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NO. 44.

পদক পতক।

मम्भूर्व इहेब्राट्ड म्ला णा॰ छाका। পরিশিষ্ট যত্ত । অমৃতবাকার পত্তিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

অনুরাগবলী।

बीमताक्त मांम अनीज। এ शांनि छेलारमग्र देवछव श्रष्ट्र। जुई वरमत शृद्ध निश्वित।

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শ্ৰত-প্ৰকাশ। শ্রীঅট্রেড প্রভুর প্রির কর্মর ও শিক্স জীপান নাগর কত।

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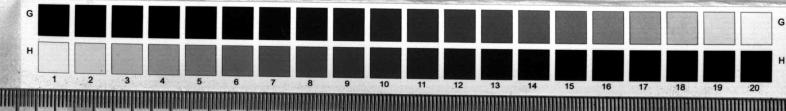
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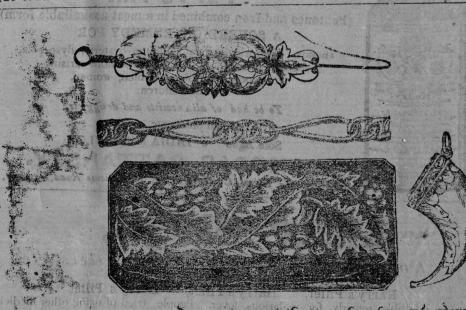
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was's medicine for acidity and dyspepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that sufferers who may give it a fair ttrial are sure to derive much benefit from it.

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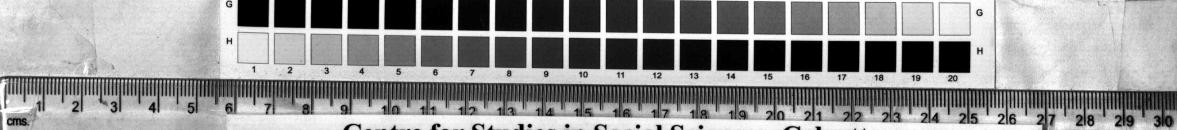
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THE A PROPERTY

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA MAY 26, 1898.

THE CAUSE OF THIS OPPOSITION. THE Government is being violently opposed by the populace in carrying out its plague policy, though its motives are excellent and though it has already given ample proofs of its excellent intentions. The Government began its plague policy "by throwing the people into a paroxym of gratitude." Indeed, never was Bengal blessed with such a good Governor and a body of sympathetic Secretaries to advise him as on offer opposition and not sympathy and help.

It is, however, not difficult to find out the cause of this unrest and distrust. The fact is that the masses are labouring under a sense of wrong and fanciful impressions, and these lead them to lose temper whenever they see a ticcawalla Saheb or an ambulance cart. The way, hitherto adopted, of bringing the people to their senses was to send the lawless to jail. But the better way would be to remove the sense of wrong and delusions which lead them to forget themselves.

Br. Bose in his evidence in the Dharmatalla case, says that the first accused, Ashutosh, first addressed him in these words: "Being a respectable man, why do you oppress the people?" assaulted! So Ashutosh committed the assault under the impression that Dr. Bose was cruelly oppressing poor people, and he committed the assault under the belief that he was Don Quixote-like giving his protection to the distressed. He would not have done it, if he had not that impression. So, the best policy of the Government is to remove the wrong impressions under which the people are labouring at the present moment.

Thus they assault a ticcawalla Saheb or one whom they fancy to be a ticcawalla, even the lower classes know. They know,—Why? Because they sincerely believe that at least, they ought to know,—that the these men carry poison with them to kill authorities are doing their best to protect people. Now is it not a very chivalrous act to assault men who carry poison to kill their fellows? So the deluded people think that they are doing something very grand, by committing the assaults; but the Government does not admit it and sends them to jail. Let the offenders be sent to jail; but it is essential to remove the wrong impressions.

The impression about ticcawallas carrying poison is so ridiculous that it is destined to disappear in a short time by itself. So what the authorities have to do is not to permit the ticcawallah Sahebs to expose themselves for some time to the violence of the unreasonable populace. If inoculation is to be carried on, it can be done at the office of the Health Officer, or without any fuss in private

There is another impression which leads people to plague hospitals, who are not suffering from plague at all.

confined to the ignorant classes. A large is not body of educated Indians and Europeans share in this belief, to a considerable extent. Even the Chamber of Commerce, who at first thoroughly believed in the existence of the plague, had doubts about it subsequently, and addressed the Government of Bengal to appoint a Committee of experts "to determine whether the disease can now really be said to exist in the city." The Government, however, did not see its way to comply with the request, and this reply has not certainly restored co fidence in the minds of

Then, the unsatisfactory and evasive way in which the Chairman of the Corporation sought to dispose of the questions of the Municipal Commissioners,-Babus Nolin Behari Sarkar and Mohinee Mohun Chatterjee,—only confirmed the impression that it was not all right with all these plague cases. We shall deal with these questions and answers shortly, and show how they have tended to unsettle the minds of the public with regard to the subject of the plague in Calcutta. But what has led the public to believe that at least a good many of the alleged plague cases are no plague cases at all, is the manner in which a teething case was sought to be converted into that of plague, and a cholera case and a case of tonsilites were actually reported as plague cases!

Well, if there is a divided opinion amongst the educated classes as to the existence of real plague, it is generally be-lieved by the populace that there is none whatever in the city, and hence this crusade against ambulance carts. When Dr. Bose was carrying his patient, the people thought that he was only dragging a person to the isolation hospital, who has no plague in him, and thus Ashutosh addressed him,

oppress people?" Let it be proved to the people that none who has not the plague has any fear, and there will be no longer any riot.

THE LOWER CLASSES AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THERE is no doubt of it that the officials who rule Incia are not only honest,

tioned. The desire of every one of them, without exception, is to leave behind him a fragrant remembrance. How is it, then, that the rumour came to be circulated that the Government has conspired to kill the people by inoculating them with poison; and how such an absurd rumour came to be believed, and believed, we may say, almost universally, of course, except by the higher classes? We brought this significant fact to the notice of the authorities the other day. This is what the Indian Messenger

says:—
It will not be wise to dismiss the wild rumours that were current in the town last week as mere ignorant gossip or idle super-stition. They are deeply significant. They mean that after nearly two centuries of bene-ficent administration, the British Government the present occasion. That being the case, there is no reason why the people should country with reality of its good intentions. One rumour, as soon as dissipated, is succeeded by another, still more outrageous. And we ourselves heard it talked about in the town, in connection with the anti-plague inoculation, that those who had been inoculated being respectable persons, distilled water was used in their case, while in the case of the poorer classes, the most virulent poison, causing instantaneous death, would be used. All this goes to indicate that the lower classes of the goes to indicate that the lower classes of the people have an idea that Government does not care a bit for their lives, much less for their happiness and comfort. And the Government and the leaders of Indian opinion ought all to seriously ask themselves, how this idea got

hold of the popular mind?

During exterminating wars when the passions are highly inflamed, nations accuse each other of cruelty and treachery. Thus Bose gave no reply, and he was then during the Anglo-French War, in the days of Napoleon, the French and the English accused each other of having poisoned their opponents. During the American War of Independence, the weaker nation brought serious charges against the Imperial country. The Bulgarians charged the Turks with atrocious cruelties; so did the Americans accuse the Spaniards, and proclaimed a war against

> But no such condition exists here. If the plague is decimating the country, the authorities are not responsible for it; and this

the people from the scourge.

Neither are the rulers of the country strangers to them. In the beginning of British rule, the people entertained queer notions of the white men who had taken possession of the country. But now British rule in India is two hundred years old. They have seen Englishmen administering justice without partiality. They have seen Englishmen feeding them during famines. They have seen and realized many excellent traits in British character. A new and dreadful disease appears in their country. The rulers take energetic steps to protect them from it, and in return, the lower classes of people in all kill every one of them by a subtle poison!

the populace to burn ambulance carts. It is that gave so atrocious a character to that there is no plague in Calcutta and that is alleged by the lower classes its inwhat is alleged by the lower classes its intentions are? It cannot be said that the of home hospitals by the Bombay Doctors Indian newspapers did it. A Sivaji festival may be discontinued, and the are all ogres. Nor a demand for the Canadian system of rule will have that effect.

As we said the other day, the authorities do not know the minds of the populace. They know something of those of the higher classes through the newspapers. It is through the latter they come to see that there is a good deal of discontent in the land. They see that the Indians complain of the growing poverty of the country; of the ostracism of the people from public service; of the high-handedness of officials here and there, and of the clemency shewn to European criminals. Seeing all these, they take offence and frame laws to stop their mouths. But what is the good? If the authorities know the minds of the higher classes, they know nothing of those of the lower. It is during popular outbursts and panics that the lower classes allow their minds to be read. And what do we read on the present occasion? We see that the lower classes have a very low opinion of the authorities. The newspapers, however rabid, never said nor dreamt that the Government would find pleasure in exterminating the natives of the soil by poison. Yet that is the opinion of the vast masses of the people, who form 95 per cent. of the population, regarding the rulers of the land!

It was a sad mistake to gag the Indian newspapers. There are other serious and subtler causes at work to create this deep distrust against the authorities. Consi dering this deep distrust that prevails, and considering the odious nature of the rumours circulated against the Government and believed in by the masses, "being a respectable man, why do you culated against the Government by rabid newspapers might be, they yet showed infinite times more respect for it, than is shewn by the declaration that the object of the Government is to kill people by a subtle poison.

We think that sound policy requires that the rulers of the land should encourage the growth of newspapers in the land. A free press alone can educate the masses to be able to see things in their condescend to mix more freely with the people. They now stand aloof; they are unapproachable; their atmosphere does they will eliminate all that is objectionable not human beings but ogres.

ment, and he was going there to join his appointment. He had some knowledge of geometry, but none of trigonometry and it represents both the people and the offitrigonometry from us; 30 we passed our time in mathematical discourses with him. A Khundwa, another European joined us. He saw the European lad on exceedingly friendly terms with a "native". So he took him aside and gave him a lecture in a loud tone so that we could hear him, to the effect that he should never mix so familiarly with "natives." And the young lad was not permitted to finish his course of mathematics!

The notion is that Europeans lose their prestige by coming in contact with the people of this country! That may be so. But it is not desirable that the hundreds of millions in India should entertain the notion that their rulers are only ogres.

Anyhow the rulers have made mistakes somewhere in governing the country. They ought to know what these are.

THE tragic incident at Bhowaneepore, a eport of which is published in another column, will, no doubt, send a thrill of horror through the frame of every man, Indian and European. The badmashes who meant mischief, escaped; but two lads, aged 12 and 18 respectively, fell victums to the revolver of Dr. Laing! We are quite willing to accede that he fired in self-defence; nay, we go further and admit that many persons would have done what he did under similar circumstances. Yet, he is bound to be put on his trial for shooting down two boys of such tender age, and given an opportunity to clear his character before the public. Both in the interests of the public and those of his own, it is necessary that he should explain in a court of justice how he came to kill one lad on the spot and wound another almost mortally a few minutes after. We can guarantee that no one is more sorry than Dr. Laing himself for the catastrophe; and he should, therefore, himself seek a trial and explain all the circumstances of the case. While on this subject, we deeply regret the policy of allowing these European Municipal Doctors to roam parts of the country arrive at the conclusion that the object of the Government is to these European Municipal Doctors to roam in native quarters with revolvers in hand, when their presence is apt to inflame an unreasonable and unpersuadable populace It is a serious crime to create hatred and contempt against the Government; but who over to the native medical officers of the Corporation. Indeed, this deplorable incident would have never occurred, if Dr. Sarker, instead of Dr. Laing, were deputed to do the needful in connection with the arrangement of home hospitals, Similarly, we hope, the inoculation business should be carried on as quietly as possible till the fury of the mob has been spent out. It is quite true that mob rule should on no account be tolerated; but since the employment of police just now in suppressing these outbursts, will only lead to further complications, so the best course is to carry on all the necessary sanitary operations in such a way as not to hurt the susceptibilities of the populace in any

> THE Poona papers are quite reticent about the alleged Committee of Press Censorship in Poona. The Bombay Gazette, however, denies its existence, though it practically acknowledges that such institutions have been really ordered to be started. The Gazette says that "District Magistrates have been told that, instead of leaving the primary scrutiny of the newspapers, published in their districts, to their subordinates, it being impossible for them to personally read everything that is written, they might, when suitible material is available, appoint an advisory Committee, partly official and partly unofficial, to bring to their notice glaring mis-statements." It will thus be seen that the Gazette, instead of contradictions of the confidence of dicting, only confirms the appointment of these Committees. Nay, it does more. We were told that such a Committee, composed of the City Magistrate, the City Inspector, the City Mamlatdar and two retired native officials, was formed at Poona only; but the Gazette informs the public that instructions for the appointment of such Committees have been sent to all District Magistrates. The business of these Committees, we believe, would be either to warn the editors of the vernacular papers if they write anything which is not palatable to their tastes, or to ferret out sedition in their writings and recommend the Government for their prosecution-an excellent way of acting the part of advisers! But the Gazette, which represents the views of the Bombay

unapproachable; their atmosphere does not encourage any friendly advance. Let Englishmen allow themselves to be known by the people; let the people know that within his rough exterior, an Englishman has a kind heart, and they will cease to believe the rumours that the rulers are not human beings but ogree. So when he came across the editor of the A good many years ago, when proceeding towards Bombay, we found a nice young Englishman in our compartment. A relation of a Tirhut planter, he had but it has one defect. It cannot deal come out here to make his bread. The with a question from both official and planter succeeded in finding for him an popular points of view for lack of suffi-employment in the Bombay Survey Depart-cient information. The Government has, cient information. The Government has, however, not only vast and correct information about all questions at its disposal, but surveying. He opened his heart to us. He wanted to get some idea of surveying and adverse criticism upon any measure of Government, just come to Belvedere for information, or send me proofs of your articles, or, what is still better, write to me, and I shall contribute to your columns.' Sir Ashley was then contemplating to impose his Public Works Cess, and his ambition was to secure the support of all important public organs for his measure. The editor thanked the Lieutenant-Governor for evincing so much interest on behalf of the Patrika; but he begged him with folded hands not to press the matter further, as, in his humble opinion, there should be at least one honest and independent journal in the country, both in the interests of the ruled and the rulers. It is satisfactory to find that the Times of India has condemned this Committee to watch the utterances of the Maharatta press. "The inquisitorial character which, of necessity, must attach to such a Committee," says our contemporary "will make it unpopular, and, in our opinion, deservedly so." The fact is, the Bombay Government has clean forgotten one simple, though important, matter. It is that an alien country cannot be properly governed without a free press. England can do without it, but not India. The Sepoy Mutiny would have been an impossibility if an independent and extensive press then existed in the country. The more restrictions, therefore, you put upon the liberty of speech, the greater is the difficulty of governing India. If the present race of rulers had realized this fact fully, they would have never sought to muzzle the Indian Press in the way they have done.

WE deplored the riot at Ghattal and themassacre. We say 'massacre,' because it is understood that the Police fired without authority. In this matter, namely, suppression of riots, our motives are not likely to be misunderstood. We do not like mobrule. None who has any property, can. Mobrule means insecurity of life and property, outrage and plunder, and therefore, it ought to be put down with a strong hand. Mob-rule is encouraged by riots; and, therefore, riots should be put down. So far we speak on behalf of both the ruled

WE gather the following from the English papers to hand by the last mail. At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, one speaker remarked that the Indian name of this Association has but one syllable—Caine. This philanthropist and disinterested friend of India is thus affectionately described by the Temperance Watchward:

He (Mr. Caine) is hon, sec. and treasurer, and read the report in a cheery, explanatory way, characteristic of himself. Time only makes him more handsome as the grey of his beard deepens, but his eye not dimmed nor his natural force abated. The report contained natural space of the report contained the many a pleasantly ironical passage, in parti-cular that which described the sale by Government in India of an "innocent and innocuous stimulant," which in England is sold only as poison, and, without the proper label, would bring the vendor three months' imprisonment.

The chair was taken by Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P. and the other speakers were Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Herbert Roberts, M. P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Lieutenant-Colonel Pringle, M. D., and Rev. Arthur Parker, of Benares. So you see, India's best friends were brought together on the occasion. And neither was Babu A. M. Bose absent. Judging from the following account of the meeting, which appears in the paper named above, it appears he made a brilliant speech on the occasion :-

a brilliant speech on the occasion:

Tea was served at a buffet at 5-30, and very general conversation followed until 6-30 when patriarchal Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., took the chair. After the reports had been read, he made a speech, in which he assured the Indian people of the great sympathy of England in their recent calamities. He is not a fascinating speaker, but the Hon. A. M. Bose, of the Calcutta Legislative Council, who succeeded him, is an orator. The command of English displayed by some of these Indian gentlemen is amazing, and Mr. Bose made a Temperance, speech of nearly half-an-hour's duration, which thrilled those present.

Babu Ananda Mohan Bose also succeeded in making a very good impression at Liver-

in making a very good impression at Liver-pool. His visit was so successful that he was urged to go over again. Referring to his first visit, the following letter appeared in the Liverpool Post of the 15th instant:

THE HON. A. M. BOSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY POST.

SIR,—Will you allow me to call the attention

necently a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. He is a man of the highest culture, a graduate of Cambridge, and a barrister in leading practice in Calcutta. To hear from such a man a sober criticism on the relations of the British Government to the Indian natives, is in British Government to the Indian natives, is in the highest degree interesting and instructive. Mr. Bose's recent address on the frontier war was remarkable not only for the force of its argument and its wealth of statement, but for the extraordinary command which he displayed over the English language in its richest oratorical forms. torical forms.

On the second occasion of his visit to Liverpool, he was given a reception. This s what the Liverpool Inquirer says in all eading article, headed "Mr. A. M. Bose" :—

At the recent annual meeting of the Liver-pool and Birkenhead Women's Peace and pool and Birkenhead Women's Peace and Arbitration Society, the principal speaker was Mr. A. M. Bose, of Calcutta; and Sir John Brunner, M. P., and Lady Brunner availed themselves of the opportunity to give him a reception at the Unitarian Institute on the following day. On both occasions, as well as in private intercourse, Mr. Bose produced a deep impression on the minds and hearts of all those who heard or met him.

We are further told that "there was a large attendance at the reception." We

large attendance at the reception." We wonder what will some "members of the ruling race " here think of a leading English gentleman and an M. P., giving a reception to a native! The same paper announces in the end :-

To-morrow (Sunday) Mr. Bose is to be again in Liverpeol, and at the evening service in Hope-street Church, will speak on the social relations of England and India, so that much larger numbers will have an opportunity of hearing his noble and eloquent appeals for just and righteous government and a truer international brotherhood.

The fact has been made, patent that Behr.

The fact has been made patent that Babu Ananda Mohan has succeeded in creating some position in the Imperial countryposition established on a sound basis. We say 'sound basis' because he is now sought, and by so many parties that he has to decline invitations. Indeed, it is a laborious task to enumerate the many addresses that he has been made to deliver before English Electors at the request of the latter. The meeting held at Hollinwood, where Mr. Bose had to give an address, was presided over hy Mr. Schwann, M.P., and the following Resolution was unanimously passed on the occasion which was proposed by the President himself :-

This meeting condemns the injustice of taxing the Indian people with the whole of the cost of the recent war beyond the north-west frontier of India. The meeting further sympathises with the people of that country in their present troubles, many of which are, in its opinion, due to the defects of the present system of government, which requires to be popularised by the inclusion, in the higher ranks of administration, of a much larger number of Indians, and a thorough reform of the Legislative Councils, by which means the Covernment would be strengthened, the people benefited, and the best interests of the

people benefited, and the best interests of the empire promoted.

The following is the comment of the Oldham Chronicle in the above meeting:

Hollinwood Liberals on Monday night hardly expected such an oratorial treat as they got from a Hindoo gentleman, Mr. Bose. No subject is more calculated to inflame a man's eloand rulers. But, we regret, we cannot justi y massacre, even to put down riots. By massacre, we mean mowing down unarmed men by buck-shot without authority, as also firing volleys under a panic when there is no justification for it.

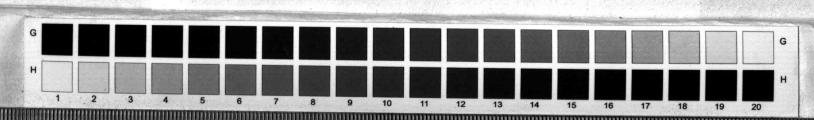
We speak on behalf of both the ruled and rulers. But, we regret, we cannot justify we cannot justify massacre, even to put down riots. By massacre, we mean mowing down unarmed men by buck-shot without authority, as also firing volleys under a panic when there is no justification for it.

We speak on behalf of both the ruled and rulers. But, we regret, we cannot guence than his country's wrongs; and Mr. Bose's utterances were something of a revelation as to the proper use of stately English. Platform-speaking of such high order is very welcome after the common-place stuff which one usually hears. Mr. C. E. Schwann, the only Liberal Parliamentary representative Manches, it is not country's wrongs; and Mr. Bose's utterances were something of a revelation as to the proper use of stately English. Platform-speaking of such high order is very welcome after the common-place stuff which one usually hears. Mr. C. E. Schwann, the only Liberal Parliamentary representative Manches, it is not controlled to the proper use of stately English. Platform-speaking of such high order is very welcome after the common-place stuff which one usually hears. Mr. C. E. Schwann, the only the proper use of stately English. wood meeting.

> This was what the Englishman said:
>
> The strange cult of Shivaji, which recently sprang among the Maharattas, has not commanded all the attention it deserves. Shivaji was the very prince of swash-bucklers. His was the hand that struck the Mogul Empiretis first mortal blow. By a life of black treatchery and assassination he gained for himself the practical supremacy of Western India and gorged his people with the weath of the Peninsula. Of his blood were Peshwas and their descendants, whose record is stained with the blackest crimes known to history. And this is the man whose life is being held up—even in Government-aided schools—as a pattern to the young, and regarding THIS was what the Englishman said :as a pattern to the young, and regarding whom a vast mass of pious legends are already springing up. It is no exaggeration to say that almost throughout Western India, owing to the persistence of the Brahmins, Shivaji is now regarded as at saint and his crimes looked at with additation. The noteworthy point is that this saint and its crimes looked at with admiration. The noteworthy point is that this Shivaji-worship is of very recent date, and the conclusion cannot be avoided that the cult was started and is being sedulously maintained by interested persons.
>
> And this is what the Maharatta says in reals:

reply:—

The Englishman calls the Mahrattas "free-booters," and falls foul of Shivaji and styles him as "the very prince of swash-bucklers and free-booters." The Englishman even runs into historical proposition. "By a life of black treachery and assassination (says the Englishman), he gained for himself the practical supremacy of Western India, and gorged his people with the wealth of the Peninsula." We suppose this writer had an ancestor who was caught hold of by Shivaji in the sack of Surat; otherwise there is no reason why he should be so furious against a hero, born and dead two hundred years ago. As to charges of black treachery and assassinations against Shivaji, they are already stale and threadbare. And what if they are true? They only prove that a nation of soldiers like the Mahrattas killed some persons just as a nation of shop-keepers will practise forgery and false swearing in order to win an empire. The free-booting of the ancient Maharattas, so far as morality goes, was certainly less culpable than the practices now fashionable in Africa or the present diplomatic negotiations on the Chinese coast. Surely, the passage in the Englishman is just sort of thing the Hon. Mr. Chalman



orderly sections of the town should be oblig

having committed all sorts of singular formula to the same privilege in other case of bubenic ways before the arrival to the scene of occurrence will be shortly held, but to the scene of occurrence will be shortly held, and the question decided on the lines, into curiosity or to see the fun and they dicated by Messrs. Mitchell Bardsley from curiosity or to see the fundamental dicated by Messrs, Mitchell Bardsley loiter behind. It is these men who are and Co. by Messrs, Mitchell Bardsley as a rule caught on the spot and produced as a rule, caught on the spot and produced is rioters by the police; so, if the suggestion of the Indian gentleman, for afrom the Conflictman has such high estern, were carried out, the result would be the exemption of those who are really guilty and the

punishment of othose who are minocental Surely, noto he with any sense of justice of expedient to adopt such a pian, as the tool, mischief-makers will continue to adopt as With regard to the recent disturbances whi

chousands of them were nallowed to ass pleasant one animi born was a guidant semide in mediately fide has Bhowedpore tury. One of air reporters was hit the meeting of the Maidan at

on fighthe I exceptional and Anchoraging a visue - abcomfortaking agother effect, that they would be dominious disaster and order to the swelling fitable test the effective of the new laws by hot be dragged to the hospital if they fell ill are general but to the other Bowers already of unspent balances of Rejet Fund, drawn up

at present exists in a theorety and which is on it by a correspondent of India.

In the first place, the numbers of policement of the people and the social and religious camed police should be manufacted in the district of the third the social and religious of the district of the third the social and religious of the district of the

disturbed tract should be unde to business of the punitive police. The character of the punitive police was fully admitted by all orders and this country and those of the punitive police. The Character of the punitive police was fully admitted by allowed the members of the European mercantile companions allowed the members of the European mercantile companions allowed the members of the European mercantile companions allowed the members of the members of the European mercantile companions allowed the members of the members of the members of the European mercantile companions and this time he as munity, are indissolubly bound up together. Only the members of come to their help when they are in difficult dismiss them for a very good reason. The orderly sections of the fown should be obliged to bear the cost." But, as in, disorderly to limit the people are equal sufferers. By Relping the people are equal sufferers, the people are equal sufferers, the people are equal sufferers. By Relping the people are equal sufferers, the people are equal sufferers, and people are equal sufferers. By Relping the people are equal sufferers, and people are equal sufferers, and people are equal sufferers. By Relping the people are equal sufferers, and people are equal sufferers. By Relping the people are equal sufferers and the people are equal sufferers. By Relping the people are equal sufferers and the people are equal sufferers. By Relping the people are equal sufferers. By Relping the people are equal sufferers and the people are equal sufferers. By Relping the people are equal sufferers and the people are equal sufferers. By Relping the people are equal sufferers are equal sufferers. By Relping the people are e marke the suggestion to our confer hours. Who country observed segregation and isolation is a holorious fact that the property of the property

Wa wonder who supplied the three Anglo-Indian daily papers with the report of the Bhowampore tragedy. It differed material ly from the one published in these columns. The three Anglo-Indian papers declared in the poorer classes is very considerable. They a chorus, that a number of rioters, with lat are not allowed to walk by the Mall and a drop of humanity in him will approve of the important thoroughfares in the even-such a procedure! Neither is it politically by the first is it politically by the first is about this is about this is about the many roundabout ways, and reach mischief-makers will continue to adopt such a plan, as the local by the first is about their destinations an hour or two too late. usual, while the administration of justice recorded at the inquest of the deceased lad of it is a great pity that the Simla authorities will be rendered unpopulate by reason of a rayears, published in another column, which should take such a course and will do sumber of innocent men being sent to lake shows that the poor boy was shot down in so much to aggravate the already hard lot a narrow shirt-case, as soon as Dr. Laing of the poor for lancy or so-cancu decency.

We, however, trust that Sir William Mac taiently they might have been troided if saw him coming alone towards him with authorities entrusted with the administration of plague duries, had taken some ordinary precaution. For instance, whereat long, but Dr. Sarkar contradicts him on this Wa found a statement in the Sanjibance.

he amount meeting-of the Anglo-Indian

showed such abhorrence for it. All that was necessary for the smooth working of the plague, rules, was only a little experience and wile-awakeness on the part of the authorities.

This would deem it a cast, to proceed to Dacca, and infuse life into the promoters of the movement. Those who have never igone to the capital city for East Bengal, should know that the most convenient train is the night mail, which leaves Sealdah while on this subject, of the man and the high mail which leaves Sealdah at 10.30 P. M. (Calcutta time), reaching Log-highly admire the fact and statementalish the might mail which time), reaching Log-highly admire the fact and statementalish to get into the mail steamer which inspayed by Mr. James, the County state to get into the mail steamer which involved to meet at the Maidally after states, and reaches Naryan-which threatened to meet at the Maidally after states, and reaches Naryan-which threatened to meet at the Maidally after states, and reaches Naryan-which there were allowed to state the might mail, which leaves Sealdah at 10.30 P. M. (Calcutta time), reaching Log-lived early in the attention. They have the meet at the Maidally after states, and reaches Naryan-which there were allowed to state to be at the might mail, which leaves Sealdah at 10.30 P. M. (Calcutta time), reaching Log-lived early in the attention. They have the property of the might mail, which is at 10.30 P. M. (Calcutta time), reaching Log-lived early in the attention. They have the property of the might mail, which is at 10.30 P. M. (Calcutta time), reaching Log-lived early in the attention. They have the property of the might mail, which is at 10.30 P. M. (Calcutta time), reaching Log-lived early in the attention. They have the property of the might mail to be at 10.30 P. M. (Calcutta time), reaching Log-lived early in the attention. They have the property of the might mail to be attention to the mail to be attention. They have the property of the might mail to be attention to the mail to be attention to be attention to the mail to be attention to be atten

d'Ambricathaudone one agestiblunder in going te warm If it lastes blood and is inflahigh ted by victory, and tempted by Yust lot territory, it will soon convert itself into ad gathered. A Mussalman was another great Power. Already the world

with perfectly agree with the discretization of the discretization discretizati

The letter will appear to the property of the policy of th 2,40,000 rolls they were disbanded linow, who would pay them the malance of their

> the medful in colustation at the arrangement of home hospitals. similarly, we hope the inoculation business year, we have been good authority that this year, the police high-handedness in Simla upon of the poor for fancy or so-called decency.

balance, namely, Rs. 1,20,000, realized from

Barrister, who died on the day the marriage ceremony took place. The sound of the native music which accompanied a bridegroom's party proving disagreeable to the ears of his newly-married wife, he asked them to stop the music and then he fired upon the party. The result was the datas of one man and another sman is Bying wounded; and is he present in a precarious condition. No poince enquiry has been made, into the matter. Mr. Mackengie is employed in the Begusarai Subdivision of the Monghyr District. This matter, has created a profound sensation in the locality and public opinion is that the matter has been hashed up.

This year's exportation of wheat from Karachi blds for to be the largest on record. It is stated that it will take the failway at least 22 pure goods train per day, 12 up and 10 down the eati of August to bring down the produce

ching one Calcutta acong inporary as give Another manatopped him, saving that he existing a high in time a merical will have writtee of the fund, and approved by the Got security septracentemporary of the trivial had no business to speak in that way. The amoltimpeter with a scaptre in hand and a priment of hidia, are opublished to the Hunds and to the Hunds of the first was above year in order out. Without crawn on his head to the great howers retain his original parts of hunting the hair of 3 head done incalculable, mischief too them the applied to the alleviation of distress under the hunting the hair of 3 head done incalculable, mischief too them the applied to the alleviation of distress under plane that her pole community worships, thing one shot of hunting the hair of a harm done moderable mischief too them the applied to the alleviation of distress under the highest the following heads — First, in supplement the highest are given to long extract this have was intering by simply posting have departitived and de humanized them, the substance rations, which alone is protected in the harmonic of the highest are substantially and the horse was intering by simply posting have departitived and de humanized them, the substance rations, which alone is protected and interior and substantial accordance in different directions, as substantial accordance in the addition of the The following letter has been addressed. It is now an admitted fact that but to be relieved, and ourthly in the highest community like the Mahata-coulding a large community like like a large la an honorary treasurer. And trong of the company d the leaders of Indian opinion on the all to

ions are highly inflamed languaged, reiling quigod

25th instant of the most state of the most state of the most inconsiderable profit of Rs. 6, 262.9.7, and this although it pays its exhibiters the kinetic of the little although it pays its exhibiters the kinetic of the little although it pays its exhibiters the kinetic of the little although it pays its exhibiters the kinetic of the little although it pays its exhibiters the kinetic of the little although it pays its exhibiters the kinetic of the little although it pays its exhibiters the kinetic of the little although its little although

tary of the Municipality, Mr. Nicholl, who first set on foot the proposal for opening this classers of the

KRISHNA BIN MARIADO, a prisoner who escaped from the Morrowda Jail in February, 1896, together

THE Secretary to the Government of Burma, in returning the Rangoon Municipality Fund Budget of March 2nd, states that the Lieutenant-Governor notices a very large increase of expenditure estimated under the heads of day and night conservancy and in other departments controlled by the Health Officer, whose memorandum and the Committees' proceedings of March 1st, he has seen, but is not satisfied they establish the necessity for increased expenditure amounting to hearly fifty thousand per annum. Full information and details are desired.

The case in which a village headman, a Burman, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fize of iks. 200 by the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Kyoustan under the Village Act for holding a pwe or hautee without a licence granted by the Deputy Commissioner dame on appeal before Mr. Buckle, the Sessions Judge of Pegu, who held that the prosecution must having been specified as technical and as punishment could sanctioned as required, and as punishment could have been meted departmentally, the finding and sentence of the Lower Court were reserved.

THE Arya Patrika has the following:—At Dhano Kheri, a village in the District of Karnal, a girl aged about 11 years, by mame Mando, was going to be ordinary Drecaulton. For mastare which at large with a long iton bar about 3 of 4 feet was found that the popular control of a patient to a pague respiral, that the authorizes should have done was ground to a pague respiral, that the authorizes should have done was ground to a pague respiral, the patient of remove him in a piet of the patient of the patient him in the patient of the patient of the patient compelled to retire and the things resumed their netmal course. But on 20th April at midnight our.
Prachark was all of a suiden surprised by a gang of
Bratis who betaboured him with sticks. The Pracharak, however, did not give in. Next day he was offered Rs. 100 as a borbe, but he would not yield.
The result was that the marriage did not take piece
and the Baratis your home disappointed. But is it a
fact that the ponce sided with the marriage
party of all the way why? Had they any order
from a diagreent to the effect of did they get on
their swn authority? Alay we ask the Magistrate
of the District to cause, a sifting inquiry to be made
as to the true facts of the case?

BENGAL N CPUR RILWAY.

WANTED.

Owing to the extensions of the line being the station Mactars and Assistant Station agreement of the line of the line

Calcutta and Mofussil.

GEOLOGY. Wr. Griesbach, Director, Geolosical Department, has gone to Simla to consult with the Government /regarding the economic work of the Department during the year.

PAMINE RELIEV. The numbers in receipt relief for the present week are 1100 in Madras, and 14,000 in Bombay, being 196 more than last week, it denout conioq

MHTFOROLOGY. - Mr. John Eliot, Meteoro logical Reporter with the Government of India, has been granted an extension of his appointment for three years, to the 31st of March, 1902.

ress is CAPTURE OF TO CHICK SHARK. A large in the islander receded, grey than apparently a "man stark county was hooked the AFort Point at a little chafter & lolclocks they other leveing, lines mean the ghat steps, where crowds of natives, bathe every day, its capture caused quite a sensation of the Strand

> are informed that some gentlemen of Howrah having written to the Agent, East Indian Railway for a separate passage to the up-platform of the Howrah Station for female passengers, the Agent has intimated his intention of giving the matter his prompt attention is a router of r load them to forget themselve

The Prince of Wilder is stoping as Barkipuris that Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, has discovered a cure for lock jaw, which, after being most successfully employed in experiments on animals, has now (April 30) The present place which is an advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is passed with the consequent wastern and but the consequent wastern and but the consequent wastern and but the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is passed with the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is passed with signal success in the case of the present plague Regulations are not in the carried by a first the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is been used with signal success in the case of the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is been used with signal success in the case of the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is been used with signal success in the case of the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is been used with signal success in the case of the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is been used with signal success in the case of the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is been used with signal success in the case of the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is been used with signal success in the case of the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is been used with signal success in the case of the consequent wastern and with signal success in the case of the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is been used with signal success in the case of the consequent wastern and advisers of Lord Sandhurst. This is success.

The present place in the consequent wastern and with signal and consequent with signal and consequent with signal and consequent with signal and consequent wastern and with signal and consequent with signal and consequent with signal and consequent with signal and consequent wastern and with signal and consequent wastern and with signal and consequent wastern and co hose was cruelly oppressing poor people,

THE DACCA CONFERENCE.—We are request to announce that Babu Hem Chunder Roy, Mark, p.+7. Plender, 24 Pergunas, has been authorised to collect subscriptions for the Conference in Dacca. Those who are willing to pay will please sends their contributions to The charge against him will be investigated on the said gentleman without further delayments

> LEGISLATION on The principals hegislative measures to be passed in the Viceroy's Council, at Simla this season are the Stamp Act and the Central Provinces Fenancy Bull The Hem Mr. Chinneys is expected in Sinila pest Argust workerseen the Wews of the Central Proxinces! zemindars vin connection with the latter of Funther conducation measures are also that they are doing someoninging of glaylast of committing the assentts that the Gov-

> Behar Herald 50 No. Don On-Aber Behar Herald 50 No. Some Temindare of the Bhabau Sub-Division of the Shahabad District bave complained to the Commissioner about the conduct of their Sub-Divisional Officer, who is said to have realised subscription for a new fair hei had started at Bhabua. The matter has been referred to the District Magistrate of Arrah for enquiry and reporte their do is not for normit the throngellah

A CURIOUS WELL. A very curious masoning well has been discovered by the rural people of the Ferozepore District. It is evidently several building years old, but is in perfect order. The bricks are semi-circular and are so well made that two bricks fitted into each other form a complete circle about two inches thick all round. The diameter of the well is only about 134 feet, and it is about 20 feet deep. It is in beautiful order and everyone admires the skill of these people of old times, as no bddy can now make such two perfect bricks as would make a complete circle when itted into each other, i li this impression, begt noted here, is not

AN ELEPHANT ON THE LINE Says her Rangoon bousette: The driver of the the Rangoon Gasette: The driver of the Mandalay down mail of Monday felt his engine, collide with some heavy object on the line, but the night being dark he could not see what it was. On examining his engine, he found, fixed in the bogie, what appeared to be an elephant's tusk. The cow-catcher was damaged and one of the lamps and bracket were carried away. When another train was passing some hours. When another train was passing some hours later, a latge elephant was found lying dead on the line, and no doubt the elephant was killed in its collision with the mail train.

SOMETHING LINE A GUN. - A Tyneside engineer, Mr. James Judge, has patented a gun which he believes when perfected, will discharge the cupting number of 30,000 bullets per minute. The gun discharges its missiles by centifing force, being, in fact, a wonderful development of the ancient ling. A disc works within a case at 15,000 revol utions per minute, and from its circumference otoject two hands. The bullets are poured into the case from a hopper, and as they fall, are caught by the hands which in coming tound rein them out in a continuous stream. The inventor's idea is to use this gun upon an armoured motor-ear, which should also have projecting blades like the ancient war chariots, with this difference, that they would be move-able. The gan would impel builest with tre-mendous muzzle velocity and at close quarters would, Mr. Judge declares, mean absolute annihilation to an enemy.

A KIND-HEARTED GOVERNOR, - The Octaamund correspondent of the Hindu writes:

—An moident that occurred last week on life A. B. C. ground at Ootacamund displays the kind and charitable heart of our present Governor. A Mahomedan mendicant of Hyderabad, who says he came here with a grievance, on seeing. His Excellency alight from his carriage, went up to him and made a statement. I am not in a position to say whether His Excellency understood the petitioner or the language in which he spoke, but he gave him a patient hearing and permitted him to kiss his land. An officious Policeman, if present might have intervented Policeman, if present, might have interpreted the latter act as an attempt at assassination or something approaching to it, but the Governor received it with much condescension and finally handed over the Maliomedan to Mr. Sim, the Private Secretary, who gave him an equally patient hearing, furnishing him with advice to put his grievance or grievances on paper and sent them to His Excellency when they will be enquired into

Beharilah Sanyah Mokunda Mohar Moitra, Troylekho Saran Sanyah Akhoy Kumar Bhaduri, and Augmanath Mitter, were elected elegates to the Conference.

POONA CITY, MAY 23. There is a talk of Tilak's release. Telegram expected to-morrow morning, all

spected before Tuesday next octors I of the Leader in the Leader

Lieutenant Harrington reached Menelik's Lame was not and inochaton but othat apitul on the 20th April and met with a heliad only come to examine the premises, to spiendid reception.

Mr. Gladsfore's family have consented to have the funeral in Westminster Abbey. It will probably not take place for three weeks or

The Czar has telegraphed in warm terms to Mrs. Gladstone regarding the deceased

DONDON, MAY 21. The Morning Post's Cairo correspondent telegraphs that, at the instance of Sirdar Kitchlener, the force of the Kabbibish friendlies, aided probably by the Kordafan rebels, has captured an important strategic position at the Essanyeli

LONDON, MAY 21. The Chinese occupy Wei-hai-wei on Monday on the departure of the Japanese, and the British land on Tuesday, whereupon the Chinese will withdraw.

Department at Washington during the coming week with repsect to the preliminaries of a convention for settling all pending subjects of controversy between Canada and the United

LONDON, MAY 23. Admiral Sampson's and Admiral Schleys' Squrdrons have left Keywest in search of Apmiral Cervera's Squadron,

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Prince of Wales and Duke of York will be the Pallbears at Mr. Gladstone's funeral, and the Crown Prince of Greece will also attend.

LONDON, MAY 23. In the Commons to-night, Mr. Curzon re-plying to a question, said that a notification and fro. They had no doubt that if they were discovered, the crowd would kill them if they no foreigners will be permitted at Port Arthur and Talienwan without their passports being viseed by him, was issued without the know-ledge of the Russian Government which has ordered the Russian representative at Peking

to withdraw it.

Mr. G. E. WALKER, Presidency Postmaster of Madras, died on Monday.

THE temperature of Madras has now failer from degrees above to 7 degrees below the average.

SIR LONIS KERSHAW, the new Chief Justice of the N.-W. P. High Court, took his seat on Monday. It is almost winter in Murree, just now, on account of a harricane with hail, rain and fresh snow blowing for days past on the Kashmir hills.

A SCHEME for the improvement of the defences of Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, has been approved of the Government of India, which enables the south-west gateway to be retained of its present dimensions.

The latest reports from Mauritius, Zanzibar and eychelles state that monsoon conditions are on the chole favourable, but the currents establishing the

Harimahan Sen was present in Court, probably to give evidence about the fost motion examination; but his oridence was not taken.

The Magistrate taking the two inquests to gether, passed the following order:

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The Magistrate taking the two inquests to gether decided the taking according to gether possition.

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The Magistrate taking the two inquests to gether decided the taking according to gether decided the taking acc

Admiral Schley's and Admiral Sampson's squadrons are both at Key. West actively preparing. The whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's squadron is uncertain.

Abattle between the two squadrons is not expected before Tuesday next.

| Control of the premises, made a favourable report, and, accompanied by loges Babu, was about to leave the house when a large angry crowd were seen to be blocking the exit from the street to the Russa Road. This crowd had been collecting for some time, and when they saw Dr. Laing, they get over-exited and shouled, the same time are the report, and, accompanied by loges Babu, was about to leave the house when a large angry crowd were seen to be blocking the exit from the street to the Russa Road. This crowd had been collecting for some time, and when they saw Dr. Laing, they get over-exited and should be a large angry crowd were seen to be blocking the exit from the street to the Russa Road. This crowd had been collecting for some time. Laing's request Joges Bubu went out to the crowd stand to explained to them that Dro

Both the Houses of Lords and Commons have voted a state funeral and monument in Westminster Abbey for Mr. Gladstone. The caders of both Houses eloquently eulogised the descased statesman's services. The Parnellites were not present.

Mr. Gladstone's family have conserved to barred; and Dr. Laing re-entered file house, taking out of a ser and shand his barred; and Dr. Laing states and the mile like in the lad only come to examine the premises, to see whether they were fit for a plague hospital. The thob, however, were not pacified, being egged on by an old wan who said! "On Bribus bring the Sahebs here and to all the inlightless." The crowd became over-threatening, and Dr. Laing re-entered file house, taking out of a ser and satirtidges. The main door was barred; and Dr. Laing the main door was b barred; and Drankaine, three Scharmand Joges Babu retired upstans to the larger in 1. which is the main doom on the first istorey. The two doors on the west sideling this room, which communicated with on landing at the head of the stairbase, were barre lo Dr. Laine and Dr. Saikir appeal to have retired to the

room south of the large hall, which opens on to the verandah facing the Russa Road, Joges Babu remained in the hall.

The ground then attacked the house, and forced open the main door, wrenching the iron shable into which the bat fits, from the door not a servent transport. door post. A servant ran nupstairs and in formed Dr. Laing that the door had been forcedus DreiLaing and Dr. Sirkava then crossed the room west of the one in which they were, and ascended a small winding staircase which communicates It is reported that the Spanish fleet is short of coal and rations.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Mr. Gladstone's funeral in Westminster Abbey, will take place on Saturday, the 28th constant. the stairs could not be seen until he turned Obittary sermons were preached to-day in this corner, and was within 2 or 3 yards tralia, and the Cape.

London, May 22,

Sir Julian Pauncefote and the Hom. Sir Louis Henry, and Mr. Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine, will cenfer with the State Department at Washin, for during the course.

London, May 22,

ton was one admirably adapted for defence, for, only one, man could ascend the sairs at a time. There Dr. Laing and Dr. Sirkar waited, hoping that they would escape detention.

Meanwhile the crowd streamed up the

Meanwhile the crowd streamed up the main staircase, burst open the more northerly of the two doors on the west side of the hall where a Joges a Babud was sitting and rushed into the shall demanding that the saheb should be given over to them. Jogest Babo entreated them to go away, and seven went the length of clasping their feet to induce them to leave the house peaceably; but they London, MAY 23.

The Prince of Wales and Duke of York will be the Pallbears at Mr. Gladstone's funeral, and the Crown Prince of Greece will also attend.

M Andre Lebon, the French Minister of the Colonies has been defeated in second ballots and has resigned.

LONDON, MAY 23.

LONDON, MAY 23. poured all over the first floor rooms, seardiff

could.

As they sat there, 1979 Laing heard the battering of feet up two 1980. The moment which they had been expecting had arrived, they would be discovered and attacked. Dr. Laing drew his revolver I om his bag, and waited, determined to defend his life and he MR. A. W. Macrie, Judge of Tishui, shortly life of his companion, which he knew to be in dimminent danger. A man is uddenly apply peared round the corner of the stairs, brandishing what seemed too. Dr. Laing like a an iron bar, Dr. haing fired and the bullet struck the man in the stomach, and betterned round.

Telegrams.

DOUBLE NOVES.

NANDA LAU PAL National died day before the Currency Committee. The transmittee the inquest touching his death. The longit Corresponding to England to appear and the stutement of Sir. July 1967 of the statement of Sir. July 1967 of the statement of Sir. July 1967 of the statement of Sir. July 2967 of Deptons with stutes are corner as District Magistrates of the statement of Sir. July 2967 of Deptons with stutes are coming down the she inquest touching his death. The longit Corner some statement of Sir. July 2967 of Deptons with stutes are corner as Dr. Lung energed upon this alley to the part of the statement of Sir. July 2967 of Deptons with stutes are corner as Dr. Lung energed upon this alley to the statement of Sir. July 2967 of Deptons with stutes are corner as Dr. Lung energed upon this alley to the statement of Sir. July 2967 of Deptons with stutes are corner as Dr. Lung energed upon this alley to the part of the statement of Sir. July 2967 of Deptons with stutes are coming down the statement of Sir. July 2967 of Deptons with statement of Sir. July 2967 of Sir. July 2967 of Deptons with statement of Sir. July 2967 o

him, about and tad both distrated in the himPrind that section assemble under the himcumstances which lieve been already detailed,
reasonably chased to Dr. Lating the apprehenside that his death or grievous first would
be consecuted of the assemble in his
could shape the assemble firing his
revelyer and the action committing

ompanions were in the act, of committing bouse as passagunder back, circumstances as

or grievous heart would be the consequence of the assault unless he exercised the right of

private defence (Sec. 100 I.P. C.)

Amrita Lal Nath was a boy of 12 years of in the attack, otherwise he would not have been on the attack, otherwise he would not have been slat. Moreover he was only one of a party of 4 or 5 persons at whom Dr. Lang, fired two nursed shots.

This enquity was originally directed to ascertain the dause of dea

In this case also Nandau Lake Pal committed as assault on Dr. Laing of or, he aran towards Dr. Laing with a stick traised on his hand and thereby made a gesture knowing it to be likely thet such gesture would cause Day Laing to apprehend that he was about to use

Laing to apprehend that he was about to use criminal force to Dr. Laing.

It does define whether Dr. Laing's right of private defence extended to the voluntary cassing of death to have a sault. Dr. Laing had fled for his life before as an infavated mob of several bundred persons, and had taken refugeion a narrow star to defend his life.

The grown had purst present to defend his life.

The grown had purst present him had fled by the flower had purst present to defend his life.

The grown had purst present to defend his life.

The grown had purst present him had been should be life flower had purst present to defend his life.

The grown had purst present all District Loco Superintendent of the Southern house, had aushed about of will for doors of the house, searching for Dr. Laing, and had been should be life flower to be house. The present him the house had aushed being all over the house had aushed a bout of will go on two months leave from 1st June, Rugierer daving his absende, and mushi Uniar of concealment. He was undoubtedly in great

found him. After a while, the main body of the crowd, disappointed in act finding. Dr. Laing, descended the stairs. In their place of concealment back heard the shouting of the angry moby the crattling sticks on the furniture, and the rishing to and fro. They had no doubt that if they were discovered, the crowd would kill them if they could.

They had no doubt that if they were discovered, the crowd would kill them if they could.

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They had no doubt that if they were discovered, the crowd would kill them if they could.

not have seen them. The stick carried by Nanda Lal Pak has not been clearly identified lifts was probably a piece of black awood which had conginally formed the bar of the straid door, but awhich had been broken when the grown burst spen the door of rom its appearance it might easily be mistaken for an eron burnstant and

I find on the evidence that the lassault committed by Wanda Lab Hale on Dr. Laing was such as to reasonably cause apprehension to Dr. Laby that his meath or grievous hurt, would be the consequence of the assault.

and went down the starra.

The man who was this secunded, was Narda Lal Pal, a man of 17 years of age, as appears from his dying deposition recorded by Baba Suresh Chandra Mitter. Honorary Magistrate of Alipura on the 21st May.

It was about this time that the crowd, disappointed at not finding Dr. Laing, were leaving the house. Dr. Laing heard them leaving, and came cantiously down by the back starcase Passing a moment on the first floor, he continued his descent by this staircase to the ground floor, and emerged from the foot of the narrow stairs upon the narrow alley on the apprehension to Dr. Laing that his death of Lec-Morford ammunition and some accounteness.

Orders have been issued for breaking up of central meaning with reverse understance.

Orders have been issued for breaking up of central meaning with reverse understance under the following circumstances. Dr. Faing is Media.

Preparations are being harden by the Hindu office in charge of No. 9. I paint is Media. She have been instead to the Maharing of the Maharin Russa Road. The entrance of the house is on from Russa, Road in the herowd was several composed of hundred menuallhey, were brandishing sticks. They were saying some-thing in Hindusthan, but I could not make out what they were saying. Their attitude was threatening. I rushed into the house. On our return to the chouse I sent Joyes Bagu to speak to the crowd Dr. Sursay, Jages Babu, two servants and myself went up that the consequence in he did not exercise the up that Dr. Laing that the consequence in he did not exercise the all of green that Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the did not consequence by the back staticase. I and Dr. Laing the appreciation that his death to the said Amrita Lai Nath committed upon Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Dr. Laing such an assault as might reasonably lages Babu, two servants and myself went Laing such an assault as might reasonably cause to Di. Laing the apprehension that his death or grievous heart would be the consequence of the assault unless he exercised the right of private defence (Sec. 100 I.P. C.)

America Lal Nath was a boy of 12 years of age only, but he must have been over-forward age only, but he must have been over-forward in the attack otherwise he is all the private down to the alley. I did not have been over-forward in the attack otherwise he is all the private down to the alley. I did not have been came down to the alley. I did not have first some first of the private down to the alley. I did not have first of the private down to the alley. I did not notice anything first. 4, or 5 men came running round the corner with sticks in their hands in a threatening attitude. I fired two shots and could not say whether they took effect. I then ran upstairs by the same back staircase where

tain the cause of death of countries and Nath only, but as Narda Lal Pal has since died in hospitals and its sufficient evidence is before me to ascertain the cause of his death also, I shall proceed to do!

Nanda Lal Pal was a young man of 17 or 18 years of age, and he was shot by Dr. Laing pon the staircase with the first of the three shots fired, as has already been described.

The commissioner of the people who were there. I cannot dentify any of the people who were there. The more witnesses were examined including one of more officers, most of whom identified one or more of the accused each. The cross-exmaination of these prosecution witnesses. exmaination of these prosecution witnesses were reserved to The aproduction closed its

case: Mri Mendeso applied of or bail or but bit was rejected. The case was then adjourned teltinis duy, hato'clock noon, fon sun hain out

Registron daring bibadisende, and comunity Union Dip, Market the Central Training College, as

THE Governors of Bombay sintends going to Utacamund od a visic to the of oversion of Madras. His fixellency breaks journdy at Bangulöre staying te the Residency a couple of days of Lord Sandhurst then visits Scattegapatam and Mysors, and reaches Octy via Secretary Chat.

Syrageon Major Armstrong, the well-known didgt, who won the Civil Service Cup last year, sustained a very senous all while riding in a jumping competition at the Utacamund Horse Show on Saturday last. It is leared he will never be able to ride again.

RAOLA, an Arab Sight life-convict, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, for causing the death of a warder named Norse Lengoo at Verrowdal Jail, has had his sentence changed by the Bombay High Court to 5 years hard labour for malpable from eide not amounting to murder.

PLAGHEN CALCUTEAT

THE RETURNS AND WORLD

On Monday there were three seizures, two in Ward No. 10 and one in Ward No. 13 and one death in Ward No. 10. On Tuesday there were no cases or deaths, the Health Office received no report of any cases up to yesterday evening. The totals to date are 67 seizures and 50 deaths.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS

Babu Rasik Lal Sen, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., employed on the work of acquiring lands for the East Coast Railway, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the C vil Service Regulations. Babu Bhobotosh Banerjee, Dy. Magte and Dy. Coll., Pacca, is allowed leave for one month, under article 201 of the Civil Service

Regulations. Maulvi Syed Ekram Hussein, Dy. Magte. and Dy Coll, Southal Parganas is allowed leave for three months, under article agr of the

leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Debendra Kumar Mittra, Dy Magte, and Dy Coll., on Excise work, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. B. C. Allein, R. C. S., Asst. Commissioner, is placed on special duty at Shillong.

Under the provisions of Rule 9 of the Rules for the Administration of the Lushai Hills, the Chief Commissioner invests Mr. C. B. Drake-Brockman and Mr. W. C. M. Dundas, Assistants to the Superintendent of the Lushai Hills, with the powers equivalent to those of a Magiswith the powers equivalent to those of a Magistrate of the second class, as defined in the Code of Oriminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), to be exercised within the Lushai Hills. Babu Annada Kumari Sen Adl. Munsif of Sunareganj, has obtained leave of absence for

thirty days, under article, 306 (b) of the Sivil Service Regulations on a pel and dolder calc. Babu Jadupati Banerjee, Munsif of Scaldah. is appointed to act as isub-Judge of Tippera during the absence on leave, of Babu battk

Chandra Palba Babu Behary Lal Chatterine Bala, acting for him in the star Chatternee, Bahu Hejoy Kesub Mitra, B. Ll., is appointed to lact as a Munsif of Ulmbaria, during the absence, ion leaven of Rabu Nanda Lai Kundu. Babun Katrik & Chandra Pal, Sub-Judger Tipperh, is callowed a leave for forty-five days, viz., twenty-one, days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regalmions, and the remaining period lunder article 306 (b) of the same Regulations and amount

Babu Kanty Chunder Mukerji, Munsie f

Eabu Chandra Nath Ghosh, Munsif, of Dacca, is allowed leave for thirteen days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service

Regulations, in extension of the leave grant-Babu Romesh Chunder Sen, Munsif of Bogra, is allowed leave for two weeks under article 306 (6) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to

Babu Mahendra Lal Goswami, Munshi of article 305 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to

him. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Revd. Panchanan Biswas of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench. n the District of Faridpur.

Assistant Surgeon Kali Nath Banerjee, of the Katihar Railway Hospital, E. B. S. Railway, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 291, of the Civil Service Regulations, n extention of that granted to him,

sells alding the one

It is said that upwards of 3000 people have been inoculated at Karachee. THE District Engineer of Monghyr has been suspended until further orders; Babit Madhub Chandra Chakravard, the center overseer, is to act in his place.—"Behar Herdig."

COMPULSORY evacuation of affected quarters has caused much hardship and expense to the poor people of Karaches, material for building buts and labour having increased considerably.

Two new villages, one close to Garhshan-kar, Hoshiarpur District, and the other in the Juliundur District, not far from the Municipal town of Rahou, have been attacked with

THE Punjab Government has sanctioned a plague allowande of twenty percent. On pay to allocivil officers on special duty, and one month's privilege leave for every five months spent on plage duty

Surgeon-Gaptain W. J. Backattan has hanged over charge of the Chatsa Plagua, Camp to Surgeon-Captain All Gwyther and returns to the Jul Department as Surgeon-tendent of Midnapur General Hail as a temporary measure. De Gwyther has been recently in charge of plague camps at Lastpara and Martinad on the Bombay side.

The hearing of the bulbery charges against Sirdar Gurdul Sizes of the Punjab Civil Service commenced before Messis I weedle and Johnston at the Sessions Court, Multan, on Monday, morning. Mr. Sinciair, public prosecutor of Labora, instructed by Mr. Warburton of the Railway Police, prosecuted for the Government, and Mr. Rattigon, a sisted by six native fleaders, appeared for the defence. Mr. Sinciair mide a short opening statement and Said that the Punjab had recently witnessed the trial of Malik Ahmad Khar, an old extra Assistant Cahmi siene, who was convicted and sent to juil and dismissed from the Government savents to j

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

LONDON, MAY. 6.

MR. A. M. BOSE'S TOURS IN ENGLAND.

MR. A. M. BOSE continues his lecturing tours with much earnestness of purpose. He makes all his own appointments and arrangements, and is affording a most valuable object-lesson to the British Committee of the Congress as to future operations in this direction. At Plymouth, Manchester, Hollmwood, Oldham, Liverpool, Oxford, and Cambridge, Mr. Bose his, during the last 2 or 3 weeks, addressed large and entitles of Liberals and passed, without dissent, some such resolu-tion as the following, which was carried at the Oldham meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr. Schwann, M. P.

This meeting condemns the injustice of taxing the Indian people with the whole of the cost of the recent war beyond the north-west frontier of India. This meeting further sympathises with the people of that country in their present troubles, many of which are, in its opinion, due to the defects of the present system of government, which requires to be popularised by the inclusion in the higher ranks of administration of a much larger number of Indians, and a thorough reform of the Legislative Councils by which means the Government would be strengthened, the people benefited, and the best interests of the Empire promoted. This meeting condemns the injustice of taxing the

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

The deepest sympathy is everywhere felt and expressed for the people of Calcutta who are now visited with the plague. From the intelligence to hand this week, it is very evident that the panic and exodus which accompanied it, was not so much caused by dread of the fell disease itself, but of the hated administration rules which have led to such trouble in Poona and Bombay. The public here are, however, much relieved to hear that the Calcutta authorities have learned some wisdom from Bombay experience, and are making rules and regulations for dealing with the visitation, of a wiser and more enlightened character. I sincerely trust, the cultured leaders of native opinion in Cal-cutta will frankly recognise and heartily welcome the conciliatory attitude of the authorities towards the customs and religious habits of the people, and will heartily co-operate in battling bravely and intelligently with this fell disease which, unless so met, will soon get a grip on the Calcutta bustis, which it may be impossible ever to shake off permanently. Mr. Herbert Roberts is rendering good service to India by emphasising in Parliament the changed attitude of the authorities in Calcutta towards the plague, and last night put the following question to the Secretary of State for India:—

Whether his attention had been drawn to the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor at the Legislative Council at Calcutta on the 30th ultimo in reference to the regulations which would be adopted in that city by the Government in view of the outbreak of the plague; whether the Lieutenant-Governor was correctly reported to have given an assurance that no wholesale quarantine would be imposed as at Bombay, that in no case would wife and hasband be separated, and that every respect would be paid to the Purdah system; and whether he would give any information as to the extent to which the inoculation treatment against plague by Professor Haffkine's method had been adpoted at Calcutta.

Lord G, Hamilton.—I have seen the newspaper account of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech to which the hon'ble member's question refers. I have ascer-Whether his attention had been drawn to the speech

account of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech to which the hon'ble member's question refers. I have ascer-tained from the Viceroy that assurance has been given by the Bengal Government, that wholesale quarantine against plague will not be enforced, but that arrangements will be made for inspecting travellers from infected localities, for segregating persons suspected of plague, and for treating plague-stricken travellers. Members of families will not be separated when sent to segregation camps, and the Purdah system will be respected. Private plague hospitals and segregation camps are permitted. Inoculation is not enforced on any one, but arrangements are made for inoculating under Professor Haftkine's system persons who desire to be thus protected, and special concessions have been made to encourage this form of in culation.

If native leaders will promptly and heartily back up a Government which shews so very much better a mind towards plague regulations, there is every reason to hope that the hot weather and wise sanitary rules combined, will quickly stamp out this terrible disease. The Tory press of this country is on the alert for any excuse to blame and contemn the educated Bengali. Here, for instance, is a little trial baloon, floated this week by the Globe. I trust, every effort will be made to disappoint the Ghoulish anticipations of the unabated.

disappoint the Ghoulish anticipations of the editor:

Each day's telegrams make it clear r that not only is the fatal fever, which has appeared in Calcutta, the true bubonic plague, but also that it has established a firm foothold there. What this may mean, only those who know Calcutta can realise. In the ourist's diary, the Capital of India figures as the 'City of Palaces;' and in the European quarter, with its spacious roads, and many-pillared buildings of white stucco standing in luxuriant gardens, Calcutta deserves its name. But there is a reverse to the shield, a seamy side to the city's fair disguise. For filth unspeakable, for smells that make the European sick, Calcutta in its native quarters may almost challenge the world. It is in Calcutta, too, that the educated native who dominates the municipality has ventured to oppose the Government of Bengal, to obstruct sanitary reform, and to make the question of sweres a political and racial question. He is going to suffer for it now. Bombay had its insanitary bazaars and plague dens inviting the pestilence which has decimated its population, but I Bombay had also its Corporation, with a strong Parsee and European element, alive to the necessity of sanitation. Calcutta breeds only obstructive and political agitators; and Europeans who know both cities, must fear that whereas the plague has chastlsed Bombay with whips, it will discipline Calcutta with scorpions. Thus Orientalism may be taught one more frightful lesson of the evil of insanitation, but will it profit thereby? Near Delhi there is a lofty building whence, so some say, the ruins of sixteeen distinct Delhis can be viewed, each city having been wiped out in turn by pestilence. And yet the Delhi of to-day is a plague-spot on the map of India,

PUNITIVE POLICE AT POONA.

No crueler act of injustice and oppression was ever perpetrated by a civilised Government than the imposition of the punitive police force upon Poona. It was an act of petty revenge upon an innocent community, inflicted at a time of great panic by a Government that had impletely lost its head. Now that the murof the European officers has been publicated and hung on evidence

crime, fixing it upon one or two obscure creatures, the leader of whom has been executed, every reasonable man expected that the Bombay Government would have at once removed the punitive force and excused the city of Poona, impoverished and plague-ridden, of all Poona, impoverished and plague-ridden, of all past and present payment. But unhappily this punitive police force has been elevated by the Secretary of State into a fetish which has been made a special "taboo" to the Gongress party, and he seems unable to do any act of simple justice that would have the appearance of yielding to pressure from the only organised body of native opinion in all India. I was not therefore surprised that yesterday, when Sir William Wedderburn asked him whether the time had not come when Poona whether the time had not come when Poona whether the time had not come when Poona should be relieved of this burden, Lord George Hamilton replied: "The decision to impose for two years a punitive police, costing about Rx, 11,500 per annum, upon the city of Poona was arrived at by the Bombay Government, who are alone responsible for it; and their action was approved by me in Couhcil. I am not in possession of any information as to the in possession of any information as to the various opinions of such subordinate officers as may have been consulted; and I should not be prepared to lay on the table of the House any correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of Bombay and its subordinates on this subject."

A SUCCESSFUL INDIAN LAW-STUDENT.

A considerable number of Indian law-students were called to the bar this week, among them Mr. Krishnaji Waman Bhat, a young member of the well-known and influential Poona family of that name. Mr. Bhat has taken a very warm and practical interest in the work of the British Congress Committee, being most regular in his attendance, and always both ready and willing to give his best services to the cause. Mr. Bhat is a very intelligent and hard-working student of both law and history, and has mastered British constitutional politics. He is a careful and eloquent speaker, and ought to prove a valuable and welcome addition to the ranks of the Indian National Congress in the Deccan. He sailed to-day for India, carrying with him the affection and good wishes of a very large circle of friends in this country.

see will, when the time comes, make it comparatively easy for a foreign Power to invade India. By our generally superclious attitude towards the people and the Government's cold indifference, we have for long years been unconsciously developing a social antipathy which will, I fear, be an insuperable barrier to any friendliness or goodwill which we may crave in our day of need; and the heavy burdens which our ever-increasing expenditure lays upon the poorer classes begin to create a longing in them for a change of rule, on the chance that any change will, in all probability, be for the better.

If as Lord Roberts says—the Raison d'etre of the Forward Policy is the belief that Russia has designs on India, then surely that policy, which is one

A VERY successful gymkhana was held a Landi Kotal on Thursday last.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere leaves Srinugger for Leh on the 1st June, reaching there on the 15th idem.

THE Hon. Mr. Crole will, it is understood, take charge of the Madras Tenancy Bill, vice the late Mr. Ross.

THE Afridi jirgahs are reported to have reached Jelalabad on the way to Kabul. They are awaiting the Amir's orders there, but do not expect to be stopped.

THE inclusion of the name of Lord Balfou of Burleigh in the Indian Currency Committee is regarded as strengthening the rumour that he will be appointed next Viceroy.

THE two last remaining Companies of the Royal Sussex arrived at Landi Kotal on the morning of the 20th instant from Jamrud. The whole regiment is now in Landi Kotal. The Jamrud Garrison now consists of the 3rd

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has written to the Currercy Committee of the India Office a strongly-worded letter protesting against Sir James Westland's proposals, and also telegraphed to London, on the 17th, in similar terms and approving the Lindsay scheme or a modification of it.

THE second wagon recently sunk to the Irrawaddy at the Sagaing-Ammarapura Railway ferry containing a valuable consignment of rubber, was successfully raised on Thurs-

INDIAN cotton goods continue to make head-way in China, and it is encouraging to find from the latest reports to hand that the oppor-tunities for the sale of cotton goods in West China are practically limitless, as its many millions of inhabitants are almost entirely clothed in garments made from cotton.

A SEVERE hailstorm visited Mussoorie on the 14th, which cooled the temperature, though it did a good deal of damage to gardens, and spoiled the afternoon's Gymkhana. Fortunately the wind was not very high, and no roofs suffered.

THE wheat traffic over the North-Western Railway to Kurrachee and on the lines leading to Bombay, has increased enormously this month. It is expected to last to the end of the levy of octroi in Cantonments on articles,

A REPORT from the Kurram says that the telegraph wire was cut on the night of 16th May about a mile above Sadda, and 600 yards was carried off. This is the third time the line has been cut in the locality within a month. The Massuzais are suspected of being the delinquents.

THE Government of Madras has accepted the offer of Messrs. Parry and Company to undertake the clearance of the channels at Cuddalore, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,900 for twelve months, coolie labour being employed. The local dredger will, meanwhile, be put into good order, it the Presidency Port Officer can suggest a re-appropriation of funds to meet the charge.

EFFORTS are now being made to show the Afridis that they are being misled by the Mullah and his associates, just as they were last autumn. It is difficult, however, to convince them of this. They know in a general way that the Government intend to treat them generously, and to take the old agreement as a basis of the new settlement in the Khyber, but they cling to the idea that the Amir can still help them in some way.

THE Madras Department of Land Record and Agriculture estimate that the total area sown with gingelly from 1st October to 31st March n the Government villages in the Madras Presidency is 291,600 acres, or 29.1 and 24'9 per cent. more than the averages of the preceding five and ten years, respectively, and 7'3 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of the previous year

cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of the previous year.

A SIGNALLER in the Telegraph Department, Rangoon, named Macgregor, on Friday evening entered the house in which his wife resided, who was living apart from him, and fired at her, the shot taking effect in the body. Mr Macgregor then took a large dose of arsenic. Both were taken to hospital, where he died. The

PAVING THE WAY FOR RUSSIA IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE New Age.

DEAR SIR,—By this same post I send you some cuttings from the *Pioneer*, which will probably be of interest to you. Those marked with black have reference to the anti-plague riots in Bombay; those with red refer to the N. W. Frontier policy. Please note that in Bombay the rage of the people turned only against Englishmen, and that indiscriminiately. The initial blunder of the Bombay Government in framing their anti-plague measures in a harsh and unsympathetic spirit is a very notable example of officialdom being wholly out of touch with the people; and the administration of their anti-plague policy has throughout been harsh, unsympathetic, and recklessly overbearing. Note in the Poona letter the remarks regarding Colonel O'Moore Creagh's administration—I know him personally—how a little lively sympathy and personal contact with the people smooth away all difficulties.

It is a matter of the very greatest satisfaction that

It is a matter of the very greatest satisfaction that the "Pioneer" has at length awakened to the necessity of taking an independent stand and speaking out boldly on the Forward Policy question. You know that all the English papers out here are wholly for the Government, and that hitherto the "Pioneer" has almost unscrupulously endorsed all that the Government has ever said or done. The "Pioneer's" present severe strictures

or done. The "Pioneer's" present severe strictures are, therefore, of very great significance.

May I remind you that the present outburst of feeling against the English in Bombay, while provoked by the anti-plague measures, was pre-existent in a slumbering state, and is to be found more or less all over the country. It is the product of our own insane folly in so universally adopting the high and mighty tone in the presence of the natives generally. We have been unwittingly sowing the seed which may yield an appalling harvest. All the unrest and disaffection which but few of us have the eyes to see will, when the time comes, make it comparatively see will, when the time comes, make it comparatively

on India, then surely that policy, which is one of irritation and provocation to the tribes, and to Afghanistan one of threat, is the most suicidal that we could possibly adopt. Very probably Russia has an idea that she sooner or later may have to intervene in India but that any intervention on her part must be India, but that any intervention on her part must be dependent on the growth of circumstances. Meanwhile, we are preparing a way for her; we are alienating the people of India by adding to their already too heavy burdens—by haughtily keeping them at arm's length and rudely bidding them be danned; and we are laboritously breaking down a barrier and we are laboriously breaking down a barrier which is, perhaps, the most impregnable that has ever separated two rival Powers—an enormous breadth of most inaccessible mountain-country inhabited by warlike tribes, whose proud boast it is that habited by warlike tribes, whose proud boast it is that they have never been conquered. What stronger frontier could we have? How could we more thoroughly play Russia's game than by stirring up those warlike tribes against us, and begetting in them a fierce desire to be avenged upon us! Every tribesman's blood which has been shed in this iniquitous and most inglorious war, every homestead that has been wrecked, and every fruit tree that has been ringed, will call irresistibly to those brave hillmen for revenge.

Perhaps the most interested and closest observer.

resistibly to those brave hillmen for revenge.

Perhaps the most interested and closest observer of the campaign has been Abdur Rahman, the Amir of Afghanistan. No one who has carefully studied the matter can have any doubt that the Amir is largely responsible for the uprising of the tribes; but it did not suit his purposes to take any part therein; and the Indian Government was only too thankful to accept his disclaimer. We had 70,000 troops, all specially selected, on and beyond the frontier, and the Amir plainly saw that we could do nothing, that the tribes, when only partially armed with modern the tribes, when only partially armed with modern weapons and without artillery, were in their rugged strongholds more than a match for us. What will they not be when fully armed from the Kabul arsenals, and supplied with mountain batteries! was probably his frequent thought.—Vours sincaraly.

his frequent thought. —Yours sincerely,

A Missionary. Rajputana, March 15th, 1898.

PLAGUE is showing every indication of ceasing in the Hoshiarpur district. Of 14 villages on the plague list eight have been declared free, and between the 9th and 15th instant there had been only nine fresh cases and six deaths. Of these four cases and four deaths had occurred in the town of Garhshan-

A TELEGRAM from Benares, under date the 20th May states :- Government has sanctioned June, as the European demand continues which were hitherto exempt. Railway parcels, etc., containing dutiable articles will now have their contents declared. The plague scare in Calcutta has seriously affected the trade of this city, and though every precaution has been adopted by the authorities, apprehension is felt of the introduction of the pestilence by the many Hindus who visit theirsacred city.

THE seven men arrested at Rangoon for n.utiny aboard the British barque Dundreath Castle, have been ordered to return to duty with one exception, whom the captain allowed to take his discharge. Another hand on board was sent to hospital sick. The vessel is going with two fresh hands to Buenos Ayres. Captain Snoddan, of the ship Dynome in port, reported that eight members of his crew refused duty. They have been arrested, tried and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a few days until the vessel sails.

A TELEGRAM from Karachi states:—In the recent railway collision case at Jhimpir, the trial of the driver of the Up-Mail, the Assistant Station Master, and the pointsman, has been proceeding for the last few days. The evidence for the prosecution has been completed. The Magistrate has framed a charge against the Assistant Station Master and the pointsman, and discharged the driver for want of definite evidence regarding the speed at which he worked the train on the night of the collision. The hearing of the defence has been and 1,760 deaths. fixed for the 6th proximo.

LF. 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., Correspondence.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,-Will any of your numerous readers kindly let me know through the medium of your esteemed paper the address of the "Association for the relief of destitute Hindu widows?" Also of any other body who could entertain applications for aid to poor helpless widows of the Hindu community.

THE BENARES MUNICIPALIYT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—A letter appeared in your columns sometimes ago, criticisings the many doings of the Benares Municipal Board. I am sorry that I have to endorse the remarks of your correspondent in toto. Of all the complaints against the Board, those most noticeable are that letters are hardly replied to, and action on complaints is taken when it is too late. I am aware of many instances in which this has been done. noticeable are that letters are hardly replied to, and action on complaints is taken when it is too late. I am aware of many instances in which this has been done. The inhabitants of a certain mohalla have petitioned the Board for a few lights, showing good grounds why their prayer should be granted; but although it is two months that the application was made, nothing has been heard of in reply. This is but a solitary instance out of many. I am told that a few days ago a few burglars were seen in that Mohalla; but on a hue and cry being raised, they disappeared and the residents of the place could not see more than some walking figures as the way was quite dark. I believe it is the duty of the Board to protect the lanes as they do the roads. The Board would neglect lights in some important and frequented quarters simply because they do not happen to fall on roads, but they would also light up many quarters not half as frequented to an extent that would smack of superfluity and waste. It is said that the affairs of the Board have improved since the appointment of the new Secretary. It may be the case in respect of office work and establishment charges; but so far as public conveniences and interests are concerned, we do not see much improvement. we do not see much improvement.

THE PLAGUE POLICY.

Benares.

TO THE EDITOR

SIR, -While Calcutta is passing through a crisis, of the gravity of which there is no dispute at all, though its true nature will have to be ascertained by careful study, I may be permitted to take out the careful study, I may be permitted to take out the following passages from a book of acknowledged importance and reputation. Mr. Lee Warner, in putting forth his special pleas to reconcile that the Indian Legislature has no power to legislate for foreign subjects belonging to the Native States and that, as a matter of fact, the Government of India does exercise that power, traces the facts how "the subjects of other Princes and the natives of adjacent countries, came to settle in the F I. subjects of other Princes and the natives of adjacent countries, came to settle in the E. It Company's towns and forts." "Thus began" says our authority, "that immigration of populations seeking justice and protection, which has created Calcutta and changed Bombay from a fishing village to the second most populous city in the British Empire." Elsewhere references are made to matters wherein two facts are noticeable, viz, a large measure of regard for the "ancient laws, usages, rights and privileges" of the native of India and the appeals of this same nature to the Company's courts of justice "although no law gave them jurisdiction in such cases." Let me put in parenthetically that to of justice "although no law gave them jurisdiction in such cases." Let me put in parenthetically that to minds, saturated with ideas of the universality of religious law, the questions of territorial and personal jurisdiction are naturally strange. British justice has been so much appreciated in India because it has always been an appeal to what may be called a universal sense of equlty between man and man, and what is otherwise expressed by the terms "equity and good conscience." Justice to the Hindu is Narayan's own pronouncement, no matter whether it issues from the lips of the Hindu Chief, the Moslem Kazi, the great Mogal of the still greater power of Her Graeious Majesty and her true servants.

true servants.

The upshot is that in framing regulations through
Municipal or other authorities, the British Governhas erred in putting out of all account "the ancient has erred in putting out of all account "the ancient laws, usages, rights, and privileges of the Native of India." That vague sentiment which created Calcutta out of the misrule of Serajudowla, threatens now to out of the misrule of Serajudowla, threatens now to reduce it to its previous condition, even without the visitation of the plague. Sanitation is an excellent thing. But for the sovereign power to enforce it, would either be a stretch of Justice into charity or a delegated function from the demos or the masses of the Indian people. The one of these alternatives would carry the stigma of "forced benevolence"; and the other would mean a political revolution. It is neither discreet nor sensible to talk of "badmashes" when, like the plague itself, nobody can put his finger upon the evil without a mass of intolerable preconceived notions. Let the word 'Badmash' be so defined and let the disease of plague be so described, that the man and the mischief may be found out by the commonest people; first of all, without any mistake, otherwise the powers of the police and the plague inspection, however supported by the European sense of fitness, would signify only the absence of that virtue which led to the formation of Calcutta. of Calcutta.

of Calcutta.

Lastly, however hard it may seem, it has become necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor himself to declare whether those who have left the town may now safely come back to Calcutta—safely, I mean, according to the people's own ideas of safety and not according to what is made so easily to fill up the columns of the Englishman newspaper. That which created Calcutta may not be lightly forgotten by those who are masters both of Queen's and Dean's English, and of whom the poet sang:

and of whom the poet sang:
"The lion's paw is all the law
"According to J. B. "That's fit for you and me"

* DEFINITE regulations are now published by the Madras Government as to communication from the shore only with vessels in quarantine from Calcutta. These permit the embarkation of passengers, but no landing.

In Bombay there were 21 attacks, 13 deaths

THE Pioneer says: -Further developments of the Afridi business will be interesting, as of the Afridi business will be interesting, as recent events have given the Amir cause of grievance against the Zakha and Malikdin Khel. It appears that some of the Sainwaris in the Jellalabad district, who were lately in rebellion, have sought refuge in the eastern part of the Bazar Valley, and in the Malikdin country, where they have been given the customary asylum by the tribesmen. Under these circumstances Abdur Rahman can scarcely receive the Afridi deputation yery carcely receive the Afridi deputation very cordially. He would, as we have before said,

THE TELEPANTOGRAPH.

MR. R. GREVILLE WILLIAMS, says a contemporary, has just published full particulars of his new invention, called the Telepantograph, which he has rocently patented. The Telepantograph is an electrical instrument by means of which a drawing, letter, photograph, shorthand, or other graphic matter can be automatically telegraphed through the medium of one wire. To transmit a message the sender has only to write it, draw it, or have it the medium of one wire. To transmit a message the sender has only to write it, draw it, or have it photographed on thin metal sheets and send it to the telegraph office. The assistant who receives it puts the sheet into the instrument, turns a switch and the inscription is automatically recorded at its destination. If the message is to be received on paper, the receiving instrument prints two copies or more at the same time. Thus undisputed records of all messages are obtained, and can be used for future reference. If a large number of copies of the reproduction are large number of copies of the reproduction are required, the receiving instrument will engrave it directly on copper or zinc, and then thousands of copies can be printed from the plate. Owing to the simplicity of the process one operator can attend to a number of machines. All he has to do is to a number of machines. All he has to do is merely to enter the message start the instrument, and take out the messages which have been transmitted to the receiver. If necessary, the instrument can be placed beside the ordinary telegraph, and switched on to the same wire used for ordinary telegraphing. On the Duplex system the two instruments can be working on the one wire without in any way affecting their respective message. Thus, by means of the telepantograph, a sketch of any incident taking place hundreds of miles from London, say, can be telegraphed and automa-engraved by the receiving instrument, and be printed and by the receiving instrument, and be printed and published within an hour or less of the entry of the original sketch into the transmitting instrument. Compared with the telepantograph of Professor Elisha Grey this new system has very great advantages. The former is a very complicated and costly instrument and it requires more than one wire to work. ges. The former is a very complicated and costly instrument, and it requires more than one wire to work it. Besides, it would not transmit a photograph. The instrument of Mr. M. Amstutz of Cleveland, U. S. A., will telegraph a photograph in a modified form, but it would not telegraph anything else.

RUSSIA ON THE PAMIRS.

THE Military road, con pleted only a few weeks ago, which the Russians have already carried over the Ak-baital, or White Horse Pass, in the very heart of the Pamir Plateau, is to be continued, says a special correspondent of the Morning Post, along the Valley of Murghab in the course of the season now opening. To expedite the work a large additional force of Engineer troops will shortly be detached from head-quarters at Margilan. The undertaking will be one of great utility and advantage to the Muscovites, for it will provide them with a good and practicable through route from their administrative centres in the Ferghana Province of Turkestan to their recently-established posts on the Wartang, or Murghab, as the river is indifferently designated by the natives.

Considerable importance is attached to the Murghab by the Russian authorities. The river is really the Pamir extension of the Amu Darya, and the valley through which it flows is situated as nearly as may be in the centre of the Placeau half-way across the mountain region which separated Turkestan from the Hindu Kush. The two strongest positions in this highland district, Tash-Kurgan and Sares, are located on the Murghab, and it is for this reason it has been selected as the seat of the Russian Military command there Now that the Muscovite troops are becoming acclimatised to the atmospheric conditions of the Plateau, the number of men and the number also of outposts there will be largely augmented as soon as accommodation can be provided for them, and arrangements lcompleted or a regular supply of fresh provisions, without which scury is to be feared. The Shadskansk fortified works on the Murghab are to be extended, and two additional outpost barracks of large size are to be constructed, one at each to be extended, and two additional outpost barracks of large size are to be constructed, one at each extremity of the valley, so as to admit of double the presen number of troops being quartered there.

Hitherto the Murghab Valley has been very difficult of access, both from the Rang-Kul Pamir on the East and from the Panj River on the West, owing to the bad condition of the rack the enormous accumulation of rock stone and other the enormous accumulation of rock, stone, and other debris, and the flooding of the narrower portions when the winter snows melt and the torrents thus created pour down the mountain sides. Hence Russians have preferred to enter by way of the road up the defile of the Pshart, a small affluent of the Murghab. All this will be avoided when the great road over the Ak-baital is completed and the Russians are in possession of a Military road running from the Cantonments at Margilan in Turkestan to their outposts in the centre of the Pamirs.

Encouraged by the success which has attended their work on the Ak-baital, which is over 15,000 feet high, road making is to be pushed on in other parts of the Pamir Plateau, so as to render this highland region as easily accessible to Russian troops as it is to the Kirghese nomads who traverse it in every direction. A track near the Karnei Tata, recently made practicable by the Muscovites, is to be further improved and extended and a better road constructed over the Alai from Gulcha, in Turkestan, by way of the Terek Pass, leading to the Eastern Kysil-su River, which gives access to Kashghar in Chinese Turkestan. the enormous accumulation of rock, stone, and other

Kashghar in Chinese Turkestan.

ANIMALS AS MODELS.

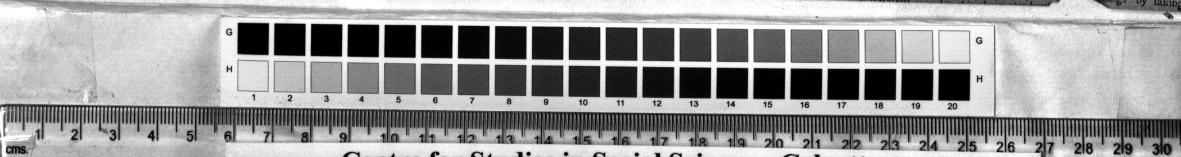
"Leaves from the Sketch-Book of an 'Animal-Artist'" is an article by Meredith Nugent in the March St. Nicholas, Mr. Nugent says:

"There was an elephant in the Jardin-des-Plantes that would not pose unless he were paid for it, and paid in advance. Then he took payment in buns and pie, but if these were not forth-coming he would deliberately walk to the farther end of the inclosure and turn his back. The only way to get a drawing of this big fellow was to engage some one to feed him meanwhile.

"In the same gardens I saw an unusually interesting sight one morning. A little sunbear with a large marrow bone in his shaggy paws was resorting to all sorts of bear devices to get the sweet marrow. Suddenly he lay down on his back, placed one end of the bone in his jaws, and with his hind paws tipped the other end of the bone so high up that the choice morsel slipped into his mouth. If the animal could only have understood the shouts of approval that greeted this performance I think it would have turned his head. In one of the sketches you will see how this feat was accomplished.

"As a rule I find the models very good natured. True, they keep a sharp eye on me for the first few days, but after that are generally quite friendly. Of course, there are some parts of the business they do not like. The oriole never was happy when I held him in my hand for close inspection, but a beautiful cat which rebeled when I first placed her in a birdcage—to keep her in front of me—grew so fond of being there that after I finished my drawings she cried and cried to be put back into the cage.

"Intense curiosity is the great characteristic of animals when in the studio. They are as much interested in you and the surroundings as you are in them. This is especially the case with birds. Leave the studio but a few minutes, and these two-legged fellows are hopping into everything. Of course, they inspect the paper on which you have been drawing, and the paints and the brushes, and occasionally very thes



THE BHOWANIPUR RIOT.

ONE LAD SHOT DEAD-ANOTHER DYING IN HOSPITAL.

On Saturday, at about 10 A.M. a most seri-

ous disturbance of the public peace took place opposite Chandranath Chatterjee's Lane, Bhowanipur, near Jagu Babu's Bazar.
Babu Jogesh Chandra Ray, Vakeel, High
Court, residing at 39, Chandranath Chatterjee's Lane, Bhowanipur, applied to the local Plgue District Committee for permission to set apart a portion of his house for an isolation hospital, in the event of any case of plague occurring in his house. On Saturday, at about 9-30 A. M., after visiting the late Dr. Rajendra Mullick's hou e in the same lane, Dr. Laing, the medical officer of the Bhowanipur Plague District, accompanied with Dr. Bipin Behari Sarkar, arrived at Joges Babu's house for inspection. By this time, a crowd was collecting on the Russa Road, just on the east of the house, the main entrance of the house being on the north side in Chandranath Chatterjee's Lane. Nothing serious was apprehended then. After finishing the inspection, Dr. Laing and Dr. Sarkar went down-stairs to get into their carraige. This was about 9-45 A. M They saw a large crowd on the street, shouting out—" where is the ticca wallah Shaib, we must see him etc. etc " some in fun and some in an angry tone. Indeed many who composed the crowd were small boys. They thought discretion was the better part of valonr. So they did not come out into the street, and went back into the house. Dr. Laing requested Joges Babu to explain to the people assembled there the object of his visit and thus disabused their minds. loges Babu went out into the road and told the people that the Doctor had come to inspect his house and not to inoculate the people. None heeded him however; and some of the crowd made a rush towards the house. Joges Babu got back into the house, and the main entrance was closed from within against the rushing crowd. Drs. Laing and Sarkar ran upstairs and then mounted on a back staircase leading to the terrace, and sat on it nearer to the terrace than the foot of the stair case. The staircase is hardly wide enough to accommodate two persons sitting abreast At about 10-30 A M. the main entrance to the house was burst open and some of the people rushed in and went upstairs, in search of the ticcawallah shahib, who was, however, secreted on the top of the narrow staircase alluded to above and was thus beyond their reach. They threatened the inmates of the house, but the latter did not say where the shahib was; whereupon some of these men began to search the upper floor for the shahib, while a few, apparently boys, availing of a back alley, mounted the back stair-case leading to the terrace and on which the Doctors had posted themselves. Dr. Laing was at a little distance from Dr. Sarkar, who was sitting higher up on the stair-case, and more near to the terrace. On going up a few steps on this stair-case and just as they reached the bend in the middle, they came in sight of Dr. Laing. It is not clear how many men or boys got on to this staircase or if all of them had sticks in hand; but regard being had of the width of the stair-case, it is hardly possible that they could have mounted this flight of the steps in lines more than too deep. We are told that those who were ahead had sticks. But how many they were, and whether they were grown up men or young lads could not be ascertained. Just as Dr. Laing saw them he fired the revolver which he had in his hand and killed a lad, named Amrita Lal Nath, aged about 12. From this it appears it was he who headed the party going up in search of the Laing came down a few steps and aged about 18, was wounded on the abdomen. Nandalal too fell down and was afterwards removed to hospital and the short discharged two more shots, one of which took tracted. Doubts were entertained as to his life, and accordingly in the evening his dying declaration was taken down by an Honorary Magistrate.

Outside the house, a clerk in the Bengal Secretariat, named Kamakhia Nath Banerjee, had a parley with the crowd assembled on the street. He was trying to explain to the people that the Doctor was not an inoculator, but the people did not believe in him, and saying that he was the shahibs Babu, began to strike him, with lathies was brought to the ground. He was afterwards picked up and sent to hospital for treatment. He is still lying in hospital, and it is said that his life is not

All this disturbance lasted for about an hour, and by 11 Å. M., when the Inspector of the local thana arrived with a posse of constables, the crowd, numbering over a thousand at the outside, dispersed and all disturbance was at an end. Contingents from other thanas also arrived, but they had very little to do, the crowd having left the place before. After some time, the Commissioner of Police came to the scene with a number of armed European Police. The latter made one or two desultory charges at the people collected on the streets more for the purpose of keeping up an apmore for the purpose of keeping up an appearance than real work connected with the quelling of the riot. Mr. James then removed Dr. Laing from Joges Babu's house to his own quarters under a Police escort. He took charge of the six-chambered revolver from Dr. Laing. Dr. Sarkar, however, preterred to stay at Joges Babu's house, where he had his bath and breakfast. At about to lead the bath and breakfast. At about 10'clock he was escorted home by a friend of his. The Police kept on patrolling the streets the whole day and night. In the afternoon the investigation was commenced and about five men were arrested, one a mether, another a silversmith, the 3rd and 4th, two up-country goalas, and the 5th, a betel shop-keeper. It is said that the crowd consisted chiefly of low class up-country men, a sprinkling of Mussulmans and

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THE BHOWANIPUR RIOT CASE.

THE Police yesterday brought before the District Magistrate of Alipore, Iswari Sing, Dewan Kurmi, Raghunandan Ooallah, Nafar Chandra Pal, Hari Charan Das and three others who were arrested in connection with the Saturday's Bhowanipur riot. On the application of the Public Prosecutor the case was adjourned to Wednesday morning next. The Magistrate having refused bail the accused were taken to the lock-up.

BHOWANIPUR SHOOTING CASE. THE INQUEST.

MR. C. G. H. ALLEN, Distinct Magistrate of Alipur, himself held an inquest in respect of the death of Amrita Lall Nath, who was alleged to have death of Amrita Lall Nath, who was alleged to have been shot dead by Dr. Laing, on Saturday last at 39, Chandra Nath Chatterjee's Street, Bhowanipur. Superintendent Bell represented the Police and Mr. F.C. Crump, Assistant Magistrate, sat in the Court as spectator. The brother and some other relationable present. The proceeds

as spectator. The brother and some other relationof the decessed were also present. The proceeds
ings of the court commenced a little after 12.

The first witness called was the Assistant Surgeon Hari Mohon Sen, attached to Alipur Police
Hospital, who held the post mortem examination
on the dead body of Amrita Lall Nath, on Sunday last, at 8 A. M.

He said :- I found a small oval shaped contused wound in the front part of the chest, half an inch to the right of breast bone and at the level of upper The long diameter of the wound was 3/sth of an inch, and the short diameter was 4th inch. The short diameter was ocitical. (?) The margins of the wound were ecchymosed. There was blood oozing from the wound. The was also a small circular contused wound on the back, 11/2 inch to the right of the spine and three inches above the lower end of the twelfth rib. It was three-eighth inch the twelfth rib. It was three-eighth inch in diameter. The two openings communicated with each other by a track running downwards and backwards, and a little outwards, passing through the cartilege of the 4th rib on the right side, the right pleural, the pericardial sack, the right ventricle of the heart, the diaphragm, and the posterior wall of the chest, to the right of the spine. The track of the would was contused. The death was due to the wound above described. The was due to the would above described. The heart. The age of the boy was about 12. (Here Superintendent Bell produced a six-chambered revolver and some cartrdiges) The witness continuing said:—The wound above described could have been caused by a cartridge of the size produced in Court
The second witness examined was Babu Jogesh
Chandra Roy, Vakeel, High Court, residing at 39,
Chandra Nath Chatterjee's Street. His evidence was
to the effect that Drs. Laing and Sarkar went to his house at his invitation; the crowd assembled became boisterous; he went to expostulate with became boisterous; he went to expostulate with the crowd at Dr. Laing's request, when an old man, whom he thought to be the ring-leader, told him that "you Bengalee Babus bring the 'shahibs' in you houses and do all the mischief;" he came inside the house unsuccessful, when the main entrance of the house was bolted from inside; the crowd rushed into the house by bre ing the door and began to search for he shahib, whom they would have beaten if they could find. Jogesh Babu dit not know where Drs. Laing and Sarkar lay concealed until the Police Inspector of the local thana came to his house, neither he heard the reports of any shot being fired.

The third witness examined was Assistant Surgeon Bipin Behari Sarkar, a Municipal doctor, employed in the Plague operations. He said:—
The last witness (Jogesh Babu's) house is in my district. On Saturday, the 211st May, at about 9-30 A.M., I accompanied Dr. Laing to Babu Jogesh A.M., I accompanied Dr. Laing to Babu Jogesh Chandra Ray's house. Dr. Laing went to inspect and I accompanied him. Just before we entered Jogesh Babu's house, I noticed a crowd on the footpath of the Russa Road, about 50 or 60. Dr. Laing did the inspection and came down. We saw a large crowd just in front of the house. The people were boisterous making a noise. Dr. Laing asked Jogesh Babu to explain to the mob, which he did. Dr. Laing and Lucat westers towards the staticase on the south and I went upstairs towards the staircase on the south side of the house leading to the terrace. We went there for fear of the mob and sat down. Dr. Laing ing there when a boy, about 18 years of age, of dark complexion, came up with a piece of wood, like a door bar. Dr. Laing then rose up and fired. I did not see anyone else present then. The boy was carrying the piece of wood vertically in attitude to strike ing the piece of wood vertically in attitude to strike us. He came up the stairs to within 4 or 5 paces of where Dr. Laing was sitting. When Dr. Laing fired the boy turned round, went down the stairs and Dr. Laing followed him. I did not go. So far as I could understand the boy was coming up with the object of striking us. About three minutes afterwards Dr. Laing came up, again and took his seat on the object of striking us. About three minutes afterwards Dr. Laing came up again and took his seat on the stairs. I did not see any other shots fired. I did not see any other of the crowd came up the stairs. The piece of wood carried by the boy was like the piece of wood produced (which was a broken piece about a cubit in length) but it looked bigger. I might be able to identify the boy if I saw him again. I can't know if the boy was shot or not. The revolver with which Dr. Laing fired was like the one produced in Court.

the one produced in Court. The fourth witness examined was Assistant Surge-no Satis Chandra Ghosh attached to Shambhu Nath Pandit's Hospital. A death certificate was produced

which Dr. Ghose verified. The fifth witness examined was Earnest Alexander Ronald Laing, District Medical Officer of the Plague Ronald Laing, District Medical Otheer of the Plague District No. 4. He said:—I went to Jogesh Babu's house to examine whether it was fit for a plague hospital upon his application to me direct. I examined he house from the roof to the ground floor. When I had finished examining the house, I went down to the first storey, and informed the Babu that I could let him have a certain part of the house as a hospital and I gave him instructions as to what to hospital, and I gave him instructions as to what to do. I sat down at a table and made a few notes do. I sat down at a table and made a few notes on the back of the application, when I heard noise outside and questioning the Babu as to the cause of the noise, he informed me that the people were getting excited taking me for an inoculator. After hearing this I went down the main stair-case, and went outside the house. A servant and another Babu followed me in my back, I came to the door and Dr. Sarkar came with me. I saw a crowd. I saw Babu Surendro Nath Mullick of the Vigilance Committee standing outside the house and streching out his hand. When the people saw me, they got more excited. I took hold of my bag in which there was revolver. I ran up and went upstairs. I told the Babu to explain to the people that I was not an

MR. JOHN PETERSON, of Patoutville, La. 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 dealers.

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inoculator. He did so, unsuccessfully though. He came lack and the door was closed After a few minutes a servant rushed up shouting that the crowd had broken open the door and were coming up. I and Dr. Sarkar sat on the staircase leading to the terrace. Dr. Sirkar and I sat on the

leading to the terrace. Dr. Sirkar and I sat on the steps. Dr. Sarkar sat on the top stair case opening up to the roof and I sat two steps down.

The crowd was rushing about the first storey, shouting and yelling with sticks in hand. They were in search of me. They would have killed me if they could find me out. A man armed with a long iron-bar about 3 or 4 feet long, came up the staircase where we sat. I fired as soon as I saw him. I waited for a short time, and then descended the steps and went to the groundas soon as I saw him. I waited for a short time, and then descended the steps and went to the ground-floor. Looking to the right I found 4 or 5 men came that way with lathies. I fired twice. One took effect. I removed the 3 empty shots. The age of the first boy was about 22 and of the second 12. I fired three rounds. (Superintendent Bell told the court that none saw Dr. Laing firing the second

The 6th witness was the Brahmin cook of Jogesh Babu. The next and the last witness was Inspector Ashu Tosh Ghose of Bhowanipur Thana. He said: I made enquiries in this case. I found a man gasping yard. He was a little south of the staircase in the court. He died on the road, and the body was re-moved to the morgue and the post-mortem exa-mination was held.

(Here the Inspector produced the dying declara-tion of Nanda Lall Paul, which was to the following

Nanda Lal Paul of Sircarpara, Bhowanipur, son of Bheem Chander Paul, aged about 17 years, declared as follows:—

আমি আজ বেলা ১টার সময় সকালে হাসামা দেখিতে গিয়াছিলাম। যজেশ্ব(যোগেশ) উকিলের ব টাতে ডাক্তার টীকা দিবে বলিয়া হাসামা হইয়া-ছিল। সেখানে ইংরাজ ডাক্তার ১ জন ও वानानी छाउनात ७ हिल । मार्ट्य गर्छ थत উকিলের বাটীতে গেছে ও রাস্তা থেকে লোকে মার মার করিতেছে। কতকগুলি লোক মজেশ্র উকিলের বাটীতে সাহেবকে মারিতে त्नल, आभिं ांगापत महिल तमित वातित ভিতর গিয়াছিলাম। একটা লোক সাহেবকে २। ७ है। इहे कू ज़िन्नो, निष्टित घरत नारहत किल, তাহাকে মারিতে লাগিল। আমি দেখিলাম সাহেব সিজ থেকে ২। 3 পা সরিয়া ञानिशा এकछ। हक्हरक तन्त्रक छूड़िल। अथम গুলি আমার তলপেটের ডান দিকে লাগিল। আমাতে তিন চারি জন লোক ধরিল। আমি পেটে হাত দিয়া অবা পরামাণিকের দোকানে আদিলাম। আমাদের পাড়ার লোক আমাকে अभटतत (माकान इट्टेंड आभारमत वांगीरड লইয়া গেল। তথা হইতে পূর্ণ দাদা ও আর আর লোকে আমাকে হাঁসপাতালে লইয়া (शला

The above declaration made this 21st day of May at 6-30 P. M. S. Hospital

(Sd). Suresh Chandra Mitter, Hon. Magistrate 21-5-98.

The Magistrate after examining the other witnesse said "I shall pass order on the 5th instant." In the meantime Superintendent Bell told Dr. Laing:
"You may go Dr. Laing" and the doctor left the

(Translation.)

I went to see the riot at 9 o'clock this morning. The riot happened as the Doctor came to inoculate in Jogneswar Babu pleader's (Jogesh Babu's) house. There was an English doctor and a Bengali doctor too. Shahib went inside Jagneswar Babu's house, and the people in Stret were crying "mar mar" (beat beat.) Some of these people entered into the pleader's house to beat the Shahib. I went with them into the house to look at the affair. One person pleader's house to beat the Shahib. I went with them into the house to look at the affair. One person threw 2 or 3 brickbats at the Shahib, who was then at the room leading to the stair-case. I saw the shahib fire a revolver after moving two or four steps from the stair-case. The first shot fired hit me on the right side of my abdomen. Three or four persons supported me. I pressed the wound with the palm of my hand and came to the shop of Adhar Paramanik. Some persons of my neighbourhood took me home from that shop. I was removed thence to the Hospital by Purna dada and others dada and others

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER. - Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: As regards battalions, British and Native, field batteries (if any) and mountain batteries, British, and Native, what are the differences between the existing forces and those maintained before the attacks on Malakhand, Shabkadr, and Lundi Kotal, at or near the following stations or posts: Panjkora, Malakhand, the Khyber and neighbourhood, Kuram and neighbourhood; whether any further changes are already in contemwhether any further changes are already in contemplation; whether there are any British or Cashmere troops betweeen Panjisgra and Chitral; and whether any change has been made in the garrison of Chitral. Lord G. Hamilton said: The Malakhand lorce has been temporarily increased by one Birtish and two native infantry battalions, two squadrons of native cavalry, and a company of native sappers. There are no troops on the Panjkora. At the khyber and neighbourhood there are, according to the latest returns, six British and seven native infantry battalions, three British mountain batteries, three companies native sappers, and two squadrons native cavalry. lions, three British mountain batteries, three companies native sappers, and two squadrons native cavalry. Prior to the recent campaigns there were only small detachments at Jamrud, and the Khyber Rifles in the Khyber Pass. At Kuram and in the neighbourhood the increas escosists of half a squadron native cavalry. The distribution of the troops on the frontier has not yet been finally settled, and I cannot, therefore, state

yet been finally settled, and I cannot, therefore, state what further changes may be made. There are no British or Cashmere troops between the Panjkora and Chitral, in the garrison of which place no change has been made.

THE EXPENDITURE OF INDIA.—Mr. Cohen asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state when the report of the Royal Commission on the administration of the expenditure of India would be preented; and, also, when the proposals of the Government in respect to the Indian currency, which were laid on the table last Friday, would be distributed to members.

were laid on the table last Friday, would be distributed to members.

Lord G. Hamilton: As to the first question, I am informed by the Chairman that he hopes within a short time to lay his draft report before his colleagues. In respect to the second question, I hope the papers will be distributed on Saturday, but I am told they will be in the Vote Office to-night.

Sir H. Fowler inquired whether the noble lord would ask for a definition of "short time" as there had been so many short times during this inquiry.

Lord G. Hamilton remarked that he had no control over the Chairman of the Commission, who was quite independent of the India Office.

Tuesday, May 3.

MADRAS LAND REVENUE.—Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the number of defaulters in the Presidency of Madras, in addition to the 56,648 whose lands were sold for non-payment of land assessment in the seven years 1887-04, whose presonal property was seven years 1887-94, whose presonal property was sold for the same reason in those seven years; whe-her the Madras land revenue returns for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 have yet been received at the India Office, and whether they contain this information, and, if so, can he state the number of cultivators whose land or personal property was sold for non-payment of assessment in those two years, and also in the previous seven years; whether he can state the droportion of land sold for non-payment of assessment which was bought in by Government, and what was bought by other persons respectively, and whether the former amounts to more than forty-four per cent.; and whether he will lay upon the table of the House the last report received from the Madras Govern-

ment relating to land revenue affairs,

Lord G. Hamilton said: The number of defaulters whose personal property was sold for non-payment of land revenue in Madias during the seven years 187-94 was, on the average of those years, 7,967 in each year out of a total number of more than 3,000, boo holdings under Government, besides a very large number under zemindars. The reports do not specify whether these defaulters were in addition to the lefaulters whose land was sold. The Madras revenue defaulters whose land was sold. The Madras revenue returns for 8894-95 and 1895-96 have been received, and they give the number of defaulters whose real property and personal property was sold for arrears of land revenue. If the term 'land' and 'real property' are assumed for this purpose to be convertible, then the figures are:—In seven years, 1887-94, defaulters whose land was sold, 56,648; in two years, 1894-96, 14,411. Defaulters whose personal property was sold in the seven years, 55,772; in the two years, 6,717. During the nine years to which the foregoing figures relate the proportion of defaulters' lands bought in by Government was between 44 and 45 per cent. and the proportion bought in by other persons was between 5 and 56. bought in by other persons was between 5 and 56.
Copies of the Madras land revenue reports for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 can be furnished to the hon, member if he wishes for them. I do not pro-pose to lay them on the table.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA,—Sir J. Leng asked the Secretary for India whether he had any later information than had been communicated to the Press, respecting the outbreak of the Plague at Calcutta; and whether, in dealing with it, every care would be taken not to excite aud religious antagonism of the natives.

Lord G. Hamilton:—My latest information regarding the Plague at Calcutta is dated May I and 2. The existence of local Plague May I and 2. The existence of focal Plague cases has, I am sorry to say, been placed beyond doubt, and instructions have been given to carry out the preventive precautions prescribed by the Venice Convention. Twenty-three cases of Plague and seven deaths occurred during the last four days of April. I am co fident that the Government in companion of the Plague at Calcutte will be placed. ating the Plague at Calcutta will give due weigh to the religious sentiments of the people, and will make every endeayour to obtain their co-operation.

THE RIOTS AT BOMBAY.—Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India whether the expected despatch from the Government of Bombay on the riots, which took where in the riots.

on the riots which took place in that city in the beginning of March had been received; whether, is such a despatch was received, he would state the particulars contained in it, especially as regards the origin of the riots; and whether he would place the despatch upon the table of the House.

Lord G. Hamilton: (1) The despatch to which

my hon. friend refers has been received. (2) The my hon, friend refers has been received. (2) The Bombay Government are of opinion that the riots were not the result of p litical agitation nor deliberately planned, but were merely a sudden ebullition of disorder among an uneducated and fanatical section of the community. They add that the leading representatives of all classes have exerted themselves to allay excitement. (3) The despatch and its enclosures will be included in the next set of plague papers laid upon the table.

ENTERIC FEVER AMONG BRITISH TROOPS IN

ENTERIC FEVER AMONG BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.—General Russell asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India State for India: Whether the Government of India have arrived at any conclusion regarding the cause of the great increase in enteric fever among European troops in India; whether the investigations which it was promised should be made are concluded; and whether it is proposed to adopt any special measures to arrest the spread of this malady.

Lord G. Hamilton said: No definite conclusion has been arrived at as to the cause of the increase. has been arrived at as to the cause of the increase in enteric feyer among British troops in India. and the investigations on this subject are still proceeding, selected medical officers having been specially detailed for this duty. Generally the measures taken to check the spread of the disease are the improvement of the water supply, the provision of pure milk and butter, and improved provision of pure milk and butter, and improved sanitation of camps, cantonments, and barracks. One cantonment, Dragshais, where there have been serious outbreaks—of enteric fever, has been completly evacuated for a year, pending the installation of an improved water supply and the disinfection of the barracks and their vicinity.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE. Mr. Lough asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the words "internal trade" used in the letter of appoint ment of the Indian Currency Committee are intended to exclude from the inquiry the export trade of that country, and whether he will consider the desirability of adding some further words to make it clear that the Committee should examine the effects the present and proposed currency regulations may have upon Indian exports. Whether, in view of the importance of Indian exports. Whether, in view of the importance of the industry, he is willing to add to the Committee one of the large London importers and growers of Indian and Ceylon tea; and, whether any opportunite of discussing the reference will be given to the Housy.

Lord G. Hamilton said: The despatch from the Government of India which is the principal subject of reference to the Indian Currency Committee of reference to the Indian Currency Committee. deals with the measures necessary for securing "the stability of exchange" which necessitates an inquiry into their effect on the export trade. The reference to the internal trade was inserted to show that in the opinion of the Government the effect on that trade would also form an important effect of the invarience of the Committee Consolidation. part of the inquiry of the Committee. One of the members of the Committee is, I believe, interested in the Indian and Ceylon tea trade. The Committee is now finally constituted and is making arrangements to begin its deliberations forthwith under the letter of reference, which cannot now be modified. I do not propose to take any measures with the view of bringing the matter before the House in its present stage.

PUNITIVE POLICE AT POONA.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Bombay Government consulted the local officers before imposing upon the city of Poona a punitive police costing 230,400 ts.; whether he is aware that both the District Magistrate of Poona and the Commissioner of the Division protested against this police being imposed; whether the Commissioner was censured by the Government for making this protest, and threatened to resign unless the censure was withdrawn; whether the censure was accordingly withdrawn or modified; and, whether he wil lay the correspondence upon the table of the House.

Lord G. Hamilton said: The decision to impose for two years a punitive police, costing about 11,500,fx. per annum, upon the city of Poona was arrived at by the Bombay Government, who are alone responsible for it, and their action was approved by me in council. I am not in possession of any information as to the various opinions of such subordinate officers as may have been cousnited, and I should not be prepared to lay on the table of the House any correspondence which may have taken PUNITIVE POLICE AT POONA.—Sir William

place between the Government of Bombay and its

INCREASED PAY TO BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

—Mr. Provand asked the Secretary of State for India: By how much has the Indian Finance Minister India: By how much has the Indian Finance Minister estimated the additional charge incurred by the advanced rate of pay to British troops on service in India in excess of the 27 lacs and 20 lacs provided for in his current Estimates, whether he can say how long this additional charge is likely to press on the Indian finances; and, whether the Imperial Treasury will pay the whole or any portion of the excess until the charge is adjusted to the Finance Minister's Estimate.

Lord G. Hamilton said: The net permanent charge for the increased pay to British troops in India, that is after allowing for the abolition of deferred pay is estimated at 27 lacs of rupees annually. For the current year, the extra charge is now estimated at about 45 lacs, and this amount will be diminished annually as the abolition of deferred pay has effect till it is reduced, about five years hence, to the above permanent charge of 27 lacs. As I have already stated in reply to a question in this House on March 3 last, the charge will be borne by Indian revenues.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE AT CALBUTTA.—

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been drawn to the India whether his attention has been drawn to the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor at the Legislative Council at Calcutta on April 30, in reference to the regulations which would be adopted in that city by the Government in view of the outbreak of the plague; the Government in view of the outbreak of the plague; whether the Lieutenant-Governor was correctly reported to have given an assurance that no wholesale quarantine would be imposed as at Bombay; that in no case would wife and husband be separated; and that every respect would be paid to the Purdah system; and, whether he could give any information as to the extent to which the inoculation treatment against plague by Professor Haffkine's method had been adopted at Calcutta.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen the newspaper account of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech to which

account of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech to which the hon, member's question refers. I have ascertained from the Viceroy that assurance has been given by the Bengal Government that wholsale quarantine against plague will not be enforced, but that arrangements will be made for inspecting travellers from infected localities, for segregating persons suspected of plague, and for treating plague-stricken traveller. S Members of families will not be separated when sent to segregation camps, and the Purdah system will be respected. Private plague hospitals and segregation camps are permitted. Inoculation is not enforced on any one, but arrangements are made for inoculating under Professor Haffkine's system persons who desire to be thus protected, and special concessions have been made to encourage this form of inoculation. account of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech to which

The Dearth of Dr. Sirkar. —Sir William Wedder burnlasked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received confirmation of the reported murder of Dr. Sircar, honorary magistrate and municipal commissioner of Barrackpore; and, if so, whether he would state the circumstances under which his death

LORD G. Hamilton: I have seen a statement in the newspapers in regard to this matter, but I have received no official information from India on the

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Herbert Roberts and Mr. Herbert Lewis, on second reading of India Office (Store Depot) Bill, to move: That it be read a second time upon

Bill, to move? That it be read a second time upon this day six months?

Lord George Hamilton.—After second reading of India Office (Store Depot) Bill to move. That the Bill be committed to a Select Committee of five members, three to be nominated by the House and two by the Committee of Selection; that all petitions against the Bill presented three clear days before the meeting of the Committee be referred to before the meeting of the Committee be referred to the Committee; that the petitioners praying to be heard by themselves, their counsel, or agents, be heard against the Bill, and counsel heard in support of the Bill; that the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records; that three be the quorum.

Sir Charles Dilke.—To ask Mr. Chancellor of the

Sr. Charles Dilke.—To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer what sum was devoted in the financial year 1897-93 to military works, naval works, barracks, and Indian military pensions, under the Indian Pensions Act, respectively, out of the 2,751,0001, named by him as issued to meet capital expenditure; and what sum is estimated by him to be spent in the present financial year on each of those heads.

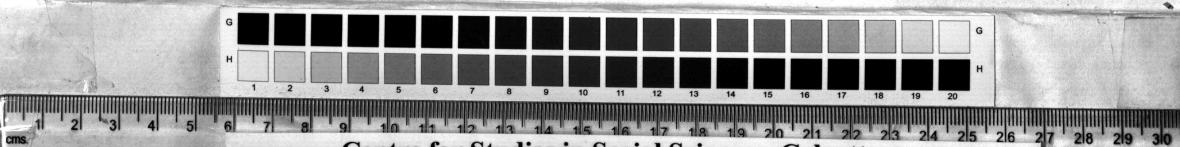
Mr. Pickersgill. To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution passed by the Indian Social Confor India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution passed by the Indian Social Conference at Amraoti, in December last, in favour of the abolition of the imprisonment of women in enforcement of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights; whether he is aware that a distinct promise was given by a former Viceroy that this provision of the Code should be expunyed when the statute again came up for revision; and, will he explain why the opportunted recently, when the Penal Code Amendmenity presented 1898, was passing through the Viceroy's Council, was not availed of in order to fulfil the said promise. Sir Mancharjee Bhownaggree.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the report of a meeting, held at Bombero and the said promise. Sir Mancharjee Bhownaggree.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the report of a meeting, held at Bombay by some leading Mahomedan residents, on April 6, for the purpose of contradicting certain telegraphic intelligence published in the English press on March II to the effect that the riots which had just taken place in that city were instigated for other than plague reasons, and prompted by influential Mahomedans in other parts of the country; and, whether the despatch received from the Bombay Government, or any other official communication, contained any confirmation whatsoever of these, statements; and, if not, whether he will make a statement upon the subject which might remove the general impression created by the telegram above referred to, that influential Mahomedan gentlemen residing in Bombay or other parts of India had previous knowledge of the disturbance and were responsible for the same.

Mr. Duncombe.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he has received a statement from the Straits Settlements Association showing that in the five years ending 1896 the ratio of venereal disease among the troop in the Tanglin district of Singapore was 434 T per 1,000, as against 144 St per 1600 in the five years ending 1888, before the repeal of the contagious diseases ordinance, and containing statements by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Stokes, that of the sickness in his command fffty per cent, is of venereal origin, and by Captain Bruce, of H. M. S. Orion, which left Singapore in 1890, that more than half of the ship's company had been in hospital with venereal disease during the year; and what measures he proposes to take to prevent the continuance of a system under which such widespread disease involving such serious impairment of our military strength in the Straits Settlements is render ed possible. [May 9.]

Mr. Schwam.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he can now lay upon the table of the House the triennial report on labour

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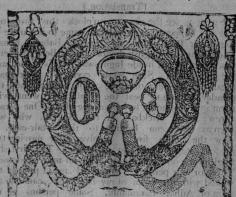
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