Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL. XXXI. CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1898. NO. 41.

পদক-পতরু।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে
মূল্য ৩৷৷০ টাকা।
পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রস্থ।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

অনুরাগবল্লী।

শ্রীমনোহর দাস প্রণীত।
এ খানি উপাদেয় বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ। দুই বৎসর পূর্ব্বে লিখিত।
মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ অর্দ্ধ আনা।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত-প্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত প্রভুর প্রিয় বন্ধু ও শিষ্য শ্রীঈশান নাগর কৃত।
ইহাতে শ্রীশ্রীমহাপ্রভু লীলা সম্বন্ধে অনেক নূতন কথা আছে, এবং শ্রীঅদ্বৈতপ্রভুর সমস্ত লীলা বিশদরূপ বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।
মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা।
অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য

শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা।

বৈষ্ণবধর্ম্ম সম্বন্ধীয় প্রথম শ্রেণীর একমাত্র মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২৲ ডাঃ মাঃ ।৶০
শ্রীল শিশির বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত।
অনেকে প্রথম হইতে শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা চাহিয়া পাঠান; কিন্তু কোন কোন সংখ্যা একেবারে নিঃশেষিত হওয়ায়, আমরা তাঁহাদের অভিলাষ পূরণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য আমরা উক্ত নিঃশেষিত সংখ্যা গুলি পুনর্মুদ্রিত করিতে মনস্থ করিয়াছি। যাঁহারা উক্ত ছয় বর্ষের সমগ্র পত্রিকা, কিম্বা উহার কোন বর্ষের পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা কৃপা করিয়া অবিলম্বে আমাদিগকে জানাইবেন। যাঁহারা পূর্ব্বে গ্রাহক হইবেন, তাঁহারা প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা ৷৶০ টাকায় পাইবেন। শ্রীকেশব লাল রায়, প্রকাশক অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিস কলিকাতা।

THE PATRIKA PRESS

has now opened a Job department and undertakes all sorts of

BOOK & JOB WORKS,

Books, Pamphlets Trade-circulars, Periodicals, Catalogues, Handbills, Programmes, Forms Cheques, etc.,

IN

ENGLISH BENGALI & NAGRI TYPES

in the most approved style, with promptitude and at moderate rates.

There is also a book-binding department in connection with the Job department.

Orders always receive THE BEST ATTENTION.

Paper of all sizes and qualities supplied For quotations apply to

THE MANAGER,
A. B. Patrika, Calcutta.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(In advance).

DAILY EDITION

	Town	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
Half-yearly	" 11 0	" 13 0
Quarterly	" 5 13	" 7 0
Monthly	" 2 0	" 2 8

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Back numbers are charged at Four annas per copy.

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 11 0
Half-yearly	" 6 0
Quarterly	" 3 8
Monthly	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 5 0
Half-yearly	" 3 0
Quarterly	" 1 12
Monthly	" 0 10

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

No advertisement is charged at less than 1 Rupee.
For special Contract Rates, apply to the Manager.
All correspondence and remittances are to be sent to the address of Babu G. L. Ghosh, Financial Manager.

Reasons why every one should deposit their Savings in Banks.

1. If money is kept in a private house it attracts thieves. If thieves come to take money they may take lives as well.

2. If money is kept in a house or in a hole in the ground the possessor earns no interest. On all money deposited with Banks, a depositor receives interest which is paid half-yearly.

3. Money deposited in Banks is more readily available and gives the owner less trouble than money kept in a house or buried: because if he wants to make a payment, instead of opening boxes and counting coins and notes, he writes a cheque and the Bank takes all the trouble for him. Similarly if a depositor receives paymen by a cheque, instead of going a journey and collecting the money himself, he sends the cheque to his Banker who saves him the trouble without charge

4. Keeping money on Deposit with a Bank costs nothing but on the contrary yields a bi-annual return Money kept in a house or buried costs much time and trouble, and if strong rooms or vaults are built or Iron Safes purchased the expense is considerable.

5. If the custom of depositing savings with Banks were generally adopted by natives of India, I calculate that they would in the aggregate be richer by about Rs. 1 crore per annum. This is computing deposits at an average of Re. 1 per head only, and allowing for an average return of interest at 3 per cent.

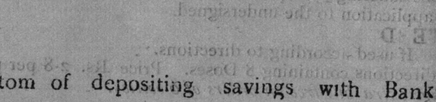
6. The Commercial Bank of India Limited,

makes provision for all classes of investors. This Bank has the largest capital of any of the Banks in India which allow interest on similar terms and has Branch establishments in Bombay Calcutta, Karachi, London, Murree, Rawal Pindi, and Rangoon, the Head office being

For further particulars apply to

REG. MURRAY,
Manager,
1, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

BEST PEBBLE  STEEL FRAME RS. 5.

Homœopathic Medicines, 5 and 6 pice per dram.

WE are ever ready to lucidly explain to the enquirers how by importing each medicine in large quantities and curtailing unnecessary establishment and contingent expenses, we are able to show profits even though we sell fresh and genuine medicines at so low rates. We respectfully solicit the public to call at our Pharmacy to look at our Stock. For particulars see our Catalogue.

M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO.
11, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIFIC MEDICINES FOR ALL KINDS OF Fever, Tubercular, Leprosy Sterlity, white Leprosy, Consumption Piles, Baldness Rheumatism, Dysentry, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Diabetis, Acidity, Gonorhœa, Ulcer, Mercurial eruptions and all sorts of skin diseases, etc. can be had of me. Diseases of the skins and mercurial eruptions are cured within a week Trial solicited. All other particulars to be had on application with a half anna stamp for reply. Value may be collected after recovery in cases of respectable known gentlemen.
Apply to K. C. BHATTACHERJI,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

ALLAHABAD BANK LD.

Head Office:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly, Naini Tal, and Delhi.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union Bank of London.

BOMBAY BANKERS:—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

CORRESPONDENTS in Agra, Bankipore, Benares Delhi, Fyzabad, Lahore, Madras, Meerut, Mussoorie, Nagpore, Rawul Pindee, Simla, Umballa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms:—

Repayable after	12 or 18 months	5 per cent	per annum
"	8	4½	"
"	5 or 6	4	"
"	3	3	"

Every description of Banking business transacted.

Full information obtainable on application to—
T. C. CRUICKSHANK,
Agent, Calcutta Branch.

AROMATIC RESIN.

This is a chemical preparation, after considerable labour. Its efficacy as a destroyer of all poison in the air is simply marvellous. When burnt, it emits a delightful fragrance. Try it where malaria rages furiously or cholera is decimating the people; and you will be quite safe from the delitirious air and escape the epidemic. This has been proved times without number. It also drives off mosquitoes, flies, bugs, spiders and even snakes, which cannot put up with its smoke.

The following testimonial, from the Feudatory Chief of the Patna State, C. P. most unsolicited, is published below, among numerous others received:—

"Sir,—I was extremely glad to receive your arromatic rasin. It is of course good sort of medicinal rasin. As the quantity was small it has been exhausted.....

(MOHARAJAH) DALGANJAN SING DEO (BAHADUR),
Patna Feudatory State.

Price, for 15 days' use...Rs. 1-12.
" " one month's...Rs. 3.

Postage and packing extra. To be had of DR. CHANDRA NATH RAY, 23 Baghazar Street Calcutta

By Appointment to most of the Princes and Chiefs of India.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KAVIRAJES, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

29, Colootola Street, Calcutta.

Resident Physicians:—Kaviraj Devendra Nath Sen and Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen.

Ours is universally acknowledged to be the best *Ayurvedic Medical Hall.* We reckon among our constituents, distinguished men of the highest nature and position, Maharajahs, Rajahs, Nawabs, Commissioners, Judges, Magistrates, Pleaders, Landholders, Physicians, Barristers-at-law and Honorable Members of the Legislative Councils. Testimonials from them are published in our Catalogue.

Here all sorts of Medicated Oils, Ghees and Medicines are prepared strictly in accordance with the directions of the Ayurvedic Pharmacopœa and under the most careful supervision.

PRESCRIPTIONS forwarded free to mofussil patients on receiving a detailed account of their ailings.

JOBAKUSUM TOILA.

MEDICATED HAIR OIL.

For strengthening the hair, promoting its growth and preventing falling off and turning prematurely gray, the like of this excellent oil has never been known. Its delicious perfume is combined with medicinal properties which impart a soft and brilliant appearance to the hair making it pliable and stimulating its growth and beauty. In cases where the hair has begun to fall off from the effects of illness, heat, overwork or any other cause, a better remedy than the Jobakusum Oil cannot be found. It cleanses the scalp thoroughly and effectually freeing it from dandruff, restoring invigorating and beautifying the hair. The refreshing effect produced by its use is truly a luxury; besides it is unrivalled in curing head complaints of various kinds. In vertigo and bilious head-aches, occipital headache, melancholia, dizziness, debility, loss of memory and head-aches due to dissipation, the Jobakusum Toila works with a marvellous effect.

It keeps the head cool, strengthens the nervous system, restores to the brain its natural strength, improves the digestive powers and makes the spirit buoyant and cheerful.

Price per phail ... Re. 1
In V. P. P. ... Re. 1-8.

ABSTRACT OF TESTIMONIALS:

Sir Romesh Chandra Mitra:—"It (Jobakusum Toila) dispels effectually all sorts of dizziness of the head and has a cooling and refreshing effect on the brain and on the whole system."

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I like it (Jobakusum Toila) very much and use it every day. I can confidently recommend it to the public."

The Late Lamented Rai Bankim Chandra Chatterji Bahadur writes:—"I have known it (Jobakusum Toila) to be highly beneficial to the hair and the brain."

Mr. R. C. Dutt, C. S., writes:—"Jobakusum Oil is used in our house. It is sweet-scented and efficacious, and has a cooling effect on the brain."

The Hon'ble Justice Pratt Chandra Chatterji of the Punjab Chief Court writes:—"It keeps the head cool and promotes sleep. I have derived much benefit from its use."

Babu Moti Lal Ghose, Editor, *Patrika* writes:—"It keeps the head and brain cool."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose writes:—"I can safely recommend it to all who want a really excellent hair-oil."

All communications to be addressed to
RAI LEVENDRA NATH SEN,
21, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Pamphlet of Assansole Outrage Case

As. 11 by V. P. P.
Apply to D. N. ROY
Bagbazar, Calcutta.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Andi 6 to 7 yards long, 42 to 54 inches wide Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 to 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 16

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size. Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne

B. P. MUKERJEA.
Golashari, Assam

Look Here! New Invention Calendar Ring.

It is a Ring made of gold and silver with splendid workmanship, taste, and unsurpassed beauty adding untired luxury to the hackneyed fashion of the day. It suits well to all taste. It has a peculiar novelty. Round the ring a fine Almanac shewing days and dates has been placed so mechanically that every body will find comfort to wear it. Each gold Ring Rs. 8. Dozen Rs. 93. Silver Ring Rs. 3-8. Dozen Rs. 36. Packing As. 2. Postage extra.

HARRY & CO. Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE'S

পুরাতন জ্বরের পাচন।

OR

Anti-periodic Decoction

The medicine is in use for over twenty years and cured thousands of patients.

Numerous testimonials have been received.

Babu Adhar Chundra Mookerjee, M. A., B. L., Professor, General Assembly's Institution, writes:—"It is an excellent medicine for chronic and malarious fevers of all descriptions. I tried it several times on myself and other members of my family, and I am glad to say that it produced wonderful effect."

To be had of
HARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE
326, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta

Pure and Genuine.

KISHORI LALL KHETTRY'S

TAMBUL BIHAR.

REGISTERED.

This is the only cheapest article of luxury ever invented. It can be used with pan and with tobacco. Its usefulness is manifold. It atonce removes the bad smell from the mouth and strengthens the gums of the tooth. It has its medicinal properties. it is a medicine for cough and cold. It invigorates the system. When smoked mixed with tobacco it emits the sweet aroma which lasts long and pleases the mind. In short, such an article of luxury and necessity, and at the same time cheap, is not to be found in India. (Use two linseed portion with tobacco and one with betel).

Beware of imitation: Seeing the extensive sale of our Tambul Bihar mischievous persons have imitated our "Bihar". When purchasing, we would request them to look to our Trade Mark and Registered Number. Large pot 8 annas. Small pot 4 annas. V. P. extra.

KISHORI LALL KHETTRY,
2, Upper Chitpore Road, Sovabazar, Calcutta.

ENLARGED

Sabdakalpadruma.

THE great Sanskrit Encyclopœdic Lexicon of the late Raja Sir Radhakanta Deva Bahadur K. C. S. I., revised, enlarged and improved, printed in Devanagari character, which was issuing in parts, has now been completed in 5 quarto volumes. Price Rs. 75 per set, exclusive of postage. For further particular the undersigned may be applied to.

Panchanan Basu & Haricharan Basu.
Proprietors,
71, Pathuriaghata Street,
Calcutta

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Messrs K. BARRY & CO.
DENTISTS.
34, College Street, Calcutta,
Patronized by
H. H. Maharajah Sir Norendra Krisna Deb Bahadoor, K. C. I. E.

AUTOMATIC SUCTION CAVITY.

We have recently introduced the above device which is actually a novelty in the preparation of artificial teeth and we are the first and only Dentists who have introduced the said principle in India. This automatic suction cavity has very admirably removed the use of clasp and spring necessary to keep the teeth tight as hitherto fore and as the plate will now be made smaller and narrower by this device—the users of artificial teeth will no longer feel the little inconvenience and discomfort of something foreign in the mouth—and find it an easier-to-wear comfortable and well suited to their respective cases.

We sell the following medicines for tooth diseases,

Superior mouth wash	Re. 1.
Galvanic toothache drops	" 0-8.
Galvanic tooth powder	" 0-8

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

SOLD AGAIN.

THE public, in spite of assertions to the contrary, cannot have too much of a good thing; at least one must assume so from the fact that

Beecham's Music Portfolio

is once more sold out, and a further supply, for which we have just cabled, will not be available till June next. The new issue is to be identical to that recently placed before the public, and will consist of volumes No. 1 to 12, each of which contain 30 of the most Popular Songs (with accompaniments) or Pianoforte pieces of the day, and the price of thef **complete series** is, as hitherto, the ridiculously small sum of

Rs. 2-10-0, *Cash with order postage paid*, or if per V. P. P., *Charges extra.*

It is more than probable that the Proprietor

OF

Beecham's Pills

will in a short time cease to issue the Portfolio, for the simple reason that the more copies he issues the more he is out of pocket, the volumes being sold absolutely below cost. Under these circumstances the Public are advised to have their orders registered at an early date in order to avoid the disappointment which would naturally arise should they miss what is undoubtedly a golden opportunity.

G. ATHERTON & CO.,

2, PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, CALCUTTA.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burmah, & Ceylon,

FOR

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

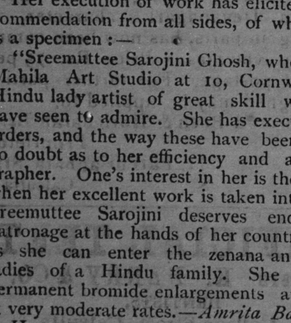
"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast Take Beecham's Pills and they will do the rest.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE

NEW INDENT; JUST RECEIVED:

Rare Opportunity: Unexpected Offer

REGULATOR WATCH (WITH 12 PRESENTS) **RS. 5-4.**



Nickel keyless open face strong accurate and perfect time keeper gentlemen size, set with second hands it, keeps 36 hours time in one winding. Guaranteed for 5 years.

Grand Presentations

(FOR 10,000 SUBSCRIBERS ONLY).

The following 12 presents will be given to the Purchasers of a Ry. Regulator watch.

(1) Canadian gold chain with a locket, (2) one Canadian gold ring set with an artificial brilliant stone (3) one pair spectacles, (4) one silk handkerchief, (5) one copying ink pencil, (6) one pencil cutting machine, (7) one phial Chairi essence, (8) one knife as a locket, (9) one German looking-glass, (10) one rubber Haircomb (11) one pair cotton socks, (12) one pair sleevlinks, and studs. Watch without presents Rs. 4-4 further advantage.

1 Watch with presents will be given free of charge to the purchasers of half-a-dozen of the same watches

Apply to

EASTERN WATCH CO.

5, Lower Chitpore Road

CALCUTTA.

THE MAHILA ART STUDIO.

10 CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. S. Ghose begs to intimate to her numerous patrons that she has opened a **photographic studio** at the above address.

Her execution of work has elicited approval and commendation from all sides, of which the following is a specimen:—

"Sreemuttee Sarojini Ghosh, who has set up the Mahila Art Studio at 10, Cornwallis Street, is a Hindu lady artist of great skill whose works we have seen to admire. She has executed for us some orders, and the way these have been finished leave no doubt as to her efficiency and ability as a photographer. One's interest in her is the more enhanced when her excellent work is taken into consideration. Sreemuttee Sarojini deserves encouragement and patronage at the hands of her countrymen, specially as she can enter the zenana and photograph the ladies of a Hindu family. She also undertakes permanent bromide enlargements and platinotypes, at very moderate rates.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

Her rates are moderate, and will be quoted on application. Hindu gentlemen have a good opportunity of taking photographs of the female members of their families, as Mrs. S. Ghose is a Hindu herself who always is willing to accept Zenana work.

A. C. CHATTERJEE & CO.

Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers.

52-3 Bow Bazaart Sreet, Calcutta.

Having Large Stock of Well-made Substantial and Fashionable Furniture.

Inspection invited.

Orders Executed promptly.

HELPS TO LOGIC.

BY KOKILESWAR BHATTACHARJEE, M.A.

The Indian Daily News says—For supplementary purposes, the book is *admirably* suited &c.

নব্যভারত বলেন—এই একখানি মাত্র পুস্তক পড়িলেই লজিকের পরীক্ষায় উত্তীর্ণ হওয়া সহজ হইবে—ইত্যাদি।

To be had of B. Banerjee & Co.; S. K. hir La &Co., Calcutta. Price As. 1 only.

FOR SALE.

SEEDS, PLANTS, FRUIT GRAFTS, ROSES.

The Cossipur Practical Institution of Horti-Flori and Agriculture, 69 Gun Foundry Road, Cossipur, Calcutta.

The largest and best Repository where Garden and Agricultural seeds, tools and other requisites can be had always ready for sale.

Native Vegetable Seeds, for the ensuing Summer and Rainy seasons, redy and may be despached on the shortest notice. Our *Vegetable Packet* contains 20 varieties of seeds suitable for the season. They are all fresh, best and genuine and specially selected for the Tea and Indigo Concerns. We grow these seeds in our farms; so we can guarantee every satisfaction and can supply them in any quantity. 20 sorts of Vegetable seeds—Such as different varieties of Sags, Brinjals, Kumrah, Chichingah, Karola, Uncha, okra, Cucumber &c. &c., a large packet Rs. 2., a small packet Re. 1.

Single papers of Vegetables are sold at annas 4 and annas 2 a packet, large and small, respectively.

Flower seeds for the Rainy season. 10 kinds Re. 1.

Timber tree seeds of various sorts each packet 4 annas

Santalum Album ...	20	seeds	8 Annas
Camphor ...	12	"	8 Annas

Cophee Arabica and Liberia 8 annas per paper of each sort.

Daturah (Gold treble) 4 annas per paper.

We do not charge for packing seeds. Seed list posted free on application.

Plants supplied at moderate prices and very carefully packed.

Best Fruit Grafts, *Chinese pine apples*, several roadside and timber trees, most beautiful and scented varieties of select *Roses*, distinct varieties of *Crotons*, *Palms*, Ferns, Orcheds, Arancaries, Camellias and Magnolias of sorts, Santalum Album Coffee, Camphor Rudrakha, Nutmeg; many other ornamental foliaged plants, Culbons plants Dahlias, choice giant Floworing cannas, Gloxinias and beautiful creepers are always kept ready for sale. Please send for revised Horticultural and fruit Catalogues with 2 annas and half anna postage.

Please send your order early to prevent disappointment of the number and supply. Gentlemen are requested to send in their orders with a remittance sufficient to cover the cost of plants and freight. For further particulars please apply to the Superintendent.

N. B.—Our patrons and constituents are requested to have a look of the Institution which possesses its own Nursery, Orchards and the extensive Model farms.

BY APOINTMENT

To His Highness Raja Purna Chandra Singh Bahadur.

FAMOUS LOKMAN HAKIM'S

HAKEMI MEDICAL HALL.

ESTABLISHED, 1873.

I have certificates from late principals, Professors House Surgeons, Calcutta Medical College, Senior professor, Calcutta F. C. Institution & Duff College and Editor of "Somaprokasa" and many others.

All shorts of Hakemi medicines, made of vegetables and herbs are ready for sale.

Hakemi Sarsa.—All sorts of Mercurial disease will be cured by taking this Hakemi Sarsa. Price Re. 1 Packing As 4. Postage extra.

Adi Kamini Ranjan—The best specific of loss of manhood, its effect will be proved in a day, but it is cured within a month Price Rs. 2. Pack. As 2. Postage extra.

Gandharaj Tail.—This oil only used by Begum of Badsahas add referred. Price Re. 1. Pack. As. 4.

Dadrunas k. Price 6 As. Pack. 2 As.

Hakemimalam. Price 10 As. Pack. 2 As.

Golapi Sarbat. Price 2 Rs. Pack. 4 As.

Medicines are sent to the Mofussil per. V. P. P.,

BAIDYA NATH BHATTACHARJYA (H. P.)

Bahr Simla, No. 16, Shib Narain Dass's Lane, Calcutta.

A RARE CHANCE.

5% interest Guaranteed till the Working of the Mills.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE FLOUR MILLS CO. LD., DELHI.

(Established in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India)

Capital Rs. 2,50,000 in 2,500 shares of Rs. 100 each

Directors.

1. Lala Eshriprasad, Govt. Treasurer, Honry. Magistrate, proprietor of the firm of Golabrai Mahechand.
2. Rai Bahadur Lala Piyare Lal, retired Inspector of Schools, Director of the Bharat Ins. Co.. Ld., Fellow of the Punjab University.
3. J. P. Dalzell Esq. Manager Delhi and London Bank Ld., Delhi.
4. G. E. Mallitte Esq., Agent, Bank of Upper India Ld., Delhi.
5. Lala Ram Chand, Proprietor of the firm of Nanne Mal Jankidass, and Director of the Krishn Mills Co., and Manager of the Iron Works, Delhi.
6. Lala Bhola Nath, Banker, Hd. Master Jubilee High School, Delhi and Director of the IKrishn Mills Co. Ld. Delhi.
7. Laa Ram Chand, Banker, Merchant and proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Ram Chand & Co.. Delhi.

Bankers.

The Delhi and London Bank Ld. Delhi, The Bank of Upper India Ld., Delhi.

Legal Adviser.

Clarence Kirkpatrick Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Delhi

In their last General Meeting held on the 5th Nov. 1897, the Company has decided to allow 5 per cent. interest, till the working of the mills, to those shareholders who have bought or will buy shares in the Capital of the Company before the erection of the machinery and the meeting has also permitted the Directors to order out machinery and to commence building. Capitalists and intending shareholders should send in their applications for shares without delay otherwise they will lose the chance.

Applications for shares must be made to the Managing Agents and be accompanied either in cash Rs. 10 for each share or a receipt from the Delhi and London Bank Ld., Delhi, or the Bank of Upper India, Delhi, showing the deposit of Rs. 10 per share applied for. The deposit on shares not allotted, will be returned within a fortnight of the receipt of the application.

For further particulars, prospectus and forms of application apply to

RAMCHAND & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Chadni Chowk, Delhi

POWELL'S EXTRACT OF GOLDEN GENO

A COMPOUND OF ENGLISH AND INDIAN MEDICAL PLANTS.

A Quick and Reliable Cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Inflamation of the Bladder and Kydneys, Nervousness and Pain in the Back.

Guaranteed in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. No other preparation like it The iron used in this preparation, combined with the other ingredients, acts like a charm in its wonderful results and has no equal: it is pleasant to take, does not impair the digestion, and gives tone and strength to the entire system. No need for injection, therefore no danger of producing stricture.

WE BOLDLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC, that owing to the excellent qualities of GENO we daily receive a number of orders from eminent MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS as well as MEDICAL OFFICERS from different parts of INDIA, BURMA, and CEYLON. When once introduced repeated orders always follow.

EFFECT.—After taking six doses of GENO the discharge, the Scalding or Retention of the Urine are altogether stopped and the Burning Sensation is no longer experienced. You have only to try once to know its efficacy.

Price Per box No. 1 Re. 1; No. 2 Rs. 1-4-0.

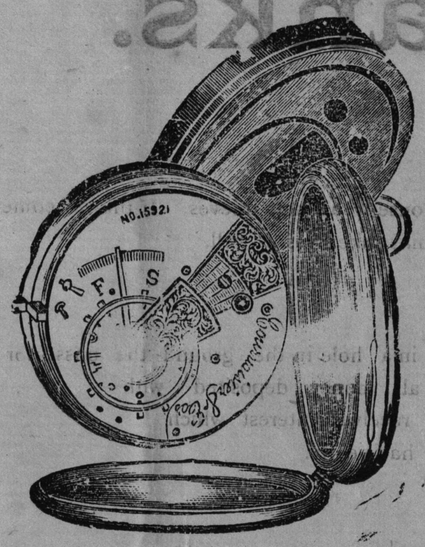
Send for our Illustrated Price list.

N. POWELL AND CO.,
CHEIMSTS,
BYCULLA BOMBAY.

Courvoisier & Co.'s Watch Agency.

LALL BAZAR 20. CALCUTTA. RADHA BAZAR, 17-18.

All Watches are examined and carefully oiled before despatch guaranteed for 3 years



Silver hunter	¾	plate	cylinder	from	Rs. 16
"	half	"	"	"	" 17
"	hunter	"	lever	"	" 18
"	"	"	cylinder 2	calendar	" 30
"	"	"	lever 2	"	" 32
Sterling Silver	"	"	or full plate	Cap	" 30

B. Quality
Name on Dial and movement.
Warranted Correct.
Guaranteed 2 years.

	Rs.	As.
Silver hunter ¾ plate Cylinder ...	14	8
" half " " " ...	15	8

Our well known gentlemen's Nickel Patent Keyless Winding Watch at Rs. 6 ONLY Guaranteed 1 year.

Each Watch supplied in a nice velvet case with spar spring, glass, and chain and forwarded by V. P. P., at our risk to any part of India and Burmah.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

ABRECHT & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL WATCH DEALERS.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS

Warranted pure and free from injurious ingredients

NIZAM'S "GONORRHŒA CURE."

Specific for Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

WHAT IS IT.?

This marvellous preparation has been now in the marked for a sufficient time to be extensively tried and the Proprietors are glad that almost universal approbation has been granted to it by those who have given it a trial. Sufferers from Gonorrhœa and Gleet are earnestly requested to try this preparation, in compounding of which none but the very purest drugs are used and after due consideration the Proprietors are prepared to refund full value, if a complete cure is not effected, by using their Gonorrhœa cure according to accompanied directions.

RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Certified that I chemically examined the contents of a Phial labelled Nizam's Gonorrhœa Cure and found it to be free from Mercurial and Arsenical preparation, and though it is a vegitable preparation, does not contain any poisonous ingredients.

Sd). RODGER G. S. CHEW, MD. CM, MCS.
Consulting Chemist,
Late Analyst to the Corporation of Calcutta.

The proprietors have certificates from numerous patients and as it does not seem proper to publish the names of the persons suffering from private diseases, they are not printed, but originals can be examined on personal application to the undersigned.

CURE GUARANTEED

4 BOTTLES WILL DO. If used according to directions.

Each bottle with directions containing 8 Doses. Price Rs. 2-8 per phial.

Packing and postage extra but free on orders of 6 bottles.

AGENTS

Calcutta. | S. Abdul Rahman. H. Abdul Karim, General Merchants, Kolutola. Butto Kristo Paul & Co., China Bazar and other Merchants of Chandni Bazar,

And direct from

S. M. NIZAM-UL-HOQ & CO.
PROPRIETORS, BARADARY NAWAB WAZEER DELHI

New Indent! For New Year!

SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR 10,000 PURCHASERS.

To introduce our cheapest & best watches among our native and European patrons, we have decided to clear these watches at a very lowest rate. Defy competition.

Ry. Regulator Watch Rs. 5.

(WITH 5 PRESENTS)

The world renowned, perfect time keeper, keeps 36 hours time and guaranteed for 5 years.

Grand Presentation:—Purchasers of this watch will get free of charge viz:—1. One fancy chain, 2. 1 set studs and links, 3. 1 silk handkerchief, 4. 1 ring, 5. 1 phial essence. Packing and postage 12 ans. extra. **Ry. Regulator watch** without presents Rs. 4. **(All kind of English, Swiss and French watches always in stock.)**

Silver Hunting, keywind watch Rs. 10. Ditto open face Rs. 9. Metal hunting, keywind watch Rs. 8. Silver half hunting Rs. 12. Metal half hunting c. Metal calender watch Rs. 20. Ditto silver Rs. 25. Popular Lever metal watch Rs. 10. 14 ct. gold open-face watch Rs. 25 Ditto Hunting Rs. 60. Ditto Half hunting Rs. 40. All guaranteed for 5 years.

Whole sale rate.—Purchasers of three watches (any of the above) at a time will get packing and postage free. Ditto 6 watches will get one watch free. Ditto 12 watches will get one Silver openface watch free.

Ry. Pin Set Gentleman Watch small size, jewelled and highly finished Rs. 5. All Watches supplied with extra glass spring and case box.

CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE NORTH EAST WATCH CO.
No. 5, Lower Chitpore Road, (opposite to Police Court)
CALCUTTA.

For Rs. 5 Only.

1. Ry. Regulator Watch, keyless, open-face, very strong and accurate 36 hours time-keeper-guaranteed for 5 years. 1. Canadian gold chain, 1 Locket, 1. Set Studs, 1 Ring, 1 Rubber comb, 1. Hand kerchif, 1 Phial Scent and 1 Looking glass will be presented free.

THE UNION AGENCY,
No. 1, Abhoy Charan Ghose's Lane,
CALCUTTA.

SHAKTI SHANCHARI BATIKA

(Won a gold medal for its wonderful efficacy.)

THE infallible and radical cure for Chronic Gonorrhœa and all sorts of Spermatorrhœa and loss of manhood. It purifies the blood, promotes digestion and assimilation, strengthens the body and improves the memory. In short it rapidly renovates exhausted constitution by invigorating the bones, muscles and nerves of the human system, thus restoring all the bodily as well as the mental functions. It is an well-tried and widely used remedy for **Nervous debility.** Apply for particulars, with half anna stamp.

1 box of 42 pills—Rs. two only.
Postage of 1 to 4 boxes Annas Four only.

Address—Dr. K. L. BHATTACHARJEA
STHAL BASANTAPUR MEDICAL HALL.
District Pubna, Bengal.

DR. BISWAS

ACIDITY PILL

ACIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most common disorders of the day, and very few are so ortunate as to declare their immunity from these. In iew of the fact that though apparently harmless in the mbryonic stage. Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and undermine the constitution in the end and lead to it otal wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous n their insidiousnes.

After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have discovered a medicine which, I can confidently say, will cure the patient of acidity, and its worse stage of Dyspepsia in a short time, effectively and radically. However chronic and long-standing the complaint, however violent its attack, the Acidity Pill will give insant and permanent relief as has been proved in hundreds of cases, Here are a few unsolicited testimonials:—

Babu Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, DePuty Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date of 6the March, 1898:—Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic paina of the last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since i have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pill is an excellent medicine for is nasty disease which is very painful. Please seno me thre boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

The **Amrita Bazar Patrika** says:—Dr. H Biswas's Acidity Pill has an extraordinary digestiv power so that men suffering from Dyspepsia may give a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some antive herbs and hence is perfectly safe

Babu T. K. Baksi, Professer Government College, Jubbulpur, writes Dr. Biswas's medicine for acidity and dyspepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that sufferers who may give it a fair ttrial are sure to derive much benefit from it.

Babu, Nitrya Gopal Dutt, Zemindar of Mozilpur writes:—"I have used your Pill and can bear testimony to its marvellous effects. Before I had used your Pill for a week it cured me of acute Acidity which all other remedies failed to cure."

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar Raj family, writes:—"I am glad to state that I have Red much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity Pills. Really I did not expect so happy a result Pl ind.y send me two more boxes."

K. Babu P. De, B. A., Head-Master, Shibpur, H. C. E School, writes:—Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill is a vereign remedy for Acidity and Dyspepsia in general. so is prepared from innocent drugs, and therefore, perfectly harmless. Those that have been suffering from fecidity and Dyspepsia will find in the said Pill a speedy And permanent cure. Dr. Biswas deserves the patronage af the public at large.

Babu Amrita Krishna Mullick, B. L. Pleader, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, writes: I have very great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of your Acidity Pills. I have used the above and I can ecommend the same to others suffering from acidity and dyspepsia.

Babu Hari Pada Mukherjee, Pleader Barasat, writes: I have derived much benifit by the use of your Acidity Pills. Really I did not expect of happy a result. Pleased send me without deo sa one box per V. P. P.

Pundit Satya Charan Sastri, the well known author of the lives of Protapaditya and Sivajee writes:—I have hardly seen a more efficacious medicine than Biswas's Acidity Pill. It not only cures acidity dyspepsia, for which it is a sovereign remedy, but it aso proves of great use in cold. I believe every house holder should keep a box by him

Babu Sarat Chandra Mukherjee, Pleader, Howrah, writes:—"Many thanks for the Acidity Pills sent by you. They have so far done much good to my mother-in-law, who has been for the last few yeare constant sufferer from Acidity and Colic pain. Pleass send me by V. P. P. one box of the Acidity Pill without delay.

The Acidita Pill is a vegetable preparaion. We guarantee a cure and

Retund the Price in case of failure.

Price Rupee One per box. V. P. charge annas 4 Do no fail to give it a trial when every other medicine patent or prescibed, has failedto give you relief. You will realise its worth by a week's use only.

DR. H. BISWAS,
11, Ananda Chatterjis Lane, Bag-Bazar, Calcutta

Cure for Dysmenorrhœa.

It is a sure and infallible specific for **Dysmenorrhœa**—a common disease from which many women suffer. The pain disappears as soon as it is used and for a radical cure it should be used for four days.

BARREN WOMEN

anxious to get a child ought to try once.

Its ingredients are simple and no evil effects are produced and obtained from **Hony Kang.**

Thousands have been cured and many unsolicited testimonials are coming in from all quarters.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. Extra.

DR. H. BISWAS.
11, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

HAIR DEPILATORY SOAP.

Superfluous hairs will instantly and effectually removed by one application of this soap without any injury to the skin. It is highly perfumed and is void of any injurious ingredients. One soap will last for nearly 5 months. Price Re. 1 only. Dozen Re. 10, Half-dozen Re. 5-8.

M. GHOSH & CO.,
16-2, Kally Prosad Dutt's Street,
CALCUTTA.

TREAT YOURSELF SECRETLY ATHOME.

Our famous nervous debility drops warranted to cure errors of youth, Loss of Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, whites, unnatural discharges, wet dreams, Loss of memory, Weakness, Emaciation Blood poison and all other urinary diseases and complaints arising from Sexual debility, no matter how severe the case. Our medicine will give you immediate effects. Catalogue free on application.

Thousands of testimonials have been received quite unsolicited.

Price per phial one rupee only.

MONEY RETURNED IN CASE OF FAILURE.

J. C. MUKERJI,—Manager,
Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat, Nadia.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MAY 15, 1898.

BABU A. M. BOSE IN ENGLAND.

THIS is what the London *Daily Chronicle* of the 21st ultimo, says :—

After hearing an address from Mr. A. M. Bose, late a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, a meeting in East Manchester (the division represented by Mr. A. J. Balfour) passed a resolution, condemning the oppressive policy now being pursued in India.

Was not this funny,—the constituency of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Balfour—the Tory leader of the House of Commons,—condemning the oppressive policy now being pursued in India? This was, however, what actually happened! The situation was so unique that the *Daily Chronicle* went out of its way to notice it. Nay, Mr. Balfour's constituency went to the length of sending him the Resolution, condemning the repressive or oppressive policy of the present Government! But we anticipate.

This is what Mr. Herbert Roberts, the illustrious friend of India, writes to a friend, regarding the cause of India in England :—

I fully realize the necessity of gaining the interest and support of other M. P.'s in Indian matters. I think, we are advancing in this respect, for, the consequence of the admirable speeches, which Mr. Bose, Mr. Dutt and others are now making to English constituencies on Indian questions, will inevitably be a pressure by the Electors upon their members to interest themselves in Parliament in Indian problems.

I have had the pleasure of hearing the eloquence of Mr. Bose, and we hope for great results from his abilities and patriotism.

Babu Ananda Mohan Bose reached Cambridge on the 22nd April after an absence of 12 days. We must here parenthetically remark that the following is the summary of the account, sent to us by a correspondent, who has been kindly supplying to us the sayings and doings of our illustrious countryman. The Easter holidays were no holidays to Babu Ananda Mohan; for, here is a list of the meetings he had to address during that period :—12th April—Plymouth ; 15th, Manchester ; 16th—Liverpool; 17th—Liverpool ; 18th—Oldham ; 19th—Manchester ; 21st—Haddenham. Thus he had very little leisure during the holidays. He had to address five meetings in five consecutive days, beginning with Manchester and ending with Manchester—the political centre of that most influential and important county.

The meeting of the 15th was the annual gathering of the Manchester Liberal Twelve Hundred, representing all that is highest and most influential in the Liberal ranks at Manchester. Before the meeting he was entertained at dinner with Mr. Steadman, M. P., the victor of Stepheny, by the President of the Liberal Union at the Manchester Reform Club, several distinguished local Liberal gentlemen having been invited to meet them. Babu Ananda Mohan's engagement was to speak at the annual meeting on the 15th. But as soon as he had fulfilled this engagement, he was startled to receive a telegram, requesting him with earnestness to address a meeting of Mr. Arthur Balfour's constituents in East Manchester. The city of Manchester, we ought to tell our readers, is divided into six parts, each returning a member to Parliament. Of these members five are Conservatives, including Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, the only Liberal member being our friend, Mr. Schwann. But Babu Ananda Mohan had already made his engagements; so he had to wire in reply that he was free only on the 19th, and that he could address a meeting of the citizens only on that day, if they could get up one at so short a notice. And though the citizens had only two days' time to organise the meeting, they agreed to do it.

The fact was, Babu Ananda Mohan had already secured his reputation, and the Liberals in the constituency of Mr. Balfour wanted the Bengalee orator for the purpose of undermining, as much as that was possible, the strong hold that the great leader had on the hearts of his electors. Babu Ananda Mohan realised the situation, and prepared himself to appear before the constituency of Mr. Balfour in his best form.

The constituency of Mr. Balfour issued and circulated broadcast a circular, announcing that "Mr. B. M. Bose, M. A. of Calcutta &c. would address the meeting." Of course, it ought to have been A. M. Bose; but that is a penalty which our countrymen must suffer so long they abbreviate their names and do not use them in full.

So, you see, Babu Ananda Mohan had to address two meetings at Manchester—one on the 15th when the annual meeting of the Twelve Hundred was held, and the other on the 19th, convened by the constituents of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Balfour. At the meeting of the 15th, Babu Ananda Mohan referred to the attempt made in Calcutta to deprive its citizens of their right of election, granted to them twenty-two years ago. An account of the meeting appeared on the following day in the *Manchester Guardian*. The first Resolution deplores the incompetency of the Government, etc. And then :—

Mr. A. M. Bose, who was cordially received, moved the following Resolution:—"This meeting strongly condemns the reactionary and repressive policy of the present Government in India, and in particular, the imprisonment of British subjects without trial, the passing of a law which is dangerous to the liberty of the press, and the attempt now being made to seriously curtail the privileges of municipal self-government hitherto enjoyed by the metropolis of India. In the opinion of this meeting, such a policy is likely to compromise the honour and the interests of the Empire, and should be reversed at the earliest opportunities.

The *Manchester Guardian* of the 16th April had the following comment on the above Resolution :—

At last night's meeting of the Manchester Liberal Union, attention was called by Mr. Bose to a serious matter which, we fear, has been hitherto almost overlooked. Two-thirds of the members of the Calcutta Corporation are now elected by the citizens; the others, as well as the Chairman, are appointed by the Government. It is proposed to reverse these proportions and to allow the inhabitants of Calcutta to elect only a helpless minority of one-third. In short, the city has had local self-government, and now it is to be taken away. The self-government, it is true, was qualified by a bureaucratic element, and the bureaucratic Government which it is proposed to put in its place, would be qualified by a popular element; but the gist of the change is that while the elected members can always carry the day now, they could never carry it against the Government's nominees after the change was made. The proposal is quite of a piece with the new law for silencing inconveniently critical Indian newspapers, and with the revival of the practice of imprisoning persons who have done nothing indictable, but whom the Government dislikes or fears. It is notoriously one of the greatest difficulties of Indian Government that the native population is almost inarticulate, and that it is often almost impossible to learn precisely how it regards the actions of its rulers. To overcome this difficulty, a sagacious Government cuts down the liberties of the press, holds vague terrors over native public men, distinguished by their success in formulating the wishes and complaints of their fellow-citizens, and finally proposes to refuse the citizens of Calcutta any effectual voice in their municipal affairs. British public opinion is incredibly apathetic about these measures of headlong re-action in India.

The people of India are not so helpless, after all. If they cannot move their masters here, they can move the masters of their masters in England. Even the Secretary of State, who is so willing to take all responsibility, must quail before the opinions of the electors. The *Manchester Guardian* took up the subject again, and in its issue of the 19th, we find the following :—

The forward policy in its extreme form is abandoned; but that any logical and satisfactory principle has been put in its place, does not appear. The question is in abeyance. Like a hundred others, it has been overshadowed by more pressing matters elsewhere. But it will be a lamentable result if the intelligent interest, which has been awakened on this subject, is allowed to go to sleep again and leave the definition of our future policy to those who have so mismanaged it in the past. Even more urgent for the moment is the progress—if one may so apply the word—of domestic re-action in India. Government have turned their backs on the policy which has made our rule in India something worthy of a free people. Deportation of suspected persons, curtailment of the freedom of the press, increased judicial powers of magistrates, and now the restriction of municipal self-government, have followed closely upon one another. Some of these points have been raised in the House of Commons; but they should be raised again and again. A policy of reaction should be fought inch by inch all along the line.

We have no more space to-day for accounts of other meetings addressed by Babu Ananda Mohan, even that of the 19th, when he was led to attack the stronghold of Mr. Balfour himself. We may, however, incidentally mention here a startling piece of intelligence. When the meeting was over, the Chairman of the Division asked Babu Ananda Mohan whether he would allow himself to be nominated as the Liberal candidate at the next General Election,—that is, to fight Mr. Balfour.

Now that the terms of the Venice Convention have been observed with a vengeance though there is no plague in Calcutta, will the Government be pleased to represent the real situation to the Powers so that another Conference might be held to consider the plague regulations in the light of the experience obtained in India during the last one and a half year? The most important of these experiences is that segregation and quarantine are not only worthless but fraught with dire mischief. At least in this country, they are regarded with the greatest horror possible, and people would prefer plague to these measures. Similarly, house-to-house visitation is another source of great irritation to them. The inevitable result of these measures is the concealment of plague cases, though their object is the very reverse of it, namely, to find them out and get them separated from those who are healthy. The best way of treating plague cases is to allow home segregation to the people, and compel them to observe certain approved sanitary rules. It might also be pointed out to the Powers that cholera and small-pox are no less infectious and contagious than plague; but yet people manage these terrible diseases at home without any interference from Government. It goes without saying that it will be impossible for the Government to observe the existing terms of the Venice Convention, if plague appears in several towns at one and the same time. There is also no knowing whether such a catastrophe may or may not befall India. Before the pestilence assumes such a dreadful form, it behoves the Government to open communication with the Powers, and persuade them to modify the present rules. As regards the Haffkine inoculation, it is yet on its trial, and Government cannot speak authoritatively on the subject. Dr. Haffkine, however, will prove a real benefactor of mankind if his prophylactic proves a success.

THE DETERIORATION OF THE INDIANS.

ONE of the most painful and absorbing topics of conversation amongst the Indians, is the physical deterioration of the races in this country. The following startling telegram came from Madras some years ago :

MADRAS, MARCH 21.

The Hon'ble Mr. Genston, presiding at the annual meeting of the Physical Training Association, alluded to the startling fact that out of 22 native candidates for entrance to the Civil Service recently, 70 per cent. were rejected as physically unfit.

Thus 70 per cent. are unfit for civil employ : how many more must be unfit for military employ? It is a fact that the races are deteriorating all along the line. The Government has been obliged to admit this fact partially. It is now freely admitted that fighting materials are disappearing fast from the land. Said the *Pioneer* some years ago :—

The long reign of internal peace has directly affected the character of the population; the traditions of military supremacy among the Shikhs are dying out; the Punjabi Mohamedans are more intent on the cultivation of their lands, secure in the possession of such property as they can accumulate; while the once restless Pathan tribes within the border are not slow to follow the example thus set them.

The same paper continued : "Officers of long experience in the Punjab have noticed the change with regret; for, they cannot now choose and pick their men." And then, it is very properly argued that if this be the case with people, "who were at the height of military strength, fifty years ago, how much more must be with others whose powers were broken long before?" It comes to this that in the whole of India, in a population of 250 millions, it has been found difficult to find men who are capable of fighting. Is this not a serious matter, both for the people and the Government? Does not this mean the practical emasculation of the vast majority of an entire nation?

That the people are now utterly helpless, is a patent fact to all. A dacoit, with half-a-dozen following, may commit depredations for years together, and the people will find themselves unable to defend their homes and persons. A tiger makes the inhabitants desert their villages, and a leopard will compel them to go in-doors every evening before the sun sets. Nay, the Indian newspapers contain appeals to Government and to English sportsmen to protect the people from mad dogs and jackals!

But only less than a hundred years ago, the people of India were as strong as any other race in the world. It is said that the Bengalees were the weakest race in India, and the Punjabees the strongest, except the Gurkhas. But that is not it. The Bengalees were as strong as any in India, only being secure from external invasion, which the Punjabee was not, the inhabitants had not been able to develop their martial instincts to the same extent as the border tribes had.

Only forty years ago, we have seen plenty of fighting materials in Bengal,—twenty-five in a hundred; but it is now impossible to find half-a-dozen in a million!

The Bengalees have proved themselves to be an intellectual race, and for this intellectual progress they are indebted vastly to British rule. Intellectual they had always been even before the British came. But then, in pre-British days, learning was confined almost to the Brahmins, and the other castes had no opportunity of improving themselves to the utmost of their capacity. But, under British rule, the Bengalees have now obtained this privilege; and if the Brahmins yet continue to hold the first place, they have found formidable competitors in other castes, such as Kayesthas and Vaidyas. This intellectual superiority of the Bengalees has created for them enemies amongst Europeans, who call them cowardly, effiminate, and so forth.

We shall now show that even the Bengalees were a powerful race only less than a hundred years ago.

The Mussalman invaders and conquerors of India found it to their advantage to leave the administration in the hands of the Hindus. In Bengal, the country was divided and put under the charge of Zemindars who were sovereign Princes. And thus, at one time, Bengal was under twelve such Zemindars.

The Moghul Sovereign exacted military service from these Zemindars. Thus says the *Ayeen Akbery* :—

The soubah of Bengal consists of 24 Sircars and 427 mahals. The revenue is 14,961,482 Sicca rupeees, and the Zemindars (who are mostly Kayesths) furnish 23,330 cavalry, 801,158 infantry, 170 elephants, 4,260 cannons, and 4,4000 boats.

Thus the Moghul Emperors could raise lakhs of men from Bengal to fight for them; but the present rulers have not one single Bengalee soldier in their army!

The Mussalman rule, being barbarous and oppressive, did not meet with the approval of the country; and Protap and Shankar, two Bengalee youths, formed the plan of expelling the Mahomedans from India. Protap was the son of a wealthy Zemindar, residing in the Sunderbans near Takee; and Shankar was a Bramhin youth, his friend. They both proceeded to Delhi to study the Moghul army and their mode of warfare. They found that the superiority of the Moghuls lay in their artillery.

The Feringhees (Portuguese) infested India at that time, and they were invincible because of their fleet and cannons. Protap enlisted the services of a Portuguese general, who is called Ruda in Sanskrit books and Bengalee legends. Batteries of artillery and a fleet were thus constructed in the Sunderbans. Protap then declared his independence.

Now it was a most foolhardy thing for Protap to do it; for, the Moghuls then were in the hey-day of their glory. He declared his independence while yet the great Akbar ruled!

In the beginning, Protap and Shanker carried on a guerilla warfare. They offered no direct resistance to the Moghuls, but fled before them, only to expel them when the rainy season had set in.

But gradually Protap became bolder. He took Gaur, the then capital city of Bengal, and became the absolute master of Bengal and Behar. Then he gave up guerilla warfare altogether, and began to wage pitched battles with the Moghuls. And in every one of them he defeated and sometimes exterminated the invaders of his country. This is what we find in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for December, 1868, with regard to the brave doings of Protap :—

The first general sent was Abram Khan whose army was nearly annihilated near the fort Mutlar (Mutlah, now Port Canning). Twenty-five other generals are stated to have been defeated in succession.

Now mind, these were not skirmishes but regular battles, between huge armies, made up of infantry, artillery and cavalry.

Protap's commanders were mostly Bengalees, and some of them have their descendants; but they are now scarcely over five feet in height and are doing the business of either village school-masters or clerks in Government and merchant offices.

Short accounts of their battles are found in Sanskrit History. There we read that in a battle the Moghul General, Azim, with twenty thousand of his men, was killed. In another battle, ten thousand men of the Moghuls were destroyed. These details will give one an idea of the severe nature of the battles fought. *

Of the twelve Zemindars, referred to above, who ruled Bengal, one had his capital city in Bishnupore, now in the district of Bancoora. In going there, one can see even now traces of extensive fortifications and a huge cannon, perhaps the biggest in the world. This country was visited by a French traveller, and this is what he says of what he saw :—

This fortunate spot, which extends about a hundred and sixty miles, is called Bissenpore. It has been governed time immemorial by a Brahmin family of the tribe of Rajahputs. Here the purity and equity of the ancient political system of the Indians, is found unadulterated. This singular Government, the finest and most striking monument in the world, has, till now, been beheld with too much indifference. We have no remains of ancient nations but brass and marble, which speak only to imagination and conjecture,—those uncertain interpreters of manners and customs that no longer exist. Were a philosopher transported to Bissenpore, he would immediately be a witness of the life led by the first inhabitants of India many thousand years ago; he would converse with them; he would trace the progress of this nation, celebrated, as it were, from its very infancy; he would see the rise of a Government, which, being founded in happy prejudices, in a simplicity and purity of manners, in the mild temper of the people, and the integrity of the chieftains, has survived those innumerable systems of legislation, which have made only a transitory appearance upon the stage of the world with the generations they were destined to torment. More solid and durable than those political structures, which, raised by imposture and enthusiasm, are the scourges of human kind, and are doomed to perish with the foolish opinions that gave them birth, the Government of Bissenpore, the offspiring of a just attention to order and the laws of nature, has been established and maintained upon unchangeable principles, and has undergone no more alteration than those principles themselves. The singular situation of this country has preserved to the inhabitants their primitive happiness and the gentleness of their character, by securing them from the danger of being conquered, or imbruing their hands in the blood of their fellow-creatures. Nature has surrounded them with water: and they need only open the sluices of their rivers to overflow the whole country. The armies sent to subdue them, have so frequently been drowned that the plan of enslaving them has been laid aside; and the projectors of it have thought proper to content themselves with an appearance of submission.

Liberty and property are sacred in Bissenpore. Robbery, either public or private, is never heard of. As soon as any stranger enters the territory, he comes under the protection of the laws which provide for his security. He is furnished with guides at free cost, who conduct him from place to place, and are answerable for his person and effects. When he changes his conductors, the new ones deliver to those they relieve an attestation of their conduct, which is registered and afterwards sent to the Raja. All the time he remains in the country, he is maintained and conveyed with his merchandise, at the expense of the State, unless he desires leave to stay longer than three days in the same place. In that case he is obliged to defray his own expenses, unless he is detained by any disorder or other unavoidable accident. This beneficence to strangers is the consequence of the warmth with which the citizens enter into each other's interests. They are so far from being guilty of an injury to each other, that whoever finds a purse, or other thing of value, hangs it upon the first tree he meets with, and informs the nearest guard, who gives notice of it to the public by beat of drum. These maxims of probity are so generally received that they direct even the operations of Government. Out of between seven and eight millions (about 330,000l. on an average) it annually receives, without injury to agriculture or trade; what is not wanted to supply the unavoidable expenses of the State, is laid out in improvements. The Raja is enabled to engage in these humane employments, as he pays the Moguls only what tribute, and at what times, he thinks proper.*

But a still greater authority, Mr. Howell, who was Governor of Calcutta, speaks in the same way of Bishnupore in his "Interesting Historical Events," which was printed in 1765 :—

To the west of Burdwan, something northernly, lie the lands belonging to the family of Raja Gopal Singh, of the Rajpoot Brahmin tribe. They possess an extent of sixteen days' travel. This district produces an annual revenue of between thirty and forty lacs; but from the happiness of his situation, he is perhaps the most independent Raja of Indostan, having it always in his power to overflow his country and drown any enemy that comes against him, as happened at the beginning of Sujah Khan's Government, who sent a strong body of horse to reduce him. These he suffered to advance far into his country; then opening the dams of the rivers, he destroyed them to a man. This action deterred any subsequent attempt to reduce him; but if the frontiers of the district were so infested as to prevent the exit of the merchandize of his country, which might easily be done, he would be presently brought to obedience and glad to compound for a tribute of twenty lacs per annum. As it is, he can hardly be said to acknowledge any allegiance to the Mogul or Subah. He some years deigns to send to the Subah an acknowledgment by way of salaamy (or present) 15,000 rupees, sometimes 20,000, and some years not anything at all, as he happens to be disposed.

But in truth it would be almost cruelty to molest these happy people; for, in this district is the only vestige of the beauty, piety, regularity, purity, equity, and strictness of the ancient Indostan Government. Here the property as well as the liberty of the people are inviolate; here no robberies are heard of, either private or public; the traveller, either with or without merchandize, on his entering this district, becomes the immediate care of Government which allots him guards without any expense, to conduct him from stage to stage, and they are accountable for the safety and accommodation of his person and effects. At the end of the first stage, he is delivered over with certain benevolent formalities to the guards of the next, who, after interrogating the traveller as to the usage he had received in his journey, dismisses the first guard with a written certificate of their behaviour and a receipt for the traveller with his effects, which certificate or receipt is returnable to the Commanding Officer of the first stage who registers the same and regularly reports to the Raja.

In this form the traveller is passed through the country; and if he only passes, he is not suffered to be at any expense for food, accommodation, or carriage for his merchandise or baggage; but it is otherwise if he is permitted to make any residence in one place above three days, unless occasioned by sickness or any unavoidable accident. If anything is lost in this district, for instance, a bag of money or other valuable, the person who finds it, hangs it upon the next tree and gives notice to the nearest chowkey or place of guard, the officer of which orders immediate publication of the same by beat of tom-tom or drum.

There are in this precinct no less than three hundred and sixty considerable Pagodas or places of public worship, erected by this Raja and his ancestors. The worship of the cow is here carried to so great an extreme that if that animal meets with a violent death, the city or village to which it belonged, go on a general mourning and fast for three days, and are obliged, from the Raja to the meanest of the people, to remain on the spot, where they first heard the publication of the accident, and are employed, during that space, in performing various expiations, as directed in the Shastras; but more of this under a subsequent general head.

Bisnupore, the capital and chief residence of the Raja, and which gives a name to the whole district, is also the chief seat of trade; the produce of the country consists of Sal timbers (a kind of wood equal in quality to the best of our oak), lac, an inferior sort of raw silk, and crops and grain, sufficient only for their consumption. It is from this district that the East India Companies are chiefly supplied with the articles of shell-lac. (Pages 197-200, Part I.)

When the English came here, they found the country inhabited by a strong race. So, they enlisted Bengalees as soldiers, and and put them under Bengalee officers. With this army of Bengalees and with a sprinkling of British soldiers, the British conquered Bengal and Behar. They then enlisted the Beharees and conquered the North-West. They next availed of the Pandays of the North-West and conquered the Punjab. The Punjabees were enlisted, and Afghanistan was invaded. It was thus India was conquered for England by the Indians themselves, and originally with the help of the Bengalees. Mr. Howell says, "it would be almost cruelty to molest these happy people of Bishnupur." We are further told that Bishnupur gives evidence of "the beauty, piety, regularity and equity of ancient India." All have been, however, destroyed, of course, with the best of motives, by the present rulers, in their zeal for reform.

IT seems that matters have not improved much as regards prison life in England since the days of Howard. Indeed, the debate that followed on the new Bill, introduced in the House of Commons to improve prisons by the Home Secretary, has brought into light facts which are startling. Amongst others who spoke on the subject with great force and authority were Messrs. Davitt and Burns—gentle, men who had personal experiences of prison life in English jails. And when they narrated their experiences, they appeared so horrible that many refused to believe them. According to them, the prison system in England was based not upon humane principles but upon a vindictive and cruel spirit. Sympathy and kindly feeling find no place therein. Not only are the prisoners denied the little ease and comforts of ordinary life, but they are tormented unnecessarily in petty matters, to make their unfortunate position still more irksome. In short, the tendency of all jail regulations in England is towards severity, nay, cruelty. An English paper thus describes the sleeping arrangements of the prisoners :—

A prisoner has to sleep on the plank-bed for the first month of his sentence. During the second month his mattress is removed on two nights in the week, and during the third month, on one night. The devilish ingenuity of this device for producing insomnia, is beyond description. It is not so much the first month by sheer weariness a man becomes so far habituated to the plank as to sleep brokenly upon it. It is to the device of removing the mattress intermittently during the following months that we call special attention. Twice a week the officer in charge goes round his ward at evening, unlocking cells, with the monotonous cry of "beds out."

The arrangements about food are conceived in no better spirit. The prisoners are *underfed*, if we are to credit the testimony of Messrs Davitt and Burns. On this point, the *Saturday Review* says :—

Mr. Burns' picture of himself, sleepless and famished, getting out of bed in the middle of the night and groping with wet palms on the floor for stray crumbs that he might have dropped at supper, was bad enough; but Mr. Davitt's reminiscences were even worse. 'I have seen a man,' he said, 'go to the bone-shed, and eat the putrid marrow out of the bones because he was suffering from this horrible pang. I have seen men take up remnants of candles from the cesspool, wipe them on their clothes, and eat them. I know a friend for whom I can speak, who nearly underwent eight years' penal servitude. During period he never ceased for one single day the pangs of hunger.' Ta[illegible]

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

gulations as to communication with the outer orld. Mr. Davitt has told us that he him-lf was prevented from communicating with s mother for six months, because he shared piece of dry bread with a fellow-prisoner. the ordinary course, without any special nishment of that kind, a prisoner is only lowed to receive and write one letter every ree months. What purpose other than a ndictive and inhuman purpose can be served this prevention of written intercourse with rents or with wife and children—intercourse at might obviously be a touching means of formation in many cases ?"

As if these regulations are not sufficient fill the cup of miseries of prison life to s brim, the inmates of jails are made to ffer in other ways. The prison cells are too mall to admit of good ventilation ; and he crowding is very great. And what is he rthesult? Let the above English paper gain say :—

The only sanitary appliance in a cell a shallow tin. The great majority of risoners suffer from acute diarrhoea after a w days of the coarse brown bread diet. The ll is about the size of a large packing case ! is locked from four in the evening till six the morning, and must not be unlocked by he night warder on any pretenc.

The prison system of India is founded pon the English model ; and this accounts or the terrible mortality in our jails. The ndians, as a rule, are a gentle and non-cri-inal race. Violent crimes are rare among hem. The bulk of the prison population ere is recruited from the poor, starved, ickly people, most of whom cannot tand the rigours of the harsh prison iscipline, and they sicken and die. The criminals in Great Britain are, however, stalwart and hardy race. A rigorous ystem may be necessary for them ; but it is tterly unsuited to the weak physique of the eople of India. It is a remarkable fact that n spite of the suffering in English jails, the leath-rate amongst prison population there is lways normal. This shews that they are reated much more humanely than their con-reres in this country.

In his speech at the Manchester meeting, Babu Ananda Mohan Bose is reported o have said :—

Hitherto the people had had the right of lecting two-thirds of the members, the Go-vernment selecting one-third and appointing he Chairman. Now it was proposed that the Government should choose two-thirds, leaving he people to elect the remainder.

It is needless to say that he was misreported. Possibly he referred to the proposed General Committee, where out of twelve members, only four are to be elected by the Municipal Commissioners. It is a pity that the residents of Calcutta are so engrossed with the plague that they have neither the inclination nor the time to avail of the services of Mr. Bose in the matter of the Municipal Bill which, if passed, will throw the progress of the country half a century behind.

The following story, hailing from Lahore, is too good to be lost. There is a Saheb therg, who is a member of the local Circulatinc Library and subscribes for an English paper. A few days ago, the chaprasi, as usual, went to deliver the paper. It, however, so happened that the man through a mistake handed over to him a copy of the *Champion*. Curiosity led him to open the paper and go through some of its pages. The perusal of the contents had an electrical effect upon him. His face grew red, his eyes shot fire and his body began to quiver. In short, he gave every indication that he had been seized with a fit of ungovernable passion. Like Sir Charles Elliott, he was not the man to get into passion and not to let those, who were the cause of it, know it. So he loudly called for the chaprasi. But he got no answer, as the man had left the place. He ran out into the street in an excited mood, overtook the man in no time and threw the copy of the *Champion* at him. Poor man ! he was quite innocent of this ebullition of temper on the part of the Saheb, salamed him with all humility and begged pardon for any wrong he might have unwittingly committed. "Why did yot deliver me that—paper ?"—thundered forth the Saheb. The man took a vow that thenceforward he would never touch that paper. This remark had a softening effect upon the Saheb, and he went back home.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation has issued a plague circular in which he recommends householders "to catch and destroy as many rats as possible". There was a king whose territory was infested by poisonous snakes. It so happened that his son died of the bite of one of these serpents. The king was furious, and issued a peremptory order to exterminate the whole race of ophidias from his dominions, and every one of the snakes was killed. Two years passed away since then. The first year was visited by a scarcity, and the second, by a famine. The subjects of the king surrounded his palace and demanded an audience of his Majesty. When the king came out to meet them, they humbly submitted their representation to him to the following effect : "Your Majesty has no doubt saved us from the deadly bites of venomous snakes, but you have brought a more dangerous enemy in their stead, namely, famine." "Be more explicit, my good people," said the king. "Listen to us, your Majesty. The snakes, no doubt, occasionally killed a few of us, but they protected our crops by killing and devouring a large number of rats, mice, frogs and locusts, which, since the extermination of these reptiles, have been multiplying by millions and destroying all our crops." It is said, the king had import a large number of snakes from erritory of a brother potentate, to propa-race he had destroyed and thus

the rats serve the human race ; but every one must admit that even the meanest creature of God has its uses. So, in going to save ourselves from plague by killing rats, who knows we may not bring in another evil, from which this species of small rodents protect us ? The general impression is that rats are great destroyers of cockroaches and some other domestic insects which are such a nuisance to almost every house-holder.

An instance of gross insanitary nuisance has been brought to our notice, which demands the prompt attention of the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation. The corpses of the patients in Campbell and Manicktollah Plague Hospitals are daily carried to the cremation ground at Kasi Mittra's ghaut in bullock-carts through some of the thickest parts of the town. Indeed, the route taken is Circular Road, then Grey Street, and finally Chitpore Road. The dead bodies are removed in a putrid state; and the horrible stench they emit, can better be imagined than described. The carts proceed on at a slow rate, thus daily poisoning the atmosphere of more than three miles of some thickly-populated quarters of the town. Now what the Corporation should do, is to employ swift-going horses and not ordinary bullocks, for the purpose of carrying the putrid matter from the above-mentioned hospitals to the burning ghat, and direct the drivers to choose a more sparsely-peopled route, such as Canal Road. The carriage containing the dead bodies, should be also so constructed as to be almost air-tight. Another source of nuisance is the open carts which carry the carcasses of dead cattle from Tallah, Sinthi and neighbouring suburbun towns to Dhappa through Circular Road. This also requires serious notice. The carcasses, as in the case of corpses, should be carried in well-covered carriages, and through a route which is not inhabited by a large number of people.

Dr. Weir has recently delivered a lecture upon the plague in Bombay. What the Government of India, in our humble opinion, should do, is to avail of the experiences of the Health Officer of Bombay,—for, no one is more competent to speak on the subject with authority,—and urge upon the Powers to modify the terms of the Venice Convention in the light of those experiences. We shall notice here some of the points raised by Dr. Weir. First of all, it will be marked that he practically condemns all the well-known measures which modern science has so strongly recommended. One of these measures is segregation. On this point, the Doctor says : "Segregation of the healthy to be of any effect, must be carried out in advance of the disease, and on a large scale." Then, he says : "The removal of people, as I have seen in Bombay, weeks after cases of plague had occurred, can have no influence on the epidemic, and may possibly spread the disease." So, segregation, to be of any use, must be carried on an extensive scale, that is to say, all the healthy persons should be compelled to evacuate the town before it has been visited by plague. Is this not an impossible feat ? Dr. Weir admits it. "A measure of this kind," says he, "although applicable to a village or nomads, is totally inapplicable to a large city." Well, it is preposterous to suggest that, to save Calcutta from plague the entire eight lakhs of the healthy people of the city should evacuate it in advance of the outbreak of the disease. On the other hand, says Dr. Weir, if people are segregated when the disease is amongst them, the process of removal only spreads it. Thus, segregation, both before and after the outbreak, stands condemned. The effects of the segregation measure in Bombay have been described in horrid colours by Dr. Weir. The living, to escape detection, almost ceased to call in medical men. "Not one per cent. of the people who died", says the Health Officer of Bombay, "had seen a medical man in their last illness." Indeed, segregation is bound to produce two great evils which ought to be avoided by all means. One is the concealment of plague cases, and the other is the renunciation of all medical help for fear of detection. Segregation may suit European countries ; but it is utterly unsuited to the conditions of life in India. Dr. Weir also disapproves of the practice of forcibly removing the sick to isolation hospitals. He says, a patient has a greater chance of recovery in his house than in an epidemic hospital. This is exactly the view of the Indians. In another place, he says : "The mortality by habitations has shown the influence of ventilation, for, it has been lower in the highest rooms of the highest buildings." Here is a strong argument for the construction of hospitals on the tops of houses.

To sum up : What the Government of India has to represent to the Powers is that, segregation and isolation hospitals have totally failed in India ; that Indians are for home segregation ; and that home segregation and terrace-hospitals are in every way superior to segregation and isolation hospitals, as understood in Europe. Dr. Weir, no doubt, recommends inoculation ; but, it is yet in its experimental stage, and Government cannot accept it unless the system has been more thoroughly tested.

This is what our Simla correspondent telegraphed to us day before yesterday :—

It is believed that the policy of the Govern-

progress of plague in Calcutta is very mild. That Government did not take the initiative in formulating the scheme, but merely endorsed the action of the Government of Bengal. The Government of India did not impose quarantine ; nor did it want separation of family : if sent to the camp, all will go together. The Government suggested respect for the *purdah*, formation of private hospitals for respectable people, and also for the formation of house-to-house visiting parties by Ward Committees. Unlike Dr. Cook, the Government of India believes in segregation.

We are glad to hear that the Government of India have adopted the scheme of the Bengal Government, and that it is willing to give up the methods tried in Bombay with such ill-success. We believe, it is not only Sir J. Woodburn, who is willing to be conciliatory, but also Mr. Risley. The fact is, the authorities have to respect public opinion in Europe. They have to show to the Powers that they are doing nothing against the terms of the Convention of Venice. And, therefore, they are presenting an unbending attitude which is only assumed. The Government knows fully well that the Bombay method, if adopted here, is bound to fail. Not that the citizens will take up arms and murder Europeans, but they will all fly, leaving Calcutta alone with its search-parties. Even now, many men belonging to the higher classes, who are above such scare, have to leave the city, because they can not do without their domestic servants who are fleeing from them in all directions. We regret that the Government of India does not agree with Dr. Cook in the matter of segregation. When both Dr. Weir and Dr. Cook are so pronounced in their view on this subject, the Government of India should have yielded. If the Government cannot however, absolutely do without segregation, let them have it in the shape of home segregation.

The Lahore *Tribune* is sorry to see the vernacular papers throughly demoralized in his Province (Punjab) on account of the recent measures and actions of the authorities. We fear, the demoralization is not confined to the Punjab. This is what Mr. R. Gilbert, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, writes to the *Englishman* : "The natives, since the press prosecutions here, fear to write anything against Government or even to criticise their actions. They are afraid of being deported like the Natu brothers." The same feeling influences most of the vernacular papers in this Province also, who believe that their chief function now is to praise all measures of Government. The manner in which the vernacular organs of public opinion, generally speaking, conduct their papers now, would be amusing if the matter were not serious. How is the Government to educate the masses of India,—and the population of the country it is made up of masses—with the help of the vernacular papers ? If Calcutta were evacuted by the citizens on account of the plague scare, the Muffasal towns also are not in a better plight. Any movement on the part of the authorities in regard to the plague, is followed by despair, confusion, crime and stampede. Even the villages have caught the contagion. If they see a new face in the village they take him to be an inoculator and they desert their homes in terror. This is what actually occurred in our native village of Amritabazar in Jessore. It was on the 11th of May that the village was almost deserted on account of a rumour that the Babus of the place had brought an inoculator from Calcutta ! Such is the condition of the masses. The Howrah European was cruelly murdered, because he was voted an inoculator. One principal way to reach the masses is through the vernacular papers ; and the Government has made them useless for any purpose of good. It is amusing to see how the *Englishman* has come forward to complain that, "in spite of repeated assurances to the contrary, there is apparently a fixed belief among all classes of the native community that the Government shortly intends to commence a house-to-house visitation by means of military search-parties." Our contemporary is obliged to "state again that house-to-house visitation at present is to be carried out solely by Ward Committees, nominated by the natives themselves ; that the alarms of forcible entries into houses and violated zenanas are wholly imaginary and baseless, &c. &c." As it is, Rama Oorya and Fechoo Shaik who are panic-stricken and not the educated Indians, the appeal of the *Englishman* will never reach them, and will thus go in vain. It was the vernacular press which could influence these low-class people, when it had not been muzzled by the recent measures. Now its writings are either not believed or received with suspicion by them. There is an unhappy expression in the above quotation from the *Englishman* which, we fear, may give another impetus to the scare. It is that only "*at present*" house-to-house visitation is to be carried out by Ward Committees. We believe, it is not the intention of the Government to employ now or in future any other agency than the nominees of the people for this delicate work.

The following from Babu Ananda Mohan Bose is likely to move the heart of the people of this country :—

On the 9th instant I left Cambridge for Bournemouth to see Parbati Babu, who was there ill and sinking. I spent two days with him, but had to leave on the 11th for my Plymouth engagement. His recovery was hopeless, but when I bade him good-bye on

had no idea that that would be my last sight of him in this world. I arranged about seeing him again early in May in London where he was to be soon removed, and we talked about his return to India,—an idea and a deep earnest longing, of which his mind and heart were full. He talked of returning with me, and that was one of the matters we were finally to settle when I saw him in May. But God did not will that I was to see him in life again. I did see him in death. I left on Monday, and before 24 hours had passed, he too passed away without pain and beyond the reach of suffering. On Tuesday I received a telegram at Plymouth, informing me of the sad news. I could not immediately leave, as there was an evening meeting for me; but on Wednesday, I was back at Bournemouth, to kiss the lips cold in death. I made the needful arrangements, but had to leave on Thursday morning for my journey to Manchester, three of our countrymen remaining there for the last rites. I need not tell you what you know, that if ever there was any one who loved India, it was our dear friend. India seemed, in fact, to be ever growing dearer and dearer to him. Such trustful and beautiful resignation to a Higher Power amid his later physical sufferings, I have but rarely seen. Let not our countrymen misjudge him for his marriage in England. It will be to you a pleasure to know and to me a pleasure to say, that no Hindu wife could have served her husband with greater devotion than did Mrs. Roy, and this is high praise, indeed : I know of no higher.

Yes, Babu Parbati had made himself an Englishman and married an English lady ; but yet, he could not forget his country. Such is the instinct implanted in the human breast by God Almighty ! Men cannot help loving their own country ; yet, if an editor of an Indian paper in his enthusiasm makes a slip, he is proposed to be sent to jail. And the Indian has his grievances, and they are a good many, and some of them very serious ones, too. The description which Babu Ananda Mohan gives of the wife of our departed friend, pleases us vastly. The description discloses what view Babu Ananda Mohan entertains of Hindu wives. "This is high praise and I know of no higher", says Mr. Bose, who is familiar with both Hindu and European homes. Babu Parbati Charan married the English lady when he was an agnostic ; but he returned to the faith of his fathers in his last days.

The *Hindu Patriot*, an Indian paper, supporting segregation and the Municipal Bill, was a strange spectacle; for, no one thinks it possible for an Indian to support the [illegible] set forth by that paper. And thus people explained the situation by the surmise that the *Hindu Patriot* was being used by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley for the purpose of upholding the measures, alluded to above. There were many good reasons for the rumour, and we gave publicity to it for two reasons. One was that it was unjust to the people of this country, if the rumour were true ; for, we entertain the notion, as we said above, that there is not one native of India who supports segregation or the Municipal Bill. If it were false, it was an injustice to the Hon'ble Secretary to the Bengal Government. So, we gave publicity to the rumour with a view to allow the *Hindu Patriot* an opportunity of contradicting it, if possible. But that paper took no notice, and this strengthened the position of those who believed in the truth of the rumour. In the meantime, the *Hindu Patriot* began to write, supporting segregation which is looked upon with such dread by the people of this country; and we had again to ask of that paper whether or not it was the fact that, though apparently he was writing on behalf of his country, the real author of the sentiment was the Hon'ble member. The *Hindu Patriot* has, after the lapse of a fortnight, comes forward to give the answer. It writes three big paragraphs, full of abuse of us; and after much search, we find the necessary information. The information we were in search of, runs to this effect : "We take this opportunity of giving a most emphatic and unqualified contradiction to the allegation" This is all right ; only the paper does not say what the allegation is. Let us put it here, then, to prevent further mistake. The allegation is that the articles in support of the Municipal Bill in the *Hindu Patriot* were written by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, or written at his request, or with his knowledge, sanction or approval. This is the allegation. If it is not true, the *Hindu Patriot* will do a kind service to the Hon'ble member by saying so in simple and undiplomatic language in a separate paragraph, devoted to that purpose alone. If filthy abuse of us pleases him and his constituents, he can indulge in that pastime in a separate paragraph. Indeed, his so-called contradiction was concealed in such a mass of coarse language that it took us some time to find it out, and that was cause enough for us not to notice him at all ; but we had yet to do it, in justice to the Hon'ble member.

The correspondence that passed between Messrs. Sanderson and Co., and the Attorneys of the *Indian Daily News*, published in another column, will, no doubt, be read with much interest by the general public. Messrs. Sanderson and Co. began as a roaring lion, but ended as a——sucking dove. If the *Indian Daily News* published a piece of information which was not correct, surely it was not at all necessary to attribute motives and apply foul epithets to him. We think, he would have gladly published the contradiction, if he were asked to do so in courteous language. The manner in which he was sought to be bullied, left no him alternative but to stick to his position, however untenable it might be. Now that Messrs. Sanderson and Co. have climbed down, the *Indian Daily News* may gracefully contradict his statement, if he were really hoaxed.

The *Pioneer* says :—

The soldier who, by way of perpetrating a more than usually idiotic practical joke, discharged an air-gun in the Poona bazaar and wounded two men and a woman, has been allowed to compound with the victims of his folly, all of whom fortunately were only very slightly injured. The man bears an excellent character and has reached almost the end of his service ; so we need not complain of leniency which would otherwise be ill-judged.

We also don't complain of the leniency of the sentence ; but, would a native offender have been treated in the same manner if he had hurt three Europeans or even Indians ?

Kashmir is just now suffering from an extreme scarcity of water.

The Governor of Bombay has migrated to the summer head-quarters.

Report has reached to the effect that the Amir's troops have quelled the rising among the Shinwaris.

The Commissariat Transport Department, it is said, will be strengthened by an addition of about 48 officers.

Mr. L.W. Dane, who had been on privilege leave, has resumed his appointment of Secretary to the Punjab Government.

Mr. Macgregor, late of the Telegraph Department, at Rangoon, obtained a warrant against a signaller named Hanvey, who has been arrested and bailed for Rs. 300 on a charge of adultery.

In order to acquire a practical knowledge of the work in case of emergency, a circular has been issued notifying that the Port Defence Volunteers at Rangoon will take part in manning the river forts twice a year.

It is said that the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of Bengal with reference to the inadequacy of the sentence, passed on the three men, convicted last week at the Calcutta Police Court of intimidating carters.

A Rupture has taken place among the Buddhist community at Cotta, Ceylon, in connection with the election of a successor to the vacancy caused by the death of the high priest of Cotta. The aggrieved party has called in another sect known as "Ramanna Nikaya", a very ascetic and self-denying class of priest whose doctrines and practice differ very greatly from those of the Siamese sect.

A Working Committee, consisting of a number of leading gentlemen at Madras, has been appointed by the Mahajana Sabha, to make the necessary arrangements for the forthcoming Indian National Congress, to be held at Madras at the end of December next. The Secretaries of the Sabha shall be the Secretaries of the Working Committeef All communications should be addressed to the Secretaries, Madras Mahajana Sabha, Mount Road.

At a village near the town of Nawashahr, a riot has occurred. The ring-leaders have been arrested. Details of the riot are that Mr. Butler, an Assistant Commissioner on plague duty, received orders to turn out Changel, a plague infected village, and sent a tahsildar, whom the villagers drove out. Mr. Butler arriving with a Deputy Inspector and twelve constables, found the people extremely menacing and withdrew, his force being insufficient. Colonel Rennick, the Deputy Commissioner of Jullunder, eventually settled the disturbance.

The total value of the exports and imports of merchandise in Burma during the year ending March 31st was 2,947 lakhs, of which 1,261 were imports and 1,686 lakhs exports. The totals for the preceding year were respectively 2,585, 1,108 and 1,477 lakhs. The total foreign trade, including Government material and treasure, increased from 1,418 lakhs in 1896-97 to 1,487 lakhs, and the coasting trade from 1,177 to 1,460 lakhs. The principal increase is under the head of costing exports which rose from 536 to 785 lakhs, the rise being due to heavy shipments of rice to India.

Private Towler, Treasurer of the Army Temperance Association, 4th Queen's Own Hussars branch, left barracks at Bangalore on Wednesday last, ostensibly for the purpose of lodging money belonging to the Association, amounting to nearly Rs. 1000, in the Madras Bank there. He, however, did not return to his quarters, and, on enquiries being made at the Bank, the military authorities learned that Towler had not been there, and it is concluded that he has absconded with the money.

The final report on the wheat crop of 1897-98 just issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, is in every respect satisfactory. The total area sown was 1,573,400 acres, which means an increase of 231,700 acres or 17·26 per cent over last year's area, a result due in a great measure to the favourable character of the season since the issue of the preliminary forecast which estimated the general outturn at a fifteen anna crop; the weather has been good, and there is no reason to modify this estimate, and the gross outturn will, it is believed, amount to 5·94,700 tons. That of the previous year was 387,000.

Notwithstanding the bumper harvest that has been secured in the Punjab, the grain market, instead of expanding, is actually contracting. This is most markedly the case in regard to wheat, which is dearer to-day than it was when harvesting operations began. The reason for this is that Messrs. Ralli Brothers' agents are buying up wheat on a vast scale for exportation. Almost every goods station on the North-West Railway line is stacked with bags of grain bought by Ralli Brothers, and almost every train leaving Lahore carries away sacks of rupees for the purchase of additional consignments more.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mousjsil.

LORD GAURANGA
OR
SALVATION FOR ALL
BY
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE.

Paper cover	...	**Rs. 1-12**
Cloth bound	...	**Rs. 2-4**

Postage extra.

To be had at the *Patrika* Office: Calcutta

THE WHEAT CROP.—The final estimates of the Bengal wheat c op put the gross outturn at 94,700 tons as against 387,000 tons in 1896-97 Prices of wheat and rice are still far above the average.

A FEMININE LEADER OF TRIBESMEN.—A boy, aged eleven years, who was a prominent attendant on the Mad Mullah at the time of the attack on Malakand, is now employed as a guide to British Officers who go on quail shooting. The other day, he pointed out the grave of one of the leaders of the tribesmen in the first attack, and assured his listeners that she was a beautiful dancing-girl.

MINE EXPLOSION.—A serious accident oc curred at the Go'conda mines last week owing to the bl wing up of an old tomb in which a quantity of powder has been stored. Four men were killed by the explosion. It is believed that the men who were killed had entered the tomb with the intention of stealing powder and had effected an entrance through a sky light, the only entrance available. The clothes of the victims were found outside.

REMOVAL OF OFFICES.—The *Behar Herald's* Jamalpur correspondent writes:—News comes from the Chief Auditor, E. I. Ry., that the Government has finally sanctioned the removal of the local Coaching and Goods Audit Offices to Calcutta. This Government order affects our small Bengalee colonies of Jamalpore and Monghyr seriously; nearly one thousand souls, including children, will have to go back to Lower Bengal. The clerks are not at all pleased with this arrangement, for, with a minimum of income they were all enjoying a maximum of health here.

THE WEATHER.—A Simla telegram, dated the 12th, says:—Weather changes during the last 24 hours, have been considerable and irregular, temperature having fallen almost everywhere, but particularly over the Punjab and the North-West Himalayas, Sind and Rajputana; the heat, however, has been excessive over the Madras coast and the Western desert. Rainfall amounting to one inch is reported from Diamond Harbour, Saugor Island, and Sibsagar. Conditions are unsettled and thunderstorms are probable over a large part of Northern India. Temperature here has allen 16 degrees as compared with the 8th instant.

THE TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.—The *Indian Daily News* thinks that "the general paralysis [illegible] in to an attempt to shine." It then says:—"We think that the Government made a mistake in trusting so implicitly to Professor Haffkine and we would have accepted Dr. Cunningham's opinion at once, although one eminent doctor at least in this city considers him useless, a statement we only make to show how absurd it is to be dogmatic. We think it extremely doubtful if plague exists at all *de non apparentibus et non existentibus, etc.* We also think the house-to-house visitation, declared two days ago, will not tend to soothe people's mind"

IDENTIFICATION OF PLAGUE BACILLUS.—In the *British Medical Journal* for March 5th, 1898, we find the following rapid method of identyfing the plague bacillus. "Hankin and Leumann record a rapid means of distinguishing this bacillus with certainty. It has long been known that the organism in old agar cultures gives rise to peculiar involution forms which resemble torulæ in appearance, and cannot be mistaken for any other microbe. Some of these forms having been found in brine from the neighbourhood of an infected village, it occurred to the authors to see if they could not be rapidly produced by growing normal plague bacilli on salted agar. This was found to be the case and the microbe can be recognised by the formation of these within twenty-four hours of its inoculation on agar containing 2·5 to 3·5 per cent. of salt, the culture being kept at a temperature of 37°C. At first no obvious growth occurs, but at the end of the time mentioned, huge spheres and pearshaped bodies are seen which are quite unmistakeable. The exact proportion of salt required varies with the nutrient value of the agar employed. In applying the test to the detection of plague bacilli in the blood of animals dead of the disease, it is best to make a culture first on ordinary agar, and then to subcultivate on salted agar.

A CURIOUS PRACTICAL JOKE.—News reaches us of a curious practical joke played by a Eurasian clerk on a Hindu contractor of Commissariat Stores at—, which has cost its author his service and the Hindu a fine. A Hindu contractor, intending to tender for a certain contract in his department, went to the man and, being unacquainted with the English language, requested him to fill up the contract form on his behalf. This the clerk readily complied with, and after all the figures had been properly filled in, he thought of what he imagined would be a good joke. To the contract form he added as a postscript, "If you will not give me this contract I will treat you in the same way as Chapekar treated Mr. Rand." The rough contract form was duly copied by a Hindu clerk on behalf of the contractor and, not understanding the import the words of the postscript, he copied them also on to the contract form, which was duly submitted to the head of the department who holds the rank of colonel. His attention was drawn to the postscript and, calling the contractor and his clerk to his presence, he inquired of them whether they meant what they had written. The poor knowledge of English of the Hindu clerk prevented him from understanding the question and both he and the contracter replied in the affirmative. They were at once put under arrest, and kept in custody for the evening, and the next morning the Hindus were placed on their trial before a Magistrate and were fined. The Eurasian clerk has lost his appointment.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

RETURNS.

THERE were two fresh cases of plague on Tuesday—one in Tiretta Bazar, which terminated fatally and the other was picked up in front of the Medical College. Report of a plague case from Champatolah Lane was received Thursday.

THE plague returns for Thursday show tha there was one new case and one death. On Friday there were two admissions of suspected plague cases in the Medical College Hospital. A third case was about to be admitted, but the man ran away as fast as he could.

RIOT AT CHAMPATOLAH—A PLAGUE AMBULANCE BURNT.

A riot of a serious nature broke out in Champatolah on Thursday in connection with an attempt to remove a suspected plague patient from a bustee in that lane. of which information was sent to the Health Officer by a medical student residing in the locality. On receipt of this information, a batch of Municipal coolies, headed by two Medical Inspectors with a plague ambulance and some disinfecting appliances, came to the spot with a view to remove the patient to hospital and to disinfect the hut where he was living. It is said that the mother of the boy had no objection to his being removed to Medical College Hospital for treatment, as she had no means to procure medical aid. Preparations were then made to remove the patient to the ambulance car, when the people in the neighbourhood turned up in numbers and collected in front of the hut and opposed the taking away of the patient to hospital. The Municipal officers having showed their inclination to persist in the removal of the patient, the crowd got excited and gave chase to the officers, who without showing any opposition, soon cleared out but not before one of them had been severely assaulted. The coolies had got away beforehand, leaving the plague ambulance and the disinfecting appliances on the spot. The fury of the crowd was next vented on the car and the appliances over which they held a bon fire. Information was at once sent to the Health Officer and the matter was immediately brought to the notice of the Chairman. The Police were then informed and a *posse* of constables from the local thana, headed by three or four Inspectors, went to the spot to preserve order. The crowd had, however, cleared before the arrival of the police and no arrests could be made.

On Friday morning, Dr. Cook, Dr. Mackenzie, and other officers of the Health Department, accompanied by the police, went to the house of Hari Koloo and found that the lad who had been suffering from suspected plague, died. A large crowd had assembled there, but made no demonstration. The medical officers had sixty constables with them, armed with lathies. Superintendent Johnstone, Inspectors Caroll and Binode Behary Gupta, were also there. The maternal uncle of the lad was not yet found and the relatives of the dead boy received permission to dispose of the body. Up to 10 A.M., the body was not removed as the relaposse of police with a native officer remained at the place with the officers of the Health Department to disinfect the house as soon as the body is removed. The mother of the lad had consented to be segregated after the body was removed. A reward of Rs. 200 has been offered by the Commissioner of Police for the arrest of the persons who set fire to the ambulance van, on Thursday. Subsequently the body was removed and the house was disinfected.

DR. K. L. MULLICK'S STATEMENT.—Dr, Kunja Lal Mullick visited the hut, No 42. Champatola 1st Lane, at 4 A. M. of the 12th instant at the request of Babu Anoocool Chunder Dutt, a 3rd-year student of the Medical College, and of the uncle of Bhooloo Kaloo. Dr. Mullick went to the hut with them, and found

Patient—Restless.
Skin - Pungent.
Temperature—between 104 and 105
Pulse—145.
Character—Full and bounding.
Sordes in the teeth.
Thirst—Unappeasing.
Pains—All over the body (informed by his mother.)
Patient—Semi-Comatose.
Look—Dull and vacant.
Stool and Urine—Involuntary.
Left Groin—Slightly swollen and tender.
Billious vomitting.

There was no history of any exodus, any malarious fever, of any hurt to the toe of the left leg.

Dr. Mullick was also informed by the mother that her son was ailing with fever two days previous and that patient was under the treatment of Onoocool Chander Dutt.

Dr. Mullick remained there for half an hour, and has instructed Onoocool Chander to wait and watch till daybreak so that a consultation may be had with an expert.

Dr. Mullick during his last 7 years' practice did not come across any bubonic plague case. He can't pronounce this to be a true bubonic plague case.

At 10 A. M., Onoocool Chunder called upon Dr. Mullick and reported that as the left groin was more swollen than before he was going to report this case to the Health Officer under the plague Rules, and which he did.

RIOTERS.

The man named Goverdhone Kahar, who was charged with having assaulted a policeman by means of a nut-eracker on the cheek in front of Burtolah thana, was yesterday sentenced by the Northern Division Magistrate, to six months' rigorous imprisonment. It will be remembered that the accused was a member of a gang of rioters who assaulted a coolie contractor named Ibrahim, mistaking him for a Municipal inoculator. The constables dispersed the crowd and took Ibrahim to the thana. Near the thana another crowd had collected and one of the rioters struck the constable with a nut-cracker who was arrested with it. In another case a man named Nitto Lall Dey, a Mahomedan named Moonshi Khalifia, and two mehters named Mongor and Moti, were charged with having been members of a riotous crowd at the crossing of Grey Street and Chitpur Road. Inspector Brojendro Nath Chatterjee explained to the crowd that inoculation was purely optional and not compulsory and advised the riot to disperse. But the excited mob would not listen to him. Some pelted stones at him and he was also hit with a stick on the back. The Inspector then with 20 constables went there and dispersed the crowd. Some of the constables chased the rioters and arrested the abovenamed four men with *lathies* in their hands. They were placed before Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein, C. I. E., Northern Division Magistrate for trial. His Worship, after recording the evidence, remarked that these things were very bad and should be stopped with a high hand. He sentenced the riorers to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

PSEUDO-INOCULATORS.

A man, named Hari Sing, stood charged with having attempted to extort Rs. 125 from one Sheik Kinoo of Lall Bagan, Shampukur, by assuriug him that he was an inoculator. He told the complainant that he had received similar sum from another man by showing famous, and if he would pay him to the like sum he would be spared. The fraud was detected, and he was made over to the police. The man was placed before the Northern Division Magistrate, and he denied the charge and said that as he was passing alon the street when the witnesses for the prosecution seized and said that he was a tika-wallah. But he cited no witness to prove it. His Worship framed a charge against him under section 170 I. P. Code and entenced him to six months' rigorous imprionment.

The case in which a private tutor named Nuffer Chunder Dass, who presonated a Sergeant of Police, attached to the Colootolah thana and attempted to extort sums of money from some women living in Dhurumtolah by extending hopes to them that they would not be inoculated, was concluded this day. Mr. Pearson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in passing sentence observed that the offence was a very serious one, the more so at these troublous times, when there was so much unrest, and sentenced accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

On Friday Dr. Cook proceeded to Harrison Road, and there inoculated about 24 members of Dr. N. L Dass' family. He also operated on four or five Europeans, including a Medical officer at the Health Office that day. All these people volunteered themselves for inoculation.

MILITARY POLICE.

On Friday morning the Commissioner of Police, had to requisition to military police, who came under the command of Subadar Hinet and are now located in the Police compound.

THE RISLEY PLAGUE.

"Merchant" writes to the same paper under the significant heading "the Risley Plague":—

Europeans in India have a knack of associating popular agitations with the name of the person most closely connected with their cause. Thus we have the Ilbert Bill and the Barbour Scheme, while there is already a disposition to speak of the present calamity as "The Risley Plague" since the bacillus was so misguided as to first show itself on the premises of highly respected member of our Local Government. Had it been endowed with discretion enough to see for another field of operation, Calcutta might have remained tranquil and gone about its business in happy and probably never-to-be disturbed ignorance of its foe.

However, the Government (in defiance of its own ruling that "no locality is to be deemed infected merely on account of the importation of a few cases of plague which have led to no diffusion of the malady"), has declared that there is a plague and plagues we must, therefore, have. If cases cannot be found by ordinary means they are to be hunted out by Vigilance Committees in order that some reality may be given to a plague scare which the vital statistics fail to support. For up to date these statistics have been most provokingly opposed to the plague theory:

There were on the

		Seizures.	Death.
7th	... ...	0	0
8th	... ...	1	2
9th	... ...	0	0
10th	... ...	1	2

Now the *Englishman* of date declares that the seizure of the 10th was one of cholera only. Therefore, in four days there have been only one seizure and four deaths. The only conclusion it can come to upon this evidence is that three persons died or before being seized with it. Truly a virulent type—worse than that of Karachi!

However, with "much cry and little wool" the campaign progresses. Hospitals are built and Vigilance Committees are directed to find patients to fill them, although anyone familiar with the native character will know:—

(1) That after a day or two the Vigilant Committee man will cease to be vigilant.

(2) That a reward of Rs. 2 for each plague case reported would be more fruitful of results than any voluntary efforts of native committee men.

How is it all to end?

An intelligent Babu recently suggested to a friend of mine of a very likely termination. "Sir," he said, "there is no plague, and every one says so except the Government. By and by the Government will say so, and then the Lieutenant-Governor will thank the Chairman of the Municipality and the Health Officer; and the Viceroy will thank the Lieutenant-Governor, but we, Sir, shall meanwhile have lost much money."

Babu Gocul Dass Hunsraj, writes:—I, residing at No, 5 Amratola Street, am astonished by reading the article written in your issue of the 12th, regarding disinfection of the above premises, which is quite unfounded.

"No dead rats were found nor the house was disinfected.

ARE WE PLAGUE-STRICKEN?

The *Advocate of India's* Calcutta correspondent writes:—"Now as to the presence of plague in our midst I for one, with all due deference to the gazetted opinion of the Government, do not believe we have this dread visitor in our midst. I do not believe a single case of plague has occurred. I saw, on behalf of the Municipality, all the cases that were admitted into Maniktollah Plague Hospital, and I must admit that, after a careful examination of each case, of all of which I have kept notes, not one of them was a case of plague. I believe contrary opinions have been expressed, but there is the old and unfortunately true saying that "doctors differ." Now did not the doctors differ in their opinions regarding the suspected cases of plague that caused the great scare of 1896? You know the story. The same scientist who now pronounces our suspicious cases as true plague cases said the same in 1896, but then we had rebutting evidence, and the great weight of Dr. Cunningham's scientific opinion saved our city from being pronounced as plague-stricken. Now, however, things are different, we are without Dr. Cunningham, and among the highly-paid, highly-eultured scientists whom the Government maintains in the Indian Medical Service, there is not one man in Calcutta who can be pitted against Mr. Haffkine. So we find the Bengal Government compelled to own its unfitness to give a competent opinion through its own official experts, and it is driven to seek confirmation of its fears from Mr. Haffkine, a chemist, and not a medical man. We observe to our horror that the fate of our city and its commercial prosperity are at the mercy of one man's opinion, and it turns out that that man, whose interest it is to back up everything about plague, give his verdict against Calcutta and damns us as a plague stricken people. Are we plague-stricken? I venture to say we are not. The Government has been most inconsistent and imprudent in arriving at this unfortunate conclusion. In its regulations it describes plague as a disease having its origin in filth; it says nothing of the plague bacillus. Yet it prosecutes segregation rather than conservancy as the means to eradicate it. It also prosecutes inoculation. Now inoculation is an experimental measure which has not yet reached the domain of scientific certainty. It is quite true that some favourable reports have been made as to its protective efficacy, but a measure of this kind is surrounded with subtle dangers, and it should not be boldly and confidently advocated till it has been pronounced safe and useful, after the most extended trial and after the most unprejudiced enquiry. Before an experimental measure of this nature receives the seal of Government approval, and before it is authorised by the State's orders, it is the serious and solemn duty of the Government to be perfectly assured that the verdict of the medical profession is in its favour, and that such verdict is supported by independent disinterested, and unprejudiced experimenterss I cannot assert that plague inoculation has reached this necessary position of safety.

THE PLAGUE.

COMPULSORY evacuation is being tried at Karachi.

IN Bombay there were 24 attacks and 11 deaths from plague on Thursday.

THE Karachi returns for Thursday show 96 plague cases and 61 deaths.

PLAGUE camps will be soon constructed in Lalbag, Musallapore and Sadikpur wards of Bankipur.

THE Madras Government have directed the Negapatam Port authorities to impose quarantine on all vessels that arrive from Calcutta where plague prevails at present.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Rangoon Municipality was held on Wednesday last. It was decided unanimously to request the Burma Government to reconsider its decision in the case of quarantine against Calcutta.

A PLAGUE inspection post has been established near Ropru on the Mundi-Kulu boundary, as many of the Bajaura bunniahs are from the Garshankar tehsil of Hoshiarpore, and are in continual communication with the infected districts.

REPLYING to a letter from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, the Chief Secretary writes on the 11th instant that the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that crowded ships carrying fugitives from Calcutta shall be treated as suspected ships.

A VISITOR to one of the Pathan coolies in quarantine at Karachi on his refusing to leave when the visiting hour was up, was removed by the sepoy. This enraged the other Pathans, and they assaulted and rather severely injured four of the guards. Ultimately the ordinary guard at hut camp managed to get the Pathans back to their huts and arrested the ringleaders before the two companies of Bombay Grenadiers sent up to their aid, had arrived. The troops bivouacked near the camp iu the night, though all was quiet.

RAPID communication with the plague suspected area in the Punjab has just been established by a special field telegraph line, constructed between Banga, in the Nawashuhr tahsil of the Jullunder district and the station of Phagwara, on the North-Western Railway.

THE Netherlands-Indian Government have declared Calcutta infected with plague from the 16th of April last. Vessels arriving from or having touched at Calcutta have to undergo nine days' quarantine, dating from their departure from that port, or the recovery or death of the last plague case on board. Importations in Netherlands-India from Calcutta of butter and food-stuffs in general is temporarily prohibited; also the importation of rags, raw wool, hair, hides and furriery coming from or having been transshpped at Calcutta.

MR. MERK, Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, who is now on short leave, will probably be appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Derajat Division a few weeks hence.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Dinagepore on Wednesday afternoon at 3-59 P. M., which lasted about thirty seconds. The quake was preceded by a rumbling sound, and was from east to west.

ON Saturday morning, the 7th instant, a fire occurred at Maharaja Holkar's Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Indore, resulting in the total destruction of the carding spinning, and blow room blocks of what is known as the New Mill. The loss is estimated at Rs. 4,00,000.

A CASE which has been long under investigation, in which Kungaya bin Krishnappa, Gulab Dowlatsing and Pandu Ganesham Lohar, aged 22, were charged with attempting to commit rape on the person of a girl named Parvati kom Suntaram, aged 12 years, was on Monday disposed of at Poona by Col. Neweham-Smith. The facts of the case were that the accused, while inmates of the Kirkee Segregation Camp, attempted rape, as alleged, on the 22nd Feb. last. Mr. Samual Simeon, Chief Constable at Kirkee, prosecuted. The Magistrate, after going through the evidence, found nothing against the first two accused, who were discharged, while No. 3 accused, Pandu Ganesham Lohar, was committed to take his trial at the Sessions.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Clemeshard has been appointed Health Officer of the Simla Corporation.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala leaves for Europe immediately.

SIMLA RAILWAY SHARES.

Mr. Medilal advises the Simla Railway shares to be put upon the London Market next August, possibly with Government guarantee.

THE WEATHER.

There was rain last night. The weather continues to be cloudy. The scarcity of water seems to be less acute than before.

A SPECIAL DURBAR.

DACCA, MAY. 12.

A Special Durbar was held yesterday afternoon at the Northbook Hall by the Divisional Commissioner to invest Rai Kaliprasanna Ghosh Bahadur with the title and the Khillat. The ceremony was an imposing one; the decoration and other arrangements were in perfect harmony with the grandeur of the occasion. The leading noblemen and gentlemen of the town, both European and Native, including the Nawab Bahadur, the Raja Bahadur of Bhowal and Raja Srinath, were all present. The hall was also graced by the presence of respectable ladies. The usual formalities being gone through, the Commissioner addressed the Rai Bahadur. He spoke of his varied services as an Honorary Magistrate, member of the District Board and Chairman of the Sudder Local Board, and, above all, of his high position in the domain of literature as the foremost Bengali author of the day, which the Government had so fittingly recognised. We noticed that the District Judge and the Nawab Bahadar were the first to congratulate the Rai Bahadur and they were followed by the gentlemen present. The durbar was a grand and signal success, for which thanks are in no small measure due to our able and energetic personal assistant, Babu Borodakant Ganguly.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

DACCA, MAY 12.

The Bengal Provincial Conference meets at Dacca on 30th, 31st May and 1st June. Honorable Kalicharan Banerjee has been elected President. Mr. Lalmohan Ghose will be President, Reception Committee. Arrangements are fsst progressing. We hope delegates will muster strong.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Mr. Prodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons, denied that the Highland Light Infantry and Yorkshires were going to Wei-Hei-Wai.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Senor Sagasta declared in Cortes yesterday that the present or any future Government would prosecute the war to the bitter end.

The Americans yesterday made a simultaneous attack on Cienfuegos and Cardenas in Cuba. In the former place they attempted to land troops but were repulsed there as well as at Cardenas. The engagement at Cardenas was of a desperate character. The torpedo ship Winslow supported by two gunboats entered the port when the Spanish batteries opened fire on them and succeeded in smashing the boilers of the Winslow and disabling her gun boats. The Hudson then endeavoured to tow off the Winslow, when a Spanish shell, well aimed, exploded in the Hudson's magazine, killing one Lieutenant and six men, and wounding all but three of the rest on board.

It is reported that the Americans are bombarding Puerto Rico.

The cable to Manila Bay has been restored. A despatch from Admiral Dewey says that the position at Manila is unchanged.

Her Majesty's ship Linnet, arrived at Hongkong, reports that anarchy and famine prevail in the Philippines.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Admiral Sampson, with a squardon of nine American warships, bombarded on Wednesday the Port of San Juan, in the Island of Porto Rico, and speedily succeeded in silenceing the batteries and destroying the principal fort.

The Spanish Cabinet is being reconstructed owing to the resignation of the Minister of Marine and the Minister of the Colonies.

The Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, has arrived in the Island of Martinique, from Cape Verde, and a great Naval action with the Americans now appears to be inevitable. It is reported that the Spanish fleet coals at Martinique from the ships previously ordered to proceed thither.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The French elections have resulted in the return of 211 Republicans, 136 Extremists, 36 Monarchists and 180 (?) A second ballot will be necessary.

WEST STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.

Mr. Henderson, the Unionist candidate, has been elected for West Stafford by a majority of 803 votes over Mr. Adams, the Liberal candidate, replacing Sir Hamar Bass, the deceased member. The polling was:—Henderson ... ... 4,796, Adams ... ... 3,993.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

A rigid Censorship prevents any direct news from Italy. All railways there have been placed under military control. It is evident that the country is traversing one of the most grave crises since the unity of Italy was attained.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* states that a protocol was signed at Tokoi on the 25th of April, whereby Russia and Japan both engage not to interfere in the affairs of Corea. The Russian Consul at Pekin notifies that no foreigners will be permitted at Port Arth[illegible]

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

COPY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MESSRS SANDERSON AND CO AND THE ATTORNEYS OF THE *INDIAN DAILY NEWS*.

CALCUTTA, 11TH MAY 1898.

Dear Sir,

We are instructed by Dr. N. Cook to ask you to furnish us with the name and address of the correspondent referred to by you in a leaderette of this morning's issue of the *Indian Daily News* purporting to give details of the case of Mr. Walters stated to live at Elgin Road, Bhowanipur, and to have been inoculated at the Municipal Health Office a few days ago, and to have died of the effects of the operation

We have also to ask you for the name and address of the relative of Mr. Walters working in the Survey Office and stated by your correspondent to be the original author of this false story.

Mr. Dutt, the assistant to the Health Officer, performed one case of inoculation upon a man whose name was not Walters, who is personally known to Dr. Cook and who is alive now. With this exception, no one has been inoculated at the Municipality Health Office except by Dr. Cook personally, and you are aware that it is some time since it was publicly announced that no one but Dr. Cook was authorised to inoculate. A record has been kept by him of the names of all persons who have come to him for inoculation. No man of the name of Walters has done so or has undergone the operation, and the statement contained in your paper this morning is a deliberate fabrication. It is defamatory and injurious to Dr. Cook's reputation as Health Officer, and it appears to be intended by you to cause fear and alarm to the public, and is calculated to induce people in the present state of public feeling to commit offences against the public tranquillity.

We have to call upon you to publish this letter to-morrow morning with an unqualified retractation of the mischievous paragraph of which we complain, and would suggest that in future, before you publish reckless and unauthenticated statements of this nature, you should apply to the authority concerned and ascertain their accuracy.

Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) SANDERSON & CO.

The Editor
Indian Daily News.

The *Indian Daily News*
Calcutta, 11th May, 1898.

Messrs. Sanderson and Co.

Dear Sirs,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4632, but as it arrived after our Editor had left for the day I will place same before him to-morrow morning for disposal. Your letter reached here at 6-45 p. m.

Yours faithfully

(Sd.) J. C. WILSON,
Secry., Indian Publishers Co.

---

19 British Indian Street,
May 12th, 1898.

Dear Sirs,

Re Dr. Nield Cook.

With reference to your letter of yesterday, I have handed it to Messrs. Dignam & Co., who will reply to it in due course.

Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Calcutta,
12th May, 1898.

Dear Sirs,

Our client, the Editor of the *Indian Daily News* has handed us your No. 4632 dated 11th instant, with instructions to reply thereto.

Assuming as we do that you write solely on behalf of Dr. Cook personally and not of the Local Government or the general public of Calcutta the only portion of your letter which call for any reply at all is the passage "It is defamatory and injurious to Dr. Cook's reputation as Health Officer." There is no reflection or inuendo whatever on Dr. Cook's reputation as Health Officer. Rightly or wrongly the Editor, in common with experts and many other persons, advocates the theory that inoculation for plague is non-efficacious, injurious to health and apt to prove fatal to life itself, and it stands to reason all the more so when inoculation is efficiently performed; for, if not efficiently performed, then the dire consequences above alluded to are, of course, the less likely to befall the unhappy patient. All that is alleged in the leaderette so far as Dr. Cook is concerned, is in effect that the operation was properly and skillfully performed, so that the leaderette whilst bearing positive tribute to Dr. Cook's competency, strikes and is intended to strike at the system of inoculation.

We have, as you desire it, written to the correspondent asking if he would wish his name to be disclosed, and on receipt of his reply we will communicate with you again.

The truth or otherwise of the statement in the leaderette is not a matter which is relevant to the present correspondence.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) DIGNAM & CO.

Messrs. Sanderson and Co.

Calcutta, 13th May, 1898.

Dear Sirs,

Your letter of yesterday reached us late last evening.

We should have thought it was obvious to your client and yourselves that one of the main objects of our letter of the 11th instant was to ensure that the *Indian Daily News* should give equal publicity to the facts regarding the alleged case of Walters as to the falsehoods which without adequate enquiry it published in its issue of the 11th.

We were not surprised that a contradiction did not appear yesterday morning because we gathered from the letter from Mr. Wilson, of which we enclose a copy, that the editorial work of the *Daily News* is apparently concluded before 7 p. m. for the next morning's issue, but we certainly expected to see in this morning's issue some reference to the matter either in confirmation or correction of the leaderette.

Your letter is no answer to ours. The truth or otherwise of the statements in the leaderette is essentially a matter which is [illegible] to the present correspondence as [illegible] cursory perusal of our letter of the [illegible] of the leaderette. That it is defamatory and injurious to Dr. Cook's reputation as Health Officer we maintain, but he might well treat with indifference and contempt personal reflections from a journal conducted as the *Daily News* has been for the past three weeks.

The public question overrides any personal consideration and Dr. Cook's just concern at present is to have the truth told. This to our astonishment the *Daily News* will not proclaim, and while prepared in its frenzied attacks upon inoculation to publish what is false, it will not, judging by your letter, publish what is true.

To the facts which we have already conveyed to your client we may now add that it has been ascertained that no one of the name of Walters has been buried lately in the name the Christian burial ground of the district in which he was stated to have resided, and no trace of any man of that name reported to have died from inoculation can be found.

Further Dr. Cook has to date successfully inoculated at their own request 365 persons and all have done well.

As the *Daily News* evades publication of our letter or any reference to the facts contained therein, we think it right to send the correspondence to the principal local papers for the information of the public.

You may regard us as writing on behalf of Dr. Cook not only as Health Officer but also as one of the public on this question of public interest, and every member of the public has an undoubted right to complain of false matter on the face of it intended to cause fear and alarm to the public and calculated to induce disturbance of the public tranquillity

We do not enter upon the controversial matters at issue as regards the effects and merits of inoculation to which you refer and which can form no possible justification for your client's action. It cannot be right for any man to strike as you say at the system of inoculation or any other system with the weapons to which your client has had recourse. Our client reserves to himself the right whilst placing the facts before the public to take such proceedings as he may be advised against your client and the publisher and proprietors of the paper.

We assume that Mr. Graham, the editor, refuses to give us the names and addresses for which we ask. If we are wrong please send them to us.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) SANDERSON AND CO.

PANDOO—THE NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

PANDOO was born in the Sholapur District and began his career as an honest cultivator like his forefathers. But he soon found that such a monotonous life was not worth living, and that a little excitement in the shape of variety was what he badly needed to make him happy. He therefore exchanged his scythe for the sword and became a robber. In no time Pandoo was a terror in the neighbourhood, and the Akalkote authorities were after him, for Pandoo was looting the villages of that State. He was soon captured and put in the Akalkote Jail. But prison life did not suit him. Within a few days Pandoo managed to break open the Jail and once more he was a gentleman at large. Nothing succeeds like success, and this time Pandoo seriously entertained the idea of becoming a powerful chief; and had it not been for the dacoit hunting mania of Mr. Hankin and his assistants, perhaps Pandoo would have in course of time been the Tantia Bhil of the Deccan. Pandoo secured about fifty followers and began operations in an organized manner. Being himself in Mahratta, he had heard the exploits of Sivaji when yet an infant in the cradle. Imitation is the best form of flattery, Pandoo knew, and he tried Sivaji's tactics. But circumstances were against him and the Nizam's Police, under the guidance of the shrewd Police Officer who freed Bundelkhund of its freebooters, at last succeeded in having Pandoo put in fetters. Messrs. Stephenson and Khyrat Husain, Mr. Hankin's able lieutenants, deserve great credit for Pandoo's arrest. Pandoo is a young man of about 35 years of age, and was a dacoit only for about six years. But in this short time he made a name in his profession. There are several anecdotes about him. Nose cutting has been the favourite pastime of his, and he always preferred a policeman's nose to the poor villagers. The noseless face of Yeshwant Sadaseo, Jemadar, and Achappa, constable, will always remind the Akalkote people of Pandoo's exploits. Though a dacoit, Pandoo boasted of a keen sense of humour—of a different type. We are told that once when he cut off the nose of a villager, a European Surgeon, passing that way by chance, happened to hear of it, promptly stitched up the piece to the face of the bleeding villager, and in course of time the nose was all right, This exasperated Pandoo and he was determined not to let the wily *Ferringhee* practise *Jadoo* on his victims any more After that, whenever Pandoo had occasion to chastise a man by depriving him of his nose he would, it is said, instantly swallow the detached piece, so that no English surgeon could undo his work! Though the Police believe that Pandoo looted about a couple of lakh's worth of gold and jewelry, Pandoo never enjoyed his riches. He had to share his booty with the Police, village Patels, and last, though not the least, some Jagir authorities. Had it not been for the anomaly of Jagir jurisdiction, dacoity would have been a thing of the past in the Nizam's Dominions Pandoo was arrested in the village of Karachkhera in Bimbli Taluka, four miles from Lohara in Sir Khurshed Jah's Jagirs. Bostan Khan, Rohilla Jemadar, who appears in our illustration, was the first to lay his hands on Pandoo. Considering Pandoo's wonderful reputation for valour and cruelty, Bostan Khan deserves some reward, there is no doubt. It is said that once Pandoo, being alarmed by armed men, and being perfectly unarmed himself, actually lifted up a villager by the waist-cloth in the air, and making a shield of him, successfully protected himself from his enemie's bullets. The villager, of course, died while employed in this wonderful capacity, for which he was never intended, and over a dozen bullets were found in his dead body which was simply perforated with them! Only the other day, Pandoo, though heavily chained, escaped from the custody of the Moglai Police. A Rohilla, with a breech-loader, was placed on guard. But this did not make Pandoo lose heart. He watched the Rohilla carefully and suddenly jumped and placed one hand on the sentry's mouth, and with the other lifted him in the air and carried him actually for about thirty yards, all the time threatening the Rohilla that he would throttle him if he made the slightest noise, and then threw him into a ditch and ran away as fast as he could with those heavy chains. After being thrown into the ditch, the Rohilla sentry raised a hue and cry and the Police knew that Pandoo had gone. After 20 hours' search they found Pandoo again, and he is now safely lodged in the Chinchalguda Jail, while his trial is going on. Pandoo was seldom troubled with sentiment. Being convinced that marriage was a failure, he did not marry in any shape or form. He had, however, kidnapped two young women and made them his "wives" but flatly refused to waste his valuable time in going [illegible] of a wedding, as he thought the two women faithful to him than all the *mantrams* of a loafing Brahmin priest! Though both of these young ladies proved faithful to him as "wives" only one, however, was both wife and companion to him. She is of the Koli caste and has presented Pandoo with a son and heir. Master Pandoo—for we do not know his name—is a promising boy of 4, and we understand, Mr. Hankin intends teaching him some short of industry, and thus make him an useful member of society.—*Deccan Post*.

DR. WEIR'S LECTURE ON THE BOMBAY PLAGUE.

MEASURES.

ALL measures during an epidemic should be simple, easily enforced, and easily supervised. It has always to be remembered that during an epidemic there is either panic or excitement, and that panic or excitement affect the subordinates as well as the general population. In sanitary operations it is absolutely necessary to success that a clear idea of the object of the measures should be formed and that the measures should be continuously applied. It is not sufficient that they should be good. The measure must be simple and easily controlled.

Enthusiasm, if we are to judge from the public papers, seems to be the chief qualification necessary for the management of plague measures. If there is one disposition more dangerous than another it is enthusiasm in plague measures. Enthusiasm is difficult to control and expensive to teach. Common sense is the qualification required, hard common sense influenced by a kindly heart. It must be remembered that the measures have to be applied against human beings, in whose lives imagination plays a great part. When a surgeon is called in to perform an operation does flourish his instruments before the patient and talk of all that is to be done? If it is not wise to frighten the individual patient, it is not wise to frighten the group of patients forming the population of a town. We see a friend who is ill, we communicate to him the most hopeful view of his case, and so we ought to act in dealing with a population sick from epidemics. In applying measures against an epidemic it is madness to flourish about sanitary instruments and frighten the people. The people are frightened enough by the disease; let not the physicians add to the fright. There is as much difference between measures carried out during panic and excitement and in ordinary times, as there is between movements on the parade grounds and movements in a difficult country under the fire of an enemy. It is exactly the same as if on a field of battle or on a street during riot, treatment was attempted which could only be tried in a hospital.

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT MEASURES.

I am met with this difficulty in considering the effect of the measures against plague that have been published and publicly commented on. If the decrease of the disease in any one place at one period was due to the measures adopted, then the increase of the disease at other periods was due to the previous measures. The approval of one series of measures about the period of the fastigium or at the end of an epidemic involves the condemnation of all the previous series of measures. That is the difficulty in which I am placed. Take the epidemic in 1898 in Poona. Although notwithstanding the measures that epidemic lasted longer than the first epidemic, although when it ought to have been milder it was severer, yet subsidence of that epidemic was ascribed to the last measures. If that was so then the development and spread of the epidemic in Poona was, it may be contended, due to all the measures taken previous to the last measures. That is the only logical conclusion it seems to me that can become so. Let us consider the temporary establishment with which measures must be carried out in large cities. It seems easy to employ as many men as may be required for labour during the crisis of an epidemic. I am often told that it is a question of organization keeping them under control. The first difficulty with a temporary establishment is the men. They are generally made up of men who cannot perform sustained labour, and who are at feud with all who do. While found in all portions of the city, they like to live where there is turmoil, and where people convert night into day. They are nearly all made up of one class of men a class who can do a little of everything and can do nothing well, and that, never for any time, and never except under excitement They are of every race and religion and come from many parts of the world. The honest workman looks on them as vagabonds while the European calls them loafers.

UNPOPULAR MEASURES.

I do not believe that any measure opposed to the feelings or to the interests of the general mass of the population has ever been or can ever be enforced in any part of India. An unpopular measure can only be enforced when it gives relief to a number of people from some burden or some burdensome custom. As we can give the people a certain amount of open space to escape disease so we can give them laws to escape oppressive customs. I do not believe that any single custom approved by any large number of people and not condemned by a large number of other people has ever been altered through any enactment. If any of you walk round our streets late at night you may come on little groups in silent streets or on the seashore. When they run away as they will, for they wish to avoid all strangers, you will see a heap of feathers on the ground; these are the feathers of birds sacrificed—plucked alive—to the spirit of plague. The measures in India taken against plague are a gentle and beneficent application of measures adopted from the earliest time against the disease. The measures have for their object the removal of the healthy and the isolation of the sick. The ancients carried out these measures thoroughly and they had a far more thorough way of dealing with the sick than segregating them and imprisoning them in hospitals—they killed them. Even up to the present day in some savage parts of the world the sick are killed.

MODERN WEAPONS.

The protection of the population against plague by inoculation and by ventilation and by disinfection are the modern weapons that science places in our hands although they too have been used in early times. Are we to discard these weapons, and only use the weapons that were used thousands of years ago? As well might the army fighting against the big microbe on the Frontier throw away their magazine rifles and use battle axes. These measures have for their object protecting the population against the disease till the disease has been modified or disappeared. It is exactly the principle that is applied in nature against all longer than the pest. The measures for scientifically resisting the disease may be classified under the following heads:—1, measures for the destruction or immunization of rats or other carriers of microbe; 2, measures for the retreat or escape of the population from the area of invasion; 3, measures for the immunization or protection of the population against the microbe; 4, measures for the destruction of the microbe. Let us consider each of these measures. If the rat population could be destroyed or rendered immune in advance of the disease, I believe the spread of the disease might be stopped. The microbe would be starved. The simultaneous destruction of rats over a large area is very difficult, but it ought to be attempted. The measures of the Municipality from the beginning were directed to the destruction of rats. I have referred in the Report on Plague to the attempts to destroy rats by communicating to them a disease which they would communicate to each other. In the disinfection of buildings by the Health Department the buildings were treated as if they were on fire; streams of fluids were discharged with force from fire-engines, powerful hand-engines, or pumps into the buildings. The effect of the system of disinfection of buildings pursued by the Health Department was to alter the conditions under which the germs were placed, or to kill them, and to kill the rats in the buildings. Believing that the disease might be communicated through the rats and exceptions from the slifferer, we treated first the downtake pipes or channels from the place where the sufferer was found and then the privies and drains. There was no departure from these principles in the treatment of buildings. The measures of the Health Department were carried out in advance of the disease, the measures of the Plague Committee have been carried out behind the disease as cases occurred. Even the policy of the Plague Committee however well carried out, the same measure of success could not be expected.

THE RIGHT POLICY.

In carrying out a policy against plague we have two points to guide us: 1st. That the simple glandular form of the disease is practically not infectious. 2nd. That the organism does not seem to be able to develope virulently or to survive where there are free currents of air. Measures either of disinfection or segregation may be modified according to (a) The type of the disease; (b) the ventilation of buildings. In the simple glandular form of the disease it is not necessary to remove the patient from a well-ventilated building. Even in the pneumonic form, a discretion may be used in well ventilated buildings occupied by few people. In dealing with this disease in a city, the great danger to be avoided is the concealment of cases. The idea that the concealment of cases in a city can be prevented is, I am afraid, a delusion of inexperience. Measures however excellent in a place where cases cannot be easily concealed may in a large city lead to the coucealment of cases and assist the spread of the disease they are intended to check. The right measures must be enforced in the right manner. Segregation of the healthy to be of any effect must be carried out in advance of the disease and on a large scale. The removal of people, as I have seen in Bombay weeks after cases of plague had occurred, can have no influence on the epidemic, and may possibly spread the disease. Although this year segregation has been vigorously enforced and well carried out as might be excepted from a committee of which Sir James Campbell was a Chairman and the Surgeon-General a member, what has been the result? The living to escape detention almost ceased to call in medical men. Not, one per cent, of the people who died had seen a medical man in their last illness. Help from the medical profession was lost. On days as many as eighty people died, whose homes could not be traced, many of whom to save their friends concealed their abodes. I have never seen the population so moved as they were this year by the sight of the people dying in the streets. Let no one imagine that the excitement was confined to any one class or any one race. When the population cease to seek medical aid, the correct registration of death causes becomes impossible. The Commissioner has prepared an excellent scheme for the registration of deaths. The scheme is practically the same as that in many protions of British territory and in islands not far from India, in the Mauritius and nearer India in Ceylon, and even in the French Dependencies in this country. The Health Department has in all epidemics practically overcome the difficulty of obtaining information of di ease, by treating all buildings, wherefrom the mortality statistics disease is known to be prevalent as buildings in which an epidemic disease is occurring.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL.

The removal of the sick against their will to a hospital lessens the chances of recovery. In no crowded epidemic hospital has a patient against his will as good a chance of recovery as in his own houses. There are, therefore, reasons and grave reasons for the oppositions to isolation in hospitals. The people think that they are being trifled with in their suffering when they are told that they are removed to a hospital for their good, and we know how dangerous it is to trifle with people in distress. If people are removed to a hospital, let them be told what is true, that they are removed not for their own good but for the safety of others. Suppose a person is placed in a hospital, whatever is done to him to render him harmless can be done in any house or room fairly ventilated. The attendants in a hospital do not pass themselves nor their clothes through a disinfecting chamber each time they touch a patient nor before they leave the hospital precincts. There is a little doubt that if a population could be removed away from an area in which plague had appeared and away from the line of migration of rats on other rodents it might be saved, but the population must be moved in advance of the disease. A measure of this kind, although applicable to a village or nomads, is totally inapplicable to a large city. It would be just as wise to order the people of a large town to form themselves into village communities or to move into encampments. The expense of forming large camps is enormous. Take the camps here in Bombay. The cost of materials for a room for each individual is nearly Rs. 8, so that to segregate 20,000 people an expenditure of over a lakh and half of rupees would have to be incurred in material alone. How much cheaper, how much quicker, how much better, and how much easier to inoculate 20,000 people. If expenditure is no object why not distribute amongst a hundred thousand or so of the people of this city who sleep on the ground iron beds. This would be a most excellent measure; so also are a number of other measures that might be carried out money was no object.

WE hear, the Barrackpur culpable homicide case will not come up at the next Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court.

RAIN continued falling at Landi Kotal on the 11th, and the reliefs proceeding to Chitral also had rain the same day.

THE widow of Munshi Chiranjee Lal of Rurki has opened a dharmsala in Rurki for the benefit of homeless Hindu travellers in memory of her late husband and son.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, as Chancellor of the Punjab University, has appointed Mr. Gordon Walker, Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University vice Sir Charles Roe.

A DACOITY was committed on Thursday night at a small railway station near Pegu. Five armed men entered the house of a paddy broker, carried him and his wife into the jungle for the purpose of compelling the disclosure of his treasure and their hiding-place. Returning they carried off jewellery and money to the amount of Rs. 4,000, afterwards releasing the captives. The police are hunting for the dacoits.

THERE is a lake in Kansas which when frozen can be set on fire. One has only to break the ice and apply a lighted match to get a flame as high as a man which will burn for a minute or two. Of course, the secret is natural gas collected under the ice in one form of bubbles sometimes ten or twenty square yards in area. The Skatar can produce one of these bubbles with a chisel and procure a roaring flame at which to warm his hands. In some part of the lake the warm gas is plentiful enough to keep it from freezing. Doniphan Lake as it is called, is four miles north of Atchison, Kasas in a bend of the Missouri River.

THE review of the revenue report of Irrigation works in the North-West Provinces for 1896-97, shows that the total capital expenditure was Rs. 3,28,562 more than in the previous year. The gross revenue derived from major works exceeded the average of the last five years by 33 per cent., while the corresponding increase in working expenses was only one per cent. The net revenue, therefore, exceeded the average of the last five years by 55 per cent., and was more than double the figures of 1895-96. These results were due to deficient rainfall in both seasons. The net revenue from the major works equals 7·4 per cent, on the capital outlay, and the net revenue from the minor works was 80 per cent. greater than the average for the last five years, and was equal to 5·6 per cent, on the total outlay. The total area irrigated was 1,823,000 acres under rabi, and 1,200,000 under kharif, or 46 and 24 per cent, respectively over the average. The value of the irrigated crop is estimated at 1,20[illegible] lakhs, or [illegible] times the total capital cost of the canals.

IN A THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGE.

EARLY in February of this year (1894) I was travelling in a third-class carriage in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. At a station two women entered the compartment in which I was seated. One was a girl, gaudily dressed; the other a typical working woman. She had no hat or bonnet, and wore a stuff petticoat, with a shawl wrapped round her. She was the picture of rude, robust health.

The girl asked how her companion was, remarking that she had heard she had been far from well.

"Deed, but I was," responded the elder woman, "I thought I was at deith's door."

"Ah say, what like was the matter wi' ye?"

"I cud dae nae work; if I tried to wash the floor I got siccin a heart beatin,' and my stomach fair turned at the sicht o' food. I went to three doctors, one after anither, and they gae me bottles and bottles, but it didna help me ana till a frien tellt me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Wuman, in a week I was better and fin I had ta'en it a month I was a' richt and could eat and work well as ever."

Then they went on talking of other subjects. Go where one may he is likely to hear some good said about Mother Seigel and what is done by her famous medicine. Sometimes it is in the form of a bit of passing talk like the one quoted above; and again it takes the shape of letters, fragrant with gratitude for health regained. Here is one. We hope many suffering women will see it and read it.

"In August 1892," says the writer, "I began to feel low, weak, and ailing. My appetite was bad, and what little I ate gave me much pain at the chest. I was constantly spitting up a clear fluid like water, and I heaved and strained a good deal. At the pit of my stomach there was a gnawing feeling, and there seemed to be a hard lump formed in my abdomen. In any case I suffered much from pain in that region.

"My breathing got to be very bad and I wheezed as if the windpipe were clogged and stopped up. I had a hacking cough which gave me but little rest day or night, and I was troubled with night sweats. The pillow my head had lain on would be wet in the morning.

"In two or three weeks after the time I was taken, I was no longer able to take solid food, or indeed food of any kind. I lived for two months on milk, lime water, brandy, and the like. During that time I lay helpless in bed.

"Often I would have fainting fits, and had to be lifted up and supported in bed. I was now so weak that my friends feared there was no hope for me, and I was *anointed by the priest*. I had a doctor attending me, but he was not successful in giving me any real relief.

"In the following November, although very ill and low, I was able at times to read a little, and then it was that I read one day about Mother Seigel's Syrup and the wonders it had done for others. I sent for it, and less than half a bottle made me feel better. I had a trifle more appetite and could eat a little and retain it. So I went on with the Syrup, and when I had used four bottles the cough and all the other troubles left me, and soon I was well and strong as before. You are at liberty to publish my letter if you desire, for the good of others who may suffer as I did without knowing where to look for a cure. (Signed) Mrs. Honoria Brennan, 42 Great Britian Street, Cork, March 17th, 1894."

A good letter, a cheering letter, dated on St. Patrick's Day, too. A great thing to be rid of snakes, but a greater thing to be rid of indigestion and dyspepsia—more poisonous than any reptile than ever crawled. And that was the dreadful ailment which gave Mrs. Brennan three months of suffering; the ailment that the Scotch women talked of in the train; the ailment that inflicts more pain and fills up more graves than all the other ailments on earth put together.

And yet Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cures it as fast as people hear of it and take it. That's why we keep telling about it, and printing what everybody tells about it over and over.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

LORD GAURANGA.*

THIS is what the *Theosophist* says about the book :—

This book, of which olny the first volume has yet appeared, gives a very interesting account of the life of Lord Gauranga, or Sri Krishna Chaitanya who lived in India in the fifteenth century. The playful waywardness, the entrancing beauty and sweetness of the child Gauranga, with the occasional wise sayings that fell from his lips making those round him wonder if he were Sri Krishna come again to earth, the strange experience at his investiture with the sacred thread, when he was for a time glorified and all present felt that he was indeed Sri Krishna; the change that then came over him causing him to develop into the intellectual giant who showed so little religious devotion; his youth spent in the midst of those who flocked to his *tole*, attracted by his great learning and his loving unselfish disposition; all these are described with a simplicity and sympathy that cannot fail to attract the reader. But the chief interest of the book is centred in the latter part which begins by describing the pilgrimage to Gaya, where his experience when invested with the sacred thread was repeated, leaving him as remarkable for his *bhakti* as he had before been for his intellectual power. The steps by which Sri Krishna gradually gained the control of the personality of Gauranga, are told with an understanding and precision which show that the author knows something of the working of occult laws; while the descriptions of the various occasions on which Sri Krishna manifested Himself in Gauranga in all His glory, well illustrate the tenderness, love, and beauty of the Lord. Another marked feature in the book is the description of the effects of *bhakti* in purifying and ennobling the lives and character of the devotees. The greatness of the theme is sufficient to make any writer feel the utter inadequacy of words; but it has here been treated with reverence, and love, and an evident appreciation of the importance of making the one object of life the finding of Sri Krishna. This, together with the tolerance to other faiths that is expressed throughout, gives the book a pure, healthy tone and it would be impossible for any one who understands what *bhakti* is, to read it without being the better for it.

*"Lord Gauranga, or Salvation for all." By Shishir Kumar Ghose, Calcutta; Golap Lal Ghose, *Patrika* Office.

INOCULATION IN THE HILLS.

SCARE IN THE BAZAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DARJILING, MAY 9.

THE scare has already reached Darjiling and taken us all by surprise. Planters' apprehension regarding plague has never been based on fear of the actual appearance of the dreaded pestilence nor of the laws of the Venice Convention. It was presumed that tea, unless it were manu- would be permitted unmolested transit through Calcutta, on account of its essentially air-tight packing in lead, even should the capital become an infected and proclaimed centre. The fear has always been concerning the scare among the labouring population, which is not indigenous, and would flee to its mountain fastnesses.

But no one imagined for a moment that plague in Calcutta, even were it to be epidemic, would terrify these people to any extent, still less did any one dream of an inoculation scare. What has actually happened is this: Up to Saturday night all was quiet. It is supposed, nay known, that by Saturday's train two Calcutta *budmashes* came up and spent the night in stirring up the population, for early on Sunday morning word was brought that there was to be no market. Hearing this the Deputy Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon proceeded to the bazar in person. Like wild fire the rumour spread that the Burra Sahib had come, and had brought the Burra Doctor Sahib to inflict the fatal "ticca," which is firmly believed to mean certain death. Mr. Earle addressed the assembly and explained matters. Those in his immediate vicinity possibly understood, but the outer circles only know the Burra Sahib had come, and took it for granted that stern and repressive measures were being proclaimed. Vendors and buyers alike took up their bundles and fled. In less than half an hour the bazar was cleared and presented an unwonted appearance from above to returning church-goers, who are used to a most animated picture, and to a Babel of tongues rising upward like the distant roar of waters.

It is reported that 5,000 people have fled since yesterday morning. Two or 3,000 is probably nearer the mark, but even this is sufficiently serious. Building operations especially are at a standstill, and a certain busti at Singamaree, where coolies engaged in such work mostly reside, has been totally deserted. May the Fates protect us from landslips on the line for there are no coolies to clear them away. The Railway has been a particular sufferer. It is supposed that the fugitives are mostly plains-men and the lower and more ignorant class of Nepalese. Not many complaints have come to hand regarding domestic servants. Quiet explanations and the offer of protective cards seem to have had the desired effect.

Nor is there news yet of a wholesale exodus of plantation coolies. On the contrary, a general inclination seems to prevail to regard plantations as "heavens of refuge;" for the much-abused planter is looked upon as a reigning monarch in his own domain, quite able and also willing to protect his people from inoculating intruders. Should the scare ever take firm hold of tea garden coolies, which consist almost exclusively of women and children, it will mean incalculable loss and ruination to the industry, for leaf waits for no man, but must be plucked and manufactured the moment it is ready.

IN all probability the Maharaja of Ajudhya will be nominated by the N.-W.-P. Government to represent the Lucknow group of District Boards in the N.-W-P. Council.

THE Chitral reliefs reached Mirja on the May 9th. The worst part of the journey is now accomplished, and it is believed that the reliefs may be regarded as safe.

IT is decided that Mr. G. W. Irwin will act for Mr. C. S. Bayley as General Superintendent of Thaggi and Dakaiti when Mr. Bayley acts for Colonel Carr.

A HEAVY cyclonic shower fell on Wednesday at South Sylhet doing a great deal of good, but although probably three inches of rain have fallen, the ground was so dry that it is not yet anything like saturated.

A TELEGRAM from Cawnpur under date 11th instant states :—A change has occurred in the weather which was oppressively hot. On Monday night we had a succession of dust storms, and last night a repetition of the same followed by thunder and occasional showers, which still continue this morning.

DEPARTURE OF SIRDAR BULWANT R. NATU.

"RESERVED FOR MR. WILLIAMS."

BULWANT Ramchandra Natu, who was brought to Bombay yesterday morning from the Ahmedabad Jail and located in the bungalow of Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent of Police, at Bori Bunder, was sent to Belgaum this afternoon by the 2 o'clock Poona passenger train in charge of Inspector Sloane. To avoid publicity in the departure, the arrangements made by the police were kept privare. Bulwant Natu left Mr. Brewin's house a few minutes' before the train steamed out of the station, and on reaching the east side of Victoria Terminus was taken by Inspector Sloane through the parcels office and thence to the platform where the train was waiting.

He was shown by Mr. Sloane into a first class saloon carriage labelled in unmistakably clear letters "Reserved for Mr. Williams."

Despite the quiet manner in which the departure was effected by the police, there were some Brahmins congregated on the extreme west of the platform to take a view of Natu, while several Europeans, who seemed to guess what was going on, furtively gazed at the prisoner of State. As the train moved off, Natu took a cordial farewell of Superintendent Brewin.—*The Advocate of India.*

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO PREVENT.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA AND TO SAVE THE CITY FROM RUIN.

THE *Indian Medical Record* publishes the following :—I. Find out for a fact if plague does exist.

(*a*) Let a committee of qualified official and non-official physicians meet in consultation on a case of suspected plague, and let them decide as to the true nature of the affection, after careful examination of the patient and after due discussion of the signs and symptoms of the disease.

(*b*) Let two competent bacteriologists residing in Calcutta—say, Surgeon-Colonel G. Bomford, M. D., Chief Physician to the Medical College Hospital, and Surgeon-Captain Evans, M. D., Professor of Pathology of the Medical College—declare their opinions on the microscopic appearances of the blood of such patient, and decide whether any of the *three* forms of bacilli of plague are present in his blood.

(*c*) Confirm by experimentation the decision of these two excellent pathologists, by reproducing *plague* in a few dogs or rabbits inoculated with the patient's blood.

(*d*) Call in Monsieur Haffkine, and one of the following officers:—Surgeon-Colonel Edward Lawrie, Surgeon-Major Ronald Ross, Surgeon-Major Patrick Hehir, or some other official specialist in microscopy and bacteriology to express an independent opinion on the "germ" aspect of this question. If after such competent opinion, be decided that we have plague in Calcutta, it will then be time to adopt active measures to eradicate or prevent plague.

2. At once, whether there be plague in the city or not, adopt the following measures :—

(*a*) Get another Health Officer to replace Dr. Cook, since he has now ceased to perform the duties of Health Officer and has apparently judged by the daily reports in the newspapers—become special town inoculator for Monsieur Haffkine.

(*b*) Clean up Calcutta.

(*c*) Adopt measures to open up crowded areas, destroy unhealthy bustees, open up a few large straightwide streets from east to west and north to south of the town.

3. To restore confidence, peace and happiness to the inhabitants of the city, chiefly the native population, by adopting such Government measures for the prevention of disease as are best calculated not to outrage the social and religious customs and feelings of our Indian fellow-subjects, such measures as were fully detailed in the suggestions made by the Council of the Indian Medical Association in its representation to the Bengal Government in 1896 during the last plague scare.

4. By all the above means to save the commercial and domestic prosperity and happiness of Calcutta from inevitable ruin.

QUEER TRADES OF PARISIANS.

IN a great city like Paris there is a large number of persons who gain their living, honourably enough, but in exercising professions the most extraordinary. One seeing them at work would not think that they could do well, and wonder why they do it. A little attention will explain the mystery.

There is the searcher for gold, or jewels, he lives by sewers. You will see him in waiting near their openings, a net in hand, snapping up and selecting from all that comes out of them.

Sometimes he finds objects of gold or silver, which, after many turns of fortune come to be lost, or rather found there.

And there is the person who looks through eggs. His business consists in looking at the inside of eggs without breaking them, naturally. His procedure is very simple. The eggshell has a certain transparency, which permits him to judge of the extent of the empty space which is found at one of the ends. The larger the space, the older the egg, and with experience, a "regarder of eggs" can fix the date to within a few hours; he can tell the age of the hen.

Then there is the crow chaser: This is a little girl or boy, who aids his parents by gaining 3 or 4 cents a day. They set off early in the morning and give their services to the kitchen gardeners in the suburbs. Sometimes they go several miles before arriving at their employer's place. Their work is to stand among the vegetable beds and chase away the sparrows, crows, and other pilfering birds, by waving a black cloth; it is a fatiguing task, and we have said above how they are paid. But the children perform their work with zeal, and at nightfall return on foot to their homes. Sometimes their employers give them the scraps from their tables.—*Inter Ocean.*

THE visit of the Maharaja Scindia to Simla is believed to be connected with the currency changes in the Gwalior State.

THE Government of India have formally opened leave for the medical service, and local Governments are given the power to sanction leave and furlough, but have to make their own arrangements.

MR. JOHN PETERSON, of Patoutville, La. was very agreeably surprised not long ago. For eighteen months he had been troubled with dysentery and had tried three of the best doctors in New Orleans, besides half a dozen on more patent medicines, but received very little relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, having been recommended to him, he have it a trial and to his great surprise, three doses of that remedy effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wm. McNamara, a well-known merchant of the same place, is well acquainted with Mr. Peterson and attests to the truth of this statement. This remedy is for sale by all dealers.
SMITH STANISTREET & CO.,
AND B. K. PAUL & CO.,
Genl. Agents, Calcutta.

THE DACCA CONFERENCE.

IT gives us great pleasure to notice that the arrangements for the next Provincial Conference at Dacca are proceeding apace. The several Committees appointed are, one and all, doing their specially alloted works with a zeal and earnestness really admirable. The young and the old, the enthusiastic fire-brand young patriot and the cool headed calculating grey-haired politician, are all inspired by one idea—to see every thing done in a way worthy of the capital of East Bengal. One particularly encouraging fact to be noticed, and for which we are specially thankful to God, is that though reports of the prevalence of cholera, fever and other scourges are reaching us daily from the different district of Bengal, Dacca is particularly free from any of these maladies at the present moment—the general health of the town is all what could be desired. When the plague scare is exercising the minds of our friends in the metropolis and the quarantine monster is staring them in the face, Dacca enjoys special immunity from their ravages up to date. Our energetic Municipal Chairman is personally superintending the conservancy works of the town, and judging from his admirable arrangements for the removal of mud and dirt—accumulations of years and years—it is confidently hoped that the dreaded visitor, the plague, will hardly find even a halting place at Dacca, much less a nursery for breeding its microbe inasmuch as all the filth and dirt of the town will be shortly removed. As we have already said, the health of the town is exceptionally good. The local authorities are doing all to avoid the out-break of any serious malady, for which there is not the slightest apprehension, by securing the general cleanliness of the town. Big, commodious and well ventilated houses in the healthiest and cleanest quarters of the town have been secured for the residence of the delegates, and their white-washing with lime is being actively proceeded with. No money or pains will be spared to make their so-journ at Dacca as pleasant and comfortable as possible. Arrangements have been made to secure the best medical help to the delegates should any occasion for it arise. Sanitary measures of the most approved style are being adopted. In short, the members of the Reception Committee will leave nothing to be desired. As for the plague scare, we may inform the public there is no apprehension of medical examination in any intermediate station between Dacca and Calcutta There are hardly three weeks remaining for the meeting of the Conference and we hope our moffusil friends will lose no time in electing their delegates and sending their names to the Reception Committee duly filling up the Delegation form copies of which have already been sent to them. It is particularly desirable that the exact number of delegates expected to join in this year's deliberations of the Conference should be known in time to enable the Reception Committee to make adequate arrangements for housing and feeding them.—*The Dacca Gazette.*

THE GWALIOR GATEWAY AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

MAJOR J. B. KEITH, formerly Conservator in Central India, writes to the *Standard* :—On April 5, Mr. Bryce asked the Vice-President of the Council "whether it was intended to make any use in the new buildings, to be erected at South Kensington, of the so-called Gwalior Gateway, president to the museum at South Kensington, or to provide in the new buildings a place where it might be properly seen," and the answer of Sir John Gorst was, "the plans of the new buildings are not sufficiently advanced to enable me to answer that question."

As I both proposed and prepared the gateway, representing some seventy-five tons of beautifully carved Indian stone, I will be thankful if you allow me a word of explanation. For twelve years this costly gift of an Indian Prince, the late Maharajah Shindia, has lain in pieces, and obscured from public view, in a lumber-room at South Kensington. And my object, which was to resuscitate and advertise a valuable industry, has been entirely lost. I am greatly obliged to Mr. Bryce, to the Duke of Abercorn who kindly intervened last year, and to the Prees, including the *Builder* and *Truth*, for their references to the scandal. Personally, it can matter very little to me what now become of the gateway, but I do think it hard that South Kensington should have solicited the gift, without being able to accommodate it during all these years. And more so, seeing that the authorities in India were ready to provide it with a handsome site. If I refer to the matter it is, with your assistance, to draw a moral.

Though a lover of South Kensington and an admirer of the truly representative collection of Indian art obtained by its able Director, Mr. Purdon Clarke. Still, I do not think our attitude to Indian art industries has been one of a fostering kind. The Museum does a great service as a splendid educational institution in awakening an interest at home in our great Dependency. And from the point of view of the European manufacturer and operative, its benefits are real. But it is a pity that neither it nor the Indian Government has been able to serve the Indian artisan. Two-thirds of the art industries represented in the Indian section are virtually dead, and we can imagine what a loss this is to the material prosperity of the people. Naturally, the old motive powers, such as the "Village Community," "Native Courts," and "Religion" are gone, this was to have been expected from a changed social and political environment. But we ought to have made some effort to supply new industries; we have done nothing of the kind.

As the late historian of architecture remarked, "The authorities have no heart in the matter." They are fine administrators and business men, but the average Englishman in India has no art sympathy. If a Member of Council developed tastes of this kind, he would be pronounced by his colleagues as only fit to be curated and put in a museum. We are the opposite of the Russians or Tartar races in this respect, and it is not surprising that the Czar, in the fine work commemorative of his Indian visit, should have remarked on this absence of sympathy. Some day we shall have to rue it.

THE Tochi Valley is reported quiet. Orders will shortly issue for the reduction of the garrison there.

DURING the night of the 28th April, when the Royal Household and the people of Kashmir were making merry and witnessing the fire works, let off in celebration of the hair clipping ceremony of Raja Sir Amar Sing's son a fire broke out suddenly in the palace at Jammu. The grand building, in which the public offices were situated, was totally destroyed, with all the office records. The other buildings, however, were saved with great difficulty Mr. M. Nethersold, the State Engineer, left Srinagar for Jammu on the 3rd instant to prepare plans and estimates for rebuilding the burnt portion of the palace.

L. F. Farley conducts a large mercantile busines at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K." For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds and no other liniment can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended especially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by all dealers.
SMITH STANISTREET & CO.,
AND B. K. PAUL & Co.,
Genl. Agents, Calcutta.

CARRIER PIGEON ON SHIPBOARD.

ON the French line steamship La Bretagne, which sailed for Havre, were a large number of carrier pigeons in charge of Capt. Reynaud of the French army. The pigeons belong in Havre and will be released off the Scilly Islands so that they may tell the agents of the line at Havre when the ship is likely to arrive, and give them an abstract of the log.

There were also twenty-one carriers from a loft in this neighbourhood, which were released between the Scotland Lightship and Fire Island. One of these birds flew aboard the steamship Chateau Lafittee of the Bordeaux line when she was about twelve miles east of the Highlands of Navesink yesterday afternoon. The bird had a message of love from Mme. Nordica to Mrs. Gilbert Jones of 222 Madison avenue. The man who caught the bird was unable to hold it after he had taken the message from its feathers. It flew toward the land.

GOLD-MINING IN SIBERIA.

A CORRESPONDENT at Odessa sends some notes of a conversation with a veteran Siberian gold-digger of great wealth from Tomsk, the chief centre of the gold-producing district.

He predicts a great future for gold-mining in Siberia, as he avers the surface has so far only been scratched. Prospecting has increased with such remarkable rapidity that towns are springing up like mushrooms, and the population increasing by leaps and bounds.

The Government stipulate that all gold gathered be assayed at their offices, placed at convenient centres, and that 10 per cent. of the net proceeds go to the Crown, but otherwise everyone, including foreigners, has absolute freedom to work his claim just as it pleases him.

Up to the present only very primitive methods have been employed by the majority of prospectors, but now, thanks to the energetic action and laudable enterprise of the Russian Government, a new gold-mining era has begun.

In South Siberia, my informant told me, gold-digging is carried on under most favourable conditions. The climate, as compared with the northern provinces, is mild, and operations may be pursued all the year round.

The Khirghese, who roam about on the boundless steppes there, living in tents and subsisting on the most scanty fare, make first-class workmen. They are content with very small pay, often not more than 6d. per day!

On the other hand, in Northern Siberia the requirements of the work-people are infinitely greater. In extreme northern latitudes it is customary to light big bonfires and thaw the ground in the winter. The work is very laborious with the antiquated implements at the disposal of the miners. It is only when spring comes round that the great heaps of earth which have accumulated during the winter can possibly be washed, and the precious metal extracted.

"Foreigners," said my friend, "as the rule succeed better than the Russians, because they bring technical knowledge to bear upon their work, whereas the Russian is ignorant of the most elementary principles of gold mining, and is at a great disadvantage compared with the Belgians and Germans there, who do their work systematically and thoroughly, and invariably with the most encouraging results."—*Morning Post.*

INFLUENZA in the epidemic from prevails at Secundrabad, and the insufferable heat aggravates its ravages.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the reception of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent and suite at Gundalpet and at Nanjangud. Her Highness proposes to breakfast at the former place and to halt at Nanjangud for a few hours.

WOMEN, generally speaking, are not inventors. But this week, we hear of at least one exception to the rule. Miss Jennie Wertheimer, a young lady of Cincinnati, has invented and sold for a large sum of money a method whereby tampering with cheques is made practically impossible. The principal feature of her invention lies in the form and particular make-up of the paper and cheques to be used. From the top of the note to the name of the person in favour of whom the amount is made out, the paper material has the usual thickness. But from that point, or rather just below the name, the paper gradually taper until it becomes thin and transparent as tissue-paper. Now, if the amount has been erased, if any changes have been made from the original draft, or if any chemicals have been used, or in any manner the note has been tampered with, this will be shown immediately by holding it up against the light.

A BARODA correspondent, under date 8th instant, says:—Reports of serious unrest thereatening to develop into acts of open hostility, having been received from Visnagar, a party of troops fully armed and equipped have been ordered to proceed with the utmost despatch to the scene of the disturbance. The troops go under the command of Colonel Wilcox, with Lieutenant Nissen and Resaldar Baldeo Prasad on the staff. The first special train left with the 1st Battalion of His Highness the Gaekwar's Infantry and a detachment of two guns from the Light Field Battery. The former proceed under the command of Captain Janardhan Sadashiv, with Lieutenants Hardier and Devine, and the latter under Captain Madhawrao Bajee, who only a few months back returned from the expedition on the North-West Frontier. A second special took a squadron of the 1st Lancers under Lieutenant Tuback. The seat of the disturbance is at a place called Vijapur, an outlying district in His Highness's dominions. The trouble is said to have arisen through the policy of enhanced assessment which the people look upon with intense aversion and distrust. The wave of unrest has spread over so wide an area that it has been deemed imperatively necessary to detail a considerable force to bring about a restoration of order. The inhabitants of talukas lying contiguous to the affected quaters are all co-operating to make common cause with the truculent people. A selection of officers and men has been made with the closest scrutiny, and no doubt they will effect a speedy settlement. If the people remain unappeased by the conciliatory attitude assumed by the officials, and indulge a vain hope that they will coerce the *Sirkar* sterner measures will be resorted to.

"I WOULD not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." For sale by all dealers.
SMITH STANISTREET & CO.,
AND B. K. PAUL & CO.,
Genl. Agents, CALCUTTA.

NEW SEDITION LAW.

THE next main issue between the Government and the minority was as to the form of the new section brought forward to take the place of that under which certain Indian editors were recently convicted. The amended section, as it now stands in the Statute-book, makes it an offence to attempt to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection towards Her Majesty or the Government established by law in British India. On behalf of the minority it was urged that the part of the section referring to hatred and contempt would make effective criticism of the Government impossible, as all hostile criticism necessarily excited a certain amount of contempt; and it was asked that the term disaffection should be defined. The Government section does not define this term; an explanation appended to the section states that disaffection "includes" disloyalty and all feelings of enmity; but an amendment to substitute the word "means" for "includes" was rejected. Another still more important amendment which was rejected proposed to define disaffection as meaning all feelings incompatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government established by law in British India, and to support the lawful authority against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority. The acceptance of this amendment would have brought back the law to what, before the result of the recent press trials, it was very generally supposed to be.

The Government speakers over and over again declared that they had no desire to suppress criticism; and explanations are appended to the section to the effect that comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means or of the administrative or other action of the Government, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection, are lawful. But, urged a native member of Council, different men have different ways of expressing themselves; public writers have a duty to fulfill no less to the Government than to the people—the duty, in the language of Mr. Justice Best of setting the Government in motion for the people, and not setting people in motion against the Government; and it is unwise for the Government to enact a law which may tend to demoralise or emasculate the performance of a useful public function.

Another amendment rejected by the majority would have assimilated Indian to English law by providing that all imprisonment imposed as a punishment under this section should be simple and not rigorous. As the section is drawn the punishment which may be inflicted is very severe—transportation for life, to which fine may be added, or imprisonment either rigorous or simple for three years, to which fine may be added, or fine only. Another section which was enacted at the same session, and which may sometimes operate harshly, makes it punishable to circulate reports which are likely to produce certain injurious effects, including the incitement of any class to commit any offence against any other class, unless the accused is able to prove affirmatively not only that he had reasonable grounds for believing the truth of the report, but also that he published it without any intent of producing such injurious effects. If evil intent can be established affirmatively against him, the truth of the report is no defence; but when no evil intent is established against him it will still be hardly possible for him to avail himself of the exception to the section, for actual proof of the absence of an evil intention will be extremely difficult if not impossible, to produce. So that an editor who has published in all good faith a true piece of news which is capable of being held likely to cause the commission of certain offences against public tranquillity may find himself liable to two years' imprisonment.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THERE was a great storm at Satara last week, and the lightning struck in the jungle of Mhasva and killed 20 sheep, 2 buffaloes and 2 herdsmen.

THE Maharaja of Patiala has taken his polo team up to Simla. It played its fisrt practice game at Annandale on Tuesday.

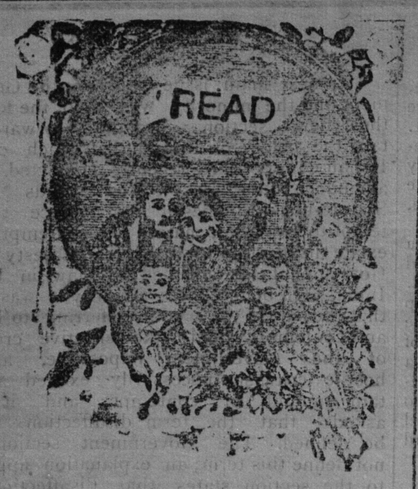
THE segregation camp at Railway station Ajmere caught fire at noon on the 20th instant and was burnt to ashes, causing the loss of two lives.

IT is understood that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will submit proposals to the Government of India on the general question of the political control of the North-West Frontier. There is no immediate prospect of a Chief Commissionership being formed; but the control of the Khyber is likely to be transferred to the Government of India.

A SECUNDERABAD correspondent writes :—"Two murders of children for their ornaments have been perpetrated within an interval of three days in the very heart of the Cantonment; one in a house situated in a locality crowded with houses, and the other in close proximity to the United Service Club. The first murder was committed on Monday, the 2nd instant, presumably during the day. A child aged eight years strayed from the house, where she had just arrived with her parents from an adjacent village, and was unable to find her way back. A man belonging to the sect who manufacture earthen pots, noticing her situation, took her to his own house a few doors from the girl's house, and strangled her with a thin cotton rope, and removed some paltry gold ornaments that were on her of the value of Rs. 10, and at night deposited the dead body close to her house. The supposed murderer is in the custody of the police. His wife confessed the crime. The second murder was committed on Wednesday night. The child was clubbed to death, and her ornaments of large value were stolen."

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.
"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.
KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1868.
KLINK.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.
COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.
CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes, 6d. each.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta



Novelty in Ayurvedic Medicine.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN'S

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road. Tariti Bazar.
CALCUTTA
Telegraphic Address, **"KAVIRAJ"**
CALCUTTA.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Member, Paris Chemical Society, Indian Medical Association, and Calcutta Medical Society, &c., &c., practises the Ayurvedic System of Medicine after having learnt the principles of Western Medical Science, and obtained with credit a Diploma from one of the Government Medical Institutions of the country.

KARNA ROGANTAKA TAILA.
OR
EAR DROPS.

It cures otorrhœa, otitis, tympanites, inflammation and all other diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not of long standing, is sure to be cured by its use.

Price per phial	—	— Ans. 12
(Paking and postage	—	— " 6.)

CHYAVANA PRASA.
OR
Our Own Health-Restorer.

dicine not only allays all local irritation, improves the digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the Chest.

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and renders the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power or endurance to it. It stimulates appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secretions. It is of great service to the young, old, and the weak. It is infinitely better than Codliver Oil. For proving its superiority to Codliver Oil, one need only use it for a short while. The tradition is that it was with this medicine that the Aswins, the celestial physicians, restored the Rishi Chyavana, emaciated and weak with age and penances, to the bloom and beauty of youth.

Prices for 7 doses	—	Rs. 2 0
[Packing and postage	...	" 0 4]

Specific for Diabetes.—The regular use of the above medicine is sure to cure Diabetes. It entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, seminal debility, resulting from excessive urination or, discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and acid eructations, aching pains in the limbs, sligh oedema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirit

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil	...	Rs. 5
(Packing and postage	...	" 0 14

Ring-worm Powder cures all sorts of Ring worm, 8 annas per phial. Postage Annas 4 only.

Kesh Ranjan Oil or the best sweet-scented oil for vertigo, and headache, caused by nervous debility. It remarkably assists the growth of hair. Price per phial Re 1. Packing and Postage Aus. 6.

We keep ready for sale all kinds of Medicines, Medicated Oils, Ghees, Makaradhawja, prepared under our own direct supervision.

Prescriptions, with or without Medicines, sent to every part of India and Ceylon, Cape Colony, and the British Isles, on receipt (by post) of full account of diseases.

Illustrated Catalogues, containing full accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted on application.

Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India about the remarkable efficacy of our **Specifics** and other **Medicines.**

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Our customers, patrons, and friends are requested to direct their Letters, Money-orders, &c., henceforth to this new address, viz—18-1, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, in future.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN
Govt. Medical Diploma Holder,
AND
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris
" Medical Society, Calcutta
" Indian Medical Association.
18-1, *Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.*

The Universal Marriage Provision and Family Relief Fund.

ESTABLISHED—MAY 1894.

OBJECT:—(1) To afford pecuniary help to the marriages of nominees of its members. (2) To make suitable provisions for the nominees of its members during life-time or after death.

Thus the Fund has two departments—"M" (Marraige) and "D" (Death). It paid away as bonus in "M" and "D" Department Rs. 6531-4 and Rs. 3666-14 in 1896 against Rs. 3318-8 and 1038-0 in 1895, respectively. Agencies in Amritasar, Majitha, and other places in the Punjab, at Sylhet and Dhubri in Assam, in Bengal, in the Central Provinces and in Burma. For particulars, Forms, Rules, and Reports. Apply with one anna postage stamp to

SARAT CHANDRA GHOSH
Secretary.
Office:—17, Hari Mohun Basu's Lane,
Masjid Bari Street, Darjipara, Calcutta.

DR. NUNDO LALL GHOSE, of 30 years experience in Govt. Service, Late teacher of Medicine, Midwifery, Diseases of women and children, Patna, Dacca and Campbell Medical Schools. Physician Surgeon, Accoucheur and Electropath.

He has introduced in India the new system of treatment by Electricity, which with appropriate remedies forms a new opening in the successful treatment of diseases, such as Fevers, simple and complicated, Nervous diseases, Hysteria, neuralgia and paralysis; Intestenal diseases, obstruction, habitual constipation and piles; Diseases of women; skin-diseases; Tumors Hydrocele without any operation by knife or;

"Once Tried Ever after Always"

The "Mundul Flut" "Sruty Mundul Flute"

(i. e., box harmonious containing sruties)
That Supplied to H. H. The Maharaja of Independent Tippera (Hill).

The best Box Harmoniums of the kind to play and accompany Bengali, Hindi and English Music.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Violins, Violas, Violoncellos. Double Basses Clarionates, Horns, Piccolos, Flageolets, Banjos Guitars, Mandolins, Strirings, Reeds, Piano and Harmonium Meterials and Fittings, Strings, etc., etc., Honest prices. Humble Margins.

Prices of Mundul Flutes
Rs. 35, 40, 60, 75, 100 and 150,
Trial Orders Solicited.

MUNDUL & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers, Repairers (and Tuners of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires and all sorts of sittings, etc.
No. 3, Bow Bazar Street, and
5, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

PERFUMERY.

LAVENDER WATER.

We can recommend our Lavender Water as a really superior perfume. It is very carefully prepared from the Extracts of the finest quality Lavender flowers grown in France. In strength and sweetness of perfume it will be found superior to many Foreign Lavender waters sold at much higher prices.

Price per bottle 7 as. and 12 annas only.

MUSK LAVENDER.

This Musk Lavender is prepared by the addition of a small quantity of the finest Chinese Musk to the finest quality Lavender Water. It has a far more pleasing fragrance than the ordinary Lavender Water and is at once the sweetest and most lasting perfume made.

Price 4 oz. stoppered bottle Rs. 1-8 only.

EAU-DE COLOGNE.

This famous perfume which was first prepared in Cologne in Germany, is the most popular and has the largest sale of all the perfumes. It has got a very sweet and pleasing fragrance, which is extremely refreshing. It has moreover got the reputation of removing bad smell, and is a very good disinfectant for the sick room. Our Lau-de-Cologne will compare favourably with those of the best makers, offered at far higher prices and is superior to nine-tenths of the Eau-de-colognes sold in the market

MILK OF ROSES

To correct all impurities of the skin and restored the bloom and freshness of health and beauty, nothing can equal the Milk of Roses Our Milk of Roses is preparod with the greatest care and the best ingredients and is really a very superior prearation. It will effectually remove all freckles, pimples, blotches etc. on the face, and render it beautifully soft and white. The Milk of Roses is an inseparable adjunct to the toilet table of the English and French Ladies of fashion, and we request our Indian Ladies to test its marvellous powers in preserving and beautifying the complexion. Moreover it will impart to the hands and face the charming fragrance of the Rose flower, and on that account alone will be great favorite with the ladies.

Price per bottle 12 as. only.

Prepared by,
H. BOSE,
Perfumer,
62, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

পাক প্রণালী।
শ্রীপ্রকাশ মুখোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।
নূতন সংস্করণ মূল্য ১৷৷০ আড়াই টাকা
২০১ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।
শ্রীগুরুদাস চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

MAITRA & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, ETC.
45, 46, 47, 48 & 49, College Street, Calcutta.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
DR. B. B. MAITRA, M. B.,
Late House-Surgeon, Chandney Hospital, Calcutta.
Late Resident Accoucheur and Goodeve Scholar, Midwifery Ward, Medical College Hospital.
For his publications in Bengalee on Fever and other subjects
See price-lists on application.

Dr. Stolberg

BEGS to inform those who are suffering from *Enlarged Spleen, Malaria, Liver, Kidney and Lungs* complaints, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, *Rheumatism, Gout, Hydrocele,* ELEPHANTIASIS, and bad *Skin diseases,* that his Remedies will cure them. The above complaints have been cured after Hospital treatments had failed. All those who have been treated by the undersigned have never had occasion to complain that their money was misspent. For particulars address

Dr. C. STOLBERG,
Specialist, Bangalore.

Bhagat Ram's Herb's Oil.

It has Two Invaluable Qualities:

(1) Its external application cures *fire burns, scalds, scorpion, wasp* and other *venom stings, prickly heat* and all sorts of *itchings* and *skin diseases.*

(2) Internally taken it cures *Cholera* and *Gonorrhœa.*

Price is so fixed that every one can buy it, *i. e.,* annas 8 per phial, postage extra. Six phials, if taken at a time, will cost only Rs. 3, postage included.

No home should be without it. Every familyman should keep it as a safeguard

A FEW OPINIONS:

(1) Rai Pahu Ram Ex. Asstt. Comr., says: "I tried Mr. Bhagat Ram Barrister-at-Law's Herb's oil on my infant child suffering from prickly heat and pimples, its effect was just like magic. It is a boon to the public, no home should be without it.

(2) A. R. Burton, Supt, Ry. Police, R. Pindi, says: "I was burnt by a hot chimney and on applying the oil relief was instantaneous. I can say by experience that no home should be without it."

(3) Doctor Chhajmal Dass says: "The oil was found most useful after trial in case of burns, boils, ulcers and Gonorrhœa * * * * *.

No need of lengthy list of certificates. Any one doubting its efficacy can get a sample phial free on sending one anna stamps to cover postage. Hot season is approaching, no prudent man and no home should be without it.

Apply to BAKHSHI RAM,
Agent,
MR. BHAGAT RAM
Bar.-at-Law,
Gurgaon.

NITYANANDA BISWAS
Jewellery, Poddery Shop.
Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

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

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

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaleah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and trustworthy in his dealing with his customers. He fully deserves encouragement and patronage.

Dated. 4-2-90 (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar
Professor, Presidency College.

A Sister volume to the "Hindu System of Moral Science" is just out. It is from the pen of the same author and is entitled

THE HINDU SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS SCIENCE AND ART.

The price of the book is one rupee.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says regarding the book: If "the Hindu System of Moral Science," by Babu Kishori Lal Sarker, M. A., B. L., evoked admiration from many distinguished Hindus and such eminent Christians of world-wide celebrity as Professor Max Muller and Professor Cowell, his treatise, entitled "The Hindu System of Religious Science and Art" which has just been published, will, we doubt not, secure still greater admiration for his complete grasp of the difficult subject and the masterly way in which he has presented them to the world. * * * * This book may be regarded as a key to the understanding of the various phases of Hinduism on a rational basis.

The Hon'ble P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., says: The book deserves to be made a first text book of religious teaching in every school. I will ask every Hindu to read it. I want every young man to be taught it. I cannot do better justice than to proclaim it as a little manual worth its weight in gold deserving to be read by every Hindu parent and by him to be taught to his sons and daughters.

The book is to be had of—
BABU SARASI LAL SARKAR, M. A.,
121, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

প্রাইজ ও লাইব্রেরীর জন্য টেক্সট বুক কমিটী কর্ত্তৃক অনুমোদিত।

ছত্রপতি শিবাজী ১৷৷০

শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী মহাশয় প্রণীত।

শাস্ত্রী মহাশয় মহারাষ্ট্র প্রদেশের গ্রামে গ্রামে ভ্রমণ করিয়া ইহার রচনা করিয়াছেন, শিবজীর এত বড় বিস্তৃত জীবনী আর নাই, ইতিমধ্যে নানা ভাষায় অনুবাদ হইয়াছে।

মহারাজ প্রতাপাদিত্য ১৷৷০

বঙ্গের শেষ স্বাধীন মহারাজার বিস্তৃত জীবনী

২০ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজিটরী ও অন্যান্য পুস্তকালয়ে পাওয়া যাইবে।

কলিকাতা।

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

DISCOVERED by an eminent English physician and recognized by the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœa as the only safe, sure and efficacious remedy for

GONORRHŒA AND CLEET

Of any description and in either sex. Acute cases are cured in three days and chronic cases in a week's time.

The cure is permanent and radical.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in Case of Failure.

To ensure a permanent and radical cure the Calcutta patients are requested to see the Doctor, Muffasil patients should, when ordering for a phial, write in detail the disease.

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial: V. P. P. As. 6 extra
DR. H. BISWAS,
11, Annanda Chatterji's Lane, Bag-bazar,
Calcutta.

HAHNEMANN HOME.

2-1 COLLEGE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

Only Depot in India which import dilutions of Homœopathic Medicines from the most eminent Houses in the world for sale in original.

Price-list and Phamphlet post-free

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHY

OR
Perfection in Medicine.

Doctrines simple & Diagnosis easy.

38 MEDICINES in all, Cheap and Comfortable.

CURE UNRIVALLED IN RAPIDITY AND THOROUGHNESS.

SEVERAL AILMENTS GIVEN UP AS HOPELESS CURED.

Reports of Cases, Practical Hints &c. *post-free.*

TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.

Medicines, Boxes, Books and Sundries—per V. P. Post.

BATABYAL & CO.

2-2 College Street, Calcutta.

THE.

SCHUSSLER-HOUSE.

NO PATENT MEDICINE!
Positive Safe, Permanent & Easy Cure.

		Rs.	As.
Diabetes	Price	7	8
Piles ...	...	4	8
Asthma ...	...	6	8
Dyspepsia ...	...	2	8
Hydrocele, relief in one week and cure in one month	...	4	8
Eye-Diseases, of all sorts	...	2	8
Female-Diseases: Leucorrhœa, Flooding and painful menses		3	8
White Leprosy ...	...	6	8
Gonorrhœa, Gleet &c.	...	3	12
Malarious tarai fever specific.		0	8

Our "*Nervina*" cures radically and without fail General Debility, Nervous Debility, loss of Memory, Brain-fag, Loss of all sorts of powers, Hysteria and all nervous complaints. Rs. 4-8.

N. B.—Our cholera Pills effect **90 percent cures.** Price Rs. 2-8.

And our "German Sarsa-parilla" the only effective remedy for *all* impurities and all constitutional diseases and taints. Price Rs. 3-8.

Packing and postage extra for Moffusil orders.
S. SINHA,
Manager, Schussler House,
No 1, Brindabun Mullick's 1st Lane,
Badoorbagan, Calcutta.

GONORRHŒA, GONORRHŒA.
CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE.

SRINATH SUDHA for 1st stage of Gonorrhœa and Lucorrhœa try 24 hours only and for acute and chronic cases a week. Rs. 2. packing, &c., extra. Dr. Mullick 17-1, Grish Vidyaratan' Lane. Calcutta.

Vonka Elixir

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Specific for Dog and Jackal bites and the only infallible remedy for Hydrophobia.

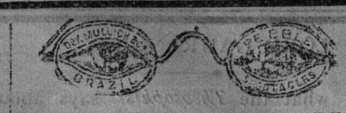
The antidote to canine poison is an indigenous preparation of a veteran and eminent medical man of high ity, and has been given to us with the bonafide object of relieving suffering humanity after two years experiment

ACTION.—It arrests bleeding from the bite instantaneously, subdues inflammation and reduced swelling of the bitten part in 3 or 4 days at the most. It purifies the blood by eliminating the poison,

REMARKS.—The medicine should be discontinued when the inflammation has gone down. The disappearance of inflammation is a sure index of the elimination of the poison The medicine should be used immediately after or within a fortnight after the bite It acts as a preventive against the development of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine fails to give immediate relief, the concentrated tincture of this medicine, Sold here at 10 Rs. per drachm is to be used. The preparation has never been found to fail in a single instance. No household should be without it.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Each phial 2 Rs. exclusive of paking add postega.
Sole Agents, B. K. ROY, and BROTHERS,
284, Cokea's Street, Calcutta.



PERFECT BRAZIL PEBBLE
Spectacles and Folders.

Spectacles		Folders	
Steel Frame Rs.	6.	Steel Frames Rs.	7.
Nickel " "	7.	Nickel " "	8.
Silver " "	10.	Silver " "	12.
Gold " "	25.	Gold " "	30.

All kinds of Repairs undertaken. New Frames fitted. Pebbles and Crystals of accurate numbers matched. Special attention paid to Oculists' prescriptions. Mofussil orders per V. P. Price list free on application.

DEY, MULLICK & CO.
Opticians and Spectacles Makers,
20, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

INSTANTANEOUS
HINDU SYSTEM ÆRATED WATER MACHINE.

Rs.
Price, Large size 15
Small size 11
(exclusive of packing, postage and freight)

It is portable and simple and can be worked by men, women or children with the greatest ease. No other machines in the market can equal it for value, advantages and cheapness. Soda water, lemonade, ginger ade etc., can be prepared at a cost of one or one-and-a-half pice per bottle in two minutes.

GENERAL TRADING AND CO.,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
166-168, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

INDIAN Gonorrhœa Mixture

CURES THOSE CASES WHICH ALLOPATHS AND HOMŒOPATHS FAIL TO CURE

Price refunded if it fails.

Prepared exclusively from the juice of the Indian vegetables It cures any kind of GONORRHŒA and LEUCORRHŒA within 2 weeks. Three days' use will stop the mucus discharge. Received from a Fakir in Nepal-Terrai. Free from any injurious ingredients. Who became hopeless by using the medicines of Doctors please try once and you will see its curative power. The charming effect of this vegetable juice is highly spoken of by thousands of eminent gentlemen. Price one phial for two weeks Rs. 2-8. Value payable and postage

BIJOLI KANTI GHOSH,
Nebubagan, Bagbazar Calcutta.

Cure Guaranteed.

Gonorrhœa Cure

Discovered by an eminent physician of England and recognized by the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœa as the only safe sure and efficacious remedy for

GONORRHŒA

of any description and in either sex without inconvenience of any kind.

Acute cases cured radically in three days and chronic cases in a week.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in case of failure to cure

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial. V. P. P. As. 6 extra.
Apply to Dr. A. P. MAZOOMDAR,
2 Bheem Ghosh's Lane,
Simla P. O. Calcutta.

HALF-PRICE SALE.
PLEADER'S GUIDE. (pp. 427)

NEW EDITION: ENLARGED

This book contains in English language Questions with *full Answers* of N.-W. Provinces and Bengal Pleadership, Muktearship, Revenue Agentship and other Law examinations from the beginning up to date, with their New Rules and Book-Lists Vers useful to all Law Candidates of all Provinces. Price by V. P. Rs. 2-6 ans. Now reduced to Re. 1-1 and per V. P. Post free. To be had of Rajendra Chander Banerjee, Teacher, Jamalpur District, Mon. hyr

Religious Publications (in Bengalee)
BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.
SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.
Or the Life of Sree Chaitanya Deb.

		Paper cover.	Cloth bound.
Vol. I.	(and Ed),	1 0 0 ...	1 4 0
Vol. II.	"	1 8 0 ...	1 12 0
Vol. III.	"	1 4 0 ...	1 8 0
Vol. IV.	"	1 0 0 ...	1 4 0

Postage 1½ anna per Copy.

The Hindee Edition of SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.
Translated by
SRI MADHU SUDAN GOSWAMI,
Of Brindabun.
Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Re. 1-8

NOROTTAM CHARIT.
Price Ans. 12. Postage one anna.

SRI KALACHAND GEETA.
Religio-Philosophical Poem in Bengalee
With beautiful illustrations:—
A BOOK EXPOUNDING
The Religion of Love
AND
Solving the problems of this life and the next
BY
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.
Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Rs. 1-8.
Postage 0-2-0 two annas.

SRI CHAITANYA BHAGABAT.
SECOND EDITION
Published by
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH
Price Re. 1-4.

To be had of the Manager, 'A. B. Patrika'; Messrs. S. K. Lahiri and Co., 54, College Street Manager, Sanskrit Press Depository, 20 Cornwallis Street; Manager, Monomohan Library, 203, Cornwallis Street; Manager, Indian Printing Co., Ld. 18, Shama Charan De's Street; and Messrs. Dey Mullick and Co., 20 Lall-Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Printed and published by K. L. Roy at the PATRIKA PRESS, 2, Ananda Chattearjee's Lane, and Issued by the PATRIKA POST OFFICE, Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta