

(Presidency College)—Mathematics ; (3) Babu Satis Chandra Upadhyaya M.A., (Presidency College)—Physical Science.

The Research Scholars named in the following list have been re-elected to hold their Scholarships of Rs. 100 a month for another year :—

(1) Babu Lalit Chandra Guha, M.A., (Presidency College)—Hindu Logic in its relation to Aristotelian and Inductive Logic ; (2) Babu Anukul Chandra Bose M.A. (Presidency College)—Physical Science ; (3) Babu Bidhu Bhusan Dutta, M.A., (Presidency College)—Chemistry ; (4) Babu Surendra Nath Moitra, M.A. (Presidency College)—Physical Science.

“The old order changeth, yielding place to new.”

A LESSON FOR INDIA.

This is one of the wise sayings of Tennyson put into the mouth of one of the noblest of his characters. Arthur at his last moment, when all his cherished ideas had been frustrated, consoled Bedivère by pointing to the futility of expressing any grief for what has happened :—all this, he says, has been brought about by an all-wise Providence and we must cheerfully submit to His will.

Whenever humanity stagnates and fresh life ceases to flow in, there has come an impulse from on high to lead men in the paths of progress. Greece, Rome, Spain and Holland have all proved this unalterable law and History repeats itself. Japan which was described by our national poet as ‘barbarous Japan’, and which thirty years ago was sunk in the depths of ignorance and superstition has now risen in the forefront of nations and is, at the present time, coping with the great Colossus of the North. This naturally leads us to ask what is the case with India.

India was a civilised country when other nations were in their infancy. Her sacred books are still the admiration of other nations. But when her religion declined, her strength and vitality was gone. Many superstitions and abuses have crept in, which have undermined the energies of the people and

are now found so difficult to remove. The spirit of caste-pride has come into free play and jealousies and dissensions are the result. Boys and girls, especially the latter, are married at a very early age. Child-widows are condemned to a life of misery. Travelling to foreign countries is followed by social excommunication. All these may have served a very useful purpose in the past ; but now that a fresh breath of life blows over our national embers, we feel them to be clogs in our path of progress. We have seen priests reciting mantras, the meaning of which they neither understand nor care to understand. We think we know enough of religion when we mechanically practise certain rites and observances ;—which indeed complete our practical religion. Dr. Bhandarkar in his Presidential address delivered at the Ahmedabad Indian Social conference said that there was no connubium or intermarriage between the military and mercantile classes in Japan, thirty-five years ago ; but now this distinction has been obliterated. That shows the wonderful improvement the Japanese have made during so short a period. She has assimilated whatever is good in Western ideals in her Eastern manners and customs. And unless we learn to do the same thing, there is no future for us. In ancient India too there was more freedom and a greater latitude in these things than now. Progress should be our watch-word. There is now no use in thinking of what we were in the past. Our work lies in the future. If we are to rise in the scale of nations, we must have a solid foundation. We Indians, now-a-days, have no war and no battles to fight. Our wars are social, moral and religious. These wars are of far greater moment than physical conflicts. 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.' It now behoves us, as educated men, to look cheerfully and manfully into the future, and do whatever we can for our social amelioration. No degree of political advancement will help us if we keep our society vitiated and corrupt. We cannot expect a better treatment of our brethren in the Transvaal and the Cape when we ourselves are doing practically nothing to improve the status of our Indian womanhood—and thus perpetrating the tyranny of the stronger

over the weaker. I think the connection of India with England is brought about by Providence with a view to rouse her from the lethargy of ages, so that she might again take her place among the nations of the world.

“Man must pass from old to new

From vain to real, from mistake to fact ;

From what once seemed good, to what now prove best ;

How could man have progression otherwise ?”

MANINDRA LALL BANERJI.

Third Year Class-

SIGNOR MUSTACHIO.

(A TRUE STORY)

I was a country boy and belonged to a family of *Bramhin Pandits* in the days when the steam-ship and the railway were unknown in the land although the thoughts that shake mankind had already begun to stir and to germinate amongst the younger generation of India. The new spirit was however strong enough to force from my grand-father a reluctant consent to my being educated on the English model. This was before the days of the famous Education Despatch. There were only a few English-teaching schools in the metropolis of British India in those days and I was admitted into one of them. What a change has now come over the great town ! Now every lane has its school and every street its College ! But things were far otherwise when I went to school. I lived in a relative's house in a suburban quarter of the town and set my whole heart on the pursuit of knowledge.

Let us skip over the next seven years. I was now a young man of 18, and had learnt all that my school could teach me. It was *Puja* time, and after an absence of seven long years, I was returning home. I was sailing in a country boat, in the company of my metropolitan relatives and after ten dreary days of toil some rowing and towing, not without occasional fears of river-pirates at night and of sullen gusts of wind that might give us the quietus in a moment, at last I neared my native village at sundown. A short walk from the river-side, and I was back at