

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL. XXXI.

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1898.

NO. 37.

THE PATRIKA PRESS

has now opened a Job department and undertakes all sorts of
BOOK & JOB WORKS,
 Books, Pamphlets, Trade-circulars, Periodicals, Catalogues, Handbills, Programmes, Forms, Cheques, etc.,
 IN
ENGLISH, BENGALI & NAGRI TYPES
 in the most approved style, with promptitude and at moderate rates.
 There is also a book-binding department in connection with the Job department.
 Orders always receive
THE BEST ATTENTION.
 Papers of all sizes and qualities supplied. For quotations apply to
THE MANAGER,
 A. B. Patrika, Calcutta.

Religious Publications (in Bengali)
 BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH,
SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARI.
 Or the Life of Sri Chaitanya Deva.
 Paper cover. Cloth bound.
 Vol. I (2nd Ed), 1 00 ... 1 4 0
 Vol. II " 1 8 0 ... 1 12 0
 Vol. III " 1 4 0 ... 1 8 0
 Vol. IV " 1 0 0 ... 1 4 0
 Postage 1 1/2 anna per Copy.

The Hindoo Edition of
SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARI.
 Translated by
 SRI MADHU SUDAN GOSWAMI,
 Of Bandaban.
 Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Re. 1-8
NOROTTAM CHARI.
 Price Ans. 12. Postage one anna.
SRI KALACHAND GETA.
 Religio-Philosophical Poem in Bengali.
 With beautiful illustrations—
 A BOOK EXHIBITION.
 The Religion of Love
 AND
 Solving the problems of this life and the next
 BY
 BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.
 Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Rs. 1-8.
 Postage 0-2-0 two annas.

SRI CHAITANYA BHAGABAT.
 SECOND EDITION
 Published by
 BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH
 Price Re. 1-4.
 To be had of the Manager, "A. B. Patrika,"
 Messrs. S. K. Lahiri and Co., 54, College Street
 Manager, Sanskrit Press Depository, 20 Cornwallis
 Street, Manager, Monomohan Library, 203, Corn
 wallis Street, Manager, Indian Pioneer, Co., 14,
 15, Shama Charan De's Street, and Messrs. Dey
 Mullick and Co., 20 Lall-Bazar Street, Calcutta.

শ্রীশিবকুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা।
 বৈকুণ্ঠ সপ্তমীর প্রথম, শ্রেণীর একমাত্র
 মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২ ডাঃ মাঃ।
 শ্রী শিবির বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত।
 অনেক প্রথম হইতে শ্রীশিবকুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা
 চাহিয়া পাঠান; কিন্তু কোন কোন সংখ্যা
 একেবারে নিঃশেষিত হওয়ার, আমরা তাঁহাদের
 অভিলাষ পূরণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য
 আমরা উক্ত নিঃশেষিত সংখ্যাগুলি পুনঃ মুদ্রিত
 করিতে মনস্থ করিয়াছি। বাঁহারা উক্ত ছয়
 বর্ষের সমগ্র পত্রিকা, কিম্বা উহার কোন বর্ষের
 পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা রূপা করিয়া অবিলম্বে
 আমাদেরকে জানাইবেন। বাঁহারা পূর্বে গ্রাহক
 হইবেন, তাঁহারা প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা দেড়
 টাকার পাঠবেন। শ্রীকেশব রায় রায়, প্রকাশক
 অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা প্রকাশকাল।


শ্রীঅমৃত-প্রকাশ।
 শ্রীঅমৃত প্রভুর প্রিয় স্বর্গীয় ও শিশু
 শ্রীশিবান নাগর কৃত।
 ইহাতে শ্রীঅমৃতপ্রভুর লীলা লক্ষ্যে অনেক
 মনন কথা আছে, এবং শ্রীঅমৃতপ্রভুর সমস্ত
 গালা বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।
 মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা
 অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা প্রকাশকাল।

Reasons why every one should deposit their Savings in Banks.

1. If money is kept in a private house it attracts thieves. If thieves come to take money they may take lives as well.
2. If money is kept in a house or in a hole in the ground the possessor earns no interest. On all money deposited with Banks, a depositor receives interest which is paid half-yearly.
3. Money deposited in Banks is more readily available and gives the owner less trouble than money kept in a house or buried: because if he wants to make a payment, instead of opening boxes and counting coins and notes, he writes a cheque and the Bank takes all the trouble for him. Similarly if a depositor receives payment by a cheque, instead of going a journey and collecting the money himself, he sends the cheque to his Banker who saves him the trouble without charge.
4. Keeping money on Deposit with a Bank costs nothing but on the contrary yields a bi-annual return. Money kept in a house or buried costs much time and trouble, and if strong rooms or vaults are built or Iron Safes purchased the expense is considerable.
5. If the custom of depositing savings with Banks were generally adopted by natives of India, I calculate that they would in the aggregate be richer by about Rs. 1 crore per annum. This is computed on an average of Re. 1 per head only, and allowing for an average return of interest at 3 per cent.

6. The Commercial Bank of India Limited,
 makes provision for all classes of investors. This Bank has the largest capital of any of the Banks in India which allow interest on similar terms and has branch establishments in Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, London, Murree, Rawal Pindi, and Rangoon, the Head office being
For further particulars apply to

REG. MURRAY,
 Manager,
 11, HAVEL STREET, CALCUTTA.

ECONOMIC PHARMACY.
 BEST PEBBLE  STEEL FRAMES RS 5
 Homeopathic Medicines, 5 and 6 pice per dram.
 WE are ever ready to lucidly explain to the enquirers how by importing each medicine in large quantities and curtailing unnecessary establishment and contingent expenses, we are able to show profits even though we sell fresh and genuine medicines at so low rates. We respectfully ask the public to call at our Pharmacy to look at our Stock. For particulars see our Catalogue.
M. BHATTACHARYA & CO
 11, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.

POWELL'S EXTRACT OF GOLDEN GENO
 A COMPOUND OF ENGLISH AND INDIAN MEDICAL PLANTS.
 A Quick and Reliable Cure for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness and Pain in the Back.
 Guaranteed in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. No other preparation like it has been used in this preparation, combined with the other ingredients, acts like a charm in its wonderful results and has no equal: it is pleasant to take, does not impair the digestion, and gives tone and strength to the entire system. No need for injection, therefore no danger of producing stricture.
 WE BOLDLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC, that owing to the excellent qualities of GENO we daily receive a number of orders from eminent MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS as well as MEDICAL OFFICERS from different parts of INDIA, BURMA, and CEYLON. When once introduced repeated orders always follow.
 EFFECT.—After taking six doses of GENO the discharge, the Scalding or Retention of the Urine are altogether stopped and the Burning Sensation is no longer experienced. You have only to try once to know its efficacy.
 Price Per box No. 1 Re. 1; No. 2 Rs. 1-4-0.
 Send for your Illustrated Price list.
N. POWELL AND CO.,
 CHEMISTS,
 BYCULLA BOMBAY.

Courvoisier & Co's Watch Agency
 LALL BAZAR 20. CALCUTTA. RADHA BAZAR, 17-18.
 All Watches are examined and carefully oiled before despatch guaranteed for 3 years.

Silver hunter 1/2 plate cylinder	from	Rs. 16
half "	"	17
hunter " lever	"	18
" " cylinder 2 calendar	"	20
" " lever	"	22
Sterling Silver " or full plate Cap	"	30

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

Silver hunter 1/2 plate Cylinder	Rs. 14 8
half " " "	16 8

Our well-known gentlemen's Nickel Patent Keyless Winding Watch at Rs. 6 ONLY Guaranteed 1 year.
 Each Watch supplied in a nice velvet case with spare spring, glass, and chain and forwarded by V. P. P., at our risk to any part of India and Burmah.
 ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
 Warranted pure and free from injurious ingredients
NIZAM'S "GONORRHOEA CURE."
 Specific for Gonorrhoea and Gleet.

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

RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.
 Certified that I chemically examined the contents of a Phial labelled Nizam's Gonorrhoea Cure and found it to be free from Mercurial and Arsenical preparation, and though it is a vegetable preparation, does not contain any poisonous ingredients.
 (Sd) RODGER G. S. CHEW, MD, CM, MCS,
 Consulting Chemist,
 Late Analyst to the Corporation of Calcutta.

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

CURE GUARANTEED
 4 BOTTLES WILL DO. If used according to directions.
 Each bottle with directions containing 3 Doses. Price Rs. 2-8 per phial.
 Packing and postage extra but free on orders of 6 bottles.

AGENTS
 S. Abdul Rahman, H. Abdul Karim, General Merchants, Kolatola.
 Calcutta. Butto Kristo Paul & Co., China Bazar and other Merchants of Chandni Bazar,
 And direct from
S. M. NIZAM-UL-HOQ & CO.
 PROPRIETORS, BARADARY NAWAB WAZEEK DELHI

Monks Elixir
 THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.
 Specific for Dog and Jachal bites and the only infallible remedy for Hydrophobia.
 The antidote to canine poison is an indigenous preparation of a veteran and eminent medical man of this City, and has been given to us with the bona fide object of relieving suffering humanity after two years' experiment.
ACTION.—It arrests bleeding from the bite, instantaneously, subdues inflammation and reduces swelling of the bitten part in 3 or 4 days at the most. It purifies the blood by eliminating the poison.
REMARKS.—The medicine should be discontinued when the inflammation has gone down. The disappearance of inflammation is a sure index of the elimination of the poison. The medicine should be used immediately after or within a fortnight after the bite. It acts as a preventive against the development of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood. When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine fails to give immediate relief, the concentrated tincture of this medicine, sold here at 10 Rs per drachm is to be used. The preparation has never been found to fail in a single instance. No household should be without this preparation.
NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS
 Each phial 2 Rs. exclusive of packing and postage.
 Sole Agents, B. K. ROY, and BROTHERS,
 54, Cole's Street, Calcutta.

BY APPOINTMENT
 To His Highness Raja Purna Chandra Singh Bahadur.
 FAMOUS LOKMAN HAKIM'S
HAKEMI MEDICAL HALL.
 ESTABLISHED, 1873.
 I have certificates from late principals, Professors House Surgeons, Calcutta Medical College, Senior professor, Calcutta F. C. Institution & Duff College and Editor of "Somaprosaka" and many others. All sorts of Hakemi medicines, made of vegetables and herbs are ready for sale.
Hakemi's Ra—All sorts of Mercurial disease will be cured by taking this Hakemi Sarsa. Price Re. 1 Packing As 4. Postage extra.
Adi Kamini Reshau—The best specific of loss of manhood, its effect will be proved in a day, but it is cured within a month. Price Rs. 2. Pack. As 2. Postage extra.
Gradharaj Tal—This oil only used by Begum of Badshahs add referred. Price Re. 1. Pack. As. 4.
Dadrinas K. Price 6 As. Pack. 2 As.
Hakemimalam. Price 10 As. Pack. 2 As.
Golapi Sarbat. Price 2 Rs. Pack. 4 As.
 Medicines are sent to the Mofussil per V. P. P.,
BAIDYA NATH BHATTACHARYA (H. P.)
 Bahar Simla, No. 16, Shih Narain Dass's Lane, Calcutta.

পাক প্রণালী।

শ্রীবিপ্রদাস মুখোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।
নূতন সংস্করণ মূল্য ২০ আড়াই টাকা।
২০১ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস স্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।
শ্রী গুরুদাস চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

GONORRHOEA, GONORRHOEA.
CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE.
SRINATH SUDHA for 1st stage of Gonorrhoea and Lucorrhoea try 24 hours only for acute and chronic cases a week.

By Appointment to most of the Princes and Chiefs of India.
C. K. SEN & CO.
KAVIRAJES, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
29, Colocota Street, Calcutta.

Resident Physicians:—Kaviraj Devendra Nath Sen and Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen.
Ours is universally acknowledged to be the best Ayurvedic Medical Hall.

For strengthening the hair, promoting its growth and preventing falling off and turning prematurely grey, the like of this excellent oil has never been known.

Price per phial ... Rs. 1-8.
RAI DEVENDRA NATH SEN,
29, Colocota Street, Calcutta.

KAVIRAJ
BIJAY RATNA SEN KAVIRAJAN'S
AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA
5, Kumartuli Street, Calcutta.

Musk.—It is one of the best ingredients for many of the Ayurvedic medicines, which cannot be prepared effectually without genuine musk.

Assam musk Rs. 40 per tola.
Nepali and Cashmere musk Rs. 42 per tola.
Chavanaprasa.—(The best of the Ayurvedic rasayanas.)

Kandavya-Ghrita.—It is a powerful remedy in cases of mental depression and loss of the retentive faculty, caused by too much study or exercise of the brain.

Mohasamashir-Batika.—This cures Diabetes, Albumenuria and like diseases.
Jivanti-Rasayan.—It is a best remedy for all impurities of blood, disorder of the bowels, itching of the body, pain over body, effects of mercury and disorder of the liver.

Himabindu-Oil.—It cures all sorts of headache and diseases of the brain, proceeding from too much study, and loss of vitale fluid.
Kosharaj-Oil.—This prevents the hair from becoming grey before time, preserves the hair and cures all sorts of skin diseases of the head and defects of the hair.

অনুরাগবলী।
শ্রীমনোহর দাস প্রণীত।
এ খান উপায়ে বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ। দুই শত বংসর পূর্বে লিখিত।
মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ জিঃ আনা।
অমৃতনাথার পত্রিকা প্রাঙ্গণে প্রাপ্ত।

SOLD AGAIN.

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

Beecham's Music Portfolio
is once more sold out, and a further supply, for which we have just called, will not be available till June next.

It is more than probable that the Proprietor OF Beecham's Pills

will in a short time cease to issue the Portfolio, for the simple reason that the more copies he issues the more he is out of pocket, the volumes being sold absolutely below cost.

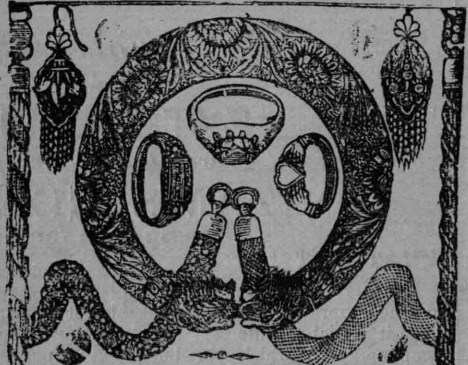
G. ATHERTON & CO.,
2, PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, CALCUTTA.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma, & Ceylon, FOR BEECHAM'S PILLS.
"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, Take Beecham's Pills and they will do the rest."

HELPS TO LOGIC.

BY KOKILESWAR BHATTACHARJEE, M.A.
The Indian Daily News says—For supplementary purposes, the book is admirably suited &c.

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



All sorts of gold, silver and jewellery ornaments are kept ready for sale, and also made to order at cheaper rates than others.

Fail not to keep it with you, fail not to take it the first time in Cholera.
DR. S. K. BURMAN
5 Tarachand St. Calcutta.

DR. S. K. BURMAN
5 Tarachand St. Calcutta.

পদক পত্রিকা।
দম্পত্য হইয়াছে
মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।
পরিশিষ্ট বস্তুর।
অমৃতনাথার পত্রিকা প্রাঙ্গণে প্রাপ্ত।

ALLAHABAD BANK LD.

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

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union Bank of London.

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

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

Every description of Banking business transacted.
Full information obtainable on application to T. C. CRUICKSHANK, Agent, Calcutta Branch.

A RARE CHANCE.

5% interest Guaranteed till the working of the Mills.
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE FLOUR MILLS CO. LD., DELHI.

Directors.
1. Lala Eshprasad, Govt. Treasurer, Honry. Magistrate, proprietor of the firm of Golabrai Mahechand.

2. Rai Bahadur Lala Piyare Lal, retired Inspector of Schools, Director of the Bharat Ins. Co. Ld., Fellow of the Punjab University.
3. J. P. Dalzell Esq., Manager Delhi and London Bank Ld., Delhi.

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

Legal Adviser.
Clarence Kirkpatrick Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Delhi.
In their last General Meeting held on the 5th Nov. 1897, the Company has decided to allow 5 per cent. interest, till the working of or will buy shares in the Capital of the Company before the erection of the machinery and the meeting has also permitted the Directors to order out machinery and to commence building.

ENLARGED
Sabdakalpdruma.

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

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY RELIABLE PATENT DISINFECTANT, Deodoriser, and Antiseptic of the fits and highest order.

বাইবিলের সর্ব স্টেট বুক কমিটি
কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত।
ছত্রপতি শিবাজী সাহেব
শ্রীমন্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী
মহাশয় প্রণীত।

শ্রীমন্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী
মহাশয় প্রণীত।
শ্রীমন্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী
মহাশয় প্রণীত।

DR. S. K. BURMAN
5 Tarachand St. Calcutta.

Pamphlet of Assansole Outrage Case
As. 11 by V. P. P.
Apply to D. N. ROY
Bagbar, Calcutta.

Just Out.
THE SECOND EDITION
(Revised and Enlarged)
of that well-known comic drama
নয়রাঙ্গা রূপেয়া।
Price Rs. 12.
To be had at the Patrika

AROMATIC RESIN

This is a chemical preparation, after considerable labour. Its efficacy as a destroyer of all poison in the air is simply marvellous.

Price, for 15 days' use... Rs. 1-12.
Postage and packing extra. To be had of DR. CHANDRA NATH RAY, 23 Bagbar Street Calcutta

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

DR. CHANDRA NATH RAY, 23 Bagbar Street Calcutta

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE
NEW INVENT; JUST RECEIVED;
Rare Opportunity: Unexpected Offer
REGULATOR WATCH WITH 12 PRESENTS RS. 5-4.



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

Grand Presentations
(FOR 10,000 SUBSCRIBERS ONLY).
The following 12 presents will be given to the Purchasers of a Ry. Regulator watch.

A Sister volume to the "Hindu System of Moral Science" is just out. It is from the pen of the same author and is entitled THE HINDU SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS SCIENCE AND ART.

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

DR. CHANDRA NATH RAY, 23 Bagbar Street Calcutta

ACIDITY PILL

ACIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most common disorders of the day, and very few are so fortunate as to declare their immunity from these. In the few of the fact that though apparently harmless in the milder stages, Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and undermine the constitution in the end and lead to total wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous in their insidiousness.

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

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

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

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

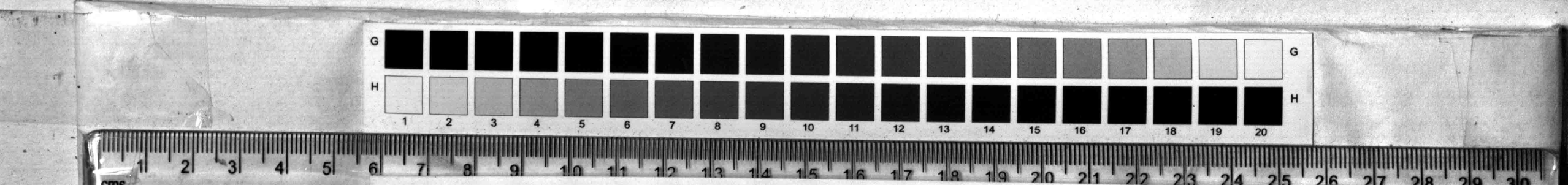
DR. H. BISWAS, 11, Ananda Chatterji Lane, Bagbar, Calcutta

Artificial Teeth.

Messrs. K. HARRY & CO. DENTISTS
34, College Street, Calcutta, Patronized by H. H. Maharajah Sir Norendra Krishna Dev Bahadur, K. C. I. E. AUTOMATIC SUCTION CAVITY.
We have recently introduced the above device which is actually a novelty in the preparation of artificial teeth and we are the first and only Dentists who have introduced the said principle in India. This automatic suction cavity has very admirably removed the use of clasp and spring necessary to keep the teeth tight as hitherto, and as the plate will now be made smaller and narrower by this device—the users of artificial teeth will no longer feel the little inconvenience and discomfort of something foreign in the mouth—and find it an easier, more comfortable and well suited to their respective cases.

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

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



Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1, 1908.

THE CONSCIENCE OF ENGLAND AWAKENED.

WRITES to us a correspondent from England by the last mail, in reference to the recent repressive measures of the Government—

I can quite understand what you write in your journal about the depressing circumstances,—a haunting consciousness of danger and peril,—under which you have now to conduct your editorial duties. I feel so burdened with sadness at all the foolish measures of the Government, adopted in ignorance of the true state of affairs, and in panic. But I am sure, the Patrika will be able to continue to discharge its duties in loyalty to the law, and yet in fearless faithfulness to the highest interests of the country.

Yet, what a contrast,—a refreshing and hope-inspiring contrast—is presented to us by the attitude of so many audiences before which Babu Ananda Mohan Bose had had the privilege of speaking,—audiences composed entirely of Englishmen—Liberals, Tories and Unionists! The audiences are procured for Babu Ananda Mohan in a mysterious manner,—by whom it is hard to determine. He gets an invitation to address a meeting, organized, sometimes only, and sometimes mainly, to hear him; and sometimes advantage is taken of a gathering, to invite him to address the audience. And this is the way Babu Ananda Mohan suddenly finds himself face to face with Englishmen, utter strangers to him, eager to hear him about India. On arriving at the spot, Babu Ananda Mohan finds that a speech by him—the Hon. A. M. Bose, M.A., of Bengal—has been extensively advertised. He is received with not only sympathy but respect. He is heard with attention in the beginning, and with raptures as he proceeds on, detailing the circumstances of his country. When Babu Ananda Mohan has done with his speech, the feeling that prevails among the audience is pride, for having such a people for subjects, to whom the speaker belongs, and shame for having neglected their affairs. A Resolution is then framed and unanimously adopted by the meeting, composed entirely of Englishmen. And what are these Resolutions like? Though our readers know what they are like, we shall give here, as a sample, the Resolution, unanimously adopted at a public meeting held at Great Harwood (Lancashire), attended by Liberals, Tories and Unionists. Here it is:—

At the close of the address, Mr. J. W. Barrow moved: "That this meeting strongly condemns the forward military policy, and the adoption of a repressive policy in India, and in particular, the imprisonment of British subjects without trial, and the passing of a law which is dangerous to the liberty of the Press. In the opinion of this meeting, such a policy is likely to compromise the honour and the interests of the Empire, and should be reversed at the earliest opportunity." Mr. J. J. Riley seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.—On the proposition of Mr. Milton Haydock, seconded by Mr. H. Smalley, a vote of thanks was passed to the speaker and the chairman.

Of course, our readers understand the significance of the Resolution. As the meeting was a public one, attended by all sections of the community, the sense of such an assembly can be safely taken for a sense of England in reference to the repressive policy of the Government. Lord George Hamilton, secure of his packed majority, is quite willing to make the House of Commons responsible for these measures. But the opinion, recorded above, is of the people who make Parliament. Our wrongs are not known in England; and hence Lord George Hamilton and his officials are so irresistible. And it is not a great feat at all to make our grievances known to the English people; for, we see, as a matter of fact, one individual alone, Babu Ananda Mohan, with his own humble resources, has already been able to enlist the sympathy of many thousands of Englishmen in leading position for India.

There is a peculiarity in these meetings, addressed by Babu Ananda Mohan. When a speaker, be he an Englishman or an Indian, undertakes to speak on Indian subjects, the average Englishman avoids him, and he is listened to by only those people who are either Anglo-Indians or are interested in the affairs of India. But, Babu Ananda Mohan is perhaps the first Indian who has been able to invade the Englishman in his native jungle. Who is he? From which India does he come? Is he a black man? These are the questions, many of the members who compose the audience of Babu Ananda Mohan, ask of one another. To our shame and to the shame of the English people, the notion of the average Englishman about the people of India can be understood from the remarks of a very respectable English paper, who introduced Mr. Tilak to his readers "as the scoundrel" who headed the "Afridis." To the average Englishman, the Gentoo is a black thing "who worships hideous idols." When such men first come across Babu Ananda Mohan, they are surprised to see that he is just like themselves, and has neither the thick lip, the curly hair, nor the black skin of the negro. When he begins to speak, the wonderment increases. "He speaks English," cries one delighted listener. "And he speaks correctly, too," remarks another. How his hearers feel when he has finished, is described by the *Midland Mail* who, it appears, never before came across an Indian

in his life. Says that paper, in its issue of the 26th March:—

Mr. Bose, who accompanied Mr. Maddison, is one of those cultured Indians who have acquired a thorough knowledge of the world's politics, and with whom the people of England have far too little acquaintance. To those who are apt to think of the people of India as so many uneducated "niggers," Mr. Bose's wonderful command of the English language, his accuracy of expression, his eloquence, and his complete and obvious knowledge of the subject with which he dealt, will come as a revelation.

In the eight days, from the 28th of March to the 4th of April, Babu Ananda Mohan Bose had to address seven meetings, that is, every evening except one. They were: 28th March, at Great Harwood; 29th and 30th, at Liverpool; the 31st, at Cambridge; 1st, 3rd and 4th April, in London.

In a future issue, we may give a short account of the work done by Babu Ananda Mohan during the week, referred to above. The point has been, however, almost established beyond doubt that India's salvation can be achieved by the way pointed out to us by Babu Ananda Mohan. And the way is a very simple one.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

We neither approve nor disapprove of the reticence policy of the Government in respect of the alleged appearance of plague in Calcutta. It has done both good and harm. It is quite possible, nay, we have reasons to believe, that some of the suspected cases are cases of real plague. But they may be solitary ones; and the Government may naturally feel that they do not proclaim the advent of the monster, as the appearance of a few swallows does not prove that summer is come. To declare plague is to assume serious responsibility. There are millions worth of goods lying at our port, ready for departure to Europe and America. A hasty declaration by Government may be ruinous to the owners of these goods, and merchants generally. The Government is thus justified in keeping silent as long as that is possible.

The policy of reticence has, however, done this harm. It has very much intensified the scare which the report of the first few suspected cases created in Calcutta; for the people naturally connect this reluctance on the part of the Government to disclose the actual situation, with plague having really entered our city. And the result is the unprecedented stampede. Indeed, if the exodus continues at this rate, then, Calcutta, like Bombay, will be denuded of three-fourths of its population in the course of a few days. Government can, however, no longer keep the public in a terrible state of suspense; and the following letter, addressed to us by the Secretary of the Plague Commission, will show that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will to-day declare the policy of the Government from his seat in the Council:—

29-4-08.
Sir, In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, received by me to-day, asking for information as to the policy which Government intends adopting, should plague appear in Calcutta, I am to inform you that a statement on the subject will be made in the Council to-morrow.

Yours Faithfully,
E. R. GARDNER,
Secretary, Plague Commission.

As we said, some of the suspected cases look very much like cases of real plague; and the Lieutenant-Governor will possibly declare that plague has really come. Indeed, if there were reasonable doubts about these cases, after a thorough bacteriological examination by Dr. Haffkine, the Government would have been too glad to proclaim the happy tidings immediately through the press. But this official announcement from the Council Chamber is ominous; and the public should, therefore, be prepared for the worst.

Of course, we cannot say as to the character of the policy which will be adopted by the Government to combat the plague in Calcutta. We can, however, place the views of the Indian public on the subject before the authorities. When we said that the people dread the remedy much more than the disease, we did not exaggerate in the least. The cause of this scare and stampede is not the plague, but the fear that the affected people will be hastened to the isolation hospital, and their relations, to the segregation camp. Indeed, if the Government could find its way to give an assurance to the effect that segregation would not be resorted to, or at least, home segregation would be allowed, then we can guarantee that the scare and the exodus would at once cease to exist. With all its horrors, plague is not such a dreadful scourge as cholera. A cholera epidemic will decimate lakhs of men in two weeks. Our people, however, look upon this havoc with unconcern; and they are not likely to wring their hands and beat their breasts if it be their lot to live in the midst of an epidemic of plague. All that they want is that they should be let alone, and, if Government cannot absolutely do without the policy of isolation, it should be pleased to permit them to convert their own houses into isolation hospitals.

In this prayer, the natives of the soil cannot be held unique or unreasonable. When the method of segregation was first started in Bombay and Poona, the inhabitants of those places strongly resented the interference with their time-honoured customs and cherished notions. The authorities heeded them not. The result, as everybody knows, was disastrous

both to the ruled and the rulers. Riots broke out; British officers were murdered; punitive police was quartered; and leading Indians were deported and sent to jail. But, we would have gladly put up with these deplorable results if it could be shown that the policy of the Bombay Government had succeeded in stopping the plague. The outcome was, however, quite the reverse. Instead of doing any good, the policy only brought untold sufferings in its train. It now stands condemned by all who are competent to pass an opinion on the subject.

Dr. J. S. Weir, Health Officer of Bombay, in his recent lecture on plague, remarks:—

If there was any hope that the policy pursued would prevent the spread of plague, whatever sacrifices it might entail, ought to be endured. But there is little hope that any of the measures being adopted, will prevent the spread of the disease. Quarantine is right; but is there any hope that quarantine can prevent the spread of a disease carried by rodents, and, of all rodents, by that parasite of men, the rat? If the measures, now taken, failed with the ancients, there is little hope they will succeed with us. The policy pursued against plague is placing the whole people in an opposition to Government; and I would ask: Has it been seriously considered what the effect must be throughout the country, of the humiliating sight of officials chased for their lives by excited mobs? The Health Department might, at any time, either in 1896 or in the following year, have caused a riot; the slightest indiscretion would have excited the people into frenzy, but the policy was directed by common-sense, and the measures were applied according to the temper of the people.

Dr. Neild Cook, Health Officer of Calcutta, in his Note observes:—

Disinfection depends on notification; for, if a considerable proportion of the cases is left undiscovered, it naturally follows that disinfection fails, a large amount of infective matter being left in a virulent state to spread the disease. Even if every human case were discovered at the outset and disinfection carried out in the most approved manner, I doubt whether it would be effective, as it appears that the infection is carried by rats, and perhaps other agencies which we are not yet aware of; and even if the whole building were reduced to ashes, the probability is that some of the infected rats would escape, and carry the infection into other dwellings. Segregation is likewise dependent on notification, and has in my opinion equally failed. * * * It is, I am convinced, impossible to carry out a measure like segregation in a large oriental city where the entire population is against it. If the system adopted in Bombay, were enforced in an enlightened European city, there is very little doubt that there would be concealment of cases and not improbably, resistance to authority. How much more then is it hopeless to expect that it will succeed with an oriental population with its *pardah* system, and crystallised customs that have remained unchanged for ages?

Dr. Blaney had said all the above long ago. Dr. Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, who has had considerable experience of plague cases in Bombay, has also no faith in the policy of isolation. It will thus be seen that it is not native perversity which is opposed to the system, but scientists and experts, who can speak on the subject with authority. What we beg to submit is that, when such medical authorities, as are noted above, are unanimous in their condemnation of the treatment of plague cases through segregation camps and isolation hospitals, why should not the Government give it up?

Dr. Weir concluded his lecture with these remarkable words:—

It will be said—Are we to sit with folded hands? I remember a story of the Duke of Wellington when crossing the Channel in a great storm. The Captain came to tell him that there was no hope; then said the great soldier, "I shall go and lie down." The Duke did not run about the deck, wringing his hands and wasting his strength. We, who see unremoved a destruction of life from poverty in the long years, much greater than from plague, do not cry out to do that which cannot be done, nor we weep because men must die. We accept the inevitable law of nature, and bear with a destiny which cannot be avoided.

If any Indian had spoken in the above strain, he would have been put down for a superstitious barbarian by a section of the Anglo-Indian community. Moulvi Syed Abdul Jubber said that plague was a visitation from above, and that, therefore, human efforts were of very little avail in combating it; and the Hon'ble Mr. Turner poured out a vat of ridicule upon his head. But what Dr. Weir says, is not very much different from what the pious Moulvi declared. Man is a very puny creature. In spite of his vaunted civilization and enlightenment, his knowledge of the sanitary laws is not much better than that of the savages of the wilds of Africa. It is said that dirt is one of the causes of the plague. It is, however, a remarkable fact that the halalakhores and scavengers in Bombay, who, like our chingones, wallow in filth, were remarkably immune from the pestilence.

Both Dr. Weir and Dr. Cook, however, propose a substitute for segregation and isolation. Says the Health Officer of Bombay: "There is now serum ready for a couple of hundred thousand people. I have contended since last year that an effort should be made to resist the spread of the disease by inoculation of Professor Haffkine's serum, and that measures should be taken for inoculation just as they are taken against small-pox." The Health Officer of Calcutta recommends the same remedy in still stronger terms, as the following extract from his Note shows:—

The conclusion I draw from all this, is that the system of notification, isolation and disinfection has proved, and is bound to prove, a failure in dealing with all epidemic of plague in a city, and that we must look for some

other measure which will, at least, give some prospect of success. The only one that appears to me in any way feasible, is to deal with plague as we deal with small-pox, by sending our vaccinators to the spot to vaccinate as many of the people, living there or thereabouts, as can be induced to submit to the operation. In Haffkine's prophylactic we have a vaccine against plague of proved efficacy which, as at present ascertained, reduces the mortality between 80 and 90 per cent. There is, moreover, considerable evidence to show that the protection lasts through at least one outbreak, and probably longer. I am convinced that this affords much better prospect of controlling an epidemic of plague than any other measure that has been suggested.

The vaccine, alluded to above, was first sought to be tried upon the prisoners in Bombay. They would not, however, agree to be inoculated. Mr. Tilak was then in the Bombay jail, and he was requested to show the way. He bravely submitted to the operation, and now tens of thousands have been vaccinated with the serum. We have not the slightest doubt that, if the Government of Bengal accepts the alternative proposal of the Health Officers of Bombay and Calcutta, and offers it to the people, they will gladly prefer it to the policy of segregation and isolation.

HEAVEN protect Calcutta from such a dire calamity as plague! The few suspected cases that have occurred, mean nothing particular. Fever accompanied with swelling on the groins and terminating fatally, is not a rare thing in this Province. It is a remarkable fact that Bengal has never been visited by what is now known as the bubonic plague. The absence of any mention of this malady in the *Charak* and other renowned Hindu medical works, which, in their scientific arrangement of diseases, are in no way inferior to any in Europe, is a proof positive of the statement, noted above. It is said that plague reappears only in those places where it had once made its appearance. From this point of view, Bengal is safe from an internal outbreak, though, of course, the bacilli may be carried here by human or other agencies from any of the affected parts of the Empire, and the disease planted. Two other favourable circumstances we noticed the other day. The general health of the town is remarkably good; but, when Bombay was first overtaken by plague, typhoid fever and other diseases had been committing a dreadful havoc among its population. Then again, the sure precursors of the monster—the dead rats—have not been discovered in any part of Calcutta. All these tend to show that plague may yet be as far off from this city as it has been during the last two years.

DR. HAFFKINE of Bombay, who is now analysing the serum of the suspicious cases in Calcutta and whose report is expected in a couple of days, may, however, pronounce them as real cases of plague; and, in that case, Government will have no option but to declare that the monster has entered into our city. The question now is: what policy would be adopted here, should our worst fears be realized? Indeed, our office is being besieged daily by anxious people, enquiring of us for information; but, when the Government is reticent, we cannot enlighten the public on the subject, one way or the other. Would segregation be introduced? If not, good and well; but should it be necessary, in what form would it be enforced? Sir Alexander Mackenzie allowed home-segregation in Patna; would the same concession be made to the people of Calcutta? Not to conceal the real truth, people, rightly or wrongly, dread the segregation more than the disease itself. Plague is not such a terrible monster as cholera or small-pox. The Bengalees can face these diseases with equanimity, and they are not likely to lose their heads, if it is their lot to live in the midst of plague cases. They cannot, however, bear to see their dear ones, specially their ladies, taken away to hospital and treated there. If the Government, however, cannot absolutely do without segregation, then, all they pray for, is that the privilege of home-segregation may be allowed to them, so that they may have the consolation of nursing the sick members of their families, and closing their eyes, if death overtakes them, in their own private residences.

We doubt not, the experiences of Bombay would be utilised by the authorities in Bengal, if we are visited by plague. Let us summarise these experiences. When plague first appeared in Bombay, the Bombay Municipality undertook to check its progress. It was, however, found that the Corporation was not competent to cope with the disease. Here, let us remark *en passant*, that this Bombay system, which failed to do its duty, has been incorporated in the Calcutta Municipal Bill, with the avowed object of meeting the plague, should it visit our town! The logic of our legislators is incomprehensible to us, ordinary mortals. But to proceed. When the Bombay Municipality was tried and found wanting, the Government supplanted it by a Plague Committee. This Committee was composed wholly of officials, and all popular element was extinguished from it. The Committee was invested with unlimited powers, and they exercised them to their hearts' content. The result of the experiment was most startling. The orthodox notion among the authorities, generally speaking, is that if the officials were not obstructed by the representatives of the people, and were entrusted with supreme powers and

ample resources, they could work miracles. Indeed, it was given out that the plague business having been transferred from a semi-popular Board like the Bombay Corporation to that of a purely official body like the Plague Committee, the plague would be stamped out in no time and the millennium would arrive in Bombay.

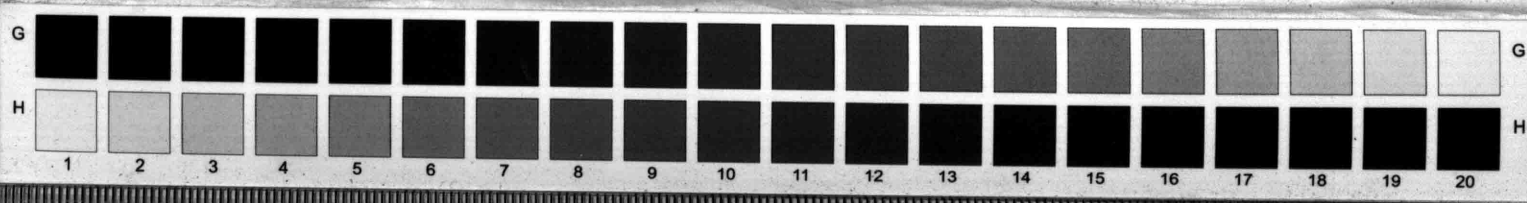
The Doctor in Gil Blas knew only one remedy for all diseases, and that was, hot water and bleeding. The average official here has also one remedy for all distempers to which society is heir to, namely, to adopt drastic and irritating methods, regardless of the feelings and the cherished notions of the people. The result was that while plague increased by leaps and bounds, the unfortunate masses, unable to understand the ethics of the cold and unsympathetic policy of the Committee, rose against the authorities and committed dreadful acts during the riot of 9th March last. Nor was this all. A sum of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees has been spent by the Committee; and it is being openly declared by the Bombay papers that this huge amount has been simply thrown into water.

The riot opened the sight of the Bombay Government. Lord Sandhurst appealed to the leaders of the community to help him in pacifying the infuriated people and eradicating the pestilence. They cheerfully responded to the call; and through their co-operation, not only has perfect peace been restored in, but plague nearly driven from, Bombay. So, what the Plague Committee, with limitless resources at its disposal, and armed with powers from the crown of its head to the sole of its foot, failed to do in several months, the Government, with the help of the people, have been able to accomplish in three or four weeks. The Bombay Corporation is also having its revenge upon the Plague Committee. It addressed a letter to the Bombay Government, requesting the demolition of the Plague Committee, which has showed its incapacity in such marked manner and whose policy has proved so disastrous, and entrusted it with the charge of dealing with the plague. The request has been acceded to, and the Corporation has resumed its duty of preventing the plague.

The Calcutta Corporation, as it now stands, is more representative in its character than the Municipality of Bombay; and judging from the experiences, noted above, the Government, we submit, should repose greater trust in the elected Commissioners than the members of the Plague Committee, who, though all estimable persons, are officials and not at all in touch with the people in general. In spite of their excellent motives, it is not possible for them to enter into real popular sentiments and feel in. In dealing with matters affecting the daily domestic life of a Hindu or a Mussalman, there is every chance of an official, however benevolent, well-intentioned and experienced he may be, committing blunders and defeating the very object he is anxious to obtain. The failure of the Bombay Plague Committee is a strong argument against the Calcutta Municipal Bill, which proposes to take away all powers from the hands of the elected representatives, and vest them in an official Chairman and a body of twelve gentlemen, where popular element is nil.

We are glad to learn that the good people of Dacca have completed the arrangement for the holding of the Bengal Provincial Conference this year in their city, and that invitation letters have been issued to the leading men of the country over the signatures of the well-known pleaders of Dacca.—Babus Troylucko Nath Bose, Ananda Chander Roy and Roma Kanta Nundy. The Conference will sit for three days during the ensuing Mohurrum holidays, that is to say, on the 30th and 31st May, and 1st June next. Elsewhere is published a list of subjects to be brought forward for discussion at the Conference, as well as a number of instructions meant for the guidance of the delegates. Each delegate is required to bring a duly attested delegation-certificate, and avail of any of the two steamers, which daily run from Goalundo to Naraingunge. As regards the matters to be discussed, the Provisional Committee have, evidently through an oversight, omitted to include in the list the most important of the subjects in which the people of the Muffasil are interested, we mean, the Road Cess question. This formed, as it ought, the chief subject for discussion both at the Krishnagur and Natore Conferences. It is also a debatable question whether such subjects, as the Amendment of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, should be taken up by the Conference or not. We think, they ought to be taken up, and arrangements should be made by the Conference for submitting petitions to Parliament on these subjects, signed by the millions of Bengal. Every district should warmly and thankfully respond to the call of Dacca. Indeed, the band of patriotic gentlemen who have undertaken to hold the Conference, are bringing it about under tremendous difficulties; and they naturally expect the hearty co-operation of their brethren in other districts.

We are very glad to learn that Jages Chandra Mitra has been an



District and Sessions Judge of Purnea. This is the first time that a member of the Provincial Civil Service has been appointed to the post. We are much thankful to the Bengal Government for this. The Government could not have selected a more deserving man, and we congratulate Joges Babu upon his new appointment.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhanga on the 25th. The Maharajah had been slightly indisposed; and the object of the visit, we believe, was to enquire after his health. Sir John Woodburn has, by this act, given another proof of his kindly nature and his sincere desire to be in touch with the leaders of our community. This visit is specially significant, as it was paid out of a pure feeling of affection for the premier Zemindar of Bengal.

THE legacy which Sir Alexander Mackenzie has left behind him, we mean, the Calcutta Municipal Bill, is a wonderful measure in many respects. It contains 668 sections and 20 schedules, which occupy two hundred and fifty-two pages of the Calcutta Gazette. Has the reader any idea what this means? Well, if these pages were spread lengthwise, they would cover a space of 154 cubits! We have, of course, Imperial Acts which relate to the whole of India, such as the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code, &c; but they are mere pigmies before this grand product of the joint brains of Sir A. Mackenzie and Mr. Risley, though it concerns only the petty municipal affairs of a few lakhs of people. As a legislative enactment, it is perhaps the greatest wonder in the world; for, we are assured by lawyers that there is no country which can boast of having a law-book which is even half as big as this Bill. Then again, in all Municipal towns, the practice is that the Legislature provides for them certain general principles of law, leaving the details to be settled by the members of the Municipalities. The Municipal Act of Calcutta, now in force, which is a pretty large volume, followed this custom to a large extent, and left the Chairman and the Commissioners to frame by-laws, from actual experience, for the management of their affairs. But the authors of the present Bill consider the Act as "vague and defective", and think that they are quite competent to lay down rules for the guidance of the Municipality, though they are as ignorant of its internal administration as any outsider. The result is that the residents of Calcutta find, to their consternation, that in many of their daily domestic concerns, they are going to be literally bound hand and foot by the Legislature; and that they shall not be able to move one inch without breaking some law or other, and thus making themselves liable to severe punishment.

By way of illustration, we shall quote a few sections from the Chapter, dealing with the registration of death. Section 552 of the Bill provides:—

No corpse shall be removed from any building for the purpose of burial or cremation until a certificate of death has been granted (a) by a licensed medical practitioner who attended the deceased in his last illness, or (b), if no such practitioner so attended, by a Registrar appointed under section 546.

The present custom is that as soon as a man dies, his body is removed to the burial or the cremation ground; and the keeper of the ground allows the corpse to be buried or burned on the production of a certificate of death from the Sub-Registrar who resides near the burial-ground or the burning ghat. This puts the parties to no trouble, whereas all the particulars of the disease from which death occurred, are taken down in the prescribed form of the death-register by the Registrar. But all this is to be changed. The corpse is not to be removed unless a certificate is secured from the doctor who attended the patient at the last moment. The custom throughout the world is that doctors are called when the patient is alive; but under the wise provision of the Bill, their services are to be availed of even when he is dead! Take note of the fact also that poor people—and these form the majority of the citizens of a town—can not afford to call a doctor at all. Of the 70 persons who, on an average, die every day in Calcutta, the returns show that one-third to one-half have had no medical attendant. But though they are unable to avail of medical help when they are ill, their relations must send for a licensed doctor and fee him to secure a death-certificate when they are dead! It is quite true that the certificate by a Registrar will serve the purpose. But many such Registrars cannot be appointed. And a Registrar can visit only a limited number of houses. Imagine the situation for a moment. A death has occurred in a poor man's hut. What he wishes is to dispose of the corpse as speedily as possible, and either to take a little rest or earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow. But, no: he must not remove the corpse before he has secured a death-certificate from the Registrar. But where does the Registrar live? He does not know. He, however, finds out his residence after considerable trouble; but is told, the Registrar had a few moments left for some other place. The meantime is rotting in his house, and it is the corpse of a child

and while the father has gone out in search of the Registrar, the mother is watching her dead child! And who are these Registrars? They are petty clerks. Where is the guarantee that all of them will give a certificate free of charge, and not extort money? So, you see, the scheme means *zoolum*, pure and simple, from beginning to end!

HERE is another, section 557. It provides:—

Any medical man in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in Calcutta, shall, within twenty-four hours of his becoming cognizant of the death of such person, send a notice in writing to the Health Officer, as nearly as may be, in the form prescribed in Schedule XIX, stating, to the best of his judgment, the cause of death.

So, it is compulsory upon medical men to furnish death-certificates, of their own motion, within 24 hours. And, if one fails? He will have to pay a fine of Rs. 100! So, because it was the misfortune of a medical man to attend a sick man in his moribund condition, therefore, he should be obliged to keep vigilant watch over his patient. For, if he fails to report his death, he will have to pay a heavy fine. He will also have to keep a special man to carry his certificates to the Health Officer. Nor is this all. He will have to fill up three certificates, each of which contains 14 items. One of these certificates is to be sent to the Health Officer; another is to be given to the deceased person's relatives; and another is to be kept by the Doctor himself. We do not know whether he is to be punished or not, if he happens to lose his copy. But his troubles are not yet over. Here is an item in the death-certificate:—

9. Cause of death, primary and secondary. Now we challenge Dr. Sanders or Dr. Joubert to state the primary and secondary cause of the death of a patient whom they had attended, during his last illness, and who died, say, after three or four days after the visit.

TAKE yet another, section 560 of the Bill. It runs as follows:—

Without the special permission of the Chairman, no corpse shall be buried or burned between the hours of eight in the evening and six in the morning.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie spent more than 30 years of his life in this country. Mr. Risley has also been long in Bengal. He is, besides, in real sympathy with the people, and often comes in contact with our leading men. But yet, they know so little of Hindu Society that they are totally ignorant of the fact that such a provision is grossly outrageous to the religious feelings of the people. Perhaps the object of the section is to guard against suspicious deaths. But because one in lakh may be poisoned and killed at night, therefore, the whole community should be put to the greatest inconvenience possible. And then, why is "the special permission" of the Chairman required? There would have been some sense if it were provided that a certificate from the Health Officer was necessary. What will, however, happen is this. I, some people, from religious scruples, run to the Chairman for a certificate at night, their fate may better be imagined than described. Indeed, if they be not actually thrashed by his infuriated chaps, they will be regarded as impertinent intruders and driven away from his compound as soon as they venture to enter it. The next day, when the Chairman is informed about the matter, he himself will, of course, not call, but delegate his power to somebody else. It may not, however, suit this somebody to come at once. So, the corpse will continue to rot, and may not be disposed of till 24 hours have passed away!

DR. BLANEY, of Bombay, is entitled to the fervent gratitude of the whole of India. It was he who had the moral courage to first proclaim to the world that segregation was no remedy against plague. His utterances gave great offence to the orthodox class; and they began to vilify him in every possible way. Dr. Weir, the Health Commissioner of Bombay, has, however, followed suit. A portion of his address was published the other day in our columns, in which he condemned this method of fighting the plague in no measured terms. Dr. Cook, the Health Commissioner of Calcutta, has now come forward with his testimony. A portion of his Note is published elsewhere. It will be seen that he strongly objects to the adoption of the segregation policy, and prefers inoculation. Government cannot ignore the united voice of so many eminent medical men of the country, who speak from actual experience, and not from mere book knowledge. We can assure Dr. Cook that very few Indians will object to be inoculated, if an assurance were given them to the effect that they would not be isolated in case of the outbreak of plague. We regret that Government has not yet declared its policy. But what is still more to be deplored, is that Government is not likely to declare its policy even if plague really appears. The stampede, however, has already begun. Indeed, the scare is so great that many families have left Calcutta for the Muffasil. A declaration of the Government policy might have allayed popular feelings. At least, it would have removed a terrible state of suspense, and let the people know exactly where they are.

THERE are Magistrates in India who consider the High Court as a nuisance. For, all the Judges of the High Court do not bear in mind that kindly feeling for their countrymen, doing work as Executive Officers, as Sir J. Edge was used to do. There are some Magistrates who wage a life-long war with the High Court. The late Mr. H. A. D. Phillips was one such. Mr. Smithers, City Magistrate of Patna, is one who, like the late Mr. Phillips, has no objection to explain law to the Judges. Mr. Phillips' law, however, did not meet with the approval of the Judges of the High Court. And Mr. Smithers' law is also, in the opinion of the High Court, not above reproach. There is an able Judge who presides over the sessions at Patna; but Mr. Smithers thinks himself abler than he. And, hence, they cannot always agree. In February last, Mr. Knox-White, the Judge referred to, objected to certain proceedings of Mr. Smithers; and when the matter came before the High Court, the Hon'ble Judges observed that the Magistrate's explanation did not show proper respect for the Sessions Judge. Such was Mr. Smithers when he took upon himself to try the case of Titae, who had brought a charge of defamation against the Hindi *Bangabasi*. Now this article, considered to be defamatory, did not attack Titae but Mr. Smithers. A *Reis* had appeared before Mr. Smithers to give evidence with his shoes on, and this the City Magistrate considered a grave matter. And the witness was de-shoed by a chaprassie under his order. We are told, not only was this unfortunate *Reis* (*Reis* means a respectable man, a leader, a Zemindar) de-shoed, but his shoe was spoiled. Here the question may be asked, whether or not anybody was responsible for the damage done to the shoe of the *Reis*; but, as the question was not raised by the High Court, we also drop it. Well, the article, which was considered defamatory to himself by Titae, was in reality an attack upon Mr. Smithers. So, if anybody had any right to sue the writer, it was Mr. Smithers, and not Titae. But what happened was this: Titae complained and Mr. Smithers tried the case. The Chief Justice considers this action of Mr. Smithers "at least, an error." Of course, there is some convenience in trying the case of one who has attacked you; but the High Court is of opinion that Mr. Smithers should have never sought this convenience. Well, the alleged writer was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment for having defamed, whereas the High Court found that the article was really an attack upon the trying Magistrate himself. Mr. Smithers was asked to explain why he had passed a non-appealable sentence, and in reply, he said that "the matter was not brought to his notice." This, however, does not show much knowledge of law on the part of Mr. Smithers. The Judge, Mr. Knox-White, was moved, and he released the prisoner on bail; but, as he could not take any action in the matter, he referred the case to the High Court. When the warrant reached Mr. Smithers for the release of the prisoner on bail, his knowledge of law led him to take a most extraordinary step. He wrote upon the warrant that the Judge had no power to order the release, and he had also no business to do it! After having accomplished this feat, he sent the warrant to the District Magistrate for order! Assuming that Mr. Knox-White had committed a mistake in the matter, Mr. Smithers, in all mercy, ought not to have so humiliated Mr. Knox-White before the public. Such is Mr. Smithers, the City Magistrate of Patna!

MR. ROBERTS, M. P., as usual with him, has done another splendid piece of service to India. When Lord George Hamilton wanted to have a little Bill, called the "Stores Bill" introduced, Mr. Roberts wanted to raise a debate on it. The fact is, the stores cost us a large amount of money. They are purchased by irresponsible parties in England; and it is impossible either for outsiders or insiders to keep a control over the accounts. The stores are thus purchased in England for the benefit of English traders. Says our London correspondent:—

I am quite satisfied, from both my own knowledge and the evidence before the Royal Expenditure Commission, that there are many of the stores, especially army clothing, that can be manufactured much more cheaply in India; and in common justice to Indian taxpayers, every Government requirement that can be made without loss in India, ought to be the monopoly of Indian labour.

And our correspondent suggests that, as the Bill is to come off in a few weeks, so, if any of your readers happen to have fact about the possibility and cost of Indian manufacture of any of their stores, they will do well to write to Mr. Roberts at the House of Commons, who will be very glad to hear from them.

We hope, our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, if they think it worth their while, will be pleased to notice the fact in their columns; for, it is a question in which Anglo-Indians are more vitally interested than the natives of the soil. If a portion of the business could be transferred to India, the lion's share, or, perhaps, every share, would likely fall into the hands of Englishmen residing in India.

SAYS the *Englishman*:— It must have disgusted Mr. Roberts considerably when, amidst roars of laughter, he was told by Lord George Hamilton that the only mention of "kites and jays and eagles," made by Sir Alexander, was in a poetical quotation from Lord Macaulay; and it could not be expected that Lord George would have

prohibiting members of the Viceroy's Council from quoting poetry in their speeches.

Is it possible that the *Englishman* has in its staff writers who are so dull as not to know that, what Mr. Roberts objected to, was not poetry, but abuse? A writer, who can write such silly things, should never be allowed to ply his pen for the *Englishman*, the leading paper in Calcutta. Possibly, it was the same individual who wrote:

The sooner the Natus realize the fact that they are suffering a just punishment for one of the gravest of political crimes, the better for their peace of mind.

Now, the *Englishman* is welcome to deal with its columns in any way it thinks best; but then, madness is infectious. If the *Englishman* chooses to fill its columns with the effusions of a mad man, his constituency may find their minds unhinged by the process.

THE authorities should let the citizens know what they should do as regards prevention and cure of the plague. Let all directions be definitely written in the vernaculars and English, printed in slips and extensively circulated. It is quite possible, medical men have now got some definite suggestions to make; for, the disease is no longer a novelty in India. The citizens, we believe, have no need to fear violent methods. The Government will do nothing which has been proved obnoxious to the notions of the people. Besides, the Government will be now more disposed than ever to take the people into its confidence. The people also will be more disposed than ever to help the Government. That being the case, there is no need to court a friction and give occasion to discontent. We think it is time enough for the authorities to arrive at a definite conclusion whether inoculation is really efficacious or not. The Ameer is a wise man, though his notion about the prevention of the disease is rather too unsuited to the civilization of the twentieth century. He says that "we should, since there is no cure, resort to prayer." Prayer may or may not stop the progress of the plague; but it soothes the soul and prepares one to stand firm in time of awful calamity. It is not death which is so awful, as the surroundings of the disease. We would like to see the whole city praying to God for courage to withstand the calamity. In India, every outbreak of an epidemic is followed by a religious *kirtan*.

THE *Hindu*, after quoting the Minute of Sir J. Woodburn on the Simultaneous Examination question, observes that such is the ruler that Bengal has got. Now it must be borne in mind that the antecedents of the ruler of a Province might never be absolutely relied on, in forming an estimate of his character. Let us see how such estimates have proved deceptive. Sir C. Beadon, when he was entrusted with the task of ruling Bengal, was received with rudeness by the people. He had proposed to make breach of contracts a penal offence; and, as this was what the indigo-planters clamoured for, the people hastily formed the opinion that Sir C. Beadon would form a very unfriendly ruler. But he, as a matter of fact, proved one of the best. He was blamed by his masters for having allowed people to die of famine in Orissa, and removed. But in this he was only the victim of a blunder. On the other hand, when Sir A. Eden was announced as the ruler of this Province, there was rejoicing. Indeed, Lord Northbrook had a notion that his chief duty was to please the people, and he nominated Sir A. Eden only because Bengal wanted him. But, because a journalist refused to write to order, he conceived the idea of gagging the vernacular press. Calling himself a friend of the Zemindars, he introduced the Public Works Cess. Indeed, neither as a ruler nor as a private citizen, he left anything fragrant behind him. The honest course is to give a new ruler a warm welcome, and not to receive as Sir G. Campbell was, when he was sent as a Magistrate, immediately after the suppression of the Mutiny by his people, with a couple of cannaons! A warm admirer of Sir J. Woodburn, a European gentleman, wrote to us; and his letter was published in these columns the other day. Says he:—

Our brothers of Bengal should, therefore, keep their minds easy about Sir John's administration; in fact, they should consider themselves very lucky in having him. They should not only respect, honour and obey, but likewise look upon him as a friend in need, and help him, to the best of their ability; for, the relations between a Governor and the governed are relative and reciprocal.

Now this is sound advice, and we mean to follow it. We would regard him with confidence and trust so long he does not compel us to change our opinion by indubitable proofs of his perversity. And thus when *India* wrote with misgivings about Sir J. Woodburn, we were led to enter a protest. The correspondent referred to above, says: "If men, knowing Sir J. Woodburn thoroughly, are attached to him, others, not knowing him at present, should rest assured, etc." We too shared the misgivings, given expression to, in Bengal, when Sir John's appointment was announced. But men who knew him intimately, such as Messrs. Charlu, Chitnavis, Ameer Hossein and others, assured us that Bengal was lucky in having Sir J. Woodburn for its ruler. We can trust the

THE people of Satara are just now exercised over the extraordinary conduct of a military officer on plague duty in the district. The officer in question met one "Mr. V. A. Sohoni, B. A., 1st Assistant Master, Satara High School", and accosted him thus: "well, fellow, who are you? You passed by me nearly a dozen times and never once raised your hand in salutation." The schoolmaster was all meek. He complied with the Shaheb's desire for salutation. Again, the Shaheb met Mr. Sohoni on the highway, and, not being satisfied with his manner of salute, got off his horse, and said: "will you raise your hand or not?" Mr. Sohoni was this time not obliging. Thereupon the Shaheb is said to have given him two slaps on one of his cheeks. The old man was simply taken aback at the conduct of the Shaheb. He made no attempt at retaliating, but simply said: "I am too weak and old to retaliate. You have caught me single. You have physically triumphed; the moral victory will be with me. I shall do your bidding." Whereupon the shaheb gave him more slaps on the other cheek, and said: "you must know how to salute a man of the ruling race." One version of the story is that he even used horse-whip. The matter, we are told by the Satara correspondent of the *Maharatta*, has been communicated to the District Magistrate, who has promised an enquiry.

EVERYTHING is perfectly quiet on the frontier. The Zalka Khels who recently gave hostages as a guarantee for the payment of their small remaining fine of rifles, have now paid up in full.

THE prevalence of small pox has caused great excitement and anxiety in the town of Burdwan. Not a day passes without a death from small-pox. Cases of influenza, too, are still reported both from the town and the interior.

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

THERE has been a slight increase in numbers on famine relief in Nellore, owing to the gradual cessation of harvest operations during the past two weeks. There have been heavy local thunderstorms in all districts, except Madras and Chingleput. These will replenish the wells and afford some pasture in parts. Prices are still very high and rising in a large proportion of the districts.

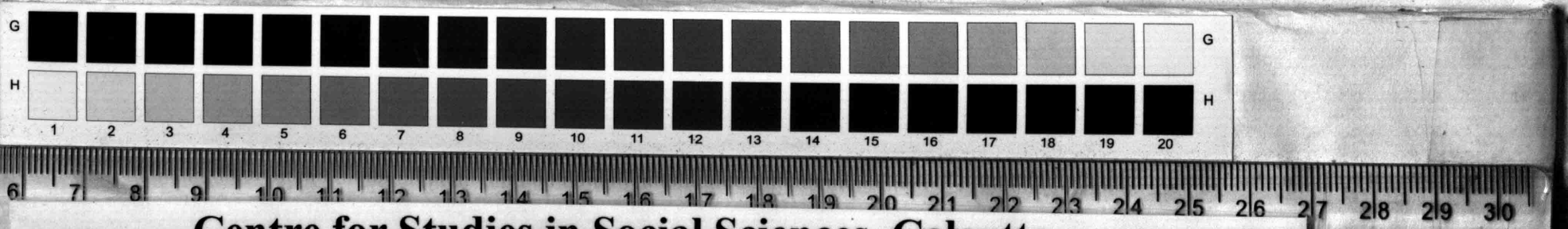
THE Government of India have issued an extraordinary *Gazette* regarding the rules of neutrality to be observed towards Spanish and American vessels in Indian ports during the present state of war. These rules are embodied in Article 5 of the Treaty of Washington, dated the 8th of May, 1871.

A VERY sensational case is just now pending before the 3rd Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, in which the proprietor of the *Venkatadwar* press and one of his clerks, are being prosecuted for publishing a book, named *Kamratna* which has been considered an obscene publication. The defence says that the passages which have been selected to form the subject of the prosecution, are selections from the Ayurvedic Shastras, and that they have been published in other parts of the country and even by a Superintendent of the Sanskrit College at Calcutta.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND CIGAR.—A Professor of Philosophy in a certain Rhenish town received a large parcel a few days ago containing six boxes of cigars accompanied by the following note. "We beg leave to send you six boxes of our excellent cigars. We have no doubt that you will be pleased with the parcel and will commend us to your friends. Kindly remit us the amount of the invoice—six marks per box—by postal order." To this the philosopher replied immediately: "I have the honor to send you herewith a dozen dissertations, which will no doubt please you. Should you desire any more, I hold them at your disposal. The price is three marks, per copy." By return of post the Professor received the following laconic epistle: "Kindly return our cigars. Enclosed find cost of carriage and packing. We are sending back your dissertations."

THE Ameer, it appears, is susceptible to flattery. Miss Hamilton told, how a man whom he had sentenced have his ears cut off for some indiscretion, happened to be a friend of his Chief Secretary, who ingeniously averted the mutilation by offering to perform the task himself, provided it might be done in the Ameer's presence. To this he assented, whereupon the Secretary mentioned, that he had never executed this form of punishment before, and would His Highness show how much was to be removed. The Ameer passed his hands over both members, whereupon the Secretary turned round and reminded him of a passage in the Koran to the effect, that anything touched by the representative of the Almighty became sacred, and so the ears were saved.

THE *Indian Spectator* says: It seems as if Bombay will have to wait for a few weeks more to be quite out of the difficulty, long experienced, from the want of labour in the different local trades. The effects of the plague epidemic are still distinctly felt in this direction, the hands employed in the several industries, who left Bombay during the recent scare, showing no wish to return as yet and settle down to their business in large numbers. The decline of the present epidemic, together with the facilities Government have declared to offer to them have not yet emboldened the runaways to return to business. In the docks, where the export trade is now a little more brisk than could have been expected a few weeks ago, though a distinct revival has set in, the want of labour is being keenly felt, and it is said that the building trade is at present in a similar plight. The reason of this is, perhaps, to be found in the fact of the want of confidence among these classes, as among some other ignorant sections of the community, in the plague measures adopted in the city. Fears are justly entertained that if the labouring population do not return to the city before these few weeks are over, many of them will be loth to come back till the monsoon is over for the prospects of a harvest in their *gammas* is sure to add to their reluctance to face plague and plague restrictions



Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA

SALVATION FOR ALL.

BY BARU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH. Cloth bound Rs. 1-12. Postage extra. Rs. 2-4.

LEGISLATION.—The Central Provinces Land and Revenue Bills are not likely to come up for disposal before the Viceroy's Legislative Council until September.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. Nathan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, proceeds home on privilege leave next month. Mr. Bonham Carter, Bengal, will officiate.

L-G's A-D-C's.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed Commander E. W. Petley, C.I.E., of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, and Major W. K. Eddis, of the Calcutta Light Horse, to be Honorary A-D-C's on his personal staff.

DACOITS PUNISHED.—Two of the culprits convicted with the recent dacoity at Hali-shahar, near Naihaty, have been arrested and tried before the Subdivisional Officer of Baraset who, on Saturday last, sentenced one of them to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to one year and seven months. Another culprit has been arrested and his trial is awaited.

JUTE CULTIVATION IN ASSAM.—On the occasion of Mr. Cotton's address to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce last year on the development of Assam, Mr. G. Nairn directed particular attention to the question of jute cultivation and its possibilities. He threw out several suggestions, and among them that of an enquiry as to whether the Assam Valley was suitable for jute cultivation. Mr. Cotton at once had enquiries instituted, and a very full and able report, appearing as a special supplement to the Assam Gazette, has been submitted. Briefly stated, it shows that the waste lands in the Brahmaputra Valley, by far the largest portion available in Assam, are well adapted for the cultivation of jute so far as the composition of the soil is concerned. Other parts of Assam are not so well suited, particularly the Surma Valley.

THE L-G'S REPLY.—In replying to the deputation of the Mysore Family on Thursday, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor spoke in Hindustani and said to the effect that he thanked them for the kindness of their address. He said that the address rightly recognized his sympathy with their family, some of whom he had known for many years. Wherever people were in trouble, it was the duty of the Government to sympathise with them and to help them. He was aware that some branches of the family their circumstances were not so favourable as could be desired, but he was extremely pleased to see that some of their leading members had already prepared themselves for association in the work of the administration. The most prominent of these was his old friend, Prince Bukhtyar Shah, and he welcomed the assurance that others of them were similarly making themselves ready for participation in the duties of local government. They might rest assured that any assistance he could personally give in this matter he would always gladly give.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.—At the Police Court on Thursday, Mr. A. J. Keene was charged by Inspector Faria with selling, distributing, and possessing at 1-2, Weston's Lane, an obscene pamphlet. Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and in opening the facts said that the accused was charged under sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code. The pamphlet contained a catalogue of obscene books, which were advertised for sale by him. Inspector Gupta called on the accused in disguise and purchased from him a few copies of some of the books. Inspector Faria then went to the house, and in making a search found upwards of twenty thousand specimens of obscene literature, pictures, French cards, and transparent cards, all of which were seized and taken charge of by the police, who then went to 11 Kopalitolla, to the printing press of one Arson, and made a seizure of the proof-sheets and set-up types of the indecent pamphlet. Some evidence was recorded, and the case adjourned to the 13th proximo, the accused being enlarged on bail of Rs. 500.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered in urban Calcutta during the week ending 23rd April was 271 against 234 and 269 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 79. There were 32 deaths from cholera against 14 and 20 in the two preceding weeks, the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 42. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 5 in the previous week. There was 1 death from tetanus against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 106 and 19 respectively against 84 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30.3 per mille per annum, against 37.0 the mean of the last five years. The total number of deaths registered in suburban Calcutta, during the week ending 3rd April was 138 against 131 and 135 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 58. There were 10 deaths from cholera, against 10 and 17 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 28. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against 1 in the previous week. There was 1 death from tetanus against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 39 and 26 against respectively 42 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33.4 per mille per annum against 42.6 the mean of the last five years. The general death-

SUSPECTED PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

APRIL 30.

PANIC IN THE TOWN.

WITHIN the living memory almost the entire population of Calcutta had never presented so panic-stricken an appearance as it did yesterday. The talk everywhere, in the streets, in the tram cars, in the parlour, in the courts, in the offices, in fact in all places, was "plague" and the attendant evils it will bring on. The exodus of the East Bengal people and the Marwaris, who live in Calcutta mostly for trade purposes, which had commenced from day before yesterday, received an impetus from the panic-stricken appearance of the city. The ghariwallas had a roaring trade and as in the adventitious of the people generally lie their opportunities, they generally doubled and in some cases trebled their fare. The Railway Companies also made a very brisk business, none of the through trains having gone out without full complement of passengers. Some of the trains were even crowded. It appears that the exodus will continue with greater energy to-day and to-morrow, which is considered the last day on which the people will be allowed to leave the city unmolested. The prevailing notion is that the Government will place the city under quarantine from Monday, when no one will be allowed to leave the city without at least a week's detention in camp. On enquiry we learned that this panic was mainly due to the "ominous silence" which the Government observed with regard to the result of the bacteriological examination on the first case which occurred about twelve days ago. It is considered that as the Government has taken no steps to allay the public feeling in the matter, the result of the examination was unfavourable and that the cases were really plague cases. The comparatively sober portion of the population who are not given to panic, also earnestly wish to be relieved from the state of suspense. It is also rumoured that Government have caused a medicine to be prepared and which is being administered on the patients removed to hospital invariably with fatal results. With utmost attempt we could not disabuse the minds of our informants of this wrong notion.

TREATMENT OF "PLAGUE" CASES.

The "Plague" cases are being treated now in three hospitals, the Medical College Hospital, the Campbell Medical College, and the Isolation Hospital at Manicktollah. As regards the Medical College Hospital suspected plague cases are being admitted as "septicaemia with enlarged glands." In this week some 7 or 8 cases have been admitted, of which 4 or 5 died. All these cases had very high fever accompanied with glandular swellings especially at the groins. But septicaemia is a generic term for all poisoning cases including the bubonic plague, and it is rumoured that the post mortem examinations had disclosed the development of the internal signs which such cases are apt to indicate. It is particularly to be noticed that the deaths were rapid and no treatment could reduce the temperature or the swellings of the glands. The patients are both natives and Eurasians. Admission of such cases in this Hospital is optional with the patient. The number of out-door patients have been reduced by half, presumably owing to the panic. We must tender our hearty thanks to the authorities for admitting such cases in the Medical College Hospital.

ADMISSIONS IN HOSPITALS.

In the Campbell College Mr. A. H. Smith, a furniture dealer of 45, Dharmatala Street, who has been attacked with the suspected plague and taken at first to the General Hospital has been removed. This was day before yesterday.

In the Isolation Hospital there have been admitted up to yesterday morning nine cases of which four terminated fatally. There was one admission into the hospital yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S CASES.

There were three suspicious cases reported yesterday. Shrik Khendad Ali of Kora Bazar was sent to the Hospital as a suspected plague patient, and Khedam Chamar of Nilmani Haldar's Lane died of high fever with glandular swellings. There was another death at Machooa Bazar Street from the same kind of disease.

DEAD RATS.

Dead rats have been found in certain places. Day before yesterday a number of rats were found dead in the godowns of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. The godowns were thoroughly limewashed and disinfected. Some rats were also found dead in Messrs. Kilburn and Co.'s godowns, but on enquiry it appeared that at the time of limewashing the place several rats were found and killed. In the Municipal market, however, no rats were found dead as the Statesman has said. The Municipality have been however limewashing and disinfecting most of the shops here and the contents of the shops were all brought out. A rumour was afloat yesterday that the Municipal Market was going to be closed for a week. There is no foundation, however, for the rumour.

On the 26th April one Fakir Ghose, Goala by caste, got simple fever with glandular swellings. He is a sweet-meat seller, of about 30 years of age, residing at 21-5, Shambazar Street. The fever is reported to have resulted from his having bathed at 3 A.M. on the previous night in the dirty water of the Municipal reservoir. Anyhow the police got scent, and at 6 P.M. the following afternoon besieged his house and the Municipal doctor Mr. R. L. Bysack was called on to examine the patient. He, however, declared the case to be not of plague but of ordinary fever with glandular swellings.

ACCORDING to the Indian Daily News, on Tuesday night a visit was paid, after receipt of an anonymous letter, to a European gentleman's house in Circular Road. The inmates indignantly denied the aspersion, and the medical authorities were equally cocksure that a plague case was being concealed. The house was searched from top to bottom, and the authorities had to retire without their prey, because there was in fact no prey to catch.

It is said that already inquiries are being wired out from Dundee as to the truth or otherwise of the suspected plague cases in

A BOMBAY telegram says that Professor Haffkine declines to answer local inquiries regarding the cultures sent from Calcutta for report. The Englishman says that the Doctor's report will not reach Calcutta for several days.

THE following important telegram has been received from Bombay, under date the 26th: Professor Haffkine has asked the Advocate of India to contradict the report which appeared in a morning paper to the effect that on examination of the blood of the suspected patients sent by the Health Officer of Calcutta, he found the plague bacilli in it. Professor Haffkine will first communicate the result of his bacteriological examination to Government and the Health Officer of Calcutta.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality, held on 28th April the following resolution has been passed:—"That the ward Commissioners associated with a nominated commissioner and with some prominent residents of each ward do form a Ward Committee to report on all matters connected with the sanitation of the ward. Dr. Dyson was present at the meeting.

AT Thursday's Municipal meeting, Dr. Dyson gave two pieces of excellent advice, one of which is never touch a dead rat, but call the sweeper to take it up with tongs and put it outside, and then cremate it with kerosine. He also said never raise the dust in a suspected house, but always begin by watering it to keep the dust down, the bacillus being mainly in the floors, as we ourselves pointed out some time ago.

THE PLAGUE.

A LAHORE telegram informs that a plague has broken out in the Kangra Valley, two deaths having occurred in a village near Palanpore.

As a temporary measure the Lieutenant-Governor has prescribed for the Port of Chittagong a number of rules for quarantine against plague and medical inspection, isolation, observation and surveillance of persons suspected of being infected with plague. These rules took effect from Wednesday.

There were 1,116 deaths in Bombay during the past week, being 86 less than in the preceding week, 446 more than in the week ending 27th of April, 1897, and 199 more than in the corresponding period of the previous five years. The death-rate was 69.73. There were 442 deaths from plague, being 99 less than in the previous week.

In a Madras Government order just issued there is a very discouraging report made on the supposed richness of the Salem iron beds. Mr. Middlemiss, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, reports that they contain only 40 per cent. of iron instead of sixty per cent. according to previous authorities. Referring to the Kurnool iron ores it is reported that it is improbable that a profitable iron ore industry could be established in Madras.

The plague has reached Darjiling and there was considerable panic there on Tuesday, according to the local paper. The Civil Surgeon and the Deputy Commissioner were hard at work fixing sites for a plague hospital and segregation camp. Ghoom station is to be vigorously guarded against the ruthless intruder.

The weather at the Chausa plague camp is exceptionally hot for this time of year, the thermometer registering 107.8 in the shade. As an extra precaution against plague, all railway tickets purchased at stations from Beas to Ludiana are now punched with a special mark, which enables the plague officials to determine which of the passengers come from plague-affected districts.

On Wednesday the Sub-Inspector of the Canning Thannah, reported to the District Magistrate of Alipore that ten suspected plague cases have occurred in a family at Attribanki Luckhainrainpore, near Canning Town. The Magistrate requested the Civil Surgeon of the District to take necessary steps into the matter.

A RANGOON telegram says:—The Government, the Municipality and the Port Commissioners are keenly alive to the possibility of plague infection, and precautions are being taken on the same lines as in India, which broadly are the recognition of early cases and removal of patients to hospital, and suspects to the segregation camp, the establishment of health camps for the non-affected dwellers in infected areas, the disinfection of individuals and houses, and prevention of the spread of infection to other localities, which measures have been fully considered. The Municipality are now in a very forward position than the Port authorities, and measures of disinfection and segregation are complete for preventing the introduction of plague through the shipping.

The number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 17th of April at the respective camps of Chakradharpur, Chausa, Bu ur, Mairwa, and Khurda were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday, 994, 8,205, 1,187, 1,285, and 1,180; total 12,851; number of persons examined since the plague observation camp was opened, 9,892, 168,512, 2,372, 20,344, and 34,356; total 2,35,476; number of suspects detained during the week, 60, 118, nil, 3, and 124; total 375; number of suspects detained since the camp was opened, 330, 3,285, 24, 587, and 1,978; total 6,204; number of persons detained in camp during the week, 277, 188, nil, 3, and 126; total 594. There were no deaths from plague.

A LAHORE telegram, dated the 26th, says: At a village near the town of Nawashahr, a riot has occurred. The ring-leaders have been arrested. Details of the riot are that Mr. Butler, an Assistant Commissioner on plague duty, received orders to turn out Chahel, a plague-infected village, and sent a tahsildar, whom the villagers drove out. Mr. Butler arriving with a Deputy Inspector and twelve constables, found the people extremely menacing, and withdrew, his force being insufficient. Colonel Rennick, the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, eventually settled the disturbance.

MR. DENZIL IBBETSON, on return from leave, resumes charge of the Secretaryship of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Mr. J. B. Fuller reverting to the Central Provinces.

PRINCE RANJITSINGJI, who has been on a short visit to Madras since Saturday, en route to his home in Rajputana, was entertained on Monday by Mr. G. H. Stuart, Principal and the Professors of the Presidency College, when he made an interesting and singularly apt speech on the subject

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

RUSSO-CHINESE AGREEMENT.

A DESPATCH from her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, enclosing the agreement concluded between the Chinese Government and the Russo-Chinese Bank for the construction of the Manchurian Railway is issued. It states that on the strength of the agreement, which was concluded on Aug. 27 (Sept. 8) 1896, a company is to be formed, under the name of the "Eastern Chinese Railway Company," for the construction and working of a railway within the confines of China, from one of the points on the western borders of the Province of Wei-Lun-Tsian to one of the points on the eastern borders of the Province of Chirin, and for the construction of this railway with those branches which the Imperial Russian Government will construct to the Chinese frontier from Trans-Baikalia and Southern Ussuri lines. The company is empowered, subject to the sanction of the Chinese Government, to exploit, in connection with the railway or independent of it, coal mines, "as also to exploit in China other enterprises mining, industrial, commercial." For the working of these enterprises which may be independent of the railway, the company is to keep separate accounts. It is provided that the formation of the company shall be undertaken by the Russo-Chinese Bank, and that all rights and obligations will be transferred to it in regard to the construction and working of the line.

TERM OF CONCESSION.

In virtue of the agreement, the company is to retain possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway during the course of eighty years from the day of the opening of traffic along the whole line; but, among other obligations, it is stipulated that the Chinese Eastern Railway is bound to establish and maintain a telegraph along the whole extent of the line and to connect it with the telegraph wire of the Russian adjoining railways; and to receive and dispatch without delay through telegrams sent from one frontier station of the line to another, as also telegrams sent from Russia to China, and conversely. It is further provided that all transit conveyance of passengers and goods, and the transmission of telegrams, will be established by agreement of the company with the Russian Government, together with the maximum tariffs, which cannot be raised without the consent of the Russian Government during the whole term of the concession. Within these limits the tariffs of direct communication, both for railway carriage and telegrams, will be fixed by the board of management of the company on the strength of a mutual agreement with the Russian Minister of Finances. The Russian letter and parcel post, as also the officials accompanying the same, are to be carried by the railway free of charge.

PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO THE RAILWAY, &c.

During the concession the following privileges granted to the railway by the Chinese Government will remain in force:—(a) Passengers' luggage, as also goods, carried in transit from one Russian station, shall not be liable to any Chinese Customs duties, and shall be exempt from all internal Chinese dues and taxes. (b) The rates for the carriage of passengers and goods for telegrams, &c., shall be free from all Chinese taxes, and dues. (c) Goods imported from Russia into China by rail and exported from China to Russia in the same manner shall pay respectively an import or export Chinese duty to the extent of one-third less as compared with the duty imposed at Chinese sea-port custom-houses. (d) If goods imported by the railway are destined for conveyance inland they shall in such case be subject to payment of transit duty to the extent of one-half of the import duty levied on them, and they shall then be exempted from any additional impost. Goods which shall not have paid transit duty shall be liable to payment of all established internal carriers and akin dues. In regard to the place of acquisition of materials for the requirements of the railway, the company is not to be liable to any limitations. If materials be obtained beyond the confines of Russia they will, on importation through Russian territory, be freed from payment of Russian Customs duties.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS.

It is stated that the breadth of the railway track must be the same as that of the Russian lines (5 feet), and when effecting the connection of the Chinese Eastern Railway with the Russian Trans-Baikal and South Ussuri lines the company shall have the right with a view of the reduction of expenditure, of abstaining from building its own frontier station, and of utilising the frontier stations of the above-named Russian lines. The conditions on which they shall be so utilised shall be determined by agreement of the board of the company with the boards of the respective railways. Crimes, litigation, &c., on the territory of the Chinese Eastern Railway are not to be dealt with by local authorities, Chinese and Russian, on the basis of existing Treaties. The Chinese Government has undertaken to adopt measures for securing the safety of the railway and of all employed on it against any extraneous attacks and the preservation of order and decorum on the lands assigned to the railway and its appurtenances will be confided to police agents appointed by the company. The company will for this purpose draw up and establish police regulations.

GUARANTEE OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The share capital of the company is fixed at 500,000 nominal credit rubles, and divided into 1,000 shares at 500 rubles each. These shares are to be issued at their nominal value, and the guarantee of the Russian Government does not extend to them. The Agreement continues: "The remaining portion of the capital of the company will be formed by the issue of bonds. The bonds will be issued in measure of requirement, and each time with the special sanction of the Minister of Finances. The nominal amount and value of each separate issue, of bonds, the time and condition of the issue, as also the form of these bonds shall be subject to the sanction of the Minister of Finances. The Russian Government will guarantee the interest on and amortisation of the bonds. For the realisation of these bonds the company must have recourse to the Russo-Chinese Bank, but the Russian Government reserves to itself the right of appropriating the bond loan at a price which shall be determined between the company and the bank, and to pay to the company the agreed amount in ready money."

The grass stacks outside the Dutta Kh el pot were set on fire on the night of the 15th April, and four hundred and fifty mounds of grass were burnt. The sentry on duty saw some men near the wall of the post, and fired and killed one.

FOR the first time in the annals of this country, writes a Lahore native paper, has the death of a British Officer been mourned by Indian ladies in purdah meeting assembled. This happened at Sibi, when the news of Colonel Gaisford's murder reached there. A printed report of the proceedings states that the wives of the local native officials and raises assembled in the house of the Extra-Assistant Commissioner, and resolved to send a message of condolence to Mrs. Gaisford. A speech was made, and the draft letter of condolence was read and adopted. The report says that

THE SCANDAL ON THE 199TH.

WHEN it became known that the 199th had disgraced itself before the enemy had been ordered back to depot work, practical artists in other regiments furnished up their armory of unprintable language called to mind some neglected terms of obprobrium and prepared to enjoy themselves. An orderly of the inculcated regiment being sent with a message to camp some days afterwards received the confidence originally intended for his comrades at large. After he had been, in the opinion of the camp, sufficiently chuffed, the camp, true to the British principle of fair play, gave him an opportunity for reply. The orderly, instead of clothing himself with cursing and with a garment, as the camp anticipated, preferred to remain silent, to look several degrees wiser than his assailants, and having partaken copiously of beer, to return without remark to the ignominious servitude of depot duty.

The disappointed camp pondered this matter. That Orderly Hanaghan's fine command of language had deserted him, and on an occasion calling for its choicest flowers, was unthinkable and the mere circumstances having nothing to say would certainly not have kept him silent. Rather would it have stimulated him to higher flights. The 199th had obvious causes to be ashamed of itself. Yet the worthy messenger had been a far as possible from bearing an appearance of shame. The camp conferred on the subject, and decided that their was something odd behind all this; also that the something odd was a private concern of the 199th's, and, pending revelations had better be so treated.

The camp was right. But I am moving too fast; the disgrace of the 199th needs to be explained.

The enemy had occupied some cover, at perhaps 600 yards' distance, and was making himself very objectionable with rifles of a suspiciously low trajectory acquired let us not inquire how. It had been gently shelled all the morning, without any very apparent profit, and the 199th was thrown forward in the post of honor, to try what a little cold steel might bring forth. The 199th crept on in accordance with the principles of the new attack formation, until that psychological moment when the officers call on their men, and the whole line is bidden to charge with the bayonet and take up the enemy's position, vice the enemy retired or deceased.

The regiment behaved splendidly up to this psychological moment. And then the horror, the shame, the disgrace occurred. Instead of charging, impetuous and joyful, with difficulty restrained, as its custom was, the 199th calmly lay down, and laughed at its officers. The Colonel swore. The Colonel entreated. The Colonel (it is said) prayed. He flung all the terms of rebuke in a vocabulary not creditable to his power of recollection, at the regiment behind him. And a every epithet, at every reproach, at every entreaty, the regiment sent up fresh peals of ribald laughter, until the Colonel, swearing more volubly than ever (better men in his plight have broken their swords and cried like children), bade the 199th retire, for a hemorrhagic set of cowardly holgolins unworthy of a black man's theological condemnation—or words to that effect.

Whereupon the 199th retreated with a special disregard of the rebuffed first-poured forth by the triumphant enemy; received in sullen silence a special oration from the commander of the operations and went to the base minus a colonel—resigned. The 251st, hitherto sharing with the 199th the work of protecting the base, went joyously to the front in the room of the disgraced regiment. The number of black eyes and swollen lips belonging to the 199th prevailed in the end, and remark on the late fiasco was eschewed by the judicious. It was at this period that the notion occurred to me of taking a trip to the base of operations.

For the circumstances were unusual. That the 199th could be stricken with panic before this or any other enemy was an idea not to be entertained for a moment. The exact circumstances of the retreat were not at this time known to me; but I had been quite sure, even before Hanaghan's visit to the camp, that some explanation existed also that it was vain to seek the confidence of that ebullient warrior. I wormed myself instead into the society of a corporal not unacquainted with the ways in which a special correspondent can make himself agreeable, filled with this useful non-commissioned officer with beer, and for information.

The latter was startling enough, even more startling than the excellent corporal's capacity for making liquor. The 199th had rebelled. This is the long of the story and the short. There are many known ways in which a commanding officer can make himself objectionable to his regiment. There are many ways, too, in which he can make that regiment an exceedingly unpleasant one to belong to. Colonel Asterisk (as my informant avowed, with emphasis and qualifications too numerous to be set down had exhausted them all, and added innovations of his own contriving. Now, of all the tyrannies which still lurk in this world, the tyranny of a colonel and of a sea captain are the most intolerable, and the most intolerant of redress. Therefore when matters had grown too bad (in the opinion of the 199th) to be borne, company took course with company, and in deep conclave the plan for getting rid of Colonel Asterisk, where of the success has been recorded was evolved.

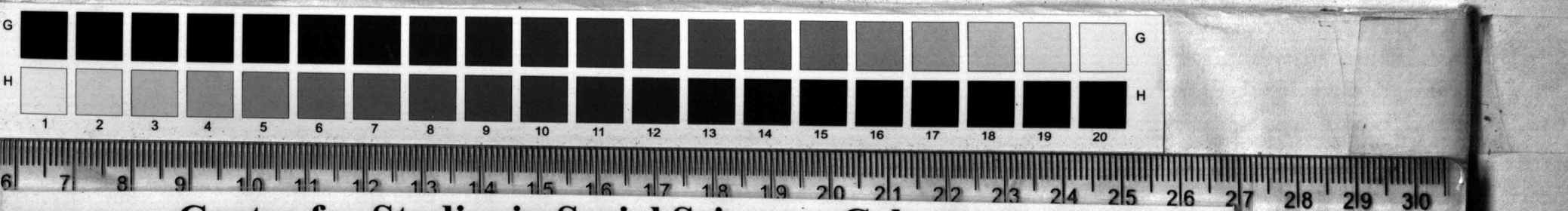
I am inclined to think that matters must have been pretty bad in the 199th before they reached this stage; for a regiment does not likely bring almost irrevocable disgrace upon itself. The very last resort has to be reached; men will bear a nearly as possible all that can be borne before they reach the point when such a plot as this comes within range of practical politics; and the 199th had a fine record to smirch, mind you.

Hence, when I got to the front again, I thought it no breach of confidence to allow the truth, quite fully elicited from my friend the corporal, to leak out. I even took a little pleasure in learning that it had reached the ears of the officer in command of the expedition. Probably something in Colonel Asterisk's reputation gave a certain color to the story. Anyway, when, for a certain strategic reason, we were one day ordered to fall back on the depot, and were thereafter grievously annoyed by a large detachment of the enemy which had had bad taste to follow us, a queer thing occurred. I banded to be standing near the chief, and sharing with his staff the very unpleasant attentions of the foe. I was so near, in the fact, as to hear part of a conversation that occurred.

"This has got to be stopped, and with the bayonet," said the chief to one of his aides, "and we will stop it." Call up (here I met the chief's eye and well, I shouldn't like to libel him, but I believe the hundredth part of a wink occluded it; anyway he invited me to dine at his mess that night)—"Yes by gad," he concluded, "call up the 199th."

The detachment I have mentioned did not annoy us any longer. There wasn't enough of it left to do any annoying. The 199th returned bloody but radiant; and what is more remarkable, most remarkable of all, I do not believe that any regiment in camp grudged them their opportunity. And yet some people pretend that Mr. Atkins is prone to envy other people's good fortune!

SATISFACTORY reports have been received regarding the position of affairs at Malak and the responsible authorities believe to be no cause for anxiety regarding the



Telegrams.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 27. France and Italy have proclaimed their neutrality in the Spanish-American war.

LONDON, APRIL 27. An American, Lieutenant Rowan, has landed in the eastern part of Cuba, and is going to the insurgent camp to arrange co-operation between the Americans and the insurgents.

It is stated that the American fleet has been ordered to attack and destroy the Spanish squadron in the Philippines immediately.

It is reported that three Spanish cruisers and seven torpedo vessels have started secretly across the Atlantic.

The American wheat-laden ship, Shenandoah, which was stated to have been captured by the Spaniards, has arrived at Liverpool. The story of her capture was untrue.

The American torpedo boat destroyer yesterday engaged a Spanish gun boat off Matanzas. Eleven shots were exchanged, when the American retired apparently having been damaged.

A Spanish gun boat has captured and conveyed into Iloilo in the Philippines the American ship Saranac, laden with 1,640 tons of coals.

The Spanish Squadron has left Manila to meet the American fleet.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The American warships Puritan, New York and Cincinnati are being destroyed and half of the completed batteries at Multanaz. The Spanish fire was ineffective, the American ships being untouched. It is believed that the Spanish loss was heavy.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Mr. Ritchie, in reply to a deputation of Commoners interested in shipping, said that Government was communicating with the Powers with a view to joint representations being made to the United States against the bill introduced into Congress for increasing the tonnage dues eightfold.

THE GREEK LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Greek loan will be issued on the 2nd of May, when the evacuation of Thessaly commences.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Greek loan will be issued on the 2nd of May, when the evacuation of Thessaly commences.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE IN THE STRAITS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he was not prepared to re-enact the Contagious Disease Ordinance in the Straits Settlements, but was conferring with the Governor as to whether other measures were possible to check disease.

The usual State Dinner will be held at Simla on the 24th of May and the Levee will take place the same night.

The date of the first meeting of the N. W. P. Legislative Council has not yet been fixed; but as the Council cannot be constituted for a week or a fortnight longer, it can not meet until after Sir Antony MacDonnell's departure on leave.

LALA NARAYAN DASS, M. A., Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore, is likely to relieve Mr. George Lewis of the District Judgeship of Umballa whilst the latter is officiating as Divisional Judge of Lahore. Lala Gopal Dass, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, now on leave, will be posted to the Small Cause Court at Lahore.

A RAILWAY fraud has just been detected. The booking clerk at Insein, which is nine miles from Rangoon, habitually sent his wife to the Pagoda Road station in town, where she would receive a number of collected tickets which had already been sold the same day at Insein. She then returned, and these tickets were reissued, the proceeds being divided between the confederates.

The Madras revenue returns for the whole official year 1897-98 amount to 1,110 lakhs against Revenue was 36 lakhs. The increase in the Land Revenue states that the recent rainfall is of little use to the standing crops, and is insufficient to improve the water-supply. Pasture is almost non-existent and considerable areas and forest reserves are being thrown open for grazing. Prices, though somewhat easier owing to the harvest, are still near scarcity rates. The numbers on works have increased by 14 per cent., and considerable additions are expected when the harvest is over.

A COLLISION, which might have been serious occurred about eleven o'clock on Thursday night between Pataas and Khedgion stations, near Pooná, when a G. I. P. Railway goods train, on arrival at the latter station, detached a pilot truck and shunted it on to the main line. The truck from some cause, probably the strong breeze, started down the incline towards Pataas station, which is six miles distant, and, within two miles of that place ran into a passenger train which was coming towards Pooná. The collision resulted in the truck and passenger engine being greatly damaged, but nobody was injured. The line was blocked for several hours and the down mail was delayed at Khedgion, in consequence of which passengers who were due at Pooná at 0-45 did not arrive till 6-30 A. M.

Two Chinese Buddhist priests with their followings arrived in Rangoon recently from Ceylon, whither they went from China on a pilgrimage over six years ago. They are 34 and 20 years old, respectively, and both hold high rank in the priesthood. Their father accompanies them; he was a wealthy merchant of Foochow, but retired to join the priesthood. Their sister, whose husband is the Governor of Foochow, and their cousin, nephew, and niece are with them too. The younger priest is said to have sat at Adam's Peak, cross legged, in one position for six years; consequently he is hardly able to walk now. Their father is their pupil; he hopes that when his novitiate is over he will become a priest. Thousands of Burmans and Chinese are visiting them daily since their arrival. On Tuesday there was a grand procession to the Shwe Dagon

Never Knew It To Fail

MR. R. JOHNSTON, Rawalpindi, says: I had the rheumatism so badly that I could not get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm; the first bottle relieved all the pain, and one-half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.—W. J. HOLLAND, Hill and Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for sprains, swellings and lameness, as well as burns, cuts and bruises, for sale at all drug stores. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

At last the veil of Ministerial secrecy has been raised, and the policy of England in the Far East disclosed.

It cannot be pretended that the statements of Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire were altogether reassuring. We were told that the seizure of Port Arthur took the Government by surprise, though as far back as 1895 Russia's designs on that place were perfectly well ascertained and ample warning has since been given. Some months ago, writing in the Daily Mail, I commented on the ignorance of events, known to every British reader of his newspaper, which seemed to prevail in Government offices. What I then said was confirmed on Tuesday night. Mr. Curzon, for instance, was quite certain that Wei-Hai-Wei was not fortified, although I have photographs in my possession which show clearly that it is at the present moment defended by enormous works.

The acquisition of Wei-Hai-Wei was the great master-stroke to which the Government pointed. It is to balance Port Arthur, and prevent Peking being wholly dominated by Russia. It is essential, therefore, that we should compare it with Port Arthur to discover what sort of an Exchange we have made.

Port Arthur is already a naval base; it has a large dock, workshops, and basin in which ships can lie. It is surrounded by strong works, which only want guns. It is, from the military point of view, compact and easily defensible. The area of the harbour is not large; the depth of the entrance is shallow (25 ft.), but this is to a great extent compensated by the narrowness of the passage, which can with the utmost ease be closed to torpedo-boats. Port Arthur stands on a small and mountainous Peninsula, the neck of which is commanded by Talienvan. It has a hinterland in Manchuria. Last of all, it is now in actual possession of Russia.

At Wei-Hai-Wei the very opposite conditions apply. There are extensive fortifications, but in many cases these are so badly placed that Ting, the Chinese admiral, wished to destroy them in 1896. There is no naval base, as we have come to understand the term. There are no docks, no basins, no workshops nothing but a signal station and a coaling jetty. The harbour is rather an anchorage than a harbour; it is exposed to east winds, the entrances are three in number—divided by two islands—and very wide. The Chinese endeavoured to close them by booms, but the booms were easily broken by the Japanese torpedo-boats, and this is not wonderful as the total width is protected by four miles. Shelter is given on the seaward side by the island of Liu-Kung, just two miles long, and by a small islet known as Jih-Tao. On Liu-Kung, which is high and rocky, there is not room for a naval station with docks and store-houses.

The grave defect of Wei-Hai-Wei from our point of view is that the island of Liu-Kung is dominated by the heights on the mainland. These fall into the hands of the Japanese in 1895 with scarcely a struggle, and thereafter the position of the Chinese fleet in the harbour was desperate. The line of defence on the mainland is long the positions are very scattered, and therefore if fortified a large garrison would be necessary. The Japanese find that from 10,000 to 18,000 men are needed to hold it. There is so real hinterland, unless we are ready to quarrel with Germany; the country immediately behind it is mountainous, unproductive, and sparsely inhabited. Still communication by land with Kio-Chau is by no means as difficult as has been represented.

The suggestion that Wei-Hai-Wei is stronger than Port Arthur was made by the Duke of Devonshire. He might have known had he read the history of the war, that this is not the case. Wei-Hai-Wei offered a more protracted resistance, because Ting with his fleet was determined to fight to the last; and because the Chinese sailor under English discipline had become a better fighting man than the Chinese soldier. The land forts at Wei-Hai-Wei, garrisoned by the Chinese army, were carried with the same ease as the much stronger works at Port Arthur.

The Government did not clearly inform us whether Wei-Hai-Wei is to be taken over and occupied by a British force, and whether docks and a torpedo-proof harbour are to be constructed there. If so, the outlay required will be very large. If we have merely leased it to prevent some other Power acquiring it, and if we do not intend to hold it effectually, the policy is intelligible; but we have secured no real compensation for Port Arthur. In no sense does Wei-Hai-Wei dominate Peking, or enable us to counteract Russia's influence on the Chinese coast. Peking cannot be reached by our ships; it can be reached by the Russian troops now pouring into Manchuria. So long as Russia has 60,000 men in Northern China, she will control the situation, and all Chinese concessions to us will be liable to be revoked at her pleasure. China without military aid is unable to make a stand, and military aid we cannot give her.

The lease of Wei-Hai-Wei for these reasons cannot counterbalance the lease of Port Arthur and the virtual surrender of Manchuria. It has been viewed by Russia as distinctly unfriendly to her; which shows how her pretensions are growing. The time has come for us very carefully to consider our relations with this Power. Are we to be her enemy? Then, if so, does not real wisdom lie in striking at once, before the Siberian railway is completed, before the fortifications of Port Arthur are fully armed, while our sea power can be exerted with effect? The danger which threatens our commerce and our national interests are perfectly clear. We have to dread the gradual absorption of Northern China by Russia, of southern China by France, while all the while we are conciliated with paper promises and pledges, made only to be broken at the first favourable opportunity.

It is absurd to urge that what has happened at Batum and Bizerta can be prevented at Port Arthur or Talienvan, because Port Arthur and Talienvan are on the open sea. The assurance originally given that Port Arthur was to be an open port has already been withdrawn, and our Ministers are so far satisfied that they complacently explain, "Port Arthur is too small to be a commercial port." The exact size of Port Arthur could be ascertained in January, February, or March, when we were being misled by this talk about an open port, had Ministers taken the troubles to examine the Admiralty chart. To-morrow Port Arthur and Talienvan will be what Sebastopol and Nikolaiev are to-day, impregnable to naval attack and our fleet will be helpless against their guns and works. They are not hostage in our hands. Looking at the past, at the manner in which Russia has broken pledge after pledge, we can feel no confidence in her guarantees. The readiness of British Ministers to accept them is one more instance of our fatal tendency to surrender the real for the unsubstantial. No, if we are not going to fight, away with all illusions about the "open door" and free ports! As Lord Charles Bessford has said, the "open door" is as marvellously like brick wall.

But if we had not going to resist Russia now, today, when the odds are in our favour, when our fleet can act, when the results of the lock-out have not yet made themselves felt, when the interests menaced are of the greatest magnitude, when events both in China and in West Africa demand the utmost firmness, when Japan is our probable ally, I do not see why we should prepare to fight to-morrow, when in many respects the odds will be against us, or why we should acquire Wei-Hai-Wei, unless we can see our way to some strong alliance. There are two points upon which we yet require information. The first is the attitude of Japan, the second the attitude of Germany. These two Powers should be our firm allies, did we adopt a consistent and courageous policy. For years past Germany has been belabouring John Bull with kicks, to show that he cannot do without her. He may resent these kicks; undoubtedly they are painful to his dignity. But wisdom lies not in making fresh enemies. If the lease of Wei-Hai-Wei is viewed in an unfriendly light by German statesmen, we shall have made a most disastrous mistake; and unfortunately we can not now recede with honour from our position.

Allusions in the Ministerial statement give colour to the view that Germany and Japan are not unfriendly. It is to be hoped that the nation is being treated fairly and not misled, as it was upon the question of the "open door" and "free port." But between friendship and alliance is a great gulf fixed, and we want to know whether it has been crossed. Should an alliance between England and Japan on the one hand, and Germany, Austria, and Italy on the other be possible, we could contemplate the future without uneasiness. The trend of opinion in the House of Commons was distinctly in favour of some such shuffling of the political cards. If, however, we are trusting to a future "Concert of Europe" to settle the questions pending in the Far East, we are woefully deceiving ourselves. The "Concert of Europe" has settled nothing, and agreed upon nothing. We want an alliance, and not this very "a touch Concert."

In the Ministerial statements there were two very curious omissions. No attempt was made to define our sphere of influence on the Yang-tse basin. In view of what has happened in West Africa, it is extremely desirable to know, how we stand and to let others know what we consider our free trade area. The Chinese concession is no guarantee, for in the past the matter of Kiang-Chang, China has not complied to break faith with us at the dictation of France and Russia. Moreover, at the present time France is actually demanding Yunnan, which is the Upper Tangtse valley, and which will, if granted to her, at once cut off Burma from expansion and make an inroad into our supposed sphere of influence. Yet Mr. Balfour talks as if the "carving of provinces out of the Chinese Empire" were an idle dream on alarmists. Again, nothing was said of the action of France in demanding the province of Kwang-Tung, which includes not only the enormously important trading centre of Canton, but also Mirs Bay and the hinterland of Hongkong. We have been told that no British Government would dare to allow Mirs Bay to pass into the hands of a foreign Power, and that an attempt to seize it would mean war. Yet here is the attempt actually being made. I trust that the Government will stand firm, but uneasiness may well be felt.—H. W. Wilson, in the Daily News.

It is said that the total area under tea-cultivation in Assam has more than doubled itself during the past sixteen years.

NOT KNOWING WHAT ELSE TO DO.

To save ourselves trouble and suffering by learning from the experience of others—that is the wisdom of history. Otherwise every generation, and every man and woman therein, would have to begin back where their ancestors did. Every soul of us has to learn the alphabet for himself; but after that he can read and benefit by what others have written. Is that idea plain as peas in a split pod? Yes. Well, then, let us see whether it has anything to say to the facts set forth in the following letter:—

"After my confinement," writes a woman, "in August of last year (1893), I could not get up my strength. My food did not seem to be of any use to me. In some way I was ill, but I could not give a name to the ailment. My tongue was swollen and thick coated, and I was constantly spitting out a thick phlegm, which I gathered in my throat and mouth. No matter how little food I took—even a morsel—it gave me great pain in the chest and sides; and sometimes it would dart through to my back between the shoulders. "Often I would be sick, and heave and strain until I was quite sore. Then, again, a pain would take me in the stomach and cut through me like a knife. I had a dry, hacking cough which never left me, and I sweat terribly at night. The cough was so bad that I often had to hold my sides when I had spells of it. "Nearly every bit of flesh went off my bones, and I got so weak I couldn't put my foot to the ground. People said I was in a consumption and I had little hope of getting better. I was so nervous that the least noise would startle and upset me. Those who called said it was pitiable to see the condition I was in. "I saw two doctors who gave me medicines, but they only got worse. At the end of October (1893) I came by a small book telling about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and, not knowing what else to do, I sent to Mr. Baxter, the druggist, Brookhouse, and got a bottle. After I had taken it but a few days I was better. I could eat something, and it stayed on my stomach, and the pain was less severe. As I took dose after dose of the Syrup the improvement went on, all the bad feelings abated, and I gained strength. It wasn't long before the cough was quite gone, and I was well and strong as ever. "After my recovery, a neighbour said to me, 'Mrs. Redhead, you have made my heart sad many a time when I saw you so bad.' "Thank you," I replied, "and I was sad enough myself but Mother Seigel's Syrup has made me glad again, for it has given me back my good health. "And in thankfulness for it I am very willing you should publish what I have told you (Signed) Mrs. Mary Jane Redhead, 73, Peter Street Blackburn, April 4th, 1894."

We congratulate Mrs. Redhead, and tender our regards to the kind-hearted neighbour who was so sorry for her. But what a pity that Mrs. R. didn't know in August what she learned in October—namely, that her disease was indigestion and dyspepsia; and that Mother Seigel's Syrup is a cure for it; some folks say the only cure. Well, we suppose she had to wait her turn to find that out. There's a deal of mystery about these things. Anyway, she knows now, and the printing of her story will enable lots of other sufferers to begin where she left off. They won't take the Syrup as she did, not knowing what else to do, but they will take it the very day they fall ill, knowing that to be exactly the right thing to do.

Recommended by a Medical Friend

THIS is how MR. J. SHALL, the well-known Manager of LAURIE'S HOTEL, AGRA, commenced to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Says he: "About six months ago I was suffering severely from a bad cough and cold, and a medical friend recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on me. I bought one bottle and it effected a complete cure. Since that time, whenever I have the least cough, I procure Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and he results are always satisfactory." CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is sold everywhere. Price Re. and Rs. 2.

BISMARCK STORIES.

ANECDOTES OF THE IRON CHANCELLOR. DURING the siege of Paris the Parisian Press printed all sorts of abuse of the invaders. "Those sauerkraut-eating barbarians" was a phrase not infrequently made use of.

When Jules Favre went for the first time from Paris to Versailles, Bacher, the Chancellor's private secretary, had just received some smoked geese and a small barrel of sauerkraut, and these German delicacies were served as the first course at dinner, at which Favre sat beside the Prince.

Favre partook of them with almost ravenous appetite, and not only answered Bismarck's repeated question as to whether he liked them with the most satisfactory assurances in the affirmative, but also asked their name of this "exquisite dish," which he had never tasted before. Bismarck answered with a chuckle, "Oh, that's the notorious choucroute." This incident is related in "Bismarck's Table-Talk."

It is not generally known that in his younger days Bismarck was occasionally given to poetical aspirations. A Prussian lady of title once succeeded in getting a page of her autograph album filled by Moltke and the Prince. The Marshal's contribution may be Anglicised thus:—

Shams soon fade away, Truth endures for aye.

Underneath this effort Bismarck penned:— I do believe, forsooth, That in some ditant "Happy Land" The sportive virgin, Truth, May exercise supreme command. But on our worldly scene,

Where falsehood and Deception reign, Lies as so strong, that 'en Our Mars all lights with them in vain.

A duel in which Bismarck was once engaged had a very amusing origin. It occurred when the young "blood" was Chief Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Frankfurt.

Being very popular he went much into society, and one Christmas attended a big ball. During the height of the festivities Bismarck's, and indeed, everybody's, attention was directed to an exceedingly pompous individual, who strutted about the room. This was a M. de Clancy, a Frenchman, and a noted duellist.

Later on this important individual took part in a dance, but, having omitted to leave his hat at the proper place, had perforce to hold it out almost at arm's length while he danced. The spectacle tickled Bismarck immensely, and as the Frenchman came sailing majestically along Bismarck stepped forward and dropped a coin into the hat!

Of course, a duel was one of the next day's events. Though it was with pistols, however, Bismarck's lucky star never deserted him; he escaped unhurt, while his adversary was wounded.

Bismarck came to be called "The Iron Chancellor" from a sentence he used in a speech on the consolidation of the Empire—"The unity of Germany can only be effected by blood and iron!"

Bismarck has been so long in the position of asking and not answering questions, that in his old age he is apt to get impatient whenever his physician dispays the inquisitiveness necessary to his profession.

Once the Prince is said to have exclaimed, "What an earth are you driving at, doctor?" but the doctor, being no less firm and blunt than his patient, replied, "I am at your orders, Prince; but if you wish to be treated without being questioned, you had better send for the veterinary surgeon, who is accustomed to physic in that way."

The Prince has had many doctors in his time, but none ever succeeded in managing the Iron Chancellor so well as the present one. Indeed, the Prince once said, "The difference between him and my former doctors lies in that—that I treated them while he treated me."

Bismarck was at one time fond of telling a simple story—it is probably an old friend to most people now—of how he enjoyed a cigar which he did not smoke.

"The value of a good cigar," he said, "is best understood when it is the last you possess, and there is no chance of getting another. At Konigsgratz I had only one cigar left in my pocket, which I carefully guarded during the whole of the battle as a miser guards his treasure. I did not feel justified in using it. I planted in glowing colours in my mind the happy hours when I should enjoy it after the victory. But I had miscalculated my chances. A poor dragoon lay helpless, with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pockets, and found that I had only gold, which would be of no use to him. But stay—I had my cherished cigar! I forthwith lighted it, and placed it between his eagerly-parted lips. You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile. I never enjoyed a cigar so much as that one which I did not smoke."

THE LATEST DISCOVERY IN EYE SURGERY.

APPLICATION OF THE X RAYS PRINCIPLE.

Of all the prominent discoveries of the present age, none deserves notice more than the recent one of Mr. Mackenzie Davidson, now resident in London, but formerly leading oculist in Aberdeen. It was believed generally that the Röntgen rays when discovered would prove a valuable addition to eye surgery, but after a little, surgeons began to realize that these expectations had not been fulfilled, and that these rays were much more useful in the diagnosis of foreign substances in the human body, than in defining any such in the fine and delicate interstices of the eye; but a few weeks ago Mr. Mackenzie Davidson solved the mystery, and now the most delicate part of the eye can be operated upon with confidence, as the apparatus not only discloses the foreign substances, but gives all the particulars necessary to enable successful elimination of the same. The apparatus defines the length of the offensive substance, outlines its exact position, and the depth to which the surgeon has to cut to reach it. The London Daily News had a representative see the process applied, who writes thus of it: "A patient had been sent to Mr. Davidson by Mr. Nettleship, the famous oculist. He had been suffering from an inflamed eye for some four months, and was in danger of losing the organ altogether. Whether a foreign body was lodged in the eye or not was unknown, and even if this had been ascertained, the surgeon would not have been in a position to operate, knowing neither where the object lay, nor its size and character. His last chance lay in the new method of localisation, and he had come to undergo Mr. Davidson's process. The result was a foreign body was detected, its exact position in the eye given, and the precise depth at which each of its extremities could be reached by the operator, clearly foretold. A few days after the body was removed by a surgeon, thus proving the correctness of Mr. Davidson's methods." Before this invention the Röntgen rays had had no place in ophthalmic surgery, because no surgeon would care to operate on the eye with only an ordinary X-ray picture to guide him. Mr. Davidson has already saved numerous eyes which must otherwise have been lost, and his method of localisation will enable hundreds of eyes to be saved in the future. Of course the method is applicable to the whole body, but its widest field will be in the direction of ophthalmic work, for the operator has only to follow Mr. Davidson's simple methods, to be able to diagnose correctly, to operate successfully, and to remove the offending substance with certainty and directness.

Mr. Davidson's methods are to take two Röntgen ray photographs on the same plate, or in some instances (as when it is desired to locate a fragment in the eye) on two separate plates. For each picture the vacuum tube is shifted into a different position, so that the resulting picture shows double images; by means of which the exact position and depth of the bodies to be extracted can be determined.

The apparatus for taking the photographs has a horizontal bar on which is a scale graduated in millimetres, and on this bar the Crooke's tube is made to slide up and down. The patient places the part of his body to be radiographed on a plate situated immediately under the bar; and when the tube is shifted for the second exposure its position on the scale is carefully noted. The plate is then developed in the usual way, and as before mentioned shows everything double. From the measurements made before exposing the plates one could by means of mathematical formulae or geometrical drawing to scale arrive at a correct knowledge of the position of the foreign body. But this would be a tedious and difficult process, involving long and abstruse calculations. Mr. Davidson's method of localisation is simplicity itself. The apparatus contains a horizontal stage and a horizontal bar with a scale on it. The negative with the double image upon it, is placed upon the horizontal stage, and is so adjusted, that it is now in exactly the same conditions as it occupied when being taken. All that is now required is to trace the path of the X rays, which produced the negative and this is how it is done.

The distance on each side of the middle point of the scale to which the tube was displaced being known, two fine white silk threads are laced at these spots, small weights are attached to one of the ends of each thread while the other is threaded into a fine needle which is weighted by being fixed into small lead weights, in shape resembling a mouse. On the negative (as before stated) two images of the foreign body—whatever it may be—are seen. If one of the threads is placed on the point of the needle in one shadow correctly, it will indicate the path of the X rays that produced on the corresponding point of the other shadow, it follows that the position actually occupied by the point of the needle in the flesh of the patient is precisely where the two threads cross. By means now of a pair of compasses and an upright square the operator can at once give the surgeon the exact depth at which each of the extremities of the foreign body can be reached by a vertical puncture. There is no doubt that there are even greater possibilities for the future of this apparently simple and reliable invention; and what a boon it will be to those who previously had been looking forward to a life time of disabled sight can be better imagined than described, and the climatic influences on the eye in India make the invention doubly precious to those who are compelled to live out here.

Mofussil News.

SHILLONG, APRIL 22.

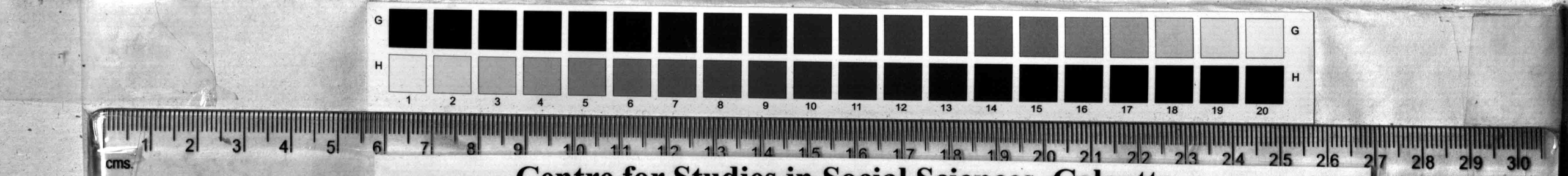
THE appointment of Mr. A. Majid, Barrister-at-Law, of the Provincial Civil Service, who is a native of the Province, to the rank of a statutory civilian, has given universal satisfaction throughout the Province, and has added an undying lustre to Mr. Cotton's established popularity and good name. His name will be remembered in this connection with gratefulness long after he has left the Province and retired home to seek his rest. Not the least deserving of high praise and commendation is the selection, by him, of Mr. M. N. Ghosh, M.A., B.L., to officiate as Assistant Secretary, in place of Mr. H. C. Cookery who has proceeded on furlough for one year, a post which has hitherto been only reserved for Europeans. Mr. Ghosh's reputation as an excellent executive officer of the Provincial Civil Service with a wide experience of districts, is well known; and Mr. Cotton could not have made a better and more judicious selection. We, however, expect that ere long Mr. Cotton will earn the good opinion and gratitude of the people by bestowing on Rai Sarat Chandra Banerjee, M.A., B.L., of the Provincial Service, a similar mark of favour, as this officer whose equal there is none amongst the Subordinate Executive Service, has been hitherto neglected in the matter of elevation to a higher rank which he so well deserves. May God spare Mr. Cotton for a good number of years to rule over us, and prove a blessing to the people of this Province, and help him to impart a healthy tone to his administration.

MADHEPURA, APRIL 25.

MADHEPURA is at a distance of 28 miles from Raghpur Railway station, B. N. W. R. The road to Raghpur passes through Singheswarshah, Anha, Pipra, Audiputti, Maheshpur and other villages of less note. This road is undoubtedly a very important and frequented one for passengers and traffic alike. Of late, badmashes and ruffians have commenced frequenting the roadside at night and putting passengers to inconvenience and trouble. In one instance my servant, who accompanied my son, a boy of 13 years, riding an elephant, had a narrow escape from these ruffians on the road between Audiputti and Maheshpur at about 7-30 P. M. on the 22nd March. On another occasion some members of the family of a local pleader, passing on the road near Amta village, met or 6 ruffians with spears in their hands, who, being asked, said they were Pathans. A Kabuli who accompanied, had to muster his gun to disperse them. Then again, there was a murder committed on this road near Audiputti lately. Should not the Chawkidars of each and every village be warned to keep a strict watch on the roadside falling within these mullahs? There ought to be 2 police out posts located, one between Singheswar and Pipra and the other between Pipra and Mobshepur, and a regular Police patrol on the said road. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Suptal, who is a very well-spoken of executive officer, will, I think, lose no time to move in the matter.

The recurrence of plague in Hongkong has fortunately not so far been extensive in its ravages, though from the returns it appears to be of its virulent type as was the last outbreak. For the week ending April and there were 45 cases reported and 40 deaths. Since the 1st of January to the date named, the totals reached had been 232 cases and 200 deaths. This is an extremely heavy mortality, and seems to indicate that Hongkong is again in for a big dose of his devastating scourge.

"LINSBEE'S COMPOUND" Trade Mark of LINSBEE'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSBEE'S COMPOUND, a demulcent and expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints. LINSBEE'S COMPOUND PILLS, digestive, LINSBEE'S COMPOUND, Tipi Billiard One Only. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROSS (Ottawa), 1896. KALINKA—New white Inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Masonry, Paving, etc. COAGULINE—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufacture, Stockport, England. HESSIAN BIRD LIME—For Mosquitoes and various insects. In the bottle. To spread on paper, water, or on any surface. Price, 1/6 per bottle.



DR. NIELD COOK AND PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

OUR Health Officer has issued the following note:—In any work on Public Health it will be found laid down that in addition to general cleansing operations and sanitary improvements, there are three special measures that can be taken adopted in dealing with epidemic disease, viz., notification, isolation and disinfection. These measures have been adopted by the authorities in dealing with the epidemics of plague that have recently occurred in China and India. During my visit to Bombay, I have endeavoured to ascertain, what measure of success they have met with there. I am satisfied that from the time the disease was fully recognised, the Executives spared neither money nor work to make them effective, and yet about 225,000 (?) persons have died of plague in the City of Bombay, and something like 80,000 (?) in the Presidency, and the disease after 18th months of indefatigable work on these lines is still causing a heavy mortality in the city. Some of the plague authorities with whom I discussed the question expressed a decided conviction that the mortality would have been much greater if these measures had not been rigorously carried out, but there is very little evidence of this, and the result obtained is far from reassuring. There are several reasons why this system should fail in a large Indian town. The first is that nothing will make the people notify their cases if the immediate result of their doing so is that the patient may be a parda wife, is hurried off to a hospital and other members of the family to a segregation camp. The more stringently the measures are enforced the more pains do they take to conceal their cases, and even search parties supported by all the powers of the police and military do not avail to discover more than a moderate proportion of them. In the first 15 days of March, 1898, 2,242 attacks and 2,513 deaths from plague were registered. The total mortality was 4,622, the average mortality being 1,059. The difference 3,570 represents approximately the true plague mortality. But as only 2,513 such deaths were reported, it would appear that in 15 days 1,057 death occurred which were not discovered. The number of non-fatal attacks not discovered can not be estimated with the same exactitude, but attacks are asier to conceal than deaths, so that it is probable that at least one non-fatal attack remained undiscovered for each death that remained undiscovered, which would bring the number of undiscovered cases of plague in 15 days up to the total of 2,114. Disinfection depends on notification, for if a considerable proportion of the cases is left undiscovered, it naturally follows that disinfection fails, a large amount of infective matter being left in a virulent state to spread the disease. Even if every human case were discovered at the outset and disinfection carried out in the most approved manner, I doubt whether it would be effective as it appears that the infection is carried by rats, and perhaps other agencies which we are not yet aware of and even if the whole building were reduced to ashes the probability is that some of the infected rats would escape, and carry the infection into other dwellings. Segregation is likewise dependent on notification, and has in my opinion equally failed. In January and February there were 7,670 attacks of plague reported in Wari Bandar. This at the very low rate of 3 contacts, a case would give 23,010 persons to be segregated in the Wari Bandar Camp. But only 1,572 were actually segregated there. So 21,428 persons who had been in close contact with plague cases escaped segregation in spite of the utmost vigilance and energy on the part of a large and costly staff of the most capable men who could be got together for the purpose. Under these circumstances, segregation could not be expected to exert very much influence in checking an epidemic. It is, I am convinced, impossible to carry out a measure like segregation in a large oriental city when the entire population is against it. If the system adopted in Bombay, were enforced in an enlightened European City, there is very little doubt that there would be concealment of cases and not improbably, resistance to authority. How much more then is it hopeless to expect that it will succeed with an oriental population with its Parda system, and crystallised custom that has remained unchanged for ages. To consider the question from another point of view, there are certain diseases which no one in Europe would think of treating on these lines. Take for instance influenza, the infection is so all pervading that no rational man would think of trying to destroy it with disinfection and isolation. Even in measles it is a matter of controversy whether any appreciable good can be done by including it in the category of notifiable diseases, and dealing with it in this way. But plague, though perhaps not so infectious as small-pox, is probably more so than measles. Up to 100 years ago the infantile mortality from small-pox in Europe was terrible, and no means were found adequate to check it until the efficacy of vaccination was established, and measures were adopted to enforce it with the result that small-pox has now lost most of its terrors. The conclusion I draw from all this is that the system of notification isolation and disinfection has proved and is bound to prove a failure in dealing with all epidemic of plague in a city, and that we must look for some other measure which will, at least, give some prospect of success. The only one that appears to me in any way feasible is to deal with plague as we deal with small-pox by sending our vaccinators to the spot to vaccinate as many of the people living there or thereabouts as can be induced to submit to the operation. In Haffkine's prophylactic we have a vaccine against plague of proved efficacy which, as at present included, reduces the mortality between 80 and 90 per cent. There is, moreover, considerable evidence to show that the protection offers lasts through at least one outbreak and probably longer. I am convinced that this officer much better prospect of controlling an epidemic of plague than any other measure that has been suggested. The only question in my mind is as to the best means of carrying it out. If Government were to order all people exposed to infection to be inoculated they would have a grievance and would probably resist. There might even be serious trouble. But the people would do almost anything to get out of the obnoxious removal from their houses, and to do this would probably submit to inoculation very readily even at the commencement, and still more so when they realised that the inoculated in most cases, escaped infection. So I suggest making the old classical measures of isolation and segregation as stringent as possible on paper, and at the same time letting it be known that they would not be enforced in a house in which not less than half the inmates submitted to inoculation. I believe that this could be done with a minimum of friction, and that most people could further be persuaded to allow their poor relations and dependents to be taken to hospitals if stricken with plague, and that to insist on the master of the house or his wife being removed would only lead to the concealment of cases. It is above all things important to have the people on our side and not working against us, and if these measures were carried out with tact and consideration, I believe the people would appreciate them and probably assist us, or at least offer a minimum of opposition. The efficacy of the prophylactic is so apparent that it is by no means improbable that it would soon be recognised by considerable proportion of the people who would voluntarily come forward to be inoculated for their own protection. Money must be freely expended in dealing with an epidemic of plague. In Bombay something like Rs. 2,500,000 has been spent in dealing with 25,000 cases or Rs. 100 a case, I think a certain amount would be well laid out giving a small dose

for a couple of days to poor persons who submitted to inoculation, say As 4 a day for the two days that he might be unable to earn his livelihood for each bread winner of an inoculated family. We should, of course, be largely dependent on the assistance of enlightened native gentlemen in carrying this out. There would be no difficulty about getting a sufficient supply of the prophylactic from Bombay. I have enough to inoculate 1,000 persons to start with.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE report on the Maine disaster was submitted to Congress on March 28th together with a message from President McKinley, in which the latter said:—"For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana our Consular representatives pointed out the advantages which would flow from a visit of national ships to Cuban waters in accustoming people to the presence of our flag as a symbol of goodwill and of our ships in fulfilment of their mission of the protection of American interests, even though no immediate need might exist. Accordingly, on January 24th, after a conference with the Spanish Minister, in which the renewal of the visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the authorities in Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this Government to resume friendly naval visits to Cuban ports, and that the Maine would forthwith call at Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish Government with an expression of the appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with a notification of Spain's intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. The Maine continued at Havana during three weeks. No appreciable excitement attended her stay. On the contrary a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long-interrupted friendly intercourse, so noticeable was this immediate effect of the Maine's visit that the United States Consul-General strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana, or in the event of her recalling, sending another vessel to take her place." The President then recites the details of the explosion. He says:—"The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force, and for a brief time intense excitement prevailed which, in a community less just and self-controlled than ours, might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason, and to a resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause and the responsibility. This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the Executive; for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty in the matter."

"The usual procedure was followed as in all cases of disaster to the national vessels of any maritime State. A naval court of inquiry was at once organised, composed of officers well qualified by rank and by practical experience to discharge the onerous duty imposed on them, aided by a strong force of wreckers and divers. The court proceeded to make a thorough investigation. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment; and while the inquiry was independently pursued, no source of information was neglected, and the fullest opportunity was allowed for simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities. The report of the court is herewith laid before Congress, together with the voluminous evidence taken. Its purport is, in brief, as follows:—When the Maine arrived at Havana she was conducted by a regular Government pilot to Buoy No. 4 to which she was moored in six fathoms of water. The state and discipline on board and the condition of the magazines boilers coal bunkers, and storage compartments were excellent. No indication of any cause for internal explosion existed in any quarter at eight o'clock in the evening of February 15th. Everything had been reported secure, and all was quiet. At forty minutes past nine the vessel was suddenly destroyed. There were two distinct explosions with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship perceptibly and the second which was more open and prolonged, was of greater volume. This is attributed by the court to the partial explosion of two or more forward magazines. The evidence of divers establishes the fact that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a few minutes after the explosion. The forward part was completely demolished. Upon the evidence of a concurrent external cause the finding of the court is as follows: At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship, from a point 1 1/2 ft. from the middle line on the ship and 6 ft. above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up, so as to be now about 4 ft. above the surface of the water, and therefore about 34 ft. above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V-shape. The after-wing, which is about 15 ft broad and 3 1/2 ft. in length (frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the plating, extending forward. At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel is bent into an angle formed by the outside bottom plates. This break is now about 6 ft. below the surface of the water and about 30 ft. above normal position. In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18, somewhat on the shore side of the ship. The conclusions of the court are that the loss of the Maine is not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or crew; that the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more forward magazines, and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons."

"I have directed that the findings of the court and the views of this Government thereon shall be communicated to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate the course of action suggested by honour and by the friendly relations of the two Governments. It will be the duty of the Executive to advise Congress on the result. In the meantime deliberate considerations is invoked."

The findings of the Commission contained in the report which accompanied the President's message are to the following effect:—

- (1) At the time of the explosion the Maine was lying in about six fathoms of water.
(2) Discipline on board was excellent. Everything was stowed according to order. The temperature of the magazines at eight o'clock was normal, with the exception of the after 10-inch magazine, which did not explode.
(3) The explosion occurred at 9-40 P.M. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them. The ship was lifted in the first.
(4) The court can form no definite opinion as to the condition of the wreck from the evidence of the divers.
(5) From the technical details regarding the wreckage given in this part, the deduction is that the mine exploded underneath on the port side.
(6) The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.
(7) The opinion of the court is that the explosion of a mine caused the explosion of two magazines.
(8) The court declares it cannot find evidence to fix the responsibility.
The members of the court are unanimous in their findings. There is no mention throughout of Spain or Spaniards.
The House of Representatives referred President McKinley's message without debate to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and then adjourned. In the Senate, owing to the death of a member, the message and report were also at once referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

PROPOSED ARMISTICE IN CUBA. The American Government has submitted the following suggestions to that of Spain:—Spain to proclaim immediately an armistice in Cuba, to last until October, during that period the United States to use their good offices with the insurgents to make this temporary peace permanent. Spain to do her best to relieve the suffering and starving inhabitants of the island, and the United States to be allowed to assist in this work.

A Cabinet Council was held at Madrid on March 15th. Senor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, read a number of important documents relating to the position of the Reconcentrados in Cuba, and the result of the efforts which had been made to ameliorate their condition. The Minister for the Colonies proposed to open a credit of 3,000,000 pesetas, to be placed at the disposal of the Governor-General of Cuba by telegraph, for the relief of the Reconcentrados, for assisting those who wished to return to their fields in carrying on work, and for making them such advances of money as were indispensable for the cultivation of their land. The Council approved the proposal.

A conference between Senor Sagasta and General Woodford, the Spanish Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Colonies being present, was held the same evening. Senor Sagasta afterwards stated that a written reply had been given to the demands submitted by General Woodford; and that the latter was forwarding it to his Government.

PLANTER AND COOLIES.

SEVERE REMARKS BY THE MAGISTRATE.

WHAT is known as the Glenomera assault case has just been decided by Mr. Freeman, the District Magistrate of Hattori, Ceylon. This was a charge brought against three coolies on the estate of causing hurt with a knife to the manager, Mr. Carmichael. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced each of them to three months' rigorous imprisonment, but in doing so he made some very severe remarks on the conduct of Mr. Carmichael, whom he described as entirely responsible for the occurrence. The trouble arose through two of the coolies being "half-named" by direction of Mr. Carmichael though they were not only not late for their work but did more than a full day's work. They protested to Mr. Carmichael, whereupon he severely assaulted one of them knocking him down. The other two accused then intervened, knives were used and Mr. Carmichael received some severe cuts. The Magistrate said it was a most unfair proceeding to give the men half-name and monstrous to propose "to stop rice," which was threatened. No reasonable master would have acted so unreasonably. There was a considerable body of evidence, which he believed to be true, as to Mr. Carmichael's general bad behaviour on the estate; like others of this type of master, he construed as impertinence all observations of the coolies by way of protest against unjust treatment. The language used by the coolies was not very pretty, but it was intelligible when one considered the feelings of the common cooly who had worked for a whole day from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M., pruning 210 tea bushes and getting only half-a-day's pay therefor, namely, 18 1-2 cents. The British workman would probably use much more abundantly flowery language if subjected to such mean treatment. The Magistrate went on to say that Mr. Carmichael admitted he struck the first blow, and that his dogs assisted him in the attack on the coolies, but there was also evidence that the knives were used to some extent otherwise than defensively. He continued: "The men appear to have left the estate through fear of being shot, for they heard a reward offered for their capture, and Mr. Carmichael himself admits his intention was to go to the lines with a gun to catch them. Perhaps it is fortunate they quitted. Had the accused gone quietly to the nearest police station and surrendered, and instituted a charge for the assault on one of their number (Arumgam), substantial justice could have been done by the conviction of both master and man, the only fair issue of these proceedings. As it is, Mr. Carmichael, the original disturber of the peace, gets off scot free, though he richly deserves punishment of the nature I shall award accused." The evidence shows that there is intense feeling against Mr. Carmichael on the estate.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shephard, Senior Judge, has been gazetted to act as Chief Justice of Madras during the absence, on furlough of Sir A. Collins.

The prosecution of Guard Murray and the Stationmaster of Ledaunggan for causing the recent collision on the Railway between Togyangale and Ledaunggan ended in the acquittal of the Stationmaster and a verdict of guilty against the Guard, who was sentenced, by the District Magistrate of Pegu, to one month's simple imprisonment.

THE DACCA CONFERENCE.

THE following is the list of subjects, proposed for discussion, at the Bengal Provincial Conference, Dacca:—

- 1. Separation of the Executive and the Judicial Functions.
2. Provincial contracts of finance with the Imperial Government.
3. Amendment of the Penal Code.
4. Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code.
5. Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.
6. Amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act.
7. Technical Education—Arts and Industry.
8. Plague Regulations for the Province of Bengal.
9. Famines and its remedy so far as the Province is concerned Agricultural Banks.
10. Primary and University education.
11. Village sanitation including water supply.
12. Coolie emigration.
13. Principle of selection of Jurors in trials by Jury—and the extension of the system.
14. Principle of selection of Honorary Magistrates.
15. Improved means of communication between Dacca and Goalondo.
16. Operation of the Arms Act in Bengal and Assam.
17. The present system of revision of Municipal Budget by Divisional Commissioners.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES.

- (1) Each delegate will please bring a duly attested Delegation Certificate with him.
(2) Delegates will please furnish themselves with beddings and mosquito curtains.
(3) Delegates will please arrange that all letters and telegrams addressed to them during their stay at Dacca should be directed to "Conference Office, Dacca."
(4) Two steamers daily run from Goalondo to Naraingunj after the arrival of the night Mail train from Sealdah, one running direct to Naraingunj whilst the other calls at all the intermediate stations on its way to Naraingunj: The first is the mail steamer which in this season ordinarily reaches Naraingunj in time for the 2 o'clock train to Dacca. There is no fixed time for the arrival of the other steamer at Naraingunj but trains would be available for Dacca should the steamer reach that station before 10-45 P. M.
(5) Agents of the Reception Committee will be in waiting at the Naraingunj and Dacca stations.

WARFARE IN FIGURES.

SOME SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS.

THOSE who like to feel their pulses stirred at the prospect of war must have been more in their element during the past twelve months than for a quarter of a century. International situations and rumours of war have been the order of the day since.

Strangely enough, though almost everybody talks glibly enough of war just now, it is generally agreed that no one can possibly realise, much less describe, what the horrors of the next great war will be like. Perhaps the statistical method is as effective as any in an attempt to represent the results of war.

In the last really great war—that between France and Germany—France lost as many as 136,000 men, of whom some 80,000 died of wounds received in battle, 86,000 by sickness, accidents, suicide etc., and 20,000 in German prisons. A French statistician estimates that his countrymen who were wounded, but who survived, numbered 138,000; those injured on the march or by accident 11,421; those who recovered from illness 328,000, making a total of 477,421 direct sufferers. The German killed numbered 40,877; 17,255 died on the field and 21,023 in the ambulances; making 79,115 in all. The wounded who survived numbered 18,543 men. From first to last the German field artillery fired 340,000 shots and the infantry 20,000,000. The booty of war consisted of 5,526 fortress guns, 1,915 field guns and rapid firing cannon, 107 eagles and flags, and 855,000 rifles, exclusive of what was captured at leisure, on abandoned fields.

The monetary loss suffered by France was 12,669,487,522fr., including 2,386,412,558fr. for military expenses, 5,742,938,814fr. paid to Germany, loans 1,156,327,555fr., losses suffered by the State 2,033,939,000fr., public works 207,239,800fr., indemnities paid by the State to departments 604,622,425fr., damages borne by the communes and not re-imbursed by the State 535,007,000fr.

Captain Otto Berndt, of the Austro-Hungarian Grand General Staff published about a year ago figures relating to the mortality in particular battles between the French and the Germans. Here they are—Woerth, 82,100 Germans against 48,500 French; German loss 10,640 or 13 per cent.; French loss 20,100, or 41.4 per cent.; Spisern, 34,700 Germans against 27,600 French; German loss 5,740, or 14 per cent.; French loss 4,080 or 14.8 per cent.; Colomby-Nouilly, 57,300 Germans against 84,200 French; German loss, 4,910, or 8.2 per cent.; French loss 3,670, or 4 per cent. Mars-la-Tour, 63,000 Germans against 113,500 French; German loss 15,800, or 23.9 per cent.; French loss 16,930, or 14 per cent. Gravelotte-St. Privat, 187,600 Germans against 112,900 French; German loss 2,130, or 11.3 per cent.; French loss 12,270, or 10.3 per cent. Sedan, 154,000 Germans against 90,000 French; German loss 8,920, or 5.5 per cent.; French loss 38,000, or 42.2 per cent. The total loss to both sides averaged 12.5 per cent. of the fighting strength. For the Seven Years' War the average was 23.5 per cent.; for the Napoleonic wars 19; Russo-Polish war (1831) 18.5; Italian war (1848-49) 5.5; Austro-Hungarian war (1848-49) 4.5; Crimean war 15; Austro-Prussian war of 1866, 12.

Turkey, partly from necessity and partly from choice is the most warlike of the European nations. Her record from the beginning of the century to the end of 1896 was 37 years of war and 59 of peace. Spain with 31 years of war to 65 of peace has second place; then comes France with 27 years of war and 69 of peace; Russia 24 years of war and 72 of peace; Italy 23 years of war and 73 of peace; England 21 years of peace and 75 of war; Austria-Hungary 17 and 79; the Netherlands 14 and 82; Germany (exclusive of Prussia) 13 and 83; Prussia 12 and 84; Sweden 10 and 86; Portugal 12 and 84 and Denmark 9 and 87. There was peace for European Powers in the periods of 1816-18, 1841-47, 1879-89, and 1886 up to the war between Turkey and Greece.

The Captain Berndt to whom allusion has been made above is authority for the statement that in the past four centuries Austria has waged 63 wars against foreign foes, 22 of them against France. In these 22 she fought 92 battles of importance and 106 minor engagements. Of the 198 engagements Austria won 110 and France 88. The Italians occupied Austria's attention in 10 wars, Turkey in 9 wars, and Prussia in 5 wars. All told, the troops of Austria have fought in 7,000 engagements, great and small, in the last 400 years, an average of over 17 per annum.

PRINCE Ranjitsinghji was entertained at a large and influential garden party by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu on Tuesday. The Prince left for Jodhpur on Wednesday.

THE COLOURS OF THE RAINBOW.

EVERY schoolboy knows the names of the "seven colours," and doubtless—if of an observant disposition—has been often puzzled by his inability to detect them in the bows which come under his notice. The real fact is that many of them are frequently absent—indeed, there are few natural phenomena whose character is more variable. Not only are the colour variable, but the number of bows is equally so the so called "spurious bows" lying inside the primary very greatly in number and brilliancy, and often can not be seen.

Nevertheless, all these modifications are accounted for by the exact mathematical theory, and a recent investigator, Mr. J. M. Pernter, has expended a vast amount of labour in calculating the tints and their positions in the sky for different sizes of rain drops, and has confirmed his results by experiment, thus giving a valuable explanation of much that was previously obscure in the phenomenon.

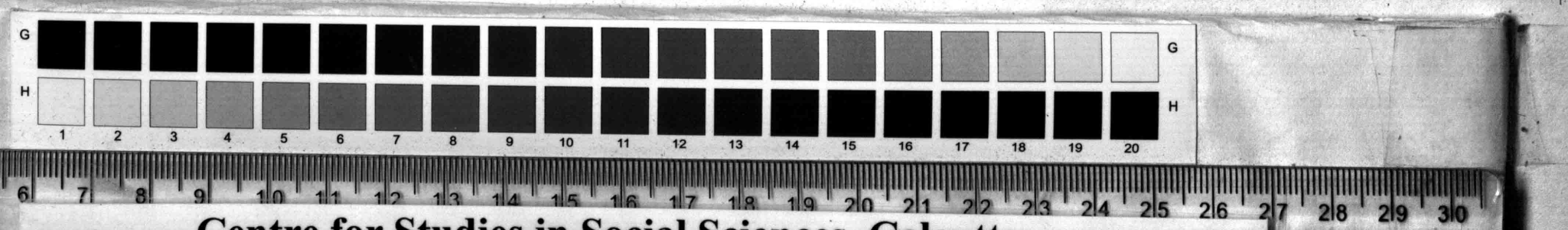
Rain drops vary in radius from one-tenth to one two-hundred and fiftieth of an inch, and to each size of drop corresponds a different pattern of bow. For example, in a stream of drops one twenty-fifth of an inch in radius the following colours are observed; Red, orange-yellow, green, violet, blue, a second violet, and then twelve "spurious bows," consisting of alternations of pinkish violet and green or blue; at the sixth of these is a "whitish band," after which the colours in the "spurious bows" are reversed. With drops of half this size no less than forty shades of colour can be seen in the bow. If the drops range between one twenty-fifth of an inch and double that size, the primary bow shows an intense pink and green, and hardly any other colour; bows of this character are occasionally seen in heavy thunderstorms, and the absence of yellow and violet generally excites remark. Extremely small drops give a white bow with blue and yellow edges; while very big drops are indicated by a specially intense red; moreover, the number of spurious bows is greater as the drops are larger.

These conclusions are of considerable interest to the meteorologist, enabling him, from an inspection of the bow, to estimate the size of the rain drops. The importance of this is at once evident if we recall the intimate connection existing between big rain drops and electrical disturbances; the size of the drops depends very largely on the electrical state of the clouds which discharge them and of the air through which they pass. Thus the examination of rainbows will probably throw a good deal of light on the electrical state of the atmosphere, a subject on which information is sadly lacking, and consequently any fresh method of observation is of great value.

The Madras Legislative Council will meet on the Nilgiris on the 13th proximo.

It may be interesting to many of our readers to know how Prof. S. K. Banerjee conceived the idea of taming wild animals and how he developed his skill in that direction. Ten years ago, while at Sylhet with a circus party which he had himself formed and which was composed only of athletes, he came across a body of Mahomedans who had caged a leopard and were eking out a subsistence by a public show of the animal. He saw the animal, and reflected how much more advantageous would it be to his party if he could secure the animal and himself play with the dangerous brute, and thereby add a novel item to the programme of the entertainment. He did purchase it. At first he had no idea as to how to tame the animal. He had, however, indomitable courage, which helped him to make up what he wanted in previous experience. The task was not an easy one, nay, perilous, he having, on several occasions, received a good many wounds, in his attempts to tame the leopard; but in the end, he came off victorious. The animal became entirely submissive. Encouraged by the success, he bought another leopard for the purpose of taming; and when the first one died, he took three more. It was in this manner, that he trained eight leopards. At one time he went to Joydebbur with the leopards. Here the Rajah of Bhowal presented him with a Royal Bengal tiger, which he tamed with great success. Since then he has contracted a peculiar attachment for the family of the Master Stripes, and would not condescend to meddle with any of the meaner class. His present tiger is named "Begum," which was presented by the Nawab of Patna. The Professor himself cannot explain where lies the secret of his unparalleled success in bringing ferocious animals to his control. There is no secret method or magical power he is aware of, to account for his achievement. His belief is that his extraordinary power of obtaining mastery over wild animals, is a gift of god, like that of poetic genius or the power of eloquence. It cannot be acquired.

THE Government Resolution on the official report of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Board Funds and District Road Accounts in Bengal during 1896-97 states that the principal works carried out in the several districts during the year 1896-97 are as follows:—Darjeeling District—construction of a new road along the bed of the Rangit river from Singla to the Jhulung Bazar, at an outlay of Rs. 207. Hazaribag District—construction of the Jorasank Inspection bungalow on the Giridih and Kharakidda road; an inspection bungalow at Protapbore. Lohardugga District—construction of a bridge over the Bijora Nala in the 20th mile of the Palamow-Lohardugga road; erection of a bridge over the Kundgari river in the 9th mile of the road from Lohardugga to the boundary of the district towards Sumbulpore. Palamow District—the first and second sections of the Garhwa-Sirguja road; construction of a road from Hosseinahad to Dingwar; extension of the Daltongunge-Husseinahad road to Dingwa on the Sone river; construction of a two-roomed inspection bungalow at Lataihar in the 41st mile of the road from Daltongunge towards Ranchee; a pucca-terrace roofed hospital at Daltongunge, estimated to cost Rs. 11,600, of which Rs. 2,568 was expended in 1896-97. This is a contribution work, funds being provided by the Dispensary Committee of Daltongunge. Manbhoom District—construction of a feeder road to the Bengal Nagpore Railway from Bolarampore Railway Station to Bagmundi via Mahata. Singbhoom District—no original works of importance were carried out in this district during the year. Sonthal Perganahs—extension of the District Road Accounts Office bungalow; construction of an iron girder bridge over the Morel stream in the 19th mile of the Rajmahal-Protapbore road; two masonry bridges on the Godda-Simlong road in the Godda Damini; improving the Gharwara bridge and constructing an irrigation channel on the 30th mile of the Dumka-Deoghar road. The cost of this work was contributed by the villagers of Ghwara. Chittagong Hill Tracts—construction of a corrugated iron latrine for the public Rangamati bazar.





Once Tried Follows A ways The "Mundul Flut" "Srutu Mundul Flute"



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

MUNDUL & CO., Manufacturers, Importers, Repairers and Tuners of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires and all sorts of fittings, etc.

Bhagat Ram's Herbs It has Two Invaluable Qualities:

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

HAIR DEPILATORY SOAP. Superfluous hairs will instantly and effectually removed by one application of this soap without any injury to the skin.



Ry. Regulator Watch Rs. 5. (WITH 5 PRESENTS) The world renowned, perfect time keeper, keeps 36 hours time and guaranteed for 5 years.

ASSAM SILK. (Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.) And 6 1/2 yards long, 42 to 54 inches wide.

SPECIFIC MEDICINES FOR ALL KINDS OF Fever, Tubercular, Leprosy, Sterility, white leprosy, Consumption Piles, Baldness Rheumatism, Dysentery, Gonorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Diabetes, Scidity, Gonorrhoea, Ulcer, Mercurial eruptions and all sorts of skin diseases, etc. can be had of me.

PERFUMERY. LAVENDER WATER. We can recommend our Lavender Water as a really superior perfume.

MUSK LAVENDER. This Musk Lavender is prepared by the addition of a small quantity of the finest Chinese Musk to the finest quality Lavender Water.

EAU-DE COLOGNE. This famous perfume which was first prepared in Cologne in Germany, is the most popular and has the largest sale of all the perfumes.

MILK OF ROSES. To correct all impurities of the skin and restore the bloom and freshness of health and beauty, nothing can equal the Milk of Roses.

INDIAN Gonorrhoea Mixture. CURES THOSE CASES WHICH ALLOPATHS AND HOMOEOPATHS FAIL TO CURE. Price refunded if it fails.

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

Pure and Genuine. KISHORI LALL KHETTRY'S TAMBUL BIHAR. REGISTERED. This is the only cheapest article of luxury ever invented. It can be used with pan and with tobacco.

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

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

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

GONORRHOEA DROPS. DISCOVERED by an eminent English physician and recognized by the latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia as the only safe, sure and efficacious remedy for GONORRHOEA AND CLEET.

HAHNEMANN HOME. 2-1 COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA. Only Depot in India which imports dilutions of Homoeopathic Medicines from the most eminent houses in the world for sale in original.

ELECTRO-HOMOEOPATHY OR Perfection in Medicine. Doct ines simple & Diagnosis easy. 38 MEDICINES in all, Cheap and Comfortable.

BATABYAL & CO. 2-2 College Street, Calcutta. Cure Guaranteed. Gonorrhoea Cure.

PLEADER'S GUIDE. (pp. 427) HALF-PRICE SALE. This book contains in English language Questions with full Answers of N.W. Provinces and Bengal Pleadership, Muktearship, Revenue Agentship and other Law examinations from the beginning up to date with their New Rules and Book-Lists.

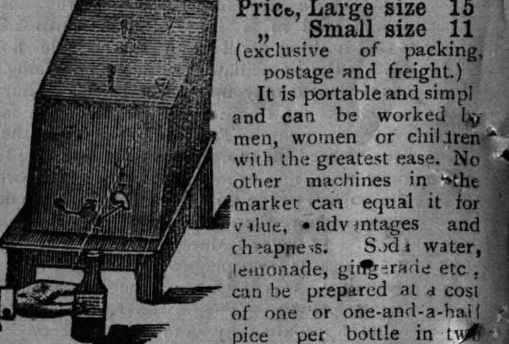
THE SCHUSSLER HOUSE. NO PATENT MEDICINE! Positive Safe, Permanent & Easy Cure. Diabetes, price of medicine 7 8 Piles 4 8 Asthma 6 8 Dyspepsia 2 8 Eye-Diseases, of all sorts 4 8 Female-Diseases Leucorrhoea Flooding and painful menses 3 8 White Leprosy 6 8 Gonorrhoea, Gleet & 3 12

DR. ATUL K. DATTA attends from 1 to 5 P. M. Mather, Schussler House. No. 1, Brindaban Mullick's 1st Lane, Badoorbagan, Calcutta.

PERFECT BRAZIL PEBBLE Spectacles and Folders. Spectacles Steel Frame Rs. 6, Nickel " 7, Silver " 10, Gold " 25. Folders! Steel Frames Rs. 7, Nickel " 8, Silver " 12, Gold " 30.

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

HINDU SYSTEM AERATED WATER MACHINE. Price, Large size 15, Small size 11 (exclusive of packing, postage and freight).



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



HARAN CHUNDR MOOKERJEE'S Anti-periodic Decoction. The medicine is in use for over twenty years and cured thousands of patients.

MAITRA & CO., HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS, BOOKSELLERS, ETC. 45, 46, 47, 48 & 49, College Street, Calcutta.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. (In advance) DAILY EDITION Town and Mofussil.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. (In advance) DAILY EDITION Town and Mofussil.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. (In advance) DAILY EDITION Town and Mofussil.

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

