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Amrita Bazar Patrika

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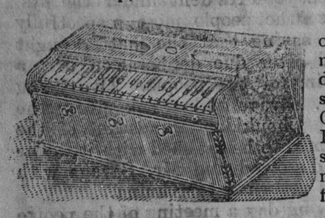

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KABIRAJ

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Correspondence.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor.

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you or any of your readers would kindly let me know through the medium of your esteemed paper the names and address of the most prominent American newspapers that take a keen interest in Judia and its affairs.

X.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor.

Sir,—With reference to the "Telegrams" in to-day's "Patrika" anent "Mr. Carey again," I am desired by the members of the Bar Association to state that they have not sent any petition to the Private Secretary of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the subject as announced therein, and that the Hoghly Bar Association has not taken any action in the matter. I shall be obliged by your kindly inserting these lines in the next issue of your esteemed paper.

KESHUB CHUNDRA ROY
President,
Hooghly Bar Association.

Chinsura, Feb. 24.

MR. CAREY'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Regarding the "Magistrate Carey" incident published in your paper of date, what strikes me is that the "postscript" matter added by Mr. Carey is worth more than passing notice. It will appear that the "P.S." was not written in the usual way a man does when he wants to add something after closing a statement or letter. Mr. Carey himself notes that the first portion of his statement was written in the morning (8 a.m.) and the "P. S." portion in the evening (4 p.m.). It is not clear whether or not the last portion was written after due deliberation on receipt of the complainant's petition sent to him by the Joint Magistrate.

What strikes one, however, is that in the complainant's deposition it is stated that Babu Ambika Charan Mitra, pleader, was a witness to the occurrence and Mr. Carey's "P.S." may undo this statement. This is the view that any disinterested reader of your paper may take after perusal of the papers published though, of course, Mr. Carey may dispute it.

Reader.

INDIAN HUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE.

To The Editor.

Sir,—At the request of friends and fellow-workers in India, there has recently been established a special Department of the Humanitarian League for dealing with Indian questions. It is felt that some organised effort is needed in India, as in England, to mitigate the vast amount of unnecessary pain inflicted through ignorance or callousness, and to prevent the importation of cruel European customs in defiance of Indian sentiment. It will be the chief object of the new Humanitarian Committee to influence opinion in this direction with regard to the follow-

MR. CAREY AGAIN.

ASSAULT ON A ZEMINDAR.

CASE BEFORE THE JT. MAGISTRATE.

(Specially reported for the "Patrika.")

Chinsurah, Feb. 23.

THE COMPLAINT.

A very sensational criminal case was filed yesterday before the Joint Magistrate of Hughly, by Babu Bijoy Krishna Roy Chowdhuri, pleader, on behalf of Babu Jatindra Mohan Nandi, a scion of the well-known Nandi family of Sahganj, Hughly. The complainant's case is that he was coming on the 22nd instant at about 8 a.m. from his house to Hughly Bally for calling a Doctor to attend to his son. On his way he found a Saheb with a Peshwari talking under a bridge near the Kalitola Ghat. Out of curiosity he stopped on the bridge to see who the Saheb was and what he was talking. He did not know then that the Saheb was none else than Mr. Carey, the District Magistrate. The sight of a "Babu" looking at him was too much for Mr. Carey. He lost his temper and, it is alleged, rushed upon the bridge and after uttering something gave him a blow with his stick. The complainant fled away in terror. The Magistrate ran after him and is alleged to have again struck him with his stick. The above occurrence took place in a public place.

DEPOSITION OF THE COMPLAINANT.

The complainant Babu Jotindra Mohun Nundy deposed as follows on solemn affirmation:—

"I complain against Mr. H. D. Carev for hitting me with a Lathi at 8 this morning. I was coming to Babu Raj Mohun Chatterjee, Doctor, to take him to my house on account of my son's illness. I was travelling all the distance from my house at Shaganj to the Doctor's house at Hughly Bally over the sandy bed of the river Ganges and as soon as I had come over the bamboo bridge at the Kalitolla burning ghat, Mr. Carey suddenly came to and struck me with his Lathi. He had been talking to an Afghan and I became curious to hear the language spoken. On receiving the stroke, I ran away, the Saheb followed me to about one hundred cubits distance and dealt another blow with his Lathi on the left side of my neck. Many persons assembled there and they all cried that he was the Magistrate Saheb. Thereafter I left the place for the Doctor's house. Babu Ambika Charan Mitra, pleader, was present there at the time I was hit and a lot of other people were present. The first blow was hit on the left side of my back. I had a shirt and a coat on my person besides a shawl, hence no mark was left. The beating produced pain which still continues to exist. I was very much insulted on account of the beating for no fault of mine. I am a member of the Nundy family of Shahganj, Hughly town."

THE ORDER.

After recording the above deposition the Joint Magistrate passed the following order:—

"No. 166 of 1905.
Jatindra Mohan Nandi
vs.
H. D. Carey Esqr. I.C.S.
Sections 352 and 323 I.P.C.
Complainant to prove his case on the 6th March 1905."

MR. CAREY'S STATEMENT.

The District Magistrate, Mr. Carey, recor-

GAZETTE OF INDIA.—Feb. 25.

HOME.

Lieut-Col R. Macrae, M.B., I. M. S., is appointed to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.

Major F. C. Clarkson, I.M.S. (Bengal) Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for one year and five months in continuation.

Captain W. W. Clemesha, M.B., I. M. S., (Bengal), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Major F. Joslen, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for eight months.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M.R.C.V.S. Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.

FOREIGN.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Vice-Consul Keller as attached to the Consulate-General for Germany at Calcutta with power to act as the representative of the Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta in the event of the latter's absence.

Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is placed, on return from furlough, on temporary special duty under the orders of the Resident in Kashmir.

Major H. B. Peacock, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted temporarily as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Captain C. B. McConaghy, M.B., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Residency Surgeon and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from deputation, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class and is posted as Assistant Political Agent for Chageh.

Captain L. B. H. Haworth, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, has been granted, furlough for nine months in extension.

Mr. A. R. Kalberer, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiners of Public Works Accounts, U.P., is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. E. D. Chanter, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

Mr. W. E. Curry, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year four months and fifteen days.

Mr. K. Balarama Iyer Examiner of Ac-

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Nagpur, Feb. 22.

GORAKSHINI SABHA.

It is close upon a fotnight since the anniversary of "Gorakshini Sabha" took place. In the morning of the first day, "Home" and other religious ceremonies were gone through. In the afternoon, the citizens of Nagpur gathered together in a "Mandap" erected for the occasion near the Macdonald Town Hall. Mr. Balwant Rao Mahajan, one of the oldest advocates of Nagpur bar was in the chair. After he had expressed his satisfaction in not being hindered by plague from work this year, the annual report was read. It was seen from the report that a balance of Rs. 24,580 is in hand and there are 23 branches of the "Sabha." A number of speakers then followed. One of them was a Mahomedan Mr. Fakiruddin Ahmed of Calcutta. This terminated the first day's proceedings. Next day the work of the meeting began at about 2 o'clock and a number of resolutions were passed. Addresses by two or three speakers closed the meeting. The peculiar features of this year's anniversary were the speech made by an illiterate "Mahar," a low cast Hindu, and the co-operation of several Mahomedan gentlemen.

A PHOOLGOOLAB PARTY.

The other day men of light and leading were invited to a "Phoolgoolab" party by the disciples of H. M. Malak to the garden at Mehdibar where they have made a colony of their own. The houses in the garden were tastefully decorated and trees were lighted with small lamps which added to their beauty. The hosts were all attention to the assembled guests. After light refreshments there were pyrotechnic exhibitions amongst which the miniature Russo-Japanese war was much appreciated. The garden with the beautiful houses, schools and dispensaries shows what a peace-loving and industrious small community can do for itself by commercial and independent pursuit instead of clerical servitude.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On the 11th last, the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Empress Mills came off. It was held in a "Mandap" near the mills. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Stanley Ismany, wife of our popular Judicial Commissioner. The elite of the town attended. Several ladies were also present.

MUNICIPALITY.

It is in the air, that Mr. Sitaram Sambasiva, Secretary of Nagpore Municipality, is going to be given the new post of an Engineer to the Municipality, and Mr. Date, Secretary Municipal Sub-committee of the civil station, is to act in Mr. Sitaram Sambasiva's place. The Municipal Sub-committee of the civil station, is also going to have a new health officer of its own. The creation of these new posts will mean further encroachments upon the slender purse of the rate-payers, who are already groaning under a recently increased house tax.

MRS. BEASANT.

Mrs. Beasant came here on the 10th by evening train from Benares accompanied by Mr. Pandit her secretary. She put up with Rao Bahadoor Woman Rao Kolahatker. Next day at 1-30 p. m. a conversazione was held in Rajaram Library. Later on in the afternoon she delivered a lecture on "Active and

THE CHOWKIDARI SYSTEM.

MR. SAVAGE AT SENHATI.

(From a Correspondent).

Senhati (Khulna) Feb. 24.

Mr. Savage, who has been deputed by Government to carry out a reform in the present Chowkidari System and who has already got a new system to work in some districts of Bengal, visited our village (Senhati) in company with our good and able Magistrate Mr. A. Ahmed and the Superintendent of Police on the 18th February last. The villagers including several other men of the village received the party most respectfully at the landing ghat and led them to a spacious room of the local school building furnished adequately for the purpose.

There was a meeting of the people of the village to whom Mr. Savage explained in Bengali the object of his visit (viz. to introduce the new system of village Punchayet) and asked the gentlemen present to name the persons who might be advantageously elected as members and Punchayet-President under the system. To this the people most respectfully answered by saying that the matter ought to be decided after due deliberation in a larger gathering of the people. This being approved, Mr. Savage had a ook into the working of the Choukidari Punchayet of the village and seemed to be satisfied with it. The meeting then dissolved and Mr. Savage with his companions returned to Khulna.

On the following day a meeting of the people of all classes was held in the premises of the local High English school. The gathering was so large that the meeting had to be held in open air. But owing to a strong party feeling in the village no final decision could be arrived at. There was hot controversy for a long time without any definite conclusion. Several gentlemen were proposed and seconded in the meeting. The chairman saw there was little chance of the fittest men being elected for the purpose, as some came with a large number of their own dependents and followers to vote for their nominees and to thwart every attempt at election of really honest and able men. The Chairman was thus compelled to put a stop to the proceedings after declaring that he should send the names of all the nominees with their qualifications etc. to the District Magistrate for selection of the required number out of the list after such enquiry into their character and capacity as the Magistrate may deem necessary. We have no doubt, only the fittest men have any chance of election at the hands of the Magistrate to whom, we learn, every thing has been represented.

There is another thing which we beg to bring to the notice of our good Magistrate who besides being an able District officer is always, we learn, inclined to settle private differences between parties affecting the good of a locality. The village Senhati, although advanced in many respects, is at present labouring under such dissensions which, if not removed soon, will surely bring the village to a miserable plight. Our good Magistrate will do a real good to the village if he would kindly interfere and bring his influence to bear upon the leaders of the parties to make up their differences.

LORD CURZON AND THE CONGRESS.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

Calcutta, March 2, 1905.

MYMENSINGH CONFERENCE AND POLITICAL AGITATION.

We say again that we expect many things from the people of Mymensing; for they have given evidence of their capacity to serve the country. They have life, energy, and patriotism; and they know how to utilize them. We shall see in a subsequent article how they can make their Conference a really useful organization and show the way to others. As a matter of fact, not only can we remove many of our grievances by these Conferences without coming into conflict with the authorities, but also establish excellent relations with them. In the meantime we shall lay before the general public some of the teachings, rather the acts, of that veteran and illustrious patriot, who founded this journal, now fallen into unworthy hands, so that we may benefit by what he preached and what he did. Now that he has retired from the public into a higher sphere of life and is utterly indifferent as to the praise or the dispraise of the world, we may freely publish what, he thought, was the easiest and surest way of raising India from its deplorable condition.

Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose was always of opinion that India could be regenerated by the gentlest of means, without any expenditure of blood or even of much money, if we could develop only a dozen or two men, sincerely devoted to the cause of the country. His idea was to educate the masses through these disinterested patriots, so that the former might learn all about the rights to which they were entitled as British subjects—rights conferred on them not only by the Constitution but by a Royal Proclamation—and train themselves to assert them when occasions arose. We shall presently give the reader some notion of the methods Babu Shishir Kumar adopted in working for the good of his country, always extinguishing self, always acting from behind, and always permitting others to take credit for what belonged to him.

The higher classes, whose number is very small in India, and who are a little bit selfish and therefore liable to go astray, would, Babu S. felt strongly, never be able to do anything without the co-operation of the masses. This fact he told Mr. Hume, when that illustrious Englishman came to his house for conferring with him about the National Congress. His suggestion to Mr. Hume was that the educated Indians should act in concert with the lower millions, and take up some such subjects for agitation as were suited to the capacities of the latter, and which would, at the same time, serve the vital interests of all classes of people.

Babu Shishir Kumar himself have had several opportunities to give practical application to his theory. When a lad about 18 he found himself by chance the leader of thousands of men, the indigo ryots, who had taken a vow never to sow indigo again. The name that he acquired then was "Sinnee' Babu, "Sinnee" meaning that which is offered in divine service, that is to say, the Babu "[illegible] the same [illegible]

members of the B.I. Association, with whom he was acting in concert and who had called a special Committee meeting to discuss the question, for the loan of a garden house. At this meeting were present Raja Roma Nath Tagore, president; Maharajh Jotindra Mohan Tagore, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Babus Rajendra Lala Mittra, Krishna Das Pal, Degambar Mitra, Jodu Lall Mullick, Joy Krishna Mukherjee and a few others. When they heard of the proposal they were impressed with its grandeur, but those who had garden houses were not in a position to lend any, lest they incurred thereby the displeasure of the authorities. Disappointed Babu Shishir Kumar had to write to the people of Joyrampore asking them not to come to Calcutta.

The other day we had to note in a leading article the visit of Babu Shishir Kumar to Joyrampore, and the following is the response to that article from Babu Behari Lal Mukerjee, an inhabitant of that village:—

"Permit me to thank you heartily, and through you, your revered brother Babu Shishir Kumar, for the allusion made in to-day's editorial of the "Patrika," to the humble efforts of my insignificant native village, Joyrampore. The elderly men who felt honoured by your brother's visit have all joined the majority. The village is now in a condition of decay—malaria and want of good drinking water have done their full measure of mischief; and a few years more, the descendants of those who warmly received Babu Shishir Kumar, will become extinct. I was one of those who had the privilege of listening to the wisdom that fell from Shishir Babu's lips in the Bazar meeting which was attended by the representatives of 92 villages. But Shishir Babu's feeling heart will break down if he condescends to visit the old place again after these 33 years."

So the attempt of bringing together fifty thousand ryots from the interior to the capital city to take part in public matters was made, and would have succeeded if a place could have been secured for accommodating them. In his Mymensingh speech on the partition question, Lord Curzon said that masses had nothing to do with the movement set on foot to protest against the measure. Now if the leaders in that district had sufficiently educated the people to understand what was going on, lakhs of them, of their own motion, would have approached the Viceroy and told his Excellency directly what they felt. Such an object lesson Lord Curzon could not have ignored. The main duty of the promoters of the Mymensingh Conference, therefore, consists in taking measures by which the masses may be taught to take interest in public measures affecting them, and make their grievances known to the authorities in a constitutional way.

The other experiment made by Babu Shishi Kumar was to see whether it was possible to so train the masses as to make them take interest in political movements. The historical Jhinkergatcha meeting was the result of his efforts. It was such a grand affair that the demonstration formed the subject of discussion not only in English but also American papers of the time. Let us repeat here the principle which enabled Babu Shishir Kumar to achieve such a success. He always "worked" "from behind." He did not himself attend the Jhinkergatcha meeting lest he might be connected with the movement. The whole of Calcutta was astir at the time the meeting came on, and the enthusiasm on the occasion was so great that it led a sickly and indolent man [illegible] late Babu Sambhu

to play mad pranks and injure the prestige of his nation in this country. Already the lower classes of Europeans in India do a good deal of harm to their race by their violent conduct. They often present themselves to the natives of India as a lower order of animals, drunk and fighting. Indeed the policy of the British Government is to keep these lower Englishmen, as much out of sight of the Indians as possible. But we see here in Mr. Carey an Englishman chasing a native of India with a stick in hand, just like a Lal Bazar hero!

What next? If Mr. Carey feels himself justified in pursuing a Bengali Babu with a stick in hand, Sir A. Fraser may also follow suit, and justify his action. There is nothing extraordinary in this supposition. For there is no other difference between Mr. Carey and Sir Andrew, except that of age. If Sir A. Fraser is a Lieutenant-Governor now, Mr. Carey may become one a few years hence. And it is only to go one step further and suppose that Lord Curzon may also one day delight India by exhibiting a similar spectacle, namely, pursuing a native of the soil with a stick in hand!

Mr. Carey is, however, something more than a higher-class Englishman in India. He is a District Magistrate, that is to say, the lord of the District. He is entrusted with enormous powers over two millions of people. He can send men to jail in "good faith" and thus over-ride law. Not satisfied with the vast authority vested in him, Mr. Carey now wants to chase people and strike them if they stare at him. Well, we can permit a Padre to preach the doctrines of Tom Paine, or a Viceroy of India dance a jig, but we cannot permit a District Magistrate, with all the irresistible powers he possesses, to assault people with or without reason. Mr. Carey pleads provocation. And what was this provocation? It was that the man started at him!

There must be some screw loose somewhere in the mental constitution of Mr. Carey,—or else why is he always in evidence? But his official superiors are also responsible for the pass to which he has at last been brought. When the attention of the Government is drawn to the short-comings of a Civilian Magistrate, the former should thank the newspaper which does this service and warn the offending official. If the Government adopts this wise procedure, officials find no opportunity to grow in lawlessness. But its policy is quite the other way. It is quite possible that the Government privately warns an offending official; but, to the public it assumes a different attitude. It not only tries to conceal the high-handed and illegal acts of its subordinates, but tries to afford them protection openly. The result is, the offending officials are encouraged to continue in their career of lawlessness.

Hundreds of articles have appeared in Bengali newspapers condemning the various unjustifiable acts of Mr. Carey. The Government might have easily made a more sedate official of Mr. Carey than he is proving himself to be. But it cared not or dared not meddle with Mr. Carey, and his acts now form the subject of a huge scandal. We do not know if Mr. Carey will be put on his trial for the assaults which he admits he had committed. If he is tried at all, we very much doubt if he will be treated like an ordinary accused. For instance, he will not have to stand in the prisoner's dock. This is no doubt [illegible] is it

Magistrates and Commissioners. Such reports are strictly confidential, and the Deputy Magistrate who may be stabbed from behind his back, has no chance of self-defence. His position is thus worse than that of the worst criminal in the land. Instances are by no means rare where the career of many a bright gem in the service has been ruined by cruel and unscrupulous reports of hasty, superficial and self-sufficient District Magistrates. Who knows, how many officers have fallen victims to the wrath of a District autocrat like that of Mr. Carey, simply because they failed to pull on well with him and fall in with his whims and caprices?

Let us see by some concrete examples how the subordinate Magistrates fare at the hands of the District Magistrates under whom they have to serve from time to time. The remarks made by the Magistrates about them read like the following:—

Babu A. B. C.—
(Dist. Burdwan) 1898—Good.
1899—Very good.
1900—Very good.
1901—Positively bad.
1902—Not at all satisfactory, always holds the wrong end of the stick.

Babu D. E. F.—
(Dist. Barisal) 1898—Good.
1899—Hard working but rather slow.
1900—Very good.
1901—Intelligent in his own way, but requires twisting of the tail.
1902—Disobedient, lazy; wants to shirk work.

Babu G. H. I.—
(Dist. Bankura) 1898—Average.
1899—Very fair; works hard.
1900—Satisfactory.
1901—Good.
1902—Intelligent and careful.

