Bhowanipur Lunatic Asylum was called to Serampur on the 18th day of June (Sunday), and that that officer examined the Raja and went away the same evening, and the said pleader further informed the Court that the said Dr. Vaughan would be either telegraphed for and examined in Court or would be examined on Commission for which the opposite party would apply in due course.

"10. That it now appears that the opposite party has no intention of examining Dr. Vaughan as a witness and as an explanation alleges that the opposite party has 'suspicions about Dr. Vaughan's impartiality.'

"11. That the opposite party commenced to examine his witnesses on the 21st instant and did not file any list of witnesses they intend examining till yesterday, 28th instant, although repeatedly called upon by the Court to do so.

"12. That this list exhibits a curious state of things and contains 31 names including those of the Dy. Commissioner, your petitioner, one of the assesors in this case and the names of three new medical men, Dr. French Muller, Dr. S. K. Mallik and Dr. N. P. Singh with the statement that none of these doctors has yet examined the Raja and that if necessary someone or none of them would be examined.

"13. That in the meantime applications for resummoning two of the witnesses, already examined on behalf of the petitioner and cross-examined by the Raja's pleader, have also been filed and warrants prayed for.

"14. That although the opposite party did not, before considering his case or earlier file any document or list, he has since been pouring in collection papers and account papers, which, your petitioner submits, are wholly irrelevant for the purpose of this inquiry and being filed so late should not be accepted.

"15. That a large number of groundless and unnecessary applications are put in in behalf of the opposite party.

"16. That the effect of this conduct on the part of those who are looking after the case for the Raja has been to retard the progress of the case and bringing in a lot of irrelevant matters and cause very great unnecessary delay.

"17. That for obvious reasons it is highly desirable that the enquiry should be expedited.

"18. That the question of expenditure is also very important and that the daily expenditure over the case is very heavy.

"19. That it appears from the deposition of witness No. 1 (Firingi Lal) for the opposite party that the Raja is said to have given a "carte blanche" to the Naib-manager Babu Gopi Mohan Ray to expend money over the conduct of this opposition to your petitioner's application.

"Your petitioner therefore prays that your honour may be pleased so to order that all irrelevant and inadmissible matters be shut out and that only evidence directly touching on the matter under enquiry and the issue involved be admitted and thus to expedite the bearing.

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

(Sd.) Sakti Kantha Bhattacharjea,
Vakil,
(Sd.) Dharanidhar Banerjea.
29-6-05."

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

Here is the Bengal Government Resolution on triennial report on Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal and Medical Institutions in Calcutta for 1902, 1903 and 1904:—

The Inspector-General's Report which was due to Government by the 1st May, was received on the 26th idem. In his opening paragraphs the Inspector-General mentions certain administrative reforms which have been carried out during the three years under review. One of the most important is the greater financial independence which has been given to the Managing Committees of Municipal Dispensaries. In former years, when the subscriptions to dispensaries were merged in the Municipal Fund, private liberality was discouraged by the apprehension that increased contributions would merely result in a diminution of the municipal expenditure. The accounts of the Dispensary Committees have therefore been separated, as far as possible, from those of the Municipalities. Improved arrangements have been made for training the Police in ambulance work and first aid to the injured, and the system promises to give satisfactory results. The rules governing the examinations of Hospital Assistants have been revised. The pay of compounders has been increased in certain cases. The civil drug stores have been abolished and money grants are now given in lieu of medicines for Government servants. Short courses of lectures on tuberculosis and malaria have been introduced in all the colleges and in many of the more advanced schools.

CALCUTTA HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Since the last triennial report was written much has been done to modernize the leading medical institutions in Calcutta. The reconstruction and renovation of the Presidency General Hospital has been practically completed, with the exception of a ward for paying patients and an administrative block which will shortly be constructed. Proposals for the establishment at Puri of a Convalescent Home in connection with this hospital are under consideration. At the Medical College Hospital important additions are being made, including a new surgical wing and quarters for the nursing staff. The reconstruction of the antiquated Campbell Hospital has been commenced; and a large scheme for the remodelling and improvement of the Howrah General Hospital has been sanctioned. At the same time, as stated by the Inspector-General, the standard of efficiency in the principal hospitals has been substantially raised; and this improvement has been largely due to the energy and zeal of the Medical Officers who have been in charge.

The aggregate numbers of beds provided in the Calcutta hospitals is 1,778. On the average only three-quarters of the total number were occupied in 1904, but the margin must have been very small during the unhealthy months. The total number of indoor patients fell from 29,063 in the first, to 26,554 in the last, year of the triennial period. The first of these years was very unhealthy; but the Lieutenant-Governor notices that for a long time past, in spite of the rapid growth of the population of Calcutta, the number of indoor patients has shown no tendency to expand. There has been a rise in the number of women and children admitted to hospital, but that of men was actually less in 1904 than it was twelve years earlier. The outdoor attendance, however, shows a steady increase, and the average yearly number of out-patients during the triennium was 267,776 against 241,576 during the previous three years. Here also the improvement is most marked in the case of females; and the number of women treated has risen by 59 per cent. since 1892, while in the case of men the increase is 16 per cent. only. This is attributed by the Inspector-General to the measures which have been taken in recent years to secure greater privacy for female patients. Of the various institutions the greatest progress is shown by the Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, where the number of in-patients has risen from 3,191 in the previous triennium to 4,209 in the three years under review, and the number of out-patients from 53,734 to 62,851. The total number of patients treated there is two and a half times as great as it was fifteen years ago.

The income of the Calcutta hospitals in 1904 was Rs. 13,67,400, of which about three-quarters was contributed by Government. This figure includes capital expenditure on buildings, which has been unusually large for several years past. The receipts from paying patients (Rs. 92,870 were the highest on record. Private subscriptions amounted to Rs. 48,689 in 1904 as compared with Rs. 15,773 in 1903, but the former sum includes two large legacies aggregating Rs. 34,101. The amount contributed by private liberality towards the ordinary expenditure of the hospitals is deplorably small; and the receipts under this head in 1903 were actually less than they were twenty years previously.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES OUTSIDE CALCUTTA.

Owing to the changes made in the classification of dispensaries it is difficult to compare in detail the figures of 1904 with those of previous years. Some interesting general results may however be noted. Between 1883 and 1903, the number of hospitals under State supervision (excluding Private, Railway, Police and Female Hospitals) rose from 223 to 581, and the number of beds from 2,059 to 3,714. During the same period of twenty years the number of indoor patients rose from 22,468 to 49,166, and that of outdoor patients from 915,753 to 4,295,859. The number of operations performed increased nearly four-fold. On the financial side the results are equally satisfactory. The income of the dispensaries from all sources has risen from Rs. 4,51,751 to Rs. 16,03,354, and the amount raised by private subscriptions from Rs. 1,33,758 to Rs. 5,03,115.

In spite of the progress that has been made, much remains to be done; and the Bengal dispensaries still serve a larger population than is the case in some of the other Provinces. There is however in this Province a large number of private practitioners, who are to be found in all important villages; and these, to some extent at least, compensate for the comparatively small number of public institutions. The net increase in the number of dispensaries during the last three years is only 66, or the same as in the previous triennium. The District Boards have hitherto been hampered by want of funds, but now that their resources have been increased by a grant equivalent to 25 per cent. of their income from the road cess, this difficulty will no longer be felt, and it is expected that they will considerably augment their expenditure on medical relief. The question of laying down rules as to the amount of local support which should be required before new dispensaries are opened is under the consideration of Government. Efforts have been made in some districts to supplement the medical relief afforded by the dispensaries by the supply of medicine chests to village headmen, the deputation of Medical Officers to visit outlying market centres, and (in Faridpur) by the institution of a floating dispensary. The first of these measures has not been attended with much success, but the system of visiting markets is favourably reported on and should be more largely resorted to.

The number of beds available for indoor patients has risen from 4,882 in 1902 to 5,502 in 1904, and the total number of indoor patients from 66,810 to 69,283. Owing to instructions issued by the Inspector-General, the proportion of patients paying for their diet in the public hospitals rose from 8.7 per cent. in 1903 to 13.9 per cent. in 1904. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with Colonel Browne that hospitals should not be made to discharge the functions of poor-houses, and that they lose in popularity by so doing. The rate of mortality amongst indoor patients fell from 10.5 per cent. in 1902 to 8.5 per cent. in 1904; the heaviest mortality is recorded in the hospitals situated on the main lines of pilgrim traffic. The number of out-door patients is growing rapidly, the average number of the triennium being 4,970,999 against 3,650,152 in the previous three years. This is due partly to the opening of new dispensaries, but also, to a large extent, to the increased efficiency and popularity of the existing institutions. As in the case of the Calcutta hospitals, a satisfactory feature of the returns is the rapid increase in the number of female patients, which in 1904 considerably exceeded a million. This is due largely to the provision in the majority of the hospitals of separate female examination and waiting rooms.

During the last two years 5¾ lakhs have been spent on buildings and repairs, and many improvements have been effected; but a large number of the existing buildings are still unsatisfactory and require almost complete renovation. Instructions have been issued to District Boards to devote to this purpose a part of the funds recently placed at their disposal. The surgical equipment of the hospitals has of late received much attention, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to hear that the Government grant of Rs. 25,000, which was made for this purpose in 1904, has been supplemented by considerable sums raised locally. The supply of medicines is still in many cases very inadequate, but the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that much more quinine is being used than was the case a few years ago.

Malarial fever was as usual the most frequent cause of attendance, and accounted for one-fifth of the total number of cases treated. Although the vital statistics show a diminution in the number of deaths from this cause in 1904, there was an increase in the number of cases treated both in the public dispensaries and in police hospitals. In connection with the latter the Inspector-General draws attention to the good results produced by the regular administration of prophylactic doses of quinine to prisoners and lunatics, and suggests that this practice should be followed in the case of the police. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to his remarks on this subject. The surgical record of the year was an excellent one, and in all 209,043 operations were performed. There were no less than 2,600 operations for cataract in the year 1904, or more than the aggregate number performed in the decade ending in 1891; in five cases out of six the operation was successful.

The financial results of the year were, on the whole, satisfactory. There was a large increase in private subscriptions, which furnished a quarter of the total receipts, and a smaller one in the contributions by District Boards. On the other hand the expenditure of Municipalities on medical relief in 1904 was less than it had been for several years past. In the Resolution on the Annual Returns for 1902 special attention was drawn to the decrease which occurred in that year, and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the remarks which were then made have had no effect. This matter will be dealt with separately. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals has given a list of the more important instances of private liberality, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his acknowledgments to the donors. Of these the most munificent was Her Highness the Maharani of Hutwa, who contributed Rs. 21,500 towards the construction of a female ward and operation-room at the Chapra Hospital and Rs. 7,646 towards the new hospital building at Bankipore; a sum of Rs. 12,220 was given by the Gujrat Chiefs towards improvements in the Cuttack Hospital; and the Raja of Lalgola made a donation of Rs. 12,000 for additions to the Berhampore Hospital.

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Mr. Bergstedt and Mrs. Fechter are both young people, but each had endured three years of wretcheness from the unfortunate condition of their stomachs before they found the remedy that finally relieved and cured them. It is an old saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," and so ordinarily it is with medicines. But Mother Seigel's Syrup has scored hundreds of thousands of cures of indigestion in all of the many forms it assumes and with all the varieties of symptom. Just look over these two letters and you will perceive different symptoms are mentioned by the writers, but the complaints gave way before the curative power of this sovereign remedy, after other medicines and even medical attendance had failed.

Mr. Bergstedt lives at Railway Station. Stellenbosch, and is a Colonial, born in Cape Town. He is now a goods foreman in the service of the Cape Government Railway. In his letter, dated December 23, 1904, he says:—"For over three years I suffered all the torments of acute indigestion. My appetite was very poor, and after meals I had severe pains and a weighty feeling on my chest. I got little sleep at nights: I would wake up, my feet feeling quite clammy, and during the day could not have proper rest. At intervals I had a feeling as though the blood had left every part of my body and rushed to my head. After these flushes I always felt weak and depressed. I obtained medical advice, but the medicine I took might as well have been throuwn away.

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Mrs. Fechter lives in Komani Square, next to Supt. Native Location, Queenstown, C.C., and her letter is dated January 13th, 1905. She is a native of Alice, C.C., and was born on her father's farm, known as Poppiejan Kloof.

"For three years," she writes, "I suffered from severt pains under my heart, caused by the pressure of wind in my stomach and intestines, These pains always attacked me after meals, and distressing headaches always came with them. My bowels were never in real good order, having at all times to resort to purgatives. I could retain nothing in my stomach, and became worse day after day. My condition became so serious that it was necessary to obtain medical advice, but I derivtd no actual benefit from the medicines prescribed for me."

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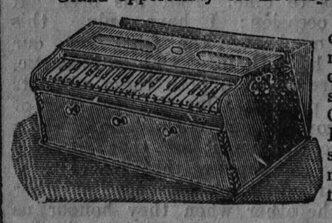

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Printed and published by T. K. Biswas at the "Patrika" Press, No. 2, Ananda Chander Chatterjee's Lane, and issued by the Patrika Post Office, Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta