Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL. XXXI. CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1898. NO. 55

পদকল্পতরু।

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

অনুরাগবল্লী।

শ্রীমনোহর দাস প্রণীত।
এই খানি উপাদেয় বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ। ৩ই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বে লিখিত।
মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ অর্দ্ধ আনা।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত-প্রকাশ।

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

শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা।

বৈষ্ণবধর্ম্ম সম্বন্ধীয় প্রথম শ্রেণীর একমাত্র মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২৲ ডাঃ মাঃ ।৵০
শ্রীল শিশির বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত।
অনেকে প্রথম হইতে শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা চাহিয়া পাঠান; কিন্তু কোন কোন সংখ্যা একেবারে নিঃশেষিত হওয়ায়, আমরা তাঁহাদের অভিলাষ পূরণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য আমরা উক্ত নিঃশেষিত সংখ্যা গুলি পুনর্মুদ্রিত করিতে মনস্থ করিয়াছি। যাঁহারা উক্ত ছয় বর্ষের সমগ্র পত্রিকা, কিম্বা উহার কোন বর্ষের পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা কৃপা করিয়া অবিলম্বে আমাদিগকে জানাইবেন। যাঁহারা পূর্ব্বে গ্রাহক হইবেন, তাঁহারা প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা দেড় টাকায় পাইবেন। শ্রীকেশব লাল রায়, প্রকাশক অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিস কলিকাতা।

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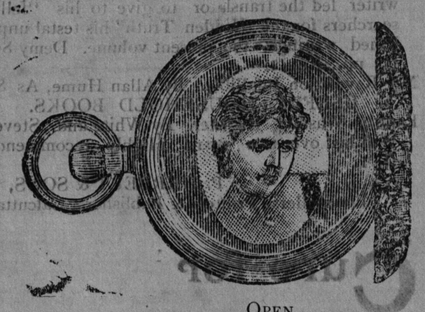

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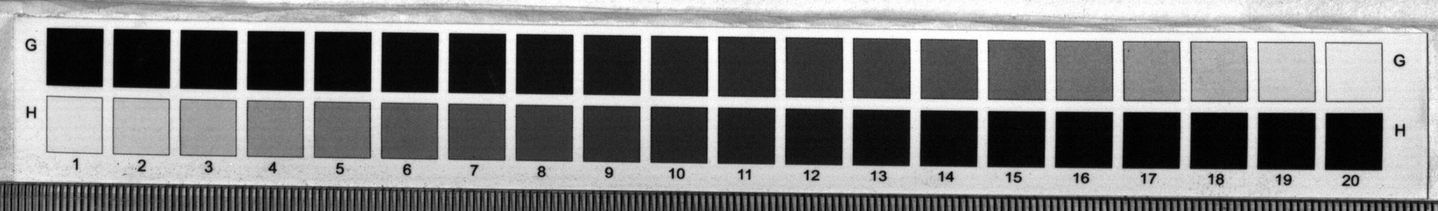

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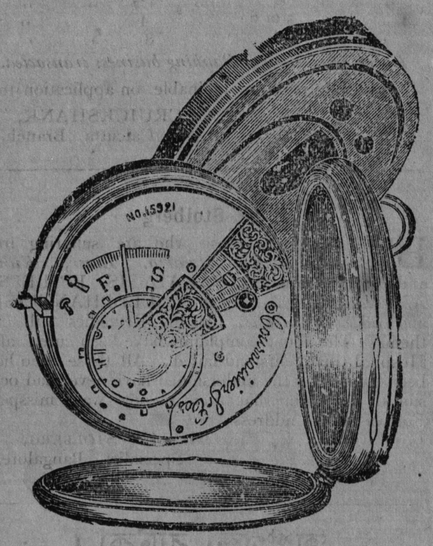

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কলিকাতা।

THE Bombay High Court has ordered Mr. Dustor to receive Durant's application in connection with the extortion case.

MR. NIGHTINGALE, Chief Engineer in Assam, shorly proceeds on three months' privilege leave and Mr. Watts will officiate.

THE heat in Upper Sind is reported to be very great. A driver named Burrowes, employed on the North-Western Railway, died of heat apoplexy between Khanpore and Reti a few days ago.

MESSRS. HAJI NOSSU MALLUM and Company, of Southern India, a firm with branches at Akyab and Chittagong, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are reported to be forty lakhs.

THE *Times* of Assam hears of the occurrence of a serious riot at the Talup Tea Estate on the evening of Wednesday before last in course of which an assistant of the garden and Mr. T. C. Simpson have been very seriously assaulted by the coolies.

IN view of the fact that smuggling of opium is carried on to an enormous extent in Burma, the Inspector-General of the Province strongly advocates the formation of an Excise Department there.

REGARDING the Mad Mullah, the impression at Malakand is that he is trying to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the tribesmen by re-asserting his divine mission to annihilate British forces.

THE "Pioneer's" army correspondent in London writes as if Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces, would be delighted to come to India if the succession to Lord Elgin were offered to him.

IT is not likely that any ambitious programme of railway construction will be considered at the Annual Conference at Simla. The usual plan will be followed, of framing a provisional three years' programme in advance.

THE Madras Government's famine accounts for 1897-98 have now been made up. The total expenditure on famine relief is Rs. 92½ lakhs, of which 66½ lakhs was expenditure in the Public Works Department. About 11 lakhs was realised from cloths, woven by famine relief weavers.

A COMMITTEE has just been formed for the purpose of ascertaining the sources from which the frontier tribes obtain their supplies of arms and ammuntion, and the means to be adopted for putting a stop to the illicit trade. The Committee consists of Colonels Tucker and Hill who will start upon their work at once.

IT is said that Sir W. Lee-Warner's school-book, entitled the "The Citizen of India," which is about to be introduced into all Indian schools where English is taught has been written with the cognisance and approval of the Government of India But why should such "cognisance" and "approval" be necessary at all in the preparation of a school-book? The question, no doubt, requires a thought.

A QUESTION having arisen in Madras whether a Government servant could accept commission for securing business for Insurance Companies, His Excellency the Governor has decided in the negative. Sir Arthur Havelock, while recognising the desirability of encouraging life insurance, considers that, to permit Government servants to accept commission would expose them to temptation to misuse their official influence for the purpose of securing business.

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

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CALCUTTA, JULY 10, 1898.

THE PHILANTHROPIST AND THE SELFISH MAN OF THE WORLD.

WHILE Lord George Hamilton was putting down Sir William Wedderburn with his packed majority, Mr. Webb, Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, was going through the case of Gunner Richardson, who was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for the greatest offence that a European can commit in this country, namely, an indecent assault upon an Indian woman. If Lord George Hamilton knew of this case, the painful incident in the House would not have occurred. Did we say 'painful?' The humiliation of Sir William Wedderburn,—that philanthropist and true friend of India and England—is the humiliation of India. He is our man; he was made to suffer because he voluntarily offered to serve us free. Can it be wondered at, therefore, that his humiliation, and that unjustly, should cause national mourning in India? We can assure those whom it may concern, that the Indians have their human feelings like other nations.

Sir W. Wedderburn is put down for a traducer of his countrymen. But the Gunner was convicted of the atrocrious crime at a time when the charge against British soldiers, employed in the plague work, had made them wary and cautious, and when the Government had not only removed the majority from their posts of duty but kept a strict supervision over the selected few left behind. Is not the conviction of the Gunner, therefore, a proof that the charge of oppression against British soldiers was not fanciful? That unexpected, unparalleled and impossible incident, namely, the murder of British officials by Indians in the advanced city of Poona, is, to our thinking, also a proof positive that there was oppression.

Lord George Hamilton is a patriot; he hates those who traduce his countrymen. Sir W. Wedderburn is, however, differently constituted. He is so zealous of the good name of his countrymen that he finds fault with them when he believes that they are doing an act of injustice. Lord George Hamilton loves Englishmen, but Sir W. Wedderburn loves justice more. Lord George Hamilton loves Englishmen so passionately that he will not let the world know that the three men who are charged with having murdered Dr. Suresh Chandra Sarkar, are Englishmen. Sir William Wedderburn, on the other hand, thinks that his duty is to expose such atrocities for the protection of the Indians and the honour of his countrymen. He is not paid by the natives of India for the services he does. As an Englishman he has an Englishman's love for his countrymen. But he has also a keen sense of right and wrong. He cannot permit even an Englishman to commit an act which is unjust. He feels that Indians are entitled by right to the good services of Englishmen. So those Englishmen who maltreat their dependents, ought to be controlled.

In short, Lord George Hamilton is only an ordinary selfish man; but Sir W. Wedderburn is a philanthropist. The fact is, an ordinary selfish Englishman does not meet the requirements of the Indians. For, Englishmen have taken every power from them. They have reduced the Indians to such a helpless condition that they will not permit the latter to do anything. They themselves would do everything for them. That being the case, an ordinary selfish man is never fitted to take charge of administrating India. England must either entrust angels to rule over the people of India, or give the latter a good deal of share in the management of their own affairs. It would be manifestly unjust to deprive the Indians of all powers and then place them at the absolute disposal of men who are yet absolutely under the control of passion, prejudice and racial feelings.

Sir W. Wedderburn is not the only traducer of his country. When H.R.H. the Prince of Wales led Lord Lytton to issue the famous Fuller Minute, he also acted as the traducer of his countrymen. So does every Judge traduce his countrymen when he passes a sentence on a European offender. When the Indigo Commission found that the planters oppressed the ryots horribly, they also traduced their countrymen.

THE PRESENT AND THE PAST.

THERE was a time when Bengal was ruled by the indigo-planters. The people groaned under their rule. There was a rebellion against the indigo-planters, and they were supplanted by Magistrates. It is absolutely certain that the Empire is now practically governed by Magistrates and not by the Viceroy or Parliament.

In the same manner, there was a time when India was governed by a Company of British merchants. Their rule was not popular. At last, there was a rebellion, and the Empire passed from the hands of the British merchants to those of the Crown. When the merchants came to know that India was being taken out of their hands, they petitioned Parliament for grace. That petition has been unearthed by the *Champion*.

Now, when Bengal was governed by the indigo-planters, people enjoyed many advantages under their rule, which they realized only when they came under the rule of the Magistrates. In the same manner, the Indians enjoyed advantages under the rule of the Company, which they realized when they came to be ruled by the Crown.

The indigo planters were selfish masters, but this very self-interest led them to afford some pretection to their subjects. Besides, they had the ill-will of the Magistrates to guard against,—jealous Magistrates whom they had supplanted. In the same manner, the selfish merchants, who ruled the Indians, were always afraid of killing the goose which yielded golden eggs. They had many opponents, such as Ministers, members of Parliament, and the English people generally, who were envious of their good fortune. A glance at the petition will show that the only charge brought against them, which they thought worth refuting, was that of misrule.

Every one in England sought to deprive the merchants of the sovereign powers they enjoyed. Ministers and members of Parliament saw that these merchants had a greater Empire under them to rule than they themselves had. The English people saw with jealousy some of their ordinary countrymen acquiring kingdoms, deposing monarchs and leading armies. But there was no other way of depriving them of power except by a charge of misrule.

Thus they were tol, as often as opportunities presented themselves, that they were misgoverning India. So what the merchants had to do was to see that the charge of misrule could not be brought home against them. And this very much protected the people of this country.

An Anglo-Indian, having any grudge against the Company or fired by the principles of humanity, would supply a member of Parliament with incidents, proving the misconduct of an Indian Governor. The member of Parliament was thus favoured with an opportunity of shining before the world with his eloquence; of posing as a philanthropist of high humanitarian principles; and undermining the basis of the rule of the wealthy monopolists. The misconduct of a single Governor was a severe blow at the prestige of the Company. Thus the merchant rulers always took great care to see that no charge of misrule could be brought against them.

Now all these the ignorant and simple people of India came to know when the country had been for several years governed by the Crown. The announcement that the Crown had undertaken the Government of India, accompanied by the Royal Proclamation, gave intense joy throughout India. The Company's rule, at best, had been a selfish arrangement; and in the change of masters, they found a responsible sovereign, able and willing to take care of them. And did not the Queen in the Proclamation speak like an affectionate mother?

The people, however, came latterly to see that the Crown did not mean any personal sovereign, but the entire English people! We have seen above how the people of India were protected by the English people, if their rights were encroached upon by their merchant rulers. But now there is no party to afford them that protection.

Thus the Secretary of State for India does not know India. Therefore he is given several Ministers who know the country. Being utterly ignorant of the affairs of this country, it is impossible for him to move a step without the guidance of his Ministers. The Secretary of State is not only ignorant of India, but he has very little time also to took after his charge. He is a Cabinet Minister, and that additional duty takes away a portion of his time. He is a party-man and has to serve the cause of his party. He has thus to leave much of his work, or rather the most part of his work, to his Ministers. And thus, as the petition says, Ministers serve "not as a check but as a screen." If the Ministers err, the Secretary of State is willing and able to take all responsibilities on his own shoulders. If he himself errs, there is no authority to bring him to book; for, he is always supported by the Government, which has a standing majority in Parliament.

Practically, therefore, it is these Ministers of the Secretary of State, who rule the Empire. They are, no doubt, all experienced men. But they represent only one interest and that is official; and there is not one man in the Council to represent the three hundred millions of the Indian people.

The country is governed by officials. They have almost irresistible powers. They form a compact family and are not in touch with the people. If the superiors demand absolute subordination of their subordinates, the subordinates also expect absolute protection from their superiors. The Ministers are recruited from the ranks of these officials. The result is, there is a deep gulf that separates the ruled from the rulers, from one end to the other!

The people had another protection during the rule of the Company. The Company obtained their Charter at intervals of stated periods. On the expiry of the term, the Company's rule was subjected to a thorough examination. The merchan rulers obtained the Charter again when they had been able to pass a satisfactory examination. But the Crown took possession of the Empire about fifty years ago; but no inquiry has hitherto been made as to how the Empire has fared under its officials.

THE TRAINING OF INDIAN MAGISTRATES.

THE present-day officials do not like to be told that their predecessors were more popular. This comparison is specially distasteful to those who are conscious of their superior merit, and who, as a matter of fact, are in no way inferior to those who preceded them. But the present-day officials have several disadvantages. One is that the present policy is less sympathetic than what prevailed previously, and they are the victims of that policy. The other is that, they have to do very responsible work when too young.

Mr. W. S. Adie, Assistant Magistrate, Murshidabad, must be quite a lad; yet he is entrusted with the task of administering justice. A young lad administering justice, may be quite an amusing affair in a theatrical performance; but, it is altogether a different thing in sober life. Indeed, though Mr. Adie is an Assistant Magistrate with second-class powers, and, therefore, only competent to try petty cases, still Rakhal Chandra Singh, the accused before him, had to engage the services of such distinguished pleaders of the Berhampore bar as Babus Baikantha Nath Sen, Moti Lal Banerjee, Hemendra Nath Sen and Haradhan Banerjee, to defend himself. Nay, Rakhal Chandra had even to come to the High Court and engage Barristers to extricate himself from the fate that threatened him. In short, the accused came to the High Court for the transfer of his case from the file of Mr. Adie, and succeeded in the attempt.

Mr. Adie's superior, the District Magistrate, opposed the rule for transfer on the ground that, though his subordinate, on account of his youth, had committed certain irregularities, he had no bias. There is no doubt of it, Mr. Adie is honest, nay, more than honest, he is as simple as a child; on the other hand, there is very little ground for believing that the accused would have got a fair trial in his court. Human nature is such that if a man comes to seek protection, he immediately arouses a Don Quixotic feeling in the mind of the party whose protection he seeks. This happens specially in the case of young men. So when the complainant appeared before Mr. Adie, the former at once enlisted the sympathy of the youthful Magistrate in his behalf. The situation then became this. The Assistant Magistrate identified himself with all those who ranked on the side of the complainant. Thus two parties were formed in the court,—the police, the complainant and his lawayers, headed by Mr. Adie ranging on the one, and the accused and his lawyers representing the other, side.

Well, before the case had proceeded half the way, Mr. Adie asked the opinion of the party, to which he fancied he ought to belong, what ought to be the proper punishment for the offence with which the accused was charged! When this extraordinary question was asked to the pleader for the prosecution by the Magistrate himself, of course, there was a sensation. For, such a question by such a party had perhaps never been asked in any British court in the world.

The Magistrate was naturally besieged with vehement protests from the side of the defence. They said that he had no right to form an opinion when the trial had only just begun and when he had not heard even a word in defence.

The young and inexperienced Magistrate saw his mistake and wanted to appease the other side. So, he, with unusual frankness, admitted that they had no business to put any value upon his opinion and that "his opinion might be upset in a moment."

That may be true; but yet, if a Judge orders the erection of a gibbet before the trial had ended, the prisoner before him naturally does not feel the situation as quite secure and pleasant. Nay, in such a case, the accused would refuse to be assured even if the Judge frankly admitted that his opinion might be upset in a moment; that the erection of the gibbet meant nothing particular; and that he had ordered the erection of the gibbet for keeping everything in preparation even for the worst; and that it could be easily destroyed if the man were found at last innocent.

The defence was asked to submit a list of witnesses. But the Magistrate would issue summonses against six out of the twenty-five cited. He asked the defence pleaders to make an election, and they naturally declined. They said he might do whatever he liked, but they were not going to make any election.

And the young Magistrate then said, if they did not make election, he would issue no summonses, and he tore the list of witnesses in great anger, declaring "there goes your list!"

When the Barrister described this scene, by a motion of his hand, showing how Mr. die had torn the paper, there was laughter in the High Court, Mr. Justice O'Kinealy himself being obliged to give way before it.

Reflection came immediately after this hasty action, and Mr. Adie again asked the defence to supply a fresh list. They, of course, declined. And thus Mr. Adie had unfortunately to collect the torn pieces together to be pasted!

Here the prosecution saw that the young Magistrate was injuring the case by his over-zeal. So they applied that the witnesses for the defence could be summoned without objection. And then, the whole twenty-five were summoned, no doubt, to make for the haste shewn by him in the beginning, by tearing the list.

Thereupon all the accused were about to leave the Court when Mr. Adie detained two of the accused, Jham Halsama and Suba Khan, and observed that as the case against them was a summons case, they ought to have been ready with their witnesses; but not being so ready, their trial should proceed and said that if they had no witnesses to examine, judgment should be delivered with reference to them at once!

And probably a sentence would have been passed upon them then and there, but the prosecution, including the Court Sub-Inspector, saw that Mr. Adie would spoil the whole thing by his zeal. So they stopped him.

We are anxious to know whether this is the first case of Mr. Adie or there were others which had passed through his hands? And if so, how they fared?

Of course, young Magistrates like medical men, need a previous training; but the latter have to practise in hospitals under experienced guides. We think Magistrates, in like manner, should sit for some months with an experienced Magistrate before being entrusted with independent charge.

IF we refer to the Garshanker tragedy again, it is because, we think, the riot and blood-shed might have been avoided by the display of little tact and judgment, and because, the manner, in which the Punjab Government has sought to dispose of the matter, is not worthy of its high position. In the Government Resolution itself, it is admitted that the police fired without authority. Nay, more. They fired apparently against the distinct injunction of the officer present. What can be a greater dereliction of duty on the part of a police than this, specially when it resulted in the massacre of so many innocent men? And yet the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has not one word of reprimand for the police which acted in this reprehensible manner. Indeed, this shedding of innocent blood is entirely due to the disobedience of orders by the Police; and the Government should have not only marked their conduct with severe condemnation, but put such of them on their trial as acted against the authority of their official superior.

The next point for consideration is, why was this attempt made to compel the citizens to evacuate the town when there were no houses or huts ready to give them shelter? Who is responsible for this great blunder? Fancy the situation. The population of the town, consisting of 6000 men, was peremptorily ordered, on the evening of the 27th April, to leave their houses the next morning, on pain of being compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet. No wonder, there was great confusion, excitement and discontent amongst the unfortunate people, and that many of them hesitated to obey this extraordinary order, or failed to do so, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed. An officer, possessed of ordinary tact, judgment and sympathy for the people, would have given the citizens sufficient time to comply with this unreasonable demand. But what was done, in fact? The police with loaded guns, were let loose in the midst of the excited people; and the inevitable result followed. Some *budmashes* or children threw brickbats at the police, as they did recently in Calcutta when the plague riots occurred here, and volleys were at once fired and a number of men killed and wounded. Now, why was this grave blunder, of permitting an armed police to roam in an excited town, committed? And who is responsible for this supreme folly? It goes without saying that if the armed police were not thus let loose amongst the excited people the tragedy would not have occurred. In Calcutta, when a disturbance is about to take place, the police are not allowed to use fire-arms, but are armed with lathies. In this manner, Mr. James, the Police Commissioner of Calcutta, has quelled many a riot, without shedding a drop of blood. May we ask, why were the Punjab Police let loose amongst the inhabitants of Garshanker with loaded guns, and commit such dreadful havoc?

In this connection, the Lahore *Tribune* has brought to light another fact which makes the position of the authorities still more untenable. We are told that the medical opinion on which the evacuation was carried out, was to the effect that only a part of a single Patti, called the Raika Patti, should be evacuated: nothing was said about the whole town. This method of evacuation we suggested the other day; but we were not then aware that the same suggestion was offered by the medical authorities also. The evacuation of a whole town is almost an unprecedented event; it is bound to be attended with misery and sufferings to many. But if only a portion of the town was evacuated at a time, then the entire work might have been accomplished in three or four days, without putting any body to much inconvenience or creating a scare. What strikes us as most strange is, that even a sympathetic ruler like Sir Mackworth Young did not see the injustice of compelling 6,000 men to leave their houses *en masse* in a single day, without providing any shelter for them. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to observe that he is "convinced" that the measure was "wise and right"!

SIR H. FOWLER, we see from the recent Parliamentary debate, estimates the "tribute", paid by India to England, at £7,200,000. It is nominally, he says, £16,000,000; but of that amount £8,800,000 is payment in respect of railway dividends and interest—that is, in fact, payment for the hire of capital. The *Spectator*, who is not an over-friendly paper, has something to say on the above estimates of Sir H. Fowler. We quote the following from its article:—

That is true, and should not be forgotten; but it is not quite the whole truth. We have to add to the £7,200,000 the whole of the remittances on family account, made out of incomes paid by the State; and the modest fortunes sent home by officials, which together cannot, we believe, be less than £2,000,000 a year, and may be more. Twelve per cent. on her whole revenue is a good deal for one country to pay to another for the privilege of being governed by her. The privilege is well worth the money to India, because she thereby secures internal peace, freedom from invasion, and wise, though rather "leaden," Government; but we ought not to hide from ourselves that we are paid, and in hard cash, for our services.

We do not know who gains by this sort of suppression of truth; for, it deceives none,—not even English papers. Is it then a wonder why Sir H. Fowler and Sir W. Wedderburn do not agree? Our London correspondent says that in two years the Liberals are sure to come to power, and, therefore, we gain nothing by quarrelling with Sir H. Fowler. That is quite true. But as matters stand, the people of India would prefer Lord George Hamilton to Sir H. Fowler.

ON Monday last we received, for the first time, a bit of blue printed paper from the Municipal Office, headed "cases proved not to be plague." From its perusal we came to see that eight cases, which were returned as plague, have not been proved to be such. But who examined these eight cases? The paper gives no information on the subject. This suggests two other questions. First: Were all the suspected plague cases examined? If so, by whom and in what way? If all or many of them were examined, why should not the details of the examination be published for general information when doubts are entertained about the character of these cases? Indeed, the admission that eight cases had been found which were not plague, will only confirm the general impression that perhaps many were also not plague. The other question is, how the doctors distinguish plague from ordinary diseases? Of course, it is possible to detect cases of bubonic plague easily, for the patient must have a bubo; but, how to distinguish septicæmic plague from, say, a case of malarial or typhoid fever?

WITH reference to our remarks that an injustice has been done to the Professors of the Hooghly College by the elevation of the Head Master to the officiating Principalship of that College, we have received the following communication from an esteemed friend in defence of Babu Khirode Chander Roy:—

(1) Temporary arrangements are made locally: for one College, more Colleges are not disturbed.

(2) Locally Babu Khirode Chander Roy is the seniorest man in the Provincial Service. All the Professors of the Hooghly College are junior to him.

(3) Mr. J. N. Das Gupta and Mr. Bepin Benary Gupta, of the Presidency College, are senior to Khirode Babu, as there are a few others. His temporary appointment will not be a bar to their getting a Principalship before him.

(4) He was a Professor in the Krisnagore College when Bepin Babu and Mr. Das Gupta were students in the Colleges.

(5) He was a Head Master, because Government thought he was doing more important duties. They gave him Professor's pay, but kept him Head Master because no Professor could have done the executive and administrative work as efficiently as he.

(6) He passed all his examinations in the 1st Division and got first-grade scholarships. In the F. A. he stood 4th, bracketted with Mr. B De, C. S., and in the B. A. 10th in the University and 1st in the M. A. Examination.

(7) As a literary man and scholar, he is more widely known than any Professor in the Education Department.

(8) He is a member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, and Pali Text Society of Great Britain. Dr. Rajendra Lala, in the Preface of his "Antiquities of Orissa" admitted that but for Babu Khirode Chander he would not have been able to bring out the book as well as he did.

(9) The appointment of a Head Master as Principal of a College, is not as unprecedented as you suppose. Harogobinda Babu was appointed to the Rajshahi College, Bireswar Babu to the Krishnagore College, and Mr. Shaw, HeadMaster, Civil Engineering College, Shibpore, was appointed to the Hooghly College, this very College, when Mr. Booth went on leave. When Mr. Shaw was appointed, no cry was raised against his appointment.

WE accord a hearty welcome to Sir John Woodburn and his Secretaries, who returned from Darjeeling to Calcutta on Tuesday last. Of course, the subject which is just now uppermost in their minds, is the plague. The question which they have to decide is, whether or not, the time has arrived when Calcutta should be declared free from that disease. That the pestilence has not assumed an epidemic form, though its existence was announced more than two months ago, cannot be denied even by the Bombay Doctors themselves. Neither will it be disputed that most of the suspected cases were neither bubonic plague nor any other species of plague of a malignant character. One fact is very significant. Unlike Bombay, Poona and other plague

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

stricken towns, several cases did not successively occur in the same neighbourhood. Not even two dozen cases were discovered in the same ward within two months. Ward No. 8 furnishes the largest number of cases. But yet, there have been only 34 seizures and 28 deaths in this ward during the past nine weeks. What happened was this. If a case was discovered in a ward, it remained completely free during the next several days, and had another seizure, say, after a fortnight. Sometimes a ward had in this way remained free for several weeks together. For instance, there was one seizure in Ward No. 1 on 28th May, and the next case reported from there was dated the 1st instant. The interval between the two seizures was thus upwards of a month. All this goes to show that the true plague, if it has really appeared, is of a very mild and harmless type. Another remarkable fact is that the health of Calcutta has continued to be unusually good. Now, can it be possible that we are in the midst of a plague, while the health of the town has not been affected for the worse? This seems abnormal; at least, the experience of Bombay is quite different. All the above circumstances demand the serious attention of the authorities; for, things cannot go on in this manner for any length of time: indeed, starvation and ruin are staring many a family in the face by the dislocation of all business in the town. The greatest sufferers are, of course, the merchants and traders; next to them, are the medical practitioners, who are bound under the plague rules to report all "suspected cases,"—and people would rather die than send for them, and, in this way, hundreds of men have died absolutely without any medical help;—next to them are Attorneys, Pleaders and Barristers. In short, the present situation is telling more or less disastrously on all classes of people. We sincerely hope that a sifting enquiry would be made and the Government policy declared as soon as possible. We are deeply touched at the solicitude which Sir John Woodburn is evincing in regard to this matter. His Honour arrived here on Tuesday, and he immediately set out to visit the various public and private hospitals in the town.

We witnessed a scene and described it; but we must do it again. During the height of the scare in Calcutta, a young man mischievously raised the cry of "the ticca-wallah is come;" and immediately a crowd gathered round him. The assembled men were bent on mischief. Where was the ticca-wallah?—they enquired; and the mischievous young man pointed out an old Mussalman who was there with his basket of ticcas. These ticcas are cakes, made of powdered charcoal and used for domestic purposes. Those who sell these ticcas are called ticca-wallahs. So this young man was perfectly within his right when he declared that the ticca-wallah was come. Yet, if he had an unscrupulous enemy, the latter might have run to a Magistrate and put him to trouble. He might have complained that the young man had raised a false alarm at a moment of unrest. It might be urged that the complaint would not have harmed him; for, if a complaint of this nature were made to a Magistrate, he would have only laughed over the matter, and enjoyed the fun. But, no; don't be too sure of that. Magistrates, when in a state of panic, are oftentimes led to commit many wonderful things. Now here is a story which comes from our Dacca correspondent. He writes under date the 4th July:—

Opposite this town on the other side of the river, in a village called Pargandaria, three of the villagers, in an evil moment one night, came out,—one dressed as a shahib, and two others in their ordinary clothes,—and visited the house of two of their neighbours, saying they were plague inoculators and that they would inoculate all who would not pay. On their approach, as was expected, the females of those houses took fright. The villagers taxed them that very night for their foolish deed; but, they gave out immediately that they only perpetrated a joke, as they do during the *Choitra* Puja, and meant no extortion or any injury whatever. The villagers were satisfied that it was nothing but a joke. An old woman, however, being influenced by some enemies of these villagers, lodged a complaint with the police, who sent up one of them for trial. Mr. Weston, the Joint-Magistrate of Dacca, tried the case, and after several alterations of the charges, even after the prosecution had closed, at last convicted him under section 506 (criminal intimidation). Although he distinctly held in his judgment that he believed, that the whole affair was "a huge practical joke", and that there was "no attempt at extortion," still, in his opinion, it was an offence, inasmuch as "the other side (meaning those on whom the joke was practised) was not prepared for it." He sentenced the poor man to two years' rigorous imprisonment!

'An appeal was preferred before the Sessions Judge, Mr. Douglas. He would listen to no reasoning or argument. He has dismissed the appeal, although he too has held, that it was a *joke*. Mr. Douglas observed that although it was a joke, in these stirring times, he could not take the responsibility upon himself; but in the goodness of his soul, he has advised the appellant, "to go to their Lordships" for redress, if he (Mr. Douglas) has committed any error.

'It is doubtful if the poor convict will be able to carry the matter "before their Lordships", as advised by the Judge, by way of regular motion. If he fails to do so, his lot will be to rot two years in jail, for a joke.'

The Joint Magistrate honestly admitted that the whole affair was a "huge practical joke", and there was "no attempt at extortion"; but yet he gave the poor accused the highest punishment allowed by law. The District Judge also admitted the joke, but yet he confirmed the sentence and that on political grounds! Now if British Judges, who have to administer pure justice, turn politicians or statesmen, when trying a case, the fountain of justice becomes vitiated. It is unfortunate that British Judges in India do not feel the degradation of avowing the existence of another master than Justice. A British Judge is not even subordinate to a king. His only master is the blind Goddess. It is, however, idle to blame the Magistrates and Judges. Many of them are evidently under a panic. Perhaps the Dacca Magistrate and the Judge apprehended censure from the Government if they took a lenient view of the case; or perhaps they were influenced by the *Englishman*, who declared that those who uttered the word "inoculation," ought to be prosecuted for sedition!

None of the dailies has reported the Poona Bund Garden case, in which Mr. Alfred Charles Parker was charged with having thrown a woman, named Jai, over the garden wall into the bed of the river below. It created a good deal of sensation; and the absence of any report in any of the Bombay papers is significant. The *Times of India* is, however, pleased to make the following editorial remarks on the result of the trial:—

There will be little disposition in any quarter, we imagine, to quarrel with the verdict given by the jury in the "Poona Bund Garden Case," at the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Friday. The story revealed by the evidence, was squalid and distressing; but the jury had to decide upon a distinct charge, and it cannot be said that the Crown succeeded in establishing sufficient proof of its allegations to warrant a conviction. The case rested solely upon the statements of the unfortunate woman who had suffered the injuries. Her various accounts contained some not very important discrepancies; but substantially they amounted to the almost incredible assertion that the accused picked her up and threw her into the bed of the river. Against this account of the incident was set the version of the accused, which was that the woman tried to pick his pockets, that he gave her a slight push without malicious intent, and that she fell over the wall. Between these two stories, both equally unsupported by independent testimony, the jury had to choose. The most damaging fact against the defence was that the accused, instead of endeavouring to rescue the woman from her plight, bolted from the spot. Yet his conduct, heartless and despicable though it was, conceivably was that of a weak-minded man, horrified and unnerved by the fear of the consequences of his unmeaning act, and, as Mr. Justice Strachey pointed out, fearing exposure: and the subsequent attempt to commit suicide, is capable of bearing the same interpretation. The strongest point in favour of the accused was the utter absence of motive; for, the theory suggested by the Crown, that he deliberately threw the woman over in consequence of a trivial dispute, does not lend itself to common-sense examination. The case for the Crown rested, indeed, upon improbabilities throughout. It is reasonable to suppose that the consciousness that detection was almost certain, would have deterred the accused from such an outrage, even if any adequate motive had been present in his mind. He had been seen with the woman at the railway station; and as a stranger to Poona, he was liable to attract special attention. At any rate, it cannot be said that the case for the prosecution was free from all reasonable possibility of doubt, as the law requires.

So it was only "a push"; and, therefore, the accused was aquitted! But does it make much difference whether you hurl down a woman from the brink of a hill by a slight push, or lift her up in your arms and then throw her down? It was all the same to the unfortunate woman, whether she was "pushed" or picked up and cast down: she fell into the bed of the river, broke her right leg, which had to be amputated and had to pass the whole night in that horrible condition where she fell. It was a miracle that she did not die. Then, take note of the conduct of the man. A brute could not have behaved worse. Having thrown down the woman into the bed of the river, he returned to his hotel, utterly unconcerned about the fate of his victim. The man says that he had not done the thing maliciously. But when he admits that he had an altercation with the woman, because she tried to pick his pocket, how could he say that he was not actuated by a vile motive? The *Times of India* and papers like him only prove that they are utterly lost to all sense of justice and decency when they applaud those who could acquit such a despicable man.

Our Kumerkella correspondent sends us further particulars of the murder case in which Mr. Harry Ambler was put on his trial before Mr. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Chybassa. On the 21st ultimo, the Deputy Commissioner committed the case to the sessions, charging him under sections 304 and 325, Indian Penal Code (culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt). The case is now to come up before the Judicial Commissioner of Ranchi. The date of hearing has not been fixed yet.

The Blue Book on the sedition measures, presented to the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Herbert Roberts, is singularly conspicuous for the absence of almost all important papers connected with the subject. It will be remembered that more than three scores of memorials were submitted against these measures. There was not an important Association in the country, Indian and European, which did not enter its protest. Even the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which, at an unguarded moment, had suggested to the Government to legislate against the so-called seditious writings in the vernacular press, subsequently came forward to join its voice against the passing of the measures that aimed a deadly blow at the liberty of speech, and were thus un-English and barbarous in their character. The most competent parties to pass an opinion on this matter were, of course, the members of the Calcutta bar; and their representation, as expected, was the ablest of all and most condemnatory of the proposed legislation. It was they who declared, with regard to one of the sections of the Bill that the "time has not yet arrived for making the telling of truth penal in this country." All these valuable documents have been, however, suppressed. Nay more. Both the Hon'ble Pundit Bishwambar Nath and the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani recorded two strong dissents, with reference to some of the most objectionable sections in the Code of Criminal Procedure. These have been expunged from the Blue Book! It will also be remembered that all the non-official members made able speeches, each condemning the Bills in his own way. They are also nowhere to be found in the Parliamentary papers! Indeed, the Blue Book gives absolutely no idea of the depth of exasperation which the late legislation evoked in the country. It contains only two official letters—one from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State—and the other, from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.

In the first, which is dated, 14th October, 1897, the Government of India proposed alterations both in the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code so that "sedition" might be effectually suppressed in this country; and the Secretary of State, in his reply, dated, 6th December, readily gave his consent. The Secretary of State was pleased to suggest the following changes in section 124A, of his own motion:

Enclosure.

124-A. Whoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection towards the Queen or the Government, or promotes or attempts to promote feelings of ill-will between different classes of the Queen's subjects, shall be punished with transportation for life, or for any term to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation 1.—Disaffection includes all feelings of ill-will.

Explanation 2.—The making of comments upon the measures of Government with intent to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection, is not an offence.

It is well known that the Government of India at first proposed the above alterations, but, after the agitation, had to add another Explanation and make some verbal alterations, which, however, meant very little. The only important addition made by the Government of India was the words "established by law in British India"; and the present section 124 A, accordingly, stands as follows:—

Sedition. 124-A. Whoever by words, either spoken or written or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards Her Majesty or the Government established by law in the British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation 1.—The expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation 2.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section.

Explanation 3.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section.

The Secretary of State concluded his despatch with the pious hope that, at least the sedition sections of the Codes "should be taken up without delay and disposed of in the present legislative session." The reader knows with what zeal was this mandate carried out. Indeed, thus encouraged, the Government of India proceeded with railway speed, and finished the whole business in the course of a few weeks, in spite of vehement protests from all quarters.

About two months ago, when home-segregation was first allowed in Calcutta, it was brought to our notice that licenses for the same would not be granted unless a respectable sum was contributed to the Building of ward hospitals. In some cases, Rs. 50 was demanded and paid; and in one case, after much haggling, the applicant for home segregation secured the privilege by the payment of Rs. 100. We deprecated these compulsory contributions, though their object was good, and said so in one of our issues. Indeed, there is a grim humour in the arrangement of posing as a philanthropist at the expense of others, which ought to be always avoided. The humours of the plague operations, however, continue to exercise the citizens. Babu A.C. Banerjee, of Baniapukar, wanted a licence for a home hospital. Dr. Hossack came to inspect his house. Babu A. C. Banerjee writes to say that the Doctor, after "reading us a long and what appeared to me to be an uncalled-for and impertinent sermon about the selfishness of the well-to-od people," who decline to subscribe for ward hospitals after securing home segregation, wanted subscription from him and said that he would give no license until he, Mr. Banerjee, had paid his contribution towards the hospital of his ward. Thereupon, continues Mr, Banerjee, the Doctor said that "if you don't pay any contribution I won't grant you the license." The appearance of Mr. Banerjee's letter in newspapers has naturally led the Doctor to come forward to defend himself through his friends, one of them being Babu Raj Kumar Das. In his defence, the real point at issue has been, however, evaded, which is,—did the Doctor declare that he would give no license unless Mr. Banerjee had paid his contribution? Mr. Das gives no reply to this question. If the Bombay Doctors ask for some subscription for the noble object of plague hospitals without any conditions, we have not the least doubt that most people will pay willingly. But if they se any condition, no one who has any self-respect will agree to contribute anything

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Our readers know that before Dr. Bomford left Calcutta on one year's furlough, he expelled from the College 45 students who were plucked at the 1st L.M.S. Examination for three consecutive years. Dr. Harris, who has succeeded Dr. Bomford as Officiating Principal of the Medical College, has, however, re-admitted all these students. We are glad to see that Dr. Harris has more correctly understood than Dr. Bomford the spirit of the Government Resolution on which the recent rules of the Medical College are based. The object of the Government Resolution is to remove such students from the College as have no chance of ever passing the difficult University Examinations of the Medical College. This will be seen from the following extract from the Government Resolution, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th November, 1895, page 2581, which says: "It has been decided to hold at the end of each session a test examination such as is held at other educational institutions. The standard fixed is so studiously moderate that no student of the most ordinary assiduity and ability need run any risk of failing to gain promotion." The moderate class-test was interpreted by Dr. Bomford in the case of Third-year students as equivalent to the University Examination in which pass-marks are 50 per cent in each paper and in the practical part of each subject, whereas the pass-mark in the class test-examination is only 20 per cent. When it was brought to the notice of the Government that this interpretation of Dr. Bomford meant a much severer test than what was contemplated by the Government, the rule relating to the expulsion of failed students, who were not entitled to re-admission, was changed into one by which re-admission was allowed at the discretion of the Principal. Dr. Bomford accordingly gave a chance to the Third-year students who stood the risk of expulsion, and the result was that many students, whose prospects were going to be blasted for ever, have passed and are going to be very useful members of the profession. But this experience did not prevent him from expelling this year some 45 students who failed at the last 1st L.M.S. Examination. We are, however, glad that Dr. Harris has taken a rational and sympathetic view of the affair, and re-admitted all the 45 expelled students into the College. It affords us much pleasure to learn that Dr. Harris is giving much satisfaction both to the students and officers of the College by his sympathetic management.

Among the railway projects which are likely to be considered urgent, is a line which will link the Jherria coal-field with Calcutta *via* the Bengal-Nagpur system.

The murderer of Mr. Murphy, Jowa Singh, who was being tried at Karachi, has, we hear, been committed to the sessions, on a charge of house-breaking, murder, attempt to murder, greivous hurt and theft.

We learn that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal intends to go on an extended tour to all the river stations; but neither the programme nor the date of his departure from Calcutta has been fixed yet.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who is widely talked of as the probable successor of Lord Elgin as Viceroy of India, is the son of a plain commoner, Mr. Robert Bruce, of Kennet, Clackmannan, the claimant of a Scottish peerage. In 1869, after the death of his father, he succeeded in getting an Act of Parliament, restoring the title, having first proved his right as lineal descendant of the second daughter of the fourth lord. Seven years later, Lord Balfour was elected a representative peer for Scotland, and has since been re-elected for every successive Parliament. The first office that he held was a household appointment, and in 1888, he received the post of Secretary to the Board of Trade, which he held till the dissolution and defeat of the Unionists. About this time he did good work as Chairman of several important Commissions. On the formation of the present Ministry, in 1895, Lord Balfour was made Secretary for Scotland with a seat in the Cabinet. Lord Balfour of Burleigh is neither a representative of the old and distinguished family of that name nor a kinsman of the Right Hon'ble Mr. A. Balfour, the Leader of the House of Commons, but is the head of a branch of Bruces whose chief is the Earl of Elgin.

Referring to the departure of Sir John and Lady Woodburn from Darjeeling, the local *Standard* says: "And now we begin the usual mournful and melancholy days, nothing to see, nothing to hear, and nothing to do."

The recent news about the Mad Fakir is that no trouble is anticipated from him just now, as would appear from the reports from the Malakand Field Force and Major Deane. Every precaution is, however, being taken along the Swart border.

The Committee of the Bombay University Senate, appointed for the purpose, has drafted a letter to the Government on the question of examinations by compartments, which will be considered at a meeting of the Senate. The draft letter points out that the compartment system is not an innovation either in this or in other Universities, and says that there is nothing novel or radical in the proposals accepted by the Senate. In reference to the objection of the Government, that the majority of the Syndicate did not approve of the changes proposed, the draft letter urges that the Syndicate is a body created for a final deliberate decision on questions affecting the government of the University and that the Act gives that power to the Senate alone. The report is signed by seven members of the Committee. Three others who were nominated, declined to serve, and a fourth in a short minute, describes the draft letter as clumsily worded, and says he does not think it necessary to make any reference to the respective powers of the Senate and the Syndicate.

The "Behar Herald's" Hajipore correspondent writes:—On the 16th June, a very unpleasant scene occurred in the court of Babu Barmeshwar Parshad, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Hazipore. When the Sub-Deputy Magistrate was busy hearing a case, it appeared to him that some noise was going on at some distance away from his view, but within the compound of the court-buildings. He thereupon asked the Court Sub-Inspector to enquire who made the noise. A constable, who was deputed by the Court Sub-Inspector for the purpose, said that it was Babu Gulzar Sahai, a local Mukhtear, who, with others, was making the noise. The Mukhtear, who was sent for, was asked whether he made the noise. He replied that he had nothing to do with that, but the parties to a case were talking aloud in their attempt at a compromise. The Sub-Deputy, disbelieving the Mukhtear, placed him in custody for nearly a quarter of an hour, and then initiated proceedings against him under sec. 480 of the Criminal P. Code. Though the case against the Mukhtear was dismissed subsequently, the detention of the Mukhtear for a quarter of an hour has been taken as a great insult by the Mukhtears of the locality, who can find no justification for the proceedings of the Sub-Deputy. The Mukhtears, taking the case as professional insult, have stopped appearing at the Court of the Sub-Deputy since the date of the occurrence. The event has caused a great sensation in the locality. The District Magistrate has been inquiring into the matter.

The last mail brought a report as to how a retired Anglo-Indian official in England got into trouble by indulging in his habit of committing unprovoked assault, which he had acquired by being permitted to do so with impunity in this country. We, however, pity him that the atmospheric and other changes have had no influence over his nature to cure him of his former bad habit. Here are the facts of the case, which will perhaps be read with interest by the Indians. "Mr. Jaspar Nicholls, a retired Indian Government official, was charged at Bideford with assaulting Samuel Dark, aged six. Mr. J. Bosson prosecuted, and Mr. T. A. Goaman defended. Alfred Westlake deposed that the boy was astride a dog, holding his ears, near his father's house on the Quay, when defendant struck him with his walking stick, and as the child ran into the house, gave him a second stroke. Nothing improper had taken place. Samuel Dark, landlord of the Steam Packet Inn, stated that he went outside on hearing the child cry, when defendant said, 'My name is Nicholls.' Asked the reason for striking the child, the defendant said because he had acted improperly. Mrs. Dark's evidence was that the boy came crying into the bed room with a piece of bread and butte in one hand, and his mouth full. Found, two long swollen places on the boy. P.C. Carpenter, called in by the father, stated that blows were too sharp, even if necessary. Had seen the boy and dog playing about. Cross-examined: Did not think the punishment would have been worse if the police had administered the birch. Defendant made a statement to the effect that he clearly saw the boy acting indecently, and was prepared to admit he gave him a stroke, and would not deny that he gave him two. The father had been looking through the window, and he (defendant) said: 'You must have seen what was going on.' Dark replied 'The dog is mine.' Repeated his first observation, and Dark said 'It's a lie' and became very abusive. The Mayor (Mr. W. Braund) said: The Bench consider that serious and unprovoked assault has been commited, and are, therefore, bound to take serious notice of it. Speaking as a father, the suggestion as to the cause of the assault is even worse than the assault itself. The penalty will be £2 and costs."

It is expected that the work of replacement of girders, which was taken in hand some time ago on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, will be completed by the first half of next year.

"Taxpayer" writes to the *C. & M. G.*:—"Those who so heartily cheered the speaker (Mr. Thorburn) were not, as far as I knew, "Congressmen," but Britons who love the truth, and I of many yearned to step on to the platform and thank him then and there, but I knew it would cost me and my children our bread."

It is understood that the Lucknow Police have made an extremely smart capture of some gentlemen from the Punjab, who are "wanted." With grave presistency however, the Police decline to reveal details, and all information available is that the Punjabis are indictable under section 370 of the Penal Code, so they have probably been levanting with fascinating Punjabi girls and it is also whispered that they are mixed up with the Lahore coining case.

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

"OVERHEARD."—The *Pioneer* writes:—Overheard at the conclusion of the Tirah Lecture:—'Sir James Westland's speech? Oh! I expected to be edified, but, I was only, Udny-fied.'

MONETARY.—Fair business was done on Friday. The announcement of a loan of one crore and 20 lacs helped to strengthen Exchange. Market closed firm, quotations being Telegraphic Transfer and Demand, 1-3 22-32 and 6 months, 1-3 15-16.

L. G'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—It is understood that Mr. A. H. Gayer, Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will return to Calcutta about the middle of this month, when Captain MacEwen will attend to his former regimental duties.

A ROGUE ELEPHANT.—In the "Ceylone Gazette" the Government Agent of Northern Province offers a reward of Rs. 50 to anyone who kills a rogue elephant haunting the country round Mutikand, which lies eight miles west of Kokkadil, at the 146th mile on the North Road.

PROTECTION OF THE BALLOT.—Regarding the passage of arms between Mr. Thorburn and Sir James Westland over Colonel Hutchinson's lecture at Simla, the *Pioneer's* Simla correspondent says:—"If European Simla were polled to-morrow as to whether an inquiry is needed the "Ayes" would "have it" by an overwhelming majority; but the protection of the ballot would be needed!"

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.—The approximate earnings of this Railway for the last 12 days of June 1898, were Coaching Rs. 2582; Goods Rs. 454; Miscellaneous Rs. 10. Total Rs. 3046 or Rs. 95 per open mile. In the corresponding 11 days of the previous year the total earnings were Rs. 2201 or Rs. 69 per open mile. Total for 25 weeks from 1st January 1898 Rs. 38161 as compared with Rs. 33016 total for corresponding 25 weeks of 1897.

RAIN OF YELLOW ARSENIC.—It is said that there was a shower of yellow arsenic in the house of two Mussalman gentlemen in village Edrakpore, near Kumerkhali. A quantity of what fell from the sky has been preserved. The strangest part of the incident is, there was ordinary rain in every other place in the neighbourhood at the time.

LUNAR ECLIPSE.—Early on the morning of the 4th instant there was a partial eclipse of the moon which was visible in Lahore. Taking the moon's diameter as 1, the magnitude of the eclipse was represented by 0·93. In accordance with immemorial custom on these occasions, large numbers of the native community, particularly Hindus, visited the river Ravi.

DISARMAMENT OF BARISAL.—The "Dacca Gazette" says that the disamament of Barisal has not achieved its object, there having been no diminution in the mind which the measure sought to put down. On the contrary, the people are suffering a good deal for absolute want of protection against wild animals, that are making serious depredations among the cattle without let or hindrance. Even human beings are not safe; for, says the paper, the other day several wild boars entered the house of a well-known pleader and caused grievous hurt to one of his servants.

CANNIBALISM IN ASSAM.—The Assam paper says:—Narain Chandra Sarma, Head Mohurer of Hilikhaguri Tea Estate, in the Sibsagar district, while on his way to the garden on horseback was waylaid and murdered by some coolies. In the meantime his pony ran away to the garden and halted before the manager's bungalow. After some time the riderless pony attracted the manager's notice who, out of curiosity or suspecting some thing, rode out by the road by which Narain's pony had come. Going some distance he saw some coolies besmeared with blood, this strengthened his suspicion and on enquiry found out the murder of the mohurer on whose dead body the coolies were preparing a hearty meal. They had concealed the head and the arms, which however were found out. The murderers were then arrested and sent for trial. It is said that the coolies belonged to the Assam Bengal Railway.

TREATMENT FOR SNAKE-BITES.—As snake bites occur in this season of the year and a large mortality ensues thereform, principally through want of proper treatment, the attention of the readers is especially directed to an advertisement published elsewhere, of the book, entitled "Snakes, Snake-bites and their Treatment," a perusal of which will enable even laymen to treat cases of snake bites with considerable success.

THE BOY AND THE MONKEY.—The following is taken from a Behar paper:—A curious incident has happened in village Milike, which is at a distance of about 4 miles from Arrah. A boy named Umed Sahai, nephew of Ajadha Pande, was picking mango fruits in his garden when a monkey, which was sitting on the branch of a mango tree just over the boy's head, began to beat him by throwing mangoes at the boy, who looked round, but not finding any one began to cry. The monkey came down and kept two mango fruits at the boy's feet and bowed down his head; when people came around the monkey it ran way.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—A Rangoon paper says:—A sow gave birth to a litter of five, one of which born dead had a human head with hair, eyebrows, eyes, nose, mouth, and chin like those of a man, ears like those of an elephant, two hands (forelegs) like those of a monkey, the arms, fingers and thumbs being hairy and the hind part and legs like those of a pig. This monstrosity was seen by hundreds of people. The Phoongyes were on the spot and after seeing it directed that, being bad for the people to see, it should be buried at once, so it was removed.

THE BABE AND THREE SNAKES.—The vernacular paper of Kooch Behar relates a strange story. In Burhvitta village in April last a son was born to one Sonaton. While still in confinement, the mother one day left the room for a short time and, on returning, saw three snakes there. One was holding its hood over the baby, while the other two were lying down, each on one side of the baby. At her sight, the snake left the room. The father of the baby, however, struck one with a *lathie* severing the tail off; yet, the same three made their appearance a little while after, and were seen as before. The spectacle is being repeated from day to day for these three months. The snakes, however, leave the room at the approach of any human being. No harm has hitherto been done to the baby, which is splendid in appearance.

NEWS from Miranshah states that the Ressadar of the 1st Punjab Cavalry was murdered by a trumpeter of the same regiment.

THE *Madras Standard* says:—It is a strange verdict and Mr. Parker's acquittal adds one more to the list of acquittals in which a European is the accused and a native the sufferer.

THE rainfall so far in the Punjab has been particularly good for the time of the year, and cultivators are well content. The present break, however, may last too long, so a further inrush of the monsoon in Upper India is hoped for.

A TELEGRAM from Colombo announces the death of Mr. G. D. Bargess. C. S. I., Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma. Mr. Bargess left on Saturday by the Bibby steamer for home in bad health. He was suffered much from insomnia. On Saturday night after dinner he was very cheerful and looking forward to seeing his wife and children at home. The passengers retired, and Mr. Bargess was not again seen, no trace of him being found the following morning.

COLONEL CRAIGIE, Honorary Secretary, publishes a general statement of accounts of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund for the year 1897. In India the balance on January 1, 1897, was Rs. 19,500. Nearly Rs. 27,000 in subscriptions were received during the year, excluding the Government donation of Rs. 6,400, Interest on investments amounted to Rs. 20,700, and ten widows received awards varying from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 6,900, or in all Rs. 49,950.

DURING the week ending July 6, Rs. 11,62,000 were issued from the Bombay Mint in connection with the recoinage scheme, and British dollars were transferred to the Customs-house for export to the value of Rs. 2,70,000. The balance held on account of tenderers (exclusive of thirteen lakhs of rupees awaiting assay) was Rs. 35,68,000. It is believed that the contract entered into by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for a loan to the Chinese Government of sixteen million taels for the extension of the Shanghai-Kivan Railway, north to Newchang, will lead to an increased demand for British dollars, and that the resources of the Mint in machinery and men will be considerably taxed to promptly meet the demand.

IN Tatamangalam, says a Palghat correspondent of the *Kerala Sanchari*, a Hindu *yogi* had himself buried alive recently in a grave the sides and bottom of which were of masonry. He gave instructions that the grave should be properly closed and not reopened until after the lapse of a fortnight. On the sixth day after the interment, a Magistrate heard of the extraordinary burial and forthwith went and had the grave opened, when lo and behold! the *yogi* was found lying within alive and well. This apparently allayed all apprehensions, for, the correspondent says, the grave was again closed over the eccentric. It should be added that the man took with him into his grave three plantains. We have not heard the subsequent history of the wonderful *yogi*.

VERAWAL in Kathiawar was the scene of a cold-blooded murder on Sunday last. A Memon invited a benia merchant to show him some jewellery at his residence, and the bania taking Rs. 10,000 worth of jewels went to the house of the Memon, when he was set upon by the would-be purchaser and murdered. The murderer next proceeded to dispose of the body. He cut it into two parts and put them into a gunny bag. This ghastly burden he lifted into the *nahni* to keep it there till darkness came and he could dispose of the body more effectually. He reckoned without his host, for blood from the body flowing into the *nahni* trickled through an outlet into the street, where it soon attracted public notice and led to the arrest of the accused. He confessed his guilt and has implicated three others.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

There was not a single suspected case or death on Wednesday. The number of deaths from all causes in the city was 33

THURSDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

On Thursday, there were five suspected cases—one in each of Wards 1, 6 and 13; and two in Ward No. 8. There was no death, but one death (address unknown) on 1st June, not having been previously recorded, is entered in Thursday's paper. The total of true cases up to date was 166, and, of deaths, 127. The total number of deaths in the city from all causes was 31, as against 45, the average of previous five years.

FRIDAY'S RETURNS.

UP to 7 p.m. Friday, two cases were reported to the Health Office, one by the Medical College authorities from Ward 8 and another by the Vigilance Committee of Ward 14. The latter patient died before the District Medical Officer.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.

Up to 6 P. M. Friday, there was one admission in the Medical College Hospital—Hiralal Das, from 22, Kalighat Road. There were three deaths. One was a dome, attached to the Dead House of the Medical College Hospital. He received a slight scratch in his finger on Saturday while cutting the dead body of a plague patient. Thereafter he got fever. Symptoms of plague developed afterwards and he was admitted in the Plague Ward.

MR. RISLEY INTERVIEWED.

In a conversation with the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, a reporter was told yesterday that the native press did not seem to be sufficiently grateful for the work of the Bombay doctors employed on plague work here. As a matter of fact, the concession of having family isolation hospitals was granted on the very strong recommendation of the doctors who have come from Bombay, where experience showed that they worked well. He did not think that there was any likelihood of the plague regulations being withdrawn at present. —*Statesman.*

COOLIE LABOUR.

The stevedores are still experiencing some difficulty in obtaining coolie labour for vessels loading cargo. The men are holding on for higher rates which have to be paid in order to keep the work going on vessels

A CONSERVANCY STRIKE.

In consequence of a larger number of conservancy carts lying idle, the Chairman of the Corporation called for an explanation, with the result that it was ascertained that several of the carters had gone on strike for more wages, which had already been recommended by the Superintendent. It has again been recommended that in order to get the carters to return, they should be offered the inducement of extra pay, and also that there should be three more inspectors employed to supervise the platform work at Lower Circular Road.

THE returns for the 7th show 1 case and 1 death at Karachi: totals to date, 2,998 cases and 2,353 deaths.

IN BOMBAY there were six attacks and ten deaths reported from plague on Thursday, the total mortality from all causes being 82 as against 85 last year, and 88 the year before.

PLAGUE being now practically at an end in the Jullunder and Hoshiarpur districts, the Assistant Commissioners on plague duty are being returned.

UNDER orders from the Municipal Commisioner, Bombay, which were issued to Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer, on Saturday, a Medical Inspection staff, working under the supervision of Captain Lewis, was got together on Saturday and commenced work at Sion Station this morning. The inspection affects all passengers coming into Bombay, and scrutiny is chiefly directed towards those hailing from Bhywondi, where plague prevails, and other places in the Thana Collectorate. This action of the Municipal Commissioner has been prompted by the fact of a local recrudescence of plague in different parts north to the city of Bombay. In addition to this step, the Health Officer has taken measures in all directions to encourage inoculation. Dr. Weir is of opinion that the present indications are most favourable and hopeful and that it had been so for the past week. He considers that so far the recrudescence of the epidemic in our midst is over, but there may be a slight recrudescence towards the end of the current month or the next.

SHEEP FIGHT A LION.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the *Inter Ocean* writes from San Diego, Cal., May 23:—Hunting borregos, or mountain sheep, in the wilds of Lower California, is one of the diversions of travellers who visit San Diego and Coronado beach. The hunting is said by many of these tourists to be equal in excitement and wildwoods flavor to anything they have ever had in any part of the world. The scenery, the native Indian population, the occasional ruins of old Spanish missions, and the sport itself, make up an experience that is well worth its trouble and cost. As for small game along the way, that is taken as a matter of course. It includes quail, snipe, ducks, brant, king rail, and a dozen other good birds. Deer, too, are frequently met in the rough country below the life, but for sport their killing does not equal the wilder pursuit of mountain sheep.

George Box, well-known along this coast as a tireless hunter, has had many exciting hunts in Lower California, accompanied only by an Indian. One of his trips was for mountain sheep on the gulf side of the San Pedro Martir. He wanted to see what the country contained, and to compare the hunting with the sport he had found in West Australia. He chose Alamo as his starting point. This is a mining camp 150 miles South of San Diego, or sixty miles southeast of Ensenada. It is on the edge of the wild lands, occupied only by a few roving Indians of the Santa Clara, or Cocopah, tribes. At the lower end of Trinidad valley, at an Indian rancheria, Box secured the services of an old fellow nicknamed El Gato (The Cat), who was probably named thus for his agility.

"I was fortunate in getting El Gato," said Mr. Box, "He proved to be a treasure, whether in camp or on the chase. Gato led the way from San Antonio up the dry, sandy bed of a stream until we got into a canyon where there were plenty of willows and a pool of ice-cold water, and there we went into camp. Plenty of deer trails were to be seen, and we started out to look for the game but we had no luck. The next morning we got out of the canyon by climbing a steep trail into a region of pines and upon a short of tableland, where not even grass grows. The trail from there led down into a narrow, willow-choked canyon, where Gato had to cut a way through with his machete. Then of a sudden came a drop down a gorge so steep that I had to drag my mule, Kicking Sally, after me. The trail kept on thus, leading through many canyons and over rocky table lands, covered with pines, altogether the roughest country I ever saw.

"We finally reached an excellent camp in a glade with running water and plenty of dry brush for the fire. There was where I got my first deer. I was out on a good trail when suddenly a doe jumped right past me. I shot quickly and half blindly, and missed. Another followed, and I got her. She was in good condition. Gato ran up attracted by the firing of my Winchester, and was much pleased to see the doe, our supply of fresh meat having been exhausted long ago.

"Shall we eat here, or go back to camp?" he asked. 'I have great hunger for this sweet venado.'

"'Better go back to camp, where we can get something else to eat with it,' I replied.

"'Bueno,' said El Gato, cheerfully. He picked up the doe, after skinning and partly cutting her up, and walked back to camp, fully a mile, at a lively gait, without stopping to rest. The doe weighed fully 100 pounds, but Garo get over the rough ground in a hurry and did not seem to be distressed by the load.

"The next day we came upon a buck and several does. I tried the buck, but made a miserable shot missing him after three trials. Then I tried a doe, and killed her. That day we ran across deer continually. The country seemed to be alive with deer. It was entirely uninhabited, and Gato told me the Indians rarely penetrated into the mountains that far.

"But I was after borregos, and not common deer, and we paid no attention to the latter unless we wanted meat. We crossed over into another park and ascended a barren and terribly broken mountain, which seemed to have been riven by earthquakes. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when Gato signalled me to step quietly, as he had got the scent of game ahead, around a point of rocks. I say scent advisedly, for I believe the old Indian could smell game as well, almost, as a dog.

"I obeyed with alacrity. Gato clambered down from rock to rock, keeping his eyes glued on a point ahead. I followed as best I could, with my rifle ready. As we rounded the jutting headland a very pretty picture met our eyes and temporarily caused me to forget to shoot. A level mean was before us, with heavy rich grass carpeting it A tiny waterfall near us chattered away, somewhat drowning the sound of our steps, and thus perhaps permitting us to draw nearer than we otherwise could. All around the glade were white disjointed rocks standing bolt upright like unfinished statues. And to complete the charming picture there were half a dozen mountain sheep a couple of them bighorns, feeding silently, nibbling here and there.

"Gato turned and motioned for me to shoot the right-hand bighorn, reserving the other for himself. I raised my rifle and took aim, when a sudden commotion among the does distracted me. They leaped aside, quick as a flash. Then the bighorns nimbly turned, as if on a pivot, toward a common centre. Then I saw a huge mountain lion leap from behind a large rock, uttering at the same instant a piercing scream that ended in a roar.

"The peaceful scene of a moment before was now just the opposite. The big sheep stood their ground stubbornly, waiting for the lion to attack them, while the tawny brute, falling short in his leap for the nearest doe, crouched and growled as he surveyed the formidable horns. Gato was trembling with excitement. My own heart thumped not with fear, but from intense interest in the combat. The bighorns gave low grunts, stamping their feet, but not receding an inch. The lion settled upon the ground, and by the knotting of his muscles and flattening of his head I perceived that he was about to spring.

"The next moment, with another scream, he was in the air. Whew! I become excited even yet when I recall that terrible attack. He landed right on the head and shoulder of one of the rams, and began scratching and growling. The bighorn unlimbered, and I never saw such an exhibition of agility from anything in the sheep family. He seemed as supple as the lion himself. The other ram came down on the pair, head down and horns bearing straight for the lion. They colided, and the thump of the lion's body was plainly heard. All this time there were half screams, half growls, from the lion, and hoarse calls from the bighorns. The does scattered out of sight.

"Rough and tumble, over and over, butting and scratching, the strange trio mingled their cries and calls of defiance. Soon blood covered the sheep, and the lion, evidently winded, became more wary in his attacks. The sheep were as stubborn as ever. They rarely failed to receive the lion on their horns. Their prodigious strength of shoulder and neck stood them in good stead. Often they threw their enemy clear over their heads.

"The unexpected battle had so engrossed me that I forgot Gato. He called himself to my mind by suddenly giving a terrific warwhoop and firing into the thick of the fray. One shot was not enough. He fired again and again, advancing at the same time and howling that awful Cocopah warwhoop that is worse than the lion's scream. The combatants paid no attention to him at first, but after two or three shots and half a dozen whoops they abated their fighting long enough to look around as much as to ask:

"'Who the devil are you?'

"Gato ran right up to the astonished brutes, and pumped lead into all three indiscriminately. I suppose it was the right thing to do, but I was rather disappointed to see the fight come to an end. In less time than I take to tell it the Indian had the three foaming brutes laid out. The lion was the last to give up and one or two extra shots were necessary to dispatch him. He measured nine feet four inches tip to tip, and must have weighed 180 pounds. We noticed that his teeth were worn and dull, indicating advanced age. His hide was too full of holes to be of value, so we left him untouched.

"One of the bighorns had the finest set of horns that Gato had ever seen. 'Magnifico?' he said. The other did not amount to much but I saved both pairs in honor of the fight.

"We went on from that country southward, bearing to the westward through Calentura, and other out-of-the-way places, occasionally striking a rancheria or a Mexican rancho, until we struck the valladares trail, finding an occasional deer and all the quail and small game we wanted. At one of the streams up on San Pedro I got trout fine lusty fellows, that knew nothing of the wiles of man, but could fight with astonishing energy. In Calentura canyon one morning we found mountain lion tracks as large as those of a big dog, all around our camp. It made me shiver a little to think of the great yellow-eyed monsters prowling around us as we slept. But there was no accident to us in all the trip, and I returned to Ensenada vastly improved in health and with a high regard for the resources of Lower California from a sportsman's standpoint.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council will take up for consideration the Central Provinces Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills in September. By that time the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, the member for the Central Provinces, is expected here.

The Kashmir State will probably reduce the import duty on Kangra tea, which is at present fixed at Rs. 9 per maund.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

A young military officer, living in the United Service Club, assaulted a bill collecting peon belonging to Messrs. Watts and Co., bootmakers. The peon presented the bill to the Sahib, but he did not pay the amount. On asking the bill back, the Sahib got very angry, thrashed the man and pushed him downstairs. He was removed to hospital in an unconscious state and he matter has been reported to the police.

SIMLA, JULY 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, Sir James Westland introduced a Bill to extend for two years the Act whereby currency notes are issued in India on the security of the gold received in England.

Sir James Westland also announced the intention of the Government of India with the usual full reserve, to raise a loan of one crore and twenty lakhs in August or September next, instead of three crores already announced in the last Budget Statement. Sir James Westland explained that this change of plan was due to increased revenues from Railways and better prospects of general revenue combined with the difficulty of raising a bigger loan in the present stringency of the money market. Sir James also said that he expected that Government would be able to borrow on better terms later on and said that the Secretary of State's recent announcement in the House of Commons, that he would borrow ten million sterling, was only in accordance with the intentions already expressed in the Budget Statement, and in no way indicated his intention to borrow only in sterling and not in rupees.

The bill-collecting peon who, as wired yesterday, was assaulted by Lieutenant Lubbock is little better to-day. The medical opinion, as to the nature of the injury received, has not, however, been made public.

Mr. Turton Smith succeeds Colonel Tucker as Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, on the 28th October next.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

The loss of life by the sinking of the French liner La Bourgone is estimated at 526. Frightful confusion arose when the collision occurred, all on board fighting to get into the boats.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Commodore Watson's squadron has been ordered to sail forthwith for Spain.

LONDON, JULY 7.

It is now decided to defer the assault upon Santiago.

LONDON, JULY, 7.

Lientenant Hobson and his men, who were taken prisoners by the Spaniards when the Merrimac was sunk in the harbour of Santiago, has been released in exchange for Spanish prisoners.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The French Chamber of Deputies has unanimously ordered the placarding everywhere of the speech made by the Minister of War declaring that Dreyfus is undeniably guilty of the crime for which he is undergoing punishment.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Despatches from China report a serious rising of black flags in the province of Kwangse. The British Consul at Wuchau demands the presence of gunboats, but only the gunboat Tweed is available for this service.

LONDON, JULY 7.

M. Pavloff, acting Russian Minister at Pekin, has threatened China that if the northern extension of the railway is peristed in, Russia may be obliged to seize Kuldja.

LONDON, JULY 8.

A telegram from the American camp at Santiago says that firing was not resumed yesterday, though the truce was supposed to have ended, both armies having been informed that the Governments of Washington and Madrid are negotiating the terms of peace. General Miles has started for Cuba.

LONDON, JULY 8.

President McKinely has signed the Resolution annexing Hawaii, and a warship will start at once for the Island to hoist the American flag.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has proclaimed himself President of the Revolutionary Republic of the Philippines.

WE understand that the Select Committee on the Local Boards Bill have completed their sittings on the Hills, and that the report is being drawn up. The Hon'ble Messrs. Jambulingam Mudaliar and Rathnasabhapathi Pillay, we are told, attended most of the meetings in May last when the weather was not so trying as in June. Both these gentlemen urged the Committee most earnestly to insert provisions in the Bill giving the District and Taluk Boards and the Panchayets the privilege of electing one-third of their number as a matter of right. The proposal did not find favour with the official members of the Committee who accordingly vetoed it. It is a pity that the official members should have been so unreasonably obstinate in their opposition to the amendment. Perhaps any other attitude is in consistent with the whole course of their policy in the matter of local self-Government. We have no doubt that Sir Arthur Havelock will be more generous in finally dealing with the question. It is expected that both the abovementioned non official members will be prepared to move amendments when the Bill is finally taken up for consideration by the Council; and we hope they will succeed. It is highly discouraging that our Madras officiats should be so antagonistic to all progressive steps in the administration.—*Hindu*

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Correspondence.

THE PLAGUE AND MONSIEUR HAFFKINE'S SERUM.

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—Much has been said and written of the success of Monsieur Haffkine's prophylactic treatment by inoculation with a fluid serum containing plague germs destroyed by heat. The records of the experiment, however, do not go to prove the method to be an undoubted success, as some of his votaries have attempted to reckon his chickens before they are hatched. In the first place, the germ theory of disease is itself an entire fallacy, which, however, it would be out of place to discuss at this moment when the popularity of the theory has gained such a ground. Granted, that there are as many *bacilli, bacterias, fission fungi, microbus, micrococcus or sprillum* as gods of Hindus and Greeks to preside over there destinies. I have no objection to believe even the present Spanish American war is due to the influence of certain powerful bacilli or, if their origin is traced, in the forbidden apple to Eden ; but the thing is how the cultured serum of dead and putrified *bacilli* could protect a body from attacks of living ones—unless it is known for certain that they are facultative, and that they hate or fear to go where the juice of their deads is deposited. I know that bacilli are supposed to be destroyed by the presence of saprophytes, the bacteria of putrefaction, but can any one demonstrate the facts? I think there are other better methods of killing bacilli than that of Haffkine's or Lustig's serum from horses. It is said that pathogenic microbes or obligate or the spirochaete obermeyeri are exceedingly delicate, and their destruction may be effected by a heat of 140° to 158° F., as well as by carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate, and the recently introduced electroid, the discovery of which precious fluid by Dr. Rychnowski has already caused quite a sensation among German and French scientists of the day. Electroid kills bacteria of diseases. If there are bacilli of diseases—and if they may be killed by other safer methods than that of Haffkine's—I do not know why they should not be experimented. I think doctor's employed for killing bacilli surely have not monopolised all the sense and science to do it. They are only repeating that stale and dogmatic practice what they have learnt to do. There are many intellectual giants outside the pale of the Plague Commission who could perhaps devise better means to stem the tide of plague, if the Government had only invited them to take charge of certain number of patients and they were not to be dictated by the plague authorities. I have every reason to believe that at no distant date "the prophylactic virus" would fall to the ground, as has been the fate of Professor Koch's cholera virus, which was condemned by the Commission appointed to examine it. If we look back to the days of pinel, Alibert and Habieard, we see that they were not altogether ignorant of the process of inoculation. The latter could not communicate the disease to dogs by inoculation. Dr. G. T. Kortum, whose valuable work contains everything known about the swelling of the absorbent glands at the period when it was written, tried in vain to impart the distemper to a child by inoculation, while the three others of the same locality met with sudden death from glandular fever. Lepelletier, desirous of ascertaining the correctness of such experiments, repeated them ; but there was only a temporary appearance of the disease being communicated, which, however, manifested after a couple of months, and the being succumbed to it. The same author also mixed serum with vaccine matter, and inoculated with it ; yet he never found the vaccine vesicle thus produced deviate in the least from its regular course (Dict. des Sciences Med, I. 50, p. 294). About the plague or glandular fever and of inoculation, opinions were then as entirely at variance as it is at present, one authority with the other. From history we learn that there was an outbreak of plague, and that it was denominated the *King's Evil*, in the time of Edward the Confessor, who is supposed to have been the first to have attempted to cure it by the royal touch (Nosol. Naturelle, I. I. pp. 441-44, Paris 1817). We also find from a register kept in the royal chapel that Charles II. touched no fewer than 92,107 affected persons, but neither he nor the King-Confessor—Edward—was ever infected with the disease, but some of their domestics only died who never came in contact with a patient (see White). The facts and arguments, I think, are decidedly in favour of the doctrine that the plague (like the cholera) is not strictly an infectious or contagious disease. It is merely an *epidemical-struma*, or we may call a *scrofula*, as it thrives in cold and dies in heat. Any disease that terminates a life or lives quickly enough is not to be supposed due to a bacillic disturbance. I think there are few who have not seen people die of fever with an electric quickness compared with the longevity of the plague patient. We certainly cannot so easily demonstrate that that quick despatcher fever is nothing but a commigration and commotion of bacilli. I therefore do not hesitate to declare that such cause is foreign to the body, and depends solely upon peculiarities of climate. Of late *phthisis* was thought, too, as a disloyal congress of microbes, and "the barber attempted to learn his art on the orphan's face," but has sadly failed. In thus speaking—rather speaking disparagingly—of Mons. Haffkine's method, I do not really mean it is harmful, nor do I mean to incite people to stand against the inoculation; had it been so, I should have published my observations on the subject long before now. I am rather actually struck with the benevolent spirit of the Government, who for the good of the people, are ready to spend any money, risk any trouble, and welcome any step. The Government, therefore, is not responsible if the step is not in a right direction, or in case of failure of such a step. The party alone is responsible who tries to make the most of his hobby at the cost of the honest, earnest, and sincere Government.

The Government is only to blame to a certain extent (when uncertainty is concerned) for sticking to a particular method, which is not yet found to be sound, certain and true—based on experiments and through investigation. If a substantial prize be held out, and the physicians at large are invited to compete for the discovery of a method by which at least 80 per cent of plague cases might be cured—no matter whether these physicians are Allopaths, Hydropaths, Homœopaths, Electropaths, Chromopaths, Kaviraj or Hakims. Of course all of them ought to have a chance at trying their skill, and I do not think the result would be very bad. The object of Medical Science is to cure and not to display barbarity in the name of science. The world is grateful to many laymen for the discovery of truth and science. And the truth may yet come from them. Monsieur Haffkine is not a Doctor of Medicine, but only a chemist; and if such a Jewish chemist as he could be depended upon, what crimes have our learned Kabirajes committed for them not to receive any encouragement at the hands of Government? I have no doubt that Professor Haffkine's serum is as harmless as a prayer, but I have grave doubts of its protectiveness. That a few inoculated did not die, is no proof of it. Those who are, and have been, inoculated mostly belonged to the upper ten thousand, and are, therefore, less susceptible to attack. The figures (death-rate, shown by Dr. Herbert and others) are in no way hopeful, and speak uncertainty of the result, the average cure being even less than ten per cent. Professor Lustig's experiment, too, does not promise better results. Besides, the diseases of an epidemic form, as a rule, is in the long run gradually becoming less and less virulent. If this fact is taken into consideration, the big serumical edifice built on the base of mere conjecture melts down like the huge folly of the Great Catherine of all the Russias.

Two years have elapsed since one fine morning, to the horror of all Calcutta, the baby awoke with a piercing cry—"The plague ! the plague ! the plague !" and received from mamma such anxious attention as befitted her on the occasion, and the world smiled at it—an unsympathetic smile. Such a sound in Calcutta is to be heard now in chorus. And great things are being done to stamp the evil out of town. True, there are a few suspected cases as well as deaths, but are they actually plague? If we should call them plague, we must admit, too, that the plague has been raging here at least for decades, as no physician commanding some practice would deny having treated similar cases every year, and treated them mostly with success; but nobody noticed them then to be plague ! No one commands here a larger practice (both in European and Native quarters) than Drs. Sanders, Crombie and Wallace, and I think they are the right persons to speak authoritatively on the subject. My belief is, that those who died as plague patients would not all have died if they were treated at home (and treated not as plague patients) by the skilful and experienced men like those whom I have named. In my next I shall try to prove the correctness of the above statement with facts and figures: in the meantime I hope the medical practitioners who have treated the supposed plague cases in private houses will kindly communicate the result of their treatment to me as early as possible and oblige,—Yours, etc.,

U. GUPTA, M.D.

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 lweek 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 her 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.

NEWS.

THE Municipal Steam Laundry at Darjeeling is said to be a losing concern.

GOOD rain fell on Wednesday in the Poona District. Crop propects have much improved.

CAPTAIN ADAMS, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, goes home by this mail on account of ill-health.

MR. MONTEATH has resigned his seat on the Bombay Legislative Council.

THERE is just now much illness in the native part of Darjeeling, the cheapness of mangoes being supposed to be the cause.

A BILL will shortly be introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council to make better provision for securing house accommodation for officers in cantonments.

DR. LEATHER has accepted the post of Agricultural Chemist and Lecturer to the Government of India at the Forest School at Dehra, and will shortly arrive in this country.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. H. Wodehouse C. B., accompanied by the Assistant-General, arrived in Calcutta on Thursday morning from Darjiling by mail train on inspection tour.

Reis and Rayyet understands that an attempt is being made to collect facts to invalidate the recent marriage of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen's third son with Miss Rice.

THE Bank of Bombay report for the half-year ending June 30 shows a total profit of Rs. 17, 69,845, which is applied as follows: Dividend at ten per cent, Rs. 5,00,000 ; bonus of two per cent, Rs. 1,00,000 ; reserve fund, Rs. 5,00,000; bonus to staff and pension fund, Rs. 65, 000 ; carried forward, Rs. 2,04,845.

MR. A. T. GOODFELLOW, the new Agent for Railways, arrived in Rangoon on Thursday and Mr. F. B. Hebbert, the present agent, defers d parture until next week when he purposes handing over charge. Mr. Hebbert then goes to Lucknow as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

A NUMBER of higher Burma officials, resident at Maymyo, who recently sent in bills for travelling and daily halting allowances, that is, for travelling to and halting at Maymyo, had their claims disallowed by the Accounts Department, their residence at Maymyo being solely for their own convenience and not for convenience of the public or the more rapid despatch of public business.

DURING May last 45,894 tons more produce were carried on the Rajpootana Malwa Railway than in the corresponding month of 1897. On the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Proper the net increase for the month was 70,000 tons. Raw cotton, valued at nearly Rs. 1,64,00,000, and weighing 105,586 kandies, was shipped from Bombay to foreign external ports during the month of April.

THE Accountant-General, Bombay, has written to all Collectors and Treasury Officers, stating that from the accounts received for April, he finds that large payments have been made from the Treasuries without the previous sanction of the Government to the grant, or in excess of grants sanctioned. Some officers appear to have presumed that unspent balances of grants sanctioned in 1897-98 can be utilised in 1898-99 but this is incorrect and Collectors are asked to take immediate steps to obtain an adequate grant to cover payments already made, and which may have to be made during the year.

SAYS the *Darjeeling Standard*:—"A child was dying, the sorrow-stricken parents sent for the clergyman of the religion to which they belonged, and whose church they attended, asking him to call and pray for the suffering invalid. The reply came back, 'I cannot go, I am busy,' (it was rumoured that he was playing Tennis and of course as everyone knows, this is a far more important duty, and certainly more agreeable than helping a poor sick person or administering comfort to the distressed parents) The child died, another clergyman buried it. The above has been sent to us without any comment."

THERE is still snow on the road across the Burzil Pass, but it is disappearing fast. Already about 15,000 maunds of stores have been sent, this seasom, to the Gilgit Agency, from Bandipore, 6,500 ponies and 250 camels being employed on this work. Probably Captain Brotherton will send some supplies to Chilas, by the Khagan Valley road, across the Babusar Pass this season. These supplies would be obtained in Abbottabad. This undertaking will be quite a new departure, and will give an impetus to the trade of Chilas, which is growing largely every year

THE rainfall over the Khasia and Jantia Hills was very heavy for the period ending the 28th of June, the following being the figures :—Cherrapunji, 50·81 inches ; Jowai, 13·52 inches ; Laitlyngkot, 26·62 inches ; Mauphlang, 20·10 inches and Shillong 8·29 inches. The total rainfall up to date in Cherra is 170·74 inches against 152·30 in the previous year. Cherra was blest with 15·96, 12·55 and 11·05 inches of rain on the 20th, 21st and 22nd ultimo, so that it could easily spare a little for less favoured parts of India. In the other stations it is less than usual, Shillong being a little in advance of last year's rainfall.

THE Calcutta and Allahabad mail reached Bombay four hours late, owing to an accident on the Ghats. Permanent way Inspector Nolan left Igatpuri on Wednesday morning to run down the Ghats to Kasara, following the train which left Igatpuri immediately before he did. At the time it was raining heavily, and there was a dense fog, which precluded anything being seen a yard in front of the trolly. On arriving at mileage 81, he heard a crash, and almost simultaneously his trolly ran into a boulder which had just fallen, with the result that Mr. Nolan and his men were thrown on to the line, and all were injured, the trolly being smashed to pieces. Mr. Nolan was stunned for a time. On coming to his senses, he at once realized that the up and down trains were due, and arranged for both lines to be blocked. Having done this, Mr. Nolan with the least possible delay procured assistance, and had the line cleared. After this Mr. Nolan was carried home, where it was found that, though severely bruised, he had received no serious injury. The interruption to traffic lasted almost four hours. The mail which ought to have arrived at 4 P. M. did not reach the Victoria Terminus until 7-54 P. M

ON THE ROAD TO CABUL.

(BY MISS LILIAS HAMILTON, M.D.)

III.

AFTER leaving Dacca our next halting place was Bassaul, where to our surprise we had some rain, and as I wrote a full account of what occurred in my diary at the time, I will copy out an entry made on the day following our departure from Bassaul, as then I am sure to be accurate.

Gurdikutch, April 14.—Yesterday was a great day of discoveries, of many "dont's" and many "do's." The first that occurs to me this morning, because it was so ever-present with me last night, is, "Do not, when you are going on a journey to an unknown country, along an unknown sheep-track, take with you a boxful of a friend's valuable books, especially if that friend has asked you to take special care of those books." The next, as I turn over my heavy, soaking blanket is, "Do not, when you go on a summer holiday trip to Sahara, prepare yourself for dry weather only. I do not mean to say that it would be wise to neglect the usual precautions as to heat. A few sun-hats (one is not sufficient, in case of accidents) must be included among the absolutely necessary, and the same remark applies to blue spectacles and a good supply of water ; but do not—oh, do not forget that it may please the ever-varying moods of nature to produce a midsummer flood, even in Sahara. Such a thing may not have occurred since the creation of man, but nothing is impossible to nature anywhere."

I had been warned of the heat on the journey to Cabul, and of the consequent need of a "solar-topi," that is, a pith hat or two. I had been warned of the glare, not only of the sun, but from the sandy plain and hot grey stones, and I had provided myself with blue spectacles and a gauze veil. Cold nights had been hinted at and even the possibility of snow among the mountains, and I was armed with four double blankets, a quilt, and a fur cloak. I was told I should get no bread, so I had in my boxes eighteen tins of biscuits. I knew that a storm of wind and sand had carried off a former traveller's tents, and, in spite of the soldier's unfailing care for everything at Bassaul, where it looked threatening, and where a sand-storm was suggested, I tested the tent-pegs before turning in at night. But the word rain, our ever-present friend or foe in Britain, was never mentioned, except with an assurance that at Peshawar I must bid it farewell for six long months, for the monsoon, which, as I said before, only very slightly affects the extreme North of India, does not reach Afghanistan at all.

I had screwed up in a wooden case somewhere (I had been advised not to take ordinary English trunks) a waterproof cloak. Only from force of habit had I taken it, and I mentioned the fact to no one, because it was so absurd to think that one could ever require such a thing ; but I could not have laid my hands on it within an hour or two, I am sure. I had no umbrella anywhere ; umbrellas are articles we do not use much, if ever, in India, and I never dreamt of getting one to take up to Afghanistan. I had, however, a large double red parasol, with a white cover, and two highly sensible (at least so I thought) pith hats. They were not covered with muslin or any nonsence of that sort, not even Aspinall's enamel, for it would have added to the weight, and everything that does that is a drawback on a burning hot day ; and besides, of what advantage could paint be in a country where rain from April to November is unknown.

At Bassaul, however, the night before last, it rained—yes actually rained, and not a "wee bit drizzling shower," as we should say in Scotland, but a good healthy tropical rain, and plenty of thunder and lightning forbye. It cleared up in the morning, however, and though we had been kept awake a good part of the night by the storm, the noise made by the frightened animals and the yells of their drivers, who no doubt thought they were doing much to reassure their charges, we did not feel that we had much to complain about, for our tents had been so well pitched that nothing of any sort had got wet; and those wonderful sowars had found canvas and rush mats, &., wherewith to cover the luggage. The only drawback was that we were a little later even than usual in starting, but the air was beautifully fresh after the rain, and as we had been promised some splendid gallops across an extensive grassy plain, through which we should have to pass, instead of the dull, monotonous marching pace, at which we had been travelling, we were all in capital spirits. There was certainly a threatening look about the sky when we left Bassaul, but as it never rains in Afghanistan at this time of the year, last night's thunderstorm being unseasonable—very—and might not occur again at this season during the next twenty years or so, we put all thought of wet weather aside. Little Herbert Clemence, aged two, with his nurse, pet lamb, and my little dog were travelling as far as Jellalabad in a bullock cart, and with them we left the interpreter's little boy, Lall Singh, two or three soldiers, and an Afghan yet, just to see them safely on their journey whilst we galloped on.

An ambulance bullock cart is a very slow travelling vehicle at all times, but on the track along which we had to travel it could do little more than crawl, and nurse, poor nurse! how she groaned. She was an elderly woman and disliked being jolted, sometimes two or three inches off her seat (for of course a bullock cart has no springs) for about five or six hours on end.

The pack animals were even later than we were in starting and none of our tents had been taken down when we left the camping ground, but all that mattered so little, because the place we were bound for would be nice and cool and the night's rain had laid the dust. Besides, we had with us the little cooking tent, flimsy certainly, but quite enough to hide us from public gaze, when, hot and tired after our sixteen-mile ride, we should tear off our riding boots and fling ourselves full length on the little native bedsteads (charpois they call them) with which we were invariably supplied by the villagers at every halting place.

Of the curious hall fortified villages, consisting of mud houses, surrounded by mud walls, protected by one, two, or sometimes even as many as six towers, we saw fewer on this day's march, but we passed plenty of what I called "happy homes," that is to say, artificial caves hollowed out in the sides of the mountains, which are used as human dwellings by the poor wild creatures who inhabit that part of the country. From one seemingly small one of these, there emerged no less than five persons, one after the other, to look in wonder at the guarded foreigners on their way to Cabul and the Ameer.

Somehow the sky did not clear. The clouds looked more and more ominous and soon the heavy drops began to fall one by one, and we women whispered that it would not be a bad idea to hasten our steps a bit. But women in Afghanistan don't count for much, and we trudged slowly on. We had not yet reached the grassy plain. Then the drops fell in quicker and ever quicker succession, and it dawned on the men that we were getting rather wet. Presently with a rush the storm was on us. We waited for no orders, but alloped helter-skelter across the plain in spite ogditches and walls, for an Afghan pony will take anything, when it hears the clatter of many hoofs anbehind it. Our object was to reach a clump of casssarinas (a curious feathery-looking sort of tree) which would afford us temporary protection. Gallop, however, as we would, when we reached the trees we were fairly soaked, in some places through to the very skin. Here I got another wrinkle besides the desirability of enamelling a pith hat, viz., carry with you on your saddle a closely woven fairly square blanket, and when the rain starts, gather one side of it into a bunch, and tie it tightly round with a piece of string. Put the bunched piece on your head and let the rest of the blanket hang loosely all round you. This was Run Singh, the Sikh interpreter's plan, and he alone of all the party was as dry as a stick. When the storm was over we went on our way, our clothes drying as we went. After that we got separated, some of the party waiting behind to see what had become of the bullock cart. How I wished afterwards that I had waited too.

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IN connection with our Homœopathic Dispensary carried on in the name and style of HAHNEMANN Home and the Electro-Homœopathic Dispensary carried on in the name and style of BATABYAL and Co. We beg to draw the attention of the public that we have renounced the name of BATABYAL and Co., and have amalgamated the Dispensaries under the common name and style of HAHNEMANN HOME, the former as HAHNEMANN HOME, Homœopathic Branch, at No 2-1, College Street, and the latter HAHNEMANN HOME, Electro-Homœopathic Branch, at No. 2-2, College Street, Calcutta, in the same house and with the same stock of medicines, etc. Our medicines will, as hitherto, be of the same superior quality and imported from the same firms in England, America, Germany and Italy as before.

UNDER the above arrangement our constituents will be saved the trouble of carrying on separate correspondence when ordering Electro-Homœopathic and Homœopathic Medicines simultaneously, and there will be a good deal of saving in packing charges, postage and freight as articles ordered from both the branches, will be packed and despatched, unless otherwise advised in one-parcel, care being taken of course, to make up separate packets of the articles sent out from each branch, so that articles ordered from one may not be mixed up with those ordered from the other. We need hardly bring to the notice of our constituents in town and in the mofussil as we presume that most of them knew the fact, that although the business of the two branches Electro-Homœopathic and Homœopathic of the HAHNEMANN Home was hitherto carried on to all outward appearances, as two separate firms under two different names, still the proprietors of those firms were the same persons. We therefore respectfully request our constituents both in town and in the mofussil to send their orders for Homœopathic as well as Electro-Homœopathic Medicines on and from 1st July 1898, to the address of HAHNEMANN HOME.

WE take the opportunity to inform our constituents both in town and in the mofussil that we have opened a Printing establishment in connection with the HAHNEMANN HOME under the name and style of the HAHNEMANN PRESS and the printing establishment has been placed under the management of an experienced printer and all sorts of printing work are neatly executed in this press with great care and promptitude. Any one of our constituents having any printing work to execute shall have the advantage of having it executed at the HAHNEMANN PRESS at 10 per cent. less than the ordinary rates.

TO avoid miscarriage or delay in delivery of letters by post our constituents are requested to send orders by Registered post and we shall credit the registration fee against the price of the medicines ordered.

PROPRIETORS,
HAHNEMANN HOME.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

PETITION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Presented to the House of Commons by Mr. T. Baring on 9th and to the House of Lords by Earl Grey on 11th February, 1858.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and temporal, and the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners, at their own expense, and by the agency of their own civil and military servants, originally acquired for this country its magnificent empire in the East.

That the foundations of this empire were laid by your petitioners, at that time neither aided nor controlled by Parliament, at the same period at which a succession of administrations under the control of Parliament were losing to the Crown of Great Britain another great empire on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

That during the period of about a century which has since elapsed, the Indian possessions of this country have been governed and defended from the resources of those possessions, without the smallest cost to the British Exchequer, which, to the best of your petitioners' knowledge and belief, cannot be said of any other of the numerous foreign dependencies of the Crown.

That it being manifestly improper that the administration of any British possession should be independent of the general Government of the empire, Parliament provided, in 1783, that a department of the Imperial Government should have full cognizance of, and power of control over, the acts of your petitioners in the administration of India; since which time the home branch of the Indian Government has been conducted by the joint counsels, and on the joint responsibility of your petitioners and of a Minister of the Crown.

That this arrangement has at subsequent periods undergone reconsideration from the Legislature, and various comprehensive and careful Parliamentary inquiries have been made into its practical operation; the result of which has been, on each occasion, a renewed grant to your petitioners of the powers exercised by them in the administration of India.

That the last of these occasions was so recent as 1853, in which year the arrangements which had existed for nearly three quarters of a century, were, with certain modifications, re-enacted, and still subsist.

That, notwithstanding, your petitioners have received an intimation from Her Majesty's Ministers of their intention to propose to Parliament a Bill for the purpose of placing the government of Her Majesty's East Indian dominions under the direct authority of the Crown—a change necessarily involving the abolition of the East India Company as an instrument of government.

That your petitioners have not been informed of the reasons which have induced Her Majesty's Ministers, without any previous enquiry, to come to the resolution of putting an end to a system of administration, which Parliament, after inquiry, deliberately confirmed and sanctioned less than five years ago, and which, in its modified form, has not been in operation quite four years, and cannot be considered to have undergone a sufficient trial during that short period.

That your petitioners do not understand that Her Majesty's Ministers impute any failure to those arrangements, or bring any charge, either great or small, against your petitioners. But the time at which the proposal is made compels your petitioners to regard it as arising from the calamitous events which have recently occurred in India.

That your petitioners challenge the most searching investigation into the mutiny of the Bengal army, and the causes, whether remote or immediate, which produced that mutiny. They have instructed the Government of India to appoint a commission for conducting such an inquiry on the spot. And it is their most anxious wish that a similar inquiry may be instituted in this country by your [Lordships'] Honorable House; in order that it may be ascertained whether anything either in the constitution of the Home Government of India, or in the conduct of those by whom it has been administered, has had any share in producing the mutiny, or has in any way impeded the measures for its suppression; and whether the mutiny itself, or any circumstance connected with it, affords any evidence of the failure of the arrangements under which India is at present administered.

That, were it even true that these arrangements had failed, the failure could constitute no reason for divesting the East India Company of its functions and transferring them to Her Majesty's Government. For, under the existing system, Her Majesty's Government have the deciding voice. The duty imposed upon the Court of Directors is to originate measures and frame drafts of instructions. Even had they been remiss in this duty, their remissness, however, discreditable to themselves, could in no way absolve the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, since the Minister for India possesses, and has frequently exercised, the power of requiring that the Court of Directors should take any subject into consideration, and prepare a draft despatch for his approval. HerMajesty'sGovernment are thus in the fullest sense accountable for all that has been done, and for all that has been forborne or omitted to be done. Your petitioners, on the other hand, are accountable only in so far as the act or omission has been promoted by themselves.

That, under these circumstances, if the administration of India had been a failure, it would, your petitioners submit have been somewhat unreasonable to expect that a remedy would be found in annihilating the branch of the ruling authority which could not be the one principally in fault, and might be altogether blameless, in order to concentrate all powers in the branch which had necessarily the decisive share in every error, real or supposed. To believe that the administration of India would have been more free from error had it been conducted by a Minister of the Crown without the aid of the Court of Directors, would be to believe that the Minister, with full power to govern India as he pleased, has governed ill because he has had the assistance of experienced and responsible advisers.

That your petitioners, however, do not seek to vindicate themselves at the expense of any other authority. They claim their full share of the responsibility of the manner in which India has practically been governed. That responsibility is to them not a subject of humiliation, but of pride. They are conscious that their advice and initiative have been, and have deserved to be, a great and potent element in the conduct of affairs in India. And they feel complete assurance that the more attention is bestowed and the more light thrown upon India and its administration, the more evident it will become that the government in which they have borne a past has been not only one of the purest in intention, but one of the most beneficent in act, ever known among mankind; that, during the last and present generation in praticular, it has been, in all departments, one of the most rapidly improving governments in the world; and that, at the time when this change is proposed, a greater number of important improvements are in a state of more rapid progress than at any former period. And they are satisfied that whatever further improvements may be hereafter effected in India can only consist in the development of germs already planted, and in building on foundations already laid, under their authority, and in a great measure by their express instructions.

That such, however, is not the impression likely to be made on the public mind, either in England, or in India, by the ejection of your petitioners from the place they fill in the Indian administration. It is not usual with statesmen to propose the complete abolition of a system of government, of which the practical operation is not condemned, and it might be generally inferred from the proposed measures, if carried into effect at the present time, that the East India Company having been intrusted with an important portion of the administration of India, have so abused their trust as to have produced a sanguinary insurrection, and nearly lost India to the British empire; and that having thus crowned a long career of misgovernment, they have, in deference to public indignation, been deservedly cashiered for their misconduct.

That if the character of the East India Company were alone concerned, your petitioners might be willing to await the verdict of history. They are satisfied that posterity will do them justice. And they are confident that even now justice is done to them in the minds, not only of Her Majesty's Ministers, but of all who have any claim to be competent judges of the subject. But though your petitioners could afford to wait for the reversal of the verdict of condemnation which will be believed throughout the world to have been passed on them and their government by the British nation, your petitioners cannot look without the deepest uneasiness at the effect likely to be produced on the minds of the people of India. To them, however, incorrectly the name may express the fact, the British Government in India is the Government of the East India Company. To their minds the abolition of the Company will, for some time to come, mean the abolition of the whole system of administration with which the Company is identified. The measure, introduced simultaneous with the influx of an overwhelming British force, will be coincident with a general outcry, in itself most alarming to their fears, from most of the organs of opinion in this country as well as of English opinion in India, denouncing the past policy of the Government on the express ground that it has been too forbearing and too considerate towards the Natives. The people of India will as first feel no certainty that the new Government, or the Government under a new name, which it is proposed to introduce, will hold itself bound by the pledges of its predecessors. They will be slow to believe that a Government has been destroyed only to be followed by another which will act on the same principles and adhere to the same measures. They cannot suppose that the existing organ of administration would be swept away without the intention of reversing any part of its policy. They will see the authorities, both at home and in India, surrounded by persons vehemently urging radical changes in many parts of that policy. And interpreting, as they must do, the change in the instrument of government, as a concession to these opinions and feelings, they can hardly fail to believe that, whatever else may be intended, the Government will no longer be permitted to observe that strict impartiality between those who profess its native subjects which hitherto characterized it; that their strongest and most deeply-rooted feelings will henceforth be treated with much less regard than heretofore; and that a directly aggressive policy towards everything in their habits, or in their usages and customs, which Englishmen deem objectionable, will be no longer confined to individuals and private associations, but will be backed by all the power of Government.

And here your petitioners think it important to observe that in abstaining as they have done from all interference with any of the religious practices of the people of India, except such as are abhorrent to humanity, they have acted not only from their own conviction of what is just and expedient, but in accordance with the avowed intentions and express enactments of the Legislature, framed "in order that regard should be had to the civil and religious usages of the Natives," and also "that suits, civil or criminal, against the Natives," should be conducted according to such rules "as may accommodate the same to the religion and manners of the Natives." That their policy in this respect has been successful, is evidenced by the fact, that during a military mutiny, said to have been caused by unfounded apprehensions of danger to religion, the heads of the Native States, and the masses of the population, have remained faithful to the British Government. Your petitioners need hardly observe how very different would probably have been the issue of the late events, if the Native princes, instead of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion, had put themselves at its head, or if the general population had joined in the revolt; and how probable it is that both these contingencies would have occurred, if any real ground had been given for the persuasion that the British Government intended to identify itself with proselytism. And it is the honest conviction of your petitioners that any serious apprehension of a change of policy in this respect would be likely to be followed, at no distant period, by a general rising throughout India.

That your petitioners have seen with the greatest pain the demonstrations of indiscriminate animosity towards the Natives of India, on the part of our countrymen in India and at home, which have grown up since the late unhappy events. They believe these sentiments to be fundamentally unjust; they know them to be fatal to the possibility of good government in India. They feel that if such demonstrations should continue, and especially if weight be added to them by legislating under their supposed influence, no amount of wisdom and forbearance on the part of the Government will avail to restore that confidence of the governed in the intentions of their rulers without which it is vain even to attempt the improvement of the people.

That your petitioners cannot contemplate without dismay the doctrine now widely promulgated that India should be administered with an especial view to the benefit of the English who reside there; or that in its administration any advantage should be sought for Her Majesty's subjects of European birth, except that which they will necessarily derive from their superiority of intelligence, and from the increased prosperity of the people, the improvement of the productive resources of the country, and the extension of commercial intercourse. Your petitioners regard it as the most honorable characteristic of the Government of India by England, that it has acknowledged no such distinction as that of a dominant and a subject race; but has held that its first duty was to the people of India. Your petitioners feel that a great portion of the hostility with which they are assailed, is caused by the belief that they are peculiarly the gurdians of this principle, and that so long as they have any voice in the administration of India, it cannot easily be infringed.

And your petitioners will not conceal their belief that their exclusion from any part in the Government is likely, at the present time, to be regarded in India as a first successful attack on that principle.

That your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly represent to your [Lordships'] Honourable House, that even if the contemplated change could be proved to be in itself advisable, the present is a most unsuitable time for entertaining it; and they most strongly and respectively urge on your [Lordship's] Honourable House the expediency of at least deferring any such change until it can be effected at a period when it would not be, in the minds of the people of India, directly connected with the recent calamitous events, and with the feelings to which those events have either given rise or have afforded an opportunity of manifestation. Such postponement, your petitioners submit, would allow time for a more mature consideration than has yet been given, or can be given in the present excited state of the public mind, to the various questions connected with the organization of a Government for India; and would enable the most competent minds in the nation calmly to examine whether any new arrangement can be devised for the home Government of India uniting a greater number of the conditions of good administration that the present; and, is so, which among the numerous schemes which have been, or may be, proposed, possesses those requisites in the greatest degree.

That your petitioners have always willingly acquiesced in any changes which, after discussion by Parliament, were deemed conductive to the general welfare, although such changes may have involved important sacrifices to themselves. They would refer to their partial relinquishment of trade in 1813, to its total abandonment, and the placing of their Commercial Charter in abeyance, in 1833; to the transfer to India of their commercial assets amounting to £15,858,000, a sum greatly exceeding that ultimately repayable to them in respect of their capital; independent of territorial rights and claims; and to their concurrence, in 1853, in the measure by which the Court of Directors was reconstructed and reduced to its present number. In the same spirit, your petitioners would most gladly co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in correcting any defects which may be considered to exist in the details of the present system; and they would be prepared, without a murmur, to relinquish their trust altogether, if a better system for the control of the Government of India can be devised. But, as they believe that in the construction of such a system there are conditions which cannot, without the most dangerous consequences, be departed from, your petitioners respectfully and deferentially submit to the judgment of your [Lordships] Honourable House their view of those conditions; in the hope that if your [Lordships'] Honourable House should see reason to agree in that view, you will withhold your legislative sanction from any arrangement for the Government of India which does not fulfil the conditions in question in at least an equal degree with the present.

That your petitioners may venture to assume that it will not be proposed to vest the home portion of the administration of India in a Minister of the Crown, without the adjunct of a Council composed of statesmen experienced in Indian affairs. Her Majesty's Ministers cannot but be aware that the knowledge necessary for governing a foreign country and in particular a country like India, requires as much special study as any other profession, and cannot possibly be possessed by any one who has not devoted a considerable portion of his life to the acquisition of it.

That in constituting a body of experienced advisers to be associated with the Indian Minister, your petitioners consider it indispensable to bear in mind that this body should not only be qualified to advise the Minister, but also, by its advice, to exercise, to a certain degree, a moral check. It cannot be expected, that the Minister, as a rule, should himself know India; while he will be exposed to prepetual solicitations from individuals and bodies, either entirely ignorant of that country, or knowing only enough of it to impose on those who know still less than themselves, and having very frequently objects in view other than the interests or good government of India. The influences likely to be brought to bear on him through the organs of popular opinion will, in the majority of cases, be equally misleading. The public opinion of England, itself necessarily unacquainted with Indian affairs, can only follow the promptings of those who take most pains to influence it, and these will generally be such as have some private interest to serve. It is, therefore, your petitioners submit, of the utmost importance that any council which may form a part of the Home Government of India should derive sufficient weight from its constitution, and from the relation it occupies to the Minister, to be a substantial barrier against those inroads of self-interest and ignorance in this country from which the Government of India has hitherto been comparatively free, but against which it would be too much to expect that Parliament should of itself afford a sufficient protection.

That your petitioners cannot well conceive a worse form of Government for India than a Minister with a Council whom he should be at liberty to consult or not at his pleasure, or whose advice he should be able to disregard, without giving his reasons in writing, and in a manner likely to carry conviction. Such an arrangement, your petitioners submit, would be really liable to the objections, in their opinion, erroneously urged against the present system. Your petitioners respectfully represent that any body of persons associated with the Minister, which is not a check, will be a screen. Unless the Council is so constituted as to be personally independent of the Minister, unless it feels itself responsible for recording an opinion on every Indian subject and pressing that opinion on the Minister, whether it is agreeable to him or not; and unless the Minister, when he overrules their opinion, is bound to record his reasons, their existence will only serve to weaken his responsibility, and to give the colourable sanction of prudence and experience to measures in the framing of which those qualities have had no share.

That it would be vain to expect that a new Council could have as much moral influence, and power of asserting its opinion with effect, as the Court of Directors. A new body can no more succeed to the feelings and authority which their antiquity and their historical antecedents give to the East India Company, than a legislature under a new name, sitting in Westminster would have the moral ascendency of the Houses of Lords and Commons. One of the most important elements of usefulness will thus be necessarily wanting in any newly constituted Indian Council, as compared with the present.

That your petitioners find it difficult to conceive that the same independence in judgment and act, which characterizes the Court of Directors, will be found in any council all of whose Members are nominated by the Crown. Owing their nomination to the same authority, many of them probably to the same authority, many of them probably to the same individual Minister, whom they are appointed to check, and looking to him alone for their re-appointment, their desire of recommending themselves to him, and their unwillingness to risk his displeasure by any serious resistance to his wishes, will be motives too strong not to be in danger of exercising a powerful and injurious influence over their conduct. Nor are your petitioners aware of any mode in which that injurious influence could be guarded against, except by conferring the appointments, like those of the Judges, during good behaviour; which, by rendering it impossible to correct an error once committed, would be seriously objectionable.

That your petitioners are equally unable to perceive how, if the controlling body is entirely nominated by the Minister, that happy independence of Parliamentary and party influence, which has hitherto distinguished the administration of India and the appointment to situations of trust and importance in that country, can be expected to continue. Your petitioners believe that in no Government known to history have appointments to offices, and especially to high offices, been so rarely bestowed on any other considerations than those or personal fitness. This characteristic, but fof which in all probability India would long since have been lost to this country, is, your petitioners concieve, entirely owing to the circumstance that the dispensers of patronage have been persons unconnected with party, and under no necessity of conciliating Parliamentary support; that, consequently, the appointments to offices in India have been, as a rule, left to the unbiassed judgment of the local authorities; while the nominations to the civil and military services have been generally bestowed on the middle classes, irrespective of political considerations, and, in a large proportion, on the relatives of persons who had distinguished themselves by their services in India.

That your petitioners, therefore, think it essential that at least a majority of the Council which assist the Minister for India with its advice, should hold their seats independently of his appointment.

That it is, in the opinion of your petitioners, no less necessary that the order of the transaction of business should be such as to make the participation of the Council in the administration of India a substantial one. That to this end, it is, in the opinion of your petitioners, indispensable that the despatches to India should not be prepared by the Minister and laid before the Council, but should be prepared by the Council and submitted to the Minister. This would be in accordance with the natural and obvious principle that persons chosen for their knowledge of a subject should suggest the mode of dealing with it, instead of merely giving their opinion on suggestions coming from elsewhere. This is also the only mode in which the members of the Council can feel themselves sufficiently important or sufficiently responsible to secure their applying their minds to the subjects before them. It is almost unnecessary for your petitioners to observe, that the mind is called into far more vigorous action by being required to propose than by merely being called on to assent. The Minister has necessarily the ultimate decision. If he has also the initiative, he has all the powers which are of any practical moment. A body whose only recognized function was to find fault, would speedily let that function fall into desuetude. They would feel that their co-operation in conducting the Government of India was not really desired; that they were only felt as a clog on the wheels of business. Their criticism on what had been decided without their being collectively consulted would be felt as importunate, as a mere delay and impediment; and their office would probably be seldom sought but by those who were willing to allow its most important duties to become nominal.

That with the duty of preparing the despatches to India, would naturally be combined the nomination and control of the home establishments. This your petitioners consider absolutely essential to the utility of the Council. If the officers through whom they work are in direct dependence upon an authority higher than theirs, all matters of importance will in reality be settled between the Minister and the subordinates, passing over the Council altogether.

That a third consideration, to which your petitioners attach great importance, is, that the number of the Council should not be too restricted. India is so wide a field, that a practical acquaintance with every part of its affairs cannot be found combined in any small number of individuals. The Council ought to contain men of general experience and knowledge of the world; also men especially qualified by finance and revenue experience, by judicial experience, diplomatic experience, military experience. It ought to contain persons conversant with the varied social relations and varied institutions of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the N.-W. Provinces, the Punjab, and the Native States. Even the present Court of Directors, reduced as it is in numbers by the Act of 1853, does not contain all the varieties of knowledge and experience desirable in such a body. Neither, your petitioners submit, would it be safe to limit the number to that which would be strictly sufficient, supposing all the appointments to be the best possible. A certain margin should be allowed for failures, which, even with the most conscientious selection, will sometimes occur. Your petitioners moreover cannot overlook the possibility that, if the nomination takes place by a Minister at the head of a political party it will not always be made with exclusive reference to personal qualifications; and it is indispensable to provide that such errors or faults in the nominating authority, so long as they are only occasional, shall not seriously impair the efficiency of the body.

That while these considerations plead strongly for a body not less numerous than the present, even if only regarded as advisers of the Minister, their other office, as a check on the Minister, forms, your petitioners submit, a no less forcible objection to any considerable reduction of the present number. A body of six or eight will not be equal to one of eighteen, in that feeling of independent self-reliance which is necessary to induce a public body to press its opinion on a Minister to whom that opinion is unacceptable. However unobjectionable in other respects so small a body may be constituted, reluctance to give offence will be likely, unless in extreme cases, to be a stronger habitual inducement in their minds than the desire to stand up for their convictions.

That if, in the opinion of your [Lordships'] Honourable House, a body can be constituted which unites the above enumerated requisites of good government in a greater degree than the Court of Directors, your petitioners have only to express their humble hope that your endeavours for that purpose may be successful. But if, in enumerating the conditions of a good system of home government for India, your petitioners have in fact enumerated the qualities possessed by the present system, then your petitioners pray that your Lordships' Honourable House will continue the existing powers of the Court of Directors.

That your petitioners are aware that the present Home Government of India is reproached with being a double Government; and that any arrangement by which an independent check is provided to the discretion of the Minister will be liable to a similar reproach. But they conceive that this accusation originates in an entire misconception of the functions devolving on the Home Government of India, and in the application to it of the principles applicable to purely executive departments. The executive Government of India is, and must be, seated in India itself. The Court of Directors is not so much an executive as a deliberative body. Its principal function, and that of the Home Government generally, is not to direct the details of administration, but to scrutinize and revise the past acts of the Indian Government; to lay down principles, and issue general instructions for their future guidance, and to give or refuse sanction to great political measures, which are referred home for approval. These duties are more analogous to the functions of Parliament, than to those of an Executive Board: and it might almost as well be said that Parliament, as that the Government of India, should be constituted on the principles applicable to Executive Boards. It is considered an excellence, not a defect, in the constitution of Parliament, to be not merely a double but a triple Government. An executive authority, your petitioners submit, may often with advantage be single, because promptitude is its first requisite. But the function of passing a deliberate opinion on past measures, and laying down principles of future policy, is a business which, in the estimation of your petitioners, admits of and requires the concurrence of more judgments than one. It is no defect in such a body to be double, and no excellence to be single; especially when it can only be made so by cutting off that branch of it which by previous training is always the best prepared, and often the only one which is prepared at all, for its peculiar duty.

That your petitioners have heard it asserted that, in consequence of what is called the double Government, the Indian authorities are less responsible to Parliament and the nation, than other departments of the government of the Empire, since it is impossible to know on which of the two branches of Home Government the responsibility ought to rest. Your petitioners fearlessly affirm, that this impression is not only groundless, but the very reverse of the truth. The Home Government of India is not less, but more responsible, than any other branch of the administration of the State; inasmuch as the President of the Board of Commissioners, who is the Minister for India, is as completely responsible as any other of Her Majesty's Ministers, and in addition, his advisers also are responsible. It is always certain, in the case of India, that the President of the Board of Commissioners must have either commanded or sanctioned all that has been done. No more than this, your petitioners submit, can be known in the case of the head of any department of Her Majesty's Government. For it is not, nor can it rationlly be supposed, that any Minister of the Crown is without trusted advisers; and the Minister for India must for obvious reasons, be more dependent than any other of Her Majesty's Ministers, upon the advice of persons whose lives have been devoted to the subject on which their advice has been given. But in the case of India, such advisers assigned to him by the constitution of the Government, and they are as much responsible for what they advise as he for what he ordains: while in other departments the Minister's official advisers are the subordinates in his office—men often of great skill and experience but not in the public eye; often unknown to the public even by name; official reserve precludes the possibility of ascertaining what advice they give, and they are responsible only to the Minister himself. By what application of terms this can be called responsible government, and the joint government of your petitioners, and the Indian Board an irresponsible Government, your petitioners think it unnecessary to ask.

That without knowing the plan on which Her Majesty's Ministers contemplate the transfer to the Crown of the servants of the Company, your petitioners find themselves unable to approach the delicate question of the Indian Army further than to point out that the high military qualities of the officers of that army have unquestionably sprung in a great degree from its being a principal and substantive army, holding Her Majesty's commission and enjoying equal rank with Her Majesty's officers, and your petitioners would earnestly deprecate any change in that position.

That your petitioners having regard to all these considerations, humbly pray your Honourable House, that you will not give your sanction to any change in the constitution of the Indian Government during the continuance of the present unhappy disturbances, nor without a full previous inquiry into the operations or the present system. And your petitioners further pray that this inquiry may extend to every department of Indian administration. Such an inquiry, your petitioners respectfully claim, not only as a matter of justice to themselves, but because, when, for the first time in this century, the thoughts of every public man in the country are fixed on India, an inquiry would be more thorough, and its results would carry much more instruction to the mind of Parliament and of the country, than at any preceding period.

WE regret to learn that Second-Lieutenant N. N. Drake, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, committed suicide with a revolver at Bhamo on Tuesday morning.

WE regret to announce the death of Lieutenant General C. D. Clementson, S. C. Unemployed Supernumerary List, at Ootacamund, from cardiac failure on Saturday last.

SARDAR Bahadur Arjan Singh, Settlement Collector, Muzaffargarh, died suddenly on the 1st instant.

IT is expected that the work of replacement of girders which was taken in hand some time ago on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will be completed by the first half of next year.

IT is rumoured of having a Sanitarium for the Assam Government up in the Naga Hills somewhere on the Mockock Chung road.

ON the night of Tuesday before last a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Dibrugarh. It was preceded by a deafening peal of thunder.

IN Bombay there were twelve attacks including two old cases under enquiry and seven deaths reported from plague on Wednesday. The total mortality from all causes was 74 as against 77 last year and 79 the year before.

LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Captain Greig, leaves Poona for Hubli on the 13th instant by the Southern Maharatta Railway, His Excellency returning to Poona on the following Sunday. Plague is raging at Hubli.

OUR Gossain Durgapore correspondent writes:—Inoculation scare has already reached here, the illiterate country folks are in constant fear of a ticcawalla shaheb or Babu coming up from Calcutta putting an end to their lives.

OUR Suburnapore correspondent writes:—The Calcutta plague has done some good to villages. It has sent good many people from the metropolis to these places, which now seem to have some life in them. All sorts of wild plague rumours are in everybody's mouth.

A MEETING of the plague sub-committee at Rangoon refused the officiating Roman Catholic Bishop's application for a separate plague hospital for his community. Father Bice, however, was informed that the Catholics may have a separate hospital at their own expense.

JUST when the cats are absolutely needed for the extermination of the rat-tribe, cats, we understand, are noticeably dying daily in Akyab. When little scraps of food fail, these cats generally live on rats. But this important article of diet has come to be of such a nature that immediately after they partake of it when they invariably die. Perhaps there is something in the average rat!—*Arakan Times.*

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.

A MAN in Virginia, rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at any drug store.

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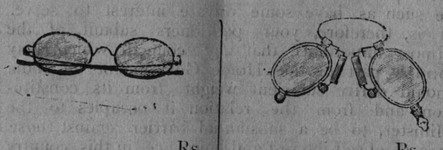

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Printed and published by K. L. Roy at the PATRIKA PRESS, 2, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane, and Issued by the PATRIKA POSST OFFICE Calcutta.

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