Government has to judge of the merit of officers from such remarks as these. And what do they mean? Babu A. B. C. is in the year 1900 belauded to the skies by one District Magistrate, but his successor in the next 3 years hurls him down again into the deepest pit. This "successor" is oftentimes a smooth-lipped boy-civilian, who is as incapable of distinguishing a bad Deputy Magistrate from a good one as between the Bengalee word "chiradin" and a live man. (N. B.—Mr. Magistrate Roe of Rajshahye actually issued a summons upon "Chiradin" as a witness in a criminal case, though it was only a Bengalee adverb!) Well, senior Deputy Magistrates, of over ten years are often placed under a beardless English Civilian, who has not yet passed his kite-flying age, armed with deadly fangs. There is, however, no antidote against his bite, and the promotion of Babu A. B. C. is stopped for ever by reason of his venomous remarks.

Babu D.E.F., who is posted to Barisal, has a chequered career—not because of the rise and fall of his own frequent transfer of his superior officers, every one of whom is of course at liberty to form his own estimate of his character, and so judge him differently every time. In this way the unfortunate Deputy Magistrate who was "very good" in the year 1900, becomes "very bad" in the year 1902 in the eyes of his last official superior, not that he has really [illegible]

and that in an unequivocal language. This deceived his adversaries. Asked to explain how a truth told in a plain language could deceive an intelligent man, the Prince stated that the moral tone of society was so very low that no man believed his rival if the latter spoke the truth. If he said that he would go to the south, his opponent would suspect that he was proceeding to the north. In this way people deceived one another by their own folly. The Prince further declared that he was always exceedingly frank with his adversaries and the result was always to his advantage; for he knew he would never be believed, and thus the latter were deceived, out-witted or over-reached. This frank admission on the part of Prince Bismark does not support the contention of Lord Curzon that the moral tone of the European society is very high, or high at all. According to the testimony of Prince Bismark, though he enjoyed the highest position in the world, nobody believed what he said; and it was this circumstance that enabled him to succeed so well as the greatest diplomat of the world.

An esteemed correspondent writes to us:—"I find that, in stating that Lord Curzon's account of his interview with the Foreign Minister of Korea has been "discreetly" omitted from subsequent editions of his book you had been misinformed. I do not know from what edition you quoted. Possibly you did from that of 1896, which was the first and the last up to date. It was, therefore, impossible that the paragraph in question should have been subsequently expunged.

We would have been glad if the passage had been omitted; we are sorry, it has not been. We dare say, the author will expunge it from the next edition; and if this suggestion does not commend itself to His Lordship he should omit the other passage which is in his Convocation speech. For the two cannot stand in print before the public, without nocking each other. It is fair to state that we made the statement simply with a desire to give Lord Curzon the full benefit of an omission which we supposed him to have carried out.

In itself the imputation of Lord Curzon contained in his Convocation speech, namely, that the people of this country, either the present race or its predecessor, have no high standard of morality, may not mean anything; for, it is but a mere expression of opinion on the part of an individual. And what is more, the accusation is utterly unfounded. Yet, as we pointed out the other day, that, coming from one who represents the Sovereign in this country, the charge takes a different complexion. First of all, there are certain feelings or sentiments which are too sacred to be allowed to be meddled. When the late [illegible] Queen of England was caricatured by some irresponsible French papers, the whole English nation, including even the Socialists, was shocked. It mattered nothing either to the Queen or the English people, if Her Majesty was spoken in disrespectful terms by some vile journals of France; but yet such a noise was made over the subject that it threatened a rupture between the two nations. The Indians of the present day and their forefathers may be a race of liars or morally low [illegible] one has a right to charge them with; and, if any one does [illegible] the conse-

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the exalted office of Viceroy of India but is known as a scholar and author of considerable eminence. We do not know if Lord Curzon's remarks on 'Oriental diplomacy' are based on his experiences of the Amir, the Shah, or the Dalai Lama, but they are certainly not pertinent to the proposition dealt with. We may remind His Excellency that, in deprecating the East, he has forgotten the part which an Eastern Power is playing at present in the politics of the world. Lord Curzon, we observe, had a great deal to say about the Indian Press, and all he said about it was not very flattering. This is, however only a matter of opinion, and other statesmen are known to have expressed quite different views. The two speeches, made by Lord Curzon last week, furnish an instance of how loss of temper sometimes drives even the wisest amongst us to say things which have to be regretted in calmer moments. Reading these two speeches, one might well wish that Lord Curzon had not returned to India as Viceroy for the second time, for he could not have chosen a more effective way of wrecking his reputation than he has done.

We are informed that a motion is to be preferred before the Hon'ble High Court on Thursday next for the transfer of the case of Jotindra Mohan Nandi vs. H. D. Carey I.C.S., from the file of the Joint Magistrate of Hooghly. Mr. Carey, it will be remembered, made a note on the record of the case, and suggested to the Joint Magistrate to transfer the case to the nearest Justice of the Peace, or the Civilian Magistrate. Now, the nearest District town to Hooghly is Howrah. The case can not, however, be transferred to the file of the Magistrate of that District, as he is a Deputy Collector subordinate to the Magistrate of Hooghly in revenue matters. The other two District Magistrates to whom the case may be transferred are those of the 24-Parganas and Burdwan. By rail Burdwan is only about an hour and a half's journey from Hooghly. So if the case is transferred to any District town, it ought to be Burdwan. The other Court which can try the case is the High Court.

There has been further development of the sensational Hooghly Assault Case. Our Hooghly correspondent informs us that Babu Jatindra Mohun Nandi has filed, through his pleader, Babu Krishna Roy Choudhuri, a damage suit in the court of the 2nd Sub-Judge, claiming Rupees two thousand as compensation for bodily and mental pain to which he was subjected by the action of Mr. Carey. Here are the particulars of another case, which will show how Mr. Carey, though a Welshman, has become enamoured of everything Afghan. The reader is aware that Mr. Carey is an Afghan scholar, he having acquired his knowledge of the Afghan language from his Afghan menial servants. It will be seen from the following case that not only he loves the Afghan language but also the Afghan people. He happened to meet an Afghan youth of 18 in the Hooghly jail, and, if he did not embrace and kiss him, he lost no time in adopting the following extraordinary measures to set him free and send him home at another's expense. But let our correspondent tell the story:—

"The youth by name Azoom Khan came sometime ago to Bengal in company with one Nassir. They put up with Shomas Khan in Singoor fo[illegible] day, Azoom Khan w[illegible] brok[illegible] was to meet her doom that night." He then threw her down, struck her about the face, kicked her and banged her head on the floor. A constable who heard the woman's screams knocked at the door, whereupon defendant said that "it was his own house and he could do what he liked.' The woman had been constantly ill-treated, and this was the defendant's third appearance at the Court for assaulting her, whilst he had also been charged four times with other offences. The Bench adjourned the case for three months 'to see how he went on."'

So the accused had to appear in the Court for the fourth time for maltreating his wife and the Bench did not award him any punishment. It simply adjourned the case for three weeks to "see how he went on," —while the Krishnaghur youth got three years for the same offence, though he was not a confirmed offender and though his offence was far less serious. This case proves conclusively that Anglo-Indian Judges pass unduly severe sentences and that by so doing they brutalize themselves and cause needless pain to their fellow-beings. Their conduct is all the more unjustifiable as the Indians, unlike English criminals, are gentle, and therefore deserve lenient punishment.

How ignorant the authorities are of the real state of the country, and how they are not at all in touch with the people will appear from the manner in which the sugar industry has been allowed to practically die out here. This is the most valuable industry in the central and some of the richest districts in Bengal, manufactured from date juice. It requires about five years' time for a date tree to arrive at its maturity. Arrived at that stage, it requires no further care but continues to yield the most delicious *sherbet* in the world for nearly six months in the year from which the Bengal peasants manufacture sugar. But beet-sugar suddenly appeared in the field, and threatened to destroy the industry altogether. The object of the Continental Governments was to kill the Indian sugar industry by subsidising their own merchants and enabling them to undersell the commodity here. The result was that beet-sugar entered India in such quantities and was sold at such cheap rates that the Indian product was practically expelled from the Indian market. So India, the original home of sugar,—(the word is derived from the Sanskrit "Sharkara")—had to mow down its date trees and destroy its canes, and purchase beet-sugar from foreign countries! The object of these foreign Governments was to destroy the Indian industry by undergoing losses in the beginning, and making them up subsequently by raising its price, when India had forgotten or incapacitated itself to manufacture the commodity. If the authorities could see the danger, as soon as beet-sugar began to gain ground, and had taken proper steps, the industry might have been saved. But they knew very little of what was going on in the country, and thus when it was almost too late that some measure of protection was adopted. Well, we appealed to Lord Curzon for protection, and we are grateful to acknowledge that his Lordship prominently listened to that appeal, and imposed a countervailing duty upon imported sugar; and this his Lordship did against the principles of free-trade which even now rules England with absolute sway. This remedy did some good but could not arrest the growth did some good but could not arrest the growth [illegible] natural cause, however,

pursuit. The other case hails from Akola and reported in the "Indu Prokash" of Bombay. Mr. C.H. Candy is an Inspector of Schools for the Berars. One day while passing by the town hall at Akola he met two boys aged about ten years and belonging to the local Anglo-Vernacular school on their way to the school. The boys did not recognise their Inspector and so they went on their way without salaaming him. This so much offended Mr. Candy that he at once ordered his peon to arrest the boys. The peon did as he was bid. The boys were then marched to the school where the Inspector ordered the Head-master to severely punish the boys. The obliging pedagogue without enquiring the reason used his rattan with such force that it broke in twain. Let a circular be issued to all schools in the Berars warning the boys not to pass by the Inspector without paying him the homage due.

The South Sylhet correspondent of the "Weekly Chronicle" has reported a very sensational case which, if true, shows how the officials and planters form a happy family in Assam. Two cloth merchants of that place lodged a criminal complaint before the Sub-divisional Officer in which certain serious allegations were made against three European planters. They said that at a recent fair known as Kalighat Mela they opened stalls. The accused went to the fair accompanied by more than 200 coolies. One of the planters, it is alleged, pushed aside a few bundles of cloths and ordered the coolies to take them away and it is also said that goods to the value of Rs. 275 were actually removed from the two shops and in the presence of a police constable who then appeared on the scene. The other two planters were charged with aiding and abetting the first accused. The Sub-divisional Officer ordered the police to inquire into the complaint. While the police enquiry was going on a most extraordinary thing happened. The shop-keepers were served with notices to appar before the second officer. The complainants appeared before that officer with their witnesses who deposed to what had actually happened. This did not satisfy the Magistrate for he dismissed the case then and there. But the curious part of the story is not yet told. The correspondent says that one of the reasons why the Magistrate dismissed the case was that the shop-keepers had no business to go to the fair unasked. We however find it hard to believe the story related by the correspondent of our contemporary, so extraordinary does it appear.

The following romantic story concerning a former Resident at the court of the Nizam who wooed and married a Hyderabad lady of rank more than a hundred years ago will be read with more than ordinary interest both by the Indians and Europeans. It was during the rule of Marquis of Wellesly and the hero was Achilles Kirkpatriok, brother of Major-General William Kirkpatrick, Military and Political Secretary to the then Governor-General of India and Resident of Hyderabad. Khairunisa Begum, the heroine of this romance, was the grand-daughter of a noble, named Akil-ud-Dowlah, who held the appointment of Bakshi, or paymaster, to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. She appears to have heard of Kirkpatrick's handsome person and fascinating manners from the ladies of the officers of the Force who visited [illegible] Zenana, and determined that she [illegible] Kirkpatrick

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 10.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"Not once or twice in our rough island-story,
The path of duty was the way to glory:
He that walks it, only thirsting
For the right, and learns to deaden
Love of self, before his journey closes,
Shall find the stubborn thistle bursting
Into glossy purples which outredden
All voluptuous garden roses."—Tennyson.

THE RETURN OF LADY CURZON TO INDIA.

There will be but one feeling with regard to Lady Curzon's return to India, and that is a genuine satisfaction that she has recovered from the terrible illness which assumed so threatening an aspect last summer. The reports that have appeared as to her complete restoration to health, and her determination to immediately enter with zest into the duties and activities of her life in India must be received with a certain amount of reserve. *Festina lents* is a good proverb for a convalescent, and though Lady Curzon may have advanced far beyond convalescence, the make haste slowly will be good advice for her to follow on reaching India. Only the other day I was talking with a lady who, having the entree of Government House, said that she had frequently looked with wonderment at Lady Curzon and the way she performed her duties at State functions. Will power certainly dominated bodily fatigue. Hour after hour she would receive debutantes and others with a fresh, bright smile for each. The Viceroy might look frankly bored, but not so Lady Curzon who seemed to have sunk her personality in the discharge of the duties of her position. Such a strain on human nature is not lightly to be undertaken, and it is to be hoped that for the sake of the Viceroy, of her children, and for herself, that Lady Curzon will not put her newly-gained strength too severely to the test.

A WAY THEY HAVE IN INDIA:

THE PENALTY OF AN INDEPENDENT OPINION.

Just now the British press and the British public are busy pointing the finger of scorn at the Russian bureaucracy and its indefensible methods. It would be well if some of the cavillers, while in no way upholding Russia's reactionary policy, were to remember that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Let them remember, too, the oriental simile about the "mote" and the "beam" and the trenchant words of the Founder of Christianity: "Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine eye, then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." Within the British Empire exists a bureaucracy which, though it does not fire on defenceless men and women, brooks little criticism. Those who are part of the official machinery find that an independent opinion on administrative matters or a too obvious sympathy with the Indian Progressive Party blocks the way [illegible] ancement. Instances will occur to th[illegible] of reader[illegible] tions of the world in administrative and other ways, seek to atone for her blunders by comparing herself with a Power that knows no constitutional Government and is a laggard in the path of national civilisation? With n the brief period of this year of grace 1905 not only one but more than one flagrant case of injustice to Europeans has come to light. Where, then, do the people of the land come in when justice is uncomfortable to the bureaucracy?

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

The political situation here is somewhat of an anomaly. Ministers may be busy preparing a legislative programme and speaking in various parts of the country of their determination to stick to office until defeated in the House of Commons, the celebrated cream ponies may be rehearsing from day to day for next Tuesday's State ceremony when the King opens Parliament in person, but in spite of these and many other signs of the times which are fondly believed to indicate the stability of the Government in the face of a divided Opposition, there is a widespread feeling that even Mr. Balfour will not be able to hold out much longer. In these days, however, we have grown to be surprised at nothing, and the life of the present Government is one of those things in which prophecy has already proved seriously wrong. Several of our daily journals are devoting space to forecasts of the results of the coming election, and the "Daily News" has introduced an interesting column which gives each day a portrait and a short character sketch of the Liberal candidates for the Metropolitan constituencies. One of those which appeared a day or two ago has special interest for India, and to Calcutta. It refers to Mr. M. C. Mallik, the son of a well-known and distinguished Calcutta citizen, the late Jay Gopal Basu Mallik. The Liberal candidate is engaged upon a severe contest for he hopes to capture that stronghold of Toryism, St. George's Hanover Square, for his party. He is not daunted by difficulties and is himself working hard in the constituency. He canvasses thirty or forty houses each day, and declares that although he hopes to represent the interests of the wealthy, there are many poor in the constituency. There is a working as well as an idling class, and much poverty hidden away behind the fine houses and shops. Certainly Mr. Mallik will make a good fight; he has not only a prepossessing and winning personality, but is endowed with fine intelligence and strength of purpose. Among his supporters he had gentlemen who have names to conjure with in India, and in England carry great weight. Lord Reay is the President of the Liberal Association of the constituency, and the venerable and venerated Marquis of Ripon is a Vice-President. The seat which has been held by Lord Percy and Lord Goschen is now in the possession of Col. the Hon. H. Legge, but all Liberals, in England or in India, will wish Mr. Mallik a signal triumph among the aristocrats of West London.

Another name of Indian interest is that of Mr. A. Waldemar Lawrence, who opposes the Hon. W. F. D. Smith in the Strand division. The seat is looked upon as almost hereditary in the Smith family since the late Mr. W. H. Smith won it. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Lawrence who, br[illegible] College, [illegible] in

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received from the chief actors in the Tibetan expedition, he states that his object is to make "Lhasa" a book of Tibetan reference. The appearance of this book (two vols. £2. 2s.) gives the "Times" an opportunity to return to the Tibetan question, and it devotes a leading article, a column in length, to prove that the treaty really secures, even after Mr. Brodrick's modifications, all the objects in view when the Mission was despatched. It supports the opinion of Mr. Landon who, "in his brief rush to Lhasa", (to quote the words of the Time's reviewer of the book takes a very different view of the case from that of Sir Henry Cotton who has behind him years of administrative experience. China was not ignored; indeed, it was to the Amban that Sir Francis Younghusband turned for information as to who should sign the treaty and where it should be signed. Another bold statement is made by the great journal: it declares that the survey party sent up to Gantok, and which has made its way back to India in safety, would have been turned back or murdered had they traversed the same ground a year ago. Therefore, the people are friendly and we have shown them our power. The Buriat, Dorjieff is more and more fully presented as the villain of the piece, but now that he and the deposed Dalai Lama are safely out of the way, further complications do not loom in the immediate future. The National Council declared that the treaty had been made by the whole people of Tibet. and that they meant to keep it. And, says the "Times," "There is every reason to believe that they spoke in good faith."

On the other side of the shield is Sir Henry's letter in which he declares that the so-called treaty is practically worthless, for there is no guarantee for its fulfilment. This he has stated again and again; to-day he adds the forceful words with reference to the refusal of the Amban to sign the treaty and to the visit of Mr. T'ang to settle terms with the Viceroy: "So, by the irony of events, through stress and strife we have come back to the point from which we ought to have begun—a convincing tribute to the unwisdom of those who embarked on this melancholy and abortive enterprise." Sir Henry blames Lord Curzon for the diplomatic error in which he had set his heart. namely, "dealing with Tibet alone; this error, he considers, has been the cause of much bloodshed, suffering, and expense, and has inevitably led to the failure of the Mission." The Chinese plenipotentiary has the situation in the hollow of his hand. Sir Henry concludes his letter by an appeal to the Government to render an act of obvious justice to India and to bear at least a share of the cost of the expedition.

It is important to note how Sir Henry's persistent opposition to the Mission and the arguments with which he proved his statements have borne fruit in unexpected directions. The "Graphic", commenting on the publication of the Blue Book, head its remarks thus: "The Failure of a Triumph", and, in the course of its observations, says, "Whether it was right or wrong to go to Tibet at all need not now be discussed." Nearly all the journalistic comments on the Blue Book include the observation that in such a case the final word must rest with the Home Government, but so many of the critics detect in the character of the rebuke to the Commissioner a trace of Mr. Brodrick's ill-temper. The present Secretary of State has not an enviable reputation for statesmanlike self-control, and anything which approaches to mili[illegible]

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Address of Welcome.—The ladies of Calcutta intend to present an address of welcome to Lady Curzon on Her Excellency's arrival from England next week. It will be enclosed in a suitable casket.

Vital and Plague Statistics.—There were 33 cases of plague reported in Calcutta on the 24th instant and 21 deaths. The mortality from all causes was 87, the average of the previous five years being 102.

Carriage Stock, E. I. R.—A proposal for the construction of some 48 third-class bogie carriages, 16 third-class four-wheeled carriages, 16 third-class four-wheeled carriages and some brake-vans in replacement of, and in addition to, the stock allotted to workmen's trains is receiving the attention of the authorities.—"I. E."

Asansol Station, E. I. R.—The work of extension of the shed over the island platform at this station at a cost of about Rs. 16,000 has been sanctioned, to be completed during the current financial year. The work will be treated as "joint work" between the East Indian Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.—"I. E."

Station Improvements, E. I. R.—The provision of a waiting shed at Gangpur station, by the transfer of a shed from Chinsura, has been sanctioned. The completion report for the rebuilding of Rampur Haut station building works out to about Rs. 27,000. The work of improvement of Chinsura station has been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 24,000.—"I E."

A False Case of Murder.—On Saturday, before Syad Mahomed Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate, Alipore, one Nobin Chander Biswas of Kripalpore was charged with having brought a false case of murder against one of his neighbours, owing to a long-standing quarrel between the accused and the complainant over some landed property. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Railway Board.—It is stated that Mr. F. Davies, General Manager of the Midland and South-Western Junction Railway, had the refusal of the appointment to the third seat on the Indian Railway Board.—"I E."

Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway.—The following stations on this line have been opened for public traffic:—(1) Baraset, (2) Bamunmura, (3) Kadambagachy, (4) Baliaghatta Bridge, (5) Bisnathpur, (6) Berachampa, (7) Metia, (8) Kholapatta, and (9) Basirhat.

Sugarcane Crop.—The final general official memorandum upon the sugarcane crop of India, in the season 1904-05 was published Saturday night. It estimates the acreage under sugarcane at eight per cent more than that of 1903-04. The total yield is put at just over two million tons, being an increase over that of last vear of nearly sixteen per cent. The only province reporting any considerable deficiency is Bengal where the outturn is estimated at eighteen pur cent less than the average. The report, however, states that the figures for this province are based upon uncertain information.

Bengal Provincial Railway.—The Government Inspector's report on the Tarakessur-Magra Light Railways, which we reproduce elsewhere, shows that this l[illegible]

Mr. Hewett.—Mr. J. P. Hewett, Member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department, returns to Calcutta from Bombay next week.

Railway Earnings.—The earnings of Indian Railways for the ten months ending the 4th inst. are over three crores ahead on the corresponding total last year.

Tongsa Penlop.—According to a Darjeeling correspondent Mr. Claude White will shortly proceed to Bhutan to invest Tongsa Penlop with the insignia of the K.C.I.E.

Imperial Gazetteer.—Mr. R. Burn, C.S., Editor of the "United Provinces Gazetteer," has been appointed to succeed Mr. Meyer as Indian Editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer."

Tramway Extension to Barnagore.—At a special general meeting of the Commissioners of the Cossipore-Chitpore Municipality held on Saturday last at 6 p.m. under section 3 of Tramways Act it was decided by a majority of votes that the scheme of the Calcutta Tramway Co. Ltd., be accepted, rejecting the scheme of Babu N. C. Dutt.

A Covetous Cousin Convicted.—On Monday, Inspector B. B. Sinha, of the Ballygunge Thanna charged one Ahamed Ali Khan before Moulvi Serajul Huq Police Magistrate of Alipore with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of a gold bangles beolnging to his cousin. The accused had taken the ornaments as loan for the use of his wife on the occasion of a marriage of a relative from the complainant. After the marriage was over, the accused instead of returning the articles, sold the same misappropriated the proceeds and afterwards denied all knowledge of the transaction. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

A Head-master in Trouble.—On Monday, Moulvie Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore Mr. S. R. Rai, the Head-master of C. M. S. High School at Garden Reach was charged with assault. It appeared that one day when the accused was coming by Kidderpore Tram from Calcutta, he asked the conductor to stop the car as he wanted to get down. But the conductor made some delay in stopping the Car. Thereupon the accused fell upon the complainant and assaulted him with kicks and fists. When the case was called on for hearing the Court asked the accused to settle the matter out of Court as he was a respectable man. The parties then compounded the case and filed a petition to that effect. The Magistrate allowed the petition and at the same time remarked that a school-master was expecetd to behave outside as he did inside the school.

Attempt at Murder.—On Monday, before Mr. Dentieth Joint Ma[illegible]strate of Alipore, one Kamini Dassee a lo[illegible] young Hindu married girl aged abou[illegible] years of Bistoopore was charged [illegible]empted to take the life of her h[illegible]ter-ing poison. It appears [illegible] her marriage has not [illegible] husband and for the [illegible] married couple was n[illegible] few days before the [illegible] girl once tried to take [illegible] by administering arse[illegible] she was unsuccessful [illegible] husband vomitted out [illegible] poison was administe[illegible] last the accused mana[illegible] preparing curry and [illegible] to eat. But as soo[illegible] meal he fell sensele[illegible] mediately removed to [illegible] been subjected to [illegible]

Postal Reforms.—The "Journal" has the following:—The Post Office in India is a progressive department, and I am glad to hear that several reforms proposed by the Director-General have met with the acceptance of Government and are likely shortly to be carried into effect. Among them is the raising of the weight of letters that can be carried for the half-anna stamp form ½ a tola to ¾ of a tola. The extra quarter tola allowance will save a good many annoying surcharges on insufficiently stamped letters. Another improvement is the issue of a unified stamp for revenue and postal purposes. It is strange that this reform has not been introduced long ago following the lead set by the postal authorities at home. An anna stamp that can be used either for receipting a bill or to cover the postage of a letter will be eagerly welcomed. While on the subject of the Post Office I must be pardoned for suggesting that the hourly delivery system in Calcutta is hardly working with the regularity and success that its originators anticipated. The idea is an excellent one, and the machinery is admirably designed, but some of the minor parts have doubtless got a bit rusty and need rubbing up.

Acquittal.—On Monday, before Moulvie Bazlal Karim, third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which the Police charged Girish Chunder Guha with criminal breach of trust in respect of 646 maunds of coal valued at Rs. 168, was concluded. The defendant as a contractor supplied three boats to the Eastern Landing and Forwarding Company on the 29th October last, for conveying 2600 maunds of coal from Shalimar to Jhalokoti. When the three boats reached the destination, it was found that the coal was short by 646 maunds. The authorities from Jhalokati telegraphed this to the Eastern Landing and Forwarding Company about the shortage. As the Manjis of the boats were not found, the present defendant was prosecuted. Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose, Vakil, with Babu Kali Prosonna Ghosal appeared for the defence. As the case was called on, the Court observed that it had gone through the evidence and that on the last occasion it had heard a portion of the learned Vakil's address. The Court thought that there was no criminal liability on the part of the accused. The case was accordingly dismissed and his Worship ordered the acquittal of the defendant.

Application Filed.—On Monday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Moses on behalf of P. B. Ghose, applied for an order on the police to see that his client was not molested by the firm of Messrs. E. J. Smith and Co., from carrying on business in his godown at 67, Strand Road, which, as alleged, had been wrongfully locked up by the said firm. Babu Kristo Lall Dutt in submitting the application stated that the firm of Messrs. E. J. Smith and Co., had charged the present applicant with criminal [illegible]reach of trust in respect of 50 tons of sugar [illegible]d at Rs. 11,000 odd annas, which the [illegible] had godowned. This matter is [illegible]Police enquiry. It was further [illegible]as trying to do away with [illegible] of the complainant and [illegible] Court observed that [illegible] the name of the [illegible] defendant firm [illegible]n the godown. [illegible]at he would [illegible]n men on

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 25.

The Viena-Warsaw Railway employed are not satisfied with the concessions made to them and have again struck.

London, Feb. 26.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg th[illegible] Minister Yermuloff who has been engage[illegible] during the past week in preparing a long detailed report on the inner situation in Russia presented on Friday to the Tsar his report depicting in plain language the chaotic condition of Russia and indicating the danger of procrastination and the absolute necessity, in order to avert a revolution, to adopt immediate and drastic measures to meet a grave crisis. The report says no reforms short of a constitution on western lines will satisfy the people and restore order. The Tsar has since directed that steps be taken with a view to summoning a representative assembly to draft a constitution giving in a large measure representative Government. A meeting of Ministers and others presided over by M. Yermulof was held yesterday and discussed steps to give the Tsar's decision practical form.

London, Feb. 26.

The workmen at the railway shops at Chita, on the Siberian Railway, have struck and demand the cessation of the war.

London, Feb. 27.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that in order to ensure the railway service, Government was ordered all railway men in the Empire to be treated as soldiers, and subject to martial law.

London, Feb. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Warsaw says that every policeman is now accompanied by soldiers, as the authorities fear the police will strike.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Feb. 25.

The third Baltic Fleet passed Dover to-day.

London, Feb. 26.

A despatch from Kuropatkin shows that the last day's fighting for the village of Tsinkhecheu was most desperate. He reports a series of acts of bravery on the part of the Russians who did not evacuate the position until their cartridges were exhausted, the losses are not yet known, but twelve officers and three hundred men have been taken to hospital. The percentage of dead is large. The Japanese are advancing on passes held by the Rusrians.

London, Feb. 26.

The text of the report of the North Sea Commission of enquiry bears evident signs of compromises, some passages being almost contradictory, accounting for the misleading character of previous anticipations. It says that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's permanent orders to open fire 'in case of evident and imminent attack by torpedo boat destroye[illegible]

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

High Court..—Feb. 28.

CRIMINAL BENCH

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

NADIA RAILWAY ASSAULT CASE.

Jagati is an important trading centre on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the richest trader there is Behary Lal Shaha. He has a lot of coolies under him. It appeared that one morning some of these coolies came to the station and sat on passenger's benches. The Station-master asked them to clear out and poked one of them with an umbrella to compel them to do so. The coolies left, threatening the Station-master. In the afternoon when the Station-master went up to the up "gumti" to deliver "Line Clear" to the Down Chandpur Mail, a lot of coolies fell upon him and assaulted him. On those facts Madhu Sheikh and two others were placed on their trial before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kushtia for having committed an offence under sec. 147 I.P.C. The Magistrate convicted them and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Against this order the accused persons moved the Sessions Judge of Nadia, who confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentences to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the case of all the appellants. The accused persons then moved the High Court against the order of the Sessions Judge. A Rule was issued to show cause why the sentence should not be reduced. The Rule came on for hearing to-day.

Mr. Dunne with Babu Hara Prosad Chatterjee appeared in support of the Rule. No one appeared to show cause.

Their Lordship reduced the sentence passed upon the accused persons to one of one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

A REFERENCE FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

AN APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE THE CONVICTION.

A RULE ISSUED.

In this case one Eccouri Mukherjee was placed on his trial before an Honorary Magistrate of Hooghly for having committed an offence under Sec. 324 I.P.C. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50. Against this conviction an appeal was preferred to Mr. Carey, the District Magistrate of Hooghly, who rejected the application before the pleader for the defence had finished. The accused then moved this Court and a rule was issued. The rule was afterwards made absolute and the District Magistrate was directed to re-hear tht appeal. The case again came on for hearing before Mr. Carey, who heard the pleader for the defence on the comment on the evidence for the prosecution. But before the pleader had placed the evidence for the defence Mr. Carey rose from his seat and said that he would himself read the deposition of witnesses for the defence. Thereafter Mr. Carey dismissed the appeal and in his judgment stated that he would make a reference to the High Court for the [illegible] not a judicial proceeding but a proceeding taken up by his own motion praying to remove his name from the touter's list. There is not sufficient ground under the circumstances to grant the petitioner's prayer." The petitioner through his pleader Babu Sriharsa Mukherjee verbally applied to the enquiring Magistrate to examine witnesses on his behalf but the application was refused. On receipt of the third report above referred to the District Magistrate passed the following order "the petitioner applied to have his name removed from the list of touts. He has not made out a case for the removal. His application rejected."

It was contended that the Deputy Magistrate was wrong in refusing the petitioners permission to cross-examine the witnesses examined at the enquiry, that the Magistrate should have held the enquiry himself instead of delegating his functions to a subordinate Magistrate and that the evidence adduced did not prove that the petitioner was a tout or practised as such within the meaning of the Act.

Their Lordships issued a rule.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Holmwood.)

A RULE ISSUED.

Mr. Jackson with Babu Atulya Charan Basu moved on behalf of one Kedar Nath Ray for a rule calling upon the opposite party to shew cause why the order of the Munsiff of Meherpur dated the 22nd December 1904 committing the petitioner to the Criminal Court to take his trial for forgery and perjury should not be set aside. The facts of the case are as follows: On the 31st Vadur the 15th September 1904 the petitioner brought a suit (No. 3217 of 1904) in the Court of the Munsiff of Nadia vested with powers to try suits of a Small Cause Court nature against one Sarat Chandra Brahmo for recovery of Rs. 93-12 due on a hand note dated the 6th Assin 1308 B. S., corresponding to 22nd September 1904. The plaint was verified by the local gomasta of the petitioner. In the said suit a certain page the account book for the year 1308 B.S., the entry in the credit side of the said page the two letter received from the defendants and disputed hand-note were marked Exhibits 1, 11,2,22, and 3 respectively. The petitioner examined 3 witnesses Miajan Mollah, Khoda But and Rasik Lal Biswas to prove the execution of the said hand-note. Exhibit 3 and the evidence of the defendant consisted in his bare denial that the disputed hand-note was not executed by him. The said depositions given before the Munsiff was neither read over to nor admitted by the petitioners to be correct. On the 22nd December 1904 the said Munsiff dismissed the petitioner's suit with the following observations "the plaintiff dared to file and to have proved many forged account papers in support of their claim. I believe that the disputed hand-note is fo[illegible] gery and that the plaintiff and his wit[illegible] are perjuries" and further ordered [illegible] suit be dismissed with costs [illegible] interest per annum till [illegible] papers filed by the p[illegible] and the plaintiff to [illegible] 1,000 and his witn[illegible] before the Crim[illegible] for forgery a[illegible] the pttition[illegible] the order [illegible]

THE CALCUTTA MADRASAH.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual Distribution of prizes to the meritorious students of the Calcutta Madrasah took place on Tuesday afternoon at 4-30 p.m. under the presidency of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India in the school premises. The building was tastefully decorated with flags and festoons. There was a large and influential gathering.

Among those present were the following:—The Hon. Sir Arundel Arundel The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Porter Lady Ibbetson The Chief Justice, Lady Maclean and the Misses Maclean Mr. and Mrs. Nowell Watkins Col. and Mrs. Carter Mrs. Stuart Fraser The Hon'ble Mr. Sim C.I.E. Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell Maj. Gen. Scott Mr. J. Macfarlane Mr. and Mrs. Aldam Mr. Justice and Mrs. Holmwood Maj. Somerville Mr. and Mrs. Voigt Mr. McMinn Mr. and Mrs. Havell The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. E.N. Baker The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle Mr. Justice Ramp[illegible]ni Commendatore Biancheri Signor Ghilardi Col. Ranking Col. and Mrs. G. F. Wilson Canon and Mrs. Luckman Hon'ble Mr. Earle Fr. Lafont C.I.E. Rev. Mr. Gee Maj Lindlew Maharaj-Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tagore Hon'ble Mr. Kokhale Hon. Nawab Syed Mohammed Mr. T. K. Ghose Khan Bahadurs Mirza Shujat Ali Syed Mohammed Abdul Jabbar C.I.E. Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman and Nawab Bahadur Syed Ameer Hossain C.I.E.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was unavoidably absent owing to indisposition.

Dr. Denison Ross, the Principal of the Institution, read the report from which we make the following extracts:

The average number of pupils on the rolls of the Calcutta Madrasah throughout the school year, namely, March 1903 to March 1904, was 832, against 827 in the proceding year. Of these 41 belong to the College Department, 435 to Arabic Department and 356 to Anglo-Persian Department.

Of the 832 pupils above mentioned, 397 were English and 435 Oriental students.

It is to be noted, in addition, that 218 students of the Arabic Department attended special classes for instruction in English.

The number of Shiah students in the Anglo-Persian Department was 14. There were no Shiah students in the Arabic Department.

The total expenditure of the Madrasah from the 1st April 1903 to the 31st March 1904 was Rs. 49,288-8-6.

The amount of fees collected during the year was Rs. 8,099-3-9.

The Moslem Institute continues to proper and is now an [illegible]rtant feature in the life of the prese[illegible]ration of Muhammadan students [illegible]ly meetings are well attended [illegible]bers now number up- [illegible]lsome donations have [illegible] books and in cash. The [illegible] fifteen hundred vo- [illegible]rrent year the Institute [illegible]tablished in view and [illegible] which end Government [illegible]ed a liberal grant. [illegible]f students on the rolls [illegible]ent up to 31st March [illegible]389 of the previous [illegible]elonged to the Senior [illegible]or classes, and 128 to [illegible] The average daily at- [illegible] The number of pupils [illegible]o-Persian Department [illegible] 356, as against 393

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The Budget estimates of the Corporation of Calcutta are now ready. They have been passed by the General Committee and will come before the Corporation in the course of a week. The Budget presents several interesting features, the most satisfactory of which is that the estimated receipts during 1905-06 are estimated to practically counterbalance the expenditure during that year; in fact the receipts, it is estimated, will exceed the expenditure by a few thousand rupees, so that there will be no necessity to infringe on the opening balance, which it is estimated, will exceed eight lakhs of rupees. This is in reference to what is known as the Revenue Funds. The actual figures are as follows:—

Estimated opening balance on 1st April 1905	...	Rs. 8,74,000
Estimated Receipts during 1905-1906	... ...	Rs. 68,07,061
Making a total of	...	Rs. 76,81,061

The expenditure during 1905-06 is estimated at Rs. 67,94,921; which will leave the Corporation with a closing balance on the 31st March 1906 of Rs. 8,86,141. In this connection it is interesting to note that in the Bombay Corporation's Budget for 1905-06 the expenditure is estimated to exceed the receipts by several lakhs of rupees; the deficit being made good from the opening balance. With regard to the Loan Funds the year 1905-06 will open with a balance in hand of Rs. 17, 57,000, the receipts during the year being estimated at Rs. 22,39,462, which includes the raising of a loan of 18 lakhs; so that the Corporation will have, it is hoped, at its disposal during the year, Rs. 39,96,462, of which it is expected, they will spend on works of improvement Rs. 37,83,955. The year will, it is thus expected, close with a balance of Rs. 2,12,507. The taxes will remain the same as in 1904-05 and the consolidated rate will also remain the same namely is 19½ per cent., so that there is no proposal to increase any of the rates or taxes. It is proposed, however, that the 19½ per cent. consolidated rate will be made up of:—

General rate	10 per cent.
Water rate	6 per cent.
Lighting rate	2 per cent.
Sewage rate	1½ per cent.

In the Budget it is proposed to credit the entire proceeds from the sale of surplus lands to the Loan Funds in deference to an authoritative ruling on the point. In the Budget for the Current year the Commissioners gave the Revenue Funds credit for one-third of the sale proceeds of surplus lands crediting the other two-thirds to the Loan Funds. In regard to expenditure, practically the whole of the cost of the water works and the establishment engaged on the continuous water supply scheme, will be borne by the Revenue Fund and not by the Loan Funds as in previous years. The consolidated rate is estimated to yield Rs. 50,40,768 as against Rs. 48,48,527 in the current year, the increase being due to the recent reassessments of certain wards in the Town, including Burra Bazaar. The percentage of collections has been calculated on a lower basis than that on which the present Budget is based.

ARRAH NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Arrah. F[illegible] 23.

AMAZING WAGERS ABOUT THE WAR.

During the dark days of the siege of Ladysmith the garrison, it is recorded, kept up their spirits by organizing sweepstakes, with prizes for those who predicted most accurately the day and hour at which the town would be relieved.

The present war has given rise to far more remarkable gambles. Port Arthur has been the subject of most, but others concerned Kuropatkin's army, the Jap march on Harbin, and the fate of the Russian fleet.

Early in July the Odessa 'Listok' published details of the reckless wager of Captain Ilinsky, a St. Petersburg Dragoon officer. Ilinsky undertook to cross Asia, reach Kuropatkin's headquarters at Liaoyang, dash through the Japanese lines investing Port Arthur, enter the town, break through the naval blockade, and reach Chefoo, in China. He was to get £10,000 if he succeeded, but to pay nothing (save, perchance, his life) if he failed.

Ilinsky succeeded. Disguised as a Chinaman he sauntered calmly through the Jap army in broad daylight. The Russian forts fired on him, but on his waving the national flag (which he had wrapped round his body) they welcomed him to the fortress. Three nights later, carrying despatches from Stoessel to prove that he had succeeded, he sailed through the Japanese fleet and reached Chefoo The journey took him six weeks.

After risking his life Ilinsky never got his money. When, three months after starting he returned to St. Petersburg he found the layer of the £10,000 a bankrupt.

No less tragic was the result of a Japanese bet recorded in the 'Viedomosti.' A captive betted the Russian officer in charge of the Jap officer, interned at Omsk, in Siberia, prisoners a kopeck for every minute that Port Arthur held out after the 1st of June. As a kopeck is equal to a farthing, this entailed a liability of nearly fifteen roubles, or 30s. a day. On the 1st October the Jap owed his gaoler nearly £200. The Russian asked for a payment on account, and offered to terminate the bet. The Jap said nothing retired to his room, and shot himself dead with a revolver.

A member of the English Club at Moscow made a bet with a fellow-clubman that the Czar's troops would win a great victory within a week of the birth of an heir to the throne. The birth duly came off, but was not followed by the victory, and £q,000 changed hands.

A correspondent of the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' declared that the patriotic Japs were so determined to die for their country that some officers made bets that they would be killed in battle. The money was to go to their widows. "An officer named Motono," says the correspondent, "on starting for the front in May, made the following wager: If he was killed within a month his heirs were to receive 1,000 yen (£100). After the date he was to pay his opponent 10 yen a day until he had survived 100 days, after which the bet was to cease. Motono undertook to expose himself to danger only when military conditions demanded it; in other words, not wilfully to let himself be killed."

A Lyons newspaper records the queer wager of M. Ouiseau, a local resident. This gentleman undertook to march three times round the town carrying a Japanese flag, and shouting "Vive le Japon!" if Kuropatkin had not defeated Oyama by August 25th. As the French are strongly proRussian this was considered a severe penalty. The bet was lost, but, as nothing was said about the time of the march, M. Ouiseau performed it at three [illegible] morning when there was no one about [illegible] him for a

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GENERAL STOESSEL.

After the memorable interview on the 5th inst. at Port Arthur between Generals Nogi and Stoessel, the latter was accompanied home by Major Tsunoda, a Japanese staff officer. On arrival at his official residence, says the Jiji's correspondent, Stoessel entertained the Japanese staff officer and said that he had not experienced for a long time such pleasure as the interview with General Nogi had afforded him. He could not, however he might try, imagine that he had been talking to a hostile Commander and was inclined to regard him as an old acquaintance.

One of Stoessel's staff officers also said that in spite of his white beard and thinness, General Nogi possessed the gift of capturing one's heart. His sympathetic nature and dauntless courage resembled those of Stoessel.

On the day preceding the interview, Major Tsunoda was sent by General Nogi on a visit to General Stoessel. On that occasion the following conversation is said to have taken place:—

Stoessel: "Do you know where General Kuropatkin is at present?"

Tsunoda:—I do not know exactly. But according to a report, he is probably at Tashan, near Mukden."

Stoessel: "The last letter received from Kuropatkin was dated Octoebr 6. According to that letter, he was at once to proceed south, and this caused me to wait for him. I have endauvoured to obtain information in this connection, but in vain. I was once told by a Chinese spy that Kuropatkin was at Yingchehgtsz. Is he really on the Shahe? I do no tknow how many times I have consulted the map in this connection."

Tsundo: "General Kuropatkin assumed the offensive on October 10, but was repulsed by our Oyama Army, with fifty or sixty thousand losses."

Stossel: "Where is the Baltic Fleet at present?"

Tsunoda: "It is said that the main squadron has not yet passed the Cape.

Stoessel: "What is the matter with them. Why are they so tardy?"

Major Tsunoda then asked the General what had impressed him the most during the siege.

Stoessel: "The destruction caused by the 28-cm. gun, whose shells were most terrible. It was on account of those formidable guns that our defensive works were completely destroyed. I once advised Sakaroff with regard to the construction of Dalny that the time was not yet rife for carrying out the work. Thanks to the perfect communication facilities that had been established there, your army was able to bring those heavy seacoast guns into position. Your present success is partly due to Sakharoff.

"I objected to this war. For when I cooperated with your Generals Yamaguchi and Fukushima in the North China campaign, I thought that the only strong forces at that time were the Japanese army and my Third Division. What I admire in your army in its excellent organization.

"The world seems to consider that Alexieff was an advocate of the present war. But this view is wrong. He is thoroughly acquainted with the value of the Japanese troops, and would be the last to launch on a reckless war. In short, the present war was due to the absence of knowledge among our countrymen abou tthe true worth of your army. I have been at Port Arthur for five years, and the Third Division which I had trained myself was sent to the north. I had therefore to fight with the [illegible] and Seventh Divisions, which I ha[illegible]

"When y[illegible] squadron [illegible] surpr[illegible]

THE TIBETAN TREATY.

SIR HENRY COTTON'S OPINION.

The following letter appears in the "Times":—

Sir,—May I be allowed the courtesy of your columns to congratulate Mr. Brodrick on the firmness with which he has withstood the insistence of the Government of India and of Colonel Younghusband, carried to the verge of insubordination, to adhere to the policy of Lord Curzon in Tibet which, as we all know, was never accepted by his majesty's Ministers? But I venture to point out that the pledge of his Majesty's Government to abstain from "permanent intervention in Tibetans affairs in any form" is still inconsistent with the terms of the treaty of which Mr. Brodrick has approved. Clause IV., which denies to the Tibetans their right to impose their own tariffs, can hardly by any subtlety of interpretation be explained away as complying with that pledge. Moreover, in face of the inability of the Tibetans to pay even the small fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed on them in cash, and the admission of Colonel Younghusband that "in Tibet there is almost no cash and the smallest amount of revenue reaches the Central Government, nearly the whole being paid in kind to local officials and to the monasteries," I do not think it can be seriously, supposed that even the reduced indemnity of 25 lakhs will ever be paid according to the terms of the agreement. In any case the fact remains that the Tibetan Treaty, so called, is practically worthtless, for there is no guarantee for its fulfilment. And this leads me to the old question of China. I have often pointed out that our negotiations should have been with China and not directly with Tibet, seeing that China is the suzerain of Tibet, and that it is not competent to Tibet to conclude arrangements with foreign Powers. Lord Lansdowne recognized this when he made the Tibetan Convention with China in 1890. But Lord Curzon set his heart on "dealing with Tibet alone," and it is this diplomatic error which has been the cause of so much bloodshed, suffering, and expense, and has inevitably led to the failure of the Mission. The mistake was, partially at least, recognized when too late, and it was eventually decided that, while the treaty should be signed by Colonel Younghusband and the Tibetan representatives, the signature of the Chinese Amban should be obtained to a separate agreement which, after citing the Convention of 1890 and the Trade Regulations of 1893, would contain provisions recognizing the validity of the Anglo-Tibetan Agreement. But the Government of India counted without its host, and while the Tibetan representatives had no choice but to accept what was set before them, the Chinese Foreign Office, to the dismay of the Government, refused to sign the adhesion agreement. We are left in the dark as to their reasons for this refusal, but we may easily conjecture them. The Customs Taotai at Tien-tsin, Mr. T'ang, who has been appointed Chinese plenipotentiary, is at this moment due at Calcutta to settle terms with the Viceroy, and it is not too much to say that he has the situation in the hollow of his hand[illegible] stres[illegible] poin[illegible] a conv[illegible] who en[illegible] tive en[illegible]

Lastly words. [illegible] side[illegible]

AGRICULTURE AS A SCIENCE.

LECTURE BY MR. HAROLD MANN.

A very interesting lecture was given on the 17th instant at the University Institute, Calcutta, by Mr. Harold H. Mann, M. Sc., on Agriculture as a Science. The chair was taken by Mr. D. M. Hamilton, and Sir Guru Dass Bannerji was also on the platform.

In introducing the lecturer Mr. Hamilton referred to the extraordinary effect on the public feeling in Bengal, which had been aroused by the entry of Japan into general competition with the natives of the west, and quoted with approval a letter from an Indian student in Tokio urging his countrymen in Bengal to rouse themselves and take the place in the world for which they are fitted.

Mr. Mann commenced his lecture by indicating the absolutely important and unique position which agriculture holds and must hold in any country. Some of the greatest and wisest had stated their idea that the most alarming symptom in some of the countries of the west was the relative decline of agriculture. One of the greatest economists of recent years had even dared to pronounce that "Everything, be it law, practice, or custom which discourages agriculture or checks its development is a public nuisance, however, venerable the law, practice, or custom may be."

Agriculture had played many parts in the past. It had been the despised industry of slaves, unworthy of the attention of a man of noble mind or birth. Such was the case in the middle ages in Europe, and such it has been in many parts of India. It has even been considered as unworthy the attention of men at all, and been relegated to the women of the race. It has risen, as it did in the eighteenth century in England, to be the care of the landed proprietors when with all the injustices by which the interference was accompanied, the face of England was altered by the exertions of the owners of the land. But it was reserved for the nineteenth century to raise the question of the economical growth of plants and animals to the status of a science, and, as such worthy the attention of the best intellects and the noblest minds among men.

After justifying the position of agriculture as a science, Mr. Mann went on to point out where Indian agriculture might benefit by the newer methods of looking at the subject. "For many years now," he said, "the less advanced agricultural countries are being depleted of their resources to minister to the farmers of those in a more progressive condition We have three forms, at least, in which we export large quantities of manurial matters, while our own land are suffering from the lack of them. Of these the first is bones, which contain very large quantities of phosphates, and which form the raw material for the manufacture of the best class of superphosphate. These are collected throughout the length and breadth of the land, often crushed in Calcutta, and then sent away to the extent of about 100,000 tons per annum. A second form in which we are sending away some of the most valuable part of the fertility of the land, is that of oilseeds like linseed, castor seed, rape seed, cotton seed." The amount utilised in the country was stated to [illegible]ncreasing, but even yet there was each [illegible]port of a million tons of oil seeds [illegible] material was nitrate of

THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST.

The following is the First Report of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, covering the period from October 1900 to 31st December 1904.

Origin of the Trust.

