REG. NO. 09

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL XXXVI CALCUTTA, THURSDAY JUNE, 1 1905 NO. 44

GRAMOPHONES.

WITH TAPERED ARM.
For Rs. 82-8.

No. 3, Gramophone Rs. 22-8.
Triple spring Gramophone Rs. 150.
We are now registering orders for new Bengali records which will arrive by the end of this month. New List sent to Moffusil gentlemen post free.

MULLICK BROTHERS.
(Tailors & Outfitters)
AGENTS :—Gramophone & Typewriter Ld.
77 2, Upper Chitpoor Road, Jorashanko, Calcutta.

A CAPITAL BARGAN
BANERJI AND CO.

CALCUTTA MUSICAL STORE.
6, Lower Chitpore Road.
Grand opportunity for Lovers of Music.

W shall sele our best Harmoniums at reduced rates for six months only Our best Mohim Flutes, formerly sold at Rs. 35, now to be had for Rs. 25 only.

ur large harmoniums, with two sets of Reeds, and our stoppers, formerly sold for Rs. 60, now to be had for Rs. 40 only. Four years' guarantee. All othe varieties of Musical Instruments at very moderates. vepair of all kinds of musical instruments executed at Ro westpossible charges.

Notable Utterances at the National Gatherings of December, 1904

CONTENTS.

Indian National Congress.
Sir Mehta's Welcome Address.
Sir Henry Cotton's Presidential Address.
The Social Conference.
H. H. The Gaekwar's Inaugural Address.
Hon. Mr. Parekh's Presidential Address.
The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar's Address.
Indian Ladies' Conference.
Mrs. Ranade's Speech.
Mohamedan Educational Con ence
Mr. Morison's Presidential Address.
Industrial Exhibition.
The Hon. Mr. D. Thackersy's Speech.
H. E. Lord Lamington's Speech.
H. E. Lady Lamington's Speech.
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Speech.
Temperance Conference.
Sir Balchandra Krishnse's Addres.
Mr. Samuel Smith's Speech.

FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF—
THE INDIAN REVIEW.
Price As. Eight.

The annual subscription to "The Indian Review is Rs. 5. Subscription can commence from any month. Any one who wishes to buy the above books at the reduced rates must reimit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the "Review advance,

G. A, NATESAN & CO.,
ESPLA ADE MADRA .

G. KUR & SONS.
Manufacturers and Importers of Harmonium and American Organs
52, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.
THE BEST HARMONIUM DAY
THE LILY-FLUTE.

BEST HARMONIUM FOR PLAYING BENGAL AND HINDUSTANI TUNES, AND SONGS,
Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium. Full rich melodious organ tone.
3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, (superior Rs. 40)
2 sets of Reeds and 4 Stops Rs 60
FOLDING LILY FLUTE (BOX & TABLE HARMONIUM) combined Rs. 75
Order must accompany Rs. 1 balance by V. P. P
Apply or our new enlarged illustrated Catlogu Harmonius of different designs, Organs, Ducen dan Sarambhinas.

WE DON'T REQUEST YOU TO PURCHASE

We only solicit examination of our universally praised ornaments before purchasing Chemical-Gold Ornaments from any other shop. Illustrated Price List of various kinds of important articles and Ornaments &c., is sent free on Application. K. SMITH & Co., No 344, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta

---

THAT RENOWNED SWAMI DHARMANANDA MAHABHARATI

who has studied both European and Indian Chemisty and has got some knowled in testing the medicin properties of drugs and Phnrmaceutical preparations, an on exmining our VIGOR PILLS, writes to us that

"In chemical process of both the system it is found t the best ana most efficacious medicine of the kind," and

Vigor Pills

BRING ABOUT MARVELLOUS RESULTS
In Physical Lassitude, Nervous Debility
Prostration, Wasting Diseases
and Convalescent:

WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MISSIONARY

Of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some VIGO PILLS from the Swami and on testing the merits and actions declares

"It is an excellent pill for Nervous Debility and Wasting Diseases."

SOME YOUNG SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

Being advised by the Swami, used the VIGOR PILLS nd

95 percent of them have spoken too highly of the Pills.

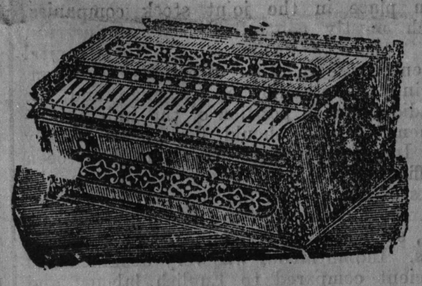
DR. MODHOOSOODUN COOPTO

Of Moradpore, Patna writes :—"Your VIGOR PILLS is an excellent medicine for Nervous Debility and Loss of Manhood. It improves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures Acidity, Flatulance and Diarrhœa. It is also a good medicine of Sleeplessness. Kindly send one phial more to complete my cure."

PRICE RS. 2 PER PHIAL.

Manager, Bharat Vaisajyanilaya,
Shambazar, Calcutta.

BEWERE OF IMMETAT
GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.



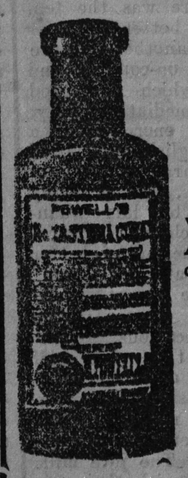
Guaranteed for 3 years and the only original, uine and best harmonium in the market When pur sing please look at the spelling of the word **MOHON** & our Registered Trade Mark and the name of PAUL ONS in bright gold, *without which none is genuine.*

PRICES
No. 1. to F, 3 Stops, Single reeds, in box... Rs. 35
No. 3. C to C, 3 Stops, do ornamental case... Rs.
No. 5. Double reeds, 4 Stops . . . . . Rs.
No. 6. Do. Do. Superior ... Rs
All orders executed per V. P. P. On receipt of R n advance. Illustrated catalogues free on applica to the sole Manufacturers

PAUL & SONS.
LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

No

POWELL'S ASTHMA CUR



(Great Remedy for Asthma)

It is one of the most reliable remedies for Asthma, both during the paroxys nd in the intervals. It may be given twice or three times a day. This formu will prove a valuable Sedative as well as an agreeable remedy for Chr ic Bronchit rd other diseases in which the use of Iodine is indicated.

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

Its value is beyond all price and praise

Its Effects:—Powell's No. 1 Asthma Cure is a great favourite remedy with man to be relieved of the Asthmatic fits and it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy in th worst forms of cases. It relieves the chest of congealed Phlegm by expectoratio without straining thereby removing all difficulty in Breathing. It this wonderf bellef the most pistressing cases.

Bottle Rs .2.

N P.OWELL, & CO.,
Chemists,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

This firm is the first Established in Rampu-Boalia a h oldest of kind. It is reputed the foremost in the place. Gold and Silve ornaments with or without jewels, and silver wares alwyayskept I stock. Mofussil orders executed promptly and carefully per V. P. Post. Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

Bepin Behari Dhar, Jeweller and Poddar
Rampur Boalia, P. O. Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

BABU BIPIN BIHARY DHAR.
Jeweller (Ghoramara), (Rajshahi)

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

Ranaghat 21 May 1904.
Yours Sincerely
BECHARAM BOSE,
Supdt. Of Post Office, Nadia Division.

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

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

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

Sd.) ANNADA CH. GUP
Dy. Magte.

BOALIA,
-02.

Awarded a Gold Medal at the Bombay Industri nd gricultual Exhibition 1904, for the Excellence o ur Ayurvedic Medicines.

A marvellous remedy for Plague. Hamadipanas kam for all kinds of plague fevers in 2 sizes, prices Re. 1 and As. 10.
Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the plague bubos in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

LATEST TESTIMONIAL.

Rai Saheb P. Uttum Nath Esqr., Dt. Magistrate, Indore, says: "It is no exaggeration to say that yours is a marvellous discovery.—a great boon to mankind—and a second life to sufferers.. Nuemerous other testimonials. All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Descriptive Price list and treatise on Plague—its history, origin and treatment free on application. Post office, and for large consignments nearest Ry stn. should be clearly stated.

PANDIT D. GOPALA CHARLU,
Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D. Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D. Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurvedic Vidvat Examinations.
Telegraphic Address: "Pandit," Madras.
The Madras Ayurvedic Laboratory,
158, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

NITYANANDA AND NALIN KANTH BISWAS.
JEWELLERY PODDARY SHOP.
Rampur-Boolia, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

All stor of golds silver and jewellery ornament are kept ready for sale, and also made to order at cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superins quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue, Price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of cost.

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890.

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaliah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditabole Heis, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers.
Dated 4-2-99. (Sd). Nil Kant Majumder,
Professor, Presidency College.

IMPORTNT NOTICE
THE BUYERS OF MOHIN FLUTS
Beware of Worthless imitations.
THE
MOHIN FLUTE

Awarded Gold Medal at the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition.

PLEASE LOOK AT THE SPELLING
MOHIN BROS.
and also the photo of the inventor
ON THE INSTRUMENT.

1 It having appeared that the public are deceived by some unprincipled trader offering
WORTHLESS IMITATION
2. MOHIN BROS., be gmost respectfully to CAUTION the PUBLIC that genuine MOHIN FLUTE can be had only from MOHIN BROS. at Nos. 3 and 4 Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Price of the Mohin Flutes

Mohin flute 3 octave 3 steps F to F	— Rs.	35
Do. „ „ C to C	—	40
Do. superior mellowtone gold mounted best finish	—	45
Mohin flute 3 octave 4 stops 2 sets Reeds	—	60
Do. Superior	—	70
Organ Mohin flute 3 set 4 stop 2 sets Reeds		75
Organ Mohin flute 3½ set 5 stop ... Do.		85
Mohin flute 3½ octa 5 stops	—	1
Do 3½ octave 6 stops 3 sets Reds	—	1
Mohinflute folding 3 octave 3 stops	—	
Do. 3½ octave 4 stops 2 sets Reeds	—	
Do. 3½ octave 5 stops. „	—	

Catalogues free on aplication

Loss of Hair and Ugly Baldness

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

Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5. 3 Phials Rs. 2-8. Packing and postage As. 11.

Sandow The Perfect Man.

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

Price for two weeks and two kinds of oils Rs. 4. Packing and postage As. 7.

ASOKARISHTA

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

Kabiraj NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLUMA HOLDER,
18-1 19 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

Kuntaline.

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

Sweet Scented	—	Rs.	1 0
Yily Scented	—	Rs	1 8
Rose Scented	—	„	1 0
Yasmin Scented	—	„	1 0

Delkhosh

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

Price per Bottle one Rupee only.

Tambuline.

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

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only.

H. BOSE, Perfumer.
62 BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA
Telegraphic Address
Delkhosh' Calcutta

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

ASTRAL SPIRITAS AN M. P.

WEIRD PHENOMENON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A popular Unionist member of the House of Commons, writes the "Express" Lobby correspondent, has been the unconscious cause of an incident unparalleled in the history of St. Stephen's. We should hesitate to ask credence for so remarkable a narrative, but for the fact that it is associated with two members, in the persons of Sir Gilbert Parker and Sir Henry Meysey Thompson.

Shortly before the Easter rising of Parliament for the recess, Major Sir Carne Rasch, the Unionist who sits for the Chelmsford division, was overtaken by influenza, which developed into neurosia. He grew seriously ill, but stuck to his post to "help Hood" (the Ministerial Whip).

During his absence from the evening sitting prior to the rising for the holidays, his friend Sir Gilbert Parker was grieved and alarmed to see him seated near his usual place.

They were only one bench and an angle apart. Sir Carne Rasch was noticed to be deadly pale; his eyes closed, as if in approaching sleep; his chin was sunk between his hunched-up shoulders. He sat in a profound silence. Sir Gilbert nodded, and the next moment Sir Carne Rasch had vanished. As he could not have moved without being noticed his disappearance attracted comment and it was then recalled by Sir Gilbert that when he sat down Sir Carne was not in his place.

One of the two members has studied theosophy and the occult science of astral phenomena, and he at once said to his companion, "Rasch is either dead or dying."

FORCE OF DUTY.

Subsequent inquiry, however, showed Sir Carne to be on the mend. He is himself somewhat puzzled at all this. The only explanation which he can offer is his illness and the struggle between the temptation to stick to his House duties and to go to bed.

The account given of the incident by Sir Gilbert Parker is striking and impressive. Sir Gilbert is positive as regards the following facts, given in his own words:

"I wished to take part in the debate in progress, but missed being called. As I swung round to resume my seat I was attracted first by seeing Sir Carne Rasch out of his place, and then by the position he occupied. I knew that he had been ill, and in a cheery way nodded towards him and said, 'Hope you are better.'

"But he made no sign and uttered no reply. This struck me as odd. My friend's position was his and yet not his. His face was remarkably pallid. He sat hunched up. His expression was steely. It was altogether a stony presentment—grim, almost resentful.

"I thought for a moment. Then I turned again towards Sir Carne Rasch, and he had disappeared. That puzzled me, and I at once went in search of him. I expected in fact, to overtake him in the Lobby. But Rasch was not there. No one had seen him. I tried both the Whips and the door-keeper, equally without avail. No one had seen Sir Carne Rasch.

NOT SEEN.

"I went round the House, inquiring in all the corridors and to the same end—Sir Carne Rasch had not been seen. Going again to the Lobby, I heard that Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, who was at the Lobby post-office, had also been inquiring for the major, but without result.

"I joined Sir Henry, and we exchanged views."

But Sir Henry Meysey Thompson had only a prosaic and Parliamentary reason for seeing Sir Carne Rasch. Still he was greatly impressed by what Sir Gilbert Parker said, and the two gentlemen made notes of the hour and the day. When seen some days later by both members, Sir Carne Rasch, with soldierly light-heartedness, cheerfully accepted the congratulations of his friends that he was not dead, went home, told the story, and made every one in his family appropriately miserable.

Sir Gilbert Parker, though still troubled, airily admits that he may have been mistaken.

But Sir Carne Rasch does not think he was mistaken at all.

UTTERLY PUZZLED.

Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, though also congratulating the major upon not having joined the majority instead of coming back to "help Hood," does not appear to have "seen things." Yet he had a singular desire to talk with him, and his desire led him to make inquiry at the post-office. Here he was joined by Sir Gilbert, and the brilliant novelist confessed himself "puzzled, and utterly at a loss."

There is no doubt whatever in the mind of Sir Carne Rasch himself as to the presence in some strange evanescent form. He had been "precipitated" in the spirit, as he now believes to "help Hood," of whom he was constantly thinking. In fact, the genial Government Whip had become to him a veritable theosophic manifestation.

Paracelsus and the old alchemists believed that everyone had an astral spirit peculiar to him. In the mediæval times the notion arose that these spirits were either fallen angels or the souls of the dead, or spirits deriving their origin from fire, whose location was the air.

Sir Gilbert Parker, in concluding, said the mystery naturally turned upon the question whether Sir Carne Rasch was in the House at the time.

This question Sir Carne Rasch has answered He was ill at home, and could not have been in his place at the House.

But meantime Sir Carne Rasch enjoys his recovered health.—"Daily Express," May 12.

The Tanjore District Board Railway, a length of just 100 miles, showed net earnings of Rs. 1,34,396 last half year, representing a dividend of 5.80 per cent. per annum on the capital.

The Travancore Durbar has revised its taxation on cardamom cultivation, and made other concessions in view of the depressed state of the industry.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY GIVES SATISFACTION EVERYWHERE.

"I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my retail shop of this place for six years," says Adolph Abrahamson of Durbanville, Cape Colony. "I find it to give satisfaction with the people who use it and it is the best sellor of any cough remedy I handle." For sale by

ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS
PRICE, 1 Rs. 8 As.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Part II.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Munshi Ikbaluddin, Khan Sahib, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough up to 4th January 1906 with effect from the 25th June, 1905.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. D. Berrington, Director, was deputed to China on special duty in connection with the negotiations of the Burma-China Telegraph Convention, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th February 1905, and until further orders.

Mr. H. T. Pinhey, Officiating Deputy Director, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and eleven days with effect from the forenoon of the 11th May 1905.

Mr. H. R. Rylands, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from the forenoon of the 6th May, 1905.

Mr. J. M. Whitting, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with extraordinary leave for three months with effect from the forenoon of the 5th May, 1905.

POST OFFICE.

Mr. J.B.N. James, Postmaster, Agra, is granted a further extension of extraordinary leave without allowances for three months with effect from the 12th May, 1905.

Mr. L. C. Byrne, substantive pro tempore Postmaster, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 5th May, 1905. The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—Mr. H. Bower, officiating Postmaster, Delhi, to act as Postmaster, Lahore; Lala Joti Pershad to act as Postmaster, Delhi.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. A. Wilson, superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, on deputation to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, Assam, or until further orders:—With effect from the 27th April 1905—Mr. T. S. Carroll, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade; Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade; Mr. K. Amirthalingham Pillai, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade. With effect from the 20th April 1905—Mr. R. D. Nash to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

Mr. R. W. Hanson, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 15th May 1905. The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—Mr. J. Home superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade; Mr. N. Purushotham Naidu, B. A., superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade.

Mr. Mir Muzhar-ud-din, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade, with effect from the 1st May, 1905, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. A. Krishnama Charlu, B. A. superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, or until further orders.

A BHATIA MERCHANT'S WILL.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT.

APPEAL COURTS DECISION REVERSED.

A telegram has been received from London stating that in the suit filed by Gangabai, Jamsetji Kavasji Patell and others against Bhagwandas Bhalji and others, the Judicial Committee of his Majesty delivered judgment reversing the decision of the Appellate Court, confirming the decree of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell in favour of the executors, and directing Bhugwandas to pay the costs of the appeal to the Privy Council.

The facts of the case are that the late Mr. Gordhundas Soonderdas, the proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Co., made a will on the 5th October 1902, and on the same day he executed a deed poll concerning the management of his firm of Mulji Jaitha and Co., by which latter document he appointed his widow, Gungabai, his successor, and vested all powers in her and directed that she should conduct the management of the firm with the advice of his solicitor, Mr. Jamsetji Kavasji Patell.

Mr. Gordhundas died on the 10th October 1902, and his widow, Mr. Jamsetji Kavasji Patell, Mr. Lalji Narronji, Mr. Chaturbhuj Moraji and Mr. Narrandas Thakersey Mulji, the executors appointed by the deceased under his will, applied for probate thereof to the High Court of Bombay. Mr. Bhugwandas Valji, the defendant in the case, filed a caveat, asserting his right as a partner of the deceased in the firm of Mulji Jaitha and Co., and opposing the grant of probate on various grounds, amongst others, that the will propounded and the said deed poll were not the will and deed of the deceased; that the same were not read by him nor were they read over to him and he did not understand the contents thereof—that the deceased was not in a sound and disposing state of mind when he executed them, and raised an issue as to whether the deed poll was not a testamentary writing and whether probate should not be granted of it with the will. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, before whom the suit in the first instance was tried for several days, decided on the 16th June, 1903, in favour of the executors and ordered the grant of probate to them, dismissing the caveat with costs. Mr. Bhugwandas appealed against the decision of Mr. Justice Russell. The appeal was heard before the Appeal Court, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, who delivered their judgment on the 11th January, 1904, by which they directed that all reference to the deed poll contained in clause 6 and clause 26 of the will should be expunged. Three of the said executors, viz, Gungabai, the widow, Mr. Jamsetji Kavasji Patell and Mr. Lalji preferred an appeal to his Majesty's Council against the decision of the Appeal Court. The appeal before his Majesty's Privy Council was heard in the month of April last. Mr. Jamsetji Kavasji Patell himself had proceeded to England for the purposes of the appeal.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS FROM HIGHER APPOINTMENTS IN P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Information as to appointments of Assistant Engineers to the Indian Public Works Department, 1905

1. The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the summer of 1905, make not less than eleven appointments of Assistant Engineers to the Public Works Department of the Government of India, in addition to those to be made from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill.*

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the Engineering profession.

2. Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W. and to be returned to him not earlier than 1st March 1905, or later than Monday, the 1st May 1905.

No applications received after the latter date will be considered.

3. The age of candidates must be not less than 21, or more than 24 years on the 1st July 1905.

4. Every candidate must be a British subject of European descent, and at the time of his birth his father must have been a British subject, either natural-born or naturalised in the United Kingdom. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council as to whether a candidate satisfies this condition shall be final. He must also be of good moral character and sound physique.

5. Candidates must have obtained one of the University degrees mentioned in Appendix 1, or such diploma or other distinction in Engineering at some Institution connected with one of the Universities named as may, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor of that University, be approximately equivalent thereto.

6. They must further have had at least one year's experience as assistant in the preparation of the designs for, or in the execution of, some engineering work of importance.

The Secretary of State may, however, if he thinks fit, relax this rule so as to allow the period of one year to be completed before the departure of a candidate for India in October 1905. (See paragraph 10 below.)

7. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for personal interview with the Selection Committee.

8. They will further be required before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India.

A copy of the "Resolutions as to the Physical Examination" of candidates for Indian appointments will be forwarded on application to the Under Secretary of State.

9. Candidates will also be required, before final appointment, to satisfy the Secretary of State, in such manner as he may determine, of their ability to ride.

10. They will on appointment be provided with free first class passages to India, and they will be expected to proceed thither in the month of October 1905.

Their pay will begin from the date of their landing in India.

11. They will enter the Service as Assistant Engineers, third grade, on a salary of Rs. 4,200 per annum, and they will receive the same salary and privileges as the Assistant Engineers passing out of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill in the same year.

