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পদকল্পতরু।

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

অনুরাগবল্লী।

শ্রীমনোহর দাস প্রণীত।

এই খানি উপাদেয় বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ। দুই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বে লিখিত।

মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ অৰ্দ্ধ আনা।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত-প্রকাশ।

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মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা
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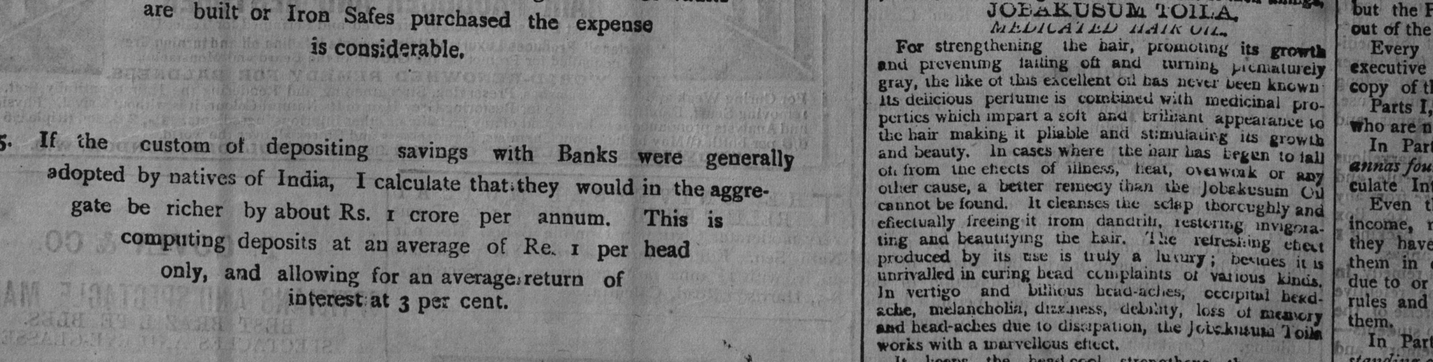

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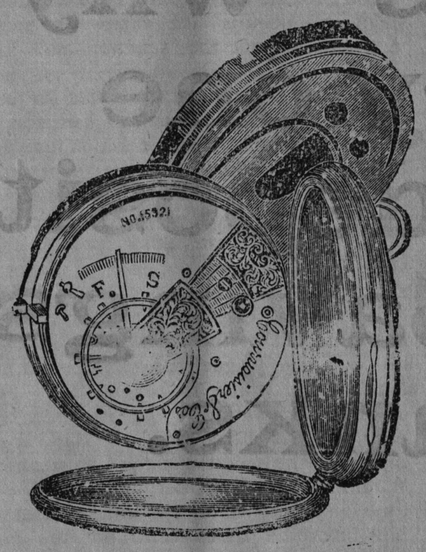

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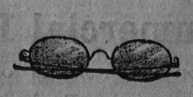

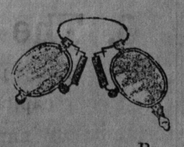

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THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JULY 3, 1898.

THE SCHEME OF THE HON'BLE MR. RISLEY.

It was the Hon'ble Mr. Risley who, immediately after the first, and, we hope, the last, Press prosecution in Bengal, sought to inaugurate the—millennium. Perhaps the authorities were ashamed of their proceedings, so unusual in countries governed by Englishmen; perhaps Mr. Risley had a mind to give the policy of confidence a trial in India. And the Press Association was established in Calcutta in 1891.

This Press Association meant peace, everlasting peace, between the ruled and the rulers. What did the people want? Good government and confidence? Here then, in the Press Association, we give you at least confidence,—said the Hon'ble Mr. Risley. You will have all information you want. Knock at the doors of the secret department of the Government, and they would be opened to you. Have you any grievance? Any suggestion? Here you sit together to prefer your charges and communicate your suggestions.

With all the above promises, the Press Association was inaugurated. The institution failed for reasons we need not enumerate here. We must admit, however, that the idea was noble, and does credit to the liberal mind which conceived it.

But the idea may be developed, and developed into really something grand. To begin with the first district in Bengal, the one which has been incorporated with the metropolis itself, namely, the 24-Perganas. The present head of this district is, we believe, Mr. Magistrate Allen. There is, we believe, a People's Association in that district; and if there is none, one can be established at once. Let Mr. Allen be invited to be its President. Let, in this manner, every district have its People's Association, with the Magistrate for its President.

Let all the districts send a representative, to form a Provincial Association in Calcutta, and let Sir John Woodburn take charge of this organization.

We have no need of a Metropolitan Association in the beginning. District and Provincial Associations will do for the present.

The people of India, in their efforts to improve their condition, don't get any support from their all-powerful rulers. But is there any among them who will not like to see the people growing under British rule? We do not believe in the existence of such men. What the officials fear is, too sudden or disproportionate growth of popular influence. Here is a scheme by which they can really nourish the national aspirations of the people and keep them under absolute control.

Thus, for instance, let the District Associations sit once a month. Let them all take stock of the condition of their respective districts. The result will be this: The Magistrates now rule the persons of the people; they will then be able to rule their hearts also. Hitherto the result of British rule has not been the fusion of the races but quite the contrary.

We don't care if these Associations be mere debating clubs. The condition of the country is getting day by day fearful. There is now very little touch between the ruled and the rulers. The rulers have made their own arrangement. From the Viceroy at Simla down to the Choukidar in the obscure village, they form one family. A link of interest binds them all. But the people have been left altogether outside; yet they need to know each other, for mutual benefit. A deep, rather an impassable, gulf now separates the two factors in this Empire,—the ruled and the rulers.

Let the people have an opportunity of speaking out their minds and let the rulers have an opportunity of explaining themselves to those over whom they hold sway. Now no such means. When the people say that the object of the plague is simply to murder them, the Government has to bear the insult in silence.

THE POSITION OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

The impression is that Anglo-Indian papers enjoy greater power than Indian papers, and, of the Anglo-Indian papers, the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* carry the greatest influence. But the fact is that the Government is very impartial in this respect: it listens to nobody but its own counsels. No outsider has any influence over it. Neither has it any bias in favour of Anglo-Indian papers. The *Indian Daily News* offended, and the Government pounced upon it. It is the custom to say that the two Bombay Anglo-Indian dailies led the Government of their Province by the nose last year, when it inaugurated its policy of repression. That is exactly not it. The Anglo-Indian papers are supposed to enjoy influence, because they support the Government. The *Indian Daily News* did it not; and the Government forsook it, even though it was an Anglo-Indian paper. The Bombay papers supported the Government; so the outside public came to commit the blunder of supposing that they led the Government. The real fact was they were led by the Government, because they agreed to be led.

If the *Patrika* undertakes to support the Government, it becomes at once a power, that is to say, this change of policy enables it to boast that it leads Lords Elgin and Hamilton. If the *Englishman*, on the other hand, takes upon itself to write in the lines the *Indian Daily News* is doing, it takes upon itself the risk of a Government prosecution. The Anglo-Indian papers force themselves into the Government camp; they are always found there, and hence the mistaken impression that they are factors of the party which rule the Empire. So far from guiding the policy of the Government, the Anglo-Indian papers, which live to support the Government, are scarcely honoured with a perusal by those whom they are pledged to support. For, the authorities know that they have been commended and supported by their own papers. If they peruse any paper at all, they do it only those which speak independently, where they expect to find food for reflection.

Of course, the Anglo-Indian papers are useful to sedition-hunters, as the beaters are to those who are after big games. But we have reasons for believing that the coarse and violent language, used by Anglo-Indian papers in dealing with the people of the soil, is not, generally speaking, liked by higher classes of Englishmen. The *Englishman* said the other day that the *Patrika* is unknown to Englishmen and is not read by nig er classes of Ind ans. The *Capital*, following suit, also echoed that "the *Patrika* is not one of any great influence." That is quite true; but, between ourselves, does any one of us enjoy any? Are not the newspapers in India, European and Indian, like barking and whining dogs, that disturb the equanimity of their masters by the noise they make?

They, the masters, do whatever they like; and neither we nor the lionly *Englishman*, nor its jackal, the *Capital*, nor even the whole Chamber of Commerce, can lead them to yield one inch of ground. All the Indian Chambers, backed by the entire Anglo-Indian press, are shrieking with all their might against the currency policy of the Government. But the Government is treating their prayer with as much contempt as it did that of the entire Hindu nation against the Consent Bill. Some of our Indian papers tried the game of pleasing the powers that be. But they learnt to their horror that they lost all respect of even those, they wanted to serve. Referring to the spiteful remarks of the *Englishman* and the *Capital*, trying to belittle the *Patrika*, the *Indian Messenger* says:—

> We are not disposed to say anything in extenuation of the *Patrika*, which is so singularly able to defend itself from all such attacks, just or unjust.

In the above, there is a sly hit; but we forgive our contemporary for what followed the above, which is:—

> But to say that the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* which is read throughout the peninsula by all the different races and classes inhabiting it, "is not one of great influence," is to commit the greatest blunder in a paroxysm of rage.

Now here is the testimony of a brother journalist, a rival, and, therefore, not likely to be tainted with any partiality for us. So they wanted to pull down this journal in a "paroxysm of rage." Their idea is that a paper has no right to flourish, which they do not like.

The alacrity and light heart with which the Resolution of raising a loan of thirty lakhs of Rupees at 5 per cent. interest was sanctioned at the last meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta, show the perfunctory manner in which the money of the rate-payers is guarded by the City Fathers. Before a public loan is contracted, the reasons for its necessity are given and discussed. Even Lord George Hamilton, though backed by a standing majority of 150 members, could not violate this rule, when introducing his Indian Loan Bill in the House of Commons. But, what the autocrat of autocrats, the Secretary of State for India, failed to do, was accomplished by the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, who is said to be a mere servant of the Commissioners. And this is how the thing was done. Mr. Greer demanded that a sum of thirty lakhs of rupees, as recommended by the Loans Committee, was required for the works of a permanent nature. Now, when the motion came from the Chairman, the duty of the elected representatives of the native rate-payers, who will have to find the money, was to ask for information as to the purposes for which such a huge sum was wanted. They, however, all remained silent; and it devolved upon a European Commissioner, Mr. E. N. Baker, to demand for full details. Mr. Baker further stated that, as is the custom, the Chairman should, at the next ordinary meeting, submit a statement, containing all the information on the subject. It was expected that the native Commissioners in a body would, at least now, come forward to support the proposition. But, no. A few, no doubt, saw the reasonableness of Mr. Baker's request, but the majority gave their vote in favour of sanctioning the loan; and all this they did, in spite of the caustic remarks from such European Commissioners as Mr. Braunfield who said that, it was very pleasing to borrow, specially to borrow thirty lakhs, but there would be difficulty in paying interest when the income was fast decreasing on account of plague. Indeed, the present debt of the Corporation is already two crores and twenty-five lakhs, and they are paying nine lakhs for interest! Under these circumstances, it is surprising how the Commissioners could sanction another big loan when full details were not supplied to them, and without satisfying themselves for what particular works the money was required.

And then, how could they sanction such high rate of interest as 5 per cent? At one time, they could borrow at 3½ per cent. Will not this offer of increased rate go to show that there is something wrong in the administration of the Corporation? Like the Calcutta Municipality, the Corporation of Bombay is also going to borrow 34¼ lakhs for plague expenditure. Are the Commissioners of Calcutta aware that they of Bombay have managed this loan at 4 per cent? Surely, the credit of Bombay is not higher than that of the metropolis of India!

Needless to say, this thirty lakhs loan will add permanently to the burden of the rate-payers. Indeed, many rate-payers are perhaps not aware that this loan will require an annual payment, from the revenues of the Corporation, of a sum of Rs. 2,10,000, calculating at 5 per cent interest, and 2 p. c. contribution to the Sinking Fund, which means 1½ p. c. of our rates and taxes.

The amount raised by the loan, can only be spent on works of permanent improvement; and we know there are several drainage and water-pipe works contracts. We ask: have the Commissioners satisfied themselves that the estimates, originally passed by them, have not been exceeded, and that the loan, raised at such a high rate of interest at such a crisis, will not be spent in meeting the excess expenditure incurred, without the sanction and knowledge of the Corporation? Why should not a tabular statement, as asked for at the meeting, showing the original sanction, the amount expended, and the amount required under each heading of the contract, be submitted, to enable the Commissioners and their constituents know whether the spending Departments are under proper check, and that the money required is within the sanctioned estimate?

We are glad that public attention has now been directed to the finances of the Corporation. The plague has caused additional expenditure, which is beyond the control of the Corporation. The Engineer's Department has a free hand in the expenditure, with the sanction of the Chairman only. We do not know whether the Chairman has time enough to scrutinize all estimates and bills before he passes them; but the public and the Government, we dare say, will hold him responsible for the amount spent. For our part, we must say, many things are said about the Engineer's Department, which is far from enjoying absolute public confidence. All this points to the necessity of unceasing vigilance on the part of the Commissioners over their spending Departments; and every rupee spent, should be scrutinized before it is paid.

The question of Babu Satis Chunder Ghose, put to the Chairman of the Corporation at its last meeting, may appear unimportant to the superficial observer, but it has great significance. He asked to know from the Chairman and the Health Officer whether those, who have left the town, may now safely return here or not. The Chairman replied: "The Health Officer considers this question to be a matter for private judgment. In my opinion, people may be advised to return and to bring back their families and children. The statistics of plague cases show that there is no increase." The Health Officer, it will be observed, disposed of the question in the usual manner; but we are thankful to Mr. Greer for his frank reply. Dr. Cook, we think, had no right to treat the question in the way he did. The question is, whether those who are now staying away should return to the town. This pre-supposes another question, namely, is Calcutta really plague-stricken or not? If it is plague-stricken, then those who are now living in non-plague districts, should never be advised to return here. But if there is no plague in Calcutta, then, of course, they could be asked, with a free conscience, to come back. Now whether the monster of plague is really amongst us or not, is known only to one individual, that is, Dr. Cook. He is, therefore, the only person who can advise people whether they should remain in Calcutta or not. Babu Satis Chunder thus fingered the right man, who could help us in this matter; and Dr. Cook only shirked his duty when he said that the subject was one for private judgment. No; it is not a question for private judgment. If clinical reports of the cases were published, or the alleged plague patients were not removed to the hospital before they were examined by independent medical men, then, of course, the private individuals might have formed their own opinion. But the Health Officer having withheld all information regarding the nature of the disease, the responsibility rests on him and him alone to state whether real plague is raging here or not. But then, he was confronted with two difficulties. First, if he admitted the appearance of the plague, how could he advise people, who are now residing in healthy places, to come here and run the risk of catching it? Secondly if he said that there was no plague and the people might return, then how would he justify the measures which he and the Bombay Doctors are carrying with so much zeal? So, the best course for him was to say neither yea nor nay, but answer in the way he did! The reply of the Chairman is, however, quite clear. When he advises the people to come back, he admits that there is practically no plague, in its real sense, in the town.

The *Mahratta* learns that Mr. Rowecraft, who assaulted Mr. Sohoni, was suddenly transferred, a few days ago, by a telegraphic order. The Satara correspondent of the same paper also gave it as a report that Mr. Rowecraft's allowance on account of plague duty was to be cut off from the date of the assault, under Government orders. The question now is, whether this punishment is meted out to the officer really for his unprovoked assault on Mr. Sohoni, or for some other offence. The matter should be made clear. If Mr. Rowecraft has been really punished for the assault, then, in spite of the trivial nature of the punishment, the Government has done an act whic will evoke good feelings generally on its behalf. The Government has thus no reason to keep the fact a secret, if it is really a fact.

We said that Mr. Caine has accepted a most cordial invitation to contest the Kilmarnack Borough, Scotland. The *North British Daily Mail* gives some further particulars of his candidature in a leading article which is reproduced in another column. So, one of the difficulties of Mr. Caine is that he is an Englishman! The *Mail*, which is a Scotch paper, however, appeals to his countrymen to forget the nationality of the candidate, and elect him for his distinguished services to the cause of Liberalism

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A description of Mr. Steven's kiln method for destroying plague infection, is published in another column. It reminds us of the fly-killing powder in "Japhet in search of his father." The quack doctor not only staked his honour, but agreed to return the price of the powder, which he had prepared for sale, if it failed to destroy flies. But then, his directions, he insisted, must be observed strictly, which were as follow:—Catch a fly and open its mouth as widely as possible. Then stuff it up with the powder, and the winged insect would immediately die! The heated kiln may destroy the germ; but, the question of cost apart, would it not be a herculean task to apply it in the way described in the memorandum? The simpler and speedier, and, at the same time, the cheaper, method is to burn the infected house.

When the cow-riots assumed gigantic proportions in the North-West, and the Hindus found themselves in a deplorable condition, Mr. Dar, Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow, came to their rescue. He lost nothing by his patriotism and boldness. He exposed the proceedings of the authorities in scathing language. Those men in power, who had been taking an active interest in these cow-riots and sending batch after batch of Hindus to jail, came to perceive that they had gone a little too far. In the same manner, the services of some bold spirits were needed to raise the drooping spirits of the people of Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta has began his work; and we hope he will be able to finish it. Bombay now is quite different from Bombay two years ago. The life of Bombay has been crushed out of it, and the people must either sink, or make a struggle to regain their previous position. It is neither better in Bengal. We were surprised to learn that a People's Association had been established in Bhagalpore. In Bengal, each district had its People's Association, but they are all now practically dead. The leading men in the districts felt the serious responsibility of their position. They took part in all the public movements of the country. But they have now ceased to take any interest in such matters. In Calcutta, the condition of things is worse. Sir A. Mackenzie has left a legacy to the citizens in the shape of a Municipal Bill. It means a death-blow to the only semi-representative institution that we have in the country. But there is no Mehta here to move in the matter. It was the *Bengalee* which first gave the alarm and announced the intention of Sir A. Mackenzie as regards the Municipality. We could not credit the news at first, as we had a notion that the Government would never care to withdraw a privilege, once granted. But the suspicions of the citizens were lulled by the speech of Sir A. Mackenzie, who said that "the *Bengalee* had told a lie". Thus whether in the metropolis or in the Moffusil, the people are all sleeping profoundly without a thought of the future. It is quite true there is plague in the country; but it is only a plea for indolence—that is all.

The reader is, no doubt, aware that a sensational case recently cropped up in Bombay, in which a highly respectable firm like that of Messrs. Thacker and Co., was implicated. The manager of the firm was charged with the grave offence of having been in possession of obscene books and pictures for sale. The accused was caught red-handed, and he had no option but to acknowledge his gulit. The Magistrate considered his offence as "a serious one", and yet let him off with only a fine of Rs. 500, which, of course, means nothing, as some of these books were advertised for sale for Rs. 300 per copy. If we remember aright, some publishers of obscene books in Bengal were given several months by a Police Magistrate of Calcutta. We are, however, not concerned with the punishment meted out to the prisoner; for, being a European, he has his privileges. What astonished us most was the absence of any mention about this case in any of the two morning papers of Bombay, namely, the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*. As the reader is aware, our reports, relating to this case, were all taken from the *Advocate of India*, the evening paper of Bombay. We, however, sought in vain for a fuller report in the other two dailies. We wondered why such an important case was not noticed in the columns of the two dailies which, for dearth of matter, often fill up their columns with the minutest details of what transpires even in the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation. Was it because they did not choose to sully their columns with the particulars of a case which savoured of obscenity? The *Advocate of India* has, however, sought to clear the mystery. Says our contemporary:—

> The accused in this case came to us, and offered to fill our columns with the advertisements of his firm if we would consent to suppress all mention of the case, as, he told us, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* had already done. We asked him to leave our office; and for our own part, we had very little doubt that he had deceived himself with regard to the assurances he thought he had obtained from our contemporaries. It was not so, however. With the exception of a small paragraph in the local intelligence of the *Times of India* this morning, the case has been kept out of the two morning dailies.

Of course, we cannot believe that such respectable papers, as the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Times*, were bribed into silence by the promise of advertisements, but that is the charge preferred against them. We hope, they are in a position to give a satisfactory explanation of their conduct.

The above reminds us of an interesting, nay, amusing, question, asked in Parliament, by Mr. Bradlaugh in June, 1890, relating to the *Times of India*. Here it is:—

> Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had made any payments and for what purposes, to, and which of, the Anglo-Indian newspapers published in India; whether it was with the knowledge or approval of the Secretary of State that an offer was made to the *Times of India*, a newspaper published at Bombay, as stated in a leading article in that Journal, "to become the official organ of the Government of India;" whether the proprietor of the *Times of India* was correct in saying that in answer to such offer he gave so clear and distinct a negative as to admit of no misconception; and whether the Secretary of State would lay upon the table the correspondence relating to this matter.
>
> To the above, the following answer was given:—
>
> Sir J. Gorst.—Except payment for advertisements, the Secretary of State is not aware of any payments being made by the Government to Anglo-Indian newspapers. The Secretary of State is not aware of any such occurrence arising, or statement being made. There is no correspondence.
>
> Then occurred the following conversation:—
>
> Mr. Bradlaugh.—Do I understand the right hon. gentleman to say that the statement in the *Times of India* is inaccurate?
>
> Sir J. Gorst.—The Secretary of State is not aware that the *Times of India* ever made such a statement.
>
> Mr. Bradlaugh.—I will supply the right hon. gentleman with it.
>
> Mr. Bradlaugh had a copy of the *Times of India* in hand; and he showed it to Sir John Gorst. It contained the following statement: "The Government had offered us terms to become its organs, &c." Sir John promised the member for Northampton all information on the subject.

The nominated Mussalman member of the Madras Council is not popular with those whom he is expected to represent. The Mussalmans, therefore, met to enter a protest, two of whom being officials. These latter, however, took no part, but only listened to the debate. But anyhow they were present, when the plot was being formed. We have now the pleasure to announce, to the wondering world, that these two culprits have been spotted by the lynx-eyed Government of Madras. It is such brilliant achievements that create Empires! We dare say, some one has earned the V. C. The offence was not only very serious but impudent. What business have Mussalmans, who have accepted service, to seek the welfare of their community? But we must do them no injustice. They did nothing; they were only present. Well, what business had they to be present? When they saw that members of their community were trying to better their condition, they ought to have fled from the spot. To the credit of the Madras Government, be it said, that these two public servants have been let off only with a censure, this being their first offence. In future, let them beware how, as Government servants, they witness any proceedings, the object of which is the amelioration of the condition of their community. We take the facts of the case from the *Hindu*.

It is understood that Babu Khirode Chander Rai Choudry has been gazetted to officiate as Principal of the Hoogly College during Mr. Billings' three months' privilege leave shortly. The arrangement has naturally caused much heart-burning; for, this is the first instance of a Head-Master being appointed to act as Principal in supersession of the College Professors. There is no question about the abilities of Babu Khirode Chander. Indeed, he is or

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the best educationists in the country. But then, it is a great injustice to the Professors, who are in no way inferior to him, to be thus superseded by a Head-Master.

THE plague policy, inaugurated by the Madras Government, is even more liberal than that of the Government of Bengal. The Government of Madras has made it as clear as possible that the feelings of the people should be scrupulously respected when enforcing the measures. Segregation is considered absolutely necessary, but the wishes of the people are to be consulted in all the arrangements. Medical treatment is not to be forced upon unwilling patients; and women are, under no circumstances, to be examined by men. Inoculation is to be perfectly optional. Quarantine is set aside in favour of observation—that is to say, travellers, entering Madras, will not be detained, wherever they may come from, unless actually suffering from plague; but those coming from known infected areas, will be kept under observation for ten days, being free, however, in the meantime, to go where they please. What a world of misery would have been avoided if the plague rules had been introduced in this spirit in the Bombay Presidency! But such is the conceit of those who rule this country, generally speaking, that they will not listen to anybody else except their own counsels. It was pointed out to the authorities, over and over again, by the Indian press that, inspite of their benevolent intentions, they were doing what was most obnoxious to the cherished notions of the people of this country. Nay, even in Europe, where domestic tie is not so strong as in India, no one would agree to the arrangement of separating wives from husbands, or invading the sacred precincts of their houses by search-parties, composed of illiterate and unsympathetic soldiers, or getting the female members of their families examined by the latter. All this was, however, not only enforced upon the inhabitants of Bombay, Poona and other places, but their leaders were sent to jail or deported on the charge of sedition, while the whole of India was punished with a series of repressive laws, and the progress of the country thrown back half a century behind, because a fanatic caused the murder of an unpopular officer. What is still more surprising is that the Government of Bombay shows yet no signs of penitence. It should have acknowledged its blunders frankly and tried its best to make amends for the grievous wrong which it was led to do to the people in a state of panic. But though it has regained its sense, it is not at all willing to undo the mischief which attended its ill-advised acts and measures of the past one and half year. Why are Mr. Tilak and other editors yet in jail? Why are the Natus not liberated? Why is the punitive police at Poona not yet discharged and the inhabitants exempted from all pecuniary liabilities in this connection? The Government of Bombay cannot justify any of these measures; but yet they will not remove them, though they are a standing monument of its folly, unwisdom and injustice. But more. The authorities in Bombay apparently are not only not ashamed of their previous proceedings, but are even now startling the public with similar acts. The Press Committees, established under the direction of the Bombay Government, will make it impossible for independent journalism to exist in that Presidency. Then, it appears, its craving for press prosecutions has not yet been satisfied. Here is a paragraph which is going round the press:—

Apropos of the paragraph that is now going the round of the press concerning Mr. Bose's prosecution by Government for publishing, in the *Phœnix* of Kurrachi, an extract from the speech of an Irishman, we are in a position to say, that the Proprietor of the paper readily complied with the District Magistrate's direction, which was nothing more or less than the dismissal of the Editor, and which was offered him as a substitute for prosecution. Mr. Bose, the Editor, was asked to take his choice between at once leaving Kurrachi or standing the prosecution, sanction for which, he was given to understand by the District Magistrate, had been obtained from the Bombay Government. He subsequently submitted an explanation to the Bombay Government, and was, a few days later, informed, on the authority of the District Magistrate, that sanction for his prosecution had been withdrawn by Government "as his dismissal was deemed sufficient."

So, when an Irishman utters a seditious speech, it is a harmless piece of oration; but it becomes rank sedition as soon as it is transferred to the columns of an Indian newspaper, and renders its Editor liable to be transported for life! If it was sedition, how is it that the English Government at home passed it unnoticed when the Irishman spoke it? When a journalist brings the Government into contempt, he renders himself subject to severe punishment. But when the authorities, by their own acts, produce the same feeling in the minds of the people towards the Government, they do no wrong! This is the way things are managed in this unfortunate country. We do not know who Mr. Bose is; neither is the *Phœnix* perhaps more widely known in the country than the *Protad*, with its circulation of 150 copies. And the Bombay Government, we are told, seriously contemplated to make a martyr of the Editor of this paper by a State prosecution!

RIOTS are not the exclusive property of the Indians. They happen in England and Ireland also. Elsewhere is published another account of the rioting in Belfast, and we commend it to the attention of those authorities in this country, who are unduly severe upon Indian rioters. The murderous assaults which the Orangemen repeatedly committed upon the police, were due to no provocation whatever. The Police had every right to fire upon their ferocious assailants, but they did it not. Constable Torens was knocked from his horse with a stone, and savagely beaten while down. The fallen man was rescued by the aid of Head Constable Hussay, who stood over him with a loaded revolver, and that of a passer-by, unknown, who gallantly risked his own life; and though the latter was seriously wounded, Head Constable Hussay did not discharge his revolver to defend him. Indeed, all that the police did was to draw their batons and charge the mob. Even the military, when they were called in, were not permitted to fire a single shot. The result was that the mob over-powered the policemen, 103 of whom were severely injured, the lives of many of them being despaired of. Compare the conduct of the police in Ireland with that of the Punjab who fired upon the inhabitants of Garshanker and killed and wounded dozens of them, simply because a few brick-bats were thrown at them. But while no provocation whatever had been given to the Orangemen, the people of Garshanker acted under most provoking circumstances. Much credit is due to the Lahore *Tribune* for having unearthed an official notice which shows how these men were thrown into a state of delirious excitement and made to lose all control over themselves before the disturbance. But let our contemporary speak:—

The fateful morning was the 28th April. We read in the letter of the Government:—"Repeated warnings had been given to the people that they must submit to the orders of Government; and it is observed for the special report submitted by the District Superintendent of Police that on the 27th the Tahsildar of Garhshankar had proclaimed by beat of drum and by posting of placards on the walls of the town that evacuation was necessary to save the lives of the people, and that assistance would be given by Government in carrying out this measure" Besides the report of the District Superintendent of Police, a copy of the placard, posted on the walls, might have been well called for by the Punjab Government before the Lieutenant-Governor decided that no further enquiry was necessary. It is with some difficulty that we have obtained a copy of the notice posted up, and we append a literal copy:—

By order of the Assistant Commissioner,
On Plague duty.
Garshankar

TAHSILDAR SAHIB, GARHSHANKAR.

You are hereby directed in writing (*galmi hai*) to notify thoroughly (*bakhubi*) to the inhabitants of Garhshankar that to-morrow morning all the people in the city should get outside the city. And they will have to go to that place outside the city that we shall tell them (to go to) after fixing. And to-morrow night no one will sleep or stay in the city, all will have to sleep outside the city. This order should be circulated (*mushtahir kiya jae*) immediately, as soon as possible, among the inhabitants of the city. And this order should be announced by beat of drum. Written on the 27th April, 1898.

So the inhabitants of the entire town were compelled to evaculate it, though there was no place for them to go to! Just imagine the situation. Some ten thousand people were asked in the evening of the 27th April to leave their homes the the next morning, and no place of residence prepared for them! Would the inhabitants of any English town have tolerated such an arrangement for a moment? We are assured by the *Tribune* that there was absolutely no shelter for them; and after the riot, they were turned out into the fields, and kept huddled together, cordoned round by the Police! The Madras Government has ruled that no plague measures are to be enforced without consulting the wishes of the people. In the case of Garshanker, the wishes of its inhabitants seem to have been simply trampled down. Indeed, we cannot believe that it was not possible for the authorities to make the people evacuate the town without a riot or blood-shed. Why was the notice not given a week before the evacuation day was fixed? Why were not houses built previously, and then the people were asked to leave their houses? And why was not the evacuation effected gradually, instead of, in one day? We deeply deplore these massacres of the innocents; and we know, the authorities themselves are deeply sorry for them. Strict orders should, therefore, be given to the police never again to use their guns without orders from the Magistrate or other responsible officers; and, whenever they violate this salutary rule, they should be severely punished.

IN his letter to the *Times*, Sir A. Mackenzie, while putting down his name, has to explain that he was "the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal." Six months ago, he was the absolute master of seventy millions; but now he is an ordinary individual,—one amongst the thirty millions in England. In Bengal, if he left his house, Sowars preceded him to proclaim his movement. Millions scrutinized the words that he uttered, whether they meant war or peace, blessing or curse. But now he has to live unnoticed: his words carry no more weight than they deserve. He was himself in doubt whether his name alone in the *Times* would enable the British public to recognize him. When the Emperor of Brazil had to leave his throne, he turned towards his beloved town from the ship which carried him away, and burst into tears. Sir A. Eden actually wept when he had to part with office; and Sir A. Mackenzie had to express the anguish of his soul on a similar occasion. So it is clear that the system, which makes a king of an ordinary individual and then forcibly deprives him of power, is not really advantageous even to those who are apparently gainers by it. The officials here enjoy more powers than their brethren do in other countries. Yet they ask for more. Power, and 'more power' is the ceaseless cry of the officials. They are trained to love power; and when they have been thoroughly enslaved by that passion, they are told to give up all vestige of power, and live unnoticed and uncared-for. This is, we sincerely think, sheer cruelty. Why should not an official consider it a great relief when he finds, after he has been able to make his pile, an opportunity of spending the rest of his days in peace, retirement and spiritual culture? It is because he has been trained to love power, to be always in evidence, obeyed and respected by all who surround him. The condition of high officials, suddenly divested of all power, is best illustrated in the account given of the 'Sleeper Awakened.' In the morning, he finds himself the Padisha; and after twenty-four hours of enjoyment of supreme power, he is again hurled back to his original position of a common man! The best arrangement is to protect the officials from temptation; to give them as much power as is only necessary for the due discharge of the duties,—only as much power as will lead them to think that they are the servants of the public, but not their masters. Let not officials think that we envy their lot. We do not, and this we say sincerely. Power is absolutely of no value when one has to part with it in the latter days of his life against his own will. His enjoyment of power is a delusion, a snare.

WHEN a petty Indian potentate asked, the other day, help of the Imperial Government, to enable him to pacify some of his subjects who had become contumacious, the Government took a severe notice of the incapacity of the Prince and declared him unfit to rule. Why does not the Government, in the same manner, consider a District Magistrate unfit, when he seeks the help of a punitive police force to be able to crush the refractory spirit of a village or a small town in his jurisdiction? To such a Magistrate the Government has the right to say that he ought to be able, with the extensive resources at his disposal, to enforce law and authority withuot additional reinforcement. A Magistrate, who needs a punitive police force to maintain peace and order in his district, confesses himself to be incompetent. The Government which accedes to such a request, encourages incompetence and indolence. Will the British Government ever agree to the arrangement of leaving all the fighting to the Gurkhas and Sikhs? No, because such an arrangement will demoralize the British soldier, and deteriorate the fighting power of the ruling race. When the Government, in this manner, accedes to the requests of Magistrates for strengthening their hands with additional force, when they have got enough for the purposes of enforcing their authority, it indirectly undermines British strength of character, and adopts a policy which has the likely effect of deteriorating the governing powers of Englishmen. To put punitive police in a pacified and civilized district to enforce law, is to make the art of governing exceedingly simple. A coolie can enforce order by this method—a method which emasculates both the ruled and the rulers. But more. How unjust to punish both guilty and innocent! Such methods are only excusable in countries newly conquered. During the Hindu-Mussalman riots in 1893-94, a punitive police force was quartered in the unfortunate city of Yeola. The Bombay Government is determined now to extend its operations for six months more. If the Government wishes to stop so-called sedition, let it put a stop to such violent methods. These methods produce the worst feeling in the mind. Only let Englishmen place themselves in the position of these Yeola people,—who have been put for years and years in a state of siege,—and they will readily realize the effect of such a policy upon the public mind. This unfortunate town, like Poona, has our heartiest sympathy.

THE case of alleged suspected plague which occurred in Ward No. 1 on the 1st instant created considerable commotion, as hitherto not a single case has been reported from that ward. Indeed, the ward hospital was surrounded by hundreds of people, many of whom appeared to be overtaken by something like panic. We had a long talk on the subject with Dr. Kar who treated the patient; and from what we heard from him, it was evident that it might be as much a case of malarial fever or some other disease as that of septicæmic plague. Doctor Kar, was, however, absolutely certain that it was not a case of bubonic plague. In the beginning he suspected that the patient was troubled with worms and therefore gave her santonine with purgative which acted upon her bowels. But as the temperature began to rise rapidly, he suspected it to be a case of a virulent type of malarial fever. Indeed, the Doctthor said at he had previously come across some cases of this sort which he considered as malarial fever. The patient had come to Calcutta, only three or four days ago, from a malarial district, and the probability is that she had brought the poison from there. Dr. Kar has never seen a case of real plague, so he could not positively say whether the patient suffered from that disease or not. All that he could say was that some of the published symptoms of the septicæmic plague, which are also common to malarial fever and several other diseases, were present in her. She was returned to the Health Officer as a case of "suspected plague," as she was admitted into the plague hospital of the ward, where, it is understood, persons suffering from other maladies are not to be taken in. The patient should have been removed to the Medical College, and not to the ward plague, hospital.

THE incorrigible *Indian Daily News* is again at it. That paper says:—

There was one seizure on Sunday. We were quite prepared for this diminution; for, we noticed there was a great diminution the Sunday before, and therefore we rather looked forward to the statistics. After all, everyone should have a day of rest, and we do not grudge it to the poor fellows

It is not clear what the writer means: so far, however, is clear that he is sarcastic. On last Sunday, there was only one seizure as it was on Sunday before. From this the writer draws the conclusion that "Sunday is a day of rest and we do not grudge it to the poor fellows." Now who are these poor fellows? The plague officers or the plague patients or the plague bacilli? The question to be solved is, why there is only one seizure on Sunday and more than one on other days? The *Indian Daily News* solves the problem by the suggestion that Sunday is a day of rest when the poor fellows take rest. We again ask who are these poor fellows? These poor fellows can be either the people who refuse to fall ill on a day of rest, or the plague officers who refuse to do their full amount of work on a holiday, or the bacilli who respect Sunday as a day ordained by God as one of rest, and therefore leave their victims alone.

OF course, the Anglo-Indian papers pose as authorities, high in favour with the Government. But incidents crop up now and then, to show that they are as much objects of contempt as the native papers. Did not Mr. Stevens, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, charged the *Englishman* with the same offence, which was brought against the *Indian Daily News* the other day, and for which that paper was threatened with a prosecution? During the debate on Colonel Hutchinson's lecture at Simla, Sir J. Westland was pleased to say:—

Sir James went on to refer to the ignorant and foolish criticism, especially newspaper criticism, which had been poured out upon the Government of India in connection with this Frontier trouble. As an example of the kind of criticism, based upon an absolute misconception of fact, to which the Government had been subjected, he read an article which appeared in the Calcutta *Englishman* the very day the Afridis steamed into the Khyber and attacked the British forts there, in which that journal declared that the Afridis and the Orakzais had made no sign, and that we were upon the point of witnessing a fizzle out of the frontier scare. Thus at a time when the editor ought to have been in posession of actual news of the outbreak, he was engaged in charging the Government with having created a false alarm.

Sir James added that it was characteristic thereafter whenever it was shown how false had been these criticisms, no apology was made in any issue for the unfounded charge which had practically amounted to saying that the Government had forged the whole affair.

So, the criticism was "ignorant", "foolish" and "false." And the Government was charged with having "forged the whole affair"!

A LARGE company has been formed in Japan for the purpose of introducing Japanese tea into Russia.

IT is said that two German glass-makers are going to Kabul shortly at the Amir's invitation, to start a new industry there. In this connection, the *Pioneer* asks: What are the British glass-makers about?

THE Midnapur Canal which was greatly damaged by the recent floods, is being rapidly repaired. Very likely the Canal will be re-opened for traffic about the 10th of July.

THE present position in the Afridi country is reported to be quite normal. The maliks are said to have the tribesmen apparently well in hand, and the mullahs seem to have little influence over them.

AS the Allahabad High Court Vacation lasts from August 13th until November 29th, the Chief Justice proposes to utilize this period for a visit to England, and thus there is no need for a medical certificate.

ACCORDING to a Bombay Magistrate, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ought to take cognisance of the practice of harnessing little ponies to carriages that they are barely able to drag.

WE understand that the Government of India is to address another despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the North-West frontier, which will deal with questions connected with the Tochi Valley and the Kohat-Kurram line.

THE London *Star* says:—An instance of rapidity of promotion is that of Lord Edward H. Cecil, who was promoted captain a few weeks ago for Soudan services, and is now made major for similar reasons. He is the Marquess of Salisbury's fourth son.

THE *Englishman*, speaking about the native regiments, thus writes: In the most exclusive and caste-restricted regiments, there are always a few men who come from the wrong districts. Commanding Officers should be allowed to recruit the likeliest men from whatever district they offer. As matters stand at present, old sepoys who have their homes outside the recruiting districts, find a difficulty, indeed, at times find it impossible to get their sons on into the army. This is not as it should be.

FOR some time past, Portugal has been pushing forward her commercial interests without much noise in Africa. It is now understood that the Portuguese are contemplating to construct a railway from Quilimane to Ruo on the frontier of British Central Africa. This course is likely to greatly benefit the Lake Nyassa district and to considerably shorten the route into British territory.

IT is said, there is now no doubt whatever that the "raiders" from across the Burma-Chinese frontier were not mere banditti, but soldiers belonging to the Mongla Sawbwa, assisted by Chinese regulars. Moreover, these men are said to have themselves admitted or asserted that they had orders from the Chinese authorities to erect stockades; and according to the *Pioneer*, "there is little doubt that the Chinese Boundary Commissioner, General Liu, was implicated." All this is serious news, no doubt, in view of the forthcoming frontier demarcation operations.

WITH reference to the paragraph that appeared in the "Morning Post" of Delhi, to the effect that one Mr. Treshman kicked a native employe who died very shortly after, and that the former was fined Rs. 250 by the Magistrate for the "offence," the *Clarion* of London remarks in its issue of the 4th June:—"Rather an expensive luxury, considering the present value of the rupee,—isn't it? Natives ought to be very much cheaper, considering their numbers. Besides, a native provides very poor sport, and a theory is advanced by some of the kicking Anglo-Indians—it has been brought forward in courts of justice to the effect that an *Indian is too easily killed by a kick.* So, of course, if one of these is settled by British purring, it only serves him right for being born a native and a heathen—a shocking crime in the eyes of the white-skinned, blue-blooded, Christian Anglo-Indian."

SHRIMANT Sadashiv Ramachandra, alias Anna Sahib Natu, second brother of the Natu brothers, at present under restraint at Belgaum, has, says the "Maharatta," presented a petition to H. E. the Governor, praying for the release of the brothers and the removal of the attachment over the joint family immovable property. The petition is well written and sets forth the facts of the Natu case, and the attachment and partial release of the joint family property. It argues the obligation resting upon Government to give reasons for their arrest, the illegality of keeping them under restraint by imposing conditions on them and making their release dependent upon their good conduct, when they have never been convicted in a judicial trial the anomaly of attaching the entire family property, moveable and immovable, without making a partition and allotting petitioner his share, and, lastly, the illegality of making the Natu estates pay for the maintenance of the two brothers while in confinement. Considering that this Natu affair a dark spot of Lord Sandhurst's administration, his Lordship, we hope, will avail of this opportunity of mending matters.

ELSEWHERE will be found a new plague Order, issued by the Government of Madras, in which the scope of the regulations for city and Muffussil is explained. The Order throughout bears evidence of sympathy and kindliness; and the direction that "women will under no circumstances be examined by men" ought at once to be adopted by all other Local Governments. Home segregation is permitted only in exceptional cases where the house is in the midst of a spacious compound and no sanitary objections exist. We wish this privilege had been extended as far as possible, to the advantage of the upper middle-class as well.

WE are glad that the authorities of the Calcutta High Court have made a favourable response to the appeal of the plucked candidates at the last Mukhtearship Examination. The *Calcutta Gazette* publishes the following High Court Notice: Insert the following proviso Sub-Rule 6 of Rule 1, Chapter VII at page of the High Court's General Rules and Orders (Civil), as amended by paragraph Rule No. 6, dated the 23rd April, 18 vided that, in the case of all candi were admitted to the examination the 28th February and 1st and 2nd M 1898, the production of a certificate of having passed the Middle Vernacular or Middle English Scholarship Examination or some other examination certified by the Director of Public Instruction to be equivalent thereto, shall, in the case of such candidates only and no others, be deemed sufficient to qualify them to be admitted to the Mukhtearship Examination to be held in February—March, 1899.

IT is of passing interest to note that the mining leases in Kolar for the eight months ending 28th February, 1898, brought in an increased revenue of more than one and three quarter lakhs of rupees, the figures being Rs. 8,25,000 against Rs. 6,50,000 in the previous year.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY has violated the traditions of the Royal Society by sending an account of the discovery of Krypton to the French Academy first. He was bitterly taunted with this by Sir William Crookes and Professor Dewar, and he had a very poor excuse to make. He said that in doing so "he had been actuated by a desire to let the ladies see the new spectrum at the Conversazione on the previous day." The old story, Adam and Eve at the Royal Society. Then it was an apple, now it is the spectrum line of "Krypton." Both rather indigestible and avoidable desiderata.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussial.

LORD GAURANG A

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BANK OF BENGAL.—The Director of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, reduced the rate of interest by 1 per cent.

MONETARY.—Exchange rates on Friday closed quiet, quotations being—Telegraphic Transfer, 1-3-5-8; Demand, 1-3-21-32; 6 months, 1-3-7-8.

THE SALT REVENUE.—The salt revenue for all India for the first two months of the official year shows a falling off of Rs. 2,29,000 compared with last year's figures.

FISH AND SILK.—A chemist has discovered that the eggs of certain species of fish are enveloped in veritable silk cocoons. Since he began his experiments in this line (in 1894), he has found several different species of fish that produce eggs from which a fine quality of silk may be woven.

LEGISLATION.—At the next week's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla, a Bill, amending the Indian Currency Act of 1898 with a view to extending its operations for another two years, will be introduced: as also a Bill, amending the Inland Steam Vessels Act of 1884, i. e., to take powers to make rules for the prevention of collisions between such vessels.

GROUPING OF HIGH COURT BENCHES.—The following is the disposition of the different Benches of the High Court, to take effect from the 1st inst, :—Rajshahye Group, Justices Prinsep and Stevens; Patna Group, Justices Ghose and Rampini; Criminal Business, Justices O'Kinealy and Henderson; Privy Council, Justices Prinsep and Stevens. Justices Amir Ali and O'Kinealy will sit on the Original Side.

MONSOON REPORTS.—The S. S. Setos left Mombassa on June 19th, and experienced up to lat. 3 N. in long. 17 E. fresh to light south-east trades, passing clouds and high sea. Thence to her arrival at Bombay, on the morning on the 29th, she had a fresh monsoon, passing clouds and high sea with showers near the coast. This report would apparently indicate that the monsoon over the Arabian Sea is increasing again, and heavier rain may shortly be expected along the west coast.

THE GHATTAL PLAGUE RIOT.—The two rules issued on the District Magistrate of Midnapore, to show cause why the cases pending before the Sub-divisional Officer of Ghattal, in which Poresh Nath Bhuina and several others are accused in connection with the recent plague riot at Ghattal, should not be transferred to some other competent court in the district, came on for hearing before the Calcutta High Court on 30th June. Their Lordships, Justices Banerjee and Stevens, passed the following order: "After hearing learned counsel on both sides, we are of opinion that having regard to the official connection of the Sub-divisional Magistrate with the incidents that led to the institution of this case, and without imputing to him any want of fairness and impartiality, it is expedient for the ends of justice that this case should be transferred to some other Magistrate competent to try it, and we accordingly transfer it to the senior Subordinate Magistrate in the sudder with first class powers.

THE WEATHER.—A Simla telegram, of Thursday's date, says:—Monsoon conditionrs of pressure have now been established over the Indian area, *i. e.*, pressure is highest in the extreme south, relatively high along the foot of the Himalayas, and with a trough of low pressure running east-south-east and west-north-west between the head of the Bay and the Indus Valley. To the north of this trough the usual dasterly, and to the south the usual westerly winds prevail. Force is nowhere strong; in fact, the monsoon currents are somewhat feeble, but conditions favouring rainfall have been established, and this morning moderate general rain is reported from the greater part of the country, except in the centre and east of the Peninsula and part of North-West India. At the head of the Bay a small shallow depression has formed, which will, perhaps, develop somewhat during the next twenty-four hours. The barometer has risen with exceptional [illegible] in the Punjab, and it is improbable that the rainfall will be maintained over that province.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Third Criminal Sessions of the present year commenced on Friday at the High Court and was presided over by Mr. Justice Jenkins. The following is the list of cases which will come up for trial at the present sessions. Empress *vs* Benjamine Wynne, Albert Wicks and James Reid, committed by the District Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs for murder, abetment of murder, abettors being present when the offence was committed; abetment of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, abetment of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, abettors being present when the offence was committed and abetment of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; Empress *vs* R.F. Wise committed by Mr. Pearson for defamation; Empress *vs.* Bepin Behari Das committed by Mr. Pearson for rape; Empress on the prosecution of Fraser Nash *vs* D. M. Gasper committed by Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein for defamation; Empress on the prosecution of Hur Dutt Ray Chamria *vs* Sew Prosad committed by Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein for criminal breach of trust; Empress *vs* J. A Weston and Abdul Guffur committed by Mr. Pearson for theft

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

On Tuesday, there were eight seizures, one in Ward No. 7, six in Ward No. 8, and one in Ward No. 10 There was one death in Ward No. 6. The number of deaths in the city from all causes was 43.

On Wednesday, there was one seizure in Ward No. 7; and two deaths in Ward No. 8. The total number of seizures up to date was 156; and of deaths, 112. The total number of deaths in the city from all causes was 31

THURSDAY'S RETURNS.

There was one case reported to the Health Office Thursday up to 7 P. M. Mr. Hill, a European, in the British Indian Street. No death was reported.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.

There was one admission in the Medical College Hospital up to 6 P. M. Thursday: Ishawar Kurmi, Hindu male, aged 40, from 24, Sitaram Ghose's Street. This man died in the evening. There were five more deaths, of old patients (1) Chuni Khan, Mahomedan male, aged 52, removed from Chandney Bazar on the 25th. (temperature 102); (2) Bunshi, Hindu male, aged 30, dome attached to the Medical College Morgue, removed from 16, Dhopapara Street on the 25th (tem. 106·8); (3) Lakhsmi Narain, Hindu male, aged 14, bearer, removed from 4, College Street, on the 28th; (4) Prag Singh, Hindu male, aged 55, telegraph peon, removed from 4, Peary Churn Sarcar's Street on the 26th; and (5) Hari Raw, Hindu male, aged 48, trader, removed from 12, Armenian Street, on the 28th.

There were 8 cases in the plague ward—5 male and 3 female.

THURSDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

On Thursday, there was one seizure—in Ward No. 12. There were four deaths—one in Ward No. 7 and three in Ward No 8. The total number of seizures up to that day was 157 and of deaths, 116. The total number of deaths in the city from all causes was 39.

FRIDAY'S RETURNS.

Up to 8 P. M. Friday four cases were reported to the Health Office: (1) one from Sita Ram Ghose's street by the Medical College Hospital authorities; (2) A Mahomedan by the Campbell Hospital authorities; (3) one from 37 Durmahatta street by the Vigilance Committee; (4) one from Eliot Road Bustee by Dr. Clemou.

There were three deaths reported: The patient removed to the Medical College Hospital died on Friday. Two more deaths among the old cases were reported one by the Medical College Hospital and the other by the Mayo Hospital.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. REPORT.

Up to 6 o'clock Friday, there was one admission in the Medical College Hospital. There was no death.

AN ALLEGED SUSPECTED CASE IN WARD NO. 1.

Rani, a married girl, aged 11 years, and Chasa-dhoba by caste, came to her husband's house in Kasia-bagan, Calcutta, from Bistupur, on the 26th June. On the afternoon of the 29th June she took some guavas and complained of gripping pain in the abdomen and in the night got fever and on the 30th she became semi-unconscious. Her mother removed her in that state to her own house at Mohunbagan, where she lives on the tenanted land of the late Dr. Khetra Chunder Mitra. Dr. Kedarnath Dutta, M. B., was treating the girl, but suspecting that the case might develop into plague, advised the mother to remove the patient to the Ward Hospital. The mother, a widow, accordingly brought Rani to the No. 1 Ward Plague Hospital. Rani was admitted in this Hospital at 11-45 a. m. on Friday. At the time of admission the temperature of the patient was 105·4, pulse small and frequent, eyes congested and unconscious; there was spasm, but not glandular swellings. At 4-30 P. M. the temperature rose to 107·4 (highest). She passed one soft stool, urine twice and vomit twice. At 4-45 P.M., the temperature went down to 105·5. extremities cold and black, respiration about 70 a minute. She died 5-5 P. M. in an unconscious state. Dr. R. G. Kar, L R. C. P. & S., who is in charge of the Hospital, treated the patient. Information was sent to the Health Office and to the District Office both at admission and after death, and Dr. Justice, the District Medical Officer, accompanied by another gentleman, for the first time, came to the Hospital at 6-45 P. M. He read the bead-ticket, had a talk with Dr. Kar and drove away. Dr. Kar reported the case as a suspected case of septicæmic plague, though he admits that similar symptoms are to be seen in malarial and other kinds of fever. Dr. Kar further said that there was no special symptom in the patient which would enable one to definitely diagnose it to be a case of plague. Dr. Justice was requested to extract the serum from the patient for examination, but he expressed his inability to do so, as there was no air-tight room for cultivating the bacill.

NEW WARD HOSPITALS.

Four new plague hospitals were opened on Wednesday morning by the Chairman of the Corporation, one in Ward No. 1, one in Ward No. 20, for the use of the Mahomedan community and the other two in Ward No. 9. The former hospital, at 100, Shambazar Street, will be under the supervision of Dr. R. G. Kar, L. R. C. P., of Edinburgh. The second hospital is in 98, Harrison Road, and the third hospital is located at 26, Raj Mohun Ghose's Lane.

RAISING A FALSE ALARM.

At the instance of the East Indian Railway authorities, one Ful Chand Kahar, employed in the Loco Department, Howrah Railway, was charged before Mr. C. N. Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, with raising a false alarm with intent to disturb the public tranquillity. While Mr. Cummins, Loco. Foreman at Howrah, was holding an enquiry, the accused who was one of his workmen, declared that he saw a man being forcibly caught at Calcutta by a doctor, and with the help of the police removed to hospital, although he was in no way sick. In consequence of this declaration, several of the Railway workmen and chaprassies declined to come to work through fear of molestation. Owing to the prompt intervention of the Railway authorities, a strike of employes was averted. The police on being communicated with, arrested the accused who afterwards denied having made any such statement. Mr. Cummins and three native workmen gave evidence in support of the prosecution and the Magistrate framed a charge under section 505 I. P. Code against the accused who was remanded to jail.

A PROPHYLACTIC SUPPLY.

The Health Officer has received a further prophylactic supply from Professor Haffkine at Bombay sufficient for inoculating over two thousand person. All the instruments and appliances for the process are received from Bombay.

STORE YARD FOR DISINFECTANTS.

The special store yard for the storage of disinfectants at the Laboratory of the Health Office, has been completed. It is a *pucca* building with a corrugated iron roofing and will be set apart for the storage of chemicals for immediate use by the Health Officer

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Corporation is now paying special attention to the conservancy of Ward No. 8 in conjunction with the Health Officer, both of whom are of opinion that immediate steps are necessary for its being thoroughly cleansed. To carry out this, about 150 extra coolies were set to work on Thursday morning in cleaning out the most dirty lanes and by-lanes. This ward has always been notorious for being the most sickly in the town.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

Of the 2,093 persons of all classes who were inoculated by Drs. Cook and Christis in Calcutta up to Wednesday, not one has been attacked with plague. From the 19th of June up to the week ending 25th ultimo 462 inoculations were performed on the following class of people:—Hindus, male 141, female 57; Mahomedans, male 145, female 89; Europeans, male seven, female three; other nationalities, male seven, female 13. Total male 300, female 162, making a grand total of 462. Dr. Cook was unable on Wednesday evening, to carry out all his engagements in inoculating several leading Mahomedan familes in Ward No. 8 owing to the rain.—*Englishman.*

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

On Friday, before Mr. T. A. Pearson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Sulliman, *alias* Golam Hossein Parpia, stood charged under the Epidemic Diseases Act with having imported, by the steamer *Nadir*, nine cases of old rags, bedding, wearing apparel &c., again came on for hearing. It would appear that the accused and his father carried on a joint business—the former in Calcutta and the latter in Bombay. After the bubonic plague had broken out in Bombay, the Government of India, by Notification in the *Gazette of India*, classed Bombay as a quarantined port. Under the circumstances, the importation, from that port, of such contagious articles as used linen was strictly forbidden. The defence set up was that the accused was only a passive receiver and not an active importer. The defence also urged that as this prosecution was first of its kind, the court would refer the matter to a higher tribunal. His Worship held that the accused was both the the receiver and the importer and convicted him under section 188 I. P. Code and sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 300.

THE PLAGUE.

EIGHT indigenous cases of plague are reported from Hubli on the 25th June. This is the highest number reported since the outbreak in this town.

IN Karachi the returns for the 30th ultimo show 6 cases and 3 deaths. The totals to date are 2,984 cases and 2,342 deaths. The Sadar Bazar and Keamari return one or two cases daily.

THE village of Khldrapur, in the Kolhapur State, is severely attacked with plague. There were 50 deaths from plague since the outbreak, and Dr. Sathe has been sent there to take steps to suppress the disease.

IN Bombay there were seven attacks and three deaths reported on Thursday from plague, the total mortality from all causes being 51, as compared with 80 on the corresponding date last year and 92 the year before.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Monghyr:—Just now the people here are much exercised about the rumour of a plague case having been detected in the local Hospital. It is said that the Civil Surgeon has reported that a plague patient had been discovered in the Hospital, who died shortly after being inoculated, and that the District Magistrate, in turn, has wired the information to the Government.

THE plague returns for the Hoshiarpur district for the 25th of June showed no fresh cases, but one death took place in the town of Garshanker. On the 26th there were no fresh cases or deaths. Jullunder District on the 25th of June showed no fresh cases or deaths. Three more villages have been declared free of infection. The recent rain does not appear to have brought out any new cases in the infected area, as was feared.

ALL the European police officers and native karkoons occupying the premises known as the Phydhownie Police Station, at Bombay, vacated on Tuesday morning by order of the Police Commissioner, several dead rats having been found in the quarters occupied by the European officers and in the lock-up on the gorund floor. This order was issued on the recommendation of the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, who personally inspected the premises the day before.

A HYDERABAD correspondent writes:—Plague for the present appears to have ceased entirely. Some new cases were reported four weeks ago from a village which had not hitherto been attacked and Mr. Stevens was at once despatched to see that disinfection was carried out. This was done by the now well-known kiln process, and no fresh cases have since been reported. There seems to be no doubt that the system of digging up the floors and burning the material in kilns has the effect of destroying the plague bacillus entirely. Whether it will reappear again remains to be seen.

HITHERTO only vessels arriving direct from plague-stricken ports were put into quarantine at Madras and not those tha came *via* the coast ports. It has now been ruled that the latter vessels are also to be put into quarantine, if ten days have not elapased from the date of their leaving an infected port: accordingly the *s. s. Nadir*, which arrived on Thursday morning from Calcutta *via* the coast ports, and which had not completed ten days since leaving Calcutta, was put into quarantine, and the Police was sent on hoard to carry out the prescribed regulations.

OUR Samastipore correspondent writes:—The *ticcawalla* scare is gradually growing here. False rumours, that are now current in Calcutta, have seized the people here also, which have made them very much panic-stricken. I had some talk regarding the plague regulations with some Behari Sanskrit Pundits, who seem to believe that plague doctors are now forcibly carrying poor men to the hospitals and killing them by administering poison. I explained to them the policy of the Government, but they would not believe me. False rumours are also current here that the plague inoculators, who have come from Calcutta, are forcibly inoculating village people, resulting in their immediate death. On enquiry I came to be informed that inoculation has not been tried yet, but is now under consideration by the Magistrate.

MADRAS PLAGUE ORDER.

THE Madras Government has issued an order on the subject of plague, in which the scope of the mofussil and city regulations is explained, and all Collectors and the Sanitary Commissioner are directed to report on how its instructions regarding these have been carried out.

As to segregation, the order enjoins Collectors to take every opportunity to explain to the people that the segregation of plague-stricken patients and those in immediate contact with them is found by experience to be absolutely necessary to stamp out the disease, and that the Government seeks to enforce it only because other measures without it are not of much avail. In doing so the Government desires to meet every reasonable wish of the people and to interfere as little as possible with their habits, feelings and prejudices. They will be permitted and should be encouraged and aided to erect their own hospitals and segregation huts in sites shown to or selected by them and approved by the authorities. Friends and relations will be allowed to visit the patients and reside near them. They can have their own food and doctors. Every arrangement will be made to respect the privacy of women. No particular mode of treatment will be forced upon any one, and women will under no circumstances be examined by men. All that will be required of the people when plague breaks out is that they should vacate the infected houses or locality and reside temporarily at a place shown to them, subject to certain sanitary restrictions, until the disease has passed. During their absence their houses and property will be taken care of by the Government. Adequate compensation will be paid on the spot in the case of poor people for articles condemned by the sanitary authorities. In exceptional cases where the house is in the midst of a spacious compound and no sanitary objections exist, the sick and other inmates will be permitted to be segregated under shelter within the compound, provided they vacate the house to be disinfected. The Order points out that in the North-West Provinces, at Kumaon and Garhwal, where the plague has existed for a long time in epidemic form, the villagers have learnt by experience that evacuation of the plague infected locality is their best chance of escape, and it is now their common practice to vacate the village as soon as the plague appears and to camp on the hill sides. It is desirable that each class or caste of persons in the town should arrange with the district authorities for sites for hospitals and segregation camps and organise measures at once to keep everything ready for erecting them without delay. Collectors will make it their duty to give them every assistance.

Regarding inoculation with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic, the Order refers to its encouraging results and says these facts are for the people themselves to consider. It will be left entirely to them to decide whether they will or will not adopt the system. If they should determine to do so the officers of Government should afford every facility in their power to those who wish to be inoculated.

Regarding quarantine, the Order says the principles enumerated by the Government of India are those which have actuated the framing of the Madras plague regulations. This Government has always endeavoured to substitute observation for quarantine. Under this system all travellers, except those found or suspected to be suffering from plague or considered suspicious, are allowed to move freely, provided they report to the authorities their movements for ten days after arrival from an infected area and present themselves daily for examination during that period.

The Order concludes thus: The measures explained above apply to all alike without distinction of caste or rank. Their sole object is to prevent the importation of plague into this presidency and promptly to check its spread and stamp it out should it nevertheless appear. That object can only be attained if the people themselves for whose benefit the regulations have been framed, loyally accept them and support the action of the authorities. His Excellency the Governor in Council has no doubt that in this respect he can rely on the hearty co-operation of all classes of the community.

THE Fultala with the English mails arrived at Rangoon on Thursday morning instead of the day previous, the delay being caused by the breaking of two blades of the propeller on her last voyage.

ON the morning of the 25th ultimo, while one of the keepers of the Managerie in the People's Park, Madras, was busily engaged in cleaning out the dens, a large-sized cheetah made its escape. The Sergeant on duty was promptly on the scene, together with the Superintendent, and with the aid of the keepers, did his best to secure the brute. The animal was safely driven back into its own den and locked up. There were no sightseers fortunately within the Managerie at the time.

THE British India steamer "Chupra" upon which was found a case of plague, on arrival at Moulmein, after detention in quarantine for eight days, has entered that port, and is loading teak for Bombay.

Telegrams.

INDIAN, TELEGRAMS.

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

I learn that the Yusufuddin case has not yet terminated. It is stated that M. Yusufuddin has given notice of action under section 424 of the Indian Penal Code against the Secretary of State for India, claiming damages to the amount of Rs. 381,500 on the ground of illegal arrest on warrant by the Deputy Commissioner of Simla. A notice of suit has been served on the Government of the Punjab and the Deputy Commissioner of Simla.

Mr. Barnes, the Governor-General's Agent, in Quetta, on his return from leave in the cold weather, relieves Sir William Cunningham as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

BOMBAY, JULY 1.

P and O mail Steamer Ganges burnt entirely this morning in harbour. The Ganges was booked to ake the mails next week. A stewardess, Mrs. Atkins was burnt to death. Officers and about 175 of the crew were saved timely. Valuable stores were saved but everything else destroyed. The ma Steamer Clyde starts next week instead of Ganges.

Mr. Lyall resigns civil service from 16th July or on a subsequent date. Mr. Ibbetsons' appointment as Chief Commissioner is notified. Justice Prinsep is granted privilege leave for two months from 9th July. Mr. Bayle, General superintendent, Thagi Department, is appointed Governor General agent in Central India, Mr. Irwin, resident Jaipur, being appointed in his place.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JUNE 29.

General Pelloux has formed a New Italian Ministry in which Admiral Canevaro becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs and General Sanmarzano Minister of War.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

General Shafter telegraphs to the Washington authorities that 8,000 Spaniards, with a quantity of supplies, are advancing to Santiago and are now 54 mile from the town. General Shafter has, therefore, decided to attack Santiago before they arrive and without waiting for his own reinforcements.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a dinner at the United Service Club last night, said that we were bound to abstain from expressing any preference in the Spanish-American war, and can only wish that peace may be speedily restored. Apart from this war the world at present looks smiling enough to us politically. He rejoiced at the conclusion of the Niger Convention with France, a neighbour with whom it was always our desire to live in peace. The British policy in China, his lordship said, was to maintain the Chinese Empire, to prevent it from falling into ruins, to invite it into the paths of reform, and to give every assistance to perfect its defence and increaseits commercial prosperity.

LONDON, JUNE 30

Mr. Ritchie announced that it had been decided under the Conciliation Act to appoint a conciliator on the Welsh coal strike

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Admiral Camara's squadron began coaling yesterday at Port Said from colliers, when the Egyptian Government requested the Admiral to desist and to leave the port immediately. Admiral Camara thereupon declared that his vessels required certain repairs, and he began discharging coal and other material for that purpose. Altogether 470 officers and 10,464 men are on their way to Manila.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

M. Brisson, the new Fyench Premier, has read in both Chambers a declaration of the policy of the Government embodying various radical reforms, including the income-tax. A vote of confidence in the Government was adopted by 316 to 330.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Indian Loan Bill has passed through all stages in the House of Lords.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Hon. Arthur Eliott, the Unionist candidate, has been elected member for Durham City in the place of the late Liberal member, Mr. Mathew Fowler, 1,167 by votes, Mr. Boyd, the Liberal candidate, polling 1,102.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The American army has occupied positions for a general assault on Santiago, which General Shafter will deliver without awaiting his reinforcements. The Cubans are going to intercept the Spanish relieving force.

Notwithstanding the German official assurances the suspicion and irritation in the United States against German designs in the Philippines is increasing.

Admiral Dewey has been instructed that directly the first American troops arrive, he is to occupy Manila, and is to notify the foreign representatives of his ability to protect their subjects. This is intended to preclude the landing of foreign forces, especially Germans.

BOMBAY, JULY 1.

The English mail steamer was signalled at Bombay to-day at 5-25 A.M. The mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta on Sunday at about 3-30 A. M.

THE gross total of articles examined by the Chemical Analyser of Bombay during the year, notwithstanding the diminution of samples derived from imported goods, consequent upon the depression in trade, was the largest recorded in one year since the establishment of the laboratory. The actual number of articles examined was 3,294, or an increase of 72 over 1896. Quite half the work of the Department is classified under the head of the medico-legal branch, and the figures relating to these cases form the most interesting portion of the report. Two hundred and twenty-one cases of suspected human poisoning came under notice, and poison was detected in 87 of these, or 39·3 per cent. Arsenic enjoys and extraordinary popularity, and was employed in no fewer than 58 of these 87 cases, affecting 84 persons. Opium was used in but a dozen instances, and pounded glass in only two. The percentage of deaths from arsenical poisoning was fairly favourable, 50, whereas out of a much smaller number in 1896 it was as high as 73.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE LATE BABU DVARAKANATH GANGULI.

THE late Babu Dvarakanath Ganguli was a native of Vikrampur, in the Dacca District. He came of a high Kulin Brahmin family, known as the Gangulis of Baghia. Though it is the custom of the *kulins* to marry more wives than one, he married only one Hindu lady, and refused to contract any more marriage in her life-time. His stubbornness in this respect entailed upon his two sisters the state of life-long maidenhood; for, the *kulins*, as a rule, have very limited number of houses where they can marry their sons and daughters, and often marriage is practically an interchange of the daughters of one house with those of another.

After completing his studies, Dvarakanath commenced his career as a school-master. In this capacity, he came in contact with persons who were imbued with the spirit of reforming Hindu society and Hindu religion. Emancipation of females, female education, re-marriage of widows, abolition of child-marriage, of caste system, of idolatry, etc., etc., was the talk of the day among a class of the English-educated men. Energetic and enthusiastic as Dvarakanath was, these ideas of reformation, having been infused in his youthful brain, animated his spirit to an extent, which made him incapable to coolly consider the other side, and led him to leave Hindu society, and join the Brahma Samaj of India of which Babu Keshav Chandra Sen was the head. As a member of the Brahma Samaj, he soon made himself known as an out and out reformer for his uncompromising spirit of doing what he believed to be true, however outrageous it might be thought by others. Babu Keshav Chandra Sen's daughter was, according to the Brahmas, under age. Babu Dvarkanath was one of those who protested against the marriage. A secession, for the second time, was the result of this marriage controversy, and the Sadharan Brahma Samaj was established by the protestors in 1878, of which Dvarakanath was elected Secretary on more than one occasion.

Babu Dvarakanath was a Bengali writer. He was a journalist, and author and compiler of many works, chiefly intended for schools, out of which he used to get a tolerably decent income. About thirty years ago, he started the "Abala-bandhav" (Friend of females) which was a Bengali monthly journal, intended for the moral and social improvement of females. Its publication was discontinued after a while for want of encouragement. But from its vehement writings in defence of the rights of the females, the magazine became known; and even when it was defunct, it was able to secure for its editor, Babu Dvarakanath, the title of *Abala-bandhav* or the friend of the weaker sex, among his co-religionists. He next started a Bengali weekly newspaper; but he could not continue it long for want of funds. But the ardent and fearless writings of the paper attracted a good deal of notice. In the very beginning, Babu Dvarakanath was a constant writer in the *Bangabasi* newspaper; but he gave up his connection with it, as he could not support its policy; and, in conjunction with three of his Brahma friends, he started the *Sanjibani*, a weekly Bengali newspaper, to advocate the views of the "reform party." Of the mottos,—*Samya* (equality), *maitri* (fraternity) and *svadhinata* (liberty), which heads the *Sanjibani* newspaper, Babu Dvarakanath was pointed out by many as representing the last. His Bengali style was chaste and vigorous.

On the 26th July, 1876, the Indian Association was established, with the object to "seek to represent the people, to help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and to promote, by every legitimate means, the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people." Babu Dvarakanath was, from the very beginning, a member of it, and its Assistant Secretary from the year 1882 up to the time of his death. Whether as a member, as a delegate, an agent, or Assistant Secretary, he did yeoman's service to the Association. He was one of the few persons who travelled throughout Bengal and sometimes outside of it, in creating a considerable amount of interest in the work of the Association, to raise funds, to organise mass meetings, to agitate the political questions of the day, and, such other purposes. In doing these works, he did not at all care for his health and comfort. In the Fourth Annual Report of the Association, it has been remarked about him that "the Committee have learnt with regret that Babu Dvarakanath's health has suffered in consequence of his self-sacrificing efforts; but they earnestly hoped he will soon be in a position to resume his work with restored vigour." In 1884, scarcity had broken out in the Beerbhoom and Burdwan districts. A sum of over five thousand rupees was raised by the Association, and relief-centres were established at Nawada and Rampurhaut. Babu Dvarakanath was in direct charge of the Nawada centre. At the close of the distress, the Government of Bengal in reviewing the work of famine relief, spoke in the following terms of the humble efforts of the Association:—

In the relief of distress in the Beerbhoom District, the Government was ably and effectively seconded by the Indian Association and the Sadharan Brahma Samaj, whose delegates were early in the field, and who afforded the local officers valuable assistance, while also distributing, in an effective yet economical manner, the fund which private charity had placed at their disposal. It has already been the Lieutenant-Governor's pleasurable duty to acknowledge and bring to the notice of the Government of India, the praiseworthy action of these Associations during the period of distress; and in this final review of the relief administration, Sir Rivers Thompson desires to place on record his sense of the obligation under which these Associations and their delegates have placed him by their charitable and patriotic exertions.

Those who know the part taken by Babu Dvarakanath in this connection, will, no doubt, admit that the credit of the Association in this respect was greatly due to his untiring labour and exertion. Towards the close of 1886, Babu Dvarakanath was deputed to Assam to make personal enquiries into the question of coolie recruitment and of the condition of the coolies in the tea-gardens. The mass of valuable information he collected from Assam at considerable personal risk, furnished materials on which was based a lengthy representation by the Indian Association under date the 12th April, 1888, to the Government of India. He also wrote series of articles in the columns of the "Bengalee" & the "Sanjibani", condemning the system of contract labour as virtually amounting to legalised slavery. The ire of some of the tea-planters was raised by this agitation, so much so that a certain tea-planter challenged Babu Dvarakanath in the columns of the "Englishman" to come and inspect his gardens, and find fault with them,—which gardens, he said, were reported "bad" in the Government reports. The challenge was accepted on condition that the tea-planter paid half of the travelling charges. Nothing more was heard in the matter. But some of the tea-planters played another dodge. They induced a certain Christain missionary to send some of the poor native converts to work as coolies, which the missionary gentleman was kind enough to do. This was the first and last time we hear of native converts employed as tea-garden coolies; and it is sincerely believed by many that it was done to show to the Government that the Assam tea-garden coolies lead such a happy life that it had acted as an inducement to the missionary gentleman to send the poor converts under his care to work there. At this time a rumour was circulated by some Calcutta newspapers that Babu Dvarakanath served as a coolie in a tea-garden, for a period during the time he stayed in Assam. The rumour was far from true. Babu Dvarakanath did not take this piece of news as an insult. He said that he would have gladly done it, if opportunities were afforded to him.

The above is only a poor description of some of the multifarious good services he rendered to the country in connection with the Indian Association. He was also a strong supporter of the Congress.

Ever since 1891 he had been suffering from biliary colic; and in October 1891, he narrowly escaped death, his life being saved by an operation performed by the most eminent surgeons of this city. From that time he never enjoyed perfect health, and his painful complaint recurred at short intervals, causing him great suffering. His health broke downin a manner that he was to a great extent incapacitated to any active labour. In spite of this he went to North Behar last year to inquire into the scarcity prevailing there. On the 1st of May last, he was inoculated by Dr. Cook with M. Haffkine's plague serum.

On Thursday the 23rd June, at evening, he was again taken ill by the old malady, the biliary colic; and on the morning of Monday, the 27th June, he breathed his last.

His was a life full of energy and activity. His reforming spirit, both political and social, was so radical that even his friends could not always agree with him. But he had the strength of his conviction and tried, sometimes offensively, to bring others to his opinion. This created many enemies for him. His marriage with Dr. Mrs. Kadambini Ganguli (then Miss Bose) was not liked by many, and even some of his Brahma friends protested against it. Some Bengali newspapers wrote defamatory articles either against him or his wife, which led him to institute court proceedings. But these are matters with which the public have no concern. But everybody must admit that in Babu Dvarakanath we have lost a person who would

"Work, work, in the living present
Heart within and God o'er head."

—R. L. GHOSH.

RIOTING IN BELFAST.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

SERIOUS rioting took place in Belfast on June 6th and so menacing did the situation become on the Shankhill-road that the authorities found it necessary to call out squadrons of the Inniskilling Dragoons, and a number of the North Staffordshire Regiment. Many policemen were badly injured, several men's lives being despaired of. All the leading points on the city side of the route of the procession of Nationalists in celebration of '98 were strongly guarded by police, so that there should be no interference with the demonstrators. A noticeable feature of the procession was the very large number of Deacon poles carried by the men; indeed, in one lodge every man was armed with one. The head of the procession had hardly passed the police barracks at the corner of Dover-street when a number of roughs from the Shankhill-road, who had assembled near the upper end of the street, ran down and began to throw stones. At the same moment some of the crowd accompanying the procession seeing their enemies made a dash for them and retaliated. Sergeant O Brien at the outset was severely cut on the right cheek by a stone, and blood flowed freely from the wound. The police drew their batons and did what they could to stem the rush of the mob, but only partially succeeded. A number of the men in the procession who carried pikes or Deacon poles broke out of the ranks and ran up Dover-street. Many windows were broken, and several persons hit with missiles, but none of the respective mobs were seriously injured.

A large number of the Orange party from Sandy-row and the neighbourhood had congregated about a hundred yards down Grosvenor-street. The mounted policemen did all in their power to keep them in restraint, but, backed up by a contingent of "Freelances," they passed the cordon of constables and commenced throwing volley after volley of stones. No provocation had been given them whatever. Serious disturbances took place in Broadway, and continued for a considerable period. A crowd had collected in the vicinity and shouted offensive names at the Catholic party. A large number of these retaliated with stones, but a party of Queen's Island men, who just then came up, rushed for their opponents. They, however, in their turn were forced to retire under the persuasion of showers of stones. Several people were struck with stones and a great number of windows were smashed. After the Nationalist procession had passed along, a large Orange mob poured down North Howard-street, where only two constables were stationed at the time. Stones were freely thrown and women and children were struck, while constable Wilson, of Springfield-road Barracks was very severely injured. Word was conveyed to the barracks of the occurrence, and Constable Mckeown, with a force of police, quickly arrived on the scene, he and his comrades being received with a fusillade of stones. The police then drew their batons and charged the mob, and eventually dispersed them.

On the Shankhill-road the most serious rioting in Belfast since the terrible disturbances of 1886 took place. The Orange mob seemed to be animated with the most vindictive feeling towards the constabulary, and a party of mounted policemen were attacked in Percy-street, over-powered and driven away, and stoned up to Carlow-street, where mounted Constable Torrents was knocked from his horse with a stone and savagely beaten while down. The fallen man was rescued by the aid of Head-Constabie Hussay, who stood over him with a loaded revolver, and a passer-by, unknown, who gallantly came to the assistance of the wounded man, has received a serious wound. Police reinforcements arriving in haste from all parts of Belfast, rapidly increased in numbers, and stones came thick as hail over the tops of the houses. The police now seem to be withdrawn from the road and are concentrated at Petershill Barracks at the foot of the road. It was with great difficulty a number of police were restrained from using their rifles.

Two companies of the North Staffordshire Regiment followed with fixed bayonets, and a squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons in charge of a military magistrate. Orders were given to charge the mob, and cavalry and infantry chased the crowd up the main road and through the abuting side streets. The mob cheered the soldiers, who did their work in fine style. Prisoners to the number of close on fifty were conveyed to barracks under escorts, of dragoons. Almost every policeman engaged on the Shankhill-road was injured. Up till near midnight the military were unable to restore order, and things assumed a most threatening appearance, the mob used violent and defiant epithets and hurled stones wherever a police man was seen.

THE RIOTING RENEWED.

There has been a fresh outbreak of desperate rioting on the following evening, particularly when some thousands of Queen's Island workers were passing through North-street. The Island men came up in a solid phalanx, while four or five hundred Nationalits were gathered in Carrick Hill, parties immediately came into collision, it is hard to say how, and from about 6 o'clock to 6-20 a pitched battle raged hot and furious. Volleys of stones were exchanged on both sides, and the fusillade became general. The youths and boys from the Island had evidently come prepared for such eventualities, for they had a supply of bolts and nuts, which, dangerous missiles, they used freely. At the top of North-street, on the left hand side, is a small street, at the corner of which is Messrs. McGlade's new Jubilee house, "The Turret," a number of half-drunken women began to course and yell and throw missiles, and some of the Island men turned their attention to them.

Ammunition was plentiful at this place, for a heap of rubbish was lying there, and in the space of a quarter of an hour the fusillade of stones, brickbats, and other missiles was the hottest ever experienced even during the '86 riots. The yells of the men and screams of the women mingled with groans and the smashing of glass made the place a perfect pandemonium. One man named Ferris, a Queen's Island employee was very seriously wounded, in fact some thought that he was killed. He was taken to the Royal Hospital in the ambulance, which is busy just now.

This disturbance was entirely due to the inadequate preparations of the civic and police authorities. The Nationalists, who stood on rising ground, and numbered about four hundred, poured in volley after volley of stones and other missiles on the thick masses of Unionists. Several Presbyterain clergymen, who came to exercise persuasion on the "Loyalists," found matters too hot, and were compelled to seek safety in flight. A number of Island men assailed a woman who was standing at the corner of Bond-street, and stoned her mercilessly until she fell.

Stone throwing lasted about twenty minutes, and during that time only four policemen were present and of course were utterly powerless. The Island men had the worst of the battle, and were driven right up into their own quarters by the time the police arrived. By this time matters had quieted down. The missiles used by Queen's Island workers, included iron bars over a foot long and wicked-looking nuts and rivets, weighing from a quarter to half a pound each. The origin of this violent outbreak of rioting is simply told. While the Nationalist procession was on its way to and from Hannahstown a series of charges were made from the Shankhill-road towards Falls-road. These were resisted by the police, and bravely and successfully too, and then riots began.

On the night of 6th June the constabulary were withdrawn from Shankhill-road. By whose order this was done is not clear, but the step was most unfortunate. The mob considered that the police surrendered to them and cheered at their supposed triumph. Nothing more foolish could have been suggested, nothing more calculated to preserve bad feeling in the locality could have taken place. Some idea of the serious nature of the first day's conflicts may be gathered from the fact that 103 policemen and 80 other persons were injured. A number of the respectable class were arrested. The prisoners were conveyed to the central police station under escort of the Inniskilling Dragoons and police.

ON THE ROAD TO CABUL.

(BY MISS HAMILTON, M. D.)

II.

AFTER Landikotal the Kyber Pass becomes a little more interesting. It narrows considerably, especially at the very entrance on the Afghan side, and from amongst the stones there project great masses of rock. In one part indeed, the road itself is cut out of the solid rock.

This is the country of the once much dreaded Shinwaris, a tribe of the most bloodthirsty robbers, feared alike both by travellers and fellow cut-throats; for their chiefs, so the story goes, could summon at a given signal twenty or thirty thousand armed men from out those bare, uninhabitable looking rocks, to attack an especially richly laden caravan, or to defy the armed soldiers of the Ameer.

When I rode along the Khyber for the first time, however, I knew nothing about Shinwaris, and if I had done so, I do not think they would have disconcerted me. I was far too much taken up with my pony which of course had never carried a lady before, and which rebelled, after the manner of ponies, against the side-saddle and habit. Moreover, I discovered on this very first occasion that Afghan horses are trained to turn on one side only, generally the right, and that all my strength applied to the opposite rein even on the narrowest and most precipitous part of the road, would not prevail to make him turn on the other. When he quieted down a little, I had leisure to admire the scenery and the smart Khyber Lancers' guard which preceded us, and the pairs of Khyber riflemen that were stationed at short intervals behind protecting walls to ensure the safety of the road.

It seemed to me then that it was a mere facon de parler to speak of the Khyber as independent, so completely did it seem under British control, and I felt I should not mind taking an early morning ride along it every day of my life, but then it is not open every day.

There are what are called "kafla" days twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays, when the caravans, consisting of merchants of every grade, from the wealthy Londoner to the lowliest gipsy trader, send or carry their merchandise to and from Afghanistan. Then there are the nomads with their flocks of sheep, camels, goats, cattle, donkeys, and even cocks and hens. Pilgrims, too, and travellers of every description, the strangest and most motley crew, one could collect together in any part of the world, I should think, are all found availing themselves of the protection given them by the Indian Government. The Khyber Lancers and the Khyber riflemen are, however, only Afridis, sons and brothers of the very men against whom the Indian Government pays them to protect the travellers, but that they keep faith and are in most cases, worthy of the confidence reposed in them has been proved by the manner in which they fought last autumn to save the forts they were paid to guard, from their own relations. The fact is, that like all ignorant and half-civilised people, they are quite able to appreciate the advantages of order when it brings with it good regular pay and all the advantages of peace, when once they have got used to it, and it is combined with strict discipline.

Our second day's halting ground is Landikhana, the border-land, where the smart Khyber-men retire and our Afghan guard takes us under its protecting wing.

On my return journey I had learned to trust these strange-looking Afghan horsemen, and always travelled alone with the seven that were set aside for my special protection, instead of going at the slow dignified pace at which Prince Nasr-Ullah (for I returned to India in his suite) thought it was becoming his rank to travel. But when I first saw them, I must say they looked to me more like highwaymen themselves, than our protectors. They were, at least most of them did, the full Afghan trousers, and, to my surprise, English coats, evidently sent up all that immense distance, by second-hand dealers, for one was marked "Ticket Collector" on the collar, another "Station Master," and others again wore British soldier's coats, all secured round the waist by a leathern belt. An Afghan does not consider himself dressed if he has not got his belt on. In fact if you are calling at an Afghan house instead of asking if the master is visible, you ask if he has got his belt on.

Each of the soldier's forming our guard had a Cabul-made English rifle slung across his shoulder, and each had a sword at his side. A good many of them too had knives of various shapes and forms, perhaps a pistol fastened into their belts. A coarse sort of rug, generally of felt or some more loosely woven material, like a blanket, was rolled up in front of their saddles, and they had saddle-bags hung on either side of their ponies. That was all the luggage they carried, and yet they were to be fourteen or fifteen days of the march. They had no tents of any sort, and even on my last journey down from Cabul, when the snow lay thick on the ground, they slept night after night in the open, rolled up in their blankets and sheepskin cloaks.

Whatever the fastidious may say against their appearance, the most fault-finding could hardly say they were inefficient. I do not know how even the most independent of us could get on without them on the road, for they it is that hunt up the food, provide the firewood, drive in the cows to supply us with fresh milk, pitch the tents, and help to load and unload the pack animals at each station. Armed with an order from the Ameer, and bearing the Afghan Government seal, there is nothing the country produces that it is beyond their authority to procure, and I must say they are always ready to procure it.

When I first went up we had quite a troop of them, about fifty I should say, for quite apart from our own personal value as British subjects, we had, in our camp, goods that were well worth protecting; for besides the valuable animals that were being taken up to Cabul for breeding purposes, there were about a hundred and twenty pack animals laden not only with our own clothes and provisions, but with valuable gold embroidered uniforms for the Ameer and his sons, and a perfect trousers of European dresses of all sorts for the Harem-serai.

After Landikhana, the Khyber river-bed seems to widen into a huge plain of stones and sand, the mountains receding far back on either side, but still visible. Sahara itself cannot be more barren! Nothing grew anywhere until we reached Dacca, our next halting place. Here we camped under some trees beside the river, the same that flows past Cabul and Jellalabad, and which has been immortalised in verse by Kudyard Kipling. There I had a real good bath, which was a great comfort after the long hot dusty road. I had been warned not to attempt to swim, and had indeed promised the Sikh interpreter that I would not do so, but he was extremely nervous at my going into the water at all, for though welcould see by the sand-banks that the river was nowhere very deep, it was extremely rapid, and besides they say there are whirlpools and cross currents and all sorts of unpleasant things in unexpected places. Dr. Gray tells us that once when he and Mr. Collins were on their way from Cabul, they, like me, thought that the water looked too inviting to be resisted, and Mr. Collins, who was strong swimmer, venture into the middle. All of a sudden he was turned head over heels and sucked under, and he afterwards told Dr. Gray that he could not get to the surface and therefore swam under water, happily in the right direction, for he came up close to the bank. That story I did not know at the time, but having frightened Ruu Singh to my heart's content I was satisfied to act on the old saying that "discretion is the better part of valour."

The Afghans have a very clever way of making *their* transit, and we amused ourselves for some time watching them, and making them swim races giving the winner what was considered a large sum. They get whole skins, generally cow's, sew them up till they are air-tight, head, legs, and all, and, when they have inflated them, float them on the river, feet uppermost. Then they throw themselves full length on the float thus made, catch the forelegs with their hands and paddle at a tremendous rate with their feet, the current helping them very considerably, or hindering them as the case may be, for sometimes they are carried far beyond the place at which they wish to land. I once watched some men try to recapture three cows which had suddenly broken away from the herd and taken it into their heads to swim the river. It was at a place much higher up than Dacca, where the river is wide, and at that season it was very full. I never saw anything more amusing, and I do not believe those cows would have been caught yet, had not my sowars (cavalry guard) taken care of the rest of the herd while the pursuit went on. The cows were carried over so far away by the current, before the men could get their mussocks (skins) inflated. Then as soon as one man had padded across and tried to catch the cow it would get back into the water and be carried still further off by the current, so he would have to be after it again, and so on.

When people want to carry goods down the river they just fasten a number of these mussocks together, camp on the raft thus made and float wherever they choose. It is a very pleasant easy mode of travelling too, I am told. The river must at least be pleasanter than the scorching stone-covered road, or rather track, along which one cannot always ride at the rate of even four miles an hour on an iron mouthed Afghan pony, for he has often to pick his way, and at times has hard climbing.

We went by very easy stages, I admit, but I had been ill for some time before leaving Calcutta, and I found fifteen miles a day then more than I have thought thirty since.

IT is reported that the Government of Mysore has sanctioned the proposal to send Mr. Palpu, Assistant Surgeon, to the Continent for making a special study of vaccination. On his return the Government proposes to have here a lymph manufacture.

WE understand that Sir Louis Kershaw, the new Chief Justice of the N.-W. P. High Court, has been keeping indifferent health since his arrival in India. He may be compelled to take leave shortly on medical advice.

THE recent visit of the Emperor of Germany to the Sultan in Jerusalem, is a matter of great political importance. In fact, Asia Minor is being regarded as a German colonial field; and a professor has calculated that there is room for 10 to 15 million Germans. The Emperor is not likely to lease Asia Minor; but it is understood that a treaty will be arranged with the Sultan. The Sultan is said not to allow immigration on a large scale. But there are a large number of Germans in Austria, who have received the scheme favourably, being desirous of seeking for new openings.

THE other day, was published a report of the arrest of an influential pleader, Moulvi Mahomed Fasih, of Benares, who is a Zamindar and Municipal Commissioner, on a charge of rape. The case came on at Benares on Tuesday, Mr. C. Ross Alston appearing for the accused. The medical evidence showed conclusively that the prisoner could not have been guilty of the offence, and the Joint Magistrate held it was unnecessary for his counsel to cross-examine the complainant. The accused was accordingly honourably acquitted.

MR E. E. GREEN, Entomologist to the Ceylon Government, has been promised a consignment of living "Lady-bird beetles" from the Cape, where, says Mr. Green, they have several species likely to be useful to Ceylon planters. They are to be sent in a Wardian case, and will, he hopes, arrive in good order. He thinks that much good might be done by the gradual introduction of beneficial insects in the matter, and says that the cost of carrying out the work would be comparatively small.

HON. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer, which he cured in less than a week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Mr. Bush also states, that in some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day.—Glenville, W. Va. *Pathfinder*. This remedy has been used in nine epidemics of flux and one of cholera, with perfect success. It can always be depended upon for bowel-complaint, even in its most severe forms. Every family should keep it at hand.

COMFORT FOR THE OLD FOLKS.

SUPPOSE the wheels of time could suddenly be reversed, and we could, in an instant, go back to the year 1814. Why, man, you wouldn't recognise England. You wouldn't know how to speak, what to do, or how to understand the things around you. You would be as completely lost as though you were whisked away and dropped on the planet Jupiter. You would find no railways in England, no telegraphs, no running water in the City houses, and mighty few of the houses themselves that are standing now. Between 1814 and 1894 the difference is as great as between 1814 and 1600. Yes; and greater.

Yet a lady who was born in 1814 writes us the following letter. She says: "In the early part of 1884 I commenced to feel lweak and ailing. My appetite was bad, and after meals I had an aching pain in the chest and a most uncomfortable feeling in the stomach. My mouth tasted badly, and I spat up a sour, sickening fluid. I was much troubled with wind, belching it up frequently. It was about all I could do to get around here and there in the house.

"A woman that I knew told me of a medicine that she said had done her a great deal of good; she called it Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She said it would no doubt do as much for me. On hearing this I sent and got a bottle from Mr. F. Daniell's, grocer and draper, in Linton, and began to take it. I am glad to say that in a very short time I felt much better. The bad symptoms I have spoken of went away, and soon I was as strong and hearty as I had been before the trouble came on me.

"I am 80 years of age, and can do almost any kind of work easily and with comfort. I owe it to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and by taking an occasional dose when I feel ailing it has kept me in good health for ten years. I recommend the Syrup to all my friends, and if by printing my letter in the papers you think other persons—especially those who are advanced in life—may come to hear of the Syrup and use it, I shall be very pleased to have you do so. (Signed) Mrs. Ann Woollett, Wheeler's Lane, Linton, near Maidstone, Jan. 16, 1894."

We do think Mrs. Woollett's letter will do good and so you find printed here. Now, there are a great many old people in this country, some of them perhaps even older than she. And they need a gentle and good medicine like Mother Seigel's Syrup. Old age is a time when life is apt to seem a heavy thing to bear, particularly if there is more or less pain and illness. And this is sure to be the case. The stomach gives out. Old people can't digest as they once did. Their food sours and ferments in the stomach, and makes all those bad feelings that Mrs. Woollett herself had. And when they cannot eat and digest their food, of course they get weak and feeble, and have to lie in bed or sit in the corner, unable to take the air and go about for necessary exercise. Then they get to thinking they are in the way, and grow downhearted and low-spirited. Besides, they are likely to be troubled with rheumatism, which is a complaint peculiarly common to old people, and comes from a bad digestion.

Now, for curing and mitigating the ailments of old people, there is nothing in the world so good as Mother Seigel's Syrup. It doesn't sicken them and tear them all to pieces as some harsh medicines do. It operates gently and thoroughly; it doesn't make them worse before it makes them better. For indigestion, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and all the aches, pains, and discomforts of age, it is just right.

Mother Seigel, who discovered it, knew what her elderly friends needed—nobody better.

Well, we can't go back to 1814, and we don't want to. In spite of all the growlers and grumblers we are better off where we are. In 1814 Mother Seigel's Syrup was never heard of; it didn't exist. But everybody knows it in 1894. It is one of the great and good things of this end of the century.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE KILMARNOCK BURGHS.

THE CANDIDATURE OR MR. CAINE.

THE selection of Mr. W.S. Caine as Liberal Candidate for the Kilmarnock district of Burghs is an important step in the reorganisation of the Liberal party in the West of Scotland. Like many another constituency that ought to have known better, and knowing better, that ought to have done better, Kilmarnock Burghs went sadly wrong three years ago. The electorate is Liberal—of that there can be no reasonable doubt. In Mr. Stephen Williamson it had a representative in the last Parliament whose Liberalism was entirely above suspicion; a Liberal well-indoctrinated in the faith, well-grounded in its principles, and capable of giving plain expression to the tenets he held. It was believed, even in Liberal circles, that whatever other constituencies did, Kilmarnock would keep the faith. South Ayrshire had gone down, and the Ayr Burghs had also fallen; but Kilmarnock, with its sister burghs, was surely good for better things. Not so. The rot had set in. Mr. Williamson was roundly defeated, and Colonel Denny reigned in his stead, and the unexpected disaster did something to accentuate the defeat by that time anticipated in a politically disorganised North Ayrshire. The Liberals of the Burghs have been in no great hurry to act. Wise in their generation, they have taken time to make their choice. They have sought in their judgment the best available man, and they are to be congratulated in having found him in the persons of Mr. W. S. Caine. There is no denying that Mr. Caine has his work to do. For reasons entirely non-political Colonel Denny enjoys considerable popularity. He is a genial candidate and has the knack of making himself at home. In Dumbarton he naturally carries much weight. But the electors may surely be trusted to discriminate between the local claims of a man like Colonel Denny and the political merits of Mr. Caine. They cannot but remember that Colonel Denny was returned, like too many Tory candidates, largely on strength of handbills and posters that were disgraceful to the last extent, and that in their barefaced lying dwarfed into insignificance the reputation of Ananias. The "local man" did once; it can hardly do again. The electors were victimised by election literature once, if ever they are deceived similarly again they will have themselves to thank for it.

Mr. Caine has not the advantage of being a local man, but he comes to the Kilmarnock Burghs with a political reputation already made. He has the misfortune to be an Englishman, but that is counterbalanced, and more than counterbalanced, by the democratic sympathy which is one of his leading characteristics, and by his outstanding ability to give platform utterance to his views. He will not get the publican vote, but his personality will ensure the enthusiasm of the temperance party and of all who are sincerely earnest in their desire to control "the trade" instead of being controlled by it. Mr. Caine is well-furnished by knowledge and experience for the work he has undertaken, and we have no doubt that he will be found amply sufficient for it. The Liberal organisation of 1895 was sadly deficient in the Kilmarnock Burghs, but thanks to an earnest and well-directed effort it is becoming fit for the fray. As in other constituencies the people of the West of Scotland have found out the Government, and have appraised them at their right value. They know that the peace they promised has been no peace, that their better wages for working men have been largely a fraud, that they are not maintaining and increasing the volume of trade as they categorically promised to do, and that the "good times" they bade us all look for have dwindled away into good times for landlords at the direct expense of the country, and for seetarians in matters educational. Mr. Caine need not go far for proof that Toryism has deceived the people; all he was to do is to represent the Ministerial policy truthfully. It may be as well, however, to remember that he cannot be expected to win entirely off his own bat. He will be assailed because be is an Englishman, because he is a teetotaller, because he is an enthusiast in Indian reform, and he will have to be supported by a vigorous and determined party. Given that, and Colonel Denny's days as member for the Kilmarnock Burghs are numbered; given anything less, and there may be disappointment in store. And the worst of such an unfortunate contingency as the latter would be that it failed in anything like satisfactory justification. *North British Daily Mail June* 9.

A PLAGUE-KILLING MACHINE.

PLAGUE Officers who have devoted special consideration to the difficult question of purifying infected dwellings have for sometime past been generally agreed that the plague germ lurks primarily on the surface of floors, and not in walls or roofs. But this important discovery, while it greatly simplified, did not in itself entirely solve the disinfection problem. Granted that the plague bacillus, after invading a house, makes the flooring its sole habitat, how is that flooring to be delivered of the intruder? All the usual disinfectants, liquid and solid, were tried and proved to be only partially effective. The most perfect disinfectant for plague is admittedly fire, which destroys almost instantaneously all trace of the disease. But fire is ordinarily a clumsy and sometimes an expensive agent. Various methods of applying it to the floors and walls of infected buildings were tested, such as sprinkling the surface with kerosine oil or covering it with a layer of straw soaked in kerosine oil; but after many painstaking experiments all were rejected, and for two reasons. First it was proved that the destruction of the disease-germs was not always complete, patches of the floor still retaining the infection; and secondly, a great danger was incurred of burning down the whole house. To meet these objections the kiln-method of destroying the infection was at last introduced, and this successful device has lately been perfected by Mr. A. H. Stevens, Deupty Plague Commissioner in Hyderabad. Mr. Stevens' kiln-method is sasily understood and practised. The plague bacillus does not, it appears, penetrate to any appreciable depth beloly the surface of the floor: it is therefore onw essential that no portion of the actual floor surface should escape the kiln. The surface of all floors in the infected house and the lower portion of the walls up to a height of two feet is first painted over with lime wash and allowed to dry. This serves two useful purposes: it lays the dust and thus lessens the risk of infection to the coolies working in the house, and it marks with staring whiteness that cannot be overlooked every part of the surface that has to be removed and burnt. While the lime wash is drying, a circular kiln is made outside with two layers of "ooplies;" and the mud flooring of the house is then dug up to a depth of 1 1-2 inches and carefully removed to the kiln, where it is deposited in several layers alternately with layers of "ooplies." Having been fired from the bottom the kiln is allowed slowly to burn itself out, a process that usually takes about 48 hours, and it is further left to smoulder for a week. When cool the ashes are removed to cultivated lands and used for manure. Meanwhile all that remains to be done in the house is to fill in the empty floor space with fresh field earth, moistened with water and consolidated. Finally the new floor surface should be drenched with perchloride of mercury solution. The house is now perfectly disinfected, and as soon as the floors have dried is fit for re-occupation. This in brief is Mr. A. H. Stevens' improved system of kiln disinfection; and for general information the full details, with illustrations, have been published as a memorandum. —*The Pioneer.*

"THE STORY OF TIRAH AND LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN."

ON Tuesday, Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, Director of Military Education, who acted as *Time's* correspondent during the expedition against the Afridis and Orakzais. delivered a lecture at the United Service Institution, Simla, the title being "The Story of Tirah, and Lessons of the Campaign." Major General Sir Edwin Collen, Military Member of Council, presided, and the ball-room of the Town Hall was densely packed. Among those present were His Excellency the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir James Westland, Sir A. C. Trevor, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Rivaz the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster-General, and nearly every civil and military officer now in Simla. A third of the audience was composed of ladies. General Symons, just returned from the Khyber, arrived in time to hear the discussion.

THE LECTURE.

After a few introductory remarks, the lecturer thus dealt with the causes of frontier risings generally:—

"Now what was the cause of this widespread conflagration? What was its origin? What started the blaze? What fed the flames, and fanned them into fury? Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am convinced that if I were now to provide you all with slips of paper and pencils, and ask each of you to write out answers to these questions, we should have a collection of opinions and impressions as diverse as they would be interesting and instructive. Under these circumstances, it would be presumptuous for me to say that this or that was the cause of the outbreak. All that I will venture to do is to state for your consideration some of the *alleged* causes of the most serious and the most widespread frontier revolt that has ever taxed the resources of the Indian Government or put to the proof the skill of our generals and the valour and endurance of our troops: and you must decide for yourselves which of them was at the root of the business, and in what degree each of the rest of them contributed to the general result.

"First then, there was the Boundary agreement, commonly known as the Durand agreement, made with the Amir in 1893. The object of it was to fix in a friendly way a definite boundary between Afghanistan and India, so that in future whenever any of the tribes should prove turbulent or troublesome, it could be settled at once which Power was responsible, or which should have the right to interfere and wheel it into line. It was, however, one thing to agree mutually to a boundary, but quite another matter to actually demarcate it in that wild border land. We made a beginning in Waziristan in the autumn of 1894, and the immediate consequence was—Wana! The Waziris objected altogether to our presence in their country, and this was their practical way of lodging their protest. They attacked the Boundary Commission Camp on the 3rd November, and it was not until many months later, when an expedition had been sent against them and their country had been traversed in every direction by our troops, that they yielded to the inevitable and permitted the boundary to be staked out.

"The fact is that these wild, untutored tribesmen are jealous of their independence, and sensitive about infrusion and interference, to a degree, which many of as do not and cannot appreciate. You may protest and explain as much as you iike, but you cannot convince them, when once you have ventured into their country, that your motives are purely philanthropical, and your plans solely for their good. Their motto is *Tin eed onaos et dona ferentes*. They see the long line of white pillars going up: they watch our surveyors busy making maps and they put only one construction on our action. They believe that their freedom and liberty are threatened: that inside that row of posts the great *Sirkar* will now claim sovereignty and exercise lordship: and that maps and plans are being prepared chiefly with the view to the assessment of revenue. If they don't believe all this spontaneously, it is assiduously dinned into them by their Mullahs, and Maliks and by interested persons on both sides of the border: and to preaching of this kind these credulous and fanatical people will ever lend a ready ear.

"This then, you will understand, was one of the grounds on which the tribes on our Frontier *may* have based their revolt—the conviction that the boundary laid down by us between India and the kingdom of the Amir was a menace to their independence.

"Another ground was fanaticism. But what is fanaticism? It is religious exaltation or excitement. The agents by whom this sentiment is aroused, by whom the people are worked into that state of fine frenzy which makes them for the time incapable of listening to reason or right, are the Mullahs and their pupils, the priesthood of Islam. But great as is their influence, they would preach in vain unless the ground was prepared for them, and we may be sure their exhortations would be fruitless, unless on some other basis than mere religion a spirit of distrust and unrest was already abroad. In the present instance it seems probable that the boundary question, coupled with recent developments of what some people call "The Forward Policy," alarmed the tribes seriously, and gave the Mullahs an opportunity, which they were quick to seize, to preach a general rising and a jehad or holy war against the English. The seed of revolt being sown in ground fertilised by such considerations as these, it is small wonder that the crop should be a bumper one: and we have only to reflect that from Boner and Swat in the East and North, to the Tochi and even beyond it in the South and West, the whole frontier was in arms against us, to admit that the Mullahs chose their time well, that they found the ground well prepared, and that they preached with signal success, and to understand exactly what is meant by religious fanaticism.

"Amongst minor alleged causes which contributed to the rising were the increase in the salt tax, and the assertion that Afridi women who deserted their lords and took refuge in Peshawar were not at once given up by our Government: also, the foolish hopes and beliefs created by Turkish victories over the Greeks in the plains of Thessaly. But it is doubtful if any of these causes had really much to say either to the origin of the outbreak or to its encouragement and continuance when once it had started.

"Finally it has been asserted that the Afridis had a sympathiser in the Amir, and it is certain that when they found what a serious situation they had created for themselves by their own folly and reckless acts they approached His Highness full of high hope that he would accord them his moral and material support in the impending struggle. In this expectation they were, however, entirely disappointed. From first to last the Amir has turned a deaf ear to all their appeals, and his friendship with the Indian Government has remained unbroken."

THE DISCUSSION.

Colonel Hutchinson then proceeded to give a narrative of the military operations. Then the lecturer dwelt on the tactical lessons of the campaign. When the lecturer finished, the President, Sir Edwin Collen, rose and invited discussion.

The first speaker was Mr. S. S. Thorburn, C. S., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab and a very old frontier officer. He said:—

"Like others, I have for years followed with a sort of foreboding interest the progressive development in the policy of expansion along the North-West frontier which culminated in the conflagrations of last hot weather when the fragile, costly and inflammable jerry buildings we had erected caught fire and were nearly burned down. In extinguishing the flames the fire brigade lost 2,000 lives, and the bill to be paid by pauper India was about two and half millions sterling. Life is cheap, except for those who love; but money is always dear, especially good money, in India. I think many here will agree with me that in the lecture just heard, there was a pronounced note of reserve. Indeed, the lecture was as remarkable for facts and criticism withheld as imparted. Colonel Hutchinson has only told us a few of the many lessons of Tirah. For instance, he has said nothing of policy, of strategy, or of organisation; nothing of the long starvation of civil administrations owing to the constant outgoing treasure on never ending frontier wars; nothing of the wholesale impressment of men and animals in the Punjab, which each forces on. Government impressment, as practised in the Punjab, without discrimination, system or organisation, entails on the unfortunate population tenfold more suffering than is necessary. The Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab last year impressed 100,000 animals and 25,000 owners, but not more than 20 per cent. of these went to the front. But such subjects as these are outside the scope of the discussion. (Loud applause.)

Colonel Hutchinson has sketched with light and almost uncertain brush what he supposes were the causes of the recent risings. He says that the execution of the Durand Agreement of 1893 created a conviction in the minds of the tribesmen that we intended to destroy their independence. Upon this the Pathans, he says, based their revolt. I quarrel with the word revolt as a misnomer. A revolt presupposes conquest and subjection. The frontier has never been conquered, and the tribesmen are almost as free now as in the days of Alexander, over 2,000 years ago. The more correct term would have been "Struggle for freedom." After arguing that much the same fighting would have occurred between England and Scotland if a similar policy had been pursued in Great Britain, Mr. Thorburn continued: "The expansion policy as pursued since 1893 is responsible for all our troubles, and the feeling expressed by Punjabi gentlemen of light and leading and observation during recent risings was that the storm was due to the Sirkar's excess, high-handedness, or grasping policy.

"The lecturer has said a more immediate cause was fanaticism working on minds already inflamed against us from a sense of wrong, and so undoubtedly it was; but I think in our superiority we often misunderstand what a fanatical outbreak means. It is more than religious exaltation. The early Christians had that and submitted to martyrdom gladly. Fanaticism is religious intolerance excited into reckless action. Half Christendom had it for hundreds of years, and employed itself in killing and burning the other half. All I wish to say is that fanaticism has its good points. In a good cause it is useful as an incitement to bravery and had much the same effect upon the tribesmen as Findlater's pipes upon the gallant soldiers who rushed across the bullet swept zone at Dargai."

After touching on the present war in the Soudan with reference to the same subject, Mr. Thorburn said:

"The Mullahs would have proclaimed a holy war against the aggressive infidels in vain, had not the tribesmen been convinced that we meant to annex their country. Their Mullahs were in luck, for a number of circumstances aided them: (1) The Amir's pamphlets; (2) rumours of victories by the head of the Moslem world; (3) dear food in the hills." The speaker here drew attention to the fact that the Afghan War of 1877 was preceded by severe famine in the Punjab, and wondered how far the late rising had been affected by the scarcity of food."

Having referred to the events which preceded Captain Barton's recall from Landi Kotal to Peshawar, Mr. Thorburn said:—

"A few more suspenseful days went by, and then on the 23rd of August swarms of Afridis beset and surrounded the various posts in the Khyber Pass and took them. The day was one of pain, shame and humiliation to every Englishman in India. (Prolonged cheering.) We had 1,200 troops at the mouth of the Pass, or within easy reach, and we allowed our own posts to fall one after another. Public opinion holds that Captain Barton's recall was a blunder. He was ordered to desert his men. I think there is no case in history of a commander so ordered. If Landi Kotal was too hot for Captain Barton, it was too hot for his men. Public opinion holds that we should have reinforced the garrisons in the Pass and prevented the Afridi risings. Whether this was possible, a civilian cannot well decide. But it is impossible to avoid contrasting this episode and the inaction of the Peshawar authorities with the action of Lord Roberts in 1878, who with 6,000 men and a scanty transport invaded a hostile Afghanistan and captured Kabul. (Tremendous cheers.) During ten critical days in August, I met General Nicholson and Colonel Warburton almost every afternoon and discussed the situation. In reply to our question the latter said his Khyberis would be true to their salt and fight for us, but latterly when he found they were to be deserted he said they would be overwhelmed, and they were. Instead of fraternising with their co-religionists and clansmen, they fought bravely."

Mr. Thorburn thus concluded:

"The broad teaching of the story of Tirah is the condemnation of the expansion policy, as impracticable and intolerable from its great costliness and utter hopelessness of finality. (Prolonged cheering.)

"I have given the main points of the speaker, but the feature of the speech was its impressive and clever delivery. Some remarks have been naturally termed too bold, but the speaker, at all events, gained an extraordinary hold on his audience, and also applause in a manner granted to no other speaker after the lecture."

Mr. Thorburn was followed by Sir James Westland, who began by saying he could almost think he had been at a meeting of the National Congress to hear the loud applause which had greeted the previous speaker's declaration that the 23rd August last was a day of humiliation to the British. When one was in a state of war, one must leave the question of advance or retirement to military men. It was no humiliation when one had to recall an officer who was twenty miles from support, and to whom you could give none. The Khyber Rifles were no soldiers of the British Empire. They were soldiers of the Afridis, and this made all the difference. The Afridis and the Orakzais were in a risky condition. It was known that they meant to withdraw from their allegiance, that they would no longer keep their contract, and that they meant to recall their own men, who were the Khyber Rifles, from holding our forts. All we then did was to recall the officer who was there, not in his military capacity, but to see political engagements carried out, and who was alone and exposed to an attack of the enemy. Regarding the origin of the trouble, Sir James chaffed Mr. Thorburn regarding his association of famine with that of high-handedness of Government, for at least the Government of India, were not responsible for a failure of the monsoon. The fact, however, was that human beings were, and always had been, fighting animals, and for thousands of years before the British came to India, there had always been fighting between those particular tribesmen and their neighbours.

Continuing his remarks Sir James Westland said that nothing we could do could obviate the fact that it had not been by peaceful means that our Frontier had gradually grown from a little ring round Calcutta to Peshawar, and so long as higher and lower civilisation were in contract with each other, so long would fighting be liable to occur, and we must be prepared for it. Whether demarcation had brought on this particular fighting, was neither here nor there, for it was a good thing to have arrived at a prevention of future misunderstandings with Afghanistan and that greater Power beyond Afghanistan, even if the immediate result was a rising of the tribes on our immediate border. He did not think we had seen the last of the Frontier wars, for the tribesmen must change their nature before they would ever lie in peace alongside anybody. As long as they feared us they would respect us, and no longer. We must be prepared therefore always, and gradually they would learn that we had no intention of interfering with their independence, and that they threw away their lives uselessly in attacking us.

He thought Colonel Hutchinson had done insufficient justice to the Ameer, in his remarks. The latter had remained faithful to us through a temptation that would have been too much for any weaker man. He had only to lift his little finger to raise a blaze vastly greater than that which was going on, and win for himself popularity as a great Chief of Mahomedanism. We found him from the first impressing on the Afridis the fact that it was the first duty of the Faithful to keep their engagements, and that their allegiance was due to the British Power, and they must submit accordingly; this, too, towards tribes he had himself given over to us, and must have felt it a blow to lose. Yet, despite all this, he did his best to support us, and not to hinder, showing that he was a man who kept his engagements, who had a sense of honour, and who meant to be faithful to the British Raj.

Sir James went on to refer to the ignorant and foolish criticism, especially newspaper criticism, which had been poured out upon the Government of India in connection with this Frontier trouble. As an example of the kind of criticism, based upon an absolute misconception of fact, to which the Government had been subjected, he read an article, which appeared in the Calcutta *Englishman* the very day the Afridis streamed into the Khyber and attacked the British forts there, in which that journal declared that the Afridis and the Orakzais had made no sign, and that we were upon the point of witnessing a fizzle out of the frontier scare. Thus, at a time when the editor ought to have been in possession of actual news of the outbreak, he was engaged in charging the Government with having created a false alarm.

Sir James added that it was characteristic that thereafter, whenever it was shown how false had been these criticisms, no apology was made in any issue for the unfounded charge, which had practically amounted to saying that the Government had forged the whole affair. Sir James had been a good deal behind the scenes, and he knew that there were many newspapers in India which were careful about their sources of information, and he knew the difficulties in which they were situated, and desired to make no attack upon those which had criticised the Government. He did desire, however, that those who had been misled by their statements should not retain the idea that soldiers like General Lockhart knew nothing of their trade, or that the Government of India had run wild in its dealings with the Frontier.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab remarked that, if a free rein were given to Frontier criticism, much would be said which it were better should remain unsaid.

After some remarks from the Chair, the meeting came to a close.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS ON THE ABOVE.

The *I. D. News*, has the following on the above:—

The Simla incident is very instructive "for it is a, fair sample of the sort of attitude adopted by the people who are unfortunately at present responsible for the Government of India towards all who disagree with them. For years it has been the lawyers who were supposed to give the trouble and that difficulty has been dealt with in a way we all know. Next it was the Press. If the Press say what they think, what the man in the street thinks, we can never govern India, was the cry. The next step therefore, was to pass a Press law which incurred the disapprobation of even the official Press, but which was carried with an obstinacy that will inevitably result in a future reaction. Now, however, it is a member of the Punjab Government—a man of the school of Sir Herbert Edwards, a man who has long been associated with the frontier—who ventures to criticise, and gets up at a public lecture and says what he thinks and what many other people think, and what is more surprising, what a Simla audience thinks about the late frontier expedition. The Government of India reversed the frontier policy of the late Liberal Government, plunged into a totally needless, disastrous, and bloody war with purely platonic and geographical results, and have now had to promise to abandon the policy which they so confidently asserted was the only salvation of India. It looks even as if we were going out of Chitral. Mr. Thorburn, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, apparently ventured to express much the same views that the abondonment of the Khyber was a disgrace, and that a policy of expansion is a policy of exasperation to the tribes and a mistake, and that is what everyone thought and thinks, and we see what happens. Mr. Thorburn is at once called by Sir James Westland, a Congresswallah, the most despicable and scornful epithet that a high Government official can devise, and the Indian Press, which has ventured to disagree with the Government, or the one or two stronger minds that lead the Government by the nose was assailed apparently for not agreeing with Mr. Kipling's Viceroy that a policy (especially on North-Western frontier policy) is a blackmail levied on the Fool by the Unforeseen. His remarks, we are glad to see, even in the mutual admiration atmosphere of Simla, met with a very poor reception, and most people will now be asking, "Mais qu'allait ill faire dans cette galere;" for a lecture, even in Simla, is not like the Viceroy's Council in Calcutta, where to disagree with Sir James Westland is an ungentlemanly offence for which a member should be expelled from the Legislative Club. We ourselves are immensely glad of the incident, for it shows that one can be a Christian and a gentleman, and a respectable member of society even though one differs from the views of the Government and thinks them contemptible. The present view has been that to differ from their views is to be a fanatic, and a scoundrel and sedition monger. Perhaps, however, the man of vast mental range privately thinks that the Simla audience was seditious and himself the only loyal person present. That is quite possible."

ON Tuesday, the District Magistrate of Rangoon convicted Sheik Abdul, a peon in the service of Doctor Vertannes, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the new section of the Criminal Code for spreading a false rumour.

THERE was a great mustering of the Chetties from Bhamo, Mandaly, Toungoo, Prome, Pegu, Moulmein, and other places in Burma in Rangoon on Tuesday, the occasion being the inauguration of a new temple at Cambay in the subnrbs beyond the Royal Lakes. In the evening the feasting began. On Wednesday the Chetties were at the temple, installing the god Subramoney.

A STORY is current that the Amir's Commander-in-Chief was poisoned by a hakim who received Rs 2,000 to perpetrate the crime.

PONDICHERRY SEPOY BATTALION.

OWING to the Financial depression from which the French possessions in India are suffering, the disbandment of the Pondicherry Sepoy Battalion has become necessary. Thus disappears the last relic of the French sepoy establishment which was consolidated during the *regime* of the great Dupleix. The French, shortly after their acquisition of Pondicherry in 1683, set on foot a species of sepoy force which was rapidly increased during the wars with the English, and attained a considerable degree of efficiency about the middle of the last century. In 1746 when Labourdonnais captured Fort St. George, he had some 400 sepoys with him. Again in 1748, when the British unsuccessfully besieged Pondicherry, the place was defended by a garrison of 1,800 Europeans and 3,000 sepoys under Dupleix. In 1750-51, 2,000 sepoys under Busy were employed in the Deccan and the Northern Circars; and in several of the South Indian battles at that epoch French sepoys took a conspicuous part. In 1754 Dupleix, who had organised the French sepoy army, was recalled to France in disgrace, and in 1761 Lally Tollendal after a valiant defence surrendered Pondicherry to the English. He had with him a large sepoy force, which was at once disbanded by the British. In 1763 Pondicherry was restored to the French on the conclusion of peace between England and France; and the sepoy force was re-constituted; and in 1773 was formed into a battalion of eleven companies—each company being commanded by a European officer. In 1778, owing to warlike operations against the English the sepoy force was raised to five battalions of ten companies each. During the long war with Napoleon I. all the French possessions were seized by the British, and the French sepoy orce was scattered to the four winds. After the overthrow of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty the French Indian settlements were handed back; but by treaty France undertook not to fortify any of these restored possessions and "to maintain no greater number of troops than may be necessary for the purposes of police." In return England undertook, in case of war, "not to consider or treat as prisoners of war the officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers, who shall be necessary for the maintenance of the police in the said establishments." A small sepoy force was now re-constituted; and after a time consisted (if we are not mistaken) of two battalions, which were subsequently reduced to one battalion; and a short while ago the strength of this solitary battalion was much curtailed. The European officers are supplied from the French Marine Infantry, which, unlike the corresponding British branch, does not serve on hoard men-of-war, but is reserved for maritime and colonial garrisons.—"Pioneer".

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HART resumed command of the Belgaum district on Thursday.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere has left Jummoo for the Valley. A special sum of eight thousand rupees has been allotted for the expenses of removing his harem to Srinugger.

THE Bank of Bombay on Thursday reduced the rate of discount on demand loans on Government securities to 8 per cent.

THE opening of the Nellore-Bezwada section (155 miles) of the Bezwada-Madras Railway has been fixed for the 1st October next.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON, the Director of Military Education, goes on three months' leave on the 19th July, and Colonel Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers, officiates.

THE *Mandalay Herald* announces the death of Supaya Ma Pwah So, a sister of ex-King, Theebaw, who died of fever on the 8th instant at Yenangyaung, where she had gone on business. She took ill only a few days before she died.

THE Lahore Municipal Committee have decided to retain the special extra conservancy establishment, employed in the city and bazaars of Lahore to clean up the place, in view of the nearness of the plague-infected area, till the end of October when it should be known for certain whether the disease has been exterminated in the Punjab.

THE latest news from Kabul reports that the Amir is still in excellent health. He moves shortly to his summer quarters in the Paghman hills.

A PART of the Malikdin Khel Jirga arrived at Peshawar on Wednesday with five rifles belonging to the deserters and one to the Khyber Rifles. The rest of the Jirga with some more rifles was expected at Peshawar on Thursday. The outstanding rifles owing by the deserters is now only forty.

THE Madras Government has permitted the South Indian Railway Company to lease to Messrs. Best and Co. land within the station limits of Chingleput and Mayavaram for the erection of kerosine oil tanks. Sites for petroleum storage tanks at Kalambur and Chinna Tippasamudram stations on the same railway are to be found, if possible, outside station limits as required by recent Resolution of the Government of India, and for the future sites for kerosine oil tanks must always be found outside railway station limits.

SURGEON Major Clarence Smith, of Madras, who was specially summoned to Hyderabad by Sir Khurshed Jah for a consultation in regard to what His Excellency was told was paralysis of the leg, was able to assure his illustrious patient that it is nothing of the kind, and that there is no cause for alarm.

DURING the week ending June 29, the Bombay Mint issued nine lakhs of rupees to the Bhopal authorities in connection with the recoinage scheme of that State, and Rs. 68,000 to the Cashmere Durbar for the same purpose. No British dollars were issued, but the balance includes Rs. 26,90,000, held on account of tenderers and Rs. 23,80,000, awaiting assay before being coined into these dollars.

THE committee which is now sitting to consider the question of the extension of Simla, will inquire: (1) Is it desirable or possible to stay the extension of Simla; (2) if not, how can this be best provided for with regard to existing water-supply and sewerage arrangements; (3) how can funds be raised to meet the cost of the necessary arrangements; (4) is it possible to prevent over-crowding due to the influx of unemployed persons?

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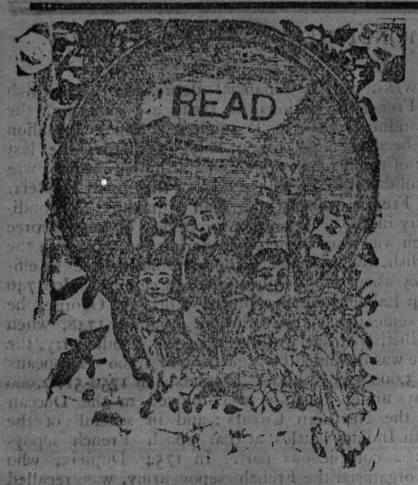

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