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मण्णूर्व इहेशाटक मृना आ॰ छाका। পরিশিষ্ট বত্তত্ত ৷ অমুত্রাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য

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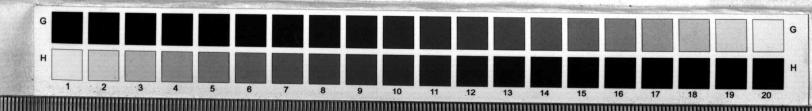
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repeated orders always follow.

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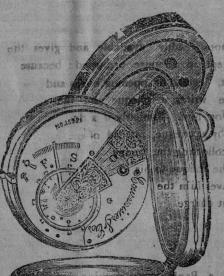
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does not contain any poisonous ingredients.

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Consulting Chemist,
Late Analyst to the Corporation of Calcutta.

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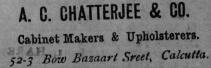
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A CIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most com-fortunate as to declare their immunity from these. In view of the fact that though apparently harmless in the embryonic stage. Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and undermine the constitution in the end and lead to its total wreckage, it must be held that they are stangerous in their insidiousnes.

n their insidiousnes.

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

hundreds of cases, Here are a few unsolicited estimonials:

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

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—Dr. H Biswas's Acidity Pill has an extraordinary digestiv power so that men suffering from Dyspepsia may give a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some antive herbs and hence is perfectly safe.

a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some autive herbs and hence is perfectly sale

Babu T. K. Baksi, Professer Government College, Jubbulpur, writes Dr. Biswas's medicine for acidity and dyspepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that sufferers who may give it a fair ttrial are sure to derive much benefit from it.

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

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazr vaj family, writes:—'I am glad to state that aav': Red much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidit rills. Really I did not expect so happy a re Yeight. Really I did not expect so happy a re Yeight. Babu P. De, B. A., Head-Master, Shibpur, H.C. E School, writes:—Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill is a vereign remedy for Acidity and Dyspepsia in general, so is prepared from innocent drugs, and therefore, perlictly harmless. Those that have been suffering from fecidity and Dyspeps. a w.ll find in the said Pill a speedy And permanent cure. Dr. Biswas deserves the patronage af the public at large.

And permanent cate.

And permanent cate.

And permanent cate.

Bathu Amrita Krishna Mullick, B. L.

Pleader, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, writes: I

have very great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of
your Acidity Pills. I have used the above and I can
ecommend the same to others suffering from acidity-

and dyspepsia.

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Barasat, writes: I have derived much benifit by the use
of your Acidity Pills. Really I did not expect old
happy a result. Pleased send me withut deo sa
one box per V. P. P.

one box per V. P. P.

Pundit Satya Charan Sastri, the will, known author of the lives of Protapaditya and Sivajee writes:—'I have hardly seen a more efficacious medicine han Biswas's Acidity Pill. It not only cures acidit dyspepsia, for which it sa sovereign remedy, but also proves of great use in cold. I believe every house, which is also proves of great use in cold. I believe every house, which were a box by him and the provided and the Acidity Pills sent by you. They have so far done much good to my mother-in-law, who has been for the last few years constant sufferer from Acidity and Colic pain. Pleass send me by V. P. P. one box of the Acidity Pill without elay.

The Acidita Pill is a vegetable preparaton. We guarantee a cure and

guarantee a cure aud Retund the Price in case of failure. Price Rupee One per box. V. P. charge annas 4. Do no fail to give it a trial when every other medicine patent or prescibed, has failedto give you relief. You will realise its worth by a week's use only. DR, H. BISWAS, 11, Ananda Chatterjis Lane, Bag-Bazar, Calcutta

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BARREN WOMEN anxious to get a child ought to try once.

Its ingredients are simple and no evil effects are produced and obtained from **Hony Kang**.

Thousands have been cured and many unsolicited testimonials are coming in from all quarters.

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HAIR DEPILATORY SOAP.

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THE Amrita Basar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MAY 22, 1898.

IN MEMORIAM

THE greatest man of the age, Mr. Gladstone, died Thursday. If he was a giant in intellect, his morality was also of the most exalted kind. And above all, he had strong faith in religion and the goodness of God. When lying unconscious in his death-bed, he was heard to mutter prayers in French. This shows that he was a very pious man. Indeed, this is the way every devout Hindu wishes to die. Whether another man like Mr. Gladstone will be born in England or not, nobody can say; but it is an undoubted fact that there is no one among the present Liberals or Conservatives, who is worthy of occupying his position. Mr. Gladstone was universally respected, and, needless to say, the whole of Europe and America will go into mourning over

The following is a brief memoir of the great deceased in the local deceased

William Ewart Gladstone was born at Liverpool in 1809. He was the 4th son of Sir John Gladstone, a Liverpool merchant. On both sides, he was of Scotch descent, although born in England. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated as a double firstclass in 1831. As a member of the Oxford Union Debating Society, he greatly distinguished himself. When young, he was a strong Conservative, opposed to all advanced measures of political reform. He entered Parliament as member for Newark in 1832, shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill, As an orator, he early made a decided impression on the House. In 1839, Macauay described him as the "rising hope" of the stern and unbending Tories.

In 1844, Sir Robert Peel appointed Mr. Gladstone a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and, appreciating his great abilities, gave him next year the post of Under-Secretary for the Colonies. In 1847, while still accepted as a Conservative, Mr. Gladstone was chosen one of the representatives of the University of Oxford. In 1852, he outshone Mr. Disraeli in a great speech, and was recognised as one of the great historic orators of the British Parliament. With that speech began the long contest between these wo great masters of debate which lasted 24 years. Next he became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Aberdeen. His speech on the introduction of the Budget excited the greatest ad niration. He held the same other in deficient Ministries, and in 1868 he became Premier for the first time. His second administration commenced in April 1880 and lasted till June 1885.

At the general election of Nov 1885, the Liberals were returned with numbers almost exactly equal to those of Tories and Parnellites combined. Soon afterwards, in January, 1886, Mr. Gladstone returned to office, and at the same time, caused it to be known that he was prepared to introduce a Home Rule measure for Ireland. This broke up the Liberal Party. Lord Hartington and others refused office, and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan only accepted on grounds which were soon afterwards shown to be untenable. Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill in a long and powerful speech on April 8, (the scene in the House before, during and after the speech being one that will not be forgotten), and on June 9, the second reading was rejected by a majority of 30. He appealed to the country, and as a result, an overwhelming majority of Conservatives and Unionist Liberals was returned. Upon this, Mr. Gladstone resigned without meeting Parliament.

His fourth and last administration was in 1892. In 1894, his great age and increasing infirmities led him to resign, and retire from public life.

Besides being acknowledged as a foremost orator and the greatest debater in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone has made several contributions to literature, as his Homeric Studies, which show his marvellous intellectual activity. His favourite physical exercise was cutting

With regard to his own belief in religion, he used to say: "All I write, and all I think, and all I hope, is based upon the Divinity of our Lord, the one

central hope of our poor wayward race".

Of his sons, the eldest sat in Parliament for some time as member for East Worestershire; the second, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, is rector of Hawarden; and the third, Mr Herbert Gladstone, has sat ince 1880, for Leeds.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma's present intentions are to remain at Maymyo until October. Only a small section of the Secretariaterks will proceed thither shortly for despatch urgent correspondence. This entails a pertanent increase to the establishment.

A SUSPECTED PLAGUE CASE IN CALCUITA.

MR. G. S. SYKES, President of the Vigiance Committee for Ward No. 10, has sent us the following particulars of the case of

The following are the particulars of the case of baby Wright, of 42, Kopalitolah Lane, as found on careful personal enquiry.

Bertie Wright is a baby, about 12 months old, and is teething. He had fever and conold, and is teething. He had fever and convulsions off and on, owing to teething. On Thursday, the 12th May, through the negligence of the Ayah, the baby fell down from a chair when playing and sprained the thigh. The Ayah did not bring this to the notice of the inmates of the house. On Friday, the 13th May, the child was taken to the Chandney Hospital and was treated as a patient for fever and convulsions. On Saturday morning the mother of the child noticed the swollen thigh, and on enquiry learnt from the Ayah about the fall, suspecting that there might have been a serious sprain. Mr. Fernandez, the uncle of the child took him to the Medical Cellege Hospital, and the him to the Medical Cellege Hospital, and the him to the Medical Cellege Hospital, and the Doctor there said that it was a suspected case of plague and the child nust be left in the Plague Ward. Mr. Fernandez protested, but to no effect; he sent for his sister, the the mother of the child; and the mother and the child were kept in the Hospital on Saturday. On Sunday morning the mother insisted on On Sunday morning the mother insisted on coming away and the Doctors allowed them to come out. The child was then placed under the treatment of Dr. Sarvadhicari, and was progressing well. On Monday the announcement in the Englishman about this case frightened the parents of the child. In consultation with Dr. Sarvadhicari it was arranged that Dr. Bomford or any of the European Doctors, should be called in, and the child examined, Dr. Survadhicari being distinctly of opinion that it was not a plague case. Dr. Bomford wrote to say that he had given up private practice. Dr. Sanders was then written to, and appointed 9 30 A. M. of Tuesday to see the patient. But on Tuesday through the advice of same neighbours, the alarmed guardians of the child, without consulting Dr. Sarbadhicari, sent for Dr. Wallace, who came and saw the patient between 8 and 9 A. M. At this time. Dr Stevens, one of the Bombay At this time. Dr Stevens, one of the Bombay Doctors, was passing through Kopalitola Lane, inspecting the houses for which isolation had been applied for. Dr. Wallace stopped his brougham and introduced himself to Dr. Stevens, and said that he had just then seen a case of plague at 42, Kopalitola, and went on to say that he had not seen a worse case than this in the Manicktolah Hospital, where he had been deputed by the Government to see case. Dr Stevens then went to see the lation and segregation in the house, under-taking to remove the other inmates of the house to the neighbouring houses; but it was refused, as they had not formally applied for the purpose. Dr. Sanders and Sarvadhicar for the purpose. Dr. Sanders and Sarvadhicari saw the child at 9-30 A. M.; and after hearing all that happened, said they were of opinion that it was not a case of plague and Dr. Sanders said he would write to the Health Officer. Babu Nanda Lal Das, a member of the Vigilance Committee, put himself in communication with Mr. G.S. Sykes, President of the Vigilance Committee; and they went to of the Vigilance Committee; and they went to Dr. Cook, the Health officer. Dr. Cook, after hearing the particulars, decided to see the patient himself, as the medical opinions differed. He thoroughly examined the child, and said that he did not think it was a case of ligue, though there were some suspicious features. The child was teething, had been iii 7 days, looked sprightly and its eyes were bright it ate well, slept well and retained its food; and sensitive to the touch, as it would be in a true case of plague, and the neighbouring glands were healthy. As there were doubts in his mind, he would give them the benefit, and ordered the case to be left in the house but isolated, and would call the next day and see it again. Dr. Cook, Mr Sykes and Babu Nanda Lal Das then went

to Superintendent Johnstone and countermanded the order given to the Police. Although the Wrights were calm and unexcited, the neighbours, chief among whom were certain West Indians and East Indians, were terribly excited; and when Dr. Cook and others went to the place, they were in a very pugnacious attitude and considerable risk was incurred. But the non-removal of the child had a quieting effect on them. Some of the West Indians and East Indians, on being reasoned with by Babu Nanda Lal Das, told him that Dr. Wallace disclaimed having any talk with the Bombay Doctor, and they would be perfectly satisfied if all the facts are published in the papers and Dr. Walface given an opportunity of making a public statement.

The child is better to-day and improving.

The temperature being only 1000 man and o Calcutta, 18th May, 1898.

(sd.) G. S. SYKES. Raj Chunder Chunder. Vigilance Committee,

Ward No. 10 Secretary In Bombay, a patient about to get plague, shows all signs of complete prostration in Calcutta, however, his confrere looks "sprightly," his "eyes are bright," he "eats well, sleeps well, and retains his food !" In Bombay, his tongue is coated with a thick layer of white fur; in Calcutta his tongue is "not bad". In Bombay, the bubo of a suspected plague patient is tender to the touch; but here the bubo can be pressed without causing him any pain. And above all, while in Bombay, fever is characteristically high in suspected plague cases, here a temperature, not higher than 102°, is enough to constitute a suspected case. Is the isolation hospital being filled when a child is teething he is, as a rule, feverish. When he falls from a chair and hurts his thigh, he is bound to get a small swelling of the gland in the groin. But in the opinion of at least two Medical Officers of the Municipality, namely, Dr. Stevens, and Dr. Mackenzie, these symptoms in a child, who is teething, entitle to take him for a suspected plague patient | What is needed at this juncture, is coolcutta is safe under t e above circumstances? News had accepted the chillenge of the Gov-And the above Doctors are practically the enment and fought it out to the bit e end, patient and dub him as a suspected plague another Bombay. It is also very doubtful if case, and he at once becomes liable to be the Government had obtained a victory pounced upon and lodged in the hospital, for for, the editor, being an Englishman, would which the people have such dread. If the have been used by a jury of his own East Indian baby was saved from the terrible countrymen. We all know how Mr. fate which the two Doctors voted for j. Wilson, the late editor of the Indian him, it was simply due to an accident. Daily News, was prosecuted for defamation Indeed, but for the interference of Dr. by Sir Stuart Hogg at the instance of the Sanders and Mr. Sykes, the child would Bengal Government, and how he came out have been carried to the hospital, and, as triumphant, to the humiliation of both his Mr. Sykes says, a riot provoked. We are told prosecutor and the Government. As rethat Dr. Cook saw some suspicious features gards the legal aspect of the case, in the case. May we enquire what they section 505 runs as follows:

By-the-bye, this is perhaps the first time in the history of the world that a teething case was sought to be converted into that of a suspected plague. The Municipal Doca suspected plague. The Municipal Doctors were, no doubt, actuated by the best of motives; but that is no reason that they should mistake a simple teething case for a suspected plague case, and cause alarm to the parents of the patient and the general public.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE I. D. NEWS.

WE regret that the Government of Bengal should go to the length of threatening the Indian Laily News with a prosecution under the new Sedition Act, section 505 of the I. P. Code. We regret because the threat shows temper on its part. And when the temper of the Government is ruffled, it may do many things at the heat of the moment, which it cannot justify afterwards. The Bombay Government owes all its misfortunes to its loss of equanimity. The letters of Messrs. Sanderson and Co. were published in all the daily papers of Calcutta; and the fact was made very clear that the report of the Daily News, that a man had died of inoculation, was totally unfounded. It is quite true that the Daily News did not publish the correspondence; but that was in consequence of the discourteous language in which the letters of Messrs. Sanderson and Co. were than this in the Allie had been deputed by the Government to see cases. Dr Stevens then went to see the child, and Dr. Mackenzie, another Bombly regret for having given publicity to them with an explanation. This ought to the more than the child, and Dr. Mackenzie, another Bombly regret for having given publicity to them with an explanation. This ought to the control of the cont Isolation Hospital for Christians at Sealdah. Object was not vindictiveness, but to secure a contradiction of the untruth in its a contradiction of the untruth in its

We had not the slightest notion that the in force so soon, and that against an the Bengal Government is likely to have a press, both Indian and Anglo-Indian. The Englishman is no more safe than the Indian Daily News. We know as a positive fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Risley's letter in a agency, also created alarm and induced use it at all? many people to leave Calcutta. So, you see, have connection with the press.

and been removed to the isolation hospital. The publication of these false of the parties and the general public, but made the West Indians and East Indians, according to Mr. Sykes, very excited; and when Dr. Cook and others went to examine the baby at Kapalitolah, "they were in a very pugnacious attitude and considerable risk was incurred." As regards the Gomes case, the Englishman has been compelled to undo the mischief it created, by publishing the following

contradiction in its columns :---Sir, -Will you be good enough to permit facts to appear in your widely-circulated paper in connection with the false statement made regarding Mrs. Gomes and her child being attacked with plague and removed to the hospital. This is quite groundless and irksome. Such false representation only adds fuel to fire, and has not only caused a general scare in the family, but the servants are terrified to such an extent that they have made up their minds to throw up their employment, and the landlord intends to serve a notice for vacation. It is really very hard for poor people to be treated like this, with false reports appearing in the leading papers.

10, Fenwick Bazar, May 18. The false reports, published in the Englishman, did some positive harm, as the above and Mr. Sykes' letter show; but no evidence is before the public as regards the character of the mischief done by the publication of the *Daily News* paragraph. Both were, however, published in good faith; and, we venture to submit that, beyond warning the papers of their mistakes, the Govern-ment needed not have gone further. Indeed, the Government itself is not immaculate, - no human institution is. Relying upon some of its officials, it might be led to commit mistakes, similar to those committed by the Daily News and the Englishman; and surely, it would not then enforce section 505 in its own case!

and order the police to drag him to the iso- headedness. What a calamity would have sole masters of the situation. They see a Bengal would have been then converted into

Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report,-(b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public, whereby any person may

Exception. - It does not amount to an offence, within the meaning of this section, when the person making, publishing or circulating any such statement, rumour or report, has reasonable grounds for believing that such statement, rumour or report is true, and makes, publishes or circulates it without any such intent as

When a man in the position of Dr. Wallace furnished him with the information, surely the editor had ample grounds for believing that the report was correct. We are, however, glad that the matter has ended peacefully. It could not have ended otherwise, when we have got Sir John Woodburn at the head of the Government.

THE BLUNDERS OF THE AUTHORITIES.

"What is the punishment for killing a spider?" asks a Sudra of a Brahmin. Oh, it is a great crime to kill a spider," replies the Brahmin. "As for punishment, why, you will have to pay a large quantity of gold to Brahmins to wash away your sin." "But, sir, it is your son who has killed a spider!" says the Sudra. "Is it so? Well, let me see. I was mistaken. It is no sin to kill a spider, says the Shastra." When a journalist, by a slip of the pen, uses some unguarded expressions which are likely to create public disturbance, it is a great crime. But, when the authorities, by their acts and measures, bring about the same result, it is nothing. According to the Englishman, the authorities have at last come new Sedition Act would be sought to be put to realize the fact that the ignorant classes view the use of the ambulance cart with Anglo-Indian paper. Indeed, the action of abhorrence. "The sight of an ambulance cart", says our contemporary, "acts like a very demoralising effect upon the entire red rag on a bull on the native mind, and the use of gharies or palkees in its place would not attract so much attention, and save all the excitement and disturbance that Calcutta has witnessed twice within the vernacular paper to the effect that, if the space of a week or ten days". Here is a search-parties, appointed by the Ward Committees, failed to do their duty, they would be supplanted by a Government of the ambulance cart! Why did you then

If the authorities had cared to conat a time of excitement, every o e of us is liable to do some indiscreet act: and if these on the subject, they would have at bad, a bubo on the left thigh hard, not tender provisions of the Sedition Act no its document to resort to the once dissuaded them from having anything provisions of the Sedition Act, no journalist to do with it. But they know better in the country is safe, -not even some of than the Indians what will serve the latter those members of the Government itself who oest. This overweening confidence of the rulers in themselves is the root of a good As for the Englishman, it clearly came under section 505 for having reported that baby Wright, and Mrs. Gomes and her child had been attacked with plague how removed to the including the factorily accomplished and in much lead to the including the factorily accomplished and in much lead to the including the factorily accomplished and in much lead to the including the factorily accomplished and in much lead to the including the factorily accomplished and in much lead to the including the factorily accomplished and in much lead to the including the factorily accomplished and in much lead to the including the factorily accomplished and in much lead to the including the factorily accomplished and in much lead to the including the factorily accomplished and in much lead to the including the factorily accomplished to the factorily accomplis factorily accomplished and in much less time. But was it necessary to acquire this reports not only alarmed the relations simple knowledge by disturbing public peace? The authorities, we find, have learnt another simple fact by their recent sad experiences. It is that the masses do not like the forcible removal of the patients through the aid of the police. They have yet to learn many other things. One is how a scare is initiated. This has been very faithfully described by a correspondent of the Englishman in the following letter :-

Sir,-The account of the dangah at Moul-Ali Durga given in the newspapers is so very different to that current among the native servants in the locality, that it will be instructive to record the latter. Oa reaching my residence last evening I enquired of my Uryia bearer what the trouble was about? He told me that a doctor saheb had zubberdust taken a child away from its parent's house, and forced it into the plague van; that when in the van the same doctor had compelled the child to smell a bottle, with the result that the urchin instantly expired; that the parents and their friends had followed the van, weeping and beseeching the doctor to restore the to them; and that when this melancholy cortege reached Lower Circular Road, incensed and indignant multitude from the Bazar had attempted to rescue the child, and in doing so, the doctor was beaten rather badly I had already heard the facts from a perfectly reliable authority and narrated them not only to my bearer, and narrated them not only to my bearer, but to his fellow-servants, who were one and all manifestly exercised by this exhibition of sooloom on the part of the Sirkar in the person of the doctor. No argument I could urge, had the very slightest effect on my servants; they preferred the silly story current in the bastis to the truth. What can you do with such people? The Government on a large scale are experiencing precisely the same difficulty with the native population of Calcutta, aye, even of Bengal, which I experienced with the half-dozen servants on whom I vainly endea-youred to impress the truth. voured to impress the truth.

RATE-PAYER. MAY 19.

When you have to deal with these classes lation hospital. Pray, what child in Cal befallen the country if the Indian Daily methods of sanitation won't do. They will of people, your civilized and scientific not understand your argument that, for the good of the public, it is necessary that a plague patient should be removed to a distant hospital and separated from the members of his family. What has been ingrained in their mi d is that, when a man is stricken down, even with the most contagious and infectious of diseases, he should not be disturbed on any account, but allowed to die or recover in his own house. They are, no doubt, perverse and wrong headed, but you must take them as they are and deal with them accordingly. If it is not possible for the Government to do away with segregation and isolation, why not segregate and isolate them in their own houses? Why drag them to hospitals in ambulance carts and provoke the illiterate masses to acts of lawlessness?

That the cases which are now occurring n Calcutta, are not real plague, is abundantly clear from their non-contagious and non-infectious character. As we pointed out the other day, not one among the families of the plague patients lodged, in the isolation hospital, has suffered from the disease. Then, the careless manner in which these so-called patients or their corpses are taken through the thickly-populated parts of the town, shows that they don't carry the plague poison with them. That being so, why should not a suspicious case, when discovered, be allowed to be isolated in the house of the patient? In this way, the object of sanitation will be served, and, at the same time, ignorant persons will not be provoked to commit lawlessness.

As regards the higher-class Indians, they will also regard this as a great boon; for, segregation and isolation in hospitals are as much a source of horror to them as they are to the masses. There is no doubt of it that patients can be isolated and their attendants segregated in a far better manner in private houses than in plague hospitals.

THE universal belief here is that when the Government made such gigantic efforts to make vaccination popular in this country, this system has been accepted as an unquestionable boon by all in England. But this is altogether a mistake. The mail papers to hand contain some very ineresting facts which throw considerable ight upon the way in which it is regarded by a large section of the English people. During a debate in the House of Commons on the new Vaccination Bill, which was brought in by the Government, one of the speakers said that though anybody might suppose that vaccination was absolutely compulsory and that any fanatic, resisting it, had o go to prison, in reality this was not the case. The member for Tower Hamlets, Stepney, had the boldness to say that he belonged to one of those boards of guardians which "absolutely refused to carry out the present Acts of Parliament, dealing with vaccination." Mr. Steadman, who was supporting the Government party, then said that thr ugnout the whole of the East-end of London, there were 25,131 children who were born during 1896 in ten Parliamentary divisions, and out of that number only 7,980 were vaccinated. Mr. Chaplin, the of the Bill, lamented over the existence of an active and powerful body of men in England, who desire the total repeal of the vaccination law, and who are ceaselessly working to procure its abolition, though he individually had implicit faith in vaccination. In his speech from a medical point of view, Sir W. Priestly said that "at the present time one-third of the children of England and Wales were escaping vaccination." From all this it appears that in spite of the best efforts of Government in England to introduce vaccination as a prophylactic, the people at large have not accepted it as such. If this is the state of things in "enlightened" England, should anybody wonder if plague inoculation created such an uproar in "un-enlightened" India? By the way, when so many people remain unvaccinated in England, and yet small-pox is almost unknown there, does it not show that other causes than vaccination have conquered this scourge in Europe? Such was the opinion of Mr. T. Baley, Member for Chesterfield,

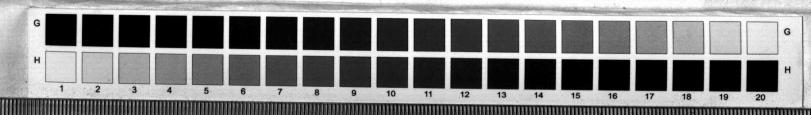
who remarked :--A year ago he was as strongly in favour of vaccination as anybody in the House, but inquiry into the question and reading the Govern-ment reports, made his mind very doubtful, and he was beginning to believe that they were absolutely at the wrong end of the question altogether, and that sanitation, isolation, and cleanliness of the people would do more to destory small-pox than giving cow-pox or anything elements.

Said he again:

Another extraordinary thing was that there were 190 cases of re-vaccinated people in Gloucester who had small-pox, and yet they were told that, if re-vaccinated, they were safe from small-pox for a number of years. Then, taking the case of Middlesborough, that town stood at the head of the United Kingdom, with a percentage of 60 or or re-vaccinated persons. centage of 56 or 97 re-vaccinated persons, notwithstanding which there was a serious outbreak of small-pox there.

So when the cause of vaccination is tottering, in spite of its successful trial for upwards of a century, what chance the Haffkine inoculation can have while it is yet in a crude state? The *Pioneer* has an able article on the alleged prophylactic of M. Haffkine.

Ir vaccination has now been introduced extensively into this country, it was done by inducement and not at the point of



When vaccination was first introduced in this country, the Government of the day used to pay the party vaccinated, a reward of Rs. 5, and also advertised his name in the local Gazette. We thus find in the Calcutta Gazet'e, dated 25th April, 1805, that Panchcowri and Ranjit, two sons of Kaloo, washerman, were vaccinated by Brijoopal, vaccinator, on 15th March, 1805. On the 1st of the same month, he vaccinated his own son, Thakur Das. We also find that Mr. think that he (Mr. Sohoni) was so. Fleming, first member of the Medical Board, in his letter, dated 1st December, 1802, to H. E. the Marquis of Wellesley, the Governor-General, suggested the publication of a notification in the Persian, Hindi, Bengali and Sanskrit languages, giving a succinct history of the discovery and an explanation of the important and essential advantages which vaccination possessed over small pox inoculation. But, in spite of these efforts, people would not yet take to vaccination till they were compelled to do so by

ONE of the main objects of these Provincial Conferences is, no doubt, to bring about a gathering of a large number of our educated men at a central place for the purpose of discussing the public affairs of the country; but there is yet a higher object. It is the education of the masses. The Conference, to be successful and useful, must secure the sympathy and support of the millions who form the nation. It was expected that Natore would show the way in this respect. The Natore Conference last year was a success beyond all expectation, chiefly through the self-sacrifice of the Maharajah of Natore. But the Maharajah lost his health, and the projected organization of making the ryots interested in the movement fell to the ground. It falls to the lot of Dacca to make the Conference a really living organization. The easiest way of doing it, is to select some subjects in which the vast body of the population of Bengal are interested, and carry on a systematic agitation about them through a small Committee. The Irish patriots made many attempts in vain to organise a living pol tical Association in their country. They failed for a century, because they could not take up one subject in which the people of Ireland felt a universal interest. Parnell, however, succeeded in making his Land League a power, by giving prominence to the land question which affected every Irishman. As regards Bengal, there is not one man in the Mofussil who is not vitally interested in the following subjects:-the Choukidari Tax, the Road and the Public Works Cesses, the criminal administration which includes jury-trial, the separation of the judicial and excutive functions, the police reform and the management of the jails. A more cruel tax than the Choukidari tax can not be conceived; even the poorest of the poor living in a hut, is made to pay it. The Cess funds belong to the people, both morally and legally; and if they were permitted to do their legitimate duties, instead of being diverted to Imperial purposes, nalf the misery of Bengal would have been removed by this time. The manner in which criminal justice administered in the country, is emas culating the whole nation. Valarial fever as well as cholera which sweep away millions of people annually, are not less potent for evil than the bubonic plague, and demand the earn st attention of all. The physical deterioration of the Bengalees must fill the heart of every wellwisher of the country with deep alarm and anxiety. All these subjects, which concern the masses immediately, should be taken up, and a special Committee appointed for carrying on a sustained agitation in regard to them. The promoters of the Dacca Conference will do a grand act it they can appoint such a Committee as an experiental measure, and make it work with heart at least for one year.

WHEN the Collector of Satara was asked by Mr. Sohoni to take up his case, the former ought to have declined the request. His proper course was to have asked Mr. Sohoni to go to the law-court. But the Coll ctor, instead of doing it, boldly took upon himself to settle the matter between Mr. Rowecroft and Mr. Sohoni. The case was this: Mr. Rowe Croft had assaulted Mr. Sohoni because the former thought that the latter had not salamed him properly. hat was the case,—a most ridiculous one on the face of it, - which ought to make every Englishman blush for the vanity and rudeness his countryman! Is it possible under such circumstances to do justice, and at the same time maintain the prestige of the ruling race? Now two contradictory principles move the general body of officials here. One is to do justice at any cost; and doubt, and the presumption is that the the other is to maintain the prestige of the ruling race at any cost. One can see that these two principles are incompatible with each other. In a case like this, the Collector might have privately called the parties and settled the matter amicably. Or he might have issued verbal orders for the purpose. But it was rather a bold attempt on his part to give a written judgment; and this not only makes Mr. Rowecroft more emphatically ridiculous, but also serves to bring ridicule upon himself and his methods the riots, we believe, are due to the indiscre-of administering justice. The case is one tion and over-zeal of these officers. What hich will not permit of apportioning blame two parties. Mr. Rowecroft the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to

puts in a word in favour of Mr. Roweit is clear that since Mr. Sohoni, according really plague, it is then and then only that

Well, under the wrong impression that Mr. Sohoni had intentionally insulted him, Mr. Rowecroft had committed the assault. Thus, according to the showing of the Collector himself, Mr. Rowecroft had no excuse whatsoever for the assault that he was led to commit. But his finding was that they were equally guilty! This is even more ridiculous than the vanity which led Mr. Rowecroft to demand the salam. Says the Collector: "Mr. Rowecroft admits that he was in fault when he took the law into his own hands." Here the Collector, who was, sedition to bring contempt and hatred against the British Government. We fancy, bud. Mr. Rowecroft's act was emphatically sedi-

WE are sorry, our information that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Calcutta for Darjeeling on Friday has turned out to be correct. There is, however, no our contemporary blameworthy; his name help for it; for, His Honour is unwell, and an immediate change is absolutely necessary for his health. We have faith in Sir John Woodburn. We know that if anything turns was only mentioned incidentally in the paragraph in question. What we meant to urge was that, so long people consider it a glory to invade of the city will be managed by his subordinates during his absence in such a way as to give rise to no cause for complaint.

We beg to draw His Honour's attention to some points which, we regret to say, have proved sources of great alarm to the people. The first is the manner in which ordinary fever cases are sometimes mistaken for plague cases, and the patients as a rule, dragged forcibly to the isolation hospital. The details of the case of baby Wright, will go to show the length to which the over-zeal of some of the medical officers of the Corporation may lead them, when hunting out these plague cases. Just imagine that an ordinary teething case was converted into a suspicious plague case, and the baby sought to be taken to the hospital! It all the more surprising that such a mistake should have been made by two Doctors, who have come from Bombay and who have seen many plague cases with their own eyes. We from our city. But yet, an explanation ought to be demanded from them as to how they came to commit such a serious blunder, which might have resulted in a riot if Mr. Sykes had not kindly interfered in the matter, and brought in Dr. Cook to have the child examined. We had previously heard of patients having been dragged to the isolation hospital, who had no signs of plague in them. We, however, thought that our informants were misled, for, we could never believe that such a thing was possible. Here is, however, one about which there is no rumours, alluded to above, were not quite without foundation. Indeed, one of the main reasons which has led a very large number of residents to leave Calcutta, is their absolute helplessness in the matter of segregation and isolation. They are completely at the mercy of some Municipal Doctors who are not only entrusted with the absolute power of deciding a plague case, but drag-ging the patient immediately to the isolation hospital with the help of the police. Most of we, therefore, submit is, that His Honour

finds and very justly that Mr. Sohoni was not intentionally rude. Then, what was his excuse for the assault? Here the Collector ted to hunt out plague, come across any suspicious case, it should be incumbent on croft. He says Mr. Sohoni was not intentionally rude, yet Mr. Rowecroft thought that his action was rude. From this to the Collector, was not intentionally rude, the patient should be removed. Unless some

> Department! These scandals ought to be put a stop to.

ANOTHER matter to which we beg to draw the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor is no doubt, trying his utmost to do justice at the delay on the part of the Municipality to all cost, unconsciously fell a victim to the sanction home hospitals. If a suspicious the demands of the other principle, namely, case of plague occurs in any family, however the prestige of the ruling race must be main- high its position, the member so affected tained at any cost. So, according to the has now no option but to go to the isolation Collector, Mr. Kowecroft only took the hospital at Manicktollah. His Honour may "law into his own hands." But where is very well understand that this means social the law to compel a native of India to death in the case of many, specially if the salute a European whenever they meet? patient be a lady. In order to avoid No, there is no such law, and no this possible calamity, thousands of res European, therefore, can take it into his own pectable Hindus and Mussalmans have left could split wood, walk, run, nay, jump hands. The whole thing is ridiculous; and the Collector, whose motives were excellent, We know, a good many people have has made the thing more ridiculous than applied for these hospitals; but no reply ever. Fancy an educated English officer has been vouchsafed. We, therefore, sub-assaulting a weak old man because the latter mit that His Honour will be pleased to had not salamed him in a proper manner! issue an order, asking the plague officers to Fancy also a British Judicial Officer throwing take energetic action in this connection and the blame equally upon the aggressive soldier allow home segregation as extensively as and his victim! Mr. Rowecroft has brought possible. How unreasonable some of these ridicule upon his nation by his conduct. officers are, will appear from the manner in He surely does not deserve any consideral which two Doctors refused the parents of tion whatever. And then, fancy the effect of baby Wright the permission to isolate such conduct upon the minds of the natives him in their own house, though they of the soil, —one English Officer assaulting an lagreed to all necessary conditions, simply old Indian gentleman because the latter had because they had not formally applied not salamed him, and another lenglish Officer | for home segregation. His Honour would apportioning the blame between the two, also be ple sed to direct that no hard asking both to forgive each another! We conditions are imposed upon those who hope, the higher authorities will see the take out licenses for family hospitals. We necessity of compelling Mr. Rowecroft hear that in several cases big subscriptions to offer a most humble apology for his have been demanded in aid of ward un-English and altogether ridiculous con- hospitals, from those to whom home segreduct,—a conduct which is likely to bring gation has been allowed. We must confess contempt upon English character. It is we do not like compulsion; and the

> THE Hinda says: 'The Amrita Bazar Patrika holds us blameworthy because we expressed horror at the cruel treatment of a girl-wife while we did not express horror at the partition of China." We did not hold was only mentioned incidentally in them to the condition of subjects, it is mere hypocrisy to feel horror at the cruelties practised upon a girl-wife, or such other minor matters. The country of the weak is invaded, and the people are defeated and a great many slaughtered, and then the country itself is appropriated. The hero, who had done all this, then sits to try his prisoners whom he had been able to capture during his raid. He finds them guilty and then hangs tnem. Such is the morality of the world; yet we are asked to regard the maltreatment of a wife as "shocking," the murder of an individual as "atrocious," and the theft of property as "impudent". This is the way of the world : we had nothing to find fault with the Hindu.

IT is to the forward policy, no doubt, we owe the arrangement that deprives the jail population of Alipur at least of meat and fish diet. And has the financial condition do not doubt their bona fides; indeed, they of the State gone so low? We know Sir deserve well of the community for their in- A. Eden wanted to prove himself econodefatigable efforts to stamp out plague mical by cutting the necessaries of the sick in our hospitals; but his attempts created an uproar, and he had to give way. We dare say, matter will attract the attention of Mr. Secretary Tallack of the Howard Association in London.

> THE general impression is that as cases of serious character have not come before the public for a long time, the corruptions which characterize the coolieemigration trade have ceased to exist altogether. But this is not the case. The following is a communication from a Karimganj correspondent, which, if true, ought to attract the serious attention of the authorities. He writes under date the 15th instant :-

> In March last, Mr. Crawford of Lallacherra Garden, in Cachar, went to Purulia to bring in some coolies, and with the assistance of certain recruiting agents there, secured a number of them. Mr Crawford having got their agreements signed, despatched them to his garden. It turned out that four of these coolies were decoyed away from their homes by some arkaties. ties under very strange circumstances, which their own statements would later on show. Their unusual absence from home raised a hue and cry among their fri nds and relatives, who went on making enquiries and a last discovered that those four people had gong

found in Lallacherra Tea Garden and they have deposed as follows :-

One day some five men supposed to be ordinary travellers, came to their houses and told them that one of their companions had become seriously ill and wanted to be carried to a certain hospital. They (the four coolies now at Lallacherra) were asked if they could do the work on proper remuneration being paid to them. They accepted the jibb and set out on their Mr. Rowecroft was wholly in the wrong to think that he (Mr. Sohoni) was so.

The patient should be removed. Onless some of them, accepted the patient should be removed. Onless some of them, accepted the patient should be removed. Onless some of them, accepted the patient should be removed. Onless some of them, accepted the patient should be removed. Onless some of them, and accepted the patient should be removed. Onless some of them, and accepted the patient should be removed. Onless some of them, and accepted the patient should be removed. Onless some of them, and accepted the patient should be removed. Onless some of them, and a considerable way from their homes, the so-called travellers directed them to a place of families who have migrated from the patient should be removed. Onless some of the patient should be removed to the patient should be removed. Onless some of the patient should be removed to the patient should be removed considerable way from their homes, the so-called travellers directed them to a place near by on some ostensible reasons. There, town, will not return here.

While on this subject, we would draw His Honour's attention to the report of the Waterloc Street case. If Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose is to be believed,—and he is a highly honourable man—a cholera case was converted into a plague case and registered accordingly in the return of the Health Department! These scandals ought to be ternatives, and they agreed to come to Cachar It was to an isolated place, away from human habitations, they were taken and shut in; and consequently they had no means to communicate their troubles to the world outside.

> the Municipal Office by the production of a live plague patient by the Hon'ble Surendra when the accused had the honour of a chase Nath Bannerjee before the meeting of the General Committee. The baby Wright, though suspected to be a plague patient, could sleep and eat well, and retain in his stomach what he ate. But Babu Surendra Nath's plague patient could do more. He over walls. But we shall let our reporter

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Bannerjee brought with him yesterday a supposed plague patient to the Municipal Office, and presented him to the Chairman. The patient was a young man of about twenty-five, named Hari Das Das, a grocer, carrying on his business at 101, Jaun Bazar Street. He looked somewhat thin, and his head was shaved. This is the version he gave: On I hursday at about 5 30 p. m., while he was engaged in splitting wood, he saw two European gentlemen alight from a carriage in front of his shop. These men were accompanied by a number a coolies, and a crowd was closing the rear. One or two policemen were also among the crowd. When the Europeans alighted in front of his shop the man walked up to them to know what they had come there for. He was asked whether his name was Hari Das Dass; and he having answered in the affirmative, the Europeans told him that he was suffering from plague and that they had come to remove him to hospital. The man protested that he was quite hale and hearty and that he was not suffering hale and hearty and that he was not suffering from any disease, much less plague. The Europeans, however, proceeded to examine him. This, as could be expected, gave him fright, and he took to his heels. He was chased, but soon cleared out and jumped over the walls of the compound of Babu Jogendra Nath Ghose, a resident of Jaun Bazar Street, and took shelter in his house. That night he stayed there, as he heard that attempt was being made to seize him, and that he would be

sort of disease, to old him to go away. But what created still greater sensation in the Municipal Office is the assemblage of a large crowd of people who had come to know the fate of the plague patient of Babu Surendra Nath. The crowd assumed a threatening attitude; and the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham and the Municipal Commissioners who had come to attend the General Committee's meeting, found it not safe to come down and drive home. So they telephoned to the police for help, and looked helplessly on the crowd below. The crowd however, soon after quietly dispersed before the arrival of the police; and the Chairman and others left the place. At the meeting of the General Committee, Babu Surendra Nath also told the Chairman that a case of tonsilites, about which he holds an official certificate from the Medical College, was entered as a case of plague in the return of the Health Officer's Department. Mr. Greer asked Babu Surendra Nath to produce the certificate, and said he would enquire into the matter.

are surprised to learn that Dr. Wallace conclusion that he had not seen a case, suspicious signs of plague in the child. The public has a right to know from him what they are. Let us here quote the circular of the Chairman of the Corporation, indicating

the Chairman of the Corporation, indicating the symptoms of the plague:

As a general rule, the following symptoms will be discovered:—The onset is sudden, characterized by high fever, preceded by a shivering fit; the whites of the eyes are congested; the pulse is quick; the tongue is furred white or yellow, and is red and bright at the tip and edges; the expression is dull and listless; the speech is thick and indistinct; there is loss o

bayonet. Indeed, it is very doubtful if any large number of people would have agreed to vaccinate themselves voluntarily, if vaccination was not made compulsory by law.

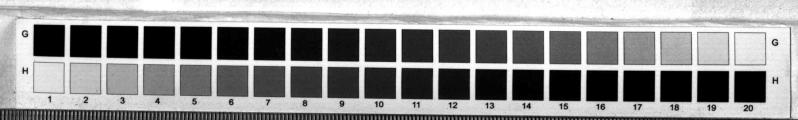
Sohoni had been intentionally rude. But was it so? No, says the Collector. He finds and very justly that Mr. Sohoni was first introduced in this work intentional to the said garden in Cachar as agreement to the said garden in Cachar as ag there are no glandular swellings, there is cough with expectoration, and the general symptoms are suspiciously like those of plague as above mentioned.

Judging from the description of the child by Mr. Sykes, none of the above symptoms were present in him. According to him, it was only a simple teething case, which even a layman could diagnose. Under these circumstances, both Dr. Wallace and Dr. Cook ought to explain how they came to regard it as one of plague. The duty is all the more incumbent upon Dr. Cook, as he is the Health Officer of the Corporation, and the destiny of the residents of the town practically rests upon his decision. It costs him nothing to express an opinion about a case; but it may mean the death of a human being and the life-long misery of a whole family. Dr. Cook, therefore, owes it to himself and to the community at large to furnish a satisfactory expla nation about the subject.

IF the Gya fruit-stealing case was consider-Great sensation was created on Friday at ed "funny" by our correspondent, it has endne Municipal Office by the production of a ed in a serious manner. We suggested that by the District Magistrate, he deserved some consideration. This, of course, meant nothing serious. But we also hoped that the fact of the District Magistrate being a complainant in the case, would not be put against the offending boy. In this we were serious. In this country, if one is found in the act of plucking fruits, even such as are valuable, without the consent of the owner, he is, of course, chased; but no one ever dreams of making him over to the police. In the present case, the fruits were not valuable; indeed, they are rarely sold in the bazars—certainly not in the Mofussil. We know that in many parts of the country they can be had for the plucking. Here no one thinks of sending boys to jail for stealing fruits. Neither do we think the practice is different in England. There schoolboys, even gentlemen's sons, steal apples and cherries; but they are rarely, if ever, made over to the police. But apples and cherries are much more valuable fruits in England than mulberries in India. Have our readers ever tasted any mulberry fruit? It is a fruit which grows wild, and has a taste which has nothing delicious in it, though it is quite possible the District Magistrate of Gya may be devoted to it. There is no accounting for men's tastes. Now come in India would consider seven months' rigorous imprisonment for plucking mulberry, even if stolen from the garden of the District Magistrate, a most inhuman punishment. Who can in the Mofussil boastfully declare that he had never stolen fruits? That must be the case in being made to seize him, and that he would be seized if he came out. Yesterday morning he went to the house of Babu Surendra Nath numberless descriptions, and mulberry is numberless descriptions, and mulberry is Banerjee, who was a Commissioner of the Ward, who took him to the Municipal Office, and produced him before the Chairman, telling him all the facts of the case. The Chairman said that he did not believe the story of the man, but for his health. We have faith in Sir John Woodburn. We know that if anything turns up which demands his presence in Calcutta, His Honour will at once run down here. We have, however, no doubt that the affairs

THE case of Mr. G. O'Connell, who was

committed to the last Sessions of the Calcutta High Court on behalf of the Calcutta Turf Club, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, and acquitted unanimously by the jury, requires some notice. He holds a Government appointment; but, with the permission of his official superior, he got himself employed as a clerk of the Turf Club. His principal duty was to make payments to persons who handed to him ticke s on which were punched the names of the horses that had won the race. One evening, Mr. Nash, on behalf of the Club, charged him with having misappropriated a large amount of money. It, nowever, transpired that what Mr. O'Connell had done was to have by mistake made payments on wrong tickets, in respect of sums of Rs. 30, Rs. 18 and Rs. 30. Now, considering that Mr. O'Connell had served the Club faithfully for several years, and that a sum, varying from Rs. 2000 to 3000, was placed at his disposal daily for the purpose of paying the ticket-holders, and THE letter of Dr. Wallace in re the considering also the fact that over-payments Wright case is published elsewhere. We and payments on wrong tickets were of frequent occurrence, the deficiency of such a not only found some characteristic signs of small amount of money in his account the plague in the child, but added that these might have been attributed to pure symptoms "more closely resembled plague than any case I had already seen in Calcutta." Would he please mention what these symptoms were? In the interests of the public, he is bound to do so; for, when Dr. Sanders and Sarbadhicary saw nothing suspicious in the patient, even when they were told that it was a suspected case he should explain what led him to the suffered? If he had been found guilty, conclusion that he had not seen a case, he would have, of course, been sent to jail, which more closely resembled plague than and no one would have cared for him. But the one in question. Dr. Cook also saw since he has come out from a severe ordeal without a stain on his character, surely, his prosecutors, the Turf Club, should make good the loss he has suffered. As honourable entlemen, the owners of the Club are bound to do it; for, it was through their action that an innocent man has been made to suffer not only heavy pecuniary loss but also excruciating mental agony for several weeks together. We hear that Mr. O'Connell is not in good circumstances, and is bur-dened with a large family. This is another reason why the Turf Club should feel it



duty to pay him due compensation and undo the wrong which, no doubt, unwittingly, it was led to do to a fellow-creature.

If the plague has really stopped the export of food-grains to foreign countries, it will do some immediate good to the people of the Punjab. Though the Punjab yielded an exceptionally good harvest this year, the prices of wheat, barley, oats, grams, etc. are practically ruling as high as before, and the poorer classes have a gloomy prospect before them. The agencies of Ralli Brothers with which the whole Province is studded, are now showing great activity in the wholesale draining of wheat Almost every goods station on the N. W. Railway line is stacked with bags of grain, bought by Ralli Brothers; and almost every train leaving Lahore, carries away sacks of rupees for the purchase of additional consignments. But perhaps Providence does not like that this unnatural state of things would continue un-checked. So in addition to plague, it gave rains. It is reported that before all the grains could be exported, some portion of it had been hopelessly wetted by the heavy showers which came on the 12th instant. The quantity thus wetted, is quite unfit for export; and the people of the Punjab are mightily pleased that now there would be at least some food left to them, though this might not be of any superior quality, being thus damaged by the said rain.

WE are surprised to hear that the Officiating Chairman of the Corporation is insisting on the Commissioners to appoint three Royal Engineers to look after engineering works in Calcutta at an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 per month. The Commissioners have strongly protested against the propohave strongly protested against the propo-sal; but Mr. Greer thinks, he can, under the plague rules, appoint them without the sanction of the Commissioners. Mr. Greer is a new man. He knows nothing about the Municipal administration of the town. The best thing for him is not to teach the Commissioners but learn from them.

WE hear that the coolies, working at the Pultah Water Works, threatened to strike on the 19th instant. This meant a serious calamity; for, the supply of filtered water to Calcutta would have then been stopped.

ANOTHER Press Committee has been formed for the Thana Collectorate to scrutinize the Vernacular and Auglo-Vernacular Press there. THE movements of troops in the Khyber, preparatory to reducing the force to one brigade under General Gaselee, are proceeding quietly, cool weather facilitating the marches.

REPORTS from Mekran show that the country has remained absolutely peaceful since the withdrawal of Colonel Mayne's column. There is now no disposition to question the authority of the Khan of Kelat's

On the 13th instanat Bombay steamer the s. s. Culna, brought into port a batch of 40 lascars who were to form the crew of another steamer that was expected at Calicut. On receiving information, the Assistant Surgeon Mr. Chandra Sekra Mudaliar, went on board and brought the crew ashore. The men were immediately taken to the cholera shed, which is being used as a quarantine shed. They will be kept in quarantine for a week.

CONCERNING the appointment of a press censorship in Poona, the Bombay Gazette says: What has happened is this. District Magistrates have been told that, instead of published in their districts to their subordinates, it being impossible for them to read every thing that is written, they might, when suitable material is available, appoint an advisory committee, partly official and partly unofficial, to bring to their notice glaring mis-statements The matter is left, however, to their individual d discretion.

A DARING and well nigh successful attempt was made on the 18th instant to wreck the early morning mixed train at Kot Radha Kishen on the North-Western Railway. The driver fortunately noticed several large boulders upon the line, and by applying all his brake-power just succeeded in pulling up before striking the obstruction. The guar i, on returning to the brake-van after clearing the line and starting the train, found his box, bedding, and all signals made away with. The police have a clue, which is being closely ollowed up.

ollowed up.

CAPTAIN M.E. Willoughby, 2nd Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant A. S. Cotton, R. A., have had an unpleasant experience. It appears that they were returning to Meerut, and were within a few miles of the station, when they found the road blocked by carts, and heard a great noise. Upon investigation they discovered that dacoits were at work, looting the carts and their occupants. The officer endeavoured to intimidate the robbers, and were themselves then assaulted and were forced to quit the scene of the outrage, being absolutely unarmed, and not having even sticks with which to defend themselves. Captain Willoughby and Mr. Cotton at once made for the village of Hassanpore, collected a body of constables, chow-kidars, and others and went back for the purpose of effecting a rescue, but when they returned they found that the carts and the dacoits, a cut-throat gang numbering some twenty men, had disappeared entirely, and no trace could be discovered of the direction taken. The police are investigating the robbery.—Morning Post.

The Hon, Mr. Justice Boddam, sitting on

THE Hon, Mr. Justice Boddam, sitting on the 11th as Vacation Judge at the Madras High Court, enunciated some very sound views on the subject of bail. An application was made by Mr. Daly to admit two prisoners to bail, who are awaiting trial at Coimbatore, and his Lordship acquiesced on the ground that it was his practice before he came to India to admit to bail when possible, so as to prevent under-trial prisoners beginning to serve a sentence of imprisonment before they had been convicted. His Lordship, in granting bail, said: "My practice has been—not here, but elsewhere—when a man is committed, to release him on bail till he is brought to trial; otherwise he would be serving out his on the subject of bail. An application was made otherwise he would be serving out his sentence. I may be offending against previous practice, but I think it only right to admit these men to bail. I direct them to be released on Rs. 3,000 each, with two sureties each n a similar amount,"

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN .- The Darjiling correspondent of the Pioneer hears that the young Maharajah of Burdwan is going to England for three years.

STATE DINNER, His Honor the Lieute-nant-Governor will hold the State Dinner at Darjiling on the 24th instant, and the State Ball will take place on the 8th of June.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT EXAMINATION. - The first half yearly departmental examination in 1898 of Assistants in the Opium Department will be held at Bankipore on Monday, the 27th, and Tuesday, the 28th June instant.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION. -Mr. P. Nolan, Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, is appointed to be a member of the Plague Commission, and to act as President, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. H. H. Risley with the headquarters of Government at Datjiling.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT. - The following is the general summary of the Bengal sown are germinating well. The young sugar-cane, indigo and china millet are doing well. The harvesting of spring rice is still going on, and the cotton crop in Orissa is in flower. There was a slight rise in the price of rice in some districts. Cattle-disease is reported from Burdwan, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Rangpur, Tippera, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Lohardaga and Manbhum. There is still an insufficient supply of fodder and water in Jessore, Noakhali, and the Sonthal Parganas and of water only in Tippera.

THE AMIR AND THE AFRIDIS .- The Pioneer writes :- The Amir, throughout the tribal rising of last year, acted loyally towards the the Government with which he was in alliance, and the tribesmen had to fight their own battle to the bitter end. He undoubtedly incurred great unpopularity not only among the border classes but among his own subjects; but he was strong enough to disregard this. He treated the Afridis and Wrakzai deputation sent to Kabul hospitably enough, and dismissed them with small prewith single would not go. When the campaign in Tirah and the Bazar Valley was finished Abdur Rahman's only anxiety was to get the Afridi refugees in the Jellalabad district to return to their homes. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that the Afridis should now contemplate sending further deputations to the Amir, just when the preliminary steps are being taken by the Government of India to make a fresh agreement with the tribe. It almost looks, as if the Aka Khel Mullah, who returned from Kabul last month, had been so pleased with his reception there that he had suggested the sending up of jirgahs. It the Amir acts consistently, he will at once order the maliks back at Jellalabad.

It is the first time in the annals of Kashmir, during Dogra and Sikh rule, that a Brahmin has been hanged in the valley. The charge against him was that he had killed his child-wife for the gratification of his brutal lust .- Gamkhwar.

In a defamation case brought by Bakhshi Sohan Lal, Pleader, Dharmsala, against Rafiq Shah, Deputy Inspector of Nurpur, in the Court of the District Judge, Dharmsala, the accused has been fined

A ZAMINDAR writes to the Advocate from Cawnpur to say that cerain Tahsildars are collecting, with Government revenue, subscription for some Hospital to which the Zamindars had not previously agreed to subscribe. The complaint is serious, and the Collector of the district ought at once to make an enquiry.

A Jarida (Gazette) Extraordinary of the Hyderabad State, issued on Sunday, announces the deportation of Nawab Secunder Nawaz Jung, for some time Judge of the High Court and lately a Divisional Judge of Bidar, for having written a letter to the Majlis Oomara (the Finance Committee) to which the Government took objection.

IN a Resolution on the Report of Survey and Settlement operations in Assam, published in the current issue of the Assam Gazette, the Chief Commissioner points out that while on tour in Sylhet he found that two officers were emplo ed on Survey work before they had been am onth in the country, and were quite unacquainted with their elementary official duties. "They were ignorant," says Mr. Cotton, "of the language of the country, and were doing no useful work in the Survey camp." Mr. Cotton, therefore, has directed that junior civilians shall not be deputed to training classes until they have obtained sufficient experience of their duties to enable them to profit by their deputation.

Ar the Bombay Police Court on Thursday before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, seven persons were charged with counterfeiting the Queen's coins (Farukhabad, rupees), with possessing instruments and materials for manufacturing the same, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of these offences. Superintendent Brewin alleged that the accused had been carrying on an extensive trade in the manufacture of these spurious coins, that the police had been able to discover that they had manufactured over Rs. 60,000, and that the bulk of them had been sent up-country. It was necessary that the persons who ordered the manufacture of these coins should be brought to justice; therefore he asked that the accused should be confined in the Magistrate's lock-up during the continuance of the police investigation. The case was adjourned until the 26th instant. Several thousand spurious coins were produced in Court, as well as the sets of dies and materials for making the rupees.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE RETURNS.

On the 18th May there were three new cases and no deaths. The totals up to date are 63 cases and 47 deaths.

Of the three new cases, one is that of the lad who was removed from 41 Mott's Lane, one of G. Farren from 40 Kapalitolah Lane and one of Joseph Mason from 24 Robert's Street. The two last named have been removed to Capaball Lagrital Campbell Hospital.

THE Return for the 19th show that there was one death and no seizure from plague. The totals to date are 60 cases and 48 deaths.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

On the 20th there was only one patient left in the Isolation Hospital. The man who had been removed to the hospital from Karabar-dar's lane, was cured and discharged.

DEAD RATS.

The buildings occupied by the Delhi and London Bank and Berthwood and Co., 80 Bentinck Street were disinfected on the 20th In the last named house some dead rats were found.

Yesterday a number of dead rats were found in the godown of Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co The godowns and the offices were thoroughly disinfected.

INOCULATION.

On the morning of the 19th Dr. Cook proceeded to the houses of Mr. S. Bonnerjee and Mr. Panna Lal Dey, attorneys of the High Court Calcutta, and inoculated about 30 members of their families, with some others. At the Health Office on Wednesday evening, the same officer operated, on 18 people, including several Europeans and Maphomedans. Dr. Ayatullah, who is attached on plague duty locally, was inoculated as well as Hakim Abdul Wahib of Kassimmutty Mullick's Lane.

On the 20th inst. afternoon Dr. Cook, Health Officer to the Corporation, assisted by Drs. S. B. Ghosh and J. N. Dutt, inoculated the whole family of Babu Mati Lall Halder, Sub-Judge, Comillah, and relatives of Rajah Binaya Krishna and his family priest, Pandit Iswar Chandra Bidhyaratna, at the Rajah's residence. Altogether 16 persons were inoculated.

EXODUS FROM THE CITY.

The Marwaris are still leaving the city by hundreds. On Tuesday night the Howrah Station presented a lively spectacle, and as late as II P. M., a special train had to be got ready to convey a large contingent of the community to Delhi. The Burra Bazar is now denuded of Marwaris, between three and four thousand of them having fled since Monday night. The men, it would appear, have been frightened away by the thought that their families would be subjected to "house-to-house visitation," and that the police would take them away to hospital at the instance of the Health Department.

PLAGUE CIRCULAR. The following intructions have been issued as a Plague Circular by Mr. Greer, Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, for the guidance of Ward Committees and those in charge of Census Block areas, in carrying out inquiries regarding suspicious cases of sickness:-Inquiries should be made carefully, quietly, and udiciously on the main characters of disease. As a general rule the following symptoms will be discovered:—The onset is sudden, characterized by high fever, preceded by a shivering fit; the whites of the eyes are congested; the pulse is quick; the tongue is furred white or yellow, and is red and bright at the tip and edges; the expression is dull and listless; the speech is thick and indistinct; there is loss of power in the limbs; and the bowels are constipated. If there are no glandular swellings, there is cough with expectoration, and the general symptoms are suspiciously like those of plague as above

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE CHAM-

BER OF COMMERCE. The following reply has been forwarded by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

ber of Commerce.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 639 dated the 13th May, 1898, in which the Chamber suggest.—

(a) The advisability of engaging, as early as possible, the services of a Bacteriologist of the highest attainments to investigate and sport on the cases of plague, which have report on the cases of plague which have recently occurred in Calcutta. The Chamber are of opinion that if such an officer can be obtained, the appointment should be made permanent, so that whenever outbreaks of epidemic disease take place they may be

promptly and fully investigated.

(b) That, pending the appointment of an officer, such as above described, the cases of plague already reported being few in number, a Committee of medical experts, consisting both official and non-official medical men, be appointed to determine whether the disease

can now really be said to exist in the city. (c) That, in order to restore confidence in the minds of the people, an official declaration be made that plague does not exist in the city in an epidemic form.

2. I am directed to reply, as follows, to each of the suggestions made by the Chamber:—

(a) A reference was made to the Govern-of India some time ago on the general questions. tion of making adequate provision for Bacterio-logical research, and they will now be address-ed again on the subject. The Chamber will understand that an incompetent Bacteriologist would be worse than useless.

(b) Under the Venice Convention the occurrence of even a single case of plague must be reported officially. A number of such cases have occurred which have been pronounced to be plague by the leading medical men, official and non-official, in Calcutta, and

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COAGULINE.—Transparent Coment, for all broken articles. Nameteotory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIES BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and maximus innests, In the horse, To saved on page.

their unanimous opinion has been confirmed by the independent scientific testimony of M. Haffkine. If the Chamber would like to depute any medical practitioner to see the cases in hospital, every facility will be given by the Health Officer for his seeing them.

(c) Plague does not at present exist in an epidemic form, but it will certainly assume that form if all suspicious cases are not promptly reported and dealt with under

STRIKE AMONG THE SWEEPERS.

On the 20th the Municipal sweepers and conservancy coolies wanted some sort of immunity or assurance from their overseers that in the event of any of their number being attacked with the plague, he would not be dragged in the ambulance cart. Instead of trying to allay the fears of the men, it is said that the supervisors told the men that it did not matter to them, whether they took ill or not or whether they were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Hearing this, half of them struck work.

BUSINESS AT A LULL.

The Marwaris of Bara Bazar and the shopkeepers of Harrison Road have gone on a strike in a body, so the business in piece goods is all but at a lull. Attempts are being made to get the shop-keepers of Harrison Road to resume their work.

CAUSING SCARE.

The case in which a syce, named Sheik Delu, in the employ of Mr. Owen, barrister-at-law, living in Theatre Road, stood charged by Inspector Faria, of the Bow Bazar thana, with having circulated false rumours with intent to cause alarmiwhich he know or had reason to believe was likely to affect the public tranquilli-ty was concluded the otherday. It would appear hat the accused was in chage of a horse belonging to his master, which was laid up at Messrs Cook and Co's stables. On Friday morning he drew a large crowd around him and gave out a false and malicious rumour to the effect that the people were running away from Calcutta by thousands only because the police were forcibly catching men and removing them to the Plague Camp where they made to smell some medicine which had the effect of killing them instantly. The accused argued that the only remedy left in their hands was to strike in a body, syces, khansamas, bhisties, etc., and then to arm themselves with lathies, go to the maidon and there to thrash all the shahebs and mem's and outrage their modesty. Then he said, the *shahebs* would take off their *topees* and fall at their feet. The syces of Messrs. Cook and Co's stable influenced by him, struck work in a body. Accused admitted the charge. Mr. Pearson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in passing sentence observed that his offence was a very serious one, but taking into consideration of his plea that he was at a loss to account for his conduct. which he now looked upon as most inexpli-cable, sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE WRIGHT CASE.

Dr. Wallace has addressed the following etter on this subject, under date the 19th :-Sir,-Mr. G. S. Sykes' statement re the above case demands an explanation.

I. I was asked by a Mr. Francis to see Mr. Wright's little boy on the morning of the

2. I saw the child between 8 and 9 A. M. and observed symptoms of suspicious plague.

3. I advised the friends to isolate the patient in a separate room and have the insanitary condition of the premises immediately attended to.

4. While driving through Kapalitolla Lane I found the way obstructed by a crowd, and the hands will not perform the usual movements with accuracy. There is swelling of the glands in some of the regions or groin, the arm pit or the neck, and these swellings are very tender; there is nausea and vomiting, and the houses are constinated. If there are not the houses are constinated of the houses are constinated of the houses are constinated of the houses are constinated. compelled under the law to notify any case of suspicious contagious disease, I took the opportunity to mention to Dr. Stevens that I had just seen Mr. Wright's child whom I found suffering with symptoms suspicious of plague, symptoms, I added, which more closely resembled plague, than any case I had already seen in Calcutta. I mentioned that the locality was in an exceedingly insanitary condition and required immediate attention.

5. I did not say the case was one of plague.
6. I have not been addressed by any one regarding my conversation with the plague doctor.

7. With all due deference to contrarily expressed opinions, I must say that judging by the general appearances and symptoms of the true plague cases I saw in Bombay in September last year, the little child in question exhibited, some characteristic signs of the disease, and I gave the guarded diagnosis of its being a suspicious case in consequence.

THE MEHTERS ON STRIKE AGAIN.

Thatday the Mehters of Ward No. 1 to Ward No. 9 with the exception of Ward No. Ward No. 9 with the exception of Ward No. 2 were on strike again. Their grievances were that as their very occupation exposed them to greater risk of falling ill they wanted an exemption from the operation of the plague rules. Rai Jogendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur, Superintendent Detective Department, saw about three hundred Mehters and explained to them, that they had no cause of explained to them that they had no cause of fear inasmuch as there was practically no plague in Calcutta, the number of cases being so small. This assurance would not, however, satisfy them. They wanted a written exemption from the rules or they would go away to their native country. The Superintendent told them that nothing could be done in a hurry. If they would resume work peacefully their complaint would be taken into consideration. The men said that they would wait till Monday or Tuesday and if by that time they were not supplied with written exemption they would leave the place in a body; in the meantime they would resume work. resume work.

INEFFICIENCY OF QUARANTINE.

In a letter, intimating to the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce the inability of the Government to sanction the imposition of quarantine against Calcutta, the Secretary to the Government of Burmah thus explains at length the policy of the Government on the subject:

I am to explain that Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India have continuously been opposed to the view that the spread of epidemic disease can be effectively checked by the imposition of quarantine, so as to prevent the tion of quarantine, so las to prevent the movement of people to other places from

areas in which an epidemic disease prevails The first reason which has led the Govern-ment of India to this conclusion is that, it is impossible to make any system of land quaran-rantine in India effective. It could indeed be arranged that every traveller by railway should, on leaving an infected area, be placed in a segregation camp for a given time, but any attempt to block all roads and paths from an infected area, must be defeated, firstly, because Government has not at its disposai the necessary establishments to make such a stoppage of the traffic effective, and, secondly, because the establishments could not be relied on to carry out the duty. But even could it be made effective a system of land quarantine would in the a system of land quarantine would, in the opinion of the Government of India, be mischievous in itself, and calculated to foster rather than suppress an outbreak of epidemi disease. It is in appearance so easy a remedy, that if adopted it would be apt to distract attention from those surer and most essential measures which, if plague is to be suppressed, must be taken at the place where the outbreak occurs. It causes hardship and suffering to people who have to be detained, and it affords opportunities of every kind for brivery, blackmail and extortion to the subordinate establishments employed to enforce it. The collection in a camp of large bodies of The collection in a camp of large bodies of people who have previously been subject to the risk of plague infection involves the danger of an outbreak of the disease in the camp, and may thus establish fresh foci for the dissemination of the disease. Abundant experience has shown that quarantine inflicts the maximum of injury to trade and communication without affording real protection against the spread of epidemic disease.

THE AMBULANCE CART.

It is in contemplation to abandon the use of the ambulance cart, the authorities having come to the conclusion that the ignorant classes view it with abhorrence. A proposal is on foot to introduce ticca gharis or palkees for convey-ing all patients to hospital, as the work can be more satisfactorily accomplished and in much quicker time

POLICE PROTECTION OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

With reference to the question of the police protecting the officers of the Health Department, when the latter have to remove patients to hospital, the Chairman of the Municipal Corparation, it would appear, asked the Commissioner of Police that the officers of the Health Department be allowed a police escort when they had to convey patients to hospital. Mr. James, however, to allay the present panic as much as possible, has suggested to the Chairman that he would be glad to protect the Health Department Officers on all occasions, but the sight of the police always accompanying them would add to the impression that has gained ground that the patients are forcibly removed by the police. Instead of this, he has suggested that whenever the services of the police are needed an applithe services of the police are needed, an application to him will meet all their requirements.

Definite instructions on this important point in connection with the plague are now being drawn up, and will be circulated before long.

MARCUS SQUARE SEGREGATION CAMP.

THIS camp is being constructed of corrugated iron. It will provide accommodation for the families of those under observation, the sheds supplying room for ten men and ten women at a time. Besides this a hospital shed will be erected to accommodate twenty males and ten females, and quarters will be provided for the hospital assistants, the lady nurses, and compounders. The necessary out houses will also be besided. out-houses will also be built. The camp is expected to be ready by the end of next week. A plentiful supply of filtered water will also be supplied, and to enable this to be carried out, hydrants are now being placed in posi-

BOY-ROBBERS, SUICIDE, AND KEY.

HERE is a dramatic little story from the Paris correspondent of the Standard: "Two young burglars were captured yesterday under most unusual circumstances. They had in the middle of the day, entered a house in Rue Dauphine, and were quietly examining the doors of all the apartments with the probable intention of returning at an opporture moment when they noticed that the key had been left in the lock of the door of a small apartment on the upper floor. Not hearing any noise they judged that its occupants had gone out, so they entered stealthily, one of them putting the key into his pocket, after closing the door behind them. They did not, however, remain in the apartment many minutes, for stealthily, one of them putting the key into his pocket, after closing the door behind them. They did not, however, remain in the apartment many minutes, for they were almost immediately seen and heard slamming the door violently behind them, and rushing the downstairs regardless of the terrible clatter they made with their heavy boots. The concierge, whose attention had been drawn to them by the unusual noise, stopped them at the door and handed them over to the police. This was effected with all the greater case on account of the condition of prostration they were in. They were as pale as death and trembling from head to foot. It was evident the young rascals had been terribly frightened. They refused to say a word to the Police Commissary, but the key in the pocket of one of them betrayed where they had been. The Police Commissary at once went to examine the apartment, and discovered that its occupant had not gone out, as the burglars had imagined, but that he had committed suicide. It was his body hanging from a hook in the ceiling of the dining-room which had so much alarmed the two robbers, who fled without touching anything. They are, however, to be prosecuted for stealing the key."

A SINGING SCHOOL FOR CANARIES.

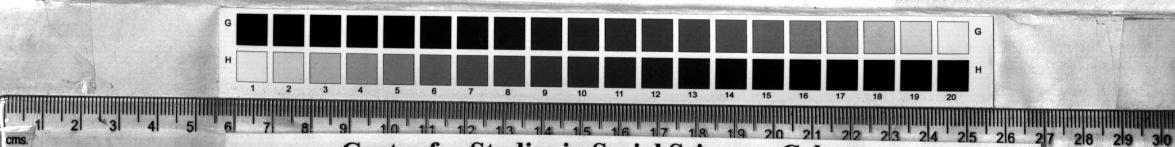
To teach canaries how to sing by means of machinery is the latest idea of a German bird fancier. At the present time he is teaching some 400 birds the art of singing in his feathered singing school. According to the master of this song factory, a young canary will not sing without instruction, and he has devised a music machine, with the aid of which he teaches his pets with the aid of which he teaches his pets

with the aid of which he teaches his pets to sing.

This music machine, which is the only thing of its kind in existence, is worked by water and air power. It is a cylinder comprising an air tank. The water forces the air up through a number of pipes, which are placed inside the cylinder, and in this way a peculiarly sweet chorus of sounds resembling the trills of the canary is created. The machine has nine variations just as a singing canary has nine different tones.

When the birds are old enough to commence their singing education, they are placed in cages opposite to the singing apparatus, which is then turned on, and, strange as it may seem, the birds start warbling. After they have mastered one tone the machine is then changed to another, and so on, until the canary is proficient in several. The more different tones a bird can sing, the more valuable it is. Hundreds of his are turned out annually from this unique.

28



Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA, MAY. 19. Apropos of Englishman's suggestion of posting Punitive Volice, it will never commend tself to the Governments of Bengal and India as they are likely not to repeat the Poona blunders. The Government of Bengal, we are told, on good authority, took necessary precautions, in the beginning. Some military police were brought from Bhagapore and about 100 armed police from moffusil districts. The Military were close by, but yet Government are unwilling to take their help till the last moment or unless absolutely necessary.

Mr. Parker, of the Punjab Judicial Service, is likely to be nominated to succeed Mr. Justice Stogden in the Punjab Chief Court.

The Simla News feels sure that the Native Princes, who served on the frontier, will not be forgotten by the Government when distributing the Birth-day honours.

In the match between the Patiala and the Simla teams the former won Mr. Toss scored 179, Prince Ranjitsinghji and Mr. Mistri 40 each, Mr. Williams 32 and the Maharaja 10. The Simla team scored 114 for 5 wickets. Mr. Foulks 37 not out, and Mr. Watson 25.

SIMLA, MAY 20. The list of Birth-day Honours is as follows:

G. C. S. 1. The Maharajah of Patiala.

K. C. S. I. Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary, India Office. Mr. Plowden, Resident of Hyderabad.

C. S. I.

Mr. Stroker, Chief Secretary to the Government of the N. W. P.

Col. M. Brackenbury, Manager, North-West

Mr. Henry, Inspector-General of Police Bengal.

Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat. M. Muhammad Khan, Minister of the Jaora

H. H. Aga Khan, of Bombay. Col. Warburton, Political Officer with Tirah

Mr. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, Bom-

The Hon. Mr Pennycuick, Member of the

Legislative Council, Burma.

Dr. Branfort, of Madras.

Mr. Jacob, Traffic Superintendent, North West Railway.

Major Scallon, of the Punjab Imperial Ser-

Lieutenant Bikram Singh, of Sirmur Sappers. Lieutenant Minchin, Assistant Political Agent, Dir, Swat.

Mr. Van Someren, Postal Superintendent with the Tira force. Mr. Hill, Planter, Bengal.

Mr. Khem Chand, formerly Chairman of the Karachi Municipality.

Two guns have been added to thirteen guns already enjoyed by the Maharajah, of Nava as personal distinction.

MAHARAJAH.

Rajah Gode Narayan Gunput Row, of Madras NAWAB BAHADOOR. Nawab Ameer Hossein, Presidency Magis-

Rai Girish Ch. Ray Bahadur, of Sylhet. Ashutosh Nath Roy, of Moorshidabad, KHAN BAHADOOR.

Mr. Abdur Rahman, Judge, Small Cause Court, Calcutta. RAI BAHADUR.

Babu Krishna Chunder Chatterjee, late Sub-Judge of Mymensing.

Babu Mani Lal Nahar, of Lalbag.

... Anath Mullick, Calcutta. " Moni Lal Banerji, of Barrackpur, Babu Amrita Lal Chatterji, late Sub-Judge

Dwarka Nath Dutta, Backergunge.

Nunda Gopal Banerjee, of Manbhoom. Dr. Surja Kumar Sarbadhicari, of Calcutta. KHAN SAHED

Moulvi Syed Nizabat Hossein, of Deoghar. Mr. Sadet Hossein, of Calcutta. RAI SAHEB.

Babu Bankim Chunder Majumdar, of Angul The Patiala team closed second innings for 203 for 9 wickets. The Simla tean, scored 71 for 5 wickets. Mr. French 46 not out. Prince Ranjitsinha scored 74.

The Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce sanctions that the following may be allowed seperate accounts for security deposits only : Government servants : servants of local authorities and courts of wards retiring. who are required by their employers to deposit security; contractors who are required by Government or local authorities to deposit security; and persons who are authorized under section 202 of the Customs Act VIII of 1876 to act as agents for the transaction of business in customs house on behalf of the public and are required under that section to deposit security.

The services of Messrs. Michael and Macnass of the Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Financal Department. The services of Surgeon-Captains Jordon, Calvert and vaughan are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. The services of Babu Jnan Saran Chuckerbarti of the Bengal Educational Department are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department. Colonel Campbell has been appointed at Cawnpore, vice Colonel Davidson. Major Goad is appointed to be Director of the Army Remount Department, vice Colonel Deane It is notified that the Secretary of State for India has entered into a contract with Bengal-

Doars Railway for extension from Malbazar to Hautupore, from Dum Dum to Bagrakote and from Devmonhat to Lalanichat.

and from Devmonhat to Lalanichat.

Consequent on the retirement of Dr. Lethbridge of Thnggee Department, Bailey, Irvin, Captain Kembel, Major Fagan, and Captain Minchin are confirmed. Consequent on the appointment of Mr. Martindale as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Lieutenant-Colonels Newall, Meade, Muir, Captains Newmarch, Younghusband, Melville and Bosanguite receive promotion.

and Bosanquite receive promotion.

The Government of India in the Home Department notifies changes in rules 7 and 11 regarding the age and nationality of the tive candidates for the Indian Civil

SIMLA, MAY 20. This evening the match was resumed. The Simla Club closed 167 for 9 wickets. Foulkes scored 67, Prince Ranajitshingji took 6 wickets for 76 runs. Patiala began second innings scord now 73, for 2 wickets. Prince Ranjitsing went first placing still.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.] THE SPANISH-AMERICAN

WAR. LONDON, MAY 18.

The Spanish General Rodriguez has defeated the Cuban rebels in the Carnen hills, killing two hundred of them.

LONDON, MAY 18. In view of the severe American censorship it is difficult to optain any reliable war news.

LONDON, MAY 20. It is announced at Madrid that Admiral Cervera's squadron, which has deen eluding the American fieets, has reached Santiago de Cuba, where two of the United States' warships were found, which speedily withdrewon the appearance of the Spanish squadren.

LONDON, MAY 20. Nine ships, which are supposed to be Spanish warships, have been sighted passing down the coast of Nova Scotia.

MR. BALFOUR'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

LONDO'N, MAY 20.

The Times states that Mr. Balfour, leade, of the Commons, is suffering from influenza which has seriously impaired his health, and has caused weakness of the heart, his condition forbidding mental or physical exertion. It is added that Mr. Balfour left the House of Commons yesterday in a condition bordering upon exhaustion.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Mr. Gladstone died at five o clock this more.

Having installed myself comfortably, I began: "There are three or four questions suggested to me by the Editor of the Vegetarian which we will, with your permission, dispose of first. What were your feelings towards animals before you became a Theosophist? and have always been found of living creatures, and have had in my time a great number of pets. Dogs of course I kept, and birds, also, but I never had the latter caged, they used to fly about in the greenhouse. With regard to the second part of your question: My affection for living creatures has deepened considerable." LONDON, MAY 20.
The Times states that Mr. Balfour, leade,

Mr. Gladstone died at five o,clock this morning He passed calmly away, Mrs. Gladstone and the other members of his family being prsent at his bedside when the end

LONDON, MAY 19. The direct cause of Mr. Gladstone's death was the decay of nature hastened by the pain of his facial disorder. The mourning and regret at the demise of the aged statesman is universal, and all the newspapers to-day are issued with black-edged borders. The House of Commons adjourned its sitting to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the de ceased, Mr. Balfour giving notice that he would propose to-morrow that a public funer-al in Westminster Abbey be accorded the deceased statesman, and that a monument be erected therein to his memory. Telegrams of condolence are reaching Hawarden from every part of the world. The Queen has sent a special messenger with a letter of condolence.

THE INDIAN BILLS.

LONDON, MAY 19. It is announced that tenders will be received ip to the 27th of May for India Bills to the extent of two and-a-half millions sterling for the purpose of discharging the Bills payable on the 3rd of June.

bankers and merchants of the city, has been presented to Lord George Hamilton, expressing the great and general dissatisfaction which exists in connection with the composition of the Indian Currency Committee, and urging the danger of the adoption of the policy sanction ng the raising of sterling loans to indefinite amounts. Replying to the memorial, Lord George Hamilton says he cannot alter the Committee which has been carefully selected and is fully qualified to deal with the questions to be submitted to them, while competent witnesses will supply thorough expert knowledge on special branches of commerce. His lordship dwells upon the wide scope of the terms of reference, and adds that the interests of India are so bound up with those of Great Britain that no action involving injury to the London money market is likely to be regarded as being beneficial to

SELDOM has Mussoorie been so empty in the middle of May as it is at present.

THE Government of M dras is likely, in the near future, to legislate on the subject of the right of interpellation to be allowed to the Municipal Commissioners of Madras.

OUT of nearly 85 applications for the post, the Standing Committee of the Bombay Muni-cipality selected Mr. Wadia as Municipal Secretary in place of Mr. H. W. Barrow,

A FEW of the gardens in Darjeeling are serving out rice to their coolies and doing all that can be done to prevent them coming into the Darjeeling bazaar, to be scared by the talk outside,

THE British Consul at Alexandria telegraphs on 13th May that the Quarantine Board decided to suspend, till further notice, the decision of last year, giving free pratique to the vessel which had discharged goods or landed passengers in quarantine in the outer harbour of Tedda.

To enable homeward bound steamers from Calcutta to call at Madras, the following arrangements for the embarkation of passengers and their baggage have been made: Pas-sengers only will be allowed to proceed on board; friends or relations will not be allowed to do so; passengers must present themselves at the Marine Dispensary for inspection at the time fixed by the agents, and have the inspection noted on their passage tickets; passengers must embark with their baggage in boats provided by the agents at the usual fare and tariff, and proceed on board, accompanied by a constable, who will be in charge of the boat-

F. Farley conducts a large mercantile busines 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." me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K."
For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds and no other liniment can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended especially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by all dealers.

SMITH STANISTREET & CO.,
AND B. K. PAUL & Co.,
Genl. Agents, Calcutta,

(From the Wogetarian). KILL not—for Pity's sake—and lest ye slay. The meanest thing upon its upward way. Light of Isia.

BY JOHN BLETT.

From the vicarage of the little village of Sibsey to the leadership of a society possessing ramification in every part of the civilised world is a big remove-aremove necessitating the ownership of the very highest and rarest qualities, and i seems reasonable to suppose that when Mrs. Besant first began her struggle she little realised to what an influential position she would eventually attain. Were I writing an appreciation of Mrs. Besant, instead of recording some of her opinions expressed in an interview, I should here attempt to set forth some idea of the affection and reverence with which she is regarded by many thousands of men and women in Europe, India, America, and Australasia. That she is still misunderstood by many thousands more is not to be denied, such

by many thousands more is not to be denied, such is the fate of all highly-developed souls; the mis-fortune and the loss fall to the lot of those who fortune and the loss fall to the lot of those who thus will not or cannot understand.

I found Mrs. Besant in her study at the Theosophical Headquarters in Avenue Road, Regent's Park. The room is a particularly bright and cheerful one, for besides the large bow window in which the owner's writing desk stands, there is also another, consequently the room gets a great quantity of sunshine, the valuable qualities of which commodity are very well known to most Theosophists.

Having installed myself comfortably, I began to the desired the me

"Do anima's live after death?" "For a short time, a period varying with the unount of intelligence they have developed."

"And do they re-incarnate, like human beings?"

"And do they re-incarnate, like human beings?"
"Some few do at a late stage."
"Now, Mrs. Besant, here is the hoary, time-honoured question which is always put at. Vegetarian meetings: What would become of animals if all the world were to become Vegetarians?"
"I expect we should go on much as usual and without any dislocation worth speaking of. Take a largely Vegetarian, country like India, for example, There, instead of having too many animals, they have too few. Oxen there are largely used for draught purposes, and they answer admirably for ploughing. too few. Oxen there are largely used for draught purposes, and they answer admirably for ploughing. Then, too, things always adopt themselves to existing, circumstances and in the event of the whole world becoming Vegetarian, the superfluous animals would naturally tend to diminish."

"You think, then, that it is largely a question of evolution, and that changes will occur so imperceptibly that no difficulty will occur?"

tibly that no difficulty will occur?"

"Yes."

"Here is another problem for you. Why is it that among clergymen—some of whom will labour ceaselessly and unselfishly for the good of others we find men who take no thought for animals, but who go on cating them and encouraging their slaughter day after day."

"If think it is largely a question of hypnotisation. You see there are people enting animal."

in the two and-a-half millions sterling for the burpose of discharging the Bills payable on the 3rd of June.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, MAY 19.

A memorial, signed by the most influential bankers and merchants of the city, has been bresented to Lord George Hamilton, expressing the great and general dissatisfaction which exists in connection with the composition of the Inflian Currency Committee, and urging the dan
"I think it is largely a question of hypnotisation. You see, there are people cating animal food all round them; it's the usual thing, and then, besides, they never think that it's wrong to take life. One's thoughts have to be turned in that particular direction. In my own case I did not become a Vegetarian from the kindness-to-animals motive. I took it up because I was engaged upon some experiments in the unseen world and desired to have as clean a physical body as possible. But the former is the higher motive of the two; don't you think so?"

"Yes, perhaps it is. Do you mind telling me what is your favourite food?"
"Dal and rice."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE following circular has been issued by Parsons Esqr., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the members of the Chamber :—

"With reference to Despatch No. 70, dated Calcutta, 3rd March, 1898, from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, copies of which, with accompanying papers, have been placed in the hands of all members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, I am directed by the Committee to state that they thought it best. in the first instance, to refer the proposals of the Government of India to the Finance Committee of the Chamber for report. The Finance Committee have now submitted their report in the following terms :-

(t). This Committee view with alarm the recommendation put forward by the Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 70, of 3rd March, 1898, that with a view to establish a good standard in India 10 crores of current rupees, now in cu-culation, should be annually melted down and withdrawn from circulation; such further contraction of the currency cannot fail to raise the rate of interest for loanable money in India ; the high rates of interest extending for over six months in each of the last two years have been a growing danger to trade; and while even a continuance of present conditions threatens disaster, any further enforced stringency cannot fail to shatter the whole fabric of Indian trade. further enforced

(2). While the object of the Government policy is, presumably, to secure fixity of exchange, the scheme brought forward offers no guarantee whatever as to the future convertibility of the rupee, and will, consequently fail to inspire that confidence in the future of exchange, which is necessary to mitigate the evils resulting from the proposed forced

contraction currency.
(3). This Committee distinctly regard the proposed annual sale of two crores of melted rupees as almost certain to lower the price of silver, including the silver in the hands

MR. JOHN PETERSON, of Patoutville, La. was very agreeably surprised not long ago. 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 Diarrhea 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 statement. This remedy is for sale by all deaters.

SMITH STANISTREET & CO.,
AND B. K. PAUL & CO.,
Ganl. Agents, Calcutta,

THE VEGETARIANISM OF MRS. BESANT. of the Natives of India, and they do not understand how the Government, in para. 14 of their Despatch No. 70 of 3rd March, 1898 can have come to the conclusion that such sales would have no important permanent effect on the silver market; the further depreciation of silver—while the annual value of the rupee remains at 28. 4d.—must increase the divergence between the nominal or forced vame, and the metallic value of the rupee and affect our trade with and in competition with,

silver currency countries.

(4) In the opinion of this Committee a gold currency is entirely unsuited to the requirements of India.

(5) Hovever desirable it may be for Government finance, or for the purpose of foreign trade, that there should be fixity of exchange, it is equally necessary that the supply of currency should be automatically responsive to the current requirements of trade only in (6). Apart from the foregoing considera-

tions, this Committee are of opinion that the cost of the measures proposed by the Government would be much greater than greater than they estimate; that the period of transition would be indefinitely prolonged and that the result would, for many years at least, rather diminish, than strengthen, confidence in the minds of English investors.

The Committee direct me to inform members that they are generally in accord with the report of the Finance Committee, but before taking any further action, or addressing the Government of India in connexion with such an important matter as a change in the currency system of the country, they will be glad to re-ceive the opinions of members on the pro-posals contained in the despatch from the Government of India

As it is important that the views of the Chamber should be placed before the Government of India at the earliest possible moment, I shall be obliged by a reply to this Circular letter not later than Saturday, the 28th May, current. g book save small : val

A RUSSIAN ENGINEERING WORK.

According to intelligence received in Vienna fro St. Petersburg, the Russian scheme of cutting waterway between the Baltic and the Black Sea ha waterway between the Baltic and the Black Sea has now, says the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, been definitely fixed with all its particulars. The new channel will start from Riga Harbour, and run through the governments of Dunaburg, Borisoff, and Kieff, thence through the districts of Pereyeslav, Zerkassk, Bobrinetz, Krementchug, Yekaterinoslav, Alexandrovsk, and Meshki, joining the Black Sea at Cherson. The channel will be four and a half fathoms deep, while its breadth will be eighteen fathoms at the bottom, and thirty-five fathoms on the surface. The cost is estimated at 220,000,000 he surface. The cost is estimated at 220,000,000 roubles. To facilitate navigation the waterway will be electrically lighted at night time. The work will be commenced in the summer.

THE following telegram has been sent to the Governor on Wednesday last by the Zemindar of Papanad:—" The Zemindars and Mirasidars of the Tanjore District pray Government to postpone the consideration of the Madras Tenancy Bill till Government returns to the plains. They further pray that the public may be given full opportunity of discussing its provisions."

IN A THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGE.

EARLY in February of this year (1894) I was travelling in a third-class carriage in the neighbourhood of ling in a third-class carriage in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. At a station two women entered the compartment in which I was seated. One was a girl, gaudily drested the duer a typical working woman. She had no hat or bounet, and wore a stuff petticeat, with a shawl was red round her. She was the picture of rude, robust health.

The girl asked how her companion was, remarking that she had heard she had been far from well.

"Deed, but I was," responded the clder woman, "I thought I was a beith's door."

"Ah say, what like was the matter wi' ye?"

"I cud dae nae work; if I tried to wash the floor I got siccin a heart beatin," and my stomach fair turn

"I cud dae hae work; if I tried to wash the floor I got siccin a heart beatin," and my stomach fair turn ed at the sicht o' food. I went to three doctors, ed at the sicht o' food. I went to three doctors,

what little I are gave me much pain abother chest. I was constantly spitting up a clear fluid like water, and I heaved and strained a good deal. At the pit or my stomach there was a gnawing feeling, and there seemed to be a hard lump formed in my abdomen. In any case I suffered much from pain in that region.

"My breathing got to be very that and I wheezed as if the windpipe were clogged and stopped up. I had a hacking cough which gave me but hitle rest day or night, and I was troubled with night sweats. The pillow my head had lain on would be wet in the

"In two or three weeks after the time I was taken, I was no longer able to take solid food, or indeed food of any kind. I lived for two months on milk, lime vater, brandy, and the like. During that time I lay

helpless in bed.

"Often I would have fainting fits, and had to be lifted up and supported in bed. I was now so weak that my friends feared there was no hope for me, and I was anointed by the priest. I had a doctor attending me, but he was not successful in giving me any

ding me, but he was not successful in giving me and real relief.

"In the following November, although very ill and low, I was able at times to read a little, and then it was that I read one day about Mother Seigel's Syrup and the wonders it had done for others. I sent for it, and less than half a bottle made me feel better. I had a trifle more appetite and could eat a little and retain it. So I went on with the Syrup, and when I had used four bottles the cough and all the other

retain it. So I went on with the Syup, and when I had used four bottles the cough and all the other troubles left me, and soon I was well and strong as before. You are at liberty to publish my letter if you desire, for the good of others who may suffer as I did without knowing where to look for a cure. (Signed) Mrs. Hon ria Brennan, 42 Great Britian street, Cork, March 17th, 1894."

A good letter, a cheering letter, dated on St. Patrick's Day, too, A great thing to be rid of shakes, but a greater thing to be rid of indigestion and dyspepsia—more poisonous than any reptile than ever crawled. And that was the dreadful ailment which gave Mrs. Brennan three months of suffeiting; the ailment that the Scotch women talked of in the train; the ailment that inflicts more pain and fills up more graves than all the other ailments on earth put together.

And yet Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cures it as fast as people hear of it and take it. That's why we keep telling about it, and printing what everybody tells about it over and over.

THE MOULA ALL DISTURBANCE

THREE men, named Ashutosh Chakraburty Bandhoo Mehter and Lalit Mohun Mozoomdar were placed before Mr. T. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with rioting, being members of unlawful assembly and wrongfully restraining and assaulting a public officer in the execution of his duty. Babus Hem Chunder Roy, Kali Churn Palit and Suresh Chunder Mitter appeared for the defence.

The following witnesses were examined:— Dr. Surendra Nath Bose said:—I am a medical

man and Superintendent of the Disinfecting Department of the Health Department. Yesterday at noon I took an ambulance cart with two coolies and went to the Fannic Bazar Thana. WI waited there for Dr. Clemow and received order from him to go to No. 41 Mott's Lane, to remove a patient named Bansigopal, aged about 16 or 17 years of age and take him to the Manicktolah Isolation Hospital. On arriving at No. 41 Mott's Lane I removed the patient in the ambulance cart with the consent of his relatives. Dr. Clemow also went to 41 Mott's Lane, and in consequence of further orders I proceeded with the patient to the Manicktolah Hospital, We entered into Wel lesly Street, and then turned into Dhurumtolah Street. When opposite the Union Chapel, a crowd collected, numbering about 60 or 70 persons crying out "they are removing a plague patient—Look at the oppression." The first accused came up to me and stopping the ambulance cart said "you are a respectable gentleman why are you oppressing the people in this way. I told the chaprasi and the cooles not to mind what he said and to proceed on. The accused gave a blow to one of the coolies and pushed the man behind the cart. I went up and the accused gave me a blow on the right cheek bone. I caught him by the chudder The mob got excited and struck me from behind with fists. I still kept hold of the accused. I looked round for help, when a police Daroga came up and I made over the first accused to him. The mob then dispersed. I then tried to proceed with the patient towards the hospital, but my coolies, Jetoo and Gobind, had bolted through fright. I then dragged the ambulance cart under a tree. seeing my chaprassi Ameer Khan I ordered him to look for coolies, but he could not get any. The relations of the patient dragged the ambulance along the road. At the junc-tion of Dhurumtolah Street and Circular Road a fresh mob had collected, numbering between 200 and 500 people, of whom the second accused was the spokesman. He stopped in front of the cart, and said "why are you taking this patient unnecessarily—why are you making this zoolum". The second accused with others caught hold of my legs and tried to drag me out, whilst I received blows from inside the car. At that moment the same Jamadar approached arrested the second accused. Another policeman arrested a man with an umbrolla, who was striking me with it. I cannot recognize the third accused, who was arrested. The mob then dispersed. I saw the Inspector of the Puddopukur thana. I asked him to get me two coolies. He got them. I told them to the Campbell Hospital. I don't know where the relatives of the patient were, I ut I saw them in the Campbell Hospital. I asked the men in charge to admit the patient. I then saw Dr. Green and made over the patient in the ambu-lance car to him. Then I went with a jamadar to the Taltolah thana. I received contused wounds on my cheek bone, nasal bone, on my arm and on my back, but not of a severe nature. I was examined in the Chadney Hospital and obtained a certificate. I then saw the Health Officer. I don't know where the patient is. Since the blow in the ear my hearing has been mpaired and I am advised to take rest. Mr. Easton examined said:—I am 3rd Engineer of the Retriever, Yesterday at 1 P.M.

I was waiting for a tram at the corner of I got siccin a heart beatin,' and my stomach fair turned at the sicht o' food. I went to three doctors, one after anither, and they gae me bottles and bottles, but it didna help me anarull a frien tellt me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Wuman, in a week I was better and fin I had ta'en ait a month I was a' richt and could eat and work well as everal and could eat and work well as everal and could eat and work well as everal and the size of the cart and pulling and hauling him. The doctor was holding the first accused by his cloth. A police jamadar and I ran up. This was near Murdoch and Co's establishment. The coolies in charge of the cart ran away. The patient's relatives and the doctor were pulling the cart. The mob dispersed. Shortly after a second mob collected some 200 men, who were calling out that the doctor was an inoculator and recommended the crowd to thrash him. The mob collected some 200 men, who were calling out that the doctor was an inoculator and recommended the crowd to thrash him. The mob rose to a man, amongst them being the second accused. Some policemen came and tried to disperse the crowd and arrested the second and third accused. The third accused had an umbrella in his hand and he was using

Mr. G. E. Kerr, Chief Inspector of the ambulance and disinfecting staff Mr. E. Perry an extra Tally clerk in the employ of the B. I. S. N. Co. and Darogah Rash Behary Ghose were then examined.

After this His Worship framed charges against the defendants under sections 147, 347, 252 and 143. They pleaded not guilty. The

cross-examination was then proceeded with.

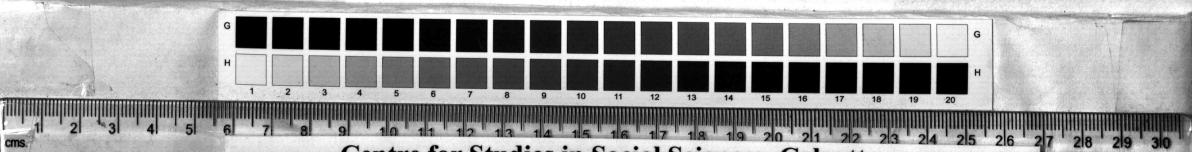
A NOTIFICATION is under issue, imposing prohibition against importation of used apparel, bedding, rags and waste papers from Calcutta into any part of Pritish India.

A NEW village, named Cookram, in the Jullunder District, is reported plague infected. This is the first new village attacked since the 28th of April

MUCH surprise is expressed in the city of Delhi that the recent poisoning case should have been allowed to drop. . It will be remembered that Prince Soorarajah Shah, grand-son of the ex-King of Oudh, and now a Government pensioner, nearly succumbed, with the members of his family, through an irritant drug having been mixed with the mid-day meal. The investigations of Dr. Sen and others left no doubt that a dastardly crime had been attempted, and it is a pity that its authors have not been brought to justice. - Morning Post.

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 process. Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete curg." For sale

SMITH STANISTREET & CO., AND B. K. PAUL & CO., Genl. Agents, CALCUTTA.



SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13. HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will arrive there to day; and with His Honour's arrival the exodus to Simla will be complete. His Excellency the Viceroy is now living at Mashobra, and his military adviser, General Collen, is also there. Sir James Westland is, however, in the town and he is now, it seems, in a troubled state of mind. The Secretary of State for India did not accept his effective introduction of the Gold Standard at once. Lord George Hamilton is a man of business; and he did not want to shoulder the responsibilities of the affair and he referred the whole business to a Committee of experts. Lord George, in this way, has played a double game, and he will now nre his gun from the back of Sir Henry Fowler. It is also settled that Sir James will not have any extension of service and he will say good-bye to us next cold weather. This also must have weighed very heavily upon his mind. England does not hold a good prospect for a retired member of the Indian Civil Service; and our "Kaihays" in general satisfy themselves by electing a "baker" to the County Council. But there are exceptions, and very sad exceptions too. We remember Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons and his ill-timed question and the cynical teply of Mr. Akers Douglass. We have also seen Sir Richard Temple in his place in the House with his nose high up in the air—sometimes snoring and sometimes yawning. It is a sad change; and it reminds us Milton's well-known

'oh, how fallen !'
It is also certain that Mr. Finlay will come back next cold weather to succeed Sir James and he will make indeed a very good choice. He was schooled under Sir David Barbour, and he will not be very unsympathetic with the

Among the arrivals who came here lately, are Maharajas Scindia and Pathiala. Maharaja Scindia came here with a view to discuss the currency question of his State; but the Government cannot at this moment take up the question, pending the report of the Currency Committee. The Maharaja, then, has got nothing to do. He is seen everyday riding along the Mall, and he is also visible in all European firms. Maharaja Pathiala came here to join the race and cricket, and, of course, before the month expires, he will have enough of these.

It seems that the outbreak of plague

in Calcutta is not so violent as was anticipated. The Government of India is anxious to see the town free from visitation. The exodus from Calcutta is surprisingly large; when compared with Bombay; and the Government is not likely to propose any hard and fast measures to bother the people in their sufferings. There has been no disagreement, so far as we are aware,

between the Supreme and Provincial Go-vernment out the plague policy.

The horrible tragedy at Barrackpore has caused much sensation here; and an idea of uncertainity of existence has crept over the minds of the people. This is not only a singular instance; but we hear of some such incident every month. Not lately we had one from the N. W. P.; and unless the Government inflicts some heavy purishment, on some culprit, these hope, the Government of India will not lend a deaf ear to the cries of the widow and children of Dr. Sirkar; at least, the outrage is sure to reach the ears of the nation whose subjects we are, through some agency or other. The bogus rumour of a Plague Case at Kangra made our local Corporation very vigilant about the precautionary measures. The conservancy officers are supported by the conservancy of the conservancy

servancy officers are now going abroad to take necessary steps to keep the town clean. Already Surgeon-Lieutenant Clemeshan has

proposal is in the mouth of everybody and s likely to be an accomplished fact within

both Avalanche in Fait si-Long Bay, NavalLieutenant Lagresille triem over entered at them. Several oscience of the monsters, but did not appear to injure A. Lieutenant Lagresille tried to run them down, hundred yards distant. Two small shells burst on one of the monsters, but did not appear to injure A. Lieutenant Lagresille tried to run them down, hundred yards distant. Two small shells burst of a seal, and the back covered with a sawke rigg. The presence of these creatures is revealed by the them the back covered with a sawke rigg. The presence of these creatures is revealed by the them the back covered with a sawke rigg. The presence of these creatures is revealed by the them the back covered with the series is fairly plentiful in the ear where the Avalanche was stationed.

In is a matter of sincere congratulation. The Bosphorus was sustisfied by Constantinope, while Naples field to the Super of the Naples field to the Super of the Super

In is a matter of sincere congratulation to both the Hindus and Mahomedans alike, that during the Id ul-Zoha festival at Delhi, the latter made the greatest possible exertions to prevent cow-killing on the ground that the massacring of these useful and innocent creatures, feeding us like mothers, is not among the duties of Islam and that it would seriously wound the feeling of their Hindu among the duties of Islam arl that it would seriously wound the feeling of their Hindu brethren, and their labour, we are extremely happy to learn, were stended with considerable success. Only one solitary Moulvi of the stern new class, it's said, had some slips printed to be circulated in the city with a significant progression. view to misrepresenting the whole affair; but somehow or other they ad not come out; and when the Hindus and Mahomedans, amidst when the Findus and Immondations, amost universal rejoicing, wer embracing one another, pitiable must have been the spectacle of the out-caste Mouly throwing dust on his head in an agony of cagrin—Punjab Times,

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Sarat Chandra Das, substantive pro temporardy. Magte and Dy Coll. is posted temporarily to

Chittagong.

Babu Chandra Sekhar Kar, Dy. Magte and Dy. Coll, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months. Babu Hari Pada Bhattacharjya, Dy Magte and Dy. Coll., Burdwan, is transferred to Mymensingh.

Mr. H. F. T. Maguire, Offig. Dy. Commr., Manbhum, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Dt. and Ss. Judge, has been granted an extension of furlough to the 16th November 1898.

Mr. Umesh Chunder Batavyal, Magteand Coll, Bogra, is allowed leave for six months.

Mr. Umesh Chunder Batavyai, Magteand Coll, Bogra, is allowed leave for six months.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Datta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Bagerhat Sub-division of the District of Khulna.

khulna.

Babu Syama Kumud Mookerjee, Dy. Magte and Dy. Coll., is allowed leave for twenty-one days, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Kumar Girindra Narayan Deb, Jt. Magte and Dy. Coll., 24-Parganas, is transferred to Bhagalpur.

Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb, Dt. and Ss. Judge, Nadia, is allowed leave for one month, Babu Jages Chandra Mitter acting for him.

The following pronotions, confirmations and appointments are sanctioned in the Provincial Educational Service:—Confirmed in Cass VI. Babus Raj Kumar Sen and Chandra Kumar Maitra. Promoted subtantively pro tempore to Class VI. Maulvi Abdul Munim. Confirmed in Class VI. Maulvi Abdul Munim. Promoted subtantively to Class VI. Babu Kumadl Bandhu Bose. Promoted sustaintively pro tempore to Class VI. Promoted sustaintively pro tempore to Class VI.
Mr. P. W. Byers, appointed substantively to Class
VI. Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar, M. A. Confirmed in
Class VII. Babus Surendra Kumar Bose, Rasomoy Mitra, Kali Prosanna Bhattacharyya, Rajeswar Gupta, Rajendra Nath Banerjea and Rajmohan Sen. Gupta, Rajendra Nath Banerjea and Rajmohan Sen. Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VII. Babus Chandra Bhushan Bhaduri and Mukunda Chundra Vidyabagish. Confirmed in Class VIII. Babus Promotha Nath Mukherjee, Rakhal Raj Biswas, Ram Prasanna Mukherjee, and Pundits

Sukhbasi Tewari and Govinda :Sastri.

Mr. W. J. Reid, I. C. s., Asstr. Commr. Maulyi
Bazar, is transferred to Nowgong, and appointed
to officiate as Dy. Commr. of that districts. Mr. S. G. Hart, I-c.S., Asst. Commr. Sylhet, is transferred to Maulvi Bazar, and placed in charge

of the South Sylhet Sub-division. Mr. J. Donald, 1.C.S. is appointed to be an sst. Commr. of the third grade, and is posted

to Silchar. to Silchar.

Babu Nani Lal Mukerjee, Sub-Dy Coll., Purnea, is transferred temporarily to Monghyr.

Babu Harish Chunder Mitra, Sub-Dy Coll. and Khas Tahsildar, Noakhali, is allowed leave for two

Babu Kali Mohan Sen, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy. Coll., Rajshahi Division, is appointed to have charge of the Falakata Tahsil, in the district of Jalpaiguri. Babu Amrito Lal Gupta, substantive pro tempore

Sub-Dy. Coll. Presy Dn, is posted to Jessore.

Maulvi Mahamad Abdul Momen, substantive pro tempore, Sub-Dy., Collr, Patna Dn, is posted to the Bihar Subdivision of the District of Patna. Babu Khettro Bhusan Prosad, substantive pro-tempore Sub-Dy. Collr. Burdwan Dn. is posted to the head-quarters station of the dist of Midna-

pore.

Babu Ashutosh Mookerjee, substantine pro tempore Sub-Dy. Collr. in charge of the Falakata tahsil, in the district of Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for three

Babu Girish Chander Chatterjee, Sub-Judge of Khulna, in the District of Jessore, is allowed leave for eight days, in extension of the leave granted

Babu Prosanna Kumar Bose, Munsif of Burdwan, is allowed leave for eighteen days.

Babu Chandra Nath Ghose, Munsiff of Dacca, is allowed leave for eleven days in extension of the

hospitals are being built near Sanjolly and Tara Devi.

The harvest of that year could not be gathered for rain, and while it lay rotting in the fields people were wondering how they would subsist during the coming winter. It looked as if half the population to the recent rains, and the new water-works to the recent rains, and the new water-works would not be able to find bread. It never occurred the figures in an account-book or multiplication would not be able to find bread. It never occurred the figures in an account-book or multiplication to the recent rains, and the new water-works would not be able to find bread. It never occurred the figures in an account-book or multiplication to the recent rains, and the new water-works would not be able to find bread. It never occurred the figures in an account-book or multiplication to the recent rains, and the new water-works would not be able to find bread. It never occurred the figures in an account-book or multiplication to the recent rains, and the new water-works would not be able to find bread. It never occurred the figures in an account-book or multiplication to the recent rains, and the new water-works were curricular to the fields people were wondering how they would subsist during the complete the rains and the daily morturary returns to the recent rains, and the new water-works were curricular to the fields people were wondering how they would not be able to find bread. It never occurred the figures in an account-book or multiplication to the fields people were wondering how they would not be able to find bread. It never occurred the figures in an account-book or multiplication to the fields people were wondering how they would not be able to find bread. It never occurred the figures in an account-book or multiplication to the fields people were wondered to the fields people were won to anyone that in a few months half the population would cease to exist. At first people were disposed to laugh at the new importation and they

spoke of it as a world's wonder, and Laura died of it at Avignon.

It seemed to have come to a head in England when Bradwardine, Archbishop of Canterbury, died of it at Lambeth on the 26th August, 1349, one week only after his arrival at Dover. Long before this, thousands had fled from the various cities of Europe and Asia. The Bosphorus was subsidised by Costantinople, while Naples fled to the slopes of Mount Vesuvius, Rome to the Alban Hills, Florence to the Appenines, London to Epsom or the New Forest, and Edinburgh to the Braid Hills, while away over the sea Damascus was making tracks for the Lebanon, and Cairo for the Lybian Desert, and Delhi under Tughlak was beingtshovelled whole sale to Dowlatabad. I stop no to inquire the reason why. Famine was in evidence and plague in India in 1345.

The duration of the black death in London was seven to eight months, the population of the city being then about 200,000. It had the same duration as the plague of 1666, the same curve of increase, maximum intensity and decrease. The five highest weeks of 1348 were successively in death, 1,454, 1626, 1,372, 1;828 and 1,262.

At Avignon it was very fierce: 67 Carmelite monks we found dead in one monastery, no one

At Avignon it was very fierce: 67 Carmelite tooks were found dead in one monastery, no one

atside having heard that the plague was among In the English College there the whole of the monks were said to have died of it. A first science and its students walked up boldly to it. It was be-

labouring an elephant with a feather. They then pelted it with nostrums. The black death would be neither scorched nor killed, and laughed at science neither scorched nor killed, and laughed at science and empiricism. The wisest doctors of the age in every country in which it appeared were confounded. How long it would remain, over what area it would spread—the black death was inscrutable. The disease defied investigation and cure. Petrarch tells us, "If you question the philosophers they shrug their shoulders, wrinkle their brows and lay the hinger on the line" or as I upretius wrote in reference to the the lip," or as Lucretius wrote in reference to the plague in Egypt. "The healing art muttered low in voiceless fear."

All the medical records of 1348-49 if printed would not fill one of our daily newspapers. The sovereignty of man lies hid in knowledge. How much do we

cnow about it?

Meanwhile Kali with her necklace of human skulls, secure in her seat, rode on in triumph con-quering and to conquer. You may find her foot-prints on the mounds of Delhi as well as in the ruins of Memphis, for it was she who made them both.
Everything consumable was to be burned up, and until that came to pass there would be no end to the great tragedy which involved twenty-five millions of human beings. The disease now among us in 1898 is the same as the black death of 1348.

It is the same in its causes, its antecedents and its mortal effects. Its characteristics are mostly the same. Its violence and rapidity are in cases as intense, though its contagiousness is less apparent. (The exception of the general immunity of Europeans from attack hitherto has proved a stupendous mercy for us all.) But in its sweep the plague of 1348 far exceeds our own, for it took a much more extended range, embraced an area wide as the known earth, desolated some of its fairest regions, and swept a moiety of population from the greatest cities of the work.' Asia Minor, for example, seems never to have recovered from its desolating effects.

never to have recovered from its desolating effects. Given a soil charged with animal matter the risk o those living upon it is in proportion to the range of fluctuation of the ground water."

The reader need not be reminded that a considerable portion of Bombay is under the level of high tide, and presents obvious difficulties to the drainage engineer. Add to this the volume of water which is poured in day and night by the Tulsi and Tansa acqueducts, and the fact tha there are wide spaces in Bombay where there are more people crammed within the same area than in any city in the in Bombay where there are more people crammed within the same area than in any city in the world. Eatch of these plagues was heralded by the same antecedents. You remember the great rain of 1896. It rained day and night consecutively in Bombay for two or three months (87 inches) almost without intermission. This was in June, July and part of August followed of course by tropical heat. There were people who remarked at the time that such an abnormal rain would be followed by some abnormal disease. Once the word "plague" flashed across the mind, and it was summarily dismissed as unworthy of suspicion. The plague was discovered across the mind, and it was summarily disanssed as unworthy of suspicion. The plague was discovered here in September, 1896. This great rain had its counterpart in England and in Italy in 1348, where it fell almost without a break from Michaelmas to Candlemas. Then the rats (those awful rats which devoured Sennacerinbes bow strings) in both cases came forth from their holes, half choked, driven to the surface making for air a ghartly preparation. came forth from their holes, half choked, driven to the surface seeking for air, a ghastly premonition, staggering at first as if drunk, and littering the alleys with their dead bodies. Dead rats have ever been an accompaniment of the plague. In ancient Alexandria there was a statue of Vulcan with outstretched arm on the plam of which was a rat sultant, with this inscription of "Look at me and learn to reverence the gods." There was the same concealment of cases, and when houses were deserted or shut up robbers, went afoot to pillage them. People

ment of cases, and when houses were deserted or shut up robbers, went afoot to pillage them. People shut themselves up in country houses and unwittingly enclosed the enemy also within their gates, or fleeing for very life went on board some old hulk.

Bubos in groins and tarm-pit have been the concomitants and, in each of these plagues, indications of the disease. There was the same delirium. A man would run across the street and fall down dead. With the dawn of day dozens of dead bodies, nameless and unknown, were found in well ashpits dung-

With the dawn of day dozens of dead bodies, nameless and unknown, were found in well ashpits dunghills, sewers and street corners. Many had been abandoned by their relations and some had committed suicide. And happy was he who at sunset could say with the Emperor "I have lived a day."

When the total losses of the first twelve weeks of 1898 were counted up there had fallen 20,000, and the plague was not stayed. I suppose that few of the great battlefields of history have presented a more formidable list of dead and dying than the city of Bombay in the first three months of 1898. For some days the only traffic observable in the For some days the only traffic observable in the streets was in the wood wherewith to burn them. In the plague of 1348 it was the dead that menaced con-Lieutenant Clemeshan has On the 15th August, 1348, which means 25th by In the plague of 1348 it was the dead that menaced ed Health Officer and temporary our calendar, a strange disease appeared at Bristol. The living Cremation has happily in part saved us

the figures in an account-book or multiplication table. In the funerals that pass I observe that the body of the deceased makes very little appearance.

The corpse as a rule is "unco wee", \$\varepsilon\$ the Scotch would say, or bulks but little under the mortcloth, and this leads me to believe that the harvest of death has been reaped among the weak and the wasted, whether from famine or disease. The lowest stratum has been the first attacked, those who were destitute of good famine or disease. The lowest stratum has been the first attacked; those who were destitute of good food, warm clothing, or good lodging. Those who had none at all have fallen an easy prey to the insatiable devourer. So was it with the Black Death. Its effects on the labouring class are displayed in the preamble of the Statute of Labourers, 18th November, 1350. "For asmuch as a great part of the people, principally of artisans and labourers is dead of the late pestilence." In the worst dens and hovels of the disease, and some of them are several stories high, you see to day houses that have been unrooted to iet in the light, dislocated ties, and rafters dirty and blackened, cleaving the skyline. "Thepesti ence that walketh in darkness" is as true to day as when the words were first uttered three lay as when the words were first uttered three housand years ago. I somen A sid not soll

THE Punjab Government offices are now

ON 13th instant there passed a cyclonic weather all over Kathiawar. The storm was accompanied by a pretty shower of rain.

DURING the present month Lord Sandhurst will visit the Governor of Madras at Octacamund. CONSEQUENT on the death of Mr. Ross, the

Hon'ble. G. S. Forbes, acting Revenue Secretary to the Madras Government, thas been placed on special duty in connection with the Madras Tenancy Bill.

MR. GEORGE LATIMER, a son of the Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has been appointed an Inspector in the Burma Police and posted to Pokokku.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudb, will hold a Levee on Tuesday, the 24th May, 1898, at 9-30 P. M. at Government House, Naini Tal, in celebration of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress.

THE Punjab Government has declined to accede to a petition of the Delhi Vigilance Committee to enforce strictly a system of not less than ten days quarantine aganist all plague-infected areas. The Commissioner of Delhi, in commenting on the application, refused his support on the ground of im-

able, although very many thousands of persons have undergone the operation, are not altogether conclusive. The practical value of the operation must remain undecided until a very much larger series of unequivocal observations are forthcoming. Then in the event of its efficacy being fully established there will be the question of re-injections. Vaccination to be effective requires to be repeated more than once in a life-time, for even small-pox itself only confers proa life-time, for even small-pox itself only confers pro-tection from further attack for a score of years or so. tection from further attack for a score of years or so. A second attack of plague, on the other hand, has in several cases been known to occur within six months; so that the injection of anti-plague serum, even i' its efficacy be established, would require to be repeated every three months to ensure protection. Nor can we altogether shut our eyes to the possibility of danger in the manufacture of the material. The breeding of the plague-germ wholesale involves a risk of introducing the disease through the laboratory, though indeed some of the wholesale involves a risk of introducing the disease through the laboratory, though indeed some of the authorities would seem to think that there is little risk of propagating the disease by contagion, for we notice in the daily plague reports from Calcutta that several cases of plague are being admitted into the Medical College Hospital, a general hospital with over 200 patients, including many poor Europeans. There is also a risk that some live plague-germs might remain in the material issued for injection. Such an attempt at the anti-toxic treatment of plague should remain in the material issued for injection. Such an attempt at the anti-toxic treatment of plague should have the sympathy alike of the public and of the medical profession as being quite in keeping with the modern science of preventive medicine; but it is still so crude as scarcely to have emerged beyond the laboratory stage, and much will remain to be done before it can be placed on the same high platform with vaccination for the smill-pox.

The anti-plague operation of Hafikine, which is causing such a scarce among the natives in Cal-

causing such a scare among the natives in Calcutta and elsewhere, is put forward by its inventor as an inoculation, and in nature and efficacy has been compared by Surgeon-Colonel Harvey to vaccination. But are these two operations strictly comparable, and is Haffkine's injection really: an inoculation at all?

culation at all?

Inoculation, properly so-called, is the "engrafting" on to the cut or scratched surface of the body of an animal the living germs of any disease which is communicable from one individual to another, like small-pox, cow-pox, or hydrophobia, so that these germs grow, and in growing originate in the individual so operated on that praticular disease of which the germs. ed on that praticular disease of which the germs have been inoculated. As a remedy, inoculation was first practised with regard to small-pox. For it was early noticed that one attack of that desease generally protected against further attacks; and strange to say, it was found that when small-pox was artificially produced by inoculating a person with its germs, taken from the matter or discharge of one of its cruptions, the resulting disease was usually of a very much milder form than when contracted in the a very much milder form than when contracted in the ordinary way by contagion or accidental contact with the sick. The great objections, however, to this inoculation were: (1) that a considerable percentage of the inoculated inevitably died of virulent smallpox, as a result of the operation; (2) that the majority of those who recovered were disfigured for iffe by pox-marks; and (3) that it kept alive the disease in the community, because each person operated on developed real small-pox, and thus became a fresh centre of infection. Vaccination, on the other hand, got rid of all these objections Jenner demonstrated that inoculation with cow-pox conferred practically just as much immunity from conferred practically just as much immunity from small-pox as a first attack of the latter disease itself whilst he showed that inoculation with this cow-pox or "vaccination" as we called it produced little constitutional disturbance and no disfiguring marks except at the point of inoculation, that it never was fatal and was scarcely communicable by ordinary contact. He also suggested, as the reason why

contact. He also suggested, as the reason why cow-pox should thus protect against small-pox, that it was merely an altered form of small-pox, this disease having assumed a milder form by passing through the body of the cow—a hypothesis which has been practically proved. Still, as Jenner showed, it is remarkable that cow-pox, once implanted in man or in the cow, does not throw back so as to become again small-pox; but on the contrary it can be continued from one individual to another indefinitely, by "arm-to-arm" or "calf-to-calf" vaccination with a lanced charged with the living virus of the eruptions—the semi-fluid so-called "vaccine-lymph." As cow-pox inoculation, or vaccination is the most common instance of inoculation, this latter term has come to be popularly virus of the eruptions—the semi-fluid so-called "vaccine-lymph." As cow-pox inoculation, or vaccination is the most common instance of inoculation, this latter term has come to be popularly known as tuttypoles while behind the semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles decorated with blue ribbon and choice flow known as tuttypoles while behind the semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles decorated with blue ribbon and choice flow known as tuttypoles while behind the semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles decorated with blue ribbon and choice flow known as tuttypoles while behind the semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles decorated with blue ribbon and choice flow known as tuttypoles while behind the semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles decorated with blue ribbon and choice flow known as tuttypoles while behind the semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles decorated with blue ribbon and choice flow known as tuttypoles while behind the semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles decorated with blue ribbon and choice flow known as tuttypoles while behind the semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles decorated with the semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles are semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles are semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles are semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles are semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles are semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles are semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles are semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles are semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles are semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of office, short poles are semi-fluid so-called carried as insignia of offi regarded as synonymous with vaccination.

Besides small-pox and cow-pox, however, most of the other contagious fevers, including the bubon plague, can also be transmitted readily by inocular transmitted.

the other contagious fevers, including the bubonic plague, can also be transmitted readily by inoculation of their living germs. In this way Yersin of Tongkin hoped to obtain a remedy for the plague on the principle of vaccination for small-pox. He inoculated horses with the plague, and tried the effect of the lymph or serum of these horses as a vaccine, but without success. He then tried to seeure immunity by injecting into the blood of unprotected animals a considerable quantity of the blood-serum of plague-infected horses; which serum had been freed from all its plague germs by filtration; but still without success. And he failed to obtain immunity until he added to his lymph some of the plague germs themselves, and heated the mixture to a temperature sufficiently high to kill these germs; though, as his results showed, some of these germs still survived and induced plague in some of the people into whom he injected his remedy. Haffkine's method follows much the same lines as Yersin's; only Haffkine, instead of cultivating his plague germs in horses, seems to grow them in albumenised gelatine, prolongs the cultivation for several weeks and takes greater care to kill the plague germs before injecting his fluid. It is evident that this injection of a considerable amount of serum or albuminous fluid, containing dead germs and their chemical products into the blood or deeper tissues of a person in order to protect him from the plague, is essentially a very different operation from inoculation or vaccination, by which a few minute living germs, engrafted on to the cut surface of the body, take root and grow and multiply so enormously as to produce in the inoculated individual the particular disease and grow and multiply so enormously as to produce in the inoculated individual the particular disease

in the inoculated individual the particular disease which is associated with these germs.

The protective principle, however, which underlies both of these methods is some mewhat similar. The germs of most of the contagious fevers, including plague, are of the nature of living ferments. They are minute vegetables, funguses like the yeast-plant, which on gaining entry into the human body grow and multiply and during their growth excrete poisonous products; and it is these latter poisons which cause most of the characteristic constitutional disturbances, fever, enlargement of glands, &c. poisonous products; and it is these latter poisons which cause most of the characteristic constitutional disturbances, fever, enlargement of glands, &c. Now, it is a remarkable fact about these ferments that the substances which they produce in time put a stop to their own activity. Thus, the alcohol produced by yeast germs and the phenol produced by putrefactive germs are themselves antiseptics, which ultimately poison and kill off the germs that produced them. So too the poisons produced by disease germs. These are generally of two kinds, of which one is actively poisonous (toxin), and causes, when injected into an animal, symptoms like those of the particular disease, though the animal or person poisoned with this toxin, so not able to communicate the disease: whilst the other substance which is produced is protective against the germs and toxin, and is called anthoxin. It is this latter substance which the curative serum-treatment aims at injecting into a person in order to secure him immunity, by destroying the disease germ when the latter invades his body. Haffkine in his anti-dague injections, we are

THE Pioneer concludes a long article on Haff-kine's "Anti" plague Inoculation with these remarks:

Thus even the most favourable statistics yet available, although very many thousands of persons have undergone the operation, are not altogether conclusive. The practical value of the operation must remain undecided until a very much larger series of unequivocal observations are forthcoming. Then in the event of its efficiety being fully established there the operation in the serum treatment of anthrax and several other infective diseases. The most important point in the serum treatment of anthrax and several other infective diseases. The most important point of course is the curative effect produced, and Haffkine's injections seem to have had considerable success, judging from his later statistics published last week, although it is prudent to remember that even more favourable returns were published by him and his assistants in regard to his anti-cholera "imoculations," which subsequent experience did not justify—for, pacc Dr. Koch, the cause of cholera has not yet been proved to be the "cholera-bacillus," whereas there seems not the slightest doubt that the plague is due to the "plague-bacillus." The most strikingly favourable figures relate to the outbreak in the village of Undera in Baroda, where the pestilence raged from January till the 26th March of this year. Out of a population of 950 people plague occurred in 29 families comprising 135 individuals, all of whom, it is stated, lived under exactly similar conditions, except that 71 had received Haffkine's injection (on the 12th February) and 64 had not of these 71 injected person 8 ary) and 64 had not Of these 71 injected persons 8 took plague and 3 died, while the 64 uninjected had 28 cases of plague with 26 deaths. These results taken by themselves would seem to show that the injection had not only acted as a preventive against attack, but had also reduced the mortality of those who were attacked from 92.85 per cent as amongst the uninjected (the usual mortality being 70 to the uninjected (the usual mortality being 70 to 90 per cent) to 37'5 per cent amongst the injected. Contrasting these results with those of vaccination for small-pox, of which the efficacy is beyond dispute, we find that whilst amongst the unvaccinated 44'6 per cent of those attacked by small-pox invariably die, on the other hand amongst those who have been properly vaccinated the deathrate is only 2'5 to 2'7 per cent, or about seventeen times less. The Undera statistics moreover 1 ave several important points uncertain. They do not explain why the other 411 uninjected persons out of the remaining 921 of the villages escaped the disease. Not yet do they explain the curious fact that in one of the huts "one of four inoculted (persons) contracted and died of plague, while two uninoculated escaped."

KISSING DAY AT HUNGERFORD.

SURVIVAL OF AN ANCIENT CUSTOM. AT Hungerford, in Berkshire, one of the two remaining unreformed boroughs, kissing-day, or hock-tide as it is locally called, was celebrated on April '9. The ceremonies began on the previous Friday with the "maccatoni supper and punohbowl," held at the John of Gaunt, a local hostelry. But the most important day was the 19th, when at an early hour the bellmao went round the borough commanding all those who held land or commanding all those who held land dwellings within the confines of the town t appear at the Hockney, under pain of a poll tax of one penny, called the "head penny." Lest the warning should be insuff cient, states the Dai'y Graphic, he agai mounted to the balcony of the town hal where he blew a blast upon an ancient trumpe Those who do not obey the summons, and refuse the payment of the head-penny, are liable to lose their rights to the privileges of the borough.

By nine o'clock the jury assembled in th town hall for the transaction of their annua business, and immediately after they had bee sworn in, the two tithing men started on their round of the town. It was in this part of the proceedings that most interest was taken, for the business of the tithing men as to take poll-tax from every male inhabitant and a ki from the wives and daughters of the burgesse The tithing men are known as tuttyme tutty being the local word for pretty. Th walked a man bearing a heavy weight "tutty oranges", it being the custom to besto an orange upon every person who is kissed well as upon the school and work hou children.

This year the tuttymen were the respemanagers of the two banks, the Capital a Counties and the London and County. The rights of office having been duly conferred of them, the two tuttymen started off down the High-street on their kissing mission, followed by the orange bearer and greeted with the cheers of the assembled people. One by on the houses were entered, and the custom observed both in spirit and letter; nor was it confined to the young and comely, for the old dam of Hungerford would deem themselves said neglected were the tuttymen to pass them Usually these officers found little difficul carrying out their duties, the ladies of Hung ford showing very little objection to the obs vation of the ancient customs.

THE military buildings at the abandot frontier post of Gnatong will be transfer unconditionally to the Sikkim State.

THE death is announced is Carmathens of Mr. James Routledge, at one time Editor of the Friend of India.

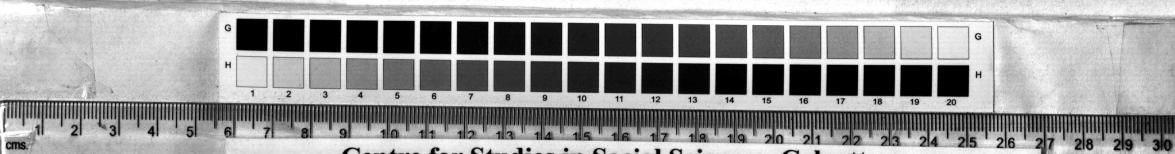
MR. C. J. RABARN, an Assistant Surg st ot himself through the head in the wai room at the Lucknow Railway Station at 12 May 14, afternoon. No cause can be assis

THE Madras Government are now con plating legislation in connection with the su cane disease, which is creating consider havoc in the Kistna delta.

SIR Louis Kershaw, the newly apporting Justice of the Allahabad Court, arrive Bombay to-morrow and will assume his d

TELEGRAPHIC intimation has just received from Ambad, in Aurangabad, serious encounter between the Nizam's p with a formidable gang of Bhil dacoits. Fi dacoits were killed, while only one police was killed and two wounded.

ABOUT the suicide of Mr. Ross, the Pio Madras correspondent writes: Among deceased's papers was discovered the macript of the speech which he was to have vered in introducing his Bill, in which sp the points of the Bill are most clearly and in the beauty of the Bill are most clearly and in the beauty and in the beauty and in the speech which have been decayed. arly defined. That the suicide was no mecitated appears from the fact that dec was at the Club overnight and had in number of guests to dine with him nex in celebration of his birthday.





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