They will be graded in the Department immediately below these last.

* * *

THE BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

THE SHALIMAR TERMINUS.

Various reports reach us regarding the goods work of the Shalimar terminus of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, which was reported to be in a complete colapsed state. We made enquiries but the description given by our reporter was of so alarming nature that we thought it proper to make a reference to the Railway authorities on the subject. Here is the reply we have received from Mr. Marsh, officiating Traffic Manager of the Railway:—

"Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for yours of 19th instant.

Inwards traffic for Shalimar is at present very heavy and delays have occurred in unloading wagons. This is attributed to.

(1) Unprecedented heavy traffic in wheat seeds and myrobalans from the C. P. to Calcutta.

(2) Recent heavy rain experienced which prevented merchants taking deliveries.

(3) Action on the part of merchants themselves in taking slow deliveries and thus blocking sheds.

I would mention the latter cause as representing the greatest difficulty in dealing with goods arriving at Shalimar. Merchants are making lengthy use of sheds and are prepared to pay wharfage charges. This may suit those merchants who have goods in the sheds, but it has the effect of preventing other merchants from obtaining their property in due course. The Railway Company cannot be expected to provide Godowns for all.

Yours truly,
F. Marsh,
Ag: Traffic Manager.

22nd May, 1905.

We are however told that nearly 550 wagons were standing under load on the day on which our representative visited the place and he found large consignments of hides, seeds, myrabolan and other goods in a wet and damaged condition. It is understood that the Railway will have to meet a very heavy claim on this account. He also saw a number of merchants flocking round the railway staff to get their goods released, but inspite of all anxiety on their side our representative noticed a lamentable lack of the usual activity which is shewn by the Traffic Officers of other Railways on similar occasions. The busiest and most anxious man found on the spot was a young officer, but, we are told, he belonged to the Audit Department. We therefore do not think that the merchants are solely to be blamed for such gross mismanagements. The Traffic Officer in charge of the station should have stirred himself a little more busily; but we find that instead of a rude awakening he has just been rewarded with a promotion.

*Note.—It is not proposed to make any appointments of Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department in 1905, otherwise than from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill.

INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

VIEWS OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BARODA.

London, May 12.

At a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts held in the council-room, John-street, Adelphi, yesterday afternoon, a paper on "The Manufactures of Greater Britain—India" was read by Mr. Henry J. Tozer. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda presided, and those present included Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir Patrick Playfair, Sir George Watt. Mr. D. Naoroji, Colonel C. E. Yate, and Mr. H. M. Birdwood (late a member of the Bombay Government.)

Mr. Tozer dwelt on the fact that India was an empire within the Empire, and gave the British Empire its specific Imperial character. In virtue of her enormous productive power, her vast population, numbering 300,000,000 (or three-fourths of the whole population of the British Empire), and her contributions of 150,000 men and £20,000,000 in money to the defence of the Imperial fabric, India might justly claim consideration after England herself. The sea-borne trade of India exceeded that of Canada and Australia together, while her purchases of British goods in 1904 wert nearly 50 per cent. greater than the combined purchases of the two chief self-governing colonies. One great reason for that was to be found in the fact that. while the average duties on imported British manufactures were 17 per cent. in Canada and 6¼ per cent. in Australia, they were only 2¾ per cent. in India. Again, India rather than Canada could now claim to be "the granary of the Empire," for while Canada in the last three years had supplied England with 26,525,000 cwt. of wheat and 6,627,000 cwt of flour India had furnished 51,384,000 cwt. of wheat. To the British and still more to the colonial, mind the most unintelligible fact about the Indian native was his lack of any desire to "get on". He had no ambition to raise his standard of living, and his wants now, as in the past, were few and simple. The native clung to his primitive methods and customs with the most tenacious convervatism. With such primitive economic conditions it was not surprising that manufactures were still in a rudimentary stage. The ancent village handicrafts still remained of great importance, but machine-made goods, either imported or produced in India, were tending to displace the products of the village weavers and other artisans. It seemed desirable that an industrial census should be undertaken to ascertain the precise position of the non-agricultural classes, and to discover especially whether it was possible to better the condition of the most numerous class of artisans, the hand cotton workers, by the introduction of improved appliances. With regard to manufacturing industries on modern lines, there was great need of capital and of enterprise for further progress. The long-established cotton and jute industries secured the capital they required, and large native investments had taken place in the joint stock companies, which mostly controlled those industries. But there was scope for capital and enterprise in other directions, and, considering the stability of exchange and the splendid financial position of the Indian Government, capital should flow more readily into India. Shortage of labour had been a difficulty of late, owing partly to the effects of plague and famine, partly to wider demands for labour in non-manufacturing fields, such as railways, mines, and irrigation works. Indian labour was very unskilled and inefficient compared to English labour, and trade unionists had no need to fear its competition. The factory industries were handicapped by the heavy cost of machinery and stores, which had to be imported, by the necessity of European management, and in some parts by the high cost of fuel. In spite of seven years of severe vicissitudes the chief industry, that of cotton, had considerably advanced. A notable feature was the tendency to produce more and better cloth for the home market, while another feature was the development of mills up-country, and especially at Ahmedabad, which had good and cheap cotton in the immediate vicinity. Although Indian mills were encroaching a little on the market for English unbleached goods, there had been a larger import of bleached and coloured goods, and probably India would long continue to buy large quantities of the fine and cheap cloths of Lancashire. As regards the production of better raw cotton, the Indian cultivator had strong inducements to grow the short-stapled variety, for in the case of coarser cotton the crop was much less precarious, and it was in constant demand by the ryot's chief customers, the Indian mills and the Japanese. Finding that short-stapled cotton was a paying crop, he would not be anxious to grow a better fibre to meet the intermittent demands of Lancashire. The jute mills were rapidly extending, and, with their up-to-date machinery and combination of weaving and spinning, they were tending more and more to capture foreign markets in sacking and cloth. It could not be said that India's industrial progress had so far been great, as she had only two great textile industries, cotton and jute, producing comparatively coarse and inferior goods, and one fairly large iron and steel works. Possibilities of progress seemed to be mainly in the working up of produce now exported raw—wheat, oil seeds, hides and skins, &c. But any great industrial advance would depend on the improvement of education, which would enlarge the wants of the people, and on the development of agriculture, which employed the bulk of the population, and on which all other industries must ultimately depend. Under Lord Curzon more had been done by Government than ever before to aid industries. Agricultural experiments were being conducted to improve the staple crops, industrial education was being fostered, numerous experts have been appointed, and a Department of Commerce and Industry has been constituted to concentrate official activities in those directions.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, in thanking Mr. Tozer, on behalf of the audience, for his paper, said that the subject of the manufactures of India was of vital importance to his country, and he was glad to find that it was receiving attention in England from both official and non-official persons. India's greatest want was education in its widest sense. Before the advent or at the beginning of the British administration the country had manufactures of its own wihch vied successfully with those of the rest of the world, and, given proper facilities, he saw no reason why the Indians of to-day should not revert to the position of their ancestors. Difficulties arose from lack of knowledge, not only of technical knowledge, but knowledge of the requirements of the world and of the best markets for the sale of goods. How many Indians, he asked, had any idea that the beautiful lace work which many of them made was valued and appreciated in the markets of Europe? Something had been done for technical education by the Government; but, as one whose interests were bound up with the country, he held that more ought to be done. (Hear, hear.) The natives need to be taught also the importance of regularity. At present work was irregular, and masters were often too lenient. He had personally made several experiments in Baroda. Amongst other things he had advanced money to traders and merchants in order that they, in their turn, might make loans to support and encourage industries. His experience was not an uncommon one—he had learned that Government was probably one of the worst agencies to encourage industrial undertakings. But he hoped the failure in Baroda would not discourage other States or the British Government. Each State had its own difficulties. They could not employ the best educated and most intelligent of men at their will. But Governments had greater facilities in that respect, and could act with greater chance of success than small States which existed under primitive systems of government. The people were satisfied with the exercise of primitive functions of government, because they were ignorant of their position and their rights. Ignorance was the problem which faced them everywhere. If that were removed he saw no reason why the patient, sober, clever, intelligent labourers of India should not be able to hold their own with the labourers of the rest of the world. Many years ago he started a mill in Baroda, not in order to increase the State revenue, but in order that the people might see the advantage of such enterprises. It had been worked with more or less success, not probably with as great success as would have been attained had it been a privte commercial enterprise. Just before leaving he sold it to a citizen of Baroda, and it was now being worked privately. His object was to interest the people in managing affairs for themselves. He hoped the result would be the starting before long of other mills. Great good might be accomplished if the Government would provide better facilities for acquiring knowledge and teach the people how to further and proect their interests. They needed, in addition, increased right in the management of State affirs. In India, where initiative had been crushed for centuries, it was necessary, in order to encourage the people, to give them scope for enterprise, and to treat their failures with as much leniency possible. (Cheers.)

Sir George Watt and other speakers continued the discussion

A BEAR AT MAHABLESHWAR.

The great heart of Mahableshwar has been deeply moved by the recent perilous experience of a well-known and highly respected Bombay magnate, Commissioner of—I forget what—and "Honourable" to boot, says a correspondent of the "Times of India." Strolling meditatively last Sunday afternoon along the Blue Valley Road, within a mile and a half of the Race View Hotel and a few hundred yards from a group of bungalows, he suddenly saw a large black bear step quietly out of the jungle into the road twenty yards ahead of him. A man of unimpeachable veracity, whose word is as good as his bond, the Commissioner describes vividly but with pardonable emotion, the successive expressions on the animals countenance, beginning with delighted astonishment, and ending with ecstatic anticipation. A second or two—it seemed an aeon—suffices for these observations of ursal physiogonomy: the Commissioner grasped the possibilities of the situation with unerring intention, and with a brief involuntary pang of unutterable longing for "Lot's Wife" and the sweet security of the seas, left the scene with swift and careless grace leaving the exasperated and dinnerless bear hopelessly behind. I am assured by experts that the Commissioner's "sprint" to the nearest bungalow—334½ measured yards in 47 2-5 seconds—beats the world's record for the distance. This is the first time a bear has been known to come so close to Mahableshwar, though they are occasionally seen in the jungle, round "Saddleback" mountain; and quaking residents earnestly hope it will be the last.

A SENSATIONAL STABBING CASE.

A rather sensational case came off for hearing last week before Mr. Burkitt, Officiating Sessions Judge of Allahabad and a Jury. It seems that on the night of the 4th February last a young Indian woman living in Johnstongunge was heard shouting by her neighbours that she had been stabbed. On the doors of her room being opened, she was found lying in a pool of blood with a number of gashes on her body, face and neck, but there was no trace of the would-be murderer. Her husband who lived separate from her and had rushed in on hearing her shout, stated that she had said that one Ramdyal had stabbed her before she fell down senseless. Ramdyal was thereupon arrested and after a preliminary inquiry committed for trial to the Sessions. The only other witness of the attempted murder was the little son of the woman abou six years old who was sleeping in the room with the mother. At the Sessions Court the woman denied having said that Ramdyal stabbed her, in fact she firmly asserted she knew nothing of what had transpired although she had made statements to the Police and to the Joint-Magistrate that Ramdyal had stabbed her. The little boy was put on a chair in the witness-box and it was amusing to hear him give his evidence which Mr. R. K. Sorabji, counsel for the prisoner, drew out after much of coaxing in cross-examination The case has been adjourned to the 1st June for the production of further evidence. The woman has been ordered to furnish security to appear when called upon to show cause why she should not be charged with perjury.

GIVE CHAMBERLAINS PAIN BALM A TRIAL.

No other liniment affords such prompt relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by

ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS
PRICE, 1 Rs. 8 As.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

239

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1, 1905.

THE ROLT CASE.—II.

As the Government Resolution on the above subject is likely to produce a very demoralizing effect upon the District Magistrates, it demands, from this point of view, the serious attention of the public. What Magistrate will care to proceed against an offending European after the censure passed upon Messrs. Lea and Heard? In our yesterday's article the reader must have noticed that the case against Mr. Rolt was based upon the manner in which he had purchased the Mahishakhore putni for Rs. 15,000, though it was worth at the most only Rs. 8,000. When the transactions, connected with this purchase, were brought to light, the circumstances were regarded, says the Lieutenant-Governor "as suspicious by the Commissioner and the Board, the highest Revenue authorities, as well as by the Legal Remembrancer and the Standing Counsel, both of whom expressed the opinion that they disclosed a prima facie case, and that the prosecution should be proceeded with."

After this the prosecution of Mr. Rolt followed as a matter of course. The Commissioner was of opinion that the prosecution should be started, so was the Board, so was the Legal Remembrancer, and so was the Standing Counsel. Why is then Mr. Lea blamed by the Lieutenant-Governor for "the subjection of Mr. Rolt to the prosecution?" It will be seen that Mr. Heard has also been severely condemned for having treated Mr. Rolt, not as a son-in-law, but as an accused before him, charged with a serious offence, according to the provisions of the law!

We are astonished to find that Mr. Justice Henderson, who has made Mr. Rolt a persecuted hero in his Minute, has sought to minimise the gravity of the Mahishakhore transaction in these words. He says:—

"In recommending the purchase Mr. Rolt submitted with his report a calculation which, it should be stated, was not made by himself, but apparently submitted by his office. Having regard to the fact that the calculation appears not to have been made by himself, it may be that this was the mistake of the person who made it, and not of Mr. Rolt."

Mr. Justice Henderson does not state where he got the above information from; but the following demi-official letter, which Mr. Rolt wrote to Mr. Lea only one day before the sale, reveals the fact in all its nakedness that, not only was the calculation made by himself, but he induced Mr. Lea, by every possible means, to give his sanction to the purchase. The letter referred to contained the following statements:—

"'The annual profit is known to me to be at least Rs. 1,000. Under Rule 23, heading 1 (a), page 55 of the Wards Manual, purchaseres of "patni" mahals are specially laid down by the rules. Under Circular No. 3 of 1902 it is ordered to inform the Collector demi-officially the price we should be prepared to bid up to. I have, therefore, submitted this report demi-officially. Taking the profit as Rs. 1,000, which, I am satisfied, is on the right side, and working out the purchase price in accordance with Table V, column 7 of Return XXXI, page 115 of the Wards Manual, the price which we could bid up to is Rs. 17,000 odd, but we should be able to purchase the mahal for about Rs. 15,000; unless Prithi Chand's people run up the bidding, when we could go up to Rs. 17,000."

So, you see, not only was the annual profit "known to me" to be "at least" Rs. 1,000, but, "I am satisfied" that the profit as Rs. 1,000 was "on the right side." The purchase price, it will also be seen, was worked out by Mr. Rolt himself, and not by another man as Mr. Justice Henderson says. This annual profit of "at least" Rs. 1000, however, turned out to be only Rs. 500! Now, as Mr. Rolt was not a child but a very experienced Manager, how was it that he recommended the purchase of a property, representing its income to be Rs. 1,000 when it was only half of that sum? How was it that he wrote his demi-official to the Collector only one day, and not one month, before the sale day, as provided in the law? And how was it that no outside bidders were present at the auction, excepting two men, who were the servants of the owner of the property, and whose only business was to run up the bidding?

With the above facts before him His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor had no help but to arrive at the following conclusion with regard to this transaction. His Honor says:

"Mr. Lea, in consequence, was inclined to look upon Mr. Rolt's valuation as having been not only high, but suspiciously so; and when he recalled the fact that it was followed immediately by the sale in the Collector's court where Mr. Rolt was present and himself bid for the taluk, where the only bidders against the Estate were two servants of the "patnidar," and where the price was run up to Rs. 15,000, Mr. Lea was, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, justified in taking action as he did. The valuation was, beyond doubt, excessive; it cannot even now be explained without the admission that there were mistakes in the calculation."

The transaction, in short, was this. The value of the property could never be, at the highest calculation, more than Rs. 8,000, and this was run up to Rs. 15,000, apparently with the connivance of Mr. Rolt, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers such transaction suspicious, that he cannot account for it, and, therefore does not blame Mr. Lea for having taken action.

But, although such was the situation, yet, what do we find? A Judge of the High Court going out of his way and accusing Mr. Lea of having hounded Mr. Rolt to "ruin"; and the Lieutenant-Governor, while defending Mr. Lea, holding him responsible for "a result so deplorable," though wherein lies the deplorableness of the result, for which Sir Andrew "greatly regrets," is not at all evident. Now, suppose, if an Indian Manager, under a Court of Wards, had purchased a property of Rs. 8,000 on behalf of the minors for double that amount, representing to the Collector that he was personally acquainted with its ins and outs and that it would be an excellent bargain, and if he had received the treatment accorded to Mr. Rolt, would Mr. Henderson have rent the skies with his cry of indignation, and would the Lieutenant-Governor have not only censured the district authorities but treated the Manager with unbounded generosity? We have yet to see such a spectacle.

The castigation administered to Mr. Heard by the Lieutenant-Governor is not only unjust but is fraught with great mischief, in that it will prevent honest, conscientious, and independent subordinate Magistrates like him from doing their duty properly, when they have to deal with a European, accused of a criminal offence. Mr. Justice Henderson especially animadverted on three acts of Mr. Heard. First, that as he was a candidate for Mr. Rolt's appointment he should not have held the judicial inquiry in this case. Secondly, that he shewed bias by issuing a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Rolt, although Mr. Lea had wired him not to do so. Thirdly, that he needlessly insulted Mr. Rolt by making him occupy the larger dock.

Mr. Heard explains all these points, and the explanations ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. With regard to the first, Mr. Heard proves conclusively that he was not a candidate for the post of Mr. Rolt when he was entrusted with the judicial inquiry, and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts this explanation as satisfactory.

With regard to the second, Mr. Heard declares that the reason why he issued a warrant was that the case was a warrant case, and he only obeyed the law by issuing a warrant, instead of a summons. Mr. Heard thus acted quite legally; the only reason, therefore, for which he could be condemned for issuing the warrant was that Mr. Rolt was a European! No exception, we fancy, would have been taken to his conduct if he had acted in this way in the case of an Indian accused. We are sorry that Mr. Lea was led in this matter to interfere with the judicial independence of his subordinate. He should have left Mr. Heard absolutely free, and had no business to ask him not to issue a warrant against Mr. Rolt. The Lieutenant-Governor, instead of censuring Mr. Heard for having obeyed the law, ought to have disapproved of Mr. Lea's conduct for having interfered with the judicial independence of his subordinate.

As regards the third point, Mr. Heard's explanation seems to be quite satisfactory. There were two docks, one large where the criminals stand, and the other small, where witnesses are examined. Mr. Rolt wanted to enter the latter, but he was prevented; because, says Mr. Heard, "the idea in my mind was that while I would be bending over my writing, Mr. Rolt could from the small dock very well intimidate over my head, by signs and looks, the witnesses on the other side of me and opposite him." That Mr. Rolt might influence the witnesses was also the impression of Mr. Lea, as he himself has said so. And why should Mr. Rolt or his friends consider it an insult to go into the dock when he was charged with a very serious offence?

The late Mr. Robert Knight of the "Statesman" was charged with criminal defamation by Mr. Miller of the Burdwan Raj. It was no criminal offence at all; yet he was made to stand in the dock of the Calcutta High Court Sessions. No one at the time thought that a gratuitous insult had been offered to Mr. Knight. The other day Mr. Kingsford, the Police Magistrate, compelled Lala Tahal Ram to stand in the dock, though he had committed no offence at all. This was a gross insult, but the Lieutenant-Governor did not move a finger to show his displeasure at the conduct of this Magistrate. The fact is, Mr. Heard is censured not that he committed any illegality, his action being legal throughout, but, because, he was indiscreet enough to treat Mr. Rolt, a European, as he would have treated an Indian accused before him! Does not the censure of Mr. Justice Henderson amount to that?

So much for Mr. Heard's insult to Mr. Rolt, but what of Mr. Rolt's attempt to stab him in the back? We read that Mr. Rolt actually swore an affidavit which he handed to the Hon'ble High Court, wherein he charged Mr. and Mrs. Heard with having attempted to "break into his (Mr. Rolt's) house," with "felonious intent," during his (Mr. Rolt's) absence. They have done everything to protect Mr. Rolt; but what has been done to protect Mr. Heard from this unwarrantable attack of Mr. Rolt?

CAREY AND ROLT CASES IN PARLIAMENT.

It was during the time of Mr. Bradlaugh M. P. and Mr. Caine M. P. that cases of official vagaries, published in the columns of this journal, were oftentimes brought to the notice of the Indian Secretary of State. In this way, Mr. Beames, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Egerton and other members of the Civil Service figured in the House of Commons, and the Government of India had to give explanations of their conduct. As these two members of Parliament were very careful in the selection of their cases and as Mr. Digby, either as Secretary of the late Indian Political Agency or as the London correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" always helped them with his advice, the Secretary of State had always to admit the correctness of the allegations contained in their interpellations.

Since the sad death of Mr. Caine, we have not got one Member of Parliament who can be properly called "Member for India." Of course there are some ardent friends of India in the House who can worthily occupy the place of Mr. Caine; but, somehow or other, they have not yet seen their way to indentify themselves with Indian matters in the same way as Messrs. Bradlaugh and Caine had done. We are therefore delighted to find that, Mr. Weir M. P., who is a sincere well-wisher of the Indians, and who came out to this country to see things for himself, interpellated the Secretary of State, when the last mail left England, on two burning questions of the day, which had been discused threadbare in our columns. This shows that in this able and honest Member of Parliament we may yet get another Bradlaugh or a Caine.

We may state *en passant* that, our present London correspondent, who is a well-known journalist in England and who had studied Indian questions from a competent teacher like the late Mr. Digby, is in the confidence of Mr. Weir. We may thus expect that important matters affecting India will be always brought to the notice of the latter; and as for Mr. Weir, he will no doubt deem it an agreeable duty to help the cause of India in the same way as his distinguished predecessors, Messrs. Bradlaugh and Caine, did.

Need we explain to Mr. Weir and other M. P.'s how they can do immense good not only to the people of India but also to the members of the service by putting questions like the one the former has done with regard to Mr. Carey? There is no doubt that the vagaries of Mr. Carey were creating great alarm in the minds of the millions whose destiny was placed in his keeping. Their alarm increased when they found the ruler of the Province apparently giving him protection. The bad example set by Mr. Carey tended to demoralize other members of the service. The Lieutenant-Governor himself was placed in an embarrassing position. It was thus an unmitigated mischief all along the line to allow Mr. Carey to go on in his own way unchecked, and commit one unjustifiable act after another with impunity. By correcting this single official, a Member of Parliament is thus able to not only earn the gratitude of the millions who trembled under his administration but also do good service to other Indian officials by giving them a friendly warning, and save even the ruler of the Province, who was led to afford protection to the erring official, from an unpleasant and embarrassing position.

We have always disapproved of the policy whereby the Government, instead of checking an offending official, is led to support him when he is persistently attacked by the Indian papers. In the eyes of the Government, such an official often becomes an object of sympathy. Nay, he is regarded sometimes as a martyr, as one who is deserving of every support from "the continual reprobation" of the Indian Press.

Strangely enough, it never occurs to the authorities that the only official who is persistently attacked by the Indian papers is one who is obstinately wrong. Take the case of Mr. Carey. If we found fault with him so often, it was, because, it seemed to us that by his very nature and constitution he was incapable of leading a peaceful official life and discharging the sacred duties imposed upon him. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, unfortunately, followed the usual policy. Instead of transferring Mr. Carey from Hooghly or showing any sign of his disapproval of the conduct of the Magistrate, he almost openly took him under his protection. We, however, yet hoped against hope, and thought that His Honour would, in due course, take necessary steps to reform him. But we lost all hope of Mr. Carey being ever taken to task for his manifold vagaries when His Honour, in reply to an interpellation in the Bengal Council in regard to the case of the Afghan youth, openly supported the proceedings of the Hooghly Magistrate. It was thus when we expected no redress from Sir Andrew Fraser, that we drew the attention of Mr. Weir to our two articles on the case referred to above.

Our readers are no doubt familiar with the facts of this outrageous case, and the outrageous manner in which he was defended by the Government of Sir Andrew Fraser. This Afghan youth had committed a burglary at the house of his benefactor, and then decamped to his native district in the Punjab. He was arrested there under a warrant and brought to Hooghly for trial. Mr. Carey as Magistrate of that district suddenly took a fancy for the youth, let him off with a nominal punishment, and made a third party and a quite innocent man to pay his passage expenses home! This short account gives but a faint idea of the ugly nature of the case. When the Bengal Government was interpellated about this scandal, the reply it gave was most astounding. The Lieutenant-Governor saw nothing but only some indiscretion in the conduct of Mr. Carey though he had punished an innocent man and released an ungrateful thief! No wonder then that the particulars of the case were ultimately brought to the notice of Parliament.

Here is the question of Mr. Weir. He asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that an Afghan Youth named Azoom Khan, who in February last was awaiting his trial before a subordinate magistrate on the charge of theft, was by order of the District Magistrate, Mr. Carey, removed from Hooghly Gaol, summarily tried, and sentenced by him to nominal imprisonment until the following morning; and seeing that the Lieutenant-Governor stigmatised the District Magistrate's conduct as hardly discreet, would he ask the Government of India to make some enquiry into the case and report thereon?

Mr. Brodrick replied in these terms: "I have no information as to the case referred to in the Question; but if the facts are as stated, it seems to be one which has been adequately dealt with by the proper authorities." Mr. Brodrick's reply indicates that he was made acquainted with the nature of the punishment which the India Government had intended to mete out to the offending officer.

As regards the punishment, the reader is already aware that Mr. Carey has been degraded to a Joint-Magistrateship and transferred to Saran. This is no doubt a severe punishment, for, it means that not only has the salary of Mr. Carey been reduced from Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 900, but he has been divested of all independent Magisterial powers, and it will take him a long time to attain to his previous position. For once Sir Andrew Fraser has shown great wisdom in punishing Mr. Carey in this way; for, we know for certain that, if His Honour had not disposed of the matter so satisfactorily the other unjustifiable acts of Mr. Carey would also have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the Liutenant-Governor himself would have been dragged into a delicate position.

Another question which was sent to England for interpellation refers to the Rolt case. There are three points in connection with this matter which are of public importance. One is that Mr. Magistrate Lea ought not to have been in the least censured for having taken action against a European under circumstances in which it was his duty to do so. The second is that Mr. Heard should not have been condemned for having treated Mr. Rolt as he would have treated an Indian accused. The third point is the attempt to make the Khagra estate, that is to say, the minor owners of that estate who are under the protection of the Government, pay the compensation awarded to Mr. Rolt.

Of course there is another point which affects the public also, namely, whether any award should be given to an accused in a criminal case who had not been acquitted, but only discharged owing to the charge not being proved. In India even one who has been acquitted most honourably cannot claim any compensation. Certainly no compensation was allowed to Mr. Tilak, though the prosecution to which he was subjected was practically a malicious one. Mr. Rolt has, however, been awarded handsome compensation, though the six supplementary charges brought against him were not proved false but only could not be established.

Mr. Weir's question relating to the Rolt case, however, did not cover the points noted above. Here are his question and answer:—

"Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India, whether he had yet received from the Government of India a Report of the proceedings in the case of Imperator v. A. C. Rolt, tried in the Calcutta High Court on the 20th December; and whether he could see his way to lay Papers on the subject upon the Table of the House.

"Mr. Brodrick's reply was simply that the Report had not yet been received."

Mr. Weir's question possibly hastened the publication of the Government Resolution on the Rolt case. We dare say the matter will not end here.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

OSTRACISM OF INDIANS FROM P. W. D.

The other day, we noticed an attempt on the part of the Secretary of State to exclude the Indians from the higher grades in the Public Works Department by means of a circular. This circular, dated November, 1904, was published in the "Gazette of India" of February 18 last, and is reproduced elsewhere. It will be seen that, it is unblushingly stated in the circular that, "every candidate must be a British subject of European descent," and the Indians are violently expelled from all the eleven appointments. So they are burning the candle, in the case of the Indians, at both ends. They are reserving all high, higher and highest offices in the public service for themselves on the one hand; while, on the other, many subordinate posts in the Board of Revenue, the Secretariat, and other special departments are being kept exclusively for the benefit of "Poor Whites" and Eurasians. And all this is being done on that outrageous of all grounds, racial distinction!

The circular in question was brought to the notice of that fervent friend of India, Mr. Herbert Roberts M. P.: and he put the following question to the Secretary of State for India, just before the mail left England:

"On Tuesday last Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would reconsider the Circular of November, 1904, regarding the appointment of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department of the Government of India; and, whether, looking to the race equality enjoined by the Regulating Act of 1833 and in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, he would modify the condition contained in Section 4 which requires that all candidates shall be of European descent."

To the above Mr. Brodrick replied:—

"The Circular relates to appointments which have to be made in order to supplement the supply of European engineers passing out from the Royal Indian Engineering College this summer, on the completion of the usual course of three years. It was open to Natives of India to enter the College in 1904, under certain conditions, with a view to competing for two appointments annually in the Public Works and Telepraph Departments; and they have moreover the exclusive right of entering those Departments through the Indian Engineering Colleges.

"I see no reason, therefore, for modifying the Circular in the way proposed; but I propose that, when the College ceases to supply engineers for Indian service, the privilege which within certain limits, Natives of India have enjoyed from the College prospectus of entering the Public Works Department from this country, shall be continued."

It will be seen that not only has Mr. Brodrick avoided answering the real point at issue, raised by Mr. Roberts; but he has refused to modify the circular in the way which would secure some measure of justice to the Indians. Mr. Roberts pointed out that, by reserving the appointments exclusively for British subjects of European descent, the authorities have violated the provisions in the Act of 1833 and the Royal Proclamation of 1858. This is a matter of such supreme importance that a declaration from the Indian Secretary of State on the point was expected. But Mr. Brodrick ignored this part of the question altogether.

He next refused to comply with the other request of Mr. Roberts, namely, to open the higher grade appointments in the Public Works Department equally to the Indians and Europeans. Is it then really a part of the general policy of the Government to nullify the Act of 1833 and the Proclamations of 1858? If so, the whole Indian nation should devote their first and undivided attention to this subject. For, all their future prospects and aspirations would be dashed to the ground if these two sacred documents were treated as mere waste paper by the highest authorities in England.

In some of our previous issues we quoted chapter and verse to prove that there always has been a systematic and deliberate attempt to ostracise the natives of India from the Higher Scientific Departments; and we unearthed a curious document from the pen of Mr. Meddlicot, who denounced the Bengalees for their incapacity for higher class scientific work. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the Bengalees, or for the matter of that, the Indians have proved to demonstration that they are capable of original research of the highest order, if only proper opportunities are given to them.

We have, of late, been perusing a remarkable work which has been written by an eminent expert—we mean, Dai Nippon, or the Evolution of modern Japan by Principal Dyer, who may justly claim to be regarded as one of the makers of modern Japan. Those who have studied the rise and progress of Japan are aware that the patriotic Mikado, aided by such counsellors as Marquis Ito, had the extraordinary foresight that the only salvation of his country and people lay in the adoption of Western methods of scientific culture. As a preliminary step to this gigantic scheme, the foundation of the Tokyo Imperial College of Engineering was decided upon and the services of Principal Dyer were secured, he being given a free hand and left quite unfettered in the administrative and scientific work of his department. And with him were associated some of the ablest European professors, who have made world-wide reputation, e. g. Professors Milne, Ewing and Divers. They set to work with their whole heart for the regeneration of Japan.

Now let us pause here for a moment. The Government of India, however, had also long before awakened to the necessity of securing an able staff of expert Engineers in connection with the Public Works Department. With this view the establishment of a College of Engineering of high status was considered absolutely necessary. Now, mark the difference. Japan wanted a race of Engineers, and the college of Engineering was located at Tokyo so that the native Japanese could be trained on the native soil to fit them for the high profession. But our rulers thought it nothing short of a dire calamity if similar opportunities were afforded to the natives of India. So the College was established, but, as every one knows, at Coopers' Hill, and to be maintained entirely by Indian money!

It should be added here that the late lamented Henry Fawcett entered a vigorous protest from his place in Parliament against this piece of gross injustice. He even drew attention to the fact that the natives of India not only possessed the requisite intelligence but also had a decided advantage in the shape of indigenous skill and local knowledge in engineering works, which are evidenced by the existing canals and anicuts constructed in the times of Hindu and Mahomedan rulers.

It is also a sad commentary upon the expert knowledge of the Coopers' Hill College men when Lord Salisbury, as Secretary of State for India, made the candid confession that the new irrigation canals had proved to be failures, whereas those which had been built upon the basis of old, existing canals, had proved highly successful, justifying Fawcett's words to the letter.

The object of the location at Coopers' Hill has, no doubt, been fulfilled; and thus in the department of Engineering also the memorable words of Lord Lytton that in the treatment of Indians "promises made to the ear have been broken to the hope," hold true and good!

Now and then, however, an Indian fighting against enormous odds could manage to enter the Public Works Department through the door of the Coopers' Hill College. But by an authoritative fiat the children of the soil have been excluded from the higher department of the service and "British subjects of European descent" are now alone eligible! Our readers are, doubtless, aware that the Coopers' Hill College has been abolishd, and so the natives of India are totally shut out from the higher posts of the Department. Of course, Mr. Brodrick says in his reply that he will see that some measure of justice be done to the Indians, but every one can see it means very little.

So, gradually, the natives of India are being driven out from one Department after another, and they are left to be only "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in their own land and country! The Police Department was the other day closed against them, and they are now expelled from the Public Works Department. Does this mean unexampled liberality?

One of the strongest Viceroys that have ever come out to India is Lord Curzon. He is also one of those who, in the beginning of their career, were exceedingly popular, so that many regarded them as Messiah who had been sent by Providence to deliver India. But now what we see is that India is praying for his recall! Was ever such a prayer made in regard to any other Indian Viceroy? We believe, this is the first time that the Indians, in public meetings assembled, have passed votes of censure upon the head of the Supreme Government. Meetings were held for this purpose not in one place, but in all the capital cities of India,—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Lahore. And lastly the Indians were to have held a meeting in London itself for the same purpose on May 13. At this meeting Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was to preside, and Messrs Bonnerjee, Parikh, Dost Mohamed and others to speak. We do not consider the position of Lord Curzon happy. Of course, the protest meetings will not in any way affect his material prospects; neither will he be recalled nor degraded nor censured. But Lord Curzon is a human being and he likes to be regarded with respect and good feeling. Fancy his position, however, that he has been practically voted an enemy of the 280 millions of India! One can thus very well realise that Lord Curzon is not leading a pleasant life in India. For this, however, his Lordship cannot blame the Indians. They received him with the most cordial feeling. They even allowed his Excellency to knock the only self-governing body in India,—the Calcutta Municipality,—on the head, without losing their confidence in him; but he fastened measure after measure upon the devoted heads of the Indians, each calculated to drive a nation mad, which succeeded in destroying that confidence in him completely. The position of a proud man, who had previously been spoken of with enthusiastic admiration, but afterwards condemned universally, must be exceedingly unpleasant. But, as we said, the Indians cannot be held responsible for this deplorable state of things.

The report on the Administration of Indore for the last year, before us, begins with the statement that the Chief of Indore is H. H. Maharaja Adhiraj Raj Rajeshwari Sri Tukoji Rao Holker, who was born on the 26th November 1890. But it is now an open secret that, with the forced abdication of the late Holker the State has ceased to be an Indian State, and that the present *de facto* ruler is the Resident, whose wishes and instructions Mr. Nanak Chand, the present Minister, has to carry out. No wonder, if under the new regime, important changes as regards the Administration have taken place and more important ones are to fellow. The first thing which strikes one in going through the Report is the reduction of the State Army. Thus, we find that the strength of the cavalry has been reduced from 1563 to 800; of infantry from 3089 to 1000; of artillery from 692 to 210, and the total strength reduced from 5,224 to 2100. We are told that the Council of Regency "could do no better than to reduce expenditure which is not absolutely necessary at present..... thereby save money for opening of the country." And do you know the amount of the magnificent saving thus effected? It is Rs. 26,500, when the discharged men will cease to draw their pension! But was not the state in this way providing for several thousands of its people? Surely a State like Indore, which has invested one crore of rupees with the Government of India, and has another crore in the shape of Promisory Notes, besides large loans and advances made by the Durbar, could easily afford to continue to pay a little over 2½

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

lacs a year for providing 5000 of its people with means of subsistence and at the same time to develop its material resources. Then who can deny that this reduction of the Army will lower the prestige and dignity of the State in the eyes of its subjects, nay of the whole of India? Then did not the Government give a pledge to the ex-Holker that during the minority of the present Ruler, it will do nothing which is calculated to lower the prestige of the State? We fail to understand how, under the circumstance, the Resident could take a step which is in direct violation of the pledge referred to above. The people of Indore are simply shocked at this measure of the Resident. But the manner in which the ex-Holker was forced to abdicate has had such a demoralizing effect upon them that they would rather calmly brood over their wrongs than give vent to their feelings.

THE last meeting of the Calcutta Corporation presented a most lively scene. The point was, whether or not there was a breakdown of the Conservancy Department. The Mackenzie Act has placed this department entirely at the disposal of the Chairman, depriving the Commissioners of all control over it. This was done on the distinct understanding that the Chairman, being thus left unfettered, would be better able to keep the town clean than if he were hampered by the advice of the Commissioners. The only business of the Commissioners was to sanction the bills of the Conservancy Department which, of course, amounted to a huge sum, for a large number of men were placed at the disposal of the Chairman to carry out the sanitary work of the city. The latter had thus no excuse if he failed to perform this part of his duty. But at the last meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Payne, who is now officiating for Mr. Greer, was cornered in a position from which he could extricate only by throwing himself at the mercy of the Commissioners. Babu Radha Charan Pal set the ball agoing by bringing a definite charge against the executive, namely, that the conservancy in District No. I and District No. II had utterly failed. He said that not only were the lanes and bye-lanes in a most filthy condition but also the main streets. Everywhere heaps of refuse were lying unremoved for days together, and few carts and men were seen in the streets. It is astounding that it was necessary for a Commissioner to bring this scandalous state of affairs to the notice of the Chairman though under the Act, the latter, and no one else, was responsible for the conservancy of the town, and though he had an army of subordinates to carry out his orders.

As soon as Babu Radha Charan Pal sat down, Commissioner after Commissioner rose to support his complaint. Mr. Pratt, representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, observed that he had seen the Chitpur Road, the Banstollah Lane, and other places, full of filth and dirt, the refuse lying unremoved in heaps. Khan Bahadur Budruddin Hyder fully corroborated Babu Radha Charan, and repeated the same tale with regard to his own Ward. Rai Sita Nath Roy strongly represented the utter failure of the conservancy and the stoppage of the watering of certain streets in the Ward for which he was Commissioner. Mr. Bertram said he was pleased to note that Babu Radha Charan Pal, with his usual zeal, had brought to light the failure of the executive, and he had been supported by a number of Commissioners. Conservancy, said he, was entirely in the hands of the Chairman, and he was glad that, in the review of the Administration Report, the Commissioners' condemnation of the executive for their failure in the matter of conservancy was fully justified, although Mr. Greer—and he might have added Sir Andrew Fraser also—resented it. As the General Committee and the Corporation had nothing to do with conservancy, Mr. Bertram contended that the Government would do well to take note of it. "Things were better managed," continued Mr. Bertram, "by non-officials than by officials in matters where the public were affected." Mr. Cohen, another Commissioner, also added his tesitmony to the very bad condition of his Ward as regards conservancy. The acting Chairman felt that discretion was the better part of valour; so, instead of attempting to defend the executive, he surrendered unconditionally by admitting the break-down of the conservancy, his only excuse being the shortness of men and carts, which means, "give us more money and more men"!

Now, how long will this state of things be allowed? Taxation in Calcutta has reached its uttermost limits. Rates are realized here with a rigour perhaps unknown in any other part of the world. If a rate-payer fails to honour a Municipal bill in the course of a week, his moveable properties are seized and sold. He pays his water-rate fully, but does not oftentimes get the full quantity of water. Similarly, the lighting rate is heavy and realized to the full in every quarter; but, the light, with which the streets and lanes and bye-lanes in the Indian quarter is furnished, is only one degree removed from darkness. As regards the condition of the roads, they are so full of holes and ruts that it has become almost impossible for gentlemen to drive in the town without incurring serious risks, while a shower of rain makes them more muddy and unusable than the worst kutcha road in the interior of the worst district of Bengal. And this has been the case since the Corporation was officialized by the Mackenzie Act, and put entirely in the hands of the executive. It is Mr. Bertram, who was an ardent suporter of the Mackenzie Act, and not a Bengalee Babu, who says that non-official Commissioners are more competent to look after the interests of the rate-payers than the officials who now carry on the administration of the Corporation. The testimony thus comes from a most impartial and influential party. Yet these non-officials have been ousted from all real control! Mr. Bertram appeals to the Government to take note of the utter failure of the executive. But will Sir Andrew Fraser pay heed to this warning? Fancy, the executive have proved themselves so thoroughly worthless that they cannot keep the town clean, though they are made supreme, and the funds placed at their hands are more than ample!

A BENGALI with a world-wide reputation, we deeply regret to say, has left us for his long home. The eminent Brahmo leader Babu Protap Chandra Mazumdar breathed his last on Saturday, the 27th, at 2-30 p. m. The funeral procession started from his dwelling house, Peace Cottage, at 6 p. m., accompanied by a large concourse of people. If Babu Protap Chandra was pious, he was also one of the most inoffensive and unaggressive men. He travelled in many parts of the world, inclusive of America. If his eloquence enthralled his hearers, his sweet character also endeared him to all those whom he came in contact with. He was at one time the right-hand man of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen, and so they built their respective Cottages in the same compound, so that they might live together. They were, however, separated. But they have now gone to their real home, where there is no chance of their migrating to another place.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, May 12.

SOME INDIAN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Carey and the Afghan Youth.

To-day's Order Paper for the House of Commons contains Mr. Brodrick's reply to the following question put to him yesterday by Mr. J. Galloway Weir, concerning the case of the Afghan Youth and Mr. Carey:

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that an Afghan Youth named Azoom Khan, who in February last was awaiting his trial before a subordinate magistrate on the charge of theft, was by order of the District Magistrate, Mr. Carey, removed from Hooghly Gaol, summarily tried, and sentenced by him to nominal imprisonment until the following morning; and seeing that the Lieutenant-Governor stigmatised the District Magistrate's conduct as hardly discreet, would he ask the Government of India to make some enquiry into the case and report thereon?

Mr. Brodrick replied in these terms: "I have no information as to the case referred to in the Question; but if the facts are as stated, it seems to be one which has been adequately dealt with by the proper authorities." Although Mr. Brodrick's reply does not throw further light on the case or the conduct of the District Magistrate, it will be interesting to the "Patrika," to know that the now celebrated Afghan Youth case came before the British House of Commons.

The Rolt Case.

The same Hon. Member also interpollated Mr. Brodrick, on the lines of Mr. Swift MacNeill's questions some weeks ago, as to laying papers on the Table of the House concerning the Rolt case. The exact Question and Answer were as follows:

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India, whether he had yet received from the Government of India a Report of the proceedings in the case of Imperator *v.* A. C. Rolt, tried in the Calcutta High Court on the 20th December; and whether he could see his way to lay Papers on the subject upon the Table of the House.

Mr. Brodrick's reply was simply that the Report had not yet been received.

Engineering Candidate for P. W. D.

On Tuesday last Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would reconsider the Circular of November, 1904, regarding the appointment of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department of the Government of India; and, whether, looking to the race quality enjoined by the Regulating Act of 1833, and in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, he would modify the condition contained in Section 4 which requires that all candidates shall be of European descent.

Mr. Brodrick replied: "The Circular relates to appointments which have to be made in order to supplement the supply of European engineers passing out from the Royal Indian Engineering College this summer, on the completion of the usual course of three years. It was open to Natives of India to enter the College in 1904, under cretain conditions, with a view to competing for two appointments annually in the Public Works and Telegraph Departments; and they have moreover the exclusive right of entering those Departments through the Indian Engineering Colleges.

"I see no reason, therefore, for modifying the Circular in the way proposed; but I propose that, when the College ceases to supply engineers for Indian service, the privilege which within certain limits, Native of India have enjoyed from the College prospectus of entering the Public Works Department from this country, shall be continued."

Plague in India.

In reply to Mr. Herbert Roberts's Question as to whether, in view of the congested condition of towns suffering from plague in India, the Government of India could give out building sites in healthy localities on easy terms to the poorer classes and reduce the fees on timber and other building materials, Mr Brodrick replied that in Bombay and Calcutta, where the question of congestion is most serious, the Government is actively promoting the provision of additional building accommodat on for the poorer classes. Elsewhere such overcrowding as exists is due to the habits and predilections of the people rather than to absence of building land or dearness of materials. In plague-smitten localities assistance to move is often offered to the inhabitants, but is not unseldom refused.

To a further enquiry from the same Hon. Member with regard to expenditure on the scientific investigation into plague, the Secretary of State for India said that the expenditure of the scientific investigation into the plague is estimated at £5,000 for the current year. No portion will be borne by the British Treasury. Inoculation is a valuable preventive, but it is not popular, and its effects are not regarded as permanent. The question as to the headquarters of the scientific expedition will be settled locally between the Government of India and the head of the expedition, while the line of investigation will be determined by the scientific societ es controlling the work. I have no doubt that bacteriological research will be largely resorted to. Mr. Roberts will continue his enquiries on the question of plague in India by asking, on Monday next, for the official returns of the number of deaths, and whether arrangements will be made for the Government of India to furnish him with the necessary information in order that the mortality returns may be published in the English newspapers week by week.

While touching on this distressing question of plague, I may mention that the "Lancet," in its current number reviews Professor W. J. R. Simpson's "Treatise on Plague," and in an editorial declares that the book will effect the awakening of the public conscience. I enclose the strongly-worded editorial, but, judging from outward signs, the conscience of the British public is not yet aroused.

BREVITIES.

The Coming Monsoon.

According to the result of his investigations and the working out of his discovery in forecasting the weather, Mr. Hugh Clements announces good news for India with regard to the coming monsoon; it is to be good. During the month of June there will be few days on which no rain will fall; July is to be equally favoured except for an interval during the last week of the month; and August will have a fair amount, with, however, more gaps on rainless days. In a detailed forecast for Bombay, Mr. Clements states that on two days in June 5 inches of rain will fall and 4 inches on two other days of the same month; 4 inches is to be the greatest fall on one day in July, and August only reaches 1.53 inches on one day. The monsoon, he adds, will begin on May 26.

Women's Help for India.

May is pre-eminently the month of meetings in London. It is the time when the various religious organisations hold their annual stock-taking, and appeal to the public for support. Other societies, political, economic, and charitable, follow suit, and from morning—beginning with public breakfasts—to night the days of May are crammed with meetings. Among those organisations that have been busy this week is the Women's Federation, and at one of their gatherings a resolution expressing deep sympathy with the people of India, their needs and their aspirations, was enthusiastically carried.

Oriental Costume in London.

Another annual gathering in London this week assumed an unexpected oriental aspect. The Healthy and Artistic Dress Union—presided over by that well-known and widely appreciated artist, Mr. Henry Holliday, who, by the way, carries on a vigorous campaign against the style of an Englishman's dress, advocating knee breeches as more convenient, comfortable, and artistic than trousers—was discussing ladies' dress when a member of the audience rose to speak who was wearing a garment that attracted considerable attention. Enquiry led to the information that the garment was an Arab "jibbah," long, straight, without fulness, having no waist, but convenient, and declared by a second lady who had experience of such graments, that it was most convenient for rapid locomotion. "I once caught a train in five minutes when wearing a jibbah, and certainly could not have done so had I been clad in any other kind of garment." It must be added that the majority of the western ladies present did not wax enthusiastic over the advantages and delights of the jibbah.

The Latest Application of Radium.

Last week everyone was talking about the peer who invented Big Ben at Westminster, Lord Grimthorpe, who died recently at an advanced age. Big Ben is one of the most important objects in the world of clocks. But this week we hear of a serious rival to his glory. Big Ben does occasionally require winding; the new clock, however, is to go for 30,000 years unless stopped by the wearing of its parts. And the magic medium to produce this wondrous result is radium. The new-comer is not a clock in the sense of recording the flying hours; it is an instrument for demonstrating the peculiar process of radium. One-twelfth of a grain of radium is suspended over a small electroscope, consisting of two strips of silver. These are charged with electricity from the radium; they move apart till they touch the sides of a vacuum tube in which they are fixed; then they ring a bell by communicating their charge to an aluminium wire, and fall together again. The process is repeated "ad infinitum."

The Indian and Colonial Exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

To-day the Lord Mayor has journeyed in State to the Crystal Palace to perform the opening ceremony of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. This new attraction to the Palace will bring many visitors from various parts of the Metropolis and of England, for the great care that has been lavished on the preparations for the Exhibition has gained the aim always kept clearly in view by the various Committees, namely, a representative and interesting collection of exhibits.

Sir Antony MacDonnell.

Forecasters of the next Liberal Ministry place Sir Antony MacDonnell in the position which, it is said, he has long regarded as the height of his ambition, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Whether his ambition will be realised remains to be seen, but some idea of the strength of the ex-Indian civilian and the power of Lord Lansdowne may be seen in the fact that he remains on at Dublin Castle in spite of changes and a full-dress debate at Westminister this week regarding him.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"It had not much
Consoled the race of mastodons to know,
Before they went to fossil, that ere long
Their place would quicken with the elephant;
They were not elephants but mastodons.
And I a man, as men are now and not
As men shall be hereafter, feel with men
In the miserable present."

—Mrs. Browning.

"I count life just a staff
To try the soul's strength on, educe the man."

—Robert Browning.

A FITTING TRIBUTE.

The generosity of Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, M. A., although fully appreciated by those who come in contact with his enthusiastic personality and by those who are to benefit from his schemes for the educational advancement of his countrymen, had until this week been accorded no public tribute. But on Tuesday last the Indians in England testified their gratitude to the Pundit by giving a banquet in his honour at the Indian Restaurant, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, "as a mark of their appreciation for the founding of the Indian Travelling Fellowships." The "locale" was well chosen—I know from personal experience that the Indian Restaurant is every day becoming more popular with English people and is being used as a meeting place for a number of purely Indian functions. The proprietor, M. Fatehmahomed, has been obliged to extend his premises within a year of the opening of the Restaurant. But, to return to last Tuesday's enthusiastic gathering. Mr. J. M. Parikh presided, and a good muster of Indians, together with a sprinkling of Englishmen, supported him. A few of the prominent men in India's cause were compelled for various unavoidable reasons to be absent, among them Mr. Dadabhai Naoroj iand Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, but the letters they sent were received with applause. Mr. Hyndman, too, sent a letter in which he expressed his views on the subject of Home Rule for India; needless to say that they were greeted with loud cheers. Mr. Parikh, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, made an able and interesting speech. He referred in appreciative terms to the various activities on behalf of India which owe their inception and existence to Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma—the Indian Travelling Fellowships, the monthly publication "The Indian Sociologist," the Indian Home Rule Society, and the home for students to be called the "India House." In a survey of the historical aspect of British rule in India, Mr. Parikh contended that the foreigners had conquered the country with the help of the people of India, and that therefore the condition imposed by Mr. Krishnavarma regarding non-acceptance by those holding the Travelling Fellowships of service under the British Government was entirely praiseworthy. Mr. Dost Mohamad seconded the toast, and declared that his co-religionists had especial cause for gratitude towards Mr. Krishnavarma, as they had benefited more than any other community in India by his Travelling Fellowships scheme. He very ably expressed the heartfelt thanks of the Mohammedan community to Mr. Krishnavarma for awarding three out of the five Fellowships to Mahomedan gentlemen. When Mr. Krishnavarma rose to reply enthusiasm reached its climax and the Pundit was deeply touched by the outburst of feeling. With the modesty that is so characteristic of him, he expressed his conviction that the kind words and cordial greetings of his friends were intended not so much for him personally as for the cause he represented—the cause they all had at heart—the cause of their country. He insisted that it was absolutely necessary for Indians to come to England in large numbers in order that they might see for themselves what freedom had done towards raising the people of Great Britain to the position they now hold. He added that he had a scheme under consideration whereby still more Indian students might be enabled to study in this country for independent careers. Among other Indian gentlemen who took part in the proceedings were Mr. J. V. Desai, Mr. Hans Raj, and Mr. B. C. Chatterji. It only remains to be reiterated that the Indians in London have fittingly given public expression to their gratitude to their generous benefactor, who seems to have been during his retirement from public work, evolving schemes for the good of his countrymen, and now announces them in almost a wholesale manner. Truly India is not lacking in men of noble impulse, devoted to the advancement of its peoples. Among them Pundit Shyāmaji Krishnavarma occupies a notable place, and the fact that he, a Hindu, has awarded so many of the Fellowships to followers of Islam, should do much to prove to Europeans that the differences of religion in India are capable of being bridged by the solidarity of the one aim, namely, the advancement of India and its peoples.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

A night or two ago the "Westminster Gazette" devoted the first two paragraphs of its "Here, There, and Everywhere" column to the Indian Victoria Memorial and made the observation that "it is no secret that the only person really enthusiastic about the building is the Viceroy himself." The calls to mind the not too pleasant rumours afloat when the scheme was launched with regard to the pressure brought to bear on ruling Chiefs and prominent people for subscriptions to its cost. Also it was an open question as to whether the site chosen were suit able to the memorial owing to the unstable nature of the locality. However, the Viceroy had his way both as to site and subscriptions though, in spite of all reasons urged, these have not reached the sum anticipated. If India were a wealthy country no one would say a word against the project to immortalise the fame of the great Queen; but Her Majesty would have been the last one to sanction so great an expenditure when the needs of the people of India are great and vital. Sentiment, which so largely influences eastern peoples, could have been satisfied with a less ostentatious memorial to the noble woman who verily lives in the heart of the people of India. The paragraphs in question tell how for more than a year preparations for the foundation have been going on on the Calcutta Maidan, and how an exhibition has been held in the Calcutta Museum of historical relics, curios, pictures, and manuscripts, and then follows this naive remark: "The exhibition has been visited by small and mildly interested crowds of visitors—for it is no secret that the only person really enthusiastic about the building is the Viceroy himself." The decision that the wonderful and long-neglected stores of Rajputana and the North-West should supply the marble for the building rather than Italian and Grecian quarries is approved here as seemly and right.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in the coming autumn Mr. John Murray, London, will publish in two or more volumes "The Letters of Queen Victoria." The selection will cover the period from her accession to the year 1861; it will be remembered that these years were eventful both in Europe and in India. During this period Free Trade was adopted Chartism was an important movement, the Queen's marriage took place, as well as the Crimean War and the Sepoy Mutiny in India. The book will be edited by Mr. Arthur C. Benson and Viscount Esher, K. C.

THE GAEKWAR IN LONDON.
AN EXCELLENT SPEECH.

Yesterday's meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts was notable; His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda presided and made an excellent speech which in its courageous and forceful appeal to Government to help Indian workmen back to the high position they once held in the world's work carried conviction to all who heard it. The occasion was a lecture by Mr. H. J. Tozer, of the India Office on the Manufactures of India; the official element was formidably represented, and Sir William Lee-Warner gracefully thanked His Highness for consenting to preside at the meeting at no small inconvenience to himself. His Highness has come for rest and recruitment of health, and does not wish to be constantly in the public view. The presence in England of so notable and able Ruling Chief of India results in constant applications to him to take the chair at meetings of all sorts, but His Highness has felt obliged to refuse. He made an exception yesterday, and his kindness was greatly appreciated, for he came to town from Eastbourne in order to fulfil his promise to the Society. The cordial welcome afforded him by the large audience would, one trusts, be some compensation. It was at the close of Mr. Tozer's paper that the Gaekwar, as Chairman, made his interesting speech, and, as I know personally, deeply impressed those in the audience who were not prepared to hear the subject handled in so masterly and practical a manner, and with perfect command of English. His Highness insisted that the great need of the Indian workman was knowledge; not merely technical knowledge, though that was of the highest importance, but knowledge of the markets of the world in which the best Indian products could be disposed of to the best advantage to the producers. Education in the widest sense of the term was the need of India to-day. He referred to the manufactures of India, before the advent of the British, which vied with those of the rest of the world, and he saw no reason why, given proper facilities, the Indians of to-day should not revert to the position of their ancestors. He alluded to the efforts that have been made both by the State and people of Baroda to develop and improve the industries of the people, and he insisted that the Supreme Government had greater power than the smaller Indian States, each with its own difficulties, to remove the ignorance of the workmen both as to the improvement of their own manufactures and the conditions prevailing in the world outside India. Government had done something in the direction of technical education, but, speaking as one whose interests were bound up in the country, His Highness held that more ought to be done. And he emphatically repeated his statement that if the problem of ignorance were removed there was no reason why the patient, sober, clever, intelligent labourers of India should not be able to hold their own with the labourers of the rest of the world. Smaller States, he explained, could not command at will the best educated and most intelligent of men to come to their aid; but the Government had greater facilities in that respect, and could work with a greater chance of success. He said that his own experience had taught him that Government was not the ideal agency for encouraging industrial undertakings, but in no measured terms, he indicated how enormously valuable help might be rendered by the State to those who were endeavouring to develop manufactures. These are his *obiter dicta*: the minimum of taxation, of octroi, and of customs' duties. Waxing still more bold and eloquent, His Highness stated that for centuries intiative had been crushed out of the people of India: they should now be given scope for enterprise; their failures should be treated with as much leniency as possible; they must learn from their mistakes, and be encouraged to do better. He advocated that inculcation of regular and punctual habits among workmen as essential to success in the keen competition of the world. And his last point was excellently put; it showed the liberal and broad-minded view that he takes of his duty to his people. Identifying himself with the people of India, he said: Give us knowledge that we may understand ourselves, our rights, and our powers; let us be taught to take an interest in the management of State affairs; this will tell on the management of our own lives; we shall appreciate what is being done, and we shall learn how to protect our own interests. Experience is the greatest teacher. A share in the Government of our country will stand us in good stead in the ordering of our own lives. The speech of His Highness was punctuated with loud bursts of applause from the British as well as the Indian section of his hearers—these latter, it may, of course, be observed, were most enthusiastic in their support of one of India's greatest Princes as Chairman at the meeting and in showing their agreement with the arguments he advanced and the practical methods he advocated for the advancement of India's many peoples.

A word as to the lecture which will, I imagine, reach you in full in due course. Covering an immense field, it was naturally of prodigious length, and only a small part of it was read. The past and present manufactures of India were dealt with, and generally in a sympathetic manner. Handicrafts, mills, iron and steel industries, tanning and leather, tea, tobacco, sugar, also mineral products were passed under review together with methods of work and the workmen themselves. To only one point can I refer here, and that is the remark of a Calcutta banker to Mr. Tozer, and quoted by him in his paper. Emphasised by means of italics, it is this: "*If India got fair play from England* money would never be difficult to find for any properly managed undertaking."

THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE, THE PREMIER, AND LORD KITCHENER.

All the newspapers this morning are acclaiming Mr. Balfour's speech in the House of Commons yesterday as a great oration, an epoch-making pronouncement which will do much to quieten fears of the vulnerability of England to attack that have been freely expressed lately. Although Mr. Balfour instanced what France might do as the nearest neighbour to England in an attack upon this country, the Government of France is not likely, in consideration of the present friendly feeling between the nations, to take umbrage at his remarks. Whether Russia will be like-minded with regard to his dicta regarding Afghanistan and strategic railways, is a different question. At any rate, the "great speech" which, as Sir Charles Dilke very properly pointed out, ought to have been made before the votes for the Army and Navy were discussed, brought Lord Kitchener into prominence and the plans which he is working out for the defence of the North-West frontier of India. In view of the enormous expenditure involved, and the fact that India's army estimates amount, roughly, to about one-quarter of the whole revenue of the country, Mr. Brodrick's speech goes to prove very forcibly that the North-West frontier question is decidedly an Imperial one, and plain common sense dictates that the Imperial Treasury should be responsible for at least a part of the cost of defending the Empire. This, no doubt, was the thought in the mind of Sir Charles Dilke, when he stated that the question should have come before Parliament earlier,—in the debate on the Address, in fact. The question of fair-play towards India in these gigantic military burdens that are being forced upon her is gradually being recognised in certain quar-

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

ters here, and it is encouraging to find that the "Broad Arrow," an influential service paper, expresses itself very strongly on this point. It declares that the time has arrived when the cost of so-called "Imperial" interests should be shared to a certain extent by the whole Empire, and not by any particular portion of it. "If the army in India," it observes, "which is primarily an army of occupation, is to be distributed strategically as a reply to Russian menace, it is distinctly unfair that the Indian Exchequer should bear the whole cost of the new arrangements....." This is the point which must be strongly insisted upon both in India and in England, and only by insistence is it likely to be seriously considered by the Powers that be. It is easy to cast all the financial burden on India; it obviates awkward questions from British taxpayers; but such dealings, in view of present developments, drag Britain's fair name for justice through the dust. According to the general impression here and to rumours that are declared to be authoritative, it is thought that a special dispensation will be made in favour of granting India's War Lord a fairly free hand because of the vital consequences that are regarded as attaching to his plans, but that this privilege will not be permanent. The old system is practically to remain in force with, perhaps, some slight modifications. As you will, of course, have discussed the question from all points of view, it may be of some interest to you if I enclose here two anecdotes that have found publication within the last day or two of the early military days of the all-compelling soldier who now occupies the exalted position of Commander-in-Chief in India. The first tells how Britain nearly lost her great soldier-organiser, and is as follows:

Lord Kitchener had an ambition when a young fellow to become an actor. He consulted a well-known actor, who said, "Well, Mr. Kitchener, I could get you an engagement in five minutes as a walking gentleman but, let me tell you, you would be better off as a sapper in the Engineers. Go in for a soldier's life—you will make a better soldier than an actor."

The second one tells of "K of K's" experiences as a Woolwich cadet, and is the narration of a comrade, who says:

As regards Lord Kitchener, I was two years and a half with him at the Royal Military Academy. He was there altogether three years, having for some reason missed an examination. He fell into my term, and got "sappers" at the age of twenty-one, three or four places from the bottom of the list of those who passed. Gentleman Cadet Kitchener was of a very reserved disposition, and not socially inclined. He never played a game of any sort, but he certainly plodded hard at his studies. He came in for more than the usual allowance of "ragging" and "drawing," the chief culprits who indulged in this pastime at his expense being the cadets of his own term. Altogether he had not a very rosy time of it at the "shop," and possibly this may account for his unbending attitude towards others in after life

Calcutta Gazette.—May 31

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Jessore district.

Maulvi Abdus Salam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Balasore district.

Mr. L. H. Burton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is transferred to Purulia and appointed to hold charge of the school which is to be opened there for the training of constables.

Babu Baldev Misra, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, is placed in charge of the office of the Inspector of Schools of that Division in addition to his own duties, vice Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, on leave.

The following confirmations and promotions are sanctioned in the grades of Deputy Inspectors-General and District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 1st May 1905:—

Confirmed in the grade of Deputy Inspectors-General.

Mr. R. F. Guise, vice Mr. G. D. Graham, retired.

Confirmed in the 1 st grade of District Superintendents.

Mr. T. C. Orr, vice R. F. Guise.

Confirmed in the 2nd grade of District Superintendents.

Mr. H. M. Parish, vice Mr. T. C. Orr.

Confirmed in the 3rd grade of District Superintendents.

Mr. J. Cowie, vice Mr. H. M. Parish.

Confirmed in the 4th grade of District Superintendents.

Mr. R. F. G. Godfrey-Faussett, vice Mr. J. Cowie.

Confirmed in the 5th grade of District Superintendents.

Rai Madhu Shudan Chaudhuri Bahadur, vice Mr. R. F. G. Godfrey-Faussett.

Promoted to the 6 th grade of District Superintendents.

Lord Terence Browne, on furlough, vice Rai Madhu Shudan Chaudhuri Bahadur.

Promoted to the 1st grade of Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. R. S. F. Macrae, on deputation, vice Lord Terence Browne.

Babu Khirode Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is allowed leave for three weeks.

Babu Ramesh Chandra Sinha, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Kripa Nath Dutt, Special Sub-Registrar, Birbhum, is allowed leave for eleven days.

Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, is allowed leave for forty days.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Surja Moni De, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tippera to be ordinarily stationed at Comilla, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Asutosh Banerjee (No. 1).

The services of Babu Oditya Chandra Chakravarti, late Officiating Subordinate Judge, Jessore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Babu Kunja Behary Ballav M.A.,B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed at Meherpur, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mohendra Nath Dutt.

Maulvi Abdul Bari, Subordinate Judge, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah, Hooghly and Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave of Babu Bhuban Mohan Ghose.

Babu Nikunja Bihari Roy, Munsif, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of the same district during the absence, on deputation, of Maulvi Abdul Bari.

Babu Nisi Kanta Guha, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Nikunja Bihari Roy.

Babu Kunja Behari Biswas, Munsif of Bangaon, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Magura.

Babu Hemendra Lal Singh, Munsif of Magura, in the district of Jessore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Bangaon.

Babu Bakulal Biswas, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Bangaon, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hemendra Lal Singh.

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

Babu Binode Behari Mitter, Munsif of Narayanganj, in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave for twenty-nine days, with effect from the 5th June 1905.

Babu Rama Prasad Moitra, Munsif of Bankura, is allowed leave for twenty-noe days, with effect from the 2nd June 1905, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Tulsi Das Mukerjee, Munsiff or Patuakhali, in the District of Backergunge, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 6th June 1905, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Madhab Chandra Misra,, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Angul, is allowed leave for two weeks, with effect from the 15th June 1905.

Babu Nrisinha Ranjan Mukerji, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collcetor, Presidency Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

Babu Abani Kumar Sen, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the Narayanganj sub-division of that district.

Babu Aswini Kumar Datta, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Narayanganj Dacca, is transferred to the Munshiganj sub-division of that district.

Babu Surjya Kumar Guha, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Sirajganj, Pabna, is transferred to Jalpaiguri and is appointed to have charge of the Alipur tahsil, vice Babu Jnanendro Mohan Ghosh.

Maulvi Sadad Abul Musood, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Nator, Rajshahi, is transferred to Pabna and is posted to Sirajganj, vice Babu Surjya Kumar Guha.

Babu Jnanendra Mohan Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Alipur tahsil, is transferred to the Sadar station of the Jalpaiguri district.

Babu Surendra Nath Sarkar, Sub-Deputy Collector, now employed as Superintendent of Distillery, Patna, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Satis Chandra Gupta, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is transferred to the Basirhat subdivision of that district.

Dewan Krishta Chandra, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 1st June 1905, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. J. H. Ballantine is appointed substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collector and is posted to the Burdwan Division. He is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The question of rebuilding Dharmsala is now before the Government of India.

The "Gazette of India" notifies the prohibition of the export of Ganja from the zemindari of Joypore (Vizagapatam).

It is calculated that 100.000 labourers will be required next cold weather for work on the new irrigation scheme in the Punjab.

Colonel Armstrong Secretary of Lord Kitchener's Gurkha Relief Fund, has arrived at Dharamsala to superintendent the distribution of reliefs. The fund raised in India now amounts to Rs. 90,561.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 belonging to the Lucknow Post Office was lost recently while in transit to the head office. A reward of Rs. 300 has been offered for its recovery, but so far there has been no trace of the money.

A number of belated notifications appear in the last issue of the "Gazette of India" confirming Mr. Leach as Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, Mr. Dempster as Director, and Mr. James as Deputy Director from the 27th August last. Mr. R. O. Leas is also appointed Officiating Director from the same date. These confirmations were so long kept in abeyance in view of the proposed amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, but as these appointments are now officially announced the amalgamation of of two sister departments, though probable, is yet remote.

A highly contested murder case was tried by our Additional Sessions Judge the other day. The accused Rash Behari Pramanik was charged with causing the death of his aunt by breaking her skull with a log of wood. Rash Behari had a dispute with the son of the deceased in regard to a piece of land and on the day of occurrence when the accused went to graze his cattle in that land the woman objected and was struck to death. The above was the story for the prosecution. An old and paralytic woman—who also is an aunt to the accused—was the only eye-witness to the occurrence. The defence was very ably conducted by Mr. P. M. Guha of the Calcutta Bar. After hearing the case for two days, the jury went to see the place of occurrence at the village of Kalia, according to the prayer of the Public Prosecutor. When the jury returned some more witnesses were examined. After hearing the arguments on both sides, the Judge gave a strong charge for conviction, but the jury pronounced a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." At this stage the Public Prosecutor drew the attention of the Judge to section 307 Cr. P. Code, if he wished to refer the case to the Hon'ble High Court for conviction. But after all, Mr. Jeffreys did not go so far and the accused was acquitted.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Military.—The Lieutenants-General commanding will assemble at Simla on the 20th June for a week's conference on military affairs.

The Plague.—There were 10 cases of plague reported in Calcutta on the 26th instant, and 13 deaths. The mortality from all causes was 66, the average of the previous five years being 7.

Railway Board.—The Members of the Railway Board will leave Simla in July for the Monsoon Tour. They will visit Calcutta. Hyderabad (the Deccan), Madras, and Ootacamund to consult the rilway Agents and local Governments on railway matters.

Calcutta University.—The Griffith Memorial Prize, 1903, of Rs. 900, has been awarded to Babu Heramba Chandra Maitra, M. A., the author of the Essays on "Emerson" and "Work and Wages." The Beereshur Mitter Gold Medal, 1904, has been awarded to Babu Satis Chandra Ray, M.A., for his Essay on "Indian Famines."

Royal Tour.—Brigadier-General Stuart Beatson, who has been sent Home on special duty in connection with the Royal Tour in India, will return early in July, and various arrangements for the visits of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Native States can then be proceeded with. It is the preliminary work in these cases that is of most importance, for a tour runs smoothly when every detail has carefully been planned out beforehand. The reception which their Royal Highnesses will get at the hands of the Chiefs honoured with visits are certain to be of a princely kind, both as regards ceremonies and the lighter functions connected with a Royal tour. In some instances sport, the nature of big-game shooting, will be an item in the programme, and the arrangements for this must be completed will in advance. The shoot in the Nepal Terai will, in particular, be made one that should prove a record in every way.—"Pioneer."

Serious Charge.—A Bangalore correspondent writes:—On the complaint of some Mahomedan tradesmen here, the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station recently issued a bailable warrant for the arrest of one Mahomed Ghouse, a tradesman in Calcutta, on a charge of cheating. It would appear that the complainants were induced, by reading certain advertisements of the accused, to part with Rs. 300 each, for which they have not received value. In other words complainants sent the accused money for certain goods which he never supplied. The Police were communicated with, and they discovered that Ghous's firm did not exist, hence the warrant. Ghouse was duly arrested in Calcutta and enlarged on heavy bail, to appear here on the 26th instant. Since then the Police have discovered that Ghouse had an accomplice and between both of them they have swindled tradesmen all over India to the tune of about Rs. 30,000, and a warrant has now been issued for the arrest of Ghouse's accomplice.

Sequel to Love Intrigue.—Writes our Barisal correspondent:—Afiladdi, an inhabitant of Madua, a village within three miles of the Bhola Sub-Division was carrying on a love-intrigue with the wife of his neighbour Jeoroddy. On the 28th of Falgoon last, in order to smooth his way, it is said by the prosecution, he decoyed Jeoroddi on the ostensible pretext of going out to fish. Jeoroddi was never again seen alive. Two days after this, his corpse was found tied to several stakes in a certain secluded ditch of an abandoned locality. Afiladdi subsequently made a statement to the Sub-Inspector and produced the cloth which the accused wore at the time and which he had concealed. Before the trying Deputy Magistrate he made a confession implicating 3 others—a statement which he retracted before the Court of Sessions. This case was tried by J. A. Ezechiel with the assistance of two Assessors. They found affiladdi guilty under sec. 364 but not under 302. The Judge partly disagreeing with them has sentenced him to transportation for life under Sect. 302.

Inventions and Designs.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed: The New Century Engine (Foreign Patents) Company, Limited, engineers, of 155, Salisbury House, London, improved method of and means or apparatus for preparing and applying as motive fluid a heated mixture of steam and a gaseous medium; Hubert Vincent Blake, hydraulic engineer, of Oxford Street Works, Accrington, Lancaster, improvements in hydraulic rams; George Washington Donning, gentleman, of East Orange, and Harry Tabb Ambrose, president of the American Book Company, residing in Orange, both of Essex, United States, improvements in typewriters; Robert Alfred Cowley Russell farm overseer, of 63 Wednesbury Road, Walsall, Stafford, and Alfred Cowley Russell, wholesale saddlers manager, of Phœnix Works, Wednesbury Road, Walsall, improvements in riding and driving saddle trees; George Jackson, engineer, care of Messrs. Best and Co., Madras improvements in boring apparatus; and Cuthbert Harrison Their, foreman South Indian Railway, of Negapatam, improved means for securing the bayonets of rifles from theft.

A Lunacy Matter.—Before Mr. Justice Stephen, at the High Court Mr. A. Chaudhuri, with Mr. S. R. Dass, instructed by Babu Punna Lall Dey, applied on behalf of the wife of one Bhobani Churn Bannerjee to have him declared a lunatic. The application was made with the consent of the mother of Bhobani Churn Bannerjee. Counsel stated that the petitioner had married Bhobani Churn Bannerjee about twenty-four years ago, that for the last four years he had been subject to temporary fits of insanity on which occasions he behaved like a raving maniac and threatened to do her bodily injury. He was also in the habit of writing letters to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Viceroy and His Majesty the King-Emperor. Under the circumstances Mr. Chaudhury asked that an inquiry might be held to ascertain whetheer Bhobani Churn Bannerjee was capable of taking care of himself and of managing his property, which is worth about two and a half lakhs of rupees, and that a proper person might be appointed to take charge of the property and of the person of Bhobani Churn Bannerjee. Mr. Zorab, instructed by Babu J. N Mukerjee, appeared on behalf of Bhobani Charan Bannerjee and opposed the application on the ground that his client was not a lunatic. Evidence having been gone into on both sides, his Lordship held that Bhobani Charan Bannerjee was of unsound mind and appointed the Court Receiver to take charge of his property.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

London, May 27.

General Linievitch reports a successful cavalry raid by General Mischenko. The Japanese communications and telegraphs have been cut for a great distance, and a provision convoy, extending seven versts, has been dispersed. A strong Japanese force entrenched on the heights south of Fakumen was attacked by the Russians and two Japanese companies were annihilated and one captured. Altogether 234 prisoners and two machine guns were taken by the Russians.

London, May 29.

Reuter at Tokio wires that the battleships Borodino, Alexander III and Admiral Usha-Koft and the cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Dimitri Donskoi, Vladimir, Monomach Svietlana and Jeontchug, besides repairing ships Kamchatka and Irtessim, have been sunk. The battleships Orel, Nicholas I, Admiral Sencavin and General Admiral Apraksin have been captured.

Admiral Niebogatoff and three thousand men have been captured.

The Japanese stocks have advanced sharply. All markets are stronger. The Japanese victory was received with general satisfaction in London and is regarded as improving the prospects of peace.

London, May 29.

Rozhdestvenky appears to have escaped, but the pursuit continues.

A telegram from Washington states that the Admiralty learns that the battleship Sissoiveliky has been captured and the flagship Kniaz Suvaroff seriously damaged.

London, May 29.

Neibogatoff and 3,000 men have been captured. It is now reported that he is wounded.—"Englishman."

Baron Hayashi in an interview with Reuter's representative said he rejoiced at Togo's victory being in the centenary year of the battle of Trafalgar. The Japanese had not been without anxiety but were now easy in their minds regarding further operations.

London, May 30.

Intelligence has reached Tokio that the Russians sank a British merchantman south of Formosa on the 20th instant.

London, May 30.

Despatches from Togo show that immediately the news was received that the Russians were sighted early on Saturday morning, the combined Japanese squadrons started to the attack. The weather was fine, but a heavy sea was running. The enemy was encountered nar Okishima south-east wards of Tsushima. The Russians were defeated and several of their ships sunk, comprising, according to what prisoners say who were captured subsequently the "Alexander III," "Jemtchug," and three others. The damage to the Japanese ships was insignificant. The destroyers and torpedo flotillas devilvered an attack after sunset. The main Japanese force continued in pursuit and attacked the enemy on Sunday north eastwards of the Okishima group consisting of "Nicolai I," "Orel", "Seniavine," "Apraksin," and "Izumrud." The last fled, and the remaining four surrendered to the Japanese undamaged. It was here that Niebogaloff and two thousand prisoners were taken. All the other vessels which Togo reports as sunk and captured are from the reports of Commanders not under Togo's immediate command. They captured over a thousand prisoners. It is not clear whether the names given include the three unnamed vessels which prisoners state were sunk on Saturday. Togo's last despatch was received on Monday morning in which he states the engagement still continues in progress.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVAL FIGHT.

Bombay, May 30.

Reports from Admiral Togo received at head-quarters are as follows:—

The first report received on the morning of May 27th runs thus:—Immediately upon receipt of report that the Russian squadron, was in sight, our combined squadron started for attack. The weather on that day was fine, but with a heavy sea.

The second report received in the night of May 27th states that the combined squadron attacked the Russian squadron, to-day near Okimoshima (south-east of Tsushima) and defeated it. sinking at least four ships and inflicting heavy damage upon others. Damage to our ships is insignificant. Our destroyer and torpedo flotillas were delivered after the attack after sunset.

The third report received on the morn- of May 29th says:—The main force of our combined squadron continued pursuit since 27th and attacked on the 28th near Liancourt rocks (north-east of Okimoshima) a group consisting of Nicholai I. Battleships Senyavin, Aprascene and Eztmurud fled while the remaining four vessels surrendered No damage was done to our ships according to statements of the prisoners, the vessels sunk in the engagement of May 27th were Bordino, battleship Alexander III, battleship Zemtchug and three other ships. Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff and about 2,000 other Russians were taken prisoners.

The following are damages suffered by the enemy in addition to those given above. Since the commencement of the battle as reported by Commanders not under immediate command of Admiral Togo and by observation stations Admiral Svietlana Nakhimoff, Dimitra Donskoi Admiral Usakoff Kamtchtka Irutchush and three destroyers were sunk. Vladmirmonomach foundered after capture One special service ship whose name is unknown and one destroyer were captured. The Russian losses are definitely known so far may be classified as follows: Two battleships, one coast Defence ship, five cruisers, two Special Service ships and three destroyers were sunk. Two battleships, two Coast. Defence ships, one Special Service ship, and one destroyer were captured. It is not yet clear whether three vessels as stated by the prisoners to have been sunk are included or not in the above list.

There are more than 1000 prisoners besides 2000. taken by the main force of our combined Squadron. The naval engagement is still in progress so that it will take some time before the final results can be known.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

A SHIP ROUND THE WORLD.

Allahabad, May 28.

A scheme has now been started for sending round the world to various British colonies a ship filled out as an exhibition of British manufactures. A number of leading firms are said to have given their support and a vessel will leave the English waters during summer for a cruise of nine months. Every firm exhibiting will have a representative on board and special arrangements will be made by an advance agent for visiting leading merchants of ports to he visited to inspect the ship and its contents.

THE SITUATION IN DIR.

Simla, May 29.

The presence of the movable column at Chakdara is already understood to be having a pacifying effect upon the tribal disputes in Dir. The Government belief apparently is that a settlement of some kind or other will be arrived at before many days are over.

There are no further developments in Dir, but the arrival of the movable column at Chakdara seems to have had a calming effect upon the rival followings of the two brothers, who are fighting each other for the suzerainty. At present the Maidan Valley is in the hands of the younger brother, Mian Gul Jan.

ANOTHER FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 29.

Another big fire has occurred in Bombay, causing damage to the extent of over three lakhs, the scene of conflagration being a number of godowns at the corner of Sholapur Street, opposite Prince's Dock. The biggest loss has been sustained by Messrs. Charles Phillimore and Co., whose godown contained wines and spirits to the value of Rs. 1,21,000, which have been almost totally destroyed. The other godowns are Indian property containing linseed and castorseed. The fire blazed furiously for three hours.

MURDER OF A SERGEANT MAJOR.

Madras, May 29.

A brutal murder was perpetrated in the Lincoln Barracks on Sunday night at Secunderabad, the victim being Sergeant-Major Murphy. He was murdered by Private Smith, of "H" Company, who had a grudge against the deceased for having him punished. Smith was Room Orderly and when alone forced open a chest of ammunition, secured ten rounds and went and waited in Murphy's quarters until the latter returned from church. Hearing a call the Sergeant-Major went to the rear of his quarters and Smith levelled his rifle with deadly effect, shooting his victim through the heart. The sound of the firearm and the cries of Mrs. Murphy attracted the sergeants from their mess and the officer's call was at once sounded and responded to. The Sergeant-Major was taken to the hospital where he was seen by three doctors, but survived only ten minutes. Smith threatened two men in the barrack room for meddling with him. He said when giving up the ammunition and rifle: "I have done for the Sergeant-Major." Smith's crime has horrified the garrison, Murphy being a very popular and good soldier. He had been Sergeant-Major for eleven months and had fourteen years' service. He was born in the Corps. He leaves a widow and a baby for whom much sympathy is felt. Smith was a prominent footballer in the team which won the cup at the Secunderabad Football Tournament.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Simla, May 27.

The railway earnings continue to decrease and up to the 1st of April it amounted to Rs. 2,06,426, when compared with the figures for the corresponding period last year.

The East India, Bombay-Baroda and North-Western lines are mainly responsible for the fall.

HEAT WAVE OVER NORTHERN INDIA.

Allahabad, May 28.

A great heat wave is passing over Northern India and temperatures even in the Himalayan station are ranging much above normal.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Allahabad, May 27.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has agreed with Mr. Balfour and does not press for an early dissolution in consideration of a free discussion of a Zollverein at the Colonial Conference in 1906. The General Election will probably take place in the autumn of next year.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Simla, May 27.

The report of the operations of the Inventions and Designs Act is interesting, as showing the industrial progress of the country during 1904. The number of applications for leave to file specifications was 552, as compared with 536 in 1903, an increase of 16. The number has grown steadily without a set-back from 336 in 1889 when the Act was first in operation for a whole year. The total number of applications under the present Act has been 7,138. In the year under consideration 202 applications were filed by residents in the country, 67 being made by natives; the remaining 350 applications came from outside the country. The annual details are too irregular to show much of the trend of applications in this country, but they indicate that foreign applications are mainly responsible for the increase. Except in 1904 the number of native protections sought covers nearly all the arts and industries. But the leading place is easily taken by transport to which 90 applications relate. Of these 30 deal more particularly which locomotives and vehicles for railways, 20 with signals and 20 with permanent way. Only two refer to water transport and the balance to road vehicles, harness and saddlery and cycles. Textile and electrical industries follow nearly on a part with each other with 52 and 51 applications.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Simla, May 26.

The crop and weather report for the last week shows that some 4,500 persons were receiving relief in the Kairra, Belgaum, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad districts last week. More rain is much required in portions of Madras Central Provinces, Bombay and Rajputana. The fall in Burma has been good and general. Prospects are good in Bengal, Punjab, Assam and fair in the United Provinces, Mysore and the North-West Frontier Province.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Psychical Research.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES.

London, May 12.

Automatic writing was the subject which Professor Richet came all the way from Paris to discuss before the Society of Psychical Research yesterday afternoon.

Professor Richet is the president of the society, but, as he was reading the paper, the chair was taken by Sir Oliver Lodge. The Professor, addressing his audience in French, described in detail a remarkable phenomenon which came under his personal observation. The facts, briefly stated, are these:—

Madame X., a friend of Professor Richet, knows no Greek, yet on various occasions she has written, while in a trance, Greek sentences with a definite meaning. Once she sent him by mail three pieces of Greek which he was finally able to trace to an exceedingly rare dictionary of French and Greek, of which Madame X. had no knowledge whatsoever. On another occasion, when he went to call upon her towards evening, when the rays of the setting sun were deepening the shadows in the room, she wrote a sentence in Greek which meant, "At sunrise and sunset the shadows lengthen." She wrote in a current hand, but she made mistakes in placing the accents, and occasionally made such slips as could only be made by a person having no knowledge of the language. For example, she would write the Greek letter "s" by mistake for the letter "o," with an accent over it—a very natural mistake for a copyist, who is completely ignorant of the language he is writing, and is simply copying by eye, but one which, as it renders a word quite unpronounceable, could not be made, even through carelessness, by any one knowing the language.

GOOD FAITH VOUCHED FOR.

These, then, are the facts. Professor Richet, in clearing the ground for discussion, took it as axiomatic that Mme. X acted throughout in good faith. He could not bring proofs of this, but he could vouch for her good faith as he could for his own. The lady certainly did not know Greek. You cannot conceal from all your friends and relatives your knowledge of a language like Greek, and in any case, we have her word for it that she did not know the language. Moreover, she had never seen the book from which she quoted three passages."

How could such a phenomenon be accounted for? It could not be an effort of memory, for Mme. X. had never, to her knowledge, seen the book from which she quoted. Equally, it could hardly be unconscious memory of a book she had seen and forgotten, for that would be to explain a strange phenomenon by another phenomenon equally strange and inexplicable. Professor Richet suggested comparisons with mathematical and musical prodigies, but found them unconvincing. A wonderful child can remember the whole of a musical score which is contained in a large book, but then he is dealing with a language he knows thoroughly. So it is with the lightning character; he is thoroughly versed in figures. Here, on the contrary, is a lady who writes pages of Greek, more or less correctly, without any knowledge whatsoever of Greek. Professor Richet then suggested spiritualistic explanations, but found them unsatisfactory. In the end he had to admit that there was no explanation.

THE INFANT PRODIGY.

In the discussion which followed, Sir Oliver Lodge summed up the position as set before the audience in the President's address, but he could not quite accept, without reserve, the question of the genuineness of Madame X. The society had perfect faith in Professor Richet and Professor Richet had perfect faith in Madame X; but the conclusion did not follow that the society must have perfect faith in Madame X.

Then the comparison of the infant prodigy could not be altogether rejected. There was the wonderful Spanish child of two years old, who had appeared before the King of Spain and before Professor Richet himself. The mother of this child once played over an intricate piece of music, and, on going afterwards into the next room, she heard someone repeating the performance. Returning, she saw, to her consternation, her infant child playing the music quite correctly. Obviously, the child could have no previous knowledge because it was hardly old enough to have any knowledge at all. Here, then, was a sort of parallel.

Other speakers produced strange cases of automatic writing, but none were of quite such a definite and extraordinary nature as the case presented by Professor Richet. Mrs. Verrall, for example, told the society how her daughter and a friend of hers produced by table rapping a Greek story which the table erroneously attributed to Pausanias, but afterwards gave the correct chapter and verse in Heliodorous. The story was not quoted word for word, but the substance was correctly given. In this case, however, both the mediums knew Greek, and probably had chapters of Heliodorous stored away in their subliminal consciousness.

AUTHENTIC STORIES.

Then came Mr. Harris with a story told by Huxley thirty years ago, of a soldier wounded in battle who wrote in unknown languages from dictation while in a state of trance; and lastly Professor Barrett produced an authentic story of a lady who was hypnotised by a clergyman. On one occasion the clergyman asked her to write down the contents of a letter which had just arrived by post and was unopened. She wrote most of the contents correctly.

In the discussion it was generally taken for granted that Madame X. had exhibited only the powers of a copyist, for, as Professor Richet explained, she had made mistakes in spelling which could only be made by a person completely ignorant of the language. And so Mrs. Verrall believed that Madame X. must have been under some sort of hypnotic control, but was influenced through her eye only and not through her intelligence. But there were other instances, overlooked in the discussion, where Madame X. had written sentences with a meaning applicable to the immediate circumstances; for example when she wrote her sentence about the shadows. In such a case must have been controlled through her intelligence. In fact, the discussion did not carry the matter any farther than the President brought it in his address.

A lady writes Greek who does not know Greek, and quotes sentences from a Greek book which she has never seen. How can it be explained? As the famous Master of Balliol once said, "There are questions which can never be answered, but are still worth the asking," and this appears to be one of them.—"Standard."

RELATION BETWEEN THE INDIA GOVERNMENT AND AFGHANISTAN.

When Abdur Rahaman was recognised as Amir in July 1880, certain replies were given to questions which he had asked regarding his relations with foreign Powers. He was told that the Bitish Government admitted no right of interference by such Power in Afghanistan, and a general undertaking was given that assistance would be rendered to him if necessary in case of unprovoked aggression, always provided that he followed the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relations. Three years later a regular subsidy of twelve lakhs per annum was granted to him, which, it was specified, should be devoted to the payment of Afghan troops and to other measures required for the defence of the North West Frontier of Afghanistan. On this occasion, references were again made to the question of external relations, and aid against unprovoked aggression was promised "to such extent and in such manner as might appear to the British Government necessary in repelling it." Abdur Rahman cordially thanked Lord Ripon, then Viceroy, for this agreement, which he accepted with the promise that so long as he lived he would not think of making friends with anyone but the British Government; and his historic speech at the Rawalpinidi Durbar was a frank and emphatic declaration of his intention to make a common cause with that of the Government against any foreign enemy. It was not, however, until 1893 that any actual treaty was signed. In that year, Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission to Kabul resulted, first of all, in the settlement of the frontiers of Afghanistan. These were laid down in writing and on maps, and it was agreed that they should be demarcated. This was afterwards done with one small exception; but the British Government went further in their desire to strenghthen Abdur Rahman's hands. They increased his subsidy by six lakhs annually, and undertook to raise no objections to the purchase and importation by His Highness of munitions of war, even promising him some help in this respect. From that time until his death no further agreements were entered into with Abdur Rahman, but the amicable relations thus established were not without interruption, notably during the frontier rising of 1897. Consignments of arms were stopped, and the subsidy fell into arrears, principally because His Highness would not draw it monthly, preferring to allow it to accumulate. Its application to the purposes of defence was never more than nominal, and no guarantee could be exacted that it would be applied as first intended. That point had been lightly passed over in the Durand Agreement, and to have pressed it would probably have been extremely inopportune. In the Dane Treaty there is nothing bearing on this matter either. It is an open secret that the subsidy has not been drawn by the present Amir since his accession, and there is a huge accumulation; while for some time there has been a suspension of the importation of arms. As the "Times" says, the inevitable corollaries of the new Treaty are the payment of the subsidy, together with the release of the arrears and the resumption of the importation of arms. In other words, there is a reversion to the conditions of 1893. To this must be added the Amir's direct undertaking that he will not contravene the agreement and compact of that year "in any dealing or in any promise"—a sentence which suggests that the words "with any foreign Power" are understood. This may be taken as the net gain of three-and-a-half months' negotiations, and we must accept it as it stands as guaranteeing the exclusion of any foreign influence over Afghanistan. It is perhaps, something to have gained, and hereafter, as developments occur in Central Asia, this question of any dealing or promise may assume even more significance than now attaches to it. One thing is clear from the terms of the Treaty—that most studious care was to be taken to guard against any suspicion of a new policy of active interference in Afghan affairs being about to be inaugurated. On the contrary, the very title of "His Majesty is used, so far as we know, for the first time since Dost Mahomed's death, and its compliment of "independent King of the State of Afghanistan and its dependencies" is eloquent of a desire to exalt the status of the ruler of Kabul. Those who looked for a sensational outcome from the Dane Mission in the shape of confessions for railways, roads and telegraphs will be disappointed, for no mention is made of any of these. The Amir is apparently in a self-reliant mood and needs none of these strategical aids to the defence of his kingdom. Hereafter, perhaps, circumstances may so shape themselves that on his own initiative he may see the advantages to be gained by accepting appliances on which every civilised Power puts the highest value, both in the time of peace and of war.—"Pioneer."

Colonel David Wilq I. M. S., Principal Medical Officer, Assam, goes home on leave in July.

Reports received at Malakand state that Mian Gull and the Chief of Barwa have succeeded in occupying the Maidan Valley in Jandoal, and that part of the Movable Column has started for the Swat Valley. The Guides' Cavalry reached Chakdarrah on the 28th.

During the rains, it has been decided to hold war games and have lectures on military subjects at the United Service Institution, Simla. Any officer who would like to take part in the war games, or any gentlemen prepared to give lectures, are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Institution.

The following officers of the Telegraph Department, who have been officiating as substatives "pro tem" in their appointments since the 27th August 1904, have now been granted full substantive promotion:—Mr. Leach, Deputy Director-General, Mr. Dempster, Director, Mr. James, Deputy-Director and Mr. Lees, Chief Superintendent, 1st Class.

Mr. O. F. Cook, the United States botanist in charge of investigations in tropical agriculture, has recently made the following comments:—"The rubber milk is not the sap of the tree, and cannot be drawn out by boring holes in the trunk, as is done with the sugar maple. The milk does not pervade the tissues of the tree, but is contained in delicate tubes running lengthwise in the inner layers of the bark, and to secure milk in any quantity it is necessary to open many of these tubes by wounding the bark. The rubber is formed in floating globules inside the tubes and cannot pass through their walls, so that even a suction apparatus would not bring it out unless the tubes were cut."

A CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

Barisal, May 25.

MAGISTRATE VS. MUKTEAR.

It is much to be regretted that Indian Magistrates sometimes, like their European colleagues, lose temper at the slightest and supposed irritation and in the heated moment act in such a manner for which they feel sorry at cooler hour. Such a display of temper was witnessed in the court of Babu Bhujendra Nath Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate here, on 23r instant. During the trial of a case under section 498 I.P.C., in which both the parties were represented by Muktears, one Basiruddin, a defence witness, was cross-examined by Babu Ram Churn Chatterjee, Muktear for the prosecution. The Court asked witness whether the accused called witness "Sala" (brother-in-law) or "Mama" (maternal-uncle). Babu Ram Kanai, Muktear for the defence, objected to this question, but the court persisted in asking the above question and asked the Muktear for the prosecution to put again the above question. But when Ram Kanai Babu asked the court to record the answer given by the witness, the Deputy Magistrate became very angry and he at once drew up a proceeding against Ram Kanai Babu for contempt of court.

MUKTEAR FINED.

The Deputy Magistrate took up the contempt case and examined witnesses. The following is the deposition of Babu Ram Churn Chatterjee, Muktear:—

I was present in court when the proceedings were drawn up against the accused. I was Muktear for the prosecution. Accused Ram Kanai Muktear (present) was the muktear for the defence in Korman Khan vs. Tozum Ali section 498 I.P.C. At the time when the proceedings were drawn up. Haranath Babu, Muktear came in before the statements of Ram Kanai Babu were recorded. After this several Muktears came The parties and witnesses and a few other persons were also present at that time. I know one of them, when Basiruddi, a defence witness was being cross-examined, I put the following question to him.

"Is Tozum Ali related to you?" He replied in the negative. I asked him" How does he call you? He said "brother". Then court asked the witness. "Can he call you brother-in-law or maternal uncle?" On this I took up the latter part and asked "Can he call you maternal uncle?" Witness did not answer. I repeated the question several times. Then Ram Kanai Babu said, "he has answered the first question, got it recoded and then put the other question." I replied, "Witness is not answering any question. You should not interrupt me till my question is answered in full". Then the Court said to Ram Kanai Babu, "You should not interrupt him when he is putting questions to the witness." On this Ram Kanai Babu said, "The witness has answered and it should be recorded." On this the Court addressed a few wards to Ram Kanai Babu in a somewhat louder tone in English which I could not understand. Then the Court said some words in which was the word "proceeding." I don't remember if Ram Kanai Babu had said any thing before the court uttered the word "proceedings" when the Court was drawing up the proceedings I said "we have generally to work under the Court, and we hope that the Court will not proceed any further in this trifling matter. I hope that the Court will pardon him." As the Court did not answer, I did not say anything more. When the proceedings had been drawn up, the Court asked Ram Kanai Babu "do you like to remain here or to hajat." On this Ram Kanai Babu said "I have not done such an offence as to be sent to hajat." On this the Court said to him "I ask this question out of respect to you and to enquire where you would prefer to remani." I don't exactly remember the exart words used but I understod that the Court wanted to consult Ram Kanai Babu's opinion before passing any order which the Court was not bound to do. I left the Court for sometime at this moment i.o., after the arrival of Haranath Babu. When I returned, the recording of the statements of Ram Kanai Babu had almost been finished. After this the cross-examination of the witness Basiruddi was finished by me. After this I argued my case. With the permission of the Court Ram Kanai Babu also argued his case. I don't know when Ram Kanai Babu left us. I went away before him.

The mukteer then filed a written statement, pleading his innocence, and mentioning the unbecoming language the Deputy used against him. Then though the court sat up for hours more he did not pass any judgment that day. Late in the following evening the mukteer was fined Rs. 5. There will be an appeal against this order soon.

THE SEQUEL.

In the meantime Mukteers in a body have determined not to appear before Babu B. N. Mukerjee again. On the third day none went to his court. The parties had to defend their cases themselves! We have also learnt the pleaders too have co-operated in the movement.

The mukteer, it is said, will bring a suit for defamation against the Deputy Magistrate.

During a severe thunderstorm a transformer house at Cauvery Falls power station was struck by lightning and damage to the extent of Rs. 15,000 was caused. Fortunately the house was untenanted at the time, so that there was no loss of life.

The followning are among the objects of the proposed Association of Zemindars of all classes and creeds, the first meeting of which is to be held at Karmabad, in the Gujranwala district, Punjab, in the last week of June next: (1) To spread general education among zemindars, as also to devise and adopt means for the introduction among the community of higher education, both liberal and agricultural; (2) to devise means to make the agricultural classes abstain from litigation, and to adopt practical measures in connection therewith; (3) to endeavour to improve the financial condition of the tillers of the soil and to take practical steps for the establishment of agricultural banks; (4) to provide facilities for the improvement of agriculture, e. g., to select good seed and agricultural implements, and to introduce the same among zemindars; (5) to lay the grievances and wants of the zemindars before Government in a respectful manner and solicit from it all legitimate help on their behalf; (6) to make known to zemindars the benefits conferred by Government on the people, and to impress on them the excellence of the laws now in force, or that may be passed in the future; and to make them thoroughly appreciative of the measures for their well-being; and (7) to start a permanent fund to further the interests of the agricultural community.

The Monghyr Sensation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Monghyr, May 29.

The immensely sensational criminal case of Babu Kamala Sahai vs. Babu Shibnandan Prosad Sing has undergone further important developments, although it is only in its initial stage. In case the facts may not be in the recollection of your readers, it will not be out of place to summarise them briefly here. Babu Kamala Sahai belongs to a respectable Kayesta family in this district and is a leading Mukhtear of this place. The accused Babu Shibnandan Prosad, eldest son of Rai Kamaleshwari Prosad Sing Bahadur, is a rich Zemindar, an Honorary Magistrate exercising first class powers, and Vice-Chairman of the Monghyr Municipality. Complainant's case is that on the 4th instant two peons of the accused had come to the Treasury to withdraw several thousand rupees on account of the interest of Government Securities for 3 lacs. The Treasury officer being surprised at the immensity of the sum, the complainant, who was present there, remarked that the accused was worth far more than that sum and that the immense fortune is due to the labours of the accused's grandfather who was originally a poor man. This latter remark seemed to have offended the accused's peons who reported the matter to the accused, who was trying a criminal case at the Municipal Office, as Hony. Magistrate. Thereupon under the accused's orders some 16 peons assaulted the complainant with lathies and shoes, as the latter was coming out of the court of Babu Shyama Charan Mitra, Senior Deputy Magistrate, in broad day light and in the presence of crowds of people. Immediately a complaint was lodged before Babu Shyama Charan Mitra, who issued summonses against Babu Shibnandan and his peons, although at first he had ordered warrants against them. But Babu Shibnandan then moved Mr. L. C. Adami, offg. Sessions Judge, who was then at Monghyr and obtained from him an order for a judicial enquiry into his case. Babu Shibnandan's case is that he was not present at the Municipal Office on the day of occurrence, much less he could give any orders for beating the complainant. There was a motion before the High Court against the Judge's order as "ultra vires" and made without jurisdiction, but their Lordships (Pargiter and Woodroffe, J. J.) advised the complainant not to press for a rule at that stage, although they were willing to grant one, on the ground that as the rule won't come up for hearing before at least two months, the delay would give ample opportunities to the other side to win over complainant's witnesses. Accordingly complainant withdrew his motion. The case against Babu Shibnandan was made over to Mr. H. Fell, a Deputy Magistrate, for judicial enquiry and report. The enquiry took three days in the last week and although the defence had no "locus standi", it was allowed to cross-examine complainant's witnesses. Five counsels, namely Messrs Jacob, Shruffuddin, Ali Iman, Scott and E. A. Khan represented the accused besides local pleaders and Muktears. The complainant was represented by Babu Kedarnath, a leading pleader from Gaya, and Babu Gopal Chandra Som, a local pleader. The complainant examined 8 witnesses to prove that on the day of occurrence the accused Babu Shibnandan was present at the Municipal Office; of these, Babu Nemdhari Singh, B. L., Pleader, Babu Ganga Prosad Singh, pleader, Moulvi Muhammad Yakub, Mukhtear, and Babu Parameshwari Prosad, Mukhtear, are important. Babu Amir Lal, another leading Mukhtear, gave evidence of assault. The witnesses were put to lengthy and searching cross-examination which it is feared, instead of weakening the complainant's case has strengthened it. Mr. Fell took 3 days' time to consider the case and after giving to it his closest attention and anxious thought, has come to the conclusion that evidence is overwhelming and conclusive against the accused and has recommended the latter's prosecution, under Secs. 147, 355, 504 read with Sec: 109 I.P.C. The Senior Deputy Magistrate, before whom the report was put up this morning, has ordered summons to be issued against Babu Shibnandan under the above mentioned Sections. Most likely Babu Shyama Charan Mitra, Deputy Magistrate, would not try the case himself as he will be examined as a eye-witness to the assault. In that case, the trial will be held before Babu Uma Prasanna Guha, the only 1st Class Magistrate, who is competent to try the case.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Mysore, has approved of the adoption of a new Rule regarding the shaving and clipping of hair of prisoners, to be incorporated in the Mysore Jail Manual, so that the personal appearance of under-trial prisoners might be preserved as far as possible and that they might continue to be easily identified.

The Princess of Wales is taking great interest in her prospective Indian tour. "Vanity Fair" states that Her Royal Highness is engaged in the study of those books which will place her in possession of such information as will be useful, as regards the people, the antiquities, and the English residents, whether civilian or military.

Mr. J. A. Gow, of Messrs. Spencer and Co., Bangalore who has recently been out in the vicinity of Tumkur on a shikar expedition among the Devarayadroog Hills, has just returned to the Station after a very successful three weeks' shoot. He shot two fine tigers, some sixteen stags and a variety of smaller game. He killed his second tiger last Tuesday.

The Lucknow Police successfully raided the house of one Juggernath, a goldsmith, who was found with all the paraphernalia for counterfeiting around him. The moulds were yet hot at the time of the arrest and the crucible contained molten silver. The man was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to nine years' rigorous imprisonment.

A Cochin correspondent writes:—There is some prospect, I am told, of a branch line being constructed from Chowaraye, near Alwaye, to Northern Paravoor, in Travancore. If this is carried out, one of the important towns in Travancore, which is the seat of a District Judge, will be connected by rail, and certain parts of the country lying between Paravoor and Chowaraye can also be successfully tapped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 8.

Lord Kitchener.—Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether Lord Kitchener has tendered his resignation of the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of India; and, if so, will he say whether that resignation, if accepted, will take effect in July next; and what is the reason of the tender of his resignation of the Indian command by Lord Kitchener.

Mr. Brodrick: Lord Kitchener authorises me to state that he has not tendered his resignation, and there is, therefore, no question of accepting or not accepting.

Primary education in Assam.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, out of the lac of rupees allotted in the Budget for primary education in Assam, any portion is to be used to supply schools for children on tea plantations; and, looking to the advantage received from indentured labour, whether steps are being taken to recover from the owners of the tea plantations the cost of such schools, or some portion of the cost, and what share, in the affirmative case.

Mr. Brodrick said he had no detailed information as to the manner in which the lac of rupees allotted in the Budget for primary education in Assam will be applied. In a letter from the Government of India in August last it was stated that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed to consider the establishment of rural primary schools in connection with the various tea plantations, and that the Chief Commissioner of Assam had also promised to give the matter his attention.

The Policy and Administration of Lord Curzon.—Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received resolutions passed at public meetings in India, and, in particular, resolutions passed at a mass meeting in Madras on March 22, condemning the policy and administration of Lord Curzon, and urging his recall in the interests of good government in India; and what reply, if any, has he given to the senders of these resolutions.

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen copies of some of the resolutions in question, but they have not been formally submitted to me. I do not think it necessary to take any steps with regard to them.

Wednesday, May 10.

Primary Education.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what is the total increase in the number of schools and the number of school-going children resulting from the grant of primary education of last year; and whether the same system of distribution will be followed with regard to the 25 lacs of rupees provided for the same purpose in the present Budget.

Mr. Brodrick: The educational statistics for the year 1904-1905 have not yet been received, and in their absence it is not possible to give the figures asked for in the first paragraph of the question. The special grant to provincial funds for primary education in the Budget for 1905-1906 is 35, not 25 lacs of rupees, and it has been distributed between the several Provinces as follows:—Bengal, ten lacs; Madras, six lacs; Bombay, five lacs; United Provinces, six lacs; Punjab, three lacs; Burma, two lacs; Central Provinces and Berar, two lacs; Assam, one lac; total, 35 lacs.

THE SITE FOR THE CONGRESS CAMP.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Benares, May 27.

I am glad to inform you that the military authorities have at last given their land, known as the Rajghat Fort ground, for the Session of the next Congress. It has been let for Rs. 2000, a sum which is nearly fourteen times more than what they have been getting for it up till now. There is, however, no doubt that it is an ideal site, the like of which has not been obtained for the Congress in any of the towns it has so far been held. The Kashi Railway station is in the same compound and the Pandal will be pitched right in full view of the holy Ganges, while one of the great and beautiful Engineering feats of modern times—the Dufferin Bridge—looks invitingly on people to come and enjoy the breeze. Jolly boats will be provided for delegates to row up and down the beautiful ghats of the river and every arrangement will be made to attend to their comfort and convenience. Every man who can afford it, ought to make it a point to come to Benares for the Congress, for the change and for the benefit of his health.

Mr. G. M. Harriott, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Nagpore, has arrived at Simla on duty.

Colonel MacMahon, Head of the Seistan Mission, will reach Quetta on the 18th June, and arrive at Simla on the 26th.

The next examination of Naib Tahsildar and Settlement Naib Tahsildar candidates will be held at Lahore on the 7th August 1905 and the following day.