In the year 1900, owing to the almost total failure of the monsoon rains of the previous season, the country was called upon to face, for the second time within four years, a famine of great extent and intensity; and His Excellency Lord Curzon, at a meeting held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 16th of February, appealed to the public for charitable assistance in behalf of the suffering people. His Excellency, in the course of his speech, dwelt on the vast field which exists for private benevolence outside the scope of the State system of relief, whenever such calamities occur, in helping to repair the broken fortunes of the agriculturist and artizan, in providing clothing for the destitute, medical comforts for the sick and infirm, in maintaining orphans, and in various other ways. The appeal, as is well known, met with a ready response from all classes notwithstading the previous large demands in 1896-97; and in the mind of His Highness Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Jaipur, who was engaged at the time in relieving his own distressed subjects, it gave rise to a desire to found a permanent charity for the benefit of the famine-stricken. Accordingly, in March 1900, His Highness, in pursuance of this desire, communicated through the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, an offer of fifteen lakhs of rupees to be invested in Government securities for the purpose of forming a fund, the income from which should be applied, when the necessity arose, to those objects which the Government had defined as the proper sphere for private charity in times of famine. His Highness's humane and public spirited offer met with the cordial acceptance and high appreciation of Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India; and after consulting His Highness it was decided that the donation should be constituted an endowment fund under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890,) and called the Indian People's Famine Trust. As required by the provisions of the Act, a draft scheme for the administration of the proposed Trust was published in "Gazette of India" on the 2nd June 1900, and after the criticisms received had been duly considered, the Trust was formally constituted by Notification No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900.

Constitution and Objects of the Trust.

By the terms of this notification the Securities forming the endowment fund are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, who pays the income to the Board of Management. The Board consists of thirteen appointed members (inclusive of the Chairman) in addition to any persons who may acquire a life-membership by a donation of not less than three lakhs of rupees. Of the thirteen appointed members, five are nominated by the Governor-General in Council, and one each by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal United Provinces, and the Punjab, and the Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India. The business of the Board is to receive contributions and to administer the income of the Trust. It is empowered to [illegible]

Highness Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan Bahadur, of Bahawalpur, who in 1901 made a donation of that amount to the Endowment Fund.

Receipts.

Under the head of Income the only items calling for notice are as contributions in the accounts for 1902 and 1903. Of these sums the greater portion consists of the unspent balances of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900. When the Central Executive Committee of that fund dissolved, the Board accepted the transfer of the balance in hand, as provided in rule 15 (1) of the Rules of Management of the Famine Trust, and undertook the duty of dealing with the outstanding accounts of Provincial and District Charitable Relief Committees. Out of the total sum of R7,42,205-12-3 entered against "Contributions," the sum of R7,37,327-2-3 represents the amount received in transfer from or on behalf of the Relief Committees. In addition, petty sums aggregating R3,099-6-5 were paid in from time to time as belated contributions to the Relief Fund. The remaining sum of R1,779-3-7 consists of miscellaneous contributions, and includes an annual subscription of R500 promised by the Raja of Athgarh, one of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, also a sum of £50 received through the English Treasury in respect of "conscience money" for "Indian Famine." Under the terms of rule 15 (1) of the Rules of Management, unexpended balances received from Relief Committees cannot be added to the Endowment Fund of the Trust, but must be retained by the Board in current account, or temporarily invested till required for expenditure for the relief of distress.

Expenditure.

Of the total current income of the Trust up to 31st December 1904, amounting to R10, 90,599-11-2, the sum of R5,76,763-11-3 was invested in Government securities, R4,21, 500 were expended in grants for the relief of distress, and R442-15-11 on miscellaneous items, leaving a cash balance in hand of R91,893. Miscellaneous items included commission charges for purchasing securities and realizing interest (subsequently refunded) and the expenses of circulating the report of the Central Relief Committee. The Board have no paid establishment, and no office charges were incurred.

Investments.

The securities purchased out of current income are of the face-value of R5,85,000, of which R4,85,000 are of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, and R1,00,000 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55. These securities are vested in the joint names of two Members of the Board, as required by rule 12 (2) of the Rules of Management, and are held by the Accountant General, Bengal. They do not form part of the endowment.

Grants for relief of distress.

On the 11th March 1902 it was notified to the Board by Government that "general and severe privation exists over a considerable area of the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, the British division of Ajmer-Merwara and the Bombay Presidency, including the Native States which are under the Political control of the Bombay Government." On the 1st May 1902 a further notification was received of the existence of general a[illegible] severe privation in the Okhamdal and Amreli Districts of the Baroda S[illegible] Meanwhile [illegible]eral applications for [illegible]

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE KAISER.

THE PRIVATE APARTMENTS OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

Their Majesties' bedroom opens, by a richly ornamented folding-door, into the Kaiserin's study on the second floor of the New Palais, and is connected with the toilet and bath closets belonging to the respective suites. It has two high windows, and is lofty and spacious, but sadly lacks the harmony in colour and general furnishings that is the main charm of a really beautiful apartment, such as this is properly intended to be.

Indeed, the Kaiserin tired of it long ago, and would gladly exchange its treasures, one and all, for new things, though the room was fitted up entirely after her own suggestion. What first upset the Empress was the graceful and exquisite style of Neu-Ghenecke, the property of her brother-in-law and sister, Prince and Princes Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the richest of the Hohenzollerns.

This castle, situated near Potsdam, was rebuilt soon after William's accession to the throne. Having thoroughly redecorated and refitted the palace in the latest and most sumptuous manner, their Royal Highnesses gave a house-warming in the early summer of 1891.

From this Her Majesty returned in high dudgeon, and on entering her own bedroom, where I was busy arranging some flowers she exclaimed: "How poor it all looks! If one judged mine and Louises' positions from our surroundings, I might be taken for a mere appanaged princess, while my sister would easily pass for the Kaiserin. She has everything of the latest—the German Empress must content herself with the remnants of centuries scattered among Berlin-made showpieces."

COSTLY HOUSE-WARMING.

Kings, after all, are but men, and the Glienecke house-warming cost William exactly £4,000, though the Kaiserin would fain have seen him expend ten times that amount As it was, he consented to the renewal of the bedroom hangings and upholstery, which are of the heaviest damask, the groundwork being a peculiar sandy grey with large yellow flowers in bold relief, a pattern and material that connoisseurs intuitively associate with the graceful and superb age of Louis XIV. or XV. The original was, in fact a present of Madame Pompadour to the great Frederick. Of course, by the time it passed into William's hands it had faded; but in the mellowness of age it was still exceedingly beautiful, far more so than the new draperies.

But those old silks, that in their early days probably witnessed the jealous quarrels between the Margravine of Bayreuth and her husband, and heard Queen Ulrique (of Sweden) recount to Princess Amalia her disputes with those "contumacious senators of hers," who once demanded sight and count of the crown jewels: "There they are, view them, count them, lock them up; never more will I wear one of them," said her proud Majesty—but those old silks were no more beautiful with the charm historic associations lend to things than the Elizabethan bed that stood, until the summer of 1892, in the alcove nearest the door.

signated them so in his contempt for English notions of nicety—Her Majesty removed most of the newly acquired house-linen, and her successors, in consequence, often experienced the chagrin of sleeping between sheets only partly fresh, especially in winter, when there are difficulties about drying linen.

NOT MUCH LINEN.

To be sure, Auguste Victoria has laid down a rule stipulating that the Royal couch be furnished with clean linen every day in the year; but as there is only a very limited stock to draw from, it happens sometimes that only one clean sheet is obtainable, and, in that case the upper sheet of the two used on the previous night is taken for the under. Whenever that happens, Her Majesty is exceedingly anxious that the Kaiser should not find it out, for, as may be well imagined, such evidence of penury would be likely to jar on his nerves.

While the room contains some exquisite pieces of furniture, it can, as stated, scarcely be considered in good taste. The lounge and some armchairs are covered in red, while two sofas are of the colour of the wall-hangings and drapperies. Then there are wicker chairs with silk cushions covered with muslin, a crystal chandelier and bronze candelabra, a blue carpet, and vases and flower-pots of different styles, painted or majolica were, besides Japanese tables, bamboo chairs, and masterpieces of Boule and marqueterie—a "regular second-hand dealer's shop," as the Empress' mother, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig, once said in one of her bright moments.

THE EMPRESS' SURPRISE.

The wicker chairs, by-the-way, have a history. In September, 1894, when the Kaiser was absent at the manœuvres with the King of Saxony, Her Majesty, to kill time, which never hangs more heavily upon her hands than when her lord is away from home, conceived the idea of painting the basket settees a blight lilac. It was to be a surprise for the Kaiser upon his return.

"Before we go to bed, I will ask the Kaiser to sit down in his favorite seat for a moment, and then I will suddenly turn up the lamps, exhibiting my work. Won't he be pleased?" Her Majesty had remarked to Fraulein von Gersdorff.

The latter acquiesced, as a matter of course, and both ladies started in upon the task at once, spoiling many pairs of gloves, besides their dresses and a carpet worth a whole regiment of wicker chairs. But this mattered little, seeing that, after several tins of mixed paint and a bottle of turpentine had been consumed, the chef-d'œuvre was complete. It was the day before the Kaiser was expected back.

AND HOW IT ENDED.

"But will they be dry in time?" asked a Lady of the Court, Grafin Keller, when all the ladies of Her Majesty had been called together to view this first attempt at household decoration.

"Certainly," said the Kaiserin, with a laugh; "Kammerdiener" Luck made inquiries for me at the paint shop, and I followed his instructions to the letter."

Mrityunjaya Rasa.

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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 CHURN 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. [illegible] phial at your [illegible]

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It radically cures

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J. T. Peters Esqr., S. T. Corps, Umballa, writes:—

"Kindly send me by return post one phial, containing medicine for a month, of CHYAVANA PRAS, as I feel much better by taking one bottle."

Babu Gouree Sunker Roy of the Cuttack Printing Co. Ld., Cuttack, writes:—

"I am very glad to say that the bottle of CHYAVANA PRAS, which I got from you a month ago, has done me much good. It has checked the COLD and TENDENCY TO FEVER which troubled me, and the SHAKING OF HAND owing to NERVOUS DEBILITY is somewhat less. Please send me another bottle to last for a month."

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