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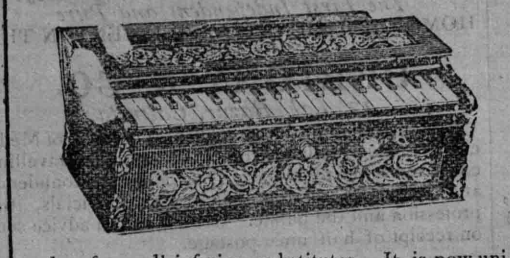


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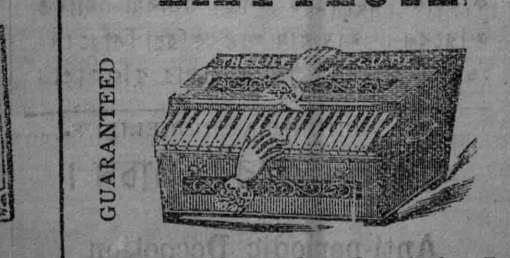
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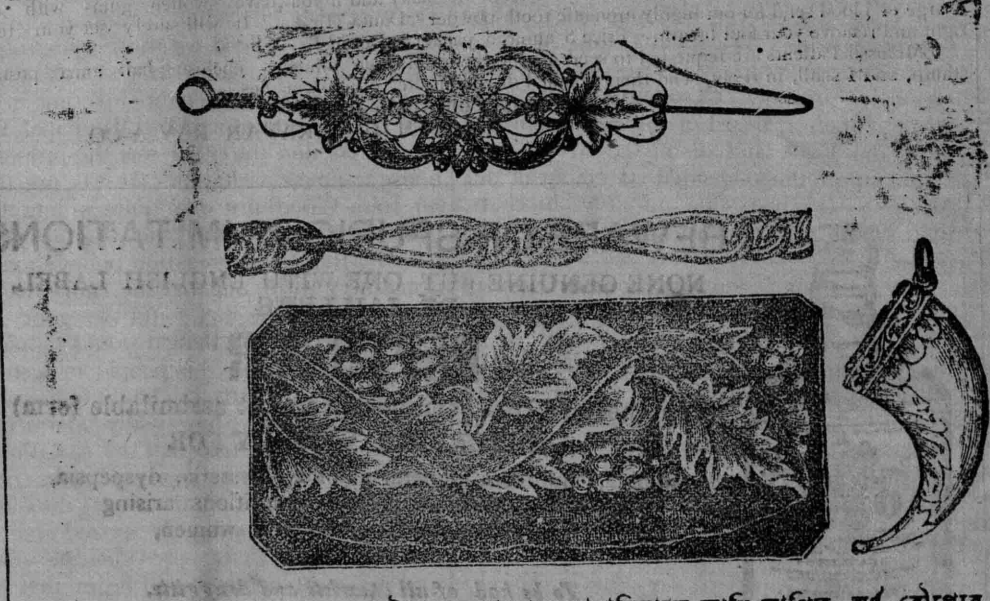
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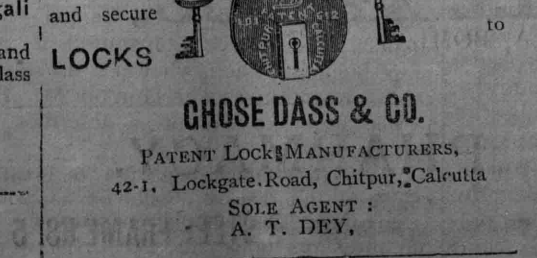
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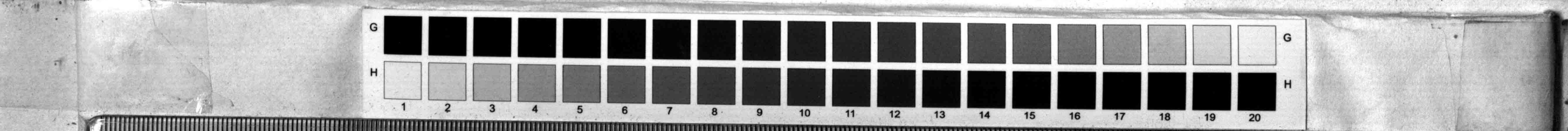
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THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MAY 12, 1898.

BOWLING AND BATTING BY
THE SAME PARTY.

The inhabitants of this country are divided into ruled and rulers. To the query, what is the definition of a ruler, we reply, it is similar to the definition of an active verb. Grammarians define an active verb to be a word that tells, commands or asserts or acts, there being always an object behind. In the same manner, the definition of the ruled is something like the definition of a passive verb.

Let us define the distinction between the ruled and rulers, by another way. The rulers are those who throw brickbats at the ruled, and the latter are those who defend themselves as best as they can against these missiles. But this is perhaps an inelegant way of explaining the situation. A more respectful way would be to liken the rulers to bowlers and the ruled to batsmen. The batsman tries his best to defend his wickets, and the bowler with his ten assistants surround him and try to knock his wickets down.

But, we think, it is not necessary to hunt after definitions of the two elements which compose the population of the country—the ruled and rulers,—the distinction being well understood. Each has its own functions, and one is not permitted to encroach upon the functions of the other. If one belonging to the ruled, takes upon himself to impose and spend taxes, which is an exclusive privilege of the rulers, he is immediately sent to jail. In the same manner, if one, belonging to the class of rulers, hides his badge of office and plays the role of one of the ruled, he is or ought to be immediately exposed.

It was thus there was a hue and cry raised when it was believed that the Hon'ble Mr. Risley was supporting the Calcutta Municipal Bill through the columns of the *Hindoo Patriot*. It was contended that if the Hon'ble Mr. Risley was actually doing it, he was taking an undue advantage. He has a right to bowl, and the people to hold the bat. But if he himself throws the ball, and at the same time manages the bat, how is the wicket to be defended? Of course, it was a mere suspicion that the Hon'ble Mr. Risley was actually doing what was attributed to him. Our main object in giving publicity to the rumour, was to give the *Hindoo Patriot* an opportunity of contradicting it. But why does not he do it? Perhaps our paragraph has escaped his notice. We hope he will do it this time, and contradict the rumour in unmistakable language.

We allude to the above fact at all, because, a similar rumour has again taken possession of the public mind. It is that the Hon'ble Municipal Secretary of the Bengal Government is defending segregation in the columns of the *Englishman*, and making the *Hindoo Patriot* echo his sentiments. This would be bowling and batting by the same party. Putting aside the metaphor, let us explain the position in plain language.

Segregation is for the benefit of the people. We see the same people, who are interested parties, say that they don't want segregation. Firstly, because, it is of doubtful advantage; secondly, because the method is obnoxious. We say that segregation is opposed universally both by Indians and Europeans. In proof of this we point out that all the organs of public opinion, and all medical men, competent to pass an opinion on the subject from actual experience, say so. But suddenly the *Englishman* appears on the stage to speak on behalf of segregation, which goes to suggest that there is a party of Europeans who are for it. But that suggestion falls to the ground if it can be shewn that, though the *Englishman* is carrying it, the drum is actually being beaten by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley with the help of a handful of export merchants.

By the way, whom does the *Hindoo Patriot* represent? Certainly not the Hindu community, nor any section of it, nor even the Zemindars of Bengal. For, the other day we had a talk with Maharajah Jotindra Mohun Tagore and a few other leaders about segregation; and we found them as strongly opposed to it as Dr. Weir or the Editor of the *Indian Daily News*. The Government should take note of the fact that in this matter, the *Hindoo Patriot* does not reflect the views of the Indians, though it may those of Mr. Risley.

We hope, the *Englishman* will also be pleased to contradict the rumour that he is carrying the drum and Mr. Risley is beating it; for, if the rulers take upon themselves to do both the bowling (here we again come to the metaphor) and batting, the wicket becomes at once insecure. If the Hon'ble Mr. Risley has anything to do with the inspiration in the columns of the *Englishman*, we hope the Hon'ble member will be graciously pleased to leave us alone. For, he is an able writer, and the whole batch of writers in India combined, is not a match to cope with him. The fact is, segregation is, at least, of doubtful advantage; for, men like Dr. Blaney, Dr. Weir, and Dr. Cook denounce it as wholly worthless. Let the Government trust the people, and we can guarantee that they will not betray the trust. We have many other objections to segregation. Segregation means possible riots, destruction of trade,

RELEASE OF ONE OF THE NATUS.

So, one of the Natus has been released! "Why are we in jail?"—asked the brothers of themselves. But they found that they did not know why they were in jail. The same question was asked of Lord George Hamilton, viz, why were the Natus in jail? Lord George Hamilton did not know what to say. So his Lordship asked Lord Sandhurst to frame an answer for him. Lord Sandhurst and his Council sat to frame an answer. After much discussion, an answer was at last framed and wired to Lord George Hamilton. But was it not queer that the parties, who had been sent to jail, should not know why they were there? And was it not queer also that the parties, who had sent them there, were in a fix, when asked to explain the deportation of the Sardars, and should have taken time to give an answer?

The Natus, however, came to know that some one had brought an accusation against them. But who was he or she? The prisoners even could not imagine who their accuser was! They at last came to learn from newspapers that it was a nurse, one Mrs. —, who was their accuser. She was a tenant of one of the brothers, and did not pay rent. So he sued her, but Mrs. — told the Court that she had paid the rent. The Court disbelieved her, and decreed the case against her. We see the same Mrs. — maltreating a Maharatta Princess who was seriously unwell. Colonel Creagh, her official superior, heard of this case, apologized to the Rani, and dismissed Mrs. —. It was upon the one-sided statement of this Mrs. — against one of the brothers, that both the Natus had been deported!

Here is then a further complication of the case. Both the brothers were deported, because one was complained against by Mrs. —; but now one is released, and the other is yet kept in custody! Some mad acts are sometimes excused, because of the method with which they are performed; but the policy which has guided the Bombay Government in this Natus affair, has not even this redeeming feature—it is without method from beginning to end!

The Bombay papers say that a largely signed petition is to be presented by the citizens of Poona to the Governor of Bombay to release Mr. Tilak and the editors of the *Pratol* and *Mod Vritta*. Who is getting up this petition? Is it the police? For, if any one is interested in getting up such a petition, it is the Government. There was a time when the people humbly implored the Government to release Mr. Tilak, the Natus and others. If the Government had then listened to the prayers of the people, that would have been a quite different thing. But now the prisoners have well nigh served out their terms. What will it avail whether they come a few weeks before or after? This "largely signed petition" means an opportunity given to the Government of Bombay to show its "clemency". The clemency ought to have come before; and if it is to come now at the last moment, let it come without the impetus of a largely signed petition.

In the case of the Patya Sahab Natus, just set at liberty, the Government, indeed, finds itself in a most queer position. The public at first prayed for the release of the brothers. The Government treated their prayer with scorn, and they then ceased troubling it about them. But, like a snake seizing a mole, the Government soon came to realize that it could neither swallow down nor throw out the brothers. Everybody, however, saw that the authorities could not continue to keep their prey long within their mouth. They have at last been obliged to relieve themselves of one of the brothers who proved such disagreeable victims to them; the other is also bound to be quietly disposed of in the same manner in due course. What a nice situation for the Government!

We think there is no Englishman either here or in England, who approves of the proceedings that led to the repression of the people in Bombay. The intense feeling of indignation, evoked by the murder of Mr. Rand, obscured the judgment of a class of Englishmen. The mist has disappeared, and every one now sees that it was a mistake from beginning to end. It was a mistake to enforce the plague rules; it was a mistake to engage Mr. Rand, of all men, to do it; it was a mistake to employ British soldiers; it was a mistake to post the punitive police force; it was a mistake to send the Editors to jail and to deport the Natus brothers.

Thus it was a mistake from beginning to end. It is not we alone that feel in this manner; but we believe, every one, including the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, does it. It is quite true that the plague rules were enforced with the best of motives; that Mr. Rand was selected with the best of motives; and British soldiers were employed with the best of motives. But it is equally true that the subsequent steps, taken by Government, were due to panic and prejudice and a feeling of vindictiveness, and not to calm and dispassionate judgment.

Lord Sandhurst has his excuses, and very good ones, too. His advisers urged him to adopt strong measures, and the Anglo-Indian press goaded him to take violent steps; and Lord George Hamilton, on the other hand, sent his *ukases* in the same spirit. Left alone, Lord Sandhurst, a liberal-minded nobleman, would have never proceeded in a way which ran counter to his liberal

ship now is to show clemency all round. For, if his Lordship takes that step, it will not only please Englishmen here and in England, but even the strongest supporters of his policy, Lord Elgin and the *Times of India* included. It is only from a fear of hurting the susceptibilities of the Bombay Government that Lord Elgin has not been able to take a part in the matter. If Lord Elgin had not to regard the susceptibilities of the Bombay Government, his Lordship would have long ago shown the much-needed clemency. Let the other Natus, Mr. Tilak and other editors, be released; and we can guarantee that whole of India will forget the past wrongs and feel deep gratitude towards Lord Sandhurst.

From the telegram published elsewhere, it will be seen that the other Natus has also been released.

A RUMOUR was very extensively circulated the other day in the town to the effect that the plague policy of Sir John Woodburn having been vetoed by the Government of India, His Honour has resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal! Though the rumour was absurd on the face of it, it was believed by many, and there was a further exodus from Calcutta. The genesis of the rumour cannot be exactly traced; but, possibly it was due to two facts. One was the inability of the Lieutenant-Governor to receive the deputation of the Municipal Commissioners, and the other was the proposal of house-to-house visitation. It was urged that Sir John Woodburn was quite willing to accede to the proposal of the Commissioners, namely, that the segregation policy should be done away with; but that the India Government stood in the way, and the good Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would rather give up his post than see his people molested in any way. As regards the house-to-house visitation proposal, it has really alarmed the people. It is quite true that the visitation will be carried on by the representatives of the people themselves; but every measure of Government now-a-days is looked upon with extreme suspicion by the illiterate masses, and we are afraid there will be an other stampede as soon as search parties commence their work. Now, we cannot afford to create a third scare; so, what we beg to suggest is that before adopting this measure, the Government should satisfy itself whether there is any necessity for it or not. The object of the measure is to prevent the concealment of plague cases; but, first of all, let it be established beyond all doubt that such cases are being really concealed and that their number is considerable. This can be easily done by watching the dead bodies in the burial-grounds and the burning ghats. Let a few competent medical men be specially appointed to examine the corpses for a week or ten days, and the real truth will at once come to light. Indeed, in our humble opinion, the Government will commit another blunder if it inaugurates its house-to-house visitation policy without making such an enquiry, which is neither costly nor troublesome. Medical men, who have large practice in the town, assure us that there is absolutely no ground for suspicion that plague cases are occurring in any appreciable number and that people are concealing them. Such being the case, is it not unreasonable on the part of the Government to insist on the house-to-house visitation and give rise to another panic?

We did not know who Mr. A. Simson was who wrote in the *Englishman* to say that the terms of the Venice Convention would be violated if segregation were abolished. The *Indian Daily News* informs us that he belongs to Messrs. Kilburn and Co. and that he is an export merchant. We can now understand why he is so much against non-segregation; for, in that case, he fears, the Powers might be led "to refuse to observe the Convention on the ground that its provisions had been broken and to declare an absolute quarantine against goods and vessels coming from Calcutta." So, for the sake of Mr. Simson and a few dozen more exporters, whose goods will not be allowed to sell in Europe, segregation should be enforced and lakhs of men subjected to untold sufferings! How unselfish of Mr. Simson! But the importers, whose goods come from Europe, do not want segregation. So, at least, half of the European merchants and tradespeople are with the residents of the town in this matter. And has not France already declared quarantine against Calcutta goods, though all the provisions of the Venice Convention have been observed by the Bengal Government? The Venice Convention is thus a mere bugbear. Then, what are the terms of this Convention? The Hon'ble Mr. Turner in his letter to the press, describes them as follows:—

The reports concerning the outbreak and course of the disease should be as complete as possible. They should, in particular, state the measures taken to check the spread of the epidemic, and should give in detail preventive measures adopted with regard to—

- (a) Sanitary or Medical inspection,
- (b) Isolation,
- (c) Disinfection,

and the measures prescribed with regard to the departure of ships and the export of susceptible articles.

There is not a word of segregation in the above. The Convention insists on "isolation," which means the isolation

of the members of the patient's family in a camp. And the best way of isolating a patient in Calcutta is to keep him in a well-ventilated room in his house if one is available, or in a newly-built hut or room on its open flat roof. This is what the people want; and it is difficult to understand why Government will not agree to such a reasonable proposal. The proposed mat hospitals with straw thatch in the compounds or open spaces will, as a rule, prove chancel houses both to the patients and their attendants. Then, if the bacilli are bred in the soil, those who will nurse the patients in these hospitals will run the risk of being attacked with plague. The terrace hospital being situated far above the soil, is free from this disadvantage; on the other hand, a patient will get there ample light and air, so necessary for killing plague bacilli. But above all, it will not be possible for Government to provide hospitals if there is an outbreak of epidemic of plague in Calcutta. If the people are, however, allowed to build their own hospitals in the terrace of their own houses, they will manage the matter any how. We sincerely trust that, both in its own interests and the interests of the people, terrace hospitals will be allowed in Calcutta. By the way, an ardent advocate of segregation like the *Pioneer* has at last come forward to condemn quarantine which is considered even more necessary than segregation, in preventing the spread of plague.

We hope, the Government will institute a thorough inquiry into the causes which led to the disaster at Garhshankar in the Punjab. The official report is that nine were shot down and twenty-seven wounded. The casualties suit more a battle than a mere riot in a village of a few thousand inhabitants. It is stated that the Police had provoked and that volleys were fired without orders. It must be inquired into whether the provocation was sufficient to justify such drastic measures. It must be borne in mind that the people were in a state of frenzy and that they had some reasons to be in that state of mind. The fact of the matter is, the populace of India are in a state of frenzy everywhere, wherever there is any apprehension of plague. They are ignorant and suspicious, and they have some excuses for overlooking the benevolent motives of the Government. But what do we see in the metropolis of India? The pick of Calcutta society,—Hindu, Mussalman and European—have arrived at the conclusion that the plague policy of the Government is not based upon wisdom but upon blunder! That was what the citizens said in effect in meeting assembled. Is it, therefore, a wonder that the half-civilized inhabitants of a small town in the backward Province of the Punjab, should present a hostile attitude when they find a posse of police constables invading their houses? We appeal to the Government in the name of all that is sacred, to put a stop to such drastic measures. The inhabitants of Garhshankar are as much the subjects of Queen Victoria as Lord Elgin himself is.

We can hardly believe the statement of our Bombay correspondent, that a Committee of Censorship have been established in Poona for the purpose of controlling the Maharatta papers. Yet it is not likely that such a sensational news would have been published in the *Advocate of India* unless there was some foundation for it. It will be remembered that some time ago, the editor of the *Maharatta* was summoned by the District Magistrate of Poona to call on him and give an explanation of his conduct in connection with certain remarks he had made relating to a shooting case in which a villager had been killed by a soldier. It is quite true that the Magistrate behaved in a courteous manner with the editor; but yet, as we pointed out at the time, his interference was a kind of censorship. No wonder that a regular Committee of officials have now been organized to control the vernacular papers. So the vernacular papers of Poona will now have to write at the dictation of the City Magistrate or the City Inspector, and their opinions will pass for the opinions of the people! The idea is, no doubt, excellent; but the difficulty is that no journalist, who has a drop of independence and self-respect in him, will agree to work on these terms. If a Committee of Censorship have really been established, the only course, left for the Poona press, is to close their concerns, and telegraph the fact to England.

So, the Agra Maulavi was arrested on a charge of sedition! If the man had really uttered any foolish thing, the Government might have dismissed him with a warning, without in any way endangering the Empire or lowering its prestige. If the Government goes on taking serious notice of every foolish utterance of a foolish speaker, it will find itself involved in a labyrinth of interminable difficulties. The Maulavi, no sooner was he arrested, was converted into a hero, though the probabilities are that there is nothing of the hero in him. But, it seems, he did not preach any sedition at all. Yet he was tried under section 107, and asked to furnish heavy securities which he failed to do, and was, therefore, marched to jail. That nobody chose to stand security for him, is probably due to the fact that none dared, considering that the man had been charged with sedition. We think, however,

he ought not to have been sent to jail at all. A more generous and confiding policy has now become absolutely necessary for the purpose of calming public feeling.

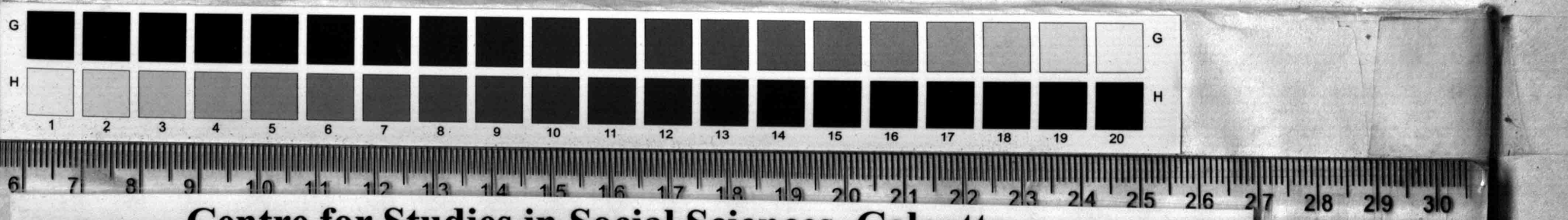
The following particulars regarding the Moulavi, whose name is Mahomed Yusuf, and who is aged 50 years, have been supplied to us by our local correspondent. He recently came to Agra, and at first put up in the Jumma Masjid, which is now under the control of a local Agency, appointed by the Government under Act 20 of 1860; but owing to some differences with some of the Mahomedan members of the Board of Agency, he left the Masjid and took his abode in the Subji Bag Mohulla, where he used to deliver lectures to the Hindus for the purpose of forming an unity between Hindus and Mahomedans. In these lectures, he spoke very strongly against the adoption of European habits by Mahomedans, and dwelt on the necessity of Hindus and Mussalmans making up their differences and acting in concert. It is said that during the last *hols*, he succeeded in inducing lower-class Hindus and Mussalmans to observe the festival together, and restored friendly feelings between the two communities by giving the assurance that Mussalmans would not henceforth kill cows. When the local police came to know all this, they reported the matter to the District Magistrate and requested him to bind down the Moulavi under section 107 of the Cr. P. C., because they feared, the lectures might create some disturbances. All this happened before he delivered his last speech, which led to his arrest.

This is how the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, who is reputed to be a *zabardast* official, was brought on his knees. The local Sessions Judge lately set aside the finding of this official in a certain case, and sent it back for re-trial. Accordingly, the case was sent to an Extra Assistant Commissioner for trial. But the Deputy Commissioner withheld the order of the Sessions Judge; and we might say, he had good reasons for doing so, for, it contained some remarks not at all complimentary to him, and he very naturally did not like these to be seen by a subordinate of his. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, however, would not proceed with the case, unless furnished with the order, as the authority for the fresh trial. The Deputy Commissioner, however, wrote back, asking the Extra Assistant Commissioner to try the case without it. The latter happened to be a gentleman of independent spirit, and would on no account agree to act illegally. The attitude of his subordinate disturbed the mental equilibrium of the Deputy Commissioner who sent for him to his own house, took him severely to task for his impertinent conduct and threatened to stop the leave for which he had applied. But all these vigorous steps had no effect upon the Extra Assistant Commissioner. He firmly but politely refused to obey the illegal order. The Deputy Commissioner then and there suspended him by word of mouth! The Extra Assistant Commissioner made over charge of the Treasury which he also held, to another officer, and went home. After he had left, the Deputy Commissioner gradually came to realize the significance of his acts. What followed is thus graphically described by the *Tribuna*:—

He sent his *chuprasi* to recall the Extra Assistant Commissioner, who pleaded inability to call again, being under suspension. The next day (27th April) the Extra Assistant Commissioner did not attend court, and the whole day passed in correspondence between him and the Deputy Commissioner. The third day also he stayed at home; but about noon a deputation of a couple of ancient Extra Assistant Commissioners waited upon him and begged him to overlook what had happened, and expressed regret on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner. The Extra Assistant Commissioner at first refused to resume charge until re-instated by Government with an expression of opinion as to whether he had been in any way to blame; but importunities at length prevailed and he went to court at about 3 P. M.

Nor was this all. The attitude of his subordinate had so unnerved the Deputy Commissioner that he knew not how to get over his troubles. In distress, he had sent telegram after telegram to the Divisional Commissioner to come to Gurgaon. Accordingly, the latter actually left for the place; but before he reached there, the Deputy Commissioner had made up his difference with the Extra Assistant Commissioner, and he then sent another telegram to him not to come to Gurgaon. Those Deputy Magistrates who tremble before their superiors and carry out their mandates at the sacrifice of their conscience and self-respect, ought to profit by the example of the Punjab Extra Assistant Commissioner, who has not only not lost his appointment by his independent conduct but, will, we dare say, be shortly promoted to the higher grade.

The inquiry into the case of the three soldiers, who are said to have murdered Dr. Suresh Chunder Sarkar, of Barrackpur, on Saturday 30th April, was held by the District Magistrate, Mr. M. C. Allen himself, in the Barrackpur Station Hospital. The enquiry was begun on the 5th instant, and concluded on the 7th, when the Magistrate framed a charge under sections 304 for culpable homicide and 325 for voluntarily causing grievous hurt and under section 11 for abetting one another in the commission of the said offences. All the accused have been committed to the Court under section 147 of the Cr. P. C.



ARAB ROWLA caused the death of one warder and inflicted serious injuries to another in the Yarowda Jail. For the first offence, he was adjudged to be hanged, and for the second, got 6 months with hard labour.

We sincerely trust that the Government will not insist on the house-to-house inspection until the fact has been clearly established that plague cases are being really concealed by the residents of Calcutta to any appreciable degree.

Since the above was in type, we learn from our Simla correspondent, whose telegram is published elsewhere, that the Government of India have directed the Bengal Government to commence house-to-house visitation.

The Englishman opposes non-segregation on behalf of the export merchants; but, it appears, all the export merchants, like him, have not lost their common sense.

THE SEGREGATION FARE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIKA.]

I signed your memorial two days ago, and, although my firm would suffer severely were foreign countries closed to our goods, I am convinced that our choice lies between risking that or finding Calcutta closed entirely as a port by the flight of its native inhabitants.

In the course of nearly 20 years' residence in Calcutta I have joined in several combined attempts on the part of European merchants to coerce the native into amending a trade custom or changing an established dastur.

Similarly I am convinced that no Government will ever be able to establish anything so repugnant as segregation to the inhabitants of Bengal.

Calcutta, May 7th, 1898.

NEEDLESS to say that the whole of the Muffasil in Bengal has been convulsed over the plague question in Calcutta.

THE appointment of Babu Sita Nath Roy as the Sheriff of Calcutta will, we need hardly say, give universal satisfaction in the Province.

In reply to the question of Sir William Wedderburn as to whether there was evidence of any general conspiracy having existed, leading to these (Poona) murders, and if not, whether he would now direct the withdrawal of the punitive police, costing the city of Poona Rs. 2,30,000.

A CORRESPONDENT has drawn our atten

Assistants in the Board of Revenue on Rs. 50 to 75, and goes on to observe:—

I do not at all see the necessity of advertising for the post. There are already several apprentices in the office;—young men holding university degrees, who are serving in the office for more than 3 years without any permanent appointment.

We hope, the correspondent will inform us if the post is really filled up by an Eurasian, superseding the just claims of the apprentices.

We had a notion that the Corporation of Calcutta would be entrusted with the task of combating the plague; but, it seems, the business of the Commissioners is not to command, but to obey.

RAJAH BENOY KRISHNA BAHADUR, with his whole family, including servants, was inoculated with Haffkin's serum on the 10th instant by the Health Officer.

THE announcement of plague in Calcutta naturally disconcerted the people of Dacca, and they did not know whether to hold or stop the Provincial Conference.

of Dacca. They might have taken advantage of the plague, and shirked their responsibility, and nobody could have blamed them; but they would not stoop to do it.

By the last mail we got a letter from an American gentleman of the United States, from which we extract the following:—

The chances are that Congress will declare war with Spain to-day. Intense excitement prevails. No doubt, you are acquainted with the details of the misunderstanding.

Yes, the resources of America are not known to foreign countries. As for the justice of the American cause, we had our doubts; but they were dispelled when we came to see that the Times was against the United States.

THE scene of Calcutta is repeated at Darjeeling. Great unrest is occasioned by various absurd stories, such as the inoculation which is believed to be forced on the natives, resulting in death in two hours.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Shama Dhub Roy, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Collr., on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Hooghly.

The order of the 14th April, 1898, appointing Babu Haris Chander Rai, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Collr., Cuttack, to have charge of the Khurda Tahsil in the district of Puri, is cancelled.

The services of Mr. G. A. Grierson, C. I. E., Opium Agent, Bihar, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Babu Bepin Mohan Shehanavis, Spl. Sub-Regtr. of Rangpur, is allowed leave for three months. Maulvi Syed Abul Mansoor, Rural Sub-Regtr. of Gaibanda acting for him.

Maulvi Syed Aulud Hossein, Spl. Sub-Regtr. of Dacca, is allowed leave for thirteen days.

Mr. E. R. T. Tiery, Head Master, Mursheedabad Nawab's Madrasah, is allowed leave for six months.

Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpur Division, is allowed leave for two months.

Rai Keshori Narain Chandra, Assistant Opium Agent, Unao, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Lucknow.

Babu Banamali Pramanik, Sub-Dy. Collr. Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months and three days.

Maulvi Mahomed Lateef Alam, Sub-Dy. Coll. Siwan, Saran, is allowed leave for five weeks.

Maulvi Afzalur Rahman, substantive pro tempore, Sub-Dy. Collr., Patna Division, is posted to the Siwan Sub-division of the district of Saran.

Maulvi Masudul Hosain, substantive pro tempore, Sub-Dy. Collr., Monghyr, is allowed leave for two months.

Maulvi Mohammed Faizullah Khan, Sub-Dy. Collr., Sandip, Noakhali, is transferred to Lamuk in Midnapore.

Babu Akhil Kumar Chatterjee, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy. Collr., Rajmahal, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Bhoopendra Nath Roy, Sub-Dy. Coll., on leave, acting for him.

Maulvi Syed Azzuddin Mohamed Abul Kariak, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy. Collr., on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Khurda Tahsil in the district of Puri.

Babu Kalyan Ghose is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Gaibanda, in the District of Rungpore.

Asst-Surg Nabin Chandra Dutt took charge of the Darbhanga Jail from Surgeon-Captain C. R. M. Green on the forenoon of 24th April, 1898.

Asst-Surg. Ananda Prosad Ghose of the Raniganj Sub-division and Dispensary, is appointed to have temporary medical charge of the Burdwan Dispensary.

Suresh Chunder Bannerjee, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration at Raniganj and Asansole, is doing his duty.

Assistant-Surg. Chunder Coomar Gupta, of the Burdwan Dispensary, is allowed leave for three months.

Asst. Surg. Jogendra Nath Ghosh, Teacher of Midwifery, Campbell Medical School, is allowed leave for two months.

It is officially announced that the Birthday of the Queen-Empress will be kept in India on May 24th.

The highest masts of sailing-vessels are from 160ft. to 180ft. high, and spread from 60,000 to 100,000 square feet of canvas.

THE Maharaja Scindiah, accompanied by Colonel Newell, Resident at Gwalior, arrived in Simla on Friday.

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Calcutta and Mousjail.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Ray is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, and Mr. Gordon succeeds Mr. Ray in the North-West Provinces.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—Sir Francis Maclean is appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in succession to the Hon. Mr. Justice Trevelyan, who resigns from the 10th instant.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTION.—Fifty-seven candidates have passed the first V. L. M. S. Examination of this institution, which is being ably managed by Dr. B. Basu L. R. C. P. and S.

NEW RAILWAY STATION.—A correspondent informs us that the Railway authorities have adopted the name of "Kishra" for the new Railway Station between Mahes and Konnagar.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Calcutta Medical College Session 1898-99, will commence on the 15th June next. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on or before 1st June.

A PORTUGUESE HOLIDAY.—Under instructions from the Government of India, Home Department, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a holiday on the 17th May 1898 to all Portuguese subjects employed under this Government who may desire it, on account of the celebration by the Portuguese Government of the 4th centenary of the discovery of the Cape route to India by Vasco de Gama.

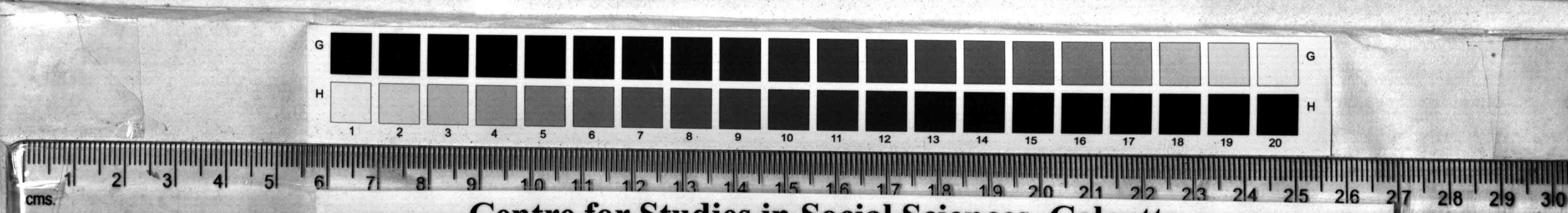
MORTALITY AMONG CROWS.—A Kula correspondent says one thing that has happened pretty frequently of late, that is somewhat unpleasant in time of plague, a curious mortality amongst the crows, numbers of whom have suddenly fallen dead from the trees. The behaviour of the other crows is suspicious, they do not circle round cawing, as they do when one of them is shot, but fly off in a body at once as if aware there was something very wrong. The same thing has been noticed prior to, and during an outbreak of cholera in the West Indies.

EDITOR PUNISHED FOR DEFACTION.—The Editor and Proprietor of the Bombay Sultan-ul-Akbar and Mumbai Panch Bahadur Hakim Abdul Hamid Farrokh, has been sentenced by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, in the defamation case brought by Mirza Abdulla Haji Ahmed Khandwani, to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, in default of payment, to a further term of two months' simple imprisonment. Rs. 250 of the fine, if paid, was to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

A MONSTER FISH.—At Penang, on April 22nd, a large sword fish was caught by some fishermen, and the capture occurred in a very strange manner. The fish, which had managed to enter the well in some fishing stakes, was found lashing its tail against the poles, so that at first it was thought to be a crocodile. At low tide, the men went to examine the place and found that the monster had quite exhausted itself in its attempt to escape. Its head also had become entangled in the nets. A noose was soon placed round its neck, and it was dragged ashore. It measured from head to tail 14 feet and 2 inches, and the sword was 5 feet long. - Penang Gazette.

THE WEATHER.—A Simla telegram, dated 10th May, says:—An important weather telegram expected from Seychelles has not yet arrived, but Mauritius and Zanzibar news points to the South-East trades blowing strongly and favourable conditions for the monsoon. Rain has fallen generally in Burma, and there have been scattered showers over Assam, Bengal, and the North-West Himalayas. Heat has been eleven degrees over the normal at Rawalpindi, nine at Sirsa and Masulipatam, seven at Madras, and over six at Silchar, a clear evidence of the high temperature prevailing throughout India.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTORSHIP EXAMINATION.—The next divisional examination of candidates to fill vacancies in the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police will be held on the 25th and 26th July 1898 at the following centres:—At Calcutta (Senate House) for the Presidency, Rajshahi and Burdwan Divisions; at Bankipore for the Patna, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions; at Dacca for the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions; and at Cuttack for the Orissa Division. The following classes of candidates will be admissible to the examination:—(a) Persons who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta, Allahabad or Punjab University, provided they are not less than 21 nor more than 25 years of age on the 30th June. (b) Persons now serving as head constables and writer constables in the Police, who have obtained the permission of the District Magistrate to appear at the examination, provided that they are not less than two years' standing in the Department. No person will be deemed qualified who does not satisfy the following conditions:—(1) That he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for police duties, and that he is up to the physical standard prescribed by Government circular No. 44361, dated the 7th December 1892. (11).—That he is of good moral character. (111).—That he belongs to a respectable family. (IV).—That he produces





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