Colonel Younghusband, Commandant, Guides Regiment, will, as Senior Officer, command the moveable column at Chakdarah. The column will be kept at field service strength to watch further developments in

No further news of any importance has been received from Dir, but both the Nawab and his brother have established garrisons and bent upon further fighting. Meantime a British moveable column is concentrating in the Swat Valley.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Thursday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Piraji Shrawan, a licensed motor-car driver, with rash and negligent driving. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 16th instant, Dadabhoy Papuji Lam of Marine Lines, was being driving in his gharry along Queen's Road. As the gharry came near Chopatty level-crossing, a motor-car, driven by accused, came from the opposite direction, ran into the complainant's horse and carriage, and knocked the animal down, causing damage to the gharry. It was also stated that the accused was on the wrong side of the road and under the influence of liquor. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate in convicting the accused, remarked that of late there had been frequent complaints regarding the reckless manner in which motor-cars were being driven in Bombay, and said that in cases like this a deterrent sentence was necessary. He, therefore, sentenced the accused to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered his license to be suspended for two months.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

IMPERIAL PROBLEMS PEACE AND WAR.

London, May 12.

Mr. Balfour made a momentous speech in the House of Commons yesterday, on the subject of Britain and her possible foes and the defence of the Empire.

In Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, on the vote for the salary of the Secretary of the Committee of National Defence, he seized the opportunity of delivering an astonishing and powerful account of the actual position of the Empire in view of possible aggression.

He first made the reassuring statement that the Committee of Defence, in consultation with expert critics, regarded the invasion of England as impossible.

Then he turned to the question of the Indian frontier, and in solemn voice and grave manner declared that any attempt made by Russia in time of peace to construct railways through Afghanistan would be regarded by this country as an act of direct aggression.

It would, he said, be a blow at the heart of our Empire in India.

The speech created a profound impression in a crowded House.

THE SPEECH.

The following are the principal points in Mr. Balfour's speech:—

I divide national defence into three branches—Home defence, Colonial defence, and Indian defence.

Home defence is certainly the most important.

If home defence be ill-secured, the British Empire, though it may be a magnificent structure, rests on feet of clay, and we are perfectly useless for purposes of defence in far-off seas,

But though everybody recognises that this is the central problem of Imperial defence, we go on from year to year with something in the nature of a profitless wrangle between military and naval advocates of different schools, in which the puzzled civilian attaches himself to either one side or the other, and which leaves in his mind an uneasy sense that, in spite of the millions we are spending, he is not, after all, secure against some sudden and unexpected attack levelled at him by neighbours with whom he does not wish to quarrel, but who may desire to shatter the great fabric of our Empire.

This long-standing quarrel was the first matter with which we had to deal.

It appeared to us that something much nearer agreement could be come to if we could laydown some great problem for discussion by our expert advisers, which, if extreme, should be extreme against this country.

We assumed our military position to be what it was at the very worst moment, from this point of view, of the South African war.

The Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and the Home fleets were, like the China fleet, far away, incapable of taking part in repelling invasion from these shores.

In that case, under the new Admiralty system we should have ready for use within six hours six battleships and six first-class cruisers in reserve, in addition to twelve cruisers and twenty-four destroyers in commission; and there would be in reserve, ready for very rapid action, no fewer than ninety-five more torpedo craft.

A FORLORN HOPE

I have omitted submarine boats, which, I believe, are destined to be of great importance, if not in naval warfare generally, in that part which consists of attempting to land soldiers in crowded seas on a hostile coast.

What is the smallest number of men with which—as a forlorn hope if you please—some foreign country will endeavour to invade our shores?

The answer given by Lord Roberts, and accepted by all the other military critics consulted, was 70,000 men.

Lord Roberts was distinctly of opinion that, even with 70,000 men, to attempt to take London—which is what would have to be done to have any crushing effect—would be in the nature of a forlorn hope.

The problem is: Is it possible under the conditions I have described, to land 70,000 men on these shores?

Since the days of Napoleon and Wellington there have been great scientific and mechanical changes, which all make in favour of defence.

One is the use of steam, and another the use of wireless telegraphy.

Steam makes concentration a matter of certainty and it made a matter of infinite facility now that we have wireless telegraphy

There are two other changes introdced by torpedoes and submarines.

I do not believe any British admiral would view with serenity the task of convoying and guarding during hours of disembarkation a huge fleet of transports on a coast infested by submarines and torpedo craft.

DIFFICULTY OF TRANSPORT.

The invader has first to get transport for 70,000 men.

I am obliged to assume that our enemy is France, which is nearest to us.

On a particular day last year there were in French ports on the Channel and on the Atlantic steamers of about 100,000 tons belonging to the French.

If invasion is to be a matter of surprise, the French Government could not count on more than the ships actually in port as the time.

But 105,000 tons is absolutely insufficient to carry 70,000 men.

The calculation the Admiralty favours is that such a force would require 250,000 tons.

It would be quite impossible to transport 70,000 men from Beres or Cherbourg in daylight.

By the time they reached our coast the alarm would long since have been given, and every ship between the Farce Islands and Gibraltar that could be made available for resisting invasion would be concentrated at the point of danger.

Disembarking 70,000 men between Dover and Portsmouth would take not less than forty-eight hours, and would require calm weather, which is exactly the time when submarines and torpedo-boats have their chance in the greatest perfection.

How does anybody imagine that this helpless mass of transports are to escape the attacks of the torpedoes and submarines, leaving out of account everything our cruisers or battleships or other naval weapons in our possession could accomplish?

THE THING IS IMPOSSIBLE.

We have shown that a serious invasion of these Islands is not an eventuality which we need seriously consider.

The second point deals with our Colonies, and what is called the problem of concentration.

It seemed to us that the changes in the art of naval warfare and in the sea power of other nations rendered a redistribution both of our Fleet and of our Army very desirable.

We have gone on the broad lines that as the British Fleet and the British Army should be available for the defence of the British Empire in all parts of the world, it should be as far as possible concentrated at the centre of the Empire, from which it could be distributed, as necessity arose, to that part of the Empire which stood most in need of it.

INVASION OF INDIA.

I now address myself to the question of India.

The invasion of India has been the dream of many military dreamers ,and it has bten the bugbear of successive Briish Governments.

There is no doubt that the development of Russia towards India has caused great alarm from time to time in this country, and we have endeavoured, quite in vain, by diplomatic arrangements to prevent an incursion which I will neither justify nor criticise, but which we ought to take as an accomplished fact, and accept whether we like it or not.

But it is true, and unfortunately it remains true, that the steady progress of Russia towards the borders of Afghanistan, and still more the construction of railways, which we can only regard as strategic railways, closely adjoining the Afghan frontier, place the whole military situation in the East on a totally different footing from what it was.

We have in all seriousness to consider what can and what cannot be done by our great military neighbour in the Middle East.

Although the invasion of India is a topic much talked of among Russian officers, it is not, I believe, any part of the scheme of the Russian Government.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

As I have said, this is a matter we have to consider, and which is of pressing importance, and may become of still greater importance.

I am talking now of the general programme I am not intending to lead the House to think that I shall come down next week or next month and say that a war on the North-Western frontier is either possible or probable.

In Afghanistan one of the things which are most important is that these railways, if they have to be made, shall not be made in time of peace.

The invasion of India can only take place through the two lines of Kabul on the north and Kandahar on the south. It is to be remembered with regard to the northern route—if we are to assume, as I think we must, that no invasion in force is possible without railway transport—that making a railway up to Kabul is a most tremendous operation, and that there is no less than 100 miles of mountain, while difficult processes would have to be employed by the invading army.

Observe the Afghans are not likely to welcome these railways in their passes.

I quite agree that the Ameer would find it impossible to resist in detail the forces of Russia, but they would become very formidable opponents indeed when the approach was made to their mountain fastnesses, and when they obtained, as they certainly would obtain—the assistance of the British in preserving their independence.

NO RUSH POSSIBLE.

I have assumed, perhaps without sufficient argument, that railways are a necessity in dealing with India on a large scale, but I will mention one concrete fact which I think proves it conclusively.

Lord Roberts informed the Defence Committee that during the eight or nine months in which he occupied Kabul in 1879 he had the utmost difficulty in feeding 12,000 troops in the neighbourhood of Kabul.

It is, therefore, quite inconceivable that any large bodies of men—a large Anglo-Indian army on the one side, and a large Russian army on the other—could meet at any early stage of a war between the two countries.

In fact, the problem of Indian defence is precisely the converse of that of British defence.

No surprise and no rush is possible in India.

India cannot be taken by assault, and that is the cardinal fact the House ought not to be allowed to forget.

We may therefore assume, I think, justly, that the problem of war with Russia on our North-Western frontier is the problem of the transport and supply more than anything else.

If there should be a collision of magnitude between vast forces, the main point to remember is the rapidity of railway construction.

TRIBUTE TO KITCHENER.

I do not pretend that this question of railway construction has been much debated between Lord Kitchener, the Indian Government, and ourselves.

I cannot help thinking that if we were fortunate enough to have Lord Kitchener on this side of the water for a fornight we could do more to settle all outstanding problems in this matter than we can hope to do in a corresponding number of months by letter.

Lord Kitchener's view is that in addition to the drafts there should be available in the relatively early stages of a war, which if it is to be successful will be a long one, eight divisions of infantry and their corresponding arms would be required from this country, in addition to a margin for wastage.

I have not the least doubt that Lord Kitchener's demands are not too great but I am in doubt about the time they would be required. On the extremest view, it is impossile for me to believe that more than that could be required in the first year of the war.

I think the House may take it as a most safe estimate that not more will be required during the first year of hostilities with Russia.

That broadly speaking, is the exact condition of the question as it now stands between us and the Indian Govenrment in connection with reinforcements from this country.

If we are to sleep in peace over the Indian problem, it can only be on condition that we maintain undiminished the existing difficulties which a hostile force would have to meet.

As transport is the great difficulty of an invading army, we must not allow anything to be done which would facilitate it.

Above all, it ought, in my opinion, to be considered as an act of direct aggression upon this country that any attempt should be made to build a railway in connection with the Russian strategic railways in the territory of Afghanistan.

I have not the smallest ground for believing that the Russian Government intend to make such a railway, but if the attempt were made, remote as it might at first seem from our intesest, I think it would be the heaviest blow directed to the heart of our Indian Empire that could be conceived.

WARNING TO RUSSIA.

Unless this country is prepared resolutely to say that railways in Afghanistan may indeed be made, but shall only be made in time of war and not in time of peace, then I think it is not at all beyond the military power of this country, without any fundamental reorganisation of its affairs such as would be implied in conscription or any similar device, to make absolutely secure our Eastern possessions, as I hope we can make secure not only be shores of these two islands but of the Colonies which depend upon us.

If, however, by laxity, by blindness, or by cowardice we permit the slow absorption of the Afghan kingdom in the way that we have necessarily permitted the absorption of the various khanates in Central Asia, if Russian strategic railways are allowed to creep closer and closer to the frontier we are bound to defend, then this country will inevitably pay for its supineness by having to keep on foot a much larger army than anything which any of us can contemplate with equanimity.

Foresight and courage will obviate these dangers. Without foresight and courage they may come upon us, and if they do we shall be throwing upon our children, if not upon ourselves the greatest military problem which has ever confronted the Government of this country.

I have endeavoured to give in outline the Defence Committee's conclusions in those fundamental departments of national life which are concerned with the defence of the Mother-country, with the best use of our forces for the defence of our possessions oversea, and last, but not least or the defence of the great dependency which only within the last few years can in any true military sense be said to have become conterminous with one of the great military monarchies of the world.

"C. B." AGREES.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said Mr. Balfour had greatly pacified the alarms of this country in regard to the question of invasion, and as to Afghanistan he had taken a moderate and resonable view.

In the evening the House continued the discussion of Mr. Balfour's statement.

The Premier, replying on the debate, said there was no justification for the inference drawn from his speech regarding the Indian frontier, that it would be possible to make any reduction in the Regular Army.

Any attempted invasion of India would call forth a strain on all our resources.

At midnight the debate was adjourned.

PAPER-MAKING IN BURMA.

The Burma Government are obtaining the services of an expert from Home in connection with a scheme which has been under consideration for sometime for the manufacture of wood and bamboo for purposes of paper-making. The expert will report on the possibilities of developing an industry after carrying out experiments with the workable material in the Province.

THE PLANTAIN FIBRE INDUSTRY AT TREVANDRUM.

Two officers from the Baroda State service have arrived at Trevandrum and are studying the plantain fibre industry at the School of Arts. From what one can see, the industry is not being as much encouraged as it deserves to be. There is only one handloom working, and the maximum length of cloth that can be woven in a day does not go beyond a few feet. The gentleman in charge of the industry is a professional man from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and holds the degree of Licentiate in Textile Manufactures of the Institute, besides a certificate from a London Institute for Cotton Spinning and Weaving. Travancore is "par excellence" the land of plantains, and therefore contains a large quantity of raw materials which are all considered rubbish, and are wasted. In view of these facts, coupled with the large demand for plantain fibre fabrics from elsewhere. it would be as well if the Travancore Government largely widened the scope of the industry. Last year a few students were trained in the industry, but this year the idea appears to have been given up.

Three Eurasians of North Black Town. Madras, named A. Suaris, D. Suaris, and R. Suaris, were prosecuted before Mr. Azizuddin Sahib Bahadur, on a charge of having caused grievous hurt to Frank Lazrad. According to the complainant's story, he was returning home in a rickshaw on the night of the 12th instant when the three accused, who are brothers, pulled him out of the conveyance and gave him a severe beating. As a result, his arm was fractured, and he had to attend Hospital for several days, Several witnesses were called to support the complainant's story. His Worship found the accused guilty. He was of opinion that the complainant had been most cruelly handled without any provocation and the case merited exemplary punishment. Accused were sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

A SAFE MEDICINE

Mothers of small children need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate or narcotic in any form and may be given to a baby with as much confidence as to an adult. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE 1 Re. 8 As.

CHILDREN WHEN TEETHING.

This is the most dangerous age in the life of a child. At this time they have more or less diarrhoea, which weakens the system and renders the child more susceptible to disease. Any unusual looseness of the bowels should be promptly controlled, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, with an occasional dose of castor oil to cleanse the system For sale by ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE, 1 Re. 8 As.

Nadia Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Krishnaghar, May 25.

SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY.

For some months past the Municipal authorities of Santipur are exhausting all their energies in prosecuting litigations with the Goswamis of Santipur. We don't know whether they have no better object before them in which the money as well as the energies might have been profitably utilized. Both the Bara and Hatkhola Goswamis have got Debuttar "Rathe Saran" over which the public has only a limited right of way. The Rathe Saran road was set apart by the Goswamis for the purpose of the "Rath" being dragged from one end of the "Saran" to the other at the time of "Rath Jatra." The Rathe Saran road is a wide thoroughfare the marginal portion of which is in possession of the Goswamis and they possess it by letting it to tenants, who build "Chalas" and houses &c on it. Recently, the Municipal authorities dug pits in the margin of the road which is in the possession of the Bara Goswamis' tenants. Some of their "Chalas" were broken on the ground of encroachment. The Bara Goswamis instituted civil suits against the Municipality for establishment of title and for damages at the Munsiff's Court at Ranaghat. As ill luck would have it, they were not successful in getting the relief they prayed for and they appealed against the decision of the Munsiff before the Court of the District Judge. When the appeal came on for hearing, the District Judge expressed his willingness to view the spot, and accordingly on Sunday last (21st May) he went to Santipur for local inquiry. After the place was viewed Mr. Macblaim visited many old temples and mosques and showed his reverence for them. We hear that Hatkhola Goswamis also complained to him of the oppressive treatment of the Municipal authorities.

The Hatkhola Goswamis, like the Bara Goswamis have a Debuttar "Rathe Saran" over which the public has a limited right of way. The Municipal authorities after breaking the "Chalas" of the tenants of Bara Goswamis and winning the civil suit brought against them, directed their energy and attention to the innocent Hatkhola Goswamis' "Rathe Saran" and broke some "Chalas" of the tenants of the Goswamis on the ground of encroachment. After breaking one "Chala" they wanted to break another and issued notice on the occupant of the "Chala" to remove it. The occupant filed a petition before them to the effect that he had no permanent interest and he was unable to do so, and his masters could alone carry out the orders of the Municipality. He also moved the District Magistrate and got an order from him to the effect that further proceedings would be stayed until further orders. After this it was made known to him subsequently that the District Magistrate had dismissed his petition without hearing him or his pleader This order of dismissal was not communicated to him. As soon as the Municipal authority became aware of this they themselves broke the "Chala" and removed it. The Goswamis were dumb founded. They have already brought one civil suit against the Municipality for forcibly removing one "Chala" and they again have been compelled to bring a second suit against the Municipality for damages and establishment of title and got an injunction order prohibiting the Municipality from committing further acts of demolition.

Now, on Friday last (the 19th May) it so happened that the District Magistrate went to Santipur to preside over the meeting, which was held at the Santipur Municipal School hall for the purpose of distributing prizes to the successful students at the annual examination. The Goswamis took this opportunity of the Magistrate's presence and requested him, through their pleader, to come and view the spot where the said "Chala" stood. The Magistrate was good enough to come to the spot and examine it. The Goswamis related to the District Magistrate the troubles which the Municipal authorities were giving them and prayed that he (the District Magistrate) would be kind enough to direct the Sub-Divisional Magistrate—the Chairman of the Municipality to stay further proceeding till the decisions of the civil suits which were pending before the Munsiff at Ranaghat, but he declined to interfere in Municipal matters. The District Judge went to Santipur two days after and the Goswamis also related the story of their grievances to him. The visits of the two Head District officers after such an interval of time have caused much sensation at Santipur. The people of Santipur have incurred the displeasure of the Government and since the supercession of their Municipality, they are silently suffering all sorts of inconveniences—over valuation and extraordinarily high rate of taxation. Their ill luck has made their Municipality an engine of oppression to the poor rate-payers an instrument of the satisfaction of individual whim and caprice. The official Chairman like a bird of passage has no abiding interest in the town and cannot understand like other inhabitants and residents what would bring real good to the 27 thousands of people who inhabit this small old town.

MOTHER VS. SON.

A very sensational civil suit is being tried in the court of the Subordinate Judge of this place in which the son is the plaintiff and the mother is the defendant, Babu Devendra Nath Sinha, son of the late Tarini Charan Sinha, Zemindar of Sadarpur, has brought a suit against his mother Rangini Dasee, a younger brother and an elder brother for the construction of the will executed by his father and for establishment of his right to property, both movables and immovables, left by his father to which by right of inheritance and according to the construction of the will he is now entitled. The contention of the mother is that he has no interest now in the property. She has life interest in the whole of the property and after her death the plaintiff will get it and most of the properties claimed by the plaintiff is her "Stridhan" and as such the plaintiff has no right to them. The elder brother did not appear, but the younger one appeared and filed a written statement supporting the mother's contention. The suit is vigorously proceeding. It is a matter of great regret that such suits are not settled out of court.

ROLT CASE.

To THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The Rolt drama has had many wonderful features (as I will enumerate below) the last but not the least of which has displayed itself in the shape of the recent Government Resolution. The apology for this lengthy official deliberation is to all obvious purposes. Mr. Justice Henderson's note (which it should be noted saw light of the day only Wednesday last and with which the public at large were scarcely concerned) but it may be that the Government of Sir Andrew Fraser may have felt uneasy in its own interest considering the highest powers in the land, Lords Curzon and Kitchener were taking interest in Mr. Rolt's welfare. This is what, your correspondent "Justice" reports, Mr. Rolt himself gave out to the people of Purnea. Your correspondent has already touched upon the unwarrantable impression it created upon the Purnea public and who knows it may have as well played its part upon the inmates of Shrubbery? I am told that the above communication together with his prophesy in regard to the future unhappy fate of Messrs. Lea, Heard Zoha and Nand Kishore Lall was made by Mr. Rolt in writing and it got so much publicity as to have been produced in open court and thereupon admitted by its author. So that Mr. Editor, this unique and interesting document is now a public property and you will do well to obtain a copy of it from your Purnea friends and publish its contents in full. By so doing you will not only satisfy the curious public but do an immense service to its author himself for, as you know, Mr. Rolt on return from his trip to England (for which, by the way, the Khagra wards have not smally contributed) is sure to be installed over some handsome Zemindari and his future wards will welcome him ever so much better considering the two heads of the upper ten were his personal well-wishers.

However to return to the Governments doings. Sir Andrew Fraser's defence of his subordinates may or may not appease the sympathisers of Mr. Rolt or the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, but it is hardly one which will set the public mind at rest. The present is not the Resolution what they wanted because to the public at large the conduct of the various officials was absolutely no question at issue. Can any sane person doubt the bonafide motives of the Collector, the Commissioner or the Board of Revenue when he has the rare spectacle before him in which of their own kith and kin figures? The position of the local officials was manifestly safe and strong and the Government Resolution is the natural outcome of it. If therefore the Government think that the public at large needed any such hollow Review on what was a foregone conclusion, they are sadly mistaken.

What of course should have served any useful public purpose were (1) the local official's version against Mr. Rolt in their own words, (2) Mr. Rolt's defence of the various serious charges including his explanation of the "suspiciously high" valuation he put on the Patni Taluk and (3) above all the complete report of the Rolt committee. To my mind any review published short of the above papers is mere waste of energy.

I cannot understand what reasonable excuse can the Government have in withholding those papers. Ah! but I recall to mind an incidence that may possibly have influenced the Government to withhold the reports of the local authohities. Don't you remember Mr. Editor what fell from the lips of Mr. Lea during the course of his cross-examination before the High Court. That part of Mr. Lea's evidence was in regard to Mr. Rolt's visit to Benares in the "company of a foreign friend" and a report of which Mr. Lea had received from Messrs. Knyvett and Carlyle (the then Heads of the Bengal Police) during their visit to Purnea. Mr. Lea's further cross-examination, fortunately or unfortunately (I cannot say which) on this topic having been cut short, he could not complete his story, but to such of the readers, Mr. Editor, as have carefully followed Mr. Lea's evidence and been struck with his admission of a "trouble that that report had caused to his mind," it has ever since remained a mystery. If however Mr. Lea had a chance of following up his story based upon that report or any subsequent enquiries and included it in his reports, it may be that any such mysterious incidence may have interfered against their being made public. But the Government can have no such excuse in regard to item Nos. 2 and 3 noted above. The enquiry by the Rolt committee being an open air one the public have a perfect right to demand their publication. To my mind and I think, Mr. Editor, you will agree, that the Government should do it at once for the sake of their own good name and in the interest of Mr. Rolt. I will follow up my reasons with your kind permission in my next letter, the present one having already got too long.

Fiat-Justitia.

At Mazagon, Bombay before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Jailal Prosadi, a Purdasee, was charged with kidnapping a girl named Balu, aged seven. It appeared that the girl lived with her parents at Kalachowkey Road, where the accused kept a grocer's shop. The girl used to go to accused's shop to make purchases. She was missed from her house on the 31st March, and a report was made to the police, but no trace of her could be found. Subsequently the girl was traced, with the accused, to Fyzabad, in the United Provinces, and a warrant was issued by Mr. Dastur for the arrest of the accused. They were accordingly both brought back to Bombay. The defence was that the girl was taken away by the accused with the permission of her mother. His Worship held that under Hindu law the custody and guardianship of a minor child was with the father, and even if the mother had given permission, as alleged by the accused, the offence of kidnapping had been committed. His worship could not possibly take a light view of the matter as the accused took the girl away as far as Fyzabad and kept her there for nearly two months. The accused was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SAFE SPECULATION.

If you have an attack of rheumatism and Chamberlain's Pain Balm gets you back to work in a few days, will it not pay for itself several times over? There is no need of suffering from rheumatism for a month or six weeks incurring the expense of a large doctor's bill, when a few applications of this liniment, costing but a small amount will cure you. For sale by ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE, 1 Re. 8 As.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE LATE REV. BHAI PROTAP CHUNDER MAZUMDAR.

HIS DEATH.

Bhai Protap Chander Mazumdar died on last Saturday afternoon at 3 p.m. The funeral procession left the Peace Cottage, where he breathed his last, at 6-30 p. m. Before the procession started Babu Trailakya Nath sang a song which was followed by a short prayer by Pundit Gour Gopal committing the soul of the departed to the eternal and blissful care of the Almighty. Having halted on its way twice before the Nava Bidhan and Sadharan Brahmo Somaj Mandirs for a minute or so the procession reached the Nimtollah Ghat at 7-30 p.m., where the cremation was performed with due rites and everything was over with the mortal coil by 8-30.

HIS LIFE.

Born in a village called Bansbaria, some seven miles from Hooghly to the north, in October 1840, his childhood was spent at Garifa) where both his father and grandfather were reared. His education began at home. In his house in the village there was a Pathsala and there he learnt his alphabets. He then entered the Hooghly College but ere he had been a year old there his family removed to Calcutta and he got himself admitted in the Hare School, and afterwards the Hindu College. He then spent two years in the Presidency College and finished his academical career. Thus, a year after his marriage in 1859 he entered the world.

In the same year that he entered the world he identified himself with the Brahmo movement at the early age of 19; and his alienation with his family was complete on the day that Keshab Chandra was appointed to the Brahmo Samaj ministry, when he took his wife to Davendra Nath's house and left home.

Leaving college he entered a bank, but soon afterwards found out that that was not the proper place for him and gave up the post he held there. His father left him a large patrimony, and, thus relieved of the thought of bread, he was offered and accepted the editorship of the "Indian Mirror" which was then converted into a daily paper in 1870.

When he was 25, he began to preach in Bengali. He also preached in Hindustanee, but never in English till ahe had reached the age of 30 and drank in deep draughts of the English literature and particularly philosophy. In March 1874 he went to England and returned in December. In 1883 he revisited England and made a tour through America and returned by way of San Fransisco and Japan. "Oriental Christ," "The Fame and Progress of the Brahmo Samaj," "Sketches of a Tour Round the World," "The Life and Teachings of Keshub Chander Sen" "Aids to Moral Character," "The Spirit of God" and "Heart Beats," are his English works and they are very popular.

In 1893, he again went to America to attend the Parliament of Religions and there he read his well known paper on "The Worlds' Religious Debt to Asia." In Boston, in response to an earneset invitation he delivered four lectures on India at the Lowell Institute. These lectures were highly appreciated so much so that he had to repeat them every afternoon. They were published in the "Christian Register." He also preached in Appoton Chapel, Harvard University.

With his patrimony he built the "Peace Cottage" in Calcutta in 1878 and secured a retireed home at Kurseong in the Himalayas. Nearly eight months of the year he used to live there

The Royal Visit.

Madras, May 27.

In response to a requisition of the citizens of Madras, the Sheriff convened a public meeting at Victoria Hall, yesterday, to adopt measures to give a fitting reception to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their forthcoming visit to Madras. Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Officiating Chief Justice, presided and in opening the proceedings made an excellent speech. He pointed out that it was Queen Victoria who had introduced the custom of the heir-apparent visiting this part of the British dominions among others. In directing her son to visit India she had been actuated undoubtedly by motives of statesmanship and keen political insight. Such a visit by the heir-apparent gave millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects the opportunities of seeing on their own native soil their future sovereign and testifying to their loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. Following the example of his illustrious mother His Majesty had now directed his son to visit India, so that the Prince of Wales in coming here was discharging a high duty. It was therefore the duty of every one to make their welcome a hearty and a warm one. Their object was to give a united reception on behalf of the people of the whole presidency, including the City of Madras. The Hon. A. J. Yorke moved a resolution that an address in a suitable casket be presented to Their Royal Highnesses and given at a public entertainment. He delivered an eloquent address in which he dwelt on the material and moral progress of the Empire during 30 years and concluded by remarking that they should foster and proclaim their imperial patriotism by assuring their future Emperor and his royal spous that they loyally loved their family and deeply valued the imperial tie which their visit signalised and rejoiced in being members of the greatest and most glorious empire the world had ever known. The Hon. Nawab Sayyed Mahomed seconded the motion, which was carried with enthusiasm. On the motion of Mr. Norton, a large representative committee was appointed to carry out the above resolution.

"No Doctors Treatment

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

Price per box ... Re. 1.
Packing and postage ... As 4.
Kaviraj N. N. SEN.
Govt. Medical Diploma-Holder.
18-1 Lower Chitpur Road.

The World, "Incurable" HAS BEEN BANISHED FROM THE MEDICAL VOCABULARY SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF

Healing Balm

cures Gonorrhœa, Gleet and kindered Genito-Urinary diseases that so long defied the medical skill.
Puts an instantaneous stop to discharges however painful and obnoxious.
Is a deadly enemy of Gonococci, the Gonorrhœa-bacillus.
Has not hitherto been known to fail in any cases however complicated.
Removes immediately all complaints about urination
Is equally effective in chronic and acute cases.
Destroys the susceptibility to stricture, retention of urine, pennifistula, and other horrible effects of gonorrhœa.
At once removes all agonising symptoms not to speak of itching inflammation and ulceration of the organ affected.
Restores, without fail, the vital power, buoyancy and the narmal desires

Brings life to the living dead.

MITIGATES THE PENALTIES OF SIN AND BRINGHS OPE TO THE HOPELESS

A few minutes in our office and one can see patients pouringin to communicate the electric effe f Healing Balm.

What the Doctors say :—

1. One o the Leading Medical Journals the "Indian Lancet" says:— "*We have no hesitation in saying that R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one on which medical men and the general public may, without any doubt, depend."
2. Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col. I. M. S, M. A., M. D, F. R. C. S, (Edin) S Sc (Cambridge) P. H. D. (Cantab) late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc, says :—Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhœa and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease.
3. Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major M. D., C. M. I. M. S., etc., says :—, . I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhœa with success.
4. Dr. U. Gupta M. D. M. C. (Edin) F. C. S. (London) etc. says :—I tried R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm and found it really a very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhœa.
5. Dr. G. C. Bez Borua, L. R. C. P. (Edin), L. F. P. and L. M, (Glasgow) &c., says :—I tried Healing Balm. It is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-urinary tract and it acts like a charm. Its diaretic property is well marked.
6. Dr. Edwin S. Pushong, M. D., P & S London, says ;—I have much pleasure in stating that Healing Balm certainly has a most striking effect in Urethral infections. Not case will be found to resist its beneficial and specific effect.
7. Dr. S. Chuckrabutty, M. D. Late Asst. in the Royal London Opthalmic Hospital London, says :—I certify with great pleasure that Healing Balm has been found efficacious in cases of chronic and acute Gonorrhœa. The scalding sensation ceases in 24 hours.
8. Dr. R. G Kar, L. R. C. P., (Edin Secretary, Calcutta Medical School, etc., says:—Heang Ballim has given me immeuse satisfactio in cases of Gonorrhœa.
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.
11. Dr. B. Basu, L. R. C. P. and Late Civil Surgeon, Naga Hill, says :—I feel pleasure to recommend the public to use R. Laugin and Co's. Healing Balm while suffering from Gonorrhœa and Gleet of a chronic character. My experience is based upon observations in more than many hundred cases.
12. Dr. T. U. Ahmed, M. B., C. M., L-S.A., (London), His Majesty's Vice Consul, says:— I can recommend this Healing Balm strongly to the suffering public.
13. Dr. R. Newgent, L. R. C. P., & S. (Edin), says:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm for obstinate Gonorrhœa has been proved to be the only medicine that will effectively cure Indian patients and fulfil what is claimed for it."
14. Dr. R. Monier, M. B., C. M. (Edin) Resident Surgeon, Park Street Government Charitable Dispeasary, says:—Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhœa and was found successful.
15. Dr. M. N. Banerjee, B. A., M. R. C. S., L. S. A. (London), says:—It is a good combination and I have found it good in Gonorrhœa.
16. Dr. M. L. Dey, M. B., M. Ch., Late Resident Medical Offcer, Paisley Assylum (London), says:—Healing Balm contains some of the choicest drugs for the ure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

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

ommission of Rs. 2-8-0, Re. 1-12-0, and Rs. 8, allowed respectively for a dozen, half-a-dozen, and dozen large phial and Re. 1-12, As. 13 and Rs. 6 for dozen, half-a-dozen and quarter dozen o small phials spectively. Postage and packing etc. extra.

EBONY, OR The Indian Hairdye,

Th most durable hairdye ever discovered, sure to give satisfaction to all grey-haired men. Highly Spoken of by the press and the public.

Price—Each Set with 2 brushes Re. 1-2-0, Postage etc. As. 8o-.

MESSRS. R. LAUGIN & CO. CHEMISTS,
148, BOWBAZAR STREET, SEALDAH CALCUTTA

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

KING & CO.
Homœopathic Chemists & Booksellers
38, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Bharat Vaisajyanilaya.

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

SUPERINTENDING PHYSICIAN!
Kaviraj Keshab Lal Roy.

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

People, stricken down by diseases, will be good enough to write to us, with full description of their ailments, and prescriptions from competent Kabirajes of this firm will be sent to them free.

Letters should enclose a half-anna postage stamp Apply for our Catalogue.

The Editor of the Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:—

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

Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhattachajya, Retired Sub-Judge writes:—

"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:—

"* * I can very strongly certify as to the genuineness of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with which KABIRAJ KESHAB L ROY execute his treatment upon me."

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired Jailor, writes:—

"I placed some of the members of my family under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY. * * In some of the cases he has shown exceptional skill and discretion in curing them. There is no doubt that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they can not act so miraculously."

Babu Dina Nath Roy, Assistant Manager of the "Patrika" writes:—

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

MANAGER,
BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, CALCUTTA.

30 YEARS' TRIAL
HAS CONVINCED MANY EMINENT PHYSICIANS & THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE THAT

SUDHA CHURNA

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Colic.
—EITHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC—
ATTEND WITH

Flatulence, Headache, Loss of Sleep, Biliousness, Rumbling in the Abdomen, Pinching or Griping Pain in the Bowels, Acid Eructations, Burning Sensations in the Heart or Stomach, Nausea or Vomiting after Meals, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Distaste for Food, Loss of Appetite, Giddiness, Lassitude, etc.

One dose will give *immediate relefs* and, if continued for some time, will *radically cure the disease.*

Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe, Poona writes:— "My wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time, but your SUDHA CHURNA has done her good."

K. G. Kelkar Esqr., B. A., Principal, Poona Training College, writes:— "I was suffering from Acidity and Colic. Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended to me your SUDHA CHURNA and got a bottle of it for me from you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got rid of my complaints."

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:— "I am glad to inform you that SUDHA CHURNA has given much relief to the patient who was suffering from Acidity for the last few months."

Babu Srikrishna Mahanti, Cuttack writes:— "SUDHA CHURNA is no doubt very efficacious in its effects and clears bowels regularly. Since I have been taking it, I have had no attack of Indigestion and it has done me immense good."

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:— "I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit within a couple of days of its (SUDHA CHURNA's) use and have every reason to believe that by continuing the medicine for some time I shall be completely cured of the Indigestion from which I have been suffering. I used many other medicines, both Allopathic and Kabiraji, but none of them has given any benefit"

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Magistrate, Burdwan, writes:— "The phial of SUDHA CHURNA which you sent about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife who has been suffering from dyspepsia since last 3 years. Please send 3 large phials without least delay.'

Dr. G. B. Chimaswamy, 1st grade, Hospital Assistant, Koppa, Kadur Dist, says:— "Kindly send at an early date one large phial of SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much good to the patient."

Dr. Shrikrishna Chinnaji G., Medical Officer, Shriwardhan, Janjira State, writes:— "Your SUDHA CHURNA, I am glad to say, has proved wonderfully efficacious in a very troublesome case of Flatulent Colic. Kindly send one large phial at your earliest convenience."

PRICE—A large phial Re. 1-8, and a small phial Ans. 14. Postage and packing extra.

MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAY
129-1-2, CORNWALLIS STREET,
Shambazar, Calcutta.

Rare Oppotrunity.

Why be weak or weakminded, pay nothing.

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

Kabirai Manishankar Govindji
Atank-Nigraha Pharmacy,
166 Harrison Road, Barabazar, Calcutta.

SANTAN RAKSHAK.

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

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

Apply to DR. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S.,
19, Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P.O. Entally, Calcutta.
Telegraphic Address "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.

MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

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

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

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

DR. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporations 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.

DIABETES.

Of any stage and standing is sure to be radically cured by our specifics even after other remedies have failed to produce the slightest effect. Price Rs. 3 only.

The Rev. H. David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige." Rao Sahib C. Rangaiya, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpur, writes:—"* I have derived much benefit from the use of your specific. The bottle has not yet been exhausted." A. Chatunambier, Esq., District Munsiff, 1st grade, Tellichery, writes:—"Your specific for DIABETES is undoubtedly a boon to the public. A relative of mine, who had been suffering from DIABETES, and who derived no benefit from native medicines of different kinds has considerably improved by the use of the specific which I obtained from you. She is still using this medicine and I hope that in the course of a few months more she will be perfectly cured of this foul disease.**" J' Falcke, Esq, Jetulsur, writes:—"After using your medicine for a month I find that I am perfectly cured of DIABETES and I am very much pleased at the results, my case having been a long standing one of eight years **."

ASTHMA

Bronchial Troubles, Irritation of the AIR-PASSAGES and all Lungs-diseases will be cured outright by our specific. It is the only well-tried medicine of which a phial is generally sufficient even in hopelessly bad types of ASTHMA. Price Rs. 5 only.

N. E. Hill, Esq., Calcutta, writes:—"Your ASTHMA specific has completely cured my attack. I tried several mixtures and cigarettes to no purpose before this." Mrs. Ostoche, Jaunpur, writes:—"**The young lady for whom I got two bottles of your specific for ASTHMA has been cured. ** She thought she never would have been cured. ** It is a wonderful cure."

INDIAN BLOOD MIXTURE

For chronic rheumatism, SYPHILIS, Gour muscular pains and all imperities arising rom whatever cause, whether inpurited or acquired. Price Rs. 3 only. Mr. H. Lall, Munsiff, Jhalna:—"'Your Blood Mixture has done me much good.' Abinash Chundra Bose, Esq., Jagalli—"Your Indian Blood Mixture has done me much good. I think I shall be a new man indeed.

To be had only of
J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works,
RANAGHAT. BENGAL.

Our Family is renowned as the Physician for 200 years past of H. H the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar,

Madan Manjari Pills ! ! !

PERFECTLY harmless and most wholesome native medicine. These tonic pills purify the blood, invigorate the nerves, rebuild the broken down constitution and give a most healthful tone to the whole system. For loss of memory and appetite, losses in sleep and with dreams, youthful and unnatural discharges and for all sorts of urinary complaints, these are the safest and the surest remedy. In short, they are a boon to the doomed, a hope to the hopeless and sure of a cure. Re. 1 for 40 Pills.

Napunshakatwari Ghrit ! ! !

This ointment is an invaluable remedy for impotency. It effects so prompt and permanent a cure to all those who have used it that thousands of unsolicited testimonials as to the wounderful curative powers are pouring in from all quarters every year, Re 1 for 2 Tolas.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI.
Head Office—64 Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
Branch Office :—Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Central Homœopathic Pharmacy

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES—EACH DRAM 5 AND 6 PICE.

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

BASANTA MALATI OIL

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

General Manager,
Chatterjee and Friend,
90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

Wanted 10,000 Subscribers.

EVERY PARENT should subscribe for the "STUDENTS FRIENDS"—an illustrated Monthly Journal of education for Students throughout the English-speaking World Short Stories and Articles by the best writers.

This is the only Journal in India approved by the Direcrors of Public Instruction in Bengal and Bombay for all high English Schools and Educational Officers.

Mrs. Annie Besant, says :—"is a very well-edited little Magazine." Annual subscription, (including postage) for India and Burma—

Published Regularly From April 1905.

ONE RUPEE ONLY

Apply to :—
T. S. Subramania & Co.,
32, Armenian Street, Madras.

Dr. PAUL'S
PHTHISIS INHALATION.

A new Remedy for Consumption. All Consumptive patients to know that Dr. Paul's **"Phthisis Inhalation"** kills the specific germs (bacilli) of Consumption and thereby induces prompt and radical cure in the early stage of the disease. In the more advanced stage the Inhalation checks its further progsess at once and brings them round gradually in a short time. A trial would prove its beneficent results even in the last stage when life is certain to be prolonged by its use One bottle is quite enough for a patient. Medical practitioners would do well to give the Inhalation a trial in their practice.

Rs. 5 per bottle, V. P. Annas. 12 extra.

Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S.
(Specialist in Diseases of Liver and Lungs.)
19, Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P.O. Intally, Calcutta.
Telegraphic Address, "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.

MEDICAL OPINION:—

Dr. Hem Chandra Dutta, L. M. S., Medical Officer, Bhagawat Doyal Singh's Charitable Dispensary, Chainpur, Daltongunge, Palamow, writes:—"I have tried your "Phthisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption with satisfactory results, and I have found that before the formation of cavities in the lungs the 'Inhalation' is highly efficacious. I heartily recommend it to the public. Our professional brethren would do well to give this remedy a fair trial in their practice. Please send me again a bottle of your 'Inhalation' per V. P. P. for another patient of mine and thereby oblige."

Dr. A. N. Roy Chowdhury, M. B., Calcutta, writes:—"I have tried your 'Phthisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption and, I am glad to say the results have been highly satisfactory in the first stage of the disease. I always recommend it to my patients. Please supply a bottle of your 'Inhalation' to the bearer whose brother has been suffering from consumption for the last five months and oblige."

Dr. Eduljee Cowasjee, L. M. S., Sir Jamsetjee's Sanitarium, Khandalla, Bombay Presidency, writes:—"As I have found your 'Phthisis Inhalation' beneficial, I always recommend it to my patients. Please send me per V. P. P. one bottle of your 'Inhalation from my wife who has been suffering from the symptoms the first stage of consumption."

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.

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

Price Rs. 2-8 per box. V-P. & Postage extra.

DR. H. BISWAS,
Amrita Bazar Medical Hall,
Amrita Bazar P. O. (Jessore.)

25 YEARS' STANDING
DR. BISWAS'S
ACIDITY PILL.

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

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

Dr. H. Biswas.
Amrita Bazar Medical Hall,
AMRITA BAZAR P. O., JESSORE.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

Rates of Subscriptions
(In advance)

DAILY EDITION.

	Town	and Mofussil
YEARLY	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25
HALF-YEARLY	„ 11 0	„ 15
QUARTERLY	„ 6 0	„ 7

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.
Back numbers are charged at four annas per copy.

BY-WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofussil Rs.	As.
YEARLY	11	0
HALF-YEARLY	6	0
QUARTERLY	3	0

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.
Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofussil
YEARLY	Rs. 5 0
HALF-YEARLY	„ 3 0
QUARTERLY	„ 1 12
MONTHLY	„ 0 15

SINGLY COPY SIX ANNAS.
Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

No advertisement is charged at less than 1 Rupees.
For special contract rates apply to the Manager.
All correspondence and remittances are to be made to the address of

G. L. GHOSH,
Financial Manager.

Printed and published by T. K. BISWAS, at the "Patrika" Press, No. 2, Ananda Ch. Chatterjee's Lane and issue by the "Patrika" Post Office, Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta