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পদকল্পতৰু।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে মূল্য আ॰ টাকা। পরিশিষ্ঠ যত্তত । অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

অসুরাগবলী

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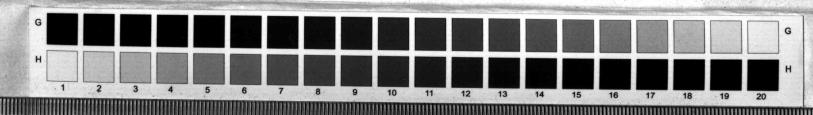
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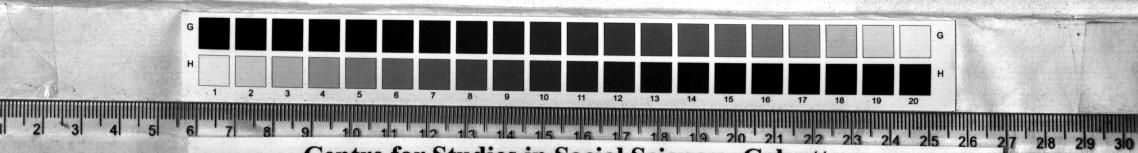
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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

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

Let us define the distinction between the ruled and rulers, by another way. The rulers are those who throw brickbats at to give an answer? the ruled, and the latter are those who defend themselves as best as they can against these missiles. But this is perhaps defend his wickets, and the bowler with his tene assistants surround him and try to knock his wickets down.

after definitions of the two elements which compose the population of the countrythe 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 himexclusive 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 unmistak-

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 Hindon 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 daywe 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

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 ber will be graciously pleased to leave us alone. For, he is an able writer, and the large and a feeling of vindictiveness, and not to calm and dispassionate judgment.

Lord Sandhurst has his excuses, and the large advisers.

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 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 ruled is something like the definition of a there? And was it not queer also that the passive verb. fix, when asked to explain the deportation of the Sardars, and should have taken time The Natus, however, came to know that

some one had brought an accusation against them. But who was he or she? 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 one Mrs——, who was their accuser. She was a tenant of one the brothers, and did not Though the rumour was absurd on the pay rent. So he sued her, but Mrstold the Court that she had paid the rent. But, we think, it is not necessary to hunt. The Court disbelieved her, and decreed the case against her. We see the same Mrsmaltreating a Maharatta Princess who was seriously unwell. Colonel Creagh, her official superior, heard of this case, apologised to the Rani, and dismissed Mrs-It was upon the one-sided statement of this one belonging to the ruled, takes upon him-self to impose and spend taxes, which is an that both the Natus had been de-

ported! 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 up his post than see his people molested in provocation and that volleys were fired withother is yet kept in custody! Some mad any way. As regards the house-to-house visi- out orders. It must be inquired into wheacts are sometimes excused, because of the method with which they are performed; people. It is quite true that the visitation will fy such drastic measures. It must be Government in this Natu affair, has not method from beginning to end!

The Bombay papers say that a largelysigned petition is to be presented by the cuizens of Poona to the Governor of Bom- their work. Now, we cannot afford to create bay to release Mr. Tilak and the editors of the Pratod and Mod Vritta. Who is getting up this petition? Is it the police? For, Government should satisfy itself whether 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 let it be established beyond all doubt that the Government is not based upon wisdom Government to release Mr. Tilak, the Natus and others. If the Government had then listened to the prayers of the people, that their number is considerable. This fathers said in effect in meeting assembled. that would have been a quite different thing. But now the prisoners have well bodies in the burial-grounds and the burn- ed inhabitants of a small town in the backnigh served out their terms. What will it ing ghats. Let a few competent medical ward Province of the Punjab, should present avail whether they come a few weeks before or after? This "largely-signed peticorpses for a week or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading their between 2 Weeks or ten days, and the project constables invading the project constables inv tion" means an opportunity given to the real truth will at once come to light. appeal to the Government in the name of all "clemency". The clemency ought to have come before; and if it is to come now at der if it inaugurates its house-to-house the last moment, let it come without the visitation policy without making such an as Lord Elgin himself is. impetus of a largely-signed petition.

just set at liberty, the Government, indeed, practice in the town, assure us that public at first prayed for the release of that plague cases are occurring in any apthe brothers. The Government treated their preciable number and that people are conprayer with scorn, and they then ceased troubling it about them. But, like a snake not unreasonable on the part of the such a sensational news would have been seizing a mole, the Government soon came Government to insist on the house-to-house 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 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 a mistake to post the punitive police force; and to deport the Natu 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, rules were enforced with the best of motives; that Mr. Rand was selected with the best of with the best of motives. But it is equally true that the subsequent steps, taken by Government, were due to panic and pre-

is not a match to cope with him. The fact very good ones, too. His advisers is, segregation is, at least, of doubtful urged him to adopt strong measures, advantage; for, men like Dr. Blaney, Dr. and the Anglo-Indian press goaded lum Weir, and Dr. Cook denounce it as wholly to take violent steps; and Lord worthless. Let the Government trust the George Hamilton, on the other hand, people, and we can guarantee that they will sent his ukases in the same spirit. Left not betray the trust. We have many other alone, Lord Sandhurst, a liberal-minded objections to segregation. Segregation nobleman, would have never proceeded means possible riots, destruction of trade, in a way which ran counter to his liberal

ship now is to show clemency all round. of the members of the patient's family For, if his Lordship takes that step, it in a camp. And the best way of isolating a will not only please Englishmen here and patient in Calcutta is to keep him in a wellin England, but even the strongest supporters of his policy, Lord Elgin and the Times of India included. It its open flat roof. This is what the people is only from a fear of hurting the sus-ceptibilities of the Bombay Government Government will not agree to such a reasonthat Lord Elgin has not been able to take able proposal. The proposed mat hospitals Sandhurst to frame an answer for him. 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 Natu, 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 Natu has also been released

A RUMOUR was very extensively circu lated the other day in the town to the effect the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal! face of it, it was believed by many, and face of it, it was believed by many, and there was a further exodus from Calcutta. By the way, an ardent advocate of segregation like the The genesis of the rumour cannot was due to two facts. One was the in-ability 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 thorough inquiry into the causes which led 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 GovernThe casualties suit more a battle than a ment stood in the way, and the good Lieu-tenant-Governor of Bengal would rather give inhabitants. It is stated that the Police had be carried on by the representatives of the borne in mind that the people were in a even this redeeming feature—it is without Government now-a-days is looked upon with reasons to be in that state of mind. The and we are afraid there will be another stampede as soon as search parties commence ever there is any apprehension of plague. a third scare; so, what we beg to suggest there is any necessity for it or not. The object of the measure is to prevent the Mussalman and European—have arrived corpses for a week or ten days, and the police constables invading their houses? We Indeed, in our humble opinion, the Government will commit another blunenquiry, which is neither costly nor trouble-In the case of the Tatya Saheb Natu, some. Medical men, who have large here is absolutely no ground for suspicion visitation and give rise to another panic?

WE did not know who Mr. A. Simson was who wrote in the Englishman to say would be violated if segregation were abolished. The Indian Daily News informs us bound to be quietly disposed of in the same that he belongs to Messrs. Kilburn and Co. and that he is an export merchant. We can now understand why he is so much to observe the Convention on the ground that its provisions had been broken and to the vernacular papers. So the vernacular 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 will pass for the opinions of the people be allowed to sell in Europe, segregation should be enforced and lakhs of men sub jected to untold sufferings! How unselfish Mr. Rand, of all men, to do it; it was a of Mr. Simson! But the importers, whose mistake to employ British soldiers; it was a mistake to post the punitive police force; segregation. So, at least, half of the Eurobeen established, the only course left for it was a mistake to send the Editors to jail pean 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 Governdoes it. It is quite true that the plague ment? The Venice Convention is thus a mere bugbear. Then, what are the terms of this Convention? The Hon'ble Mr. Turner motives; and British soldiers were employed in his letter to the press, describes them as follows :-

The reports concerning the outbreak and course of the disease should be as complete judice and a feeling of vindictiveness, and not to calm and dispassionate judgment.

Lord Sandhurst has his excuses, and preventive measures adopted with regard as possible. They should, in particular, state

(a) Sanitary or Medical inspection,

(b) Isolation, (c) Disinfection,

and the measures prescribed with regard to the departure of ships and the export of

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

ventilated room in his house if one is with straw thatch in the compounds or open spaces will, as a rule, prove charnel houses both to the patients and their attendants. under the control of a local Agency, appoint-Then, if the bacilli are bred in the soil, ed by the Government under Act 20 of 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 where he used to deliver lectures to the will get there ample light and air, so necessary for killing plague bacilli. But above all, unity between Hindus and Mahomedans. it will not be possible for Government to In these lectures, he spoke very strongly provide hospitals if there is an outbreak against the adoption of European habits of epidemic of plague in Calcutta. If by Mahomedans, and dwelt on the necessity the people are, however, allowed to build of Hindus and Mussalmans making up their own hospitals in the terrace of their their differences and acting in concert. It own houses, they will manage the matter any how. We sincerely trust that, both in its ed in inducing lower-class Hindus a d own interests and the interests of the Mussalmans to observe the festival together, people, terrace hospitals will be allowed in Calcutta. By the way, an ardent two communites by giving the assurance that

Pioneer has at last come forward to con-

WE hope, the Government will institute a to the disaster at Garhshankar in the Punjab. The official report is that nine people themselves; but every measure of state of frenzy and that they had some extreme suspicion by the illiterate masses, fact of the matter is, the populace of India are in a state of frenzy everywhere, wher-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, that is sacred, to put a stop to such drastic measures. The inhabitants of Garhshankar are as much the subjects of Queen Victoria

in Poona for the purpose of controlling the 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 Mah rratta was summoned by the District Magistrate of Poona to call on him and give an explanation of his conduct that the terms of the Venice Convention 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 interagainst non-segregation; for, in that case, he fears, the Powers might be led "to refuse wonder that a regular Committee of officials wonder that a regular Committee of officials have now been organized to control papers of Poona will now have to write at the dictation of the City Magistrate or the City Inspector, and their opinions 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. 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 charg-

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 Musiid, which is now 1860; but owing to some differences with some of the Mahomedan members of the Board of Agency; he left the Musjid and took his abode in the Subji Bag Mohulla, Mussalmans would not henceforth kill cows. When the local police came to know all this, be exactly traced; but, possibly it demn quarantine which is considered 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.

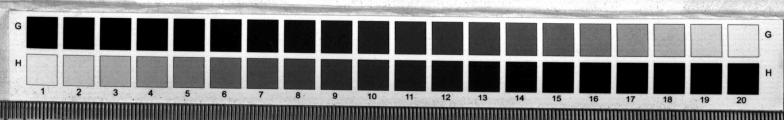
> This is how the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, who is reputed to be a zabard ist official, was prought on his knees. The local Sessions Judge lately set aside the finding of this official in a certain case, and sent it back for re-trial. Accordingly, the case was sent to an Extra Assistant Commissioner 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 oid 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 atti-tude 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 an-WE can hardly believe the statement of other officer, and went home. After he had our Bombay correspondent, that a Com- left, the Deputy Commissioner gradually mittee of Censorship have been established came to realize the significance of his acts. What followed is thus graphically described by the Iribune:—
> 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 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 elegram after telegrm 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 ha 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 t'e 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 cousing grievous hurt and under section 11 for abetting one another in the comm sion of the said offences. All the accused have been committed to



ARAB ROWLA caused the death of one warder and inflicted serious injuries to another in the Yarrowda Jail. For the first offence, he was adjudged to be hanged, and for the second, got 6 months with hard labour. Now, suppose Rowla had murdered the second warder, instead of causing him Calcutta I have joined in several combined attempts on the part of European merchants to burt. May we ask what punishment the hurt. May we ask what punishment the Poona Judge would have inflicted in that case? We fancy, he would have been tenced to be hanged twice!

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. The step is attended with serious difficulties of various kinds. We shall enumerate some. First, the members of the search-parties will not be allowed to enter the zenana of any Hindu or Mussalman. It will be thus not possible for them to ascertain exactly whether there is plague in any house or not, as it cannot be expected that the members of a family will tell them the real truth, with the sure prospect of the patient, who may be a young lady or a child, being forcibly taken to the isolation hospital, and themselves segregated in a segregation camp. Secondly, considering the present temper of the illiterate masses, specially the Mussalmans, the inquisitiveness of the members of the search-parties may result in riots here plague cases and creating another scare.

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. We deeply deplore the decision of the India Government in this matter. Already people have commenced leaving

yet commenced their work.

THE Englishman opposes non-segregation on behalf of the export merchants; but, it appears, all the export merchants, when it has not one redeeming feature to not have tallen up other places that it is a matter of wonder that the Government has not yet given it up. The Englishman says that the Government will not give way in the matter of the full term of two years. segregation; for, says our coutemporary, "Sir John Woodburn is supported in his action by medical opinion generally, and by the vast mass of Europeans in this country." Of course, the voice of the Indians in this generally, and the vast mass of Europeans." arguments brought forward against segregation." We have carefully read the letter of the "Medicus" in the Englishman; and The Poona tragedy had thrown the authorthe only argument he brings torward, is that, lities into such a state of panic that they soon as a few plague cases have appeared, then the spread of the epidemic can be sucand Karachi on the second outbreak of the supporter of the Bombay authorities,has got one "Medicus," who is evidently additional force at Poona. Nay, the Gova Calcutta medical man and has no ex- ternment itself has given an indication of perience of plague, in support of segregation, this by drafting off as many of its and isolation hospitals. the non-segregationists have secured the members as necessary for plague duties ardent support of such well-known Doctors in various parts of the Province. But the as Dr. Blaney, Dr. Weir and Dr. Cook, who force consisted of too many-one hundred are authorities on the subject. So much and fifty—and the Government does not find for "general medical opinion" of the Engits way how to utilize their services in other lishman. As for Mr. Simson, we can put the ways -so the force at Poona must be confollowing export merchant against him, tinued till the expiry of the contracted whose letter we reproduce below from the period, for the benefit of these Europeans Indian Daily News

THE SEGREGATION FARCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE

though my firm would suffer severely were foreign countries closed to our goods, I am convinced that our choice lies between risking

coerce the native into amending a trade custom or changing an established dastur. In no single instance have we succeeded, but have each time been baffled by the passive resitance, and in one case, the fight of the native traders

Similarly I am convinced that no Government will ever be able to establish anything so repugnant as segregation is to the inhabitants of Bengal. In Bombay, the natives resisted; in Poona they murdered; in Calcutta they will simply take to flight. There is no dealing with this last form of resistance; and segregation will only be established when no one remains

in the city to be segregated.—Your, etc., EXPORT MERCHANT. Calcutta, May 7th, 1898.

The question is thus in a nutshell. What trade or the entire evacuation of Calcutta? Export Merchant", who has been able to keep his head cool and his heart untainted by selfishness, has answered the question in the last three lines of the opening paragraph of his letter.

NEEDLESS to say that the whole of the the plague question in Calcutta. In Dacca, public minds were so exercised over it that the business of the Commissioners is not to and there, thus endangering their limbs the promoters of the ensuing Conference and lives. Thirdly, a panic may be immetelegraphed to some leading men in Caldiately created amongst the ignorant popul cutta to know whether it should or should lace; and the respectable residents, both not be held owing to the breaking-out of It is the Chairman who is issuing out orders, and the respectable residents, both not be held owing to the breaking-out of It is the Chairman who is issuing out orders, and the Commissioners are receiving directtroubles. Is it not, therefore, reasonable the Conference has not yet been settled. A ions to give effect to them. The Calcutta that before the adoption of the step which Barisal correspondent has urged us to Municipal Bill, which vests all executive is fraught with so much evil, the fact of the issue an extra, giving the latest infor- powers in the Chairman, has thus practically alleged concealment of plague cases should mation on the subject of plague. In be definitely proved by the testimony of Khulna, the people are terror-stricken; however, complain of the arrangement; some competent medica men, who may be for, it is connected by railway with Calcutta. for, it is possible, the Commissioners, appointed at the half-a-dozen burial and A Midnapur correspondent is simply in if entrusted with the duty, might have cremation grounds by the Municipality despair because of the appearance of plague, and empowered to examine all corpses? and asks us not to publish his letter, if it our Anglo-Indian friends would have The general impression among the appears to be seditious, the alleged sedition medical practitioners is that there is being that the writer does not think Bengali nation miserable. For instance, no plague in Calcutta, and there is absolutely no necessity, for the present, of such a drastic measure as house-to-house insormal and the spread of the disease can be effectively checked either by isolation or segregation. At Tamlook, so great is alive by the irate members of the Anglopection. The Vigilance Committees may be appointed to report on the insanitary state of the town, but they should not be enand Jessore, a feeling of uneasiness prevails.

In villages and hamlets also, plague is now conditions of the finite interport of the panic that servants are deserting ever, now vent their anger upon the Babu Commissioners, though they see that their under the panic that servants are leaving them. the topic of general conversation.

THE appointment of Babu Sita Nath Roy as the Sheriff of Calcutta will, we need hardly say, give universal satisfaction in the Province. He belongs to a very respectable and wealthy family in Eastern Bengal, but that is not his chief recommendation. He Calcutta, though the search-parties have not is a highly-educated man of culture and experience, who has devoted the greater portion of his life to the service of the country. There was scarcely a public movement in which he had not taken some prominent part. As Honorary Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, like him, have not lost their common sense. It is really difficult to understand how any intelligent man can advocate segregation The choice of the Government could recommend it. It is quite true that the as the successor of the Hon'ble Mr. notion was that it could check the spread Turner who has left for England to give of the plague baccili; but, it has failed so evidence before the Currency Commission. signally in Bombay, Poona, Karachi and Babu Sita Nath has been appointed for the unexpired portion of the shrievalty of Mr. Allan Arthur; but, there is no doubt that he will be asked to continue in the post for

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, matter goes for nothing. For, were they and if not, whether he would now direct the not born to serve the interests of the withdrawal of the punitive police, costing Europeans only, though this might cost them the city of Poona Rs. 230,000, Lord George untold sufferings? But is it a fact that Hamilton said:—"I do not consider that medical opinion generally" and "the vast the absence of evidence of a general conmass of Europeans" are in favour of segre- spiracy in any way disproves the necessity gation? Where are they and who are they? for maintaining a special force of police. Like a drowning man catching hold of a The reply is on a par with that which straw, the Englishman leans on one "Medi. His Lordship, some time ago, gave to cus" and Mr. Simson, and flaunts them before justify the detention of the Natu brothers. the public as representing "medical opinion | He said that they were deported because there was no evidence against them to This "Medicus," who has not ventured ensure a conviction before a court of law! to appear in his real name, "demolishes," We don't know if Lord George Hamilton is we are told by the Englishman; "all the aware of the real cause of the difficulty that stands in the way of withdrawing the force; bers to entertain their services for a period at the cost of the Indian rate-payers!

tising 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. Why is not the new appointment given to one of them? Surely, ing. The promoters, we are glad to hear, there can be no question about their fitness to have resumed their arrangements, which hold it. Then, there are about 40 junior had been temporarily suspended, with clerks below the grade of 50 to 75. It is unaccountable to me why the just claims of many are being superseded, and an outsider is being taken in. This myster can be explained. in one way. The outside public may not know it; but all the same, it is a fact that a circular like the famous Westland Circular, which formed the subject of a series of articles in the Patrika, and upon which the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu asked many questions, has recently been put in force in this office, ruling that Eurasian outsiders should, whenever opportunity arises, be appointed on Rs. 50 to 75 in supersession of the claims of the apprentices and junior clerks. Is then the new appointment reserved for an Eurasian outsider? Perhaps so; but do you want? A temporary loss of export they were ashamed to say so in the adver-

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 dare say, Sir John Woodburn will not tolerate such jobberies.

WE had a notion that the Corporation Muffasil in Bengal has been convulsed over of Calcutta would be entrusted with the task command, but to obey. Indeed, in all the plague measures hitherto adopted, they were not even consulted, as a matter of courtesy. become law of the land. We do not, done a mistake here and there; and then rendered the existence of the whole and other servants are leaving them n shoals, and, though many of them perhaps will have to cook their own food and draw their own water. But, we think, the Bengal Government at least should have been left quite free in the matter. For, the people have faith in Sir John Woodburn and his councillors; and, in spite of our difference with the Hon'ble Mr. Risley in some matters, we know, an appeal to his generous instincts can never go in vain. Indeed, as long as the affairs of Bengal are entirely in the hands of Sir John, Mr. Risley, Mr. Finucane and others, the interests of the Province will be well protected. Judging from the announcement that the India Government has directed house-to-house inspection in Calcutta, it would, however, appear that even the Government of Bengal would not be allowed Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for to act with perfect independence in this two months and three days.

matter. This we consider a great misfor- Maulvi Mahomed Lateef Alam, Sub-Dy. Coll, matter. This we consider a great misfortune; for, it is not possible for the Simla authorities to control the Calcutta plague without committing serious blunders.

RAJAH BENOY KRISHNA BAHADUR, with his whole family, including servants, was inoculated with Haffkine's serum on the 10th instant by the Health Officer. Apprehending a possible row, the Rajah took the precaution of making police arrangements; and he acted wisely, for about two thousand people, mainly lowlass Mussalmans, assembled near his house, to watch the process of inoculation. When they found that he did not die within two hours, as they firmly believed he would, they explained the matter thus. of the Khurda Tahsil in the district of Puri. would, they explained the matter thus. They said that there are three kinds of serum prepared: one was meant for the Sahebs, which is quite innocent; another is meant for the Bengalee Babus, which brings on a little fever; and the third, which is deadly poison, is meant for the poor people, and which, when injected into the system, kills one in two or three hours. Great credit is due to Rajah Benoy Krishna for the courage he has shown in getting himself and the members of his family inoculated with a virus which has not yet passed the stage of experiment. It is, indeed, of the Burdwan Dispensary, is allowed leave if segregation can be rigorously adopted as not only quartered a police force at Poona, passed the stage of experiment. It is, indeed, but entered into a contract with its mem- rare to find one in his position, incurring such a risk. The choice lay between cessfully checked. Unfortunately for the of two years. Scarcely a year has elapsed the two dangers—inoculation and segre-"Medicus," this was tried both in Bombay since then; and everybody—even that blind gation; and he chose the former. Now since then; and everybody—even that blind gation; and he chose the former. Now that the Rajah has shown the way, we doubt plague without, as everybody knows, any the Times of India—has come to realize not, many leading men of the city will success whatever. But if the Englishman that it was a mistake to locate an follow his example. By so doing, they may or may not escape from plague, but save May 24th. themselves from the horrors of segregation

> THE announcement of plague in Calcutta naturally disconcerted the people of in Simla on Friday. Dacca, and they did not know whether to hold or stop the Provincial Conference. the United States Government annually for Accordingly, they wired to a good many leading men in the metropolis and the dis-A CORRESPONDENT has drawn our atten on the dates already fixed, namely,

t signed your memorial two days ago, and, although my firm would suffer severely were foreign countries closed to our goods, I am a convinced that our choice lies between risking for the post. There are already blamed them; but they would not stoop to do it. It now behoves the leading men of Calcutta and the districts to prepare themselves for attending the Dacca meetvigour, and hope to complete the whole thing by the appointed dates. The Hon'ble Babu Kali Charan Bannerjee has kindly agreed to preside. A better selection could not have been made.

> 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. However, the resources of this country are vast, and have been thoroughly under-estimated by foreign countries; therefore, in case of war, it will be short but decisive.

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 Times has a happy knack of always upholding a wrong cause.

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. In spite of the great efforts of the authorities to pacify the minds of the inhabitants, about two thousand men, chiefly consisting of Napalese, are reported to have left the town. Coolies are evacuating the gardens by hundreds, leaving their work. The Manager of the Rungnut garden, found 200 coolies bolting at midnight; but he managed to keep them back after good deal of trouble. The Deputy Commissioner personally visited the bazar and tried to convince the invocant masses of the tried to convince the ignorant masses of the absurdity of the rumours. The market was very poorly attended on Sunday

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. Coll., Cuttuck, to have charge of the Khurda Tahsil in the district of Puri, is can-

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 Sehanavis, Spl. Sub-

Regr. of Rangpur, is allowed leave for three months. Maulvi Syed Abul Mansoor, Rural Sub-Regr. of Gaibanda acting for him. Maulvi Syed Aulud Hossein, Spl. Sub-Regr

of Dacca, is allowed leave for thirteen days.

Mr. E. R. T. Tiery, Head Master, Murshidabad 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 Chadha, Assistant Opium

Agent, Unao, is appointed to officiate as Sub-

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 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 Famluk 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 Azızuddin Mohamed Abul

Darkaat, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy. Babu Kalinath Ghose is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Gaibanda, in the Dis-

trict of Rungpore.

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

Asst.-Surg. Annoda Prosad Ghose of the Raniganj Sub-division and Dispensary, is appointed to have temporary medical charge of the Burdwan Dispensary. Assistant Surgeon Suresh Chunder Bannerjee, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration at Raniganj and Asan-

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

THE highest masts of selling-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 Newill, Resident at Gwalior, arrived

NEARLY 1,200,000lb of colours are used by

printing paper money, and revenue and post-

Calcutta and Mousisil.

LORD GAURANGA SALVATION FOR ALL

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.-Mr. Pay 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

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTION.-Fiftyseven 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.

NEW RAILWAY STATION.—A correspondent informs us that the Railway authorities have adopted the name of "Rishra" for the new Railway Station besween 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

A PORTUGUESE HOLIDAY.-Under instrucions 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.

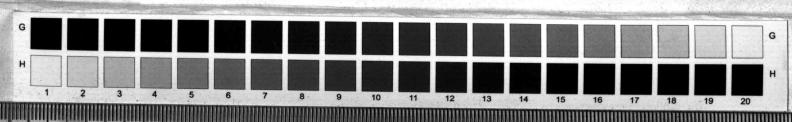
MORTALITY AMONG CROWS .- A Kula correspondent says one thing that has happen-ed pretty frequently of late, that is somewhat unpleasant in time of plague, a cur ous mortality amongst the crows, numbers of whom have suddenly fallen dead from the trees. The behaviour of the other crows is suspicious, they 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 Indias

EDITOR PUNISHED FOR DEFAMATION. - The Editor and Proprietor of the Bombay Sultan-ul Akhabar 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 imprison-ment 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 strong-ly 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, Bhagulpur 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 examinapector of Police will be held on the 25th and 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 appeared to a provide that they are not appeared to a prov more than 30 years of age, and are of not less than two years' standing in the Depart-ment. No person will be deemed qualified who ment. No person will be deemed qualihed who does not satisfy the following conditions:—
(I) 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. 4436J., dated the 7th December 1892. (11).—That he is of good moral character. (111).—That he belongs to a moral character. (111).—That he belongs to a respectable family. (IV).—That he produces



correspondent informs the Rangoon Gazette much fact that "a gentleman from Ceylon is on a visit the Raja. to Rangoon with the object of introducing new patent machinery into rice mills. The new machinery according to his description, new machinery according to his description, is wonderfully simple only one floor being required for the one process by which the paddy is converted into white rice. He states that very much less rice is broken in the new machine, which occupies very little space, and the distributor attached to the machine separates and ejects the husk in one direction. the broken rice in another, and the coarse from the fine in the most perfect style. Besides the same horse-power engine which a mill in Rangoon may now be using, will drive a number of these new mills, turning out fifty per cent more white rice than has hitherto been done. Also, fewer hands are required to these machines."

CONVICTION OF A GANG OF DACOITS, - After a protracted hearing of two weeks Mr. T. D. Richardson, presiding over the Alipur Criminal Sessions, disposed of a case in which one Nilmoney Mondal and eighteen others were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of Babu Mohesh Chandra Dutt, a girly money lender of Barninger. The accused rich money-lender of Baruipur. The accused it appears, on the night of 21st February last, forcibly entered into the house and after brutally assaulting the inmates of the house carried away cash and jewellery worth about Rs. When the dacoits were crossing a river in a boat, the Manji recognised some of them and gave information to the police who arrested them and found lots of stolen properties in their possession. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" against fourteen of the prisoners and "not guilty" against the five others. The Judge agreeing with the verdict, sentenced the first six accused to ten years' each and the rest to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

BENGAL CROP AND WEATHER REPORT .-The following is the general summary of the crop and weather report for the week ending May 9:-There was rain over almost the whole of Bengal Proper, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur during the week. No rain has been reported from Orissa. Ploughing and early showing are in progress, but more rain is still required in parts. Condition of young sugar-cane, china millet and indigo is good. Har-vesting of spring rice and tobacco is still going on, and the cotton crop in Orissa is flowering. No important change in the price of rice has been reported since last week. There was cattle-disease in the dirtricts of the 24was cattle-disease in the dirtricts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Angul, Lohardaga and Manbhum. Insufficiency of fodder-supply is reported from Nadia, Jessore, Tippera, Noakhali, and Sonthal Parganas, and of water-supply in these districts and in Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Rangpur, and Palamau.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

THERE were no fresh cases of plague on the 7th and 9th instant, but there were two deaths on that day at the Isolation Hospital. On the 8th there were two fresh cases—one in No. 15 Waris Bagan Lane and another in Lower Circular Road, near Entally. One of the patients was removed to the Campbell Hospital and the other to the Medical College Hospital.

A COOLIE DISCHARGED. The coolie, working in the Clive Jute Mills, at Garden Reach, who had been removed to the Manicktolah Isolation Hospital, on the 29th April last, suffering from fever and glandular swellings, was discharged perfectly

THE EXODUS. The exodus from Calcutta is steadily going on every day.

INOCULATION BY DR. COOK.

On the 7th instant Dr. Cook, the Health the members of the Sadharan Brahmo Somaj and 8 outsiders at 13, Gornwallis street, where 63 members of that samaj were inoculated on the 1st instant. Alarge crowd had assembled to witness the inoculation. The number

inoculated came up to nearly 200; all of them are doing well.

The feeling amongst the populace was very bitter against Rajah Benoy Krishna Bahadoor for having got himself and the members of his household inoculated with the Haffkine serum. Their idea is that when a man in his position has yielded there is no escape for others. Absurd as it may seem to be, the inoculation of the Rajah led a good many persons to leave Calcutta. Various rumours were set afloat by those who did not like the action of the Rajah. One said that three members of his family had already died and that he himself was laid up with a severe attack of fever. Indeed a gentleman ran all the way from Sova Bazar to our office to give us this information. Another said that many of those who had been inoculated at the instance of the Rajah had got the real plague and that they were being removed to the segrega-tion hospital at Manicktollah! Even some educated men were highly disgusted with the conduct of Rajah Benoy Krishna; and one of them wrote us a furious letter charging us with having done an unpatriotic act, because we had admired the courage of the Rajah. Indeed, the animosity of the general public, it appears, is yet very strong against the Haffkine inoculation, and, we fear, it will continue yet for a long time before it is availed of by a large section of the communiavailed of by a large section of the communi-ty. Raja Benoy's example is, however, likely to be followed by many, and the system gradu-ally introduced into the country in a natural way. About sixty persons were inoculated at the Rajah's place on the 10th instant and they were all doing quite well. The Rajah had a slight fever, the temperature being 101, and he suffered from no other uneasy sensation than a little headache. If the

IMPROVED RICE-HUSKING MACHINERY. -A tem introduced in Calcutta it will be very much facilitated by the example shown by

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection is being carried on vigorously by the Corporation of the affected houses. No 5. Amratolah Street, a very spacious building where two dead rats were found ontthe 11th instant was thoroughly disinfected. A European lady residing at Chowringhee on the 11th wrote an urgent letter to the Health Officer requesting him to immediately send his disinfecting staff to her house. On arrival the disinfecting Inspector inquired of the lady for the reason he had sent for the disinfecting staff. The lady told the inspector that as rats were found in the house she thought that the Municipal officers should come and seize them so that they might not die on the premises and thus spread the plague. It is not reported what the inspector did.

AN INOCULATION CIRCULAR.

The following circular over the signature of the Hon. Mr. H. H. Risley, Secretary to Go-vernment and President Plague Committee, has been issued for general information:

"This is to certify that no one shall be inocu-

lated unless he expressly desires it."
FINDING OF DEAD RATS.

The following circular has been issued by Mr. Greer, Chairman of the Copotation of

Calcutta:—

1. The public are requested to report to the Health Officer the appearance of dead rats in any house.

2. The Health Officer will undertake the cleaning and disinfecting any house on receipt of an application from the house-holder

Householders are recommended to catch and destory as many rats as possible. It is advisable that dead rats should not be touched by the hand. Burning with kerosine oil is a

safe and simple mode of destroying dead rats.

4 It is hoped that the public will co-operate with the Health Officer in carrying out this important preventive measure.

PANIC AT JESSORE. Our local correspondent writes under date the 8th: A panic has seized the people of the town of Jessore. The whole city is convulsed. I took a tour round the city this morning and was much struck with the desolated appearance of it. Neither a single fisherman, nor a single milkman, nor a solitary vegetable dealer could be seen in the market. The rice and cloth merchants had kept their shops closed up to 8 A.M., when Mr. Halifax, the District Magistrate, came to the Bazar and expressly told the shopkeepers that there was not the least intention, on the part of Government, to in-oculate them against their will. The Magistrate has caused notices, signed by him, to be stuck on public roads informing the public what he himself had said before the shopkeepers. A drummer is continuously beating his drum and assuring the people. A few sections have struck work. The consternation has been so great that many have left the town already, and a few are bold enough to stay in the town. We should thank the new Magistrate for his prompt measures and indetatigable energy with which he is trying his utmost to pacify the popular mind. Leading men of the town are doing also to produce the same. The popular feeling is to the following effect: "The efficacy of inoculation has not yet been demonstated. first try it on the Sabibs, then on the hakims, thereafter on the vakil and amla Babus, if it proves effective we shall gladly be inoculated, otherwise not." They have come to believe so many wild rumours that no amount of argu-On Tuesday there was one fresh case reported from 19 Waterloo Street. The patient died before removal. On the ments would persuade them. The educated patient died before removal. On the same day there was a death in the Isolation Hospital at Manicktolah of the man who was removed first to Cambbell Hospital then to Municktolah from 170 Lower Circular Was reinforced list to Camboen Trospital then to Municktolah from 170 Lower Circular Road. The total number of deaths from all causes was 45. The average of previous five years was 57.

A COOLEE DISCHARGED Lieutenant-Governor is trying to get over

these difficulties. GREAT SENSATION AT TAMLUK. of this place gave orders to the local police to take down the name, father's name, and residence of the passengers coming from Calcutta steamers to this station. We are told that the E. B. S. Ry. station master did not allow the police to go on board the steamer as he thought that that sort of interference will cause unnecessary detention of the steamer as well as of the passengers. We are aware also that Officer, it is said, had inoculated as many as 50 of this sort of conduct on the part of the station master gave rise to some difficulty, as the assistant station master was ordered to be arrested, but the interference of the station master has amicably settled the matter. An young man, Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacherjee, was assaulted by the police at the Hoar Miller Company's station ghat on the 3rd May last when he was coming from the Railway steamer in company with others. Surendra Babu has already instituted a criminal proceeding against the police officer under Secs. 342 and 352 of I. P. Code. The matter is sub judice and we shall refrain from passing any opinion on it. After the occurrence we are glad to hear that the Sub-divisional Officer has withdrawn the power conferred on the police seeing its gross abuse.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS. The Secretary to the Government of Bengai wrote to the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta the following letter, dated the 7th

instant :-I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a telegram received from the Government of India in which the hope is expressed that systematic house-to-house visitation by Ward Committees will be commenced in Calcutta as soon as possible. I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor looks to the appointment of the Ward Committees being carried out immediately, and the Committes set to the essential work with which they have been entrusted: "From Simla to Calcutta from Home to Bengal, dated 6th May, 1898. Number 1145, Sanitary.—Your telegram of 5th Preventive measures against plague, Calcutta. Government of India trust that systematic house-to-house visitation by Ward Committees will be commenced as soon as

MR. ARTHUR CHALK, of Church-place, High-street, Wapping, England, has invented a new bullet which, it is said, goes round corners, suddenly shoots up in the air and descends point first on

THE PLAGUE.

THE Ceylon Government have imposed quarantine on arrivals from Calcutta on account of the plague.

THE plague returns in Bombay for Tuesday are again very satisfactory, there being only nine attacks and 14 deaths reported.

PLAGUE has broken out again at Chota Mandvie, and the authorities are taking active measures to meet the emergency.

It is proposed to encourage the importation of Rangoon rice into Ceylon to prevent any danger of plague from the Calcutta rice usually eaten by the coolies.

THE plague is rapidly declining in the Punjab. No fresh villages have been attacked in the Jallandar district for the last nine days up to the 9th instant. Till the 5th instant there had been 2,382 cases and 1,465 deaths in the 54 villages on the list.

OWING to the recrudescence of the plague at Karachi and at the segregation camp at Malir, a quarantine of ten days has been established at Sharig, Baluchistan, from the 1st instant, on all arrivals from Karachi in order to safeguard Quetta.

On and after May I quarantine rules have been enforced at Rangoon, Maulmein, Akyab and Bassein against all arrivals from all Indian ports. All steamers and passengers will be inspected on arrival. For this work, the services of three medical officers have been lent to the Burma Government.

A CASE of plague is reported from Ganespet, Hubli, on the Southern Maharatta line to Bangalore. So far all cases reported from this place have been imported and successfully

stamped out each time.

BESIDES Doctor Clemow, Miss Christie, Besides Doctor Clemow, Miss Christie, a lady doctor, and five nurses have arrived in Calcutta from Bombay. They were sent out specially for plague service by the Secretary of State, and arrived in India about the 15th of February.

An official communique at Colombo on 7th inst. announces less stringent quarantine against Calcutta, similar to the Aden rules. Healthy ships are to have communication with Colombo, suspected and infected vessels must go to Galle for quarantine.

No vessels are now allowed to enter the port of Rangoon until they have been granted pratique by the Port Health Officer. Should any suspicious case be found on board any vessel it will be sent back to Elephant Point and put in quarantine and the case segregated. A Segregation Camp has been constructed at

Elephant Point.

EGYPT has enforced plague rules against arrivals from Calcutta. A telegram received from the Colonial Secretary of Singapore says that Calcutta has been declared infected, and nine days' quarantine is imposed on vessels from here. The Italian Government has also the leadered the Porte of the Rayrel Presidence. declared the Ports of the Bengal Presidency infected with plague.

THREE vessels were quarantined in the Madras roads on the 9th inst. as having come from the plague infected port of Calcutta. The S. S. Jupiter, with a cargo of coals, was the first to be quarantined. The Nawab, which arrived on the 7th was the next though some of the passengers were allowed to land and go on their journey to Coonoor. The emigrant vessel Pongola, calling for emigrants for Natal was also quarantined.

THE farmers around Blackpool, having suffered from what is termed a sparrow plague the Parish Council have decided on slaughtering the birds. Schoolboys spend their half-

penny for eight eggs.

A MEETING of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce was held one Tuesday which was largely attended by the representatives of the import and export firms. A strong resolution was adopted, one member dissenting, respect-GREAT SENSATION AT TAMLUK.
On 1st May last the Sub-divisional Officer filly asking Government to reconsider its refused to adopt the rigid quarantine measures urged by the Municipal Committee and the Port Commissioners.

TUESDAY'S plague returns at Karachi are unsatisfactory, 96 cases and 77 deaths being recorded. Inoculation is being carried on at various centres of the town, the medical officer attending at each place performing the operation. The people are still leaving and are anxious to get away, notwithstanding the inconvenience and discomfort they have to suffer at the quarantine camp.

THE virulence of the present Hongkong plague epidemic exceeds that of any previous outbreak. For the week ended April 16th there were 97 cases and 92 deaths. The Chinese with more reasonableness than the natives of Calcutta, are doing their best to stamp out the scourge. A hospital for Chinese plague patients has been provided, where patients are being treated by their own doctors according to their own methods.

THE Government of India have applied for the services of Surgeon-Major Bannerman, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of Madras. This officer has only recently returned to this Presidency after undergoing a course of training under the famous bacteriologist, Dr. Haffkine, during Dr. Haffkine's emplyment in various parts of India. Dr. Bannerman has maintained the manufacture of a prophylactic on his own responsibility, and is, therefor, fully acquainted with the methods employed by Dr. Haffkine. It is probable that this officer on his arrival in Calcutta will be deputed to make this valuable material.

THE Bengal Government have issued a copy of a telegram dated the 8th of May, 1898, from the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, to the Secretary, Bengal Government, Calcutta. The tele-gram reads: Ceylon is issuing revised and less stringent quarantine regulations, practically those now in force (at Aden), accordingly adopting the definition of the Venice Conven tion. Healthy ships can be landed and take delivery of cargo and passengers at Colombo without limit of time, subject to certain precautions. Suspected and infected vessels must go on to Galle and there undergo ten days' quarantine. Passengers, other than first class, will be disembarked at Galle only.

A CELEBRATED family of lion-tamers are reported to use electricity. A live wire is stretched across the cage, and serves as an impassable yet invisible barrier which protects

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

THE NATU BROTHERS.

BOMBAY, MAY 9.
Sardar Natu was brought here yesterday morning in pursuance of Government order. He had applied for a transfer, as Ahmedabad climate was severe. He was lodged at Mr. Bruin's bungalow, pending further orders. The younger Natu was removed from Thana to Dharwar.
THE CALCUTTA PLAGUE QUESTION.

SIMLA, MAY 9.

At last Friday's meeting of the Executive Council, the outbreak of plague in Calcutta was discussed. The Council suggested to the Government of Bengal a house-to-house visi-

tation by Ward Committees.

THE MAHARAJAH OF SCINDIA.

His Highness the Maharajah of Scindia is not likely to stay long here as the Government cannot suggest any solution of the currency difficulties of the State, finding the report of the Currency Committee.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

LONDON, MAY 8-The American despatch vessel McCulloch has left Hongkong. It is believed that she has gone to Mirs Bay to await instructions from Washington.

Heavy firing was heard on Saturday night off the Haytian coast, and it was supposed that the American and Spanish fleets had met, but a French steamer reports having sighted the American warship Montgomery,

Four American sailors, forming part of the crew of a Spanish prize craft, were found suffering from yellow fever on arrival at Key West. The cases were declared to be sporadic.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Further details of the fighting at Manila show that the Americans were well out of ihe range of the Spanish guns, and that the action was simply a target practice on the side of the victors. The Spaniards made a most gallant attempt to close with the enemy, but the American fire was concentrated upon each vessel as she approached, literally pulverising every one,

BOMBAY, MAY 10. Sirdar Natu was released to-day at Belgaum on parole. It is reported that his release was conditional on Natus not leaving Belgaum district for some time. Tilak's release on similar conditions are rumoured.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The American torpedo vessel Windslow fought a brilliant minor engagement on Sunday off Cardenas on the Cuban coast, tackling three Spanish gunboats and disabling one, and coming out herself unscath-

The American Navy Department has acsertained that the Spanish squadron is still at Cadiz. An American transport has sailed from Tampa with stores and munitions of war for the (uban insurgents also taking a mall escort of American troops.

LONDON, MAY 11.

It is generally agreed that the Spanish Cape Verd squadron, which was supposed to have gone westward, intends remaining at Cadiz. The changes in the situation leave the Americans free to attack Puerto Rico and invade Cuba with a large force without

THE RIOTS IN ITALY.

Notwithstanding the abolition of the duties on grain and the reduction in the price of bread, riots in different parts of Italy are increasing, and the situation is most grave, notably at Pavia, Florence and Leghorn. It is believed that the riots are political. Serious conflicts attended with loss of life have taken place between the troops and the people at Milan where the rioters barricaded the streets with overturned trains and furniture.

LONDON, MAY 8. A force numbering eight thousand troops now occupies Milan. Fugitives from the city say that during the riots three hundred rioters were killed and one thousand wounded. The disturbances were renewed this morning, but it is now officially reported that all is quiet.

London, May 9.
The latest from Milan states that all is

LONDON, MAY 10, MIDNIGHT. Martial law now reigns throughout the greater part of Italy. A circular has been issued by the Marquis Rudini to the Military Commanders and Prefects. He orders inflexible rigour in suppresing the agitation. Dis-turbances were continued to-day in Milan and Naples, where a number of barricades were erected in the streets by the rioters and several conflicts with the police and the military occurred. The losses are unknown, as only official statements minimising the gravity of the disturbances are permitted to be published, and many newspapers have been confiscated.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Socialist Deputy, who is a refugee at Begano, has stated that it is intended to establish an Italian Republic similar to that of Switzerland.

A Chinese mob has burned the Custom House and foreign property at Shashi, near

LONDON, MAY 11. It has been arranged that Japan evacuates Wei hai-wei in a month's time.

LONDON, MAY 10 Bulgaria charges Servia with intercepting correspondence from Macedonia, and threatens a rupture of relations. Servia denies the

THE HAFFKINE INOCULATION.

DR. MOHENDRA LAL SIRKAR has the following in his "Calcutta Journal of Medicine" on

the above subject:—

The following extract from the Lancet will show how far these so-called prophylactic inoculations are the harmless and innocent things they are described to be. Though the germs are said to have been destroyed by heat in the serum, it has yet to be seen whether these inoculations may not predispose and lead to developement of plague in exceptionally susceptible individuals, and in that case how terrible must be their consequences. Are people to be blamed if they fear that the plague, though it was non-existent in Calcutta, has been introduced potentially by the first inoculations performed in the city?

THE SYMPTOMS FOLLOWING INOCULATION FOR PLAGUE WITH M. HAFFKINE'S PROPHY-LACTIC FLUID.

LACTIC FLUID.

As might be expected the symptoms following M. Haffkine's prophylactic inoculation vary considerably in different individuals. There are many symptoms, however, which are more or less common to all. It would be likely also that the chief symptoms would resemble in a very minor degree those of plague itself. There are, however, symptoms in plague which have no representatives, so to speak. toms would resemble in a very minor degree those of plague itself. There are, however, symptoms in plague which have no representatives, so to speak, among the symptoms following inoculation. The first indications of systematic affection occur within six hours after inoculation and consist of a sensation of chilliness, with headache, a rise of temperature and pulse, and a general feeling of malaise. There are no local symptoms at first beyond perhaps a slight red blush at the site of inoculation. The general symptoms increase and continue generally for two or three days. Vomiting sometimes occurs and occasionally diarrhea. The temperature seldom rises beyond 103 F., more frequently it is below 102. Weakness is sometimes very marked and the pulse is feeble. Headache is often very severe. Locally an inflammatory infiltration develops which becomes extremely tender. This extreme tenderness is as characteristic after inoculation as that of the enlarged glands in plague. No enlargement of the adjacent lymphatic glands occurs and only very occasionally does suppuration ensue at the site of inoculation. Desquamation of the cuticle over the inflamed area frequently follows. The local symptoms linger for several days after the patient has apparently recovered his usual health, which is most commonly in form four to eight days. The local and general symptoms are sometimes very slight, whilst at other times they are not only very severe but last perhaps eight days or more and are followed by considerable weakness.

The less frequent symptoms, perhaps depending upon personal idiosyncrasy, are very interesting.

The less frequent symptoms, perhaps depending upon personal idiosyncrasy, are very interesting. The minor complaints are joint pains without any swelling, lasting perhaps a fortnight. There is an erythematous rash more or less all over the body and sometimes a distinct urticaria is seen. No papuls or pustules have been observed. A certain amount of anaemia and emaciation occurs in a few people, and some complain that they have never felt well since the inoculation. that they have never felt well since the inoculation. General weakness, loss of appetite, and constipation for some little time afterwards have been mere frequently complained of, and a weakness in the lower extremities has been occasionally observed. A few people seem to develop mental excitement and a feeling of unrest; other become irritable in temper for a week or more. Confusion of ideas, a nasty clammy taste in the mouth, and a dry cough lasting for about a week are comparatively common. Nursing mothers have been inoculated without any disturbance to the child and pregnant women have not developed any untoward symptoms. The menstrual period seems sometimes to be anticipated, and if the flow has commenced at the time of inoculation it is subsequently increased in quantity. Sexual excitement has been mentioned as having occurred in a few cases.

a few cases.

It is not surprising on comparison with the effects of other toxin feverish attacks to find that certain ailments should be actually improved. Some asthmatic patients seem considerably relieved and even apparently cured for several months by this inoculation. Chronic eczematous conditions, especially in children, appear also to derive some benefit. Some apparently healthy people have even voluntarily stated that they have improved in their general health.

Such are the symptoms following what is practically a mild dose of the toxin developed by the artificial culture of the plague bacillus. The severer symptoms of plague itself are probably explained by the more frequent and larger dosage of the toxin into the general circulation and perhaps to the actual presence of the bacilli in certain parts. The enlargement of the lymphatic glands so characteristic of plague appears to be due to the presence of the bacillus, as it does not occur after inoculation. Blebs on different parts of the body as well as the cellulo-cutaneous infiltration followed by sloughing, both of which are common in plague, have no representative symptoms after inoculation. The so-called pulmonary veriety of plague, attended by extensive lobular pneumonia and cedema, with the presence of bacilli in the sputum, is also unrepresented among the symptoms following inoculation. The headache, the irritability, the mental (confusion, the chilliness (which in plague itself is a frequently recurring symptom), the vomiting, the joint pains, the weakness, and the general symptoms of adynamic fever which follow inoculation are all prominent symptoms of the disease. The preparation of M. Haffkine's prophylactic fluid, as well as the statistics relating to plague inoculation, have been described elsewhere. It is sufficient to state that the dose injected for adults varies from 2.5 to 5 c. c. and for children o'l c.c. is calculated for each year of age. If a definite reaction follows one inoculation it is generally considered sufficient, otherwise a second dose is administered after a week's interval. Re-inoculation is almost certainly required the following year, but with a recurrence of the epidemic a shorter interval is imperative. It is unknown how long the protection lasts. As a second attack of plague has in several cases been known to occur within six months it would be probably safer for those who are more particularly exposed to the contagion to be inoculated every three months.—Lancet, April 2, 1898.

THE District Jailor of Elichpoor has been suspended on the charge of severely beating a prisoner in the

jail.

THE Madras Mail understands that the Native Members of the Legislative Council are experiencing great difficulty in procuring accommodation for themselves at Utacamund during the stay they are obliged to make there to attend the Council meeting next week. This may be viewed as a small matter perhaps by others who are not in the same predicament, but it is nevertheless a considerable factor in the question of Council meetings on the Hills. the question of Council meetings on the Hil We believe it has been the custom hitherto f Native gentlemen who have been obliged Native gentlemen who have been obliged to visit the head-quarters of Government during its stay on the Hills to depend upon accommodation provided for them by the Maharaja o Vizianagram, the Jagirdar of Arni, and othe Native noblemen who have houses on the Nilgiris. This in itself is an obviously undersignable condition of dependence, but probably great evil resulted from it. Now, however, Hill, the Maharaja of Vizianagram's which was a hostel open to all, he either left or sold, and Native

THE RISING IN THE SIERRA LEONE HINTERLAND.

DETAILS of the disturbances in the Hinterland of Sierra Leone, including the serious fighting which took place in the neighbourhood of Port Lokko, an important trading station about thirty-five miles distant by river from Freetown, are forthcoming from a correspondent in that colony, under date of Freetown, March 28. Information was received towards the end of February that a rising had taken place in the Kassi district, under a chief named Bai Bureh, who, supported by large numbers of Timinis, had resorted to arms to oppose the levying of the hut tax. The revolt quickly assumed such a serious aspect that the Governor, Sir Frederick serious aspect that the Governor, Sir Frederick Cardew, was compelled to call upon the officer commanding the troops at Sierra Leone to send a company of the West India Regiment to support the Frontier Police in quelling the disturbance and capturing Bai Bureh, in order to bring him in for trial. Major Norris, D.S O., accordingly embarked in the colonial steamer Countess of Derby with a detachment of the 1st West India Regiment.

The police force at Karene consisted of Major Tarbet, the Inspector-General, and seventy-three non-commissioned officers and men. On arriving, Major Norris took command and proclaimed martial law. He then replaced ten of his men by an equal number of the Frontiers, and left Karene for Port Lokko, in order to make the latter place his base and to establish communication with Freetown. During the whole of this march he was attacked by men in am ush, and sharp fighting took place. In the course of the day six villages and three strongly fortified towns were shelled and burnt, the troops being provided with a 7-pounder gun. Some of the towns were stubbornly defended by the enemy, who appeared to be present in large numbers. The conduct of the troops throughout was admirable. On our side the casualties throughout was admirable. On our side the casualties were:—Severely wounded, Surgeon Captain Scott and three men; slightly wounded, Lieut. Faunce and four men of the West India Regiment, besides two Frontier Police and twelve carriers. The enemy's losses were very heavy, sixty killed being known, though many more were probably carried off into the bush. Port Lokko was found to be in a state of panic, and almost deserted by its inhabitants. A laager was built near the Mission House, and the bush round it at once cleared. The Rev. Mr. Allan and Mrs. Allan and Miss Hickmot were found safe in the Allan and Miss Hickmot were found safe in the Mission House, the two ladies subsequently rendering valuable assistance in nursing the wounded officers and men.

On March 4 messengers were sent to Bai Bungara, the chief of old Port Lokko, telling him to come in as a loyal subject for a palaver. The envoys were, however, received with threats, and envoys were, however, received with threats, and the negotiations fell through. Early in the morning of the 5th an attack was delivered on the laager, which had been made very strong, from the direction of Old Port Lokko, but the enemy were driven off with a loss of forty killed. At 5-30 p. M. boats were seen coming up the river with troops, conveyed by a naval contingent under Lieut. Gibbons, of H.M.S. Fox. The "F" Company had been despatched under Major Stansfield in H. M. S. Alecto, which carried the troops as far as Maferri, the remainder of the journey being accomplished the remainder of the journey being accomplished in boats. After a short consultation Lieut. Gibbons shelled Old Port Lokko, which was soon in flames.

shelled Old Port Lokko, which was soon in flames.

Major Stansfield was ordered to proceed to Karene, and a third company, under Major Back, left Freetown on the 10th, the plan being to keep one company at Port Lokko, another at Kerene, while the third was to be employed as a flying column to operate in the disaffected district, each company taking its turn for this duty. In the march to Karene Major Stansfield was not fired upon, but the enemy made an attempt to burn out the troops by setting fire to the bush to windward, the grass being at this time of the year very dry. Karene was reached on March 8, when it was ascertained that an attack had been made on the station two days before, but had been repulsed the station two days before, but had been repulsed On March 13 Major Buck, with a force of 100 West India Regiment and twenty Frontier Police, set cut from Port Lokko with one 7-pounder

hour while crossing a swamp. Another guide was obtained, and the march continued till 4 p.m., when a larger was formed at Rutien. All through the the camp was fired into by men concealed in the bush, the attack continuing till daylight. On the 15th the column left Rutien and burnt several villages, the enemy firing on them from both sides of on the advanced guard leaving the town they were attacked in force by the enemy, who occupied five stockades placed in the bush on both sides of the road, thus bringing a heavy cross-fire to bear. Sharp the disappearance. The disease may have come to an end at this particular time and the inocumy were dislodged. Our casualties were: killed, one private; severely wounded, one sergeant and three privates, one of whom has since died.

and three privates, one of whom has since died.

In order to bring the operations to a close, Colonel Bosworth, commanding the troops at Sierra Leone, decided to take command in person, and accordingly a fourth company embarked on the 9th, accompanied by Colonel Bosworth, Captain Morley (Adjutant-General), Captain Macdonald (Regimental-Adjutant), together with Lieutenant Laurenson and Surgeon-Captain Dalton, A. M. S. Captain Cane-Smith, in command of this company, arrived at Karene on the 23rd with a convoy. He encountered serious opposition, and his casualities were as follows:—severely 23rd with a convoy. He encountered serious opposi-tion, and his casualities were as follows:—severely wounded, Lieutenants Laurenson and Craig-Brown and four privates; seven carriers killed and missing, and twenty-one wounded. According to orders received at Port Lokko Captain Cane-Smith started to return to the latter place at daybreak on the 25th, but met with much resistance after proceeding a short way, and was compelled to return to Karene.

On hearing of this check the Governor, who had

gone to Port Lokko on the 25th in order to attempt gone to Port Lokko on the 25th in order to attempt to pacify the country, returned to Freetown on the 27th, and two more companies, under Major Bourke, D.S.O., are embarking as I write for the scene of action. Captain Tyler, R. E., accompanies this force, as does Surgeon-Major Crofts, A. M. S. It is anticipated that with the force now in the Port Lokko district the present rising will be put down at an early data.

an early date.

Surgeon-Captain B. Hopton Scott, who has been mentioned as wounded in the above expedition, entered the Army Medical Staff in February 1887. He served in the Western District, and then for over five years in the Bombay Presidency, accompanying the Chitral expedition in 1895, of which he has the medal. Captain Scott returned invalided in 1896, and since then has been on the medical staff at Portsmouth. He arrived at Sierra Leone on February 10, and it was only on March 3 that he February 19, and it was only on March 3 that he

WOULD not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The econd bottle effected a complete cure." For sale WOULD not be without Chamberlain's Cough ottle effected a complete cure." For sale

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was severely wounded near Karene. His leg was teachers and students of the Grant Medical broken in two places by a shot; another passed across his chest inflicting a graze, and a third through his helmet. Notwithstanding his own same day among the noni-nocula ed, and three of through his helmet. Notwithstanding his own same day among injuries, he continued to attend to the other wound-

surgeon-Captain Scott is now in hospital, and is reported to be progressing favourably.

Colonel E. R. P. Woodgate, C. B., of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, left a few days ago on Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co's steamer Angola. He is going out to recruit and train a West African Regiment. This new regiment, which is the third West African one that is being raised, will be recruited in the Sierra Leone colony.

Colonel Woodgate is taking out with him caven. Colonel Woodgate is taking out with him seven special service officers, and nine non-commissioned officers. He stated that the tribe from which the new regiment is to be mainly formed is the Mundi tribe. - St. James's Budget.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION. NOTE BY DR. HARVEY.

The following note on Anti-Plazue Inoculation by Surgeon Major-General R. Harvey, M. D., F. R. C. P., Officiating Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, is published in the

Gazette of India : -From the earliest times the treatment of plague has been the approbrium of the medical profession, and the results of recent experience seem to show that it is so still. The case mortality, both in China in 1894-96 and in India 1896-98 has ranged from 70 to 90 per cent., and it seems to be pretty generally admitted that such cases as recover do so in virtue of inherent power of resistance rather than as a consequence of medical skill, although isolated cases are no doubt helped to recovery by treatment. It is only since 1894, however, that the true cause of pl gue has been demonstrated as due to a pathogenic microbe. This was discovered at Hongkong by Kitasato, and his observations have now been fully confirmed by other observers. Some such cause had for years been accepted by the profession as a matter of theory, founded on the analogous cases of small pox, anthrax, and other so-called zymotic diseases, and the results of bac-teriological work had led to that belief that a remedy might be worked out on bacteriological lines similar to that found in vaccination against small pox, and the preventive inoculations against anthrax, cholera, diphtheria, etc., No practical work could, however, be done until the theory had been proved to be a fact, and the general absence of plague in centres of scientific medical activity delayed the discovery until the outbreak in Hongkong in 1894, This speedily proved that the theories were right and gave a great impetus to the hope that a protective and curative treatment based on scientific principles might be worked out. This could only be done by experiment and by practice and time was required to prove its efficacy. Numerous experiments have been made both in the laboratory and in plague-striken districts, some of which have been failures, others more or less successful. Some have been intended as preventive, some as curative, some as both. It must e remembered, however, that all these methods are tentative, that the experiments are only begin-ning, but the analogies mentioned above point to the fact that they are experiments in the right direction, and that we may hope for ultimate success. The most promising results so far attained are those of M. Haffkine, and it is to this method especially that this note is intented to call attention.

The idea is to combine a preventive and curative method which shall eliminate or greatly diminish the risk of contracting the disease, and at the same time reduce the case mortality. In his anti-cholera inoculations a bactericidal power is conferred on the individual by inoculation with attenuated common bacilli, so that when exposed to attack his system can resist and kill off the invading mic-robe in its natural condition. The result is robe in its natural condition. The result is diminished susceptibility, and a consequent re-duction of the absolute mortality; but when an inoculated individual does get the disease the case mortality has so far been little affected. In his antiplague inoculation he uses the bacilli of plague to confer a bactericidal power which shall enable the Owing to their guide losing his way the column made a march of twenty-five miles before reaching Mafourri, which town was destroyed, together with several others, some of which were strongly fortified with stockades erected on the various approaches. At this point a halt was made for the night, and a laager of stones built, owing to the carriers giving out. On the next day the column was delayed for an nour while crossing a sweam was delayed for an analysis of the point and the process is based on hypothesical carriers in the tissues which shall enable the patient to throw off the poison if it should gain access to his system and so reduce the case mortality. He frankly states that the process is based on hypothesical carriers in the tissues which shall enable the patient to throw off the poison if it should gain access to his system and so reduce the case mortality. He frankly states that the process is based on hypothesical carriers giving the toxines are to the tissues which shall enable the patient to the carriers giving the toxines are to the toxines are to the toxines are to the toxines are to the toxines are toxing the toxines are to the toxines are toxing the toxines a frankly states that the process is based on hypothetical considerations, and that time and experiment alone can prove the validity of his conclusions. It must be obvious that an experiment of this kind must be tried on a large scale before any trustworthy conclusions can be drawn, and that many difficulties and possible sources of fallacy will be met and must be disposed of before we are entitled to say that events; following inoculations are effects and not sequences. Thus plague may disappear from a village immediately after inocula-tions have been done. It by no means follows that the inoculations have been the cause of lations be no more than a coi cidence. Similarly the exemption of a jail or other inoculated com munity may have no connection with the inoculation. but be due to the fact that the plague bacillus has never been introduced in which case there could have been no plague though no inoculation had been done. It is only when plague is actually present and when inoculated and uninoculated persons are living to gether under similar conditions in the midst of it, that we can begin to draw conclusions by comparing the incidence of the existing epidemic on the two classes; and it is only when a number of instances like the above have shown that under similar conditions, similar results invariably appear, that we gradually substitute the relation of cause and effect for that of mere sequence; every additional instance strengthening the induc-tion until we arrive at scientific proof. The results so far arrived at go far to show that M. Hafikine is working on the right lines; that he has already obtained a measure of success which would justify the

Description of the second of t ulation was offered to the prisoners, a number of

F. Farley conducts a large mercantile business at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K." for its cures. For sale by all dealers.

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injuries, he continued to attend to the other wounded who were brought to him for that purpose. Surgeon-Captain Scott is now in hospital, and is reported to be progressing favourably.

Colonel F. B. P. Weederty. C. P. of the

population of about 1,000; 7 cases occurred among 429 inoculated persons. All recovered. During the

same time there were 25 attacks among the uninoculated part of the population 24 of which proved fatal, Lower Damaon experienced a very severe visitation of plague in the cold season of 1876-97, The history of plague in the cold season of 1876-97, The history of epidemic was very carefully investigated by Surgeon-Major Lyons, and the figures show that some 2,197 person were inoculated, while 6,033 remained uninoculted. Between the end of March and the end of May, 1897, no less than 1,482 of the uninoculated died of plague. The investigation of plague. died of plague. The inoculted lost only 36, whereas had they suffered at the same rate as their uninoculated neighbours, they should have lost 332—a saving

of close on 90 per cent.

aLnauli...—In July, 1897, M. Haffkine and his assistants inoculated 23 persons in the two wards most severely infected with plague, 377 other remainments are severely infected with plague, 377 other remainments. ing uninoculated. Among these there were sub-sequently 78 cases and 158 deaths, while among the inoculated there were only 14 cases and 7 deaths, instead of 67 and 49 as there should have been had they remained as susceptible as their uninoculated relatives living beside them under identical conditions. Here the reduction in mortality was some

Kirki had a severe epidemic in the autumn of Kirki had a severe epidemic in the autumn of 1897 in which the followers belonging to the Royal Artillery suffered heavily, in spite of all possible precautions taken by the military authorities. These people numbered 1,530 living in about 40 barracks on the Kirki maidan. "Out of the total of 1,530 individuals," to quote M. Haffkine, "671 availed themselves of inoculation, while 859 because to the same families living under the same longing to the same families living under the same roofs, having the same food-drink, etc., and subject, to the same general preventive measures adopted by the military, remain uninoculated. From the time of inoculation up to the end of the epidemic, the 859 uninoculated had 143 cases with 98 deaths. Seeing the absolute similarity of the conditions, the 671 inoculated should have had proportionataly 112 cases with 77 deaths if they had remained as susceptible to the disease as were their uninoculated. brothers, sisters, parents, wives, husbands, children, Instead of that they had 32 cases with 17 deaths. The number of 77 deaths was therefore reduced for them by 60, that is by 77 per cent."

These cases all occurred before the recent re-

These cases all occurred before the recent crudescense of plague in Bombay. A large mass of additional information has since been accumulated, but has not yet been worked out, although it all appears to point in the same direction. The two appears to point in the same direction. The two following instances, however, are complete, and have been most carefully verified:

Umarkadi Jail.—Bombay was attacked by plague in January, 1898. About half the inmates had previously been voluntarily inoculated, the numbers on viously been voluntarily inoculated, the numbers on 1st January being uninoculated 203, inoculated 198. A number of men were released during the month, others were inoculated and, on the 3oth there were 106 uninoculated to 134 inoculated. Cases occurred throughout the month, ten in all with six deaths all inoculated prisoners. No inoculated person in uninoculated prisoners. No inoculated person was attacked, and the disease, was believed to have disappeared. Since then, however, there have been three suspicious cases among inoculated persons, one on 10th February, one on 28th, and one on 18th than 3 per cent., the chance of an indimerch. All these have recovered, and the hospital ing are very large—thirty-two to one. authorities at Parel were not quite sure that they were cases of plague. If they were, they were so much modified as to be with difficulty recognisable. I saw two of them and they looked to me like mumps. Both parotids were equally affected (a rare thing

Undera, a village about six miles from Baroda, was attacked by plague in January 1898. On the 5th February a careful census was taken and showed a population of 1,029. Up to and inclusive of 14th February 79 plague deaths occurred, leaving 950 people to be dealt with. Of these 513 were inoculated 182 people to be dealt with the state of the lated, leaving 437 unioculated. As far as possible an equal number of each sex, age and family were done, and as all were living under precisely similar conditions as to a sanitary surroundings, food, drink clothing, etc., the case is the best and most conclusive example yet available of the result of inoculation.

Except for the inoculations all were on the same footing, and the disease had got a thorough hold of the place. The usual sanitary precautions as to segregation and disinfection were carried out, all plague cases being removed to hospital and every effort made to combat the disease in the usual way. The inoculal lations were done on the 12th, but the following figures are taken from the 15th so as to elimi nate cases incubating plague at the time of the inoculation. Three deaths occurred among the uninoculated between the 12th and 14th inclusive, none among the inouclated. These three deaths together with two others which might possibly have been due to diseases other than plague have been eliminated, so that no exaggeration as to the effects of the inoculation may be possible. The results up to the 2nd April are as follows, but no case occurred after 26th March, so that we are probably dealing with a finished epidemic.

Between 15th February and the cessation of the disease, plague cases occurred in 29 families, living together as already said under exactly similar conditions, save that some were, and others were not, ditions, save that some were, and others were not, inoculated. These 29 families comprised 135 individuals of all ages, 71 of whom had been inoculated and 64 not. The 71 inoculated had 8 cases with 3 deaths, while the 64 uninoculated had 28 cases with 26 deaths. Had the inoculated been as susceptible as the uninoculated, they should have had 29 deaths instead of three, and the inference seems irresistible that the inoculation saved 26 lives out of this smal. number or 89.65 per cent. Taking the wholl number inoculated, 513 had 8 cases or 1.56 per centworking on the right lines; that he has already obtained a measure of success which would justify the voluntary adoption of his method by the public; that there is reason to hope that still better results may follow from further experiments and observation; and that in time it may be possible to expect as much from inoculation in the suppression of plague as we now do from vaccination in the stamping out of small-pox. At present, however, the process is too crude and imperfect to justify any compulsion on the part of Government, though it might well consider the advisability of holding out inducements to inoculation by conferring certain exemptions from unplatable restrictions on these who have submitted themselves to it.

Before discussing such questions, however, it will be well to briefly record the results already attained in different places where the inoculation have been tried. nd died. In hut 24, ward 2, out of a family of two

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

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the inoculated member escaped, the uninoculated died. In hut 20, ward 3, one of three inoculated contracted occurred among the uninoculated, and in only ne instance in the whole village did a case occur among the uninoculated, while one of four uninoculated got it and died. In two out of the three huts where fatal cases occurred among the inoculated, and in only ne instance in the whole village did a case occur among the inoculated, while the uninoculated. lated went free. This was in hut 31, ward 4, where one of four innculated contracted and died of plague, while two uninoculated escaped. These figures have been verified case by case and family by family, and seen to me to prove that while mocula-tion as at present practised is not an absolute protective either against seizure or death, it is of immense value both as a prophylactic and as modifying the severity of the disease and reducing the sease mortality. This was 37.5 per cent, among protective either against seizure or death, it is of immense value both as a prophylactic and as modifying the severity of the disease and reducing the case mortality. This was 37'5 per cent, among the inoculated against 92'85 in the uninoculated.

Sulciman Mussalmans at Baroda, a population of 404, living in an extremely dirty crowded locality. By the influence of their headmen and mullah, 322

By the influence of their headmen and mullah, 322 of these people have been inoculated, and no plague has occurred among them, although cases have been prevalent all round about them. They have been prevalent all round about them. They have been taken into camp in batches, while their houses have been cleaned, disinfected and whitewashed. This case proves nothing but so far as it goes is favourable

The Khoja community of Bombay has been largely inoculated, but the figures are not yet available. It is believed, however, that only some 20 cases of plague have occurred among several thousands in-oculated, and that only three or perhaps four have

Similarly out of some 600 inoculated dependants of His Highness Agha Khan at Poona all are be-lieved to have escaped plague, though mixing freely with the general community among whom the

with the general community among whom the disease was exceedingly severe.

The people at Undera are thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of inoculation, and those of a neighbouring village (Jotai), where plague is now prevalent sent in a deputation of their headmen to implore that they might be done. Arrangemeens were made to do as many as possible the followinnt day.

It seems to me that these cases go very far to show the great value of the process. Those at Damaon

and Undera have been carefully varified by independent observers, while some of the others have been already published, and have not been challenged.

How long the protection lasts can only be established by the protection lasts can only be established by the protection lasts can only be called by the protection lasts. ed by time, but where it only for a few months, we should have a valuable aid in saving people from attack during an exsting epidemic. There is reason to believe, however, that it lasts much longer than this, for the large number inoculated during the first epidemic both in Bombay and Poona have, with very few exceptions, escaped the disease during the

The position, therefore, seems to warrant Government in extending facilities for inoculation and inducing the people to accept it by all legitimate means. The serum takes some six weeks to prepare, and the technique of the process requires great care, and can only be carried out by experts, but the actual inoculation can be done by any medical officer according to printed instructions. The operation is painless, but the serum causes a certain definite reaction, in which the temperature rises to about 102 F., and local irritation at the seat of infection usually lasts for some days, and is frequently severe. This make people say of undergoing inoculation unless they hove something to gain by it, and the fear of plague is in many instances insufficient to overcome these objections. Most people take an overcome these objections. Most people take an optimistic view of their chances of escaping plague as Young says "all men think all men mortal but themselves"—and considering that the total mortality in both the Bombay outbreaks has been little more than 3 per cent., the chance of an individual's escap-

THE HOUSE FLY.

THE structure of the common House Fly is well deserving of study. It is both interesting and in-

Insects are distinguished from one another by the number and character of their wings. Many insects have four wings; the house fly has only two. It therefore belongs to the two-winged class.

The body has the three important divisions; the head, the chest, and the abdomen or belly.

The female fly lays at one time from seventy to eighty eggs, which she repeats four times alterather.

eighty eggs, which she repeats four times altogether during her short life-time. These eggs are placed carefully side by side by means of the ovipositor, or egg-placer, on any moist decaying matter, and in a few days the larvæ or maggots emerge from their eggs. The little fly graph has a larve from their eggs. The little fly-grub has a body divided into thirteen rings. The head is furnished with a pair of hooked jaws and two little ball-like feelers, and the second ring or joint with a pair of feet. When the head is extended, it has the power, when alarmed, of drawing in the head and first joint.

The grub rapidly grows, takes the form of a chrysalis, and in a few days it bursts open the lid and emarges from the shell a perfect fly. After escaping from its prison house, the fly proceeds to fill out its wing nervures, or ribs, with air from its wind-bags or trachæ.

Before describing the various portions of the fly's body, we had perhaps better say something about the fly's shell, or what you might be inclined to regard as its skin, but which, to an inclined to a skeleton is to a larger animal. This consists of three skins or layers of chitin, of which the outermost is colourless, and covers the whole of the body including also the smallest hairs thereon. The wings are formed of a double layer of this substance, and the wingribs, or nervures, by a thickening af the same material. The second or middle ooat contains the colouring-matter, and the third is so closely connected in the full-grown fly with the second as to be inseparable. The shell of the fly is tough, and jointed like a coat of armour, and in the thorax, or middle portion, there are no less than fifty-one pieces. Animals having these rings are called *articulate* or jointed animals.

The head of the fly has three important organs The head of the fly has three important organis-the trunk, or tongue, the eye, and the feelers. Perhaps the most wonderful portion of the fly's structure is the mouth. The mouths of insects are of two kinds—the biting mouth as in the cockroach, and the sucking mouth. The house fly has the latter. The fly can take nothing but liquid food or food that it can soften with its own saliva, such as sugar. The fly has a little trunk, somewhat like that of the elephant. It widens out into two broad divisions at the bottom. It can be let the bottom.

has a little trunk, somewhat like that of the elephant. It widens out into two broad divisions at the bottom. It can be let down or drawn up as required. The food, when softened, is drawn up the tube into the mouth and stomach.

The eyes of the fly are very wonderful instruments. In addition to the two large compound eyes, the fly has several short-sighted eyes in its forehead, which are called ocelli (little eyes). The compound eyes are made up of 4,000 small telescopic eyes, all united together, yet each divided from the others by a six-sided coat of colouring-matter, preventing the light to each eyelet from becoming mixed and confused. Each eyelet has a separate nerve, and these nerves from each eye all facet in the nerve-centre of the head. The antenna is supposed to be the seat of the sense of smell. It is covered all over with little depressions, at the base of each of which there is a nerve which leads to the head nerve-centre. The nerves of insects spring from little nerve-knots, or gangalia, as they are called, which are scattered about in the creature's body, the principal ones being situated in the thorax and head. If our head is cut off we die at once. If the heads of insects are cut off, the remainder of the body will continue to fine the sentence of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue to fine the remainder of the body will continue the remainder of the body will continue the remainder of the body.

happened.
The circulation of the blood in a fly being very slow, the insect is splendidly equipped with apparatus for supplying its blood with oxygen, thus giving to it a sprightliness and high vitality scarcely have expected in a which one would

Insects require to breathe as we do; but their apparatus for this purpose is very different from ours. We take in air through the nose and mouth; insects have spiracles or small breathing holes ranged along the body, with tubes to take it inside. We die if our mouth and nose

of air.

Air vessels occupy a large portion of the fly's body. The openings to the larger air vessels are on the under side of the body, and are ten in number in the male and eight in the female. The mouths of these spiracles are covered with a branching growth, effectually preventing the entrance of dust. When the insect is flying, the small air-tubes in the body would be flattened so as to prevent their opening again quickly, and the little creature would die of suffocation, if it were not for the little hair-spring in each of the tubes which gives them strength to suffocation, it it were not for the little hair-spring in each of the tubes which gives them strength to resist pressure and retain their original shape. The great muscles of the back, which move the wings, compress the air-tubes, and in that way pump the air throughout the body.

When in flight, the fly is supposed to make 600 strokes with its wings in a second, which carry it forward to a distance of five feet; but when alarmed this can be increased to thirty or thirty.

alarmed, this can be increased to thirty or thirty-five feet, which is about one-third of the speed of a race-horse; and it has been estimated that if a fly a race-horse; and it has been estimated that if a fly were increased in bulk, and with speed in proportion to the size of a horse, it would be able to go round the world with the swiftness of lightning. Beneath the wings are two little members called halteres. These are rudimentary wings. At the root are a number of sensitive organs which are thought to be the seat of the sense of hearing.

The foot of the fly is a very interesting structure.

The foot of the fly is a very interesting structure.

The fly is enabled to adhere by its feet to smooth surfaces, such as glass, by means of a sticky fluid that exudes from the pads under the claws, and by the little suckers which fringe them. Of these there are about 1,200 on each pad. But, firmly as these suckers cling, the fly is able, of course, to become stuck and unstuck at will.

stuck and unstuck at will.

Flies are frequently attacked with a kind of mould which eventually kills them. Before this happens they are rendered so weak by the progress of the disease thus caused that they cannot exert sufficient muscular force to detach their feet from the surface on which they rest. They therefore become glued to the spot and die there. Dead flies may sometimes be seen thus fixed, the still spreading fungus forming a whitish patch around their bodies.

As much wisdom and beneficent power is displayed in the creation of the despised house-fly as in the structure of the mighty elephant.

MOULMEIN and Myingyan are to be declared to have ceased to be Cantonments.

A SERIOUS accident occurred at the Golconda mines. Four men were killed by an explosion.

THE death of Sergeant-Major F. L. Wilkin, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, occurred at Sitapur on Monday last, of heat apoplexy.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a plot of land in the Cantonment of Mandalay, for use as a park in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

NEXT cold weather the reliefs will be so arranged that two battalions of British Infantry now in India will be sent to Wei-hai-wei, the newly-acquired Chinese port, in Decem-THE closing of the leaves of plants as the

evening comes on was at first supposed by botanists to be due to the difference in temperature; but on transplanting the plants into phenomenon occurred, the leaves closing at sunset.

A WINDOW made entirely of stone has just been presented to a French cathedral. The stone is nephrite, found in Siberia, and so beautifully transparent that when placed, as it is, it catches the sun's rays, and reflects them into the interior of the cathedral.

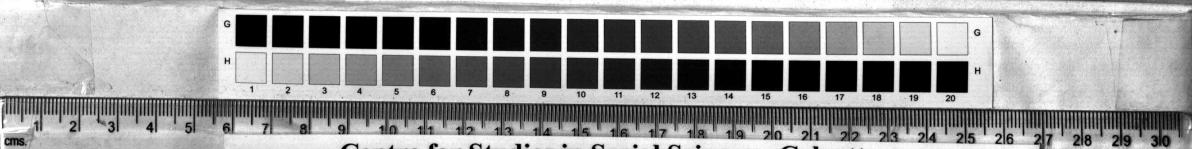
A SIMIA telegram, dated the 8th says :-The Bay storm struck near Akyab. It was a small storm of low intensity, but caused rain in Burma and should extend over Cachar. The weather is hotter than over in Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab, the thermometer registering 116 at Multan, 114 at Jhansi and Jodhpur, and 120 at Jacobabad.

A NATIVE villager of Satara has been poisoning cattle and setting fire to hay stack for some time. At last he was caught red-handed poisoning a cow belonging to a native gentleman. The people got excited and took the law into their own hands. The correspondent of the Advocate of India says they cut off his hands and his feet in their fury. The perpetrators are to be prosecuted.

THE case in which Khemraj Shri Krishnadas and another, proprietor and printer of the Venk teshwar Press, stood charged with selling and publishing an obscene book, entitled "Kam Rutnam," resulted in an acquittal, the Magistrate holding that the book was a medical work, and was not one which would be read by ordinary people or would be understood by them.

IT is under contemplation amongst some of the leading Vakils of Madras, to establish, at an early date, an Association to be designated "The Southern India Bar Association," consisting of all the Advocates, Vakils, and Pleaders in the Presidency, whether in or out of practice. It is also intended to locate the parent Association in Madras and to affiliate to it the Bars at the different centres of the Presidency. This is the outcome of the recent resolution of the Barristers to have an Association exclusively for themselves.

A TELEGRAM from Lahore states :- Messrs. Tweedie and Johnstone, the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to hear the charges of bribery brought against Sardar Gurdial Singh Man, a member of the Punjab Commission and Divisional Judge, Punjab Commission and Divisional Judge, met for the first time at Lahore on Monday. The Punjab Government Advocate put in seven articles of charge, alleging that on nine occasions, from January, 1892 up to the end of May, 1896, Sardar Gurdial Singh had accepted bribes, ranging in value from Rs. 300 to Rs. 45,000. The Commissioners have fixed the 23rd May as the date for the commencement of the trial at Mooltan. There are about one hundred and twenty witnesses for about one hundred and twenty witnesses for



India and England.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, APRIL 15.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

THERE is very little material affecting India on which to employ my pen this week. Every one is entirely absorbed in the events which have so rapidly matured during the last few days between the United States and Spain. All diplomatic relations between the two nations, are at an end. The American Ambassador to Spain has gone to France, and the Span-ish Ambassadar at Washington has removed to Canada. The American squadron has begun the blockade of Cuba, American troops are being massed in Florida, and as soon as the transports are ready, Cuba will be invaded, and a joint attack of army and fleet will be made upon Havana. The Spanish squadron is ready to leave Cape Verd; and it is difficult to understand why the American fleet, so much stronger in battle-ships, should not endeavour to intercept the Spanish, instead of beleaguring Havana. However, the passion and patriotism of both nations is thoroughly aroused, and no effort will be spared by either belligerent to secure some early and decisive advantage over the other. The opinion of the world at large as to the final result, may be measured by the fact that Spanish 4 per cent. bonds, which thave always paid their interest when due, are quoted to-day at £30 and are likely to be so before long. But I adhere to the opinion, expressed in my recent letters, that America will not find it easy to subdue all at a blow, a desperate nation fighting for its last colonial possession. However, the war will not seriously or perceptibly affect India, and your file of British journals will give you the history of the week, without my repeating it here. There has never been any serious naval warfare since the great development of modern war-ships except in the Japan-China war, -an experience which is of little practical value, - and it is quite impossible to predict the result of naval campaign between two fleets of such equal power as those of the United States and Spain. Although the American fleet may be considered the strongest, it has far more to do with it. Not only has Cuba to be invaded and the Spaniards driven out, but the United States have a free board of 4000 miles of coast, which it will be impossible to defend successfully from the attack of Spanish cruisers. The war will not be a short one. Both nations are ill prepared, the States especially. No other great Power is likely to intervene; and anything in the shape of a European concert is impossible in the face of the intense and passionate friendship which now exists between this country and the United States, and on the other hand, the sympathy which the continental Powers as naturally feel for Spain. It is more than probable that out of this crisis in the history of eldest child of the Anglo-Saxon race, there may come a close and permanent alliance between mother Brittania and her illustrious daughter Columbia, that may endure for ages and make for universal peace and brotherhood. An offensive and defensive alliance between the 400 millions of the British Empire and the 100 millions of the United States, with their enormous material wealth would be a combination that might bid defiance to all the rest of the world. Neither nation has an aggressive policy; and if they chose to act jointly, they might dictate disarmament and universal peace among nations.

THE BUDGET.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach introduced his Budget for the year last night in a scanty House; for, no one expected that there would be any surplus available for purposes other than armaments, and the interest in that particular apportionment had been fully discounted. How- crises of modern times. The Commission will ever, that was a pleasant little surprise in store be entrusted with the future solvency of India allocated to increased army and navy expenditure had been met, there was a modest little surplus of a million and a half for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to play with. This en-abled him to relieve tobacco-smokers of 6d. per lb on the tobacco duty, reducing it from 3-2d per lb to 2-8d. This absorbed £1,000,000. The small balance was employed in giving little concessions of income-tax to small incomes and to small payers of death-duties. It is a curious fact that the whole of this unexpected surplus is due to the brilliant financial operations of Sir William Harcourt's famous death-duties Budget, as the Exchequer during the year had a windfall of no less than £1,400,000 from probate duties on the swollen estates of nine millionaires. No greater illustration of the enormous and ever-increasing wealth of the United Kingdom could be furnished than the fact that the aggregate revenues of the past year reached the enormous total of over £116,000,000, while the taxation is so evenly distributed over direct and indirect tax-payers, that no "grievance" of any kind exists, and that when the Chancellor has a million or so too much he has only to decide whether he shall give it back to tea-drinkers, beer-drinkers or tobacco-smokers. Nobody is pleased with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's disposition of the surplus. The Radicals are wedded to the abolition of the tea-duty; the labour-members don't believe that 6d a pound on tobacco, sold in ounces and half-ounces, will ever filter down to the working-classes, but will be absorbed by the rich importers and manufacturers; Liberals are displeased that there should be so manifest a disposition to modify Harcourt's death-duties; and borough Tory members would have liked the whole amount used on relief of the small payers of income tax, who form the main body of their supporters. The simplest and undoubtedly the most popular method of disposing of this surplus would have been to have granted the whole to India in relief of the charges of the Frontier Campaign, which, I am certain, would have been welcomed with strong approval in every quarter of the House of Commons and by every section of the community. But then, that would have given a fresh occasion for Indian debate,—that "bogey" of the Front

SIR HENRY FOWLER.

I am sorry to say that during his speech in I am sorry to say that during his speech in the debate on the Budget, Sir Henry Fowler was seized with sudden faintness and had to sit down for a few minutes to recover; the House waited sympathetically and he was able to continue what he had to say. The Right Hon, gentleman is far from well, and needs rest. He has devoted himself recently to the

sible position. I sincerly trust, his health may permit him to do so; for, whatever one may think of his views on the domestic problems which are agitating India at present, no one doubts his soundness and capacity on every question affecting Indian Finance. I can learn nothing about the composition of the Committee, and I do not think its individual membership has yet been settled; it will, however, include a member of the present Cabinet, possibly Lord Balfour of Burleigh or Mr. Ritchie, as well as several experts upon currency questions, entirely unassociated with party

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

FINANCIAL authorities are much fluttered by a telegram which has been sent from Calcutta, summarising certain currency proposals of the Indian Government, which are to be submitted to the Committee Lord George Hamilton is about to appoint; and, if they be founded on actual fact, which by no means follows with regard to Indian telegrams, "the Indian Government appears to have convinced itself that the experience, gained by the policy of closing the mints, proves that the rupee can be permanently determined in value by limiting the coin circulation and proposes to accumulate 10 crores of rupees, melt them into ingots and sell them in the open market. It then proposes to borrow 20 millons of gold to be brought out to Calcutta, to be used for getting in the rupees the British sovereign to become current coin in India. It is further proposed that this gold loan shall be guaranteed by the British Govern-

These proposals appear simply outrageous to the leaders of Finance in this country, and are represented by them as being mere counsels of despair. What, it is reasonably asked, will be the effect on the silver market of the sale of ten crores of rupees? At what price will they have to be bought and sold? There must be a loss of at least sixpence on each rupee, with a market depreciated by such a mass of silver dumped down upon it. Ten crores of sixpences means 2½ millions sterling, which will make a very pretty little hole in the 20 millions of borrowed gold. Then, if sovereigns are to be paid out in exchange for rupees, the Treasury will soon be cleared out of its 20 millions to be hoarded or exported to be followed by fresh gold-loans and steadily-increasing sterling demands upon the Indian Government. Indian Bankers and merchants await the full text of the proposals of the Indian Government with feverish anxiety, comforting themselves the while with the thought that nothing can come of them until the Commission appointed to enquire into the whole subject of monetary and currency question in India, has investigated and reported. Surely, it is patent to every reasonable mind, that so long as India has to pay 18 or 20 millions of gold to London every year, and imported 20 millions of sovereigns would not be long in finding their way back to the Bank of England. It ought to be equally patent, that it is impossible to fix the value of the rupee by counting the number in circulation without keeping in stock enough gold to exchange for rupees whenever demanded. A shilling remains unchanged in value, simply because everybody who accumulates 20 of them can change them for a sovereign. But the mind of an Indian Finance Minister is a fearful, mysterious and wonderful thing; and the ways are indeed past finding out. Not a few of the Indian Bankers here declare that the details of the scheme, as telegraphed here, must be either imaginary or garbled in transit. Every one of them are agreed that its adoption would be followed by one of the direct and most disastrous commercial the Government will compose it with wisdom and strict impartiality, carefully setting aside every bi-metallist crank or any other person with schemes and preconceived notions.

ANOTHER BY-ELECTION.

Another by-election is about to take place in West Staffordshire, owing to the death of Mr. Hamar Bass, a member of the world-renowned firm of Burton Brewers, who has sat for the constituency since 1885. He was unopposed in 1895, but in 1892, he defeated his Liberal opponent by 2400 votes. Since then, the Liberal party in the constituency have been thoroughly disheartened and demoralized, and it is justly looked upon by everybody as an impregnable stronghold of Toryism and Beer. A local Liberal has however pluckily come forward to contest the vacancy; and it will be interesting to see what will be the result of Liberal reaction in such a constituency. The late Mr. Pass has demoralized everybody in the place by large and lavish subscriptions through every imaginable channel. I venture, however, to predict that although this is perhaps the most forlorn hope in the country that could possibly have created a byelection, that the majority even here will be appreciably reduced. If only the Liberal leaders in Parliament were as alert to their opportunities as the Liberal rank and file in the constituencies; I believe it would be quite possible to get this wretched and incompetent Government out of office. My correspondence for months past has deplored the lamentable slackness of the Front Opposition Bench, especially with regard to Indian opportunities. I am pleased to find a loud echo of my opinion in this April issue of the "Review of Reviews", where Mr. W. T. Stead writes as follows :-

W. T. Stead writes as follows:—
What makes the recklessness of the Front Opposition Bench so exasperating is that the Fates have given them all ready accounted the very battle-horse which they have been praying for. Why don't they take up the question of India? Here is an Administration defying the vote of the House of Commons and the direct instructions of the Chief Secretary on a constant and administrative question which appeals most tration defying the vote of the House of Commons and the direct instructions of the Chief Secretary on a moral and administrative question which appeals most strongly to all that is best in the Liberal ranks. But our leaders are as mute as mice. Here is a Government which has deliberately reversed the policy on the North-West Frontier which the late Cabinet with unique unanimity adopted, with the result that a disastrous and bloody war has been waged, which its authors can only defend by promising to abandon the principles on which it was ordered. But beyond a field-day on the Address, they have made no use of so splendid an object-lesson. Finally, the Indian Government has passed a press law, so monstrous that even Anglo-Indian journalists are crying out against it, and even before the law was passed, they have arbitrarily arrested native editors and keep them to this day in prison without bringing them to trial. Surely, here is a splendid field for effective opposition. What better cry could Liberals have than that of British Government for British India?

closest consideration of Indian questions, and is suffering from overstrain. I understand that the Chairmanship of the proposed Indian Currency Committee has been offered to Sir Henry Fowler, and no better man could have been chosen to take this onerous and responsible position. I sincerly trust, his health may to make use of so great an opportunity has done more than anything else to confirm my estimate of the condition of the party and its leaders. I do not know how it is, but the virtue seems to have gone out of them.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S QUESTION.

Sir William Wedderburn questioned the Secretary of State for India last night with regard to the further detention of the brothers Natu; and Lord George Hamilton merely repeated the statement, given a few weeks ago on Mr. HerbertRoberts' Amendment to the Queen's speech, that their detention will continue until the Government of Bombay are satisfied that the public tranquillity will not be endangered by their release. In reply to a further question, he again refused to withdraw the punitive police force from Poona, and that in all these matters he had no intention whatever to interfere with the discretion of the Bombay Government. do not think any good end will now be served by further Parliamentary action on behalf of the Natus. They will probably be released in August, after the House has adjourned for its autumn holidays, and six months after that, when the House reassembles, it will have become ancient history.

INDIA AND THE EAST IN PAKLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 18.

THE DEBATE ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.

SIR W. HARCOURT: I wish to ask the First Lord

of the Treasury when the papers relating to China will be in the hands of members. We understood that these papers were to be delivered early in the vacation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour. As the hon gentleman is well aware, it is impossible to publish papers dealing with negotiations of the character in question without making seferance, to the foreign. Governments, concerned. gonations of the character in question without making reference to the foreign Governments concerned. That, unfortunately, is taking much longer than we anticipated. As far as we are concerned we could have had the papers out early in the holidays, but the delay which has arisen from the cause I have mentioned will I am afraid make it impossible to delive ioned will, I am afraid, make it impossible to deliver he papers to members before Thursday afternoon or riday morning. That obviously makes it very nconvenient to discuss foreign affairs on Friday next, if that evening is to be taken up, even in part—as I assume it will be—with a discussion of the Chinese Question. But there is another reason which makes me anxious that the House should consent to abandon my original proposal to take Foreign Office Estimates on Friday, and that is that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs will, I am afraid, hardly be in a position to remain in his place during a heavy Parliamentry evening. I hope he will be in his place on Thursday to answer questions, but I doubt whether he will be able questions, but I doubt whether he will be able to stand the fatigue and strain of a heavy Parliamentary night as early as Friday. I would therefore suggest that the Foreign Office vote should be put off from next Friday to the Friday following. I think we might with advantage take the Colonial vote

Tuesday, April 19.
THE FAR EAST.—Sir H. Vincent asked whether the assurances of the Russian Government, that the ships of all nations will be admitted at Port Arthur, Talien-wan, and any ports Russia had acquired or might acquire by way of usufruct or otherwise from the Chinese Empire, were in writing or merely verbal, and whether they included an undertaking that British goods should never be taxed at such ports beyond the five per cent. levied under treaty at the ports of China, and never be subject to any greater restriction or disability; and in such case whether her Majesty's Government would invite the Government of his Imperial Majesty the Czar to conclude a treaty embodying these conditions, and enter into negotiaentrusted with the future solvency of India tions for a like arrangement with respect to British and its responsibility will be enormous. I trust trade with his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor

and the French Republic as regards any ports or territories leased to them, or otherwise placed under their commercial influence by the Emperor of China.

Mr. Balfour: I think it would be better if my hon. friend would wait until the Blue Book is in his hands, which, I believe, will be published on Thursday or Friday. He will find in it full materials to answer bis questions.

LAND ASSESSMENT IN MADRAS .- Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the number of evictions for non-payment of land assessment in the Presidency of Madras during the last ten years and the previous ten years, and the amount realised by the sale of the personal and real property respectively of the defaulters; whether he is aware that Mr. Clark, Deputy Commissioner of Settlement in Madras, reported in 1894 that, in consequence of the inequalities he had found in the mode of assessment, he recommended that the whole of the soils in the delta should be reclassified; whether the classification of soils for land assessment in the Madras Presidency is made on the same principles as in the Bombay Presidency, and, if not, what are the differences and the grounds for such differences; whether this matter has been brought under the notice of the Madras Government repeatedly during the last six years, and, if so, what was their reply; and whether he can state the quantity of arable land lying waste and available for cultivation in the Madras Presidency were due encouragement aftorded by low rates of assessment for the agricultural

population to take it up.

Lord G. Hamilton: If the hon gentleman will allow me, I will send him a memorandum on the subject of the many questions he has put to me, as it is difficult to compress the necessary information within the limits of a reply to a Parliamentary

THE DUTY ON ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF DEBT.-Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government are proposing India whether the Indian Government are proposing that all acknowledgments of debt exceeding 20 rs., which, under the existing law, are liable to a fixed duty of 1 a., shall, when attested by a witness, be liable to an ad valorem duty as a bond of its amount; and, whether, as it is customary in India for such documents to be witnessed, the Government have taken into consideration that poor persons will suffer heavily by the payment of heavy stamp duties, or otherwise be deprived of an important safeguard from fraud

the skill and success with which Colonel Creagh and his colleagues have suppressed the plague in that town and its vicinity, and I read with special interest town and its vicinity, and I read with special interest one of the statements made by the head of the municipality to this effect: -" Of the soldiers and the valuable services rendered by them to the city and their kind behaviour towards the poor natives whose houses they helped in searching and white-washing I cannot speak too eulogistically." (Cheers.) The language as well as the general feeling of the community is a marked contrast to the conditions existing a few morths. contrast to the conditions existing a few month back in the same town and previous to the arres of the Sirdars Natu. As I have before said, the detention of the Natus will continue until the Government of Bombay are satisfied that the public tranquillity will not be endangered by their release.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State

for India whether he had received confirmation of the news telegraphed from Bombay to the effect that Damodhar Chapekar, convicted of the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, had been executed; and whether there was evidence of any general conspiracy having existed leading to those murders; and, if not, whether he would now direct the withdrawal of the punitive police costing

the city of Poona 320,400 rs.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have not received any official confirmation of the news referred to in the first branch of the question, nor have I been officially informed as to the evidence adduced at the trial. But the question at issue related to Chapekar alone, and I do not consider that the absence of evidence of

and 1 do not consider that the absence of evidence of a general conspiracy in way any disproves the necessity for maintaining a special force of police.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked whether the police were not placed in Poona because the person who committed the murder had not been discovered.

Lord G. Hamilton said there were various reasons

for placing the force of police, but the hon, member was not quite correct in the conclusion he had drawn.

In answer to Mr. MacNeill, Lord G. Hamilton said: I have already stated, and have to-day repeat ed in reply to the question of the hon. member for Banffshire, that the detention of the Sirdars Natu will continue until the Government of Bombay is will continue until the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the public tranquillity and order will not be endangered by their release. I have no intention of interfering with the discretion of that Government; but I will add that I am not aware of the reasons

but I will add that I am not aware of the reasons which the hon, member has for stating that the apprehension that they would impede the execution of the plague regulations has ceased to exist.

TRADE WITH CHINA.—Mr. Johnson-Ferguson asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the treaties between this country and China secured to the trade of this country with China most-favoured-nation treatment, whether the provision in the agreement concluded between the Chinese Government and the Russo-Chinese Bank for the construcment and the Russo-Chinese Bank for the construc tion of the Manchurian railway, whereby goods imported from Russia into China by rail, and exported from China to Russia in the same manner ported from China to Russia in the same manner, should pay respectively an import or export Chinese duty to the extent of one-third less as compared with the duty imposed at Chinese seaport Customhouses, was a violation of the treaty rights of this country; and whether her Majesty's Government had made representations to China on the subject.

Mr. Balfour: The answer to the first paragraph of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second paragraph, the mere fact that there is a difference of tariff between land and sea frontiers does not in itself constitute a breach of the most-

does not in itself constitute a breach of the most favoured-nation clause. Indeed, such a difference already exists in the case of our Burmo-Chines frontier under Article IX. of the 1894 Convention Whether the practical operation of such a difference would under certain circumstances constitute an infraction of our treaty rights is a separate question which has not in our judgment arisen in the case either of the northern or the southern land frontier of the Chinese Empire.

Mr. Provand asked the First Lord of the

Treasury whether he had received confirmation of the report that Wu-sung would be declared a treaty port by the Chinese Government, and if so, whether it was to be attached to the port of Shanghai, from which it was only eight or ten miles distant, for the collection of duties, or whether it was to be a separate port with its own

Mr. Balfour: The Chinese Government have announced their intention to open Wu-sung as a treaty port and to establish a Customs station there.

As our experience of the plague and the way in which it is spread is enlarged, there is a growing feeling that quarantine regulations are not only vexatious but entirely useless in preventing the spread of the disease. This idea, however, is no new one; it has been the opinion of many of those who have had an intimate acquaintance with epidemics since the time when plague was first systemetically studied. In Mr. Nathan's history of "The Plague in India," to which we alluded a few days ago, there is more than one passage shewing the entirely ineffectual nature of land quarantine, however strict. During the outbreak in Ahmedadad district in 1817 strict quarantine was enforced by the Collector at all the neighbouring villages, but these "harsh and stringent measures were powerless to check the spread of the disease," A correspondent sends us a striking expression of opinion on this subject quoted from "A visit to the Phillippine Islands" by Sir John Bowring, late Governor of Hongkong, and Plenipotentiary in China. The visit took place in 1858. Twenty years previously Sir John had met in Egypt a Dr. Lefevre, who had large experience of the plague during the terrible visitation of Egypt in 1835, and who by devoting his life to the study of this and other tropical diseases obtained an experience probably unrivalled in his day, and at any rate sufficient to give great weight to any expression of opinion on the treatment of diseases. Sir John Bowring records his pleasure at meeting Dr. Lefevre in the Phillippines, and at finding that his old growing feeling that quarantine regulations are not only vexatious but entirely useless in records his pleasure at meeting Dr. Lefevre in the Phillippines, and at finding that his old opinion of the current superstitions and "delusions as to the efficacy of quarantine regulations, so really useless, costly, and vexatious," was unchanged. Dr. Lefevre placed in Sir John Bowring's hands some observations he had published in Bombay in 1840 where vessels from the Red Sea were subjected to sanitary regulations. Sir John Bow ring continues: "Dr. Lefevre affirms tha quarantines have done nothing whatever t lessen the dangers or check the ravages of the plague, but much to encourage its propagation. He complains of the deafness and incredulity of those whom the examination of a thousand indisputable facts will not convince, and he thus concludes: "If I had not with peculia attention studied the plague in the midst of ar epidemic and without any more precautions than if the danger was nothing; if subsequent to the terrible visitation of 1835 in Egypt, I had not been frequently a witness to the scourge; if, finally, since that epoch I had not given myself up with all the warmth of passion to the constant study of this malady, to the perusal of histories of the plagues which have ravaged the world, and to the examination of all sorts of objections, I should not have dared to emit so decided an opinion not have dared to emit so decided an opinion -an opinion respecting the soundness of which I do not entertain the slightest doubt.

A PETITION FOR MERCY.

MAHOMED ALI, alias Soudagar, the man who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for being concerned in the murder of two Lance-Corporals of the K. O. L. S. Regiment, petitioned H. E. the Governor-in-Council praying that the sentence of death passed upon him may be commuted to one of transportation for life, but it has been rejected.

The following is the text of the petition which was submitted by the accused:

Mahomed Ali, alias Soudagar, who was sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebjee for the murder of Lance-Corporals Evans and Taylor, on the 9th of March last, petitioned His Excellency the Governor on Monday last, praying for a commutation of sentence. The petition, which was drawn up by his counsel, Mr. Kazi Kabir-ud-Din, Barrister-at-law, urged that as the accused was charg-

drawn up by his counsel, Mr. Kazi Kabir-ud-Din, Barrister-at-law, urged that as the accused was charged with murder it became necessary that definite and clear evidence of identification should have been produced by the prosecution. The Police enquiry itself showed that the prisoner could not have been guilty of this offence. The prisoner's name was put forth because the three witnesses in the biscuit-walla's shop at Grant Road wanted to save themselves at any cost. They had in fact been arrested for the murder, and, five days after, were miraculously removed to the witness box, while the petitioner was arraigned in the dock fourteen miraculously removed to the witness box, while the petitioner was arraigned in the dock fourteen days after the murder. These witnesses showed unanimously that the petitioner and the other four accused only were the persons who originally attacked the soldiers, that one of the victims was pursued and beaten by these five, that they at the same time attacked the other man in the shop and that they ran away together while the crowd remained there. Out of the six persons produced by the Crown only two were independent witnesses. One of these witnessed the scene from the middle of a balcony on the second storey of a house. The there. Out of the six persons produced by the Crown only two were independent witnesses. One of these witnessed the scene from the middle of a balcony on the second storey of a house. The balcony was covered with chite's and curtains which rendered it a physical impossibily for him to see. The other witness said that he could not identify anybody and this was the more plausible version having regard to the fact that the soldiers were surrounded by an immense crowd who were flourishing sticks. The evidence of the brothers Abdul Rahiman Niyamatoolla and the two servants, petitioner submitted, was inconsistant, complicating and incredible. The case for the prosecution rested on the shop witnesses who could not have been in a position to identify anybody because at the time Corporals Evans and Taylor came before the shop the servants were at the back employed in biscuit making. The people rushed after the soldier who was near the oven and surrounded him while the servants, not interfering, proceeded with their work until the soldier was dragged out. With regard to the use of the iron the evidence was acredible, untrustworthy and dangerously conflicting. One witness said that as soon as the soldier was dragged out, the shop was closed, and if this was so it was not possible for petitioner to have obtained the iron-bar. The medical evidence was opposed to the theory of the prosecution. It was difficult to believe that petitioner could have brought the iron-bar for the purpose of merely inflicting a scratch on the lip of the deceased. The petitioner next draws His Excellency's attention to the fact that the case was doubtful as shown by the circumstance of the jury being divided. Three of these held that the petitioner was not guilty on all counts, and conviction was only obtained by the discretionery casting vote of the learned judge who tried the case. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tayebjee went beyond the traditions of the Bombay High Court and took the unprecedented action of inflicting the extreme penalty of the law on t

A KING'S LOVE AFFAIR.

THE following remarkable story (says the Daily News' Berlin correspondent) is related about the unhappy King Otto of Bavaria. This last week he ate almost nothing for some days, although his appetite is usually unnaturally good. He sobbed, wailed and screamed uninterruptedly for hours, and even became at times dangerous. One morning, however, his physician and a keeper cautiously pushed aside the heavy brocade curtain which divides their bed-room from that of the poor monarch, and found him with tears running down his cheeks gazing into a little silver case which they had often seen in a drawer, the key to which King Otto

had become aware of the fact.

THE Viceroy held the first meeting of I Session of Government on Friday.

A PREMATURE explosion of gun cotton reported from the Khyber. Three Sappe were blown down the khud, and one of thunfortunate men was killed outright.

A Gazette of India extraordinary issued Simla on Friday announced that Mr. J. LaTouche had assumed charge that day the officiating Lieutenant-Governorship of t North-West Provinces and Oudh.

NEWS from the Persian Gulf states th three thousand more troops have arri-to operate against the Tangistanis. At Bush the merchants are plotting a riot as a prot against the new 5 per cent customs duty.

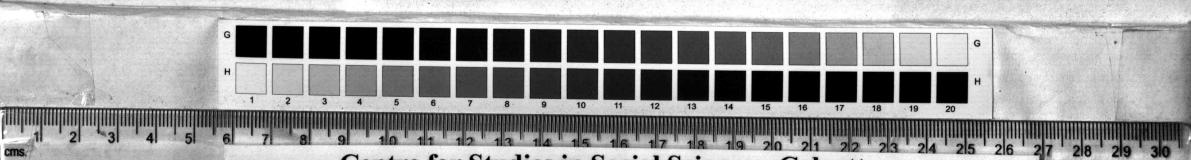
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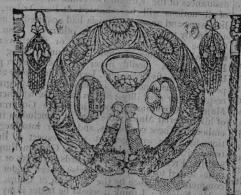
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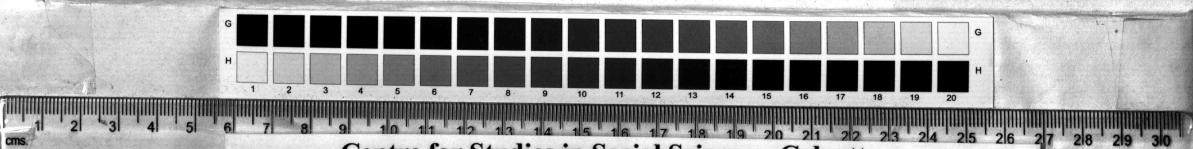
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