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মূল্য ৩।। তাকা। পরিশিষ্ট যত্ত । অমৃতবাজার পত্তিকা আফিদে প্রাপ্তব্য।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে

পদকল্পতৰ ।

अग्रता गवला ।

बीयरगार्त नाम खनीज। थानि উপाদেয় বৈয়ঽ গ্রন্থ। ছই वरमत পूर्व्स निथिত।

মূনা চয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ অন্ধ আনা। অমূতবাজার পত্তিকা আফিনে প্রাপ্তবা।

बिबरिष - अकान। শীঅবৈত প্রাক্তর প্রিয় কর্ণর ও শিক্ত বীনিশান নাগর ক্বত।

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मुला वांत्र काना। छाः माः अक काना। অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিলে প্রাপ্তব্য

बोबेदिकूचिया शांबका।

रेनक्ष्यर्थ महकीत धर्म (अनीत धर्माव মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষি ক সূব, ২, ডাঃ মাঃ।

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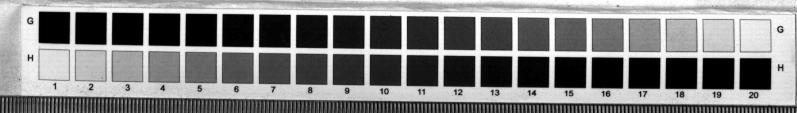
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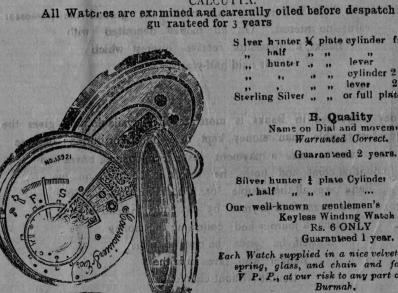
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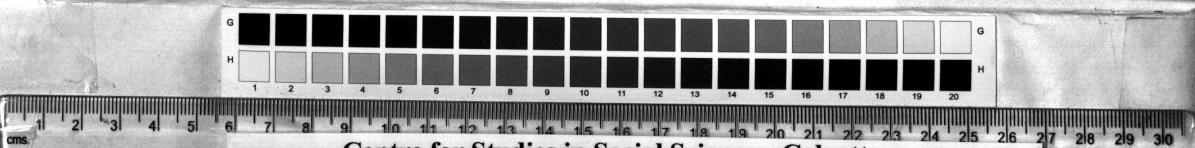
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Amrita Bazar Patrika

CUTTA MAY 29, 1898.

RESENT SITUATION. t situation is ridiculous, unburn, or his able minister, the Hon'ble Mr. Risley. Apparently, however, the belief of the authorities is that plague has actually appeared in Calcutta. The energetic steps to stamp the disease out, show that the authorities have no doubt as to its appearance. In the city. The belief among the citizens, however, is that there is no plague! Thus we see the authorities and the people hold views which are diametrically opposite. Indeed, the difference begins from the out-set. The result is, the plague officers, who have a right to pose as her es and martyrs, are considered as nuisances by the people.

quent mishaps and disasters have proved it conclusively. Where is the safety of the citizens when the town is in the possession of plague officers, who feel themselves in the midst of belligerents, with loaded Tt is thus people have ceased to believe at the inquest: revolvers in their hands, ready to fire upon the people at the slightest disturbance? And where is the safety of the plague officers who have to roam in the midst of thousands of an excited populace in a state of exasperation? Goes a plague officer by a byeane, and a number of mischievous urchins follow him with the cry 'there goes the ticcawalluh saheb', and pelt stones at him. The plague officer takes fright and fires his revolver, and kills some innocent people. In the interests of both the plague officers

possibly for the mistakes of the authorities. During fires honest people come to the help of those in distress. But badmashes take that opportunity of committing tobberies. The plague is an opportunity for hadrashes to oppose people. Thus nity for badmashes to oppress people. Thus badmashes pose as ticcawallas and exact bribes. Badmashes in the plague service, in the same manner, rob people and commit horrible outrages. It is in this manner, the plague officers have to bear the brunt of the rascalities of others and authorities, we submit again, what we have of those of their own men. They have submited several times, that along with the besides to suffer for the mistakes of the adoption of precautionary measures, they authorities. Ever since the plague appeared, the Government has been led to take ed, the Government has been led to take steps which have in no way soothed the feelings of the people, high and low. There were the press prosecutions, and so forth. There were the segregation, the house-to-bear the segregation, the house-to-bear the service of the European that the question is eminently a medical opinion, for, the question is eminently a medical one. It is the universal wish of the community, both Indian and European, that the question is to whether there is sitting. When Dr. Laing fired, the boy turned sitting. When Dr. Laing fired, the boy turned the service of the European indian and European to whether there is people. The Bengal Government is thus reaping whirlwind for the wind sown by others. It is not that the Bengalees are more unruly than the Panjabees that there

ARE WE REALLY PLAGUE-STRICKEN?

is so much resistance here. It is because

in Bengal when the people had lost all

the plague, or the so-called plague, appeared

patience.

"THE deepest sympathy is felt every-nere," says our London correspondent, where, " says our London corresponder for the people of Calcutta, stricken down "The sympathy is welcome, though not for the plague but something else. When the leg of the Colonel was carried off by a cannon-ball, those near him lustily cried for the surgeon. But the leg carried away by the shot being only a wooden one, the Colonel protested, and said send for a joiner and not a surgeon!" Yes, sympathy is welcome, but not for the

To speak out honestly the minds of the people of Calcutta generally, it is not sympathy for the plague that they want, but for a greater evil. And what is this evil? It is the enforcement of the plague rules. To the question, what is preferable—the plague or the enforcement of the plague rules, the people of India have given a decided reply, which is, that they prefer the plague by far to the rules enforced to kill it; though we must gratefully acknowledge that in this Province the rulers are carrying out the plague policy in a most generous and conciliatory spirit. The cry in Calcutta is, Save us from the enforcement of the plague rules, especially as we have no plague

Would it be believed in England that the citizens of Calcutta, generally speaking, have not as yet come to recognize that the plague has actually come to Calcutta? And why? The Chamber of Commerce, at first, believed in its appearance; but now it has appealed to the Government to appoint a committee of experts "to find whether the plague can be said really to exist in the city." Dr. Wallace, Secretary to the Medical Association in Calcutta, addresses on be-half of that body a communication, in which it is alleged that "there is considerable doubt among medical men as to the real existence of the true plague in the city, &c,

Of course, the medical men who form the Council, as befitting their position speak with a good deal of caution. But the real fact is, medical men, outside Government influence, has no belief in the existence of the disease in Calcutta. Dr. Simpson discovered several cases more than a year d dangerous. We do not know covered several cases more than a year ago, like those which have now created the scare. Many weeks ago the so-called plague appeared in alcutta; yet we have not more than sixty five or seventy cases

And last of all, some of the alleged to be myths. plague cases have been found to be myths. When Babu Nalin Behari Sircar asked of the Chairman of the Gorporation how many of these cases were real and how many suspected, his answer was they are believed to have been real." It is thus a set. The result is, the plague officers, who have a right to pose as her es and martyrs, are considered as nuisances by the people. The plague officers are roaming about the city as guardian angels, but with loaded revolvers in their hands to protect themselves from those whose benefactors they half we they are. Can any position be more belief among the authorities. The Chairman, when further questioned on the subject, had to admit that excepting the first, that is, the Kapalitolah case, the serum of not a single case was examined and cultured by M. Haffkine or any other expert, and thus there is absolutely no certainty of their being really plague. believe they are. Can any position be more ridiculous than this?

As to the danger of the situation, frelieved to be true cases on the testimony of In the light of the situation. medical officers, some of whom have been

It is thus people have ceased to believe at the inquest:
in the existence of the disease in the city,

I heard the and, therefore, they have little sympathy for many of the energetic steps, which entail suffering, taken by the Government to stamp it out. On the other hand, a most again to fall that is hand, a good many have come to feel that it is a duty that they owe to God, to the State, to the country and to themselves to oppose what they fancy the "oppressions" of the plague authorities upon the people.

Of course, there are a good many bad-In the interests of both the plague officers and the citizens, a more satisfactory arrangement ought to be made. It would tax the highest ingenuity of Sir J. Woodburn and his minister, the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, to be able do it.

There is another unfortunate circumstance which renders the position of these plague officers delicate and dangerous. They have to suffer for the mistakes of the autho- not by any base or selfish feeling in comminds of many of the citizens, that they are prepared to brave everything in what

Knowing as we do the good motives of the adoption of precautionary measures, they should at once ascertain the fact whether it measures adopted; and it does not behove an enlightened Government to ignore public opinion in this way.

THE BHOWANIPORE TRAGEDY.

In the Bhowanii ore shooting case, all parties concerned find themselves in a very difficult position. If Dr. Laing is punished for killing the two lads, no plague officer will agree to work. Dr. Laing found himself suddenly attacked; and sacred. No conscientious ruler can allow the loss of human life without taking serious notice of it. What the Government ought to before the public, and if Dr. Laing is found was, therefore, the correct statement. to have acted in an indiscreet manner, to take some serious notice of his conduct. For, if the punishment of Dr. Laing is likely to have a demoralizing effect upon plague officials, the plague officers will also him knowing that the bullet would kill be demoralized in another way if Dr. Laing him! Was he justified in doing it? is let off scot-free. They may be tempted is let off scot-free. They may be tempted to fire at the slightest opposition, and thus what possible harm could he expect massacre the innocent.

victims to the revolver of Dr. Laing, one named Nanda Lal Pal, aged 17, and to the inflicting of more harm than it is the other, named Amrita Lal Nath, aged necessary to inflict for the purpose of dethe other, named Amrita Lal Nath, aged 12. With reference to the inquest held in fence." Was it necessary for him to shoot connection with the death of the latter, the boy with a deadly weapon to protect the Magistrate of Alipore, we think, has himself from his assault? Could he not the Magistrate of Alipore, we think, has not followed the usual procedure. The inquest was held under section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which runs as

176. When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate, impowered to hold inquests, shall, and in any empowered to hold inquests, shall, and in any other case mentioned in section 174, clauses a, b, and c., any Magistrate so empowered, may hold an inquiry into the cause of death, either instead of, or in addition to, the investigation held by the police-officer: and, if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry, shall record the evidence taken by him in connection therewith in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

The section thus empowers the Magistrate only to enquire into the cause of the death, and nothing else. What the Magistrate had. and nothing else. What the Magistrate had, therefore, to do, was to see whether the child was really killed by Dr. Laing or not, and then to record that fact. Indeed, the question of Dr. Laing's acting in the exercise of his right of private defence, does not at all arise in the scope of that section. The Magistrate as an inquest officer, was thus not justified in discovery. quest officer, was thus not justified in discussing the question of the right of private defence, and disposing it of in the way he did. What he ought to have done, when he found that the child had been really shot to death by Dr. Laing, was to find that fact and commit the latter to the Sessions or put him on his trial before himself.

As regards private defence, section 96,

I.P. C., says: -! sooivice il

296 Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence.

Under section 100 of the Penal Code, the voluntary causing of death to the assailant

In the light of the above, let us see if Dr. Laing was justified in firing his revolver

at the inquest:

I heard the crowd below rushing about, shouting and yelling, and sticks rattling against the furniture. I gathered from this that they were searching for me, and I knew if they caught me, they would kill me. I heard of the pattering of feet coming up the stairs. I picked up my revolver, and fired. I saw a man, armed with a long trop har, about two or picked up my revolver, and fired. I saw a man, armed with a long iron bar, about two or three feet long, suddenly appear and coming towards me, round the corner, when I picked up my revolver and fired at him, and I believe I, bit him. I waited for a short time, and, hearing a rustling of feet, thought of leaving the house. I told Dr. Sarkar to stay where he was, and I would go and see. The man I shot at, disappeared. I descended the steps slowly, and not hearing anything, I went down to the courtyard. I looked towards the alley-way to the right, but I could not see anything. On turning round, I saw four or five men, armed with right, but I could not see anything. On turning round, I saw four or five men, armed with lathi, coning towards me. I took up my revolver, and fired twice, and they bolted. I did not see any one fall. The first person I fired at, was about 22 years of age. The man who was coming up, came round the corner, and I aimed at his stomach. I fired two snapshots at the four or five men who were coming towards me second time, about a distance of six paces. These five men rushed towards me, as I thought, to kill me, and I fired. I then sat on the staircase with Dr. Sarkar till Superintendent Hell came. This (shown) is my revolver. I fired three rounds out of it. After I fired the last two shots I went up stairs again where I had left shotts I went up stairs again where I had left Dr. Sarkar. I took out the three empty cartridge cases, and replaced them with

Dr. Sarkar, who sat only a few steps from Dr. Laing in the staircase, deposed thus: We were waiting there (in the staircase) 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. within 4 or 5 paces of where Dr. Laing was sitting. When Dr. Laing fired, the boy turned practically dead, and the Provincial Co. 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 stairs. I did not see any other shots fired. I did not see any other of the crowd come 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

It will be found that there is some serious discrepancy between the statements considering the feeling of the mob of Dr. Laing and Dr. Sarkar. For instance, against the ticcawalla, it does no dis- Dr. Laing says that he saw an iron credit to him that he lost all control, and bar, 3 or 4 feet long, in the hand fired. On the other hand, human life is of the boy whom he described as a young man of 22. The police, however, found no iron bar but only a piece of wood like a door bar which is about one cubit do is to ascertain the facts and place them in length. Dr. Sarkar's and not Dr. Laing's,

Well, the situation was then this. Dr. Laing found a lad of 17 coming up to attack him, with a piece of wood at a place where he was quite safe, and he at once shot nassacre the innocent.

It will be remembered that two boys fell piece of wood? The section says: "The right of private defence in no case extends have pushed or kicked him down-stairs? Take the fact also into consideration that he and Dr. Sarkar were there; and surely two men were quite a match for a lad of 17! As regards the death of the other child, let it be borne in mind that he was shot down-stairs in a small alley. The question which occurs to one is, why did Dr. Laing leave his place of the place where the two lads were shot should have been put on his trial, for, it is down. We have also seen the place from where Dr. Laing fired his revolver.

who, apparently, had gone there not to murder the Saheb but to see the fun, as

children generally do.

By the way, the deceased boy, Amrita Lal
Nath, was the only earning child of her
mother, who is a widow. He used to earn some six or seven rupees a month at a goldsmith's shop, and supported her. Her pitiable condition can better be imagined than described. She has not only lost a child, but one who fed, clothed and com-

BEFORE the advent of the National Congress, provincial questions were taken care of by local Associations. Every district in Bengal had its Association; and almost all these public bodies were full of life and vigour. The leading men of the districts considered in sidered it a duty and honour to join these Associations, and there was not a question, affecting the interests of the country, which did not engage their serious attention. In this way, when Sir George Campbell intro-duced his Municipal measure, the whole of the Province rose to a man to oppose it. Similarly, the Public Works Cess Bill of Sir Ashley Eden and the Gagging Act of Lord Lytton were opposed, tooth and nail, by public meetings brought about by these Associations. On the other hand, the Local Self-Government measure of Lord Ripon was popularized throughout the Province by means of these local bodies. Most of these District Associations are either dead or in a moribund condition. The Congress is partially responsible for this deplorable result. The Congress has done immense good to the country, but it has done one mischief. It has, to a large extent, superseded the influence of all political organizations, which had previously protected the interests of the country. Formerly, as we said above, these local Associations used to do considerable service to the country. As on as the Congress was established and converted into a powerful organization, they lost all their prestige and usefulness, and at last languished away. The impression got hold of the minds of the public that the Congress would and was able to rem we all their grievances, and they thus neglected their local bodies.

The Provincial Conferences are the upshot of the National Congress. They are meant to supply the place of the defunct or the dying political bodies in the districts. Dacca had its People's Association which was almost as powerful as the British Indian. When the Vernacular Press Act was passed, it was the Dacca Association which led the opposition. It was not Calcutta, as we heard Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee say the other day, that first moved in the matter of the agitation against the Gagging Act, but Dacca. Dacca set the ball rolling, and Calcutta and gradually the whole country caught it. We happened to be present at the grand press meeting of Dacca, the like of which, it is said, was never before witnessed in that city, and the before witnessed in that city, and the whole audience was simply enthralled by the eloquent speeches delivered on the loccasion by Rai Kali Prossonno Ghose Bahadoor, Babu Ananda Chander Rai, Babu Roma Kanta Nandi and Co., addressed to the Chamber of Commerce and published in our Tuesday's increased to the Chamber of the practically dead, and the Provincial Conferences are destined to occupy their place. These Conferences, therefore, deserve the warm support of every well-wisher of the Indian nation. In one sense, as we have often said, these Conferences are calculated to do greater good than the Congress. The Congress can deal with only Imperial questions. These questions, being very large, require an incessant agitation for years together before any result could be expected. The Conferences have, however, nothing to do with large questions. They have not only to do with smaller matters, but subjects which are pressing and concern the people immediately. And as these questions do not involve the policy of the Government, so the rulers may be induced, by proper representation, to listen to these local grievances of the people and afford them relief.

THE decision of the Alipore Magistrate in he shooting case at Bhowanipore will cause great surprise; for, it is, as far as we can see, not founded upon the evidence before the public. He assumes that it was Nanda Lal Pal who was first shot by Dr. Laing in the staircase. But neither Nanda Lal's dying declaration nor the evidence of Dr. Behari Lal Sirkar supports this theory. And if Nanda Lal was not shot in the staircase, the inevitable inference is that it was Amirta Lal Nath who was shot there and killed. Indeed, the Magistrate seems to have built up a theory of his own, without looking to the evidence recorded by himself. Then, the question of the right of private defence, raised by the Magistrate, is also a debatable point. We hope to take up this subject in a day or two. We must say, the manner in which the enquiry into this tragedy has been conducted, is most unsatisfactory. Many important points have been left uncleared and unexplained, and the public have every safety in the staircase and come down? If right to draw conclusions most unfavourable he had not done it, he would have had no occasion to shoot this lad. We have seen in the interests of Dr. Laing himself, he only a judicial test which can establish the fact conclusively, whether or not he was that the Hindus do not know or value All that we can say is, if he had exercised a justified in using a deadly fire-arm in the little care, he would not have been the cause way he did, which resulted in two lads being

We expected some definite information about the alleged Committee of Press Censorship from the Poona papers; but, the Maharatta to hand is as much in the dark as we here are on the subject. All that it says is that probably the Bombay Gazetts is right, and that the Press Committee Our contemporary then goes on to say:-

It appears that since it was brought out in the Tilak trial that the arraigned passages did not attract the notice of Government till some days afterwards while Mr. Tilak was appointed to the Council in the meanwhile, the Bomay Government have been years anxious teams. Government have been very anxious to get immediate information of everything that appears in the Vernacular Press. The reporter to the vernacular press in Bombay is rather tardy, owing to the heavy files he has to turn over every week. So a recent resolution of Government enjoined the District Magistrates to keep a watch over newspapers in trates to keep a watch over newspapers in their respective districts; and to do this effectively, they are empowered to appoint, if they choose, what the Bombay Gazette calls an advisory board of officials and non-officials.

In the above our contemporary refers to a recent Resolution of the Bombay Gov-

ernment in this connection. What are the provisions of this Resolution? We wish the Maharatta had published them along with his comments upon the Press Committee. As regards the establishment of a Committee at Poona, the members of which are alleged to be the City Magistrate the City Inspector, the City Mamlatdar, and two pensioned Maharatta Government servants, the Maharatta says: "The Poona Committee may be, for aught we know, only one of many that are likely to be appointed in each district." Part to be appointed in each district." But what we want to know is whether such a Committee has been actually instituted at Poona or not. Then, the question is, has the Government any authority to institute a Press Censorship? If it has, there was no necessity for the Vernacular Press Act of Lord Lytton and the Press-gagging Act of Lord Elgin. If the Governor of Bombay has authority to compel newspapers to submit their writings to a censor, the Government of India has the same authority over the entire press of India. Assuming that the Bombay Government has actually appointed censors for the control of vernacular papers of the Deccan, what if the same papers refuse their "tails to be salted"? What authority has the Government to bring to terms such an impertinent and disobedient newspaper? The Government cannot send its editor to jail; for, we presume, there is no such law, giving the Government the privilege. Of course, the Bombay Government can deport him, as they did the Natu brothers. But it is not likely that the Product of the Course, the product of the Natu brothers. is not likely that the Bombay Government will again adopt such a method. We hope, the Maharatta papers will publish the real truth about the alleged Press Censorship; for, if it is not a mere canard, it has a serious side which requires the earnest attention of the leaders of the

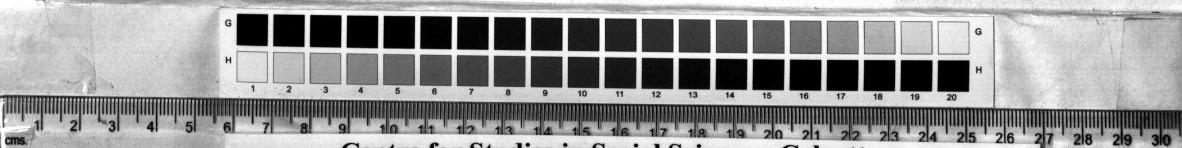
issue, demands the serious attention of the Government and public. They take a common-sense view of the plague question, and suggest a remedy, which is at once effective and agreeable to the notions of the people of this country. We do not see why the Government should not adopt it. What the Government of India undertook to do according to the Venice Convention is that, in the event of an outbreak of plague within their jurisdiction, they would observe segregation and isolation. The form of segregation and isolation was, however, not discussed at the Conference. It was understood that each Government would select its own mode of segregation and isolation, according to the circumstances of the place affected and the traditions of its inhabitants. That being the case, the Government of India is not bound to adopt only the European method of segregation and no other. Like the Europeans, the Indians have their way of segregating patients suffering from contagious and infectious diseases. The Government, however, either from ignorance, or from a belief in its inferiority, ignored the Indian, and adopted the European, method. The result is that, not only has the European method failed to check the progress of the disease, but driven a loyal and law-abiding people into desperation. Indeed, trade has been paralysed, the country turned topsy-turvy, and Calcutta threatened with a serious calamity. Surely, all these circumstances should lead the authorities to ponder whether or not they should give up the European, and

they should give up the European, and adopt the Indian, method. Messrs Mitchell, Bardsley, and Co suggest:—

The present Plague Regulations are not in accordance with the social and religious customs of the people; and it is more than probable that in their anxiety to evade the new rules, the people will resort to subterfuge, and many cases fail to be reported to be Vigilance Committees, and their very object thus frustrated. We shall be glad to know whether in the opinion of your Committee the adoption of the small-pox rules (without compulsory vaccination) which are known and understood by the people, would meet the conditions of the Venice Convention.

The people are seeking the very same

The people are seeking the very same form of segregation. As we said the other day, it is a mistake to suppose the principle of segregation. The



room, which is cleaned, washed and disand other Misinfectants used monotionly ill communication between the patient and ther members is cut off, but no neighbour is allowed to come to the house, hay, even begging are refused their susual doleing The Wendants must change their clothes every tine their gomear the patient to nurse him the services of washerman and burbequire emporarily dispensed with In short, the affected house is kept rigorously isplated from others. The chief defect of the Luropean method of segregation, and which is admitted in the Plague Report is, the removal of the spatient stod as hospital as This was one of the principal causes of heavy morfullry among the plague patients in Bombay and elsewhere. The Government may thus allow the patients to remail "In their own bomes. As regards disintegrants, the Hindus will be grad to avail 191, those which have been found iethicacious by European medicalipractitioners of Africheq Indians, are ythus allowed to treat their patients in their own houses, the Frankestein raised by the ni dlinav alliwe sollizason silvald le noitqoba a recent kesolution of the Bombion ernment in this connection, What are the

no Targedease of the Naturbrothers data pot proceed annichestir include country o Litterly the hundredth part of the interest in other release as/the Bombay authorities had. They felt that the two brothers were I tormenting the Government like a night more, and the latter were trying their best to get rid of their two white relephants This being the cincumistance, the Government had too release the brothers in am exceedingly equiet on un mere Ordinarily, the release would have been preceded by auflourish of attrumpets and beat of drums and an eloquent proclamation demphasising the stelementy and the Government to But no such things were done at the release of the brothers; on the botherothand, athey, were quietly taken from their hiding places and othen thrust outside withouthe injunctional "don sound onore, Prionly if orgetting to tell them what that Monthwas to The amost of wonderful part of the whole paffair is, that they were reedsed with a warning to We are curious to Robinstanting against bowhat a Asin the Government addless of the themselves become work as the control of the whatos crimes the brothers had committed,) the brothers (hmust! //have | been warmedinna general amanner mither Bom bay (Government have done one) great service. Deportation under the Regulatiomas a means of punishment, is not likely to b : adopted in future vir By the way, the Natu brothersmare still sitting as a mightmare upon the breast of the Government of Bombay. They tried to shake them off completely, but they yet stick tog them. They have been of orbidden I/on pain of of orfeit ing their estates and Sardarship, to leave the cityrof Belgaum; hbut, this is considered by mlawyers in as billegaline detention, mand Lordo George Hamiltonorisassuneartos de again subjected to disagreeable riques tions on the subject, and made to lose his sleep and appetite. Having passed ofe the public. So they will continue to torment the authorities fet for some time, by reason of their being placed in the aposition fective and agreen removing oracziniles a for a people of this country. We do not see by the Government's hould not adopt it.

billies the Natu brothers a the Government might have talso released Mr. Tilak, and res lieved itself of another source of unnecessary, discomfort Our Simba correspondent in formed us about a week woten days ago that the Government of India had all thut settled was universally, believed that the would be set at liberty on the Queen's Birth-day; and a number of gentlemen had actually gone to the Vertowda Jail to welcome him. They waited there for many hours but at last came back disappointed Sosibiti seems, Mr. Tilakijis destined to serve out the full terms of his imprisonment. Everybody knows why he was incar- is to be found more or less all over the country? cerated. He was sent to jail, because, It is the product of our own insane folly in it was believed, he had a hand in the murder of Mr. Rand. This is, however, what Mr. Judge Crowe, who held the trial of Damodar Chapekar, said on last Tuest day, when addressing the Queen's Birthday Durbar at Poona, as Agent, for the Sirdars in the Deccan, with reference to the Ppona tragedies: "He was of opinion, as the Judge who had tried Damodar Hari Chapekar's case, that Chapekar had no accomplices. and neither was he inspired by any political motives," The opinion oit is needless to point out, is entitled to the highest respect. coming, as it does, from one who had judicially examined the subject. How, in the face of such testimony, could Mr. Tilak begonnined in bjaile for even assingle

This is what the Indian Daily Xues

says the ball of the section taxtion that is going on in firance and Italy. My Yees Gryot, the well-known publicist, states that 'in elevenmenths' the French on after that all sky millions sterling in wheat duty. Add fifteen per cent con that for the extra less to the consumer, and one gets nearly seven millions. sterling in one tax on the chief necessity of

It is said that the Indians groaned under a load of heavy ataxation under Mussalman room, which is cleaned, washed and room rule, but what they ded in staxes was expended in India and thus distributed all over the country of Under British ville Lodia would have prospered and become ane of the crichest voduntries in the world; if its presources were notypermitted to the drained by foreigns dations dat sist argued that compared stwith Europeannocountries, India is lightly taxed. But when the proceeds of the blaxes raised in India are motiallowed to remain here, the lightness of taxation means nothing. In short, the Frenchmen, by paying seven millions in wheat-tax, get in return seven millions worth of benefit, and, thus the nation is a prospering laid in dians, send out twenty-five croves i of supeeso launus ally tetonic lingland oantho executive be in thing ints return to the orincreasing powerty-sist therefore saitheir portion wilder off Wilson in this impager, methus winds up shis briefis ono is the a currency exproposals conditothe. India, Government: "What the end of this folly is to be, we dare not thy to imagine it but it cannot be good pend, and we wirrist whatever the Departmental Committee may of magnot sanction its will estopenther lexes cution of this absolutely dafts projectlim If osel alindia, was musti blet cusos dolasa like men, binotificas Bedlamites, When provisions of this Resolution? We will there vis moon blood in anipatient il the best treatment is too give norm, anourishing the people came to feel that they had not food and medicine, and moto to take out more blood from him wolndia is being bled to death to Stop sthe mouth of the drain which is carrying off, hero wealth A to other countries, and the reurrendy oquestion mill tially responsible relevate adductive good on The Congress has done immense good Does a min believe that the liceardalla

carries poison with him 225th Flog him, and carries poison with him and Flog him, and it will have a sibering effect upon him and his friends, and they will also cease to entertain any low opinion of the ticcandulation o Lit has spread all over the country. The opposition offered, has naturally embittered the feelings of those Englishmen who cannot inseed beyond the "surface." The way to dear with a hative, its hounded him on every occasion. The flative has become impertihent, hell attacks on GBV ernment servants so and) so isherorflust The thogged TBut a what of the incased to to Dita Sarkarno bBarrackpored who was skicked to death by three soldiers? Is And what if the Saniastipore case? Inquegardi thethedatted case, the account comes from a leading man at Mazafferpore that la Liuropenty not liking the blindudymusic sibhat / accompanied wai marriage procession, fired on the party, killed one and seriously wounded others. Why are such things possible in this country dats it that Englishmens dove munderdis No sthey inera humane people. It is because low-class Europeans Ichave scome ato a feel nathatusthe murder of natives is not a serious crime nat all. Now, you will see this complaint of the Indians in every newspaper that the Euroil pennioulpritainre wery lemently adealt a with here, Hark. Harthe Paince himself saw that the natives were treated with scant courtesy by the lower classes of Europeans, and H. R. Hantold this to ather Niceroyadand Lord their movements to the town of Belgaum, the byttom issued bis fundous fuller Minute. Covernment cannot immediately resembled the byttom issued bis fundous fuller Minute. thout rendering thems lives ridiculous being the manyes, and certainly there will the effect will remain blt is the combined effects of many blunders that bhas led the vast masses to centertain on the haidiculous notion that the object of the Government is to kill people by ancion paisonal asays fren said, these Conferences: anomystat ent

A rumour was about town on Tuesday that In this tamasha was being got up in the Fort merely as a ruse. The sahebs were taking their families there for safety. Calcutta would be empired of us Europe of find Eurasian inhabitants; and when once their families were the question of his release. At Rooma it safe, the coldiers would sally souvand doca with large questions. They harassesmalayang thus whaquays: anomical destruction is talked

more kindness. of This is what a missionary from Rajputana says, in the columns of the

olve the policy of the Governmentell wall, rejuding the policy of the Government by the property of the Covernment of th of feeling against ting English in Hombay, while provoked by the anti-plague measures, was pre-existent in a slumbering state, and so universally, adopting the high and mighty tone in the presence of the harves generally. We have been maintingly sowing the seed which may be an appalling baryest. All he incest and disaffection which obtide of us have the ayes to see, will, when the time comes, make it comparatively easy for a foreign Power to invade India. By our generally superculous attitude towards the coppe and the Governments cold indifference ve have for long years been uncosciously Ide eloping a social antipathy which will, I fear, e an insuperable barrier to any friendliness or good will 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 art tool badhigtildadorq ella that qlisutagentle be right of private defence, raised by attach

THE British Empire is now mourning over the death of Mr. Gladstone: But only st before he retired from public life, he just before he retired from public life, he a sample of the sert of taxation that is was almost hissed out of office, some of your in france and Italy. M. Yves Gryot, his most infinite and devoted adherents well-known publicist, states that in eleven this the French public have paid six on sterling in wheat duty. Add fifteen cent, on that for the extra cost to the met, and one gets nearly seven millions ing in one tax on the chief necessity of ourse, the Liberals in England, generally speaking, adored him. But his warmest admirers are to be found in India, the cent, when they raised their own his learning, and the liberality of his

agistrate, is also a debatable point. We

its inauguration, had every year passed a special resolution, recognising the virtues possessed by him. He sacrificed virtues possessed by him. He sacrificed himself to the Irish cause. This noble training his character endeared him to the Indians. India, however, has very little to thank him for. The great high-minded statesman utterly neglected India; indeed, Bradlaugh could not carry out his ideas about the Indian Council Bill recause of the opposition of Mr. Gladstone. But for Mr. Gladstone's interference, the Parliamentations of the Simultaneous Civil Service ary vote of the Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations, would not also have been death by Ir. Lain, was to the Sessions of and commit the latter to the Sessions of and commit the latter to the Sessions of and commit the latter to the Sessions of

ut him on his trial before himself. OSIRIWIDDERBURNIET may God bless him for his kind services!—asked an important question in reference to the posting of the punitive police at Poona. The facts, which the question elicited, are of the most important kind! Let us repeat here the justifiable only wheelwhere of the another in

Bil William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India Whether the Bombay Government Consulted the local officers before im posing upon the city of Poona a punitive police costing 230,400 rs; 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 Comfor making if this ilprotestill and threatened to lesign, sunless the ocensure bwas withdrawn whether the censure was accordingly with drawn or modified; and, whether he will lay the correspondence upon the table of the

House Children Hond shill The decision to Lord G. Hamilton said. The decision to impose for two years a punitive police, costing about 11.500 rx, per annuir, upon the city of Poona was arrived at by the Bombay Government, who are alone responsible for it, and their action was approved by the in Council f am not in possession of any information as to the various opinions of such subordinate officers as may have been consulted, and 14 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.

Sir W. Wedderburn, it must be presumed, had made himself sure of his facts, before embodying them in his question. It is also to be presumed that if he had made

also to be presumed that if he had made, then slightest mistake a in a describing the position, Lord George Hamilton would have never spared him. The very fact that Lord George Hamilton has not taken this opportunity of challenging any of his statements proves that they are beyond disproof. The fact seems to be that the authorities of Bombay had lost all control over themselves when they posted the punitive force and took other steps in connection with the murder of Messrs Rand and Ayerst. The disregarded Nay, they were sought to be humiliated for venturing to offer what they considered good advice is It is thus India trains British statesmen! When in temper, they can not bear to be advised. There is no doubt of it that the authorities here possess distatorial powers. But in addition, to themselves to be carried away by temper, where is, the safety of the subjects there is it is mothe unterests of the British Empirel in India, of other raters themselvesp that they ought, to be put under some control.

Tresponsible power, renders them impatient of criticism and advice. But a statesman, in ruling position in a foreign country, owhoogs impatient of criticism, ois never safe? And the irresponsible power leads a statesman to lose temper. Fancy the position of the subjects when their ruler, holding dictatorial power, is also subject to fits of temper on As for Lord G. Hamilton his Lordship has bar broad back : he is akways accepting responsibilities each pine piece about a cubic in length; but it

A MEETING of the Simla Fine Arts Society Committee wis held on Tuesday with Sir James Westland in the chair. The prizes given last year will be a continued. Major May Rs. Lib has been appointed Henprary Secretary. The exhibition will open on the 15th of August.

A New Hindy College under the ausnices of the

open on the 15th of August.

A NEW Hindu College under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, wherein students will be taught to live and think as true Hindus, while assimilating all that is lest and highest in European dearning, in othe opened on the list of July Dr. Anthur Ric son of Bombay, who gives his services free, beir Principal.

COLONER HUTCHTISON, Director of Military Edit Coloner Horomson, Director of Military Edu-cation, lectures at the United Service Institute on June 28th on the story of Tirah and the lessons of the campaign. Colonel Hutchinson's book, on the same subject comes out in October, so the lecture should be doubly interesting.

The Committee appointed to consider the ques-tions connected with the mobilisation of the field and mountain batteries in Indian assembles.

at 15 inda invariant patteries in Indian assembles at 15 india next weeking it is reontosed has follows: President, General Maitland; members, Colonel Stopford, R. A. Majors Coad and Mullaly and Captain Headlan.

Captain Headlam.

The steamers are now at the Kenmari wharves and every available benth is occupied. The steamer Listmore arrived the other day, but owing to there being no benth assilable, she has had to die in the stream, to take her turn as soon as a benth is available. Grain in large quantities is pouring in from the Punjab, being stacked wherever an open space can be found as Kennari, godown accommodation, not being available. It is hoped that rain will keep off for a few weeks till the grain, is shipped, other

Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD" GAURANGA

ent mickatyATION FOR diALL hoose

BABU SHISHIR KUMAR CHOSE Paper cover sold in the bound of the Cloth bound of

To be had at the Patrika Once, Calcutta.

Man. Glade and open search weeks ago the so-called a correspont of the correspond of the corresponding of the corr

MANGOE PROSPECTS—The Behav Herald shys. This year the mangoe gardens are not selling. with comangoe traders are offering no prices, asodhebndeafatheyarwill not be able to spected, his ansattusladagt soguam lang ieved to have been real." It is thus a

THE CURRENDE COMMETTERS—Ailthe sugestion of the Gemmittee of the Bengal Cham gestion of the Gommittee of the program of India has asked the Secretary of State to invite III. Robert Steel, C.S.I. to give evidence before the Culriency Committee.

SERIOUS COLLISION,—The British India steamer Mecca, while proceeding to Kangoon, broke her propeller straft when about 200 miles from Saugor land the steamer Lindula, of the same Company, took heroim tow. Shortly afteryards the didwser a broke, and ov the Lindula while manguyring to pass another hawser collided with the Mecca and sank her. The captain, two engineers and fifty native passengers were drowned. The Lindula has arrived at Diamond Harbour in a disabled condition.

"KNEADUT" DEVERALA Rever Balled Raladut, akin to Kilaazurlaf Assam, has been prevailing for some time) past in 1 the Kissengunger Subdivision of the Purnea District, near the Nepal frontier. There have been more than 100 cases, about 20 ending fatally. It is a lingering disease, and people are known to have suffered for more than 12 very from it. Under Government orders the Civil Surgeon has been making local enqui ries about the spread of this disease 1000

rashes, but there ere honest men too. MUTAL STATISTICS. +Last Wednesday's Calcutid, Gasette publishes the figures relating to the vital statistics of the districts of Bengali for the month of March last. There were 183,822 births and 148,202 deaths, being 3180 and 2568 per mile of the population per aminim. Of the deaths, 6,506 were from tholera, 2,284 from small pox, 17,1827 femili fever, 13,245 from dysentery and diarrhoea, 1506 from a injuries and 121,864 from other ot by any base or selfish feeling in ESHIP

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.—The Secretary of State for India has intimated that the proposed extension of the Bengal Central Railway via Singha and Madariput to Chandpur so as to link it up with the newly opened system of the Assam Bengal Railway, is not approved of Looking to the high cost of construction and maintenance which is confirmed by the results of the survey undertaken by Mr. Gilchrist and the uncertainty attending any estimate that can be formed of the traffic, the Covernment of India are of opinion that the expenditure involved in such a scheme the expenditure involved in such a scheme would be incommensurate with the advantages to be derived from it. Mr. Gilchrist estimated the cost of the project at 103 lakhs of rupees, the main item of expenditure being the necessity of providing permanent bridges over the Midhumati and Uriae Khan rivers, which on

A FLOATING HOSPITAL Arrangements have been made by the Rangoon Municipality to procure a loan of a river flat from the Trrawady Florilla Company. This flat will be properly fitted up to meet the requirements of a hospital, and will be anchored in the river. The lower deck/of the flat is being lime-washed from stem to stem, while the upper one will be similarly treated. The top portion has been matted in and equipped with other of necessary arrangements. Lying along the this flat is not be an entered. ments. Lying alongside this flat is another but smaller flat-bottomed boat, which will be utilised as a disinfecting apparatus. To answer this purpose it has been equipped at one end with a machine and large bolter for generating steam which will escape through a number of pipes into three reservoirs specially fitted up for facilitating on the works of disinfection. At the opposite end two cells have been built, into which a pair of trollies, will be run from the reservoirs with the infected linen, which will undergo a further process of disinfection under steam in an enclosed cell. The work of completion is being rapidly pushed.

MEDICAL -Theo following Will Hospital MEDICAL — d beo following Curil 110sphal Assistants have passed the English Qualification, Examination for higher pay, held on the 18th April, 1808; Drs. Guru Nath Sen, Mitford Hospital, Dacca, Amar Ali, Police Hospital, Bankipote; Mahomed Basiruddin, Phulbari Munsif's Establishment, Olinajphi; Ethal Hossain, Basawan Sub-divisions Hara Lall Saha, Naxilis invited next il wedshood is composed jas follows a sidenti. General (Mailland), members, Colonel opford, R. A. Majors Goda and Mullaly and path Headlam.

The steamers are now at the Kermari wharves of every available borth is occupied. The steamer since arrived the tother day, but owing to there ing no death available, she has had to die in the ream, to take her turn as soon as berth is available. Grain in large quantities is politing in from the Punjath, being stacked wherever an open spate to be founder by Kermari, geloom factoming of information in large quantities is politing in from the Punjath, being stacked wherever an open spate to be founder by Kermari, geloom factoming of its passed the Professional Examination of boundars by Kermari, geloom factoming to first beyond the state of the sta ari Dispensary, Darjeelingon Hridoy Nath

SALT MARKET REPORT, - The quantity of salt of every description, cleared during the quarter January to March, 1898, amounted to 26,59,0 maunds, as comapted with 25, 13, 815 u in the previous quarter, and 26,63,5 in the corresponding quarter of the year; and the net amount of duty, on was Rs. 63,57,638 against

the corresponding equarter 2 situation is ridiculous,

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT. There scattered showers of rain over be proper and Orissa during the weak ending May 23. Autumn fice and jute are still being sown, and the preparation of land for the sowing of bhadas crops and winter rice is going on that more rain is still required in parts. The young rice and jute plants, sugarcane, indigo and chana and many milets are doing well. The barvesting of spring rice is still proceeding. There has been no important change in the price of fice since fast week. Cattle disease is still reported from Burdwan, Nadia, Khulna, Shahabadu Bhagalpur, Loharddaga, and Manbhum, Fudder-supply is wenerally sufficient, but there is still want of cgater in places in Central and Eastern Bengal,

A BRAVE SIGNALLER.—The author of "The Story of the Malakand Field Force" thus speaks of a brave signaller: "During the whole time of the siege of Chakdara the difficulty of maintaining the signalling communication with the Malakand was extreme. But for the berotical of the signallest, it would have been of the signallest. the Malakand was extreme But for the hero-ism of the signallers it would have been insu-perable. One man in particular, Sepoy Frem Singh, used every day, at the risk of his life, to come out through a port-hole of the tower, establish his heliograph, and under a terrible fire from short range, flash urgent messages to the main force. The extreme danger, the delicacy of the averation of abraining concerdelicacy of the operation of obtaining connection with a helio, the time consumed, the com-posure required these things combined to make the action as brave as any which my pages record. of an excited populace in a

peration? Goes a plague off BOMBAN PLAGUE EXPERIENCES

di seon erent' vie est dire mid wollo Wacha writes to us from Bombay : smeater ad'l

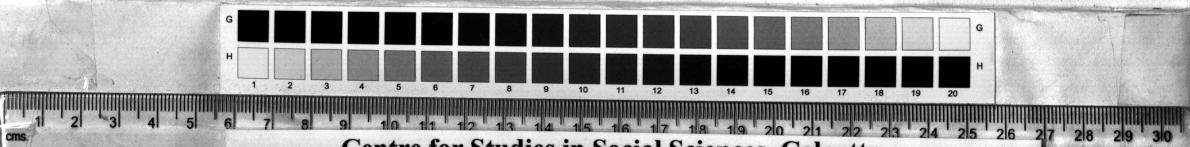
Our sympathies are entirely with Calcutta, knowing too well what poor Bombay has suffered on accourt of plague. Compulsory segregation undoubtedly created great mischief here. For the patient to be for away from his family and friends, was most painful. It aggravated his malidy, and in nine cases out of ten, precipitated his death. Many have been the cases of this character. Almost every family is in a position to narrate its own lamentable experience and the loss of one or two or even half-a-dozen members. The best thing, according to Dr. Blaney and others, is segregation in the house itself. It the patient is confined to his Chamber of room, and if only one person attend on him or her, it has a soothing effect, and the chances of recovery are greater, unless it be that his or her case is beyond cure from the beginning. But this isolation at home is no doubt attended with many disadvantages. The poorest class can not afford to keep a separate room for the patient. In such cases it is desirable that he should be removed to the Our sympathies are entirely with Calcutta, room for the patient. In such cases it is desirable that he should be removed to the nearest hospital. Hospitals of the type of the Maharatta here are very good. Members of the family can accompany the patient. They are encamped in separate quarters, and live as they do at home. They can now would be incommensurate with the advantages to be derived from it. Mr. Gilchrist estimated the cost of the project at 193 lakhs of supees, the main item of expenditure being the necessity of providing permanent bridges over the Midhumati and Uriae Khan rivers, which on account of the deep foundations that would be meressary, were estimated to cost 55 kakhs of Rupees. akness and that most fatally. If hospitals are erected tempogarily in different centres, so, vehat i resid lents of streets may be as near as possible to patients, they are a great boon! Discant hospitals are a great disadvantage. Good houses, nicely ventilated and lime-washed and thoroughly disinfected, might be vacated by their occupiers for a time and converted into temporary hospitals. Igavelli known men in each ward organize themselves into a voluntary Committee, and establish say, one hospital within the radius of a mile, the plague-stricken patients could be easily managed. The friends and relatives could come and go when they like and return to their own houses. their own houses.

their own houses.

Now as to M Haffkine's serum, I think about 20,000 to 30,000 people must have been inoculated, but I am not sure of the figures The majority were of the well-to-do classes who were less prone to the pestilence. For instance, a very large number of well-to-do Parsis inoculated themselves, and so too the Khojas. The general result has been pronounced on all hands to be good. Where deaths have occurred and these are recorded to be exceedingly few) after inoculation, it has been afterwards found on investigation that there were other pre-disposing causes at work. It is, they are pre-disposing causes at work. It is, they say, always best, first to inquire as to the present health of the person before being inoculated. In some cases, it may not be advisable to inoculate at all & But, on the whole, the serum is known to be efficacious. M. Hafficine himself claims no absolute, unmunity from the plague to persons inoculated. At the best the effect of the serum lasts six or time months. But even that is not bad. Moreover, this is still the experimental stage; and so far it has gone, it has been of an encouraging character. All the members of my family were moculated, including servants. But we were all-tright, and never suffered for even a day Others are said to have suffered, at the utmost for three days. But it all depends on the constitution and on the quantity of the serum injected. It is thought that 5 centimes is a new good dose; and if this is given by two instalments, it is far better. Delicate persons might have 2 centimes one; me and a centimes after a fortnight; and on he whole, this method of inoculation seems nost preferable.

most preferable.

But there are people who say that it is the poorest masses, who live in insanitary places that are most liable to the plague; and these are the people who should be inoculated. The efficacy of the serum, on them, would be an excellent test. There is a great deal of common-sense in this reasoning. Unfortunately what happens is this. The peorest are not only suspicious but superstitious. Ignorance in this respect is indeed a curse. Any norance and fright both combine to resist



moculation. The difficulty is there add artificial scares and pan concretted by ill-intentioned budonashes, and we can easily conceive the opposition of the masses

Of course, we do not know the secrets of M. Hafikine's preventive At the same time the English doctors have made I dead set against him because he is a foreigner. The majority of Europeans are all in favour of inoculation. Now as to the syntoms of the true bubonic plague. At the Mandevi Ward last year I visited some of the worst houses, 3 in number, where many plague deaths had occurred. It saw with my own eyes how patients were in a state of delirium, their eyes red-shot, the bubores, in some cases, of the size of a small pigeon's egg, and so forth. In some cases, pigeon's egg, and so forth. In some cases, death ensued in 12 to 24 hours. I saw also a large number in the Maharatta and Parsee Hospitals, W

Hospitals //
The confounded search-parties used to drago away any one who had eyen ordinary fever, about 100 or 101 degrees in remperature. There have been bitter com-plaints of healthy persons suffering from other kinds of glands being carried away to hos-pitals. Care should be taken. In competent and sympathetic hands, segregation is good. But with a host of myrmidons just requisitioned, without any knowledge and sympathy, the case is different. They, dressed in brief authority, annoy the sick and the healthy alike, and levy blackmail. Lots of these wretched people, who had not a pie in their models are known. who had not a pie in their pockets, are known to have enriched themselves at the expense of our plague-stricken poor. This is any experience. Let our good friends of Calcutta keep the matter as much as in they can in their own hands. Voluntary efforts by well known citizens, should be the rule.

THE telegram from Fort Sandeman states that on Tuesday night Private Gulsingh, of the 16th Ben-gal Infantry, shot Private Laxman Narayen Singh, of the same regiment, at Miralikhel.

day in the yard of the Junction Station of Trichinopoly after an empty train had left the station yard on its way, back to the Fort Station at about 8-30 P M. A gentleman passing by saw what was evidently the corpse of a European or Eurasian man, lying by the side of the main line about fifty or sixty yards from the Junction Station, without the bead, but one of the hands, apparently severed was lying close by. On information being given, Mr. Wreay, the station master, and his staff, started immedialely in searching all over the yard, when the former discovered the head near the line about sixty yards away from the spot where the body lay. The body was then discovered to be that of R. H. Rice, guard, S. I. Railway. The flext morning an inquest was held at the Junction Station yard, and a verdict of death by suicide was returned. The deceased was buried the same evening in St. John's Cemetery, and he having been a Lance-Corporal in the Volunteer Corps there, thirty rank and file from the Volunteers at Trichinopoly formed a funeral party, and three volleys were fired over the grave at the inter-ment. The decrased was a very steady man and bore a very good character for the three years he served on the S. I. Railway. The cause for the suicide is said to be domestic trouble.

IN A THIRD CLASS CARRIAGE.

Early in February of this year (1894) I was travely ling in a 'third-class carriage in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, no Att as station of two women, entered the Clasgow, matte a station of two women, entered the compartment in which I was seated. One was a girl, gaudity dressed; the other a typical working woman, she had no hat or bonnet, and wore a stuff petticout, with a shawl wrapped round here. She was the picture of rude, robust health.

The girl asked how here companion was; temarking that she had heard she had been far from well.

"Deed, but I was," responded the felder woman, see thought I was at deith's door." he goed on the state of the woman, and the same had been far from wells.

"I thought I was at deith's door." he goed on the same had been far from wells as a same had been far from wells.

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

"Headth I was, respondentite letter woman, "I thought I was at deith's door." meand an in all a was the matter wi' ye?" is an in a week I was the floor I got siccin a heart beatin, and my stomach fair turn ed at the sicht of food. I went to three doctors, one after anither, and they gae me bottles and bottles, but it didna help me ana till a frient tellt me to three doctors, one after anither, and they gae me bottles and bottles, but it didna help me ana till a frient tellt me to they mother. Seigel's Syrup. Wuman, in a week I was better and fin I had ta'en it a month I was a richt and could eat and work well as ever."

Then they went on tilking of other subjects. Go where one may he is likely to liear some good said about Mother Seigel and what is done by her famous medicine. Sometimes it is in the form of a bit of passing talk like the one quoted above; and again it takes the shape of letters, fragrant with gratifude for health regained. Here is one. We hope many suffering women will see it and read it.

"In August 1892," says the writer, "I begin to feel low, weak, and ailing. My appetite was bad, and what liftle I ate gave me much pain at the chest. I was constantly spitting up a clear fluid, like water, and I heaved and strained a good deal. At the pit of my stomach there was a gnawing feeling, and there seemed to be a hard lump formed in my abdomen. In any case I suffered much from pain in that region.

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

"In two or three weeks after the time I was taken, the morning."

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

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

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

"In the following November, although very ill and low, I was able at times to read a little, and then it was that I read one day about Mother Seigel's Syrup and the wonders it had done for others. It he sentu for it, and less than half a bottle made me feel better. It had a trifle more appetite and could eat a little and retain it. So. I went on with the Syrup, and when I had used four bottles the cough and all the other troubles left me, and soon I was well and strong as before. You are at liberty to publish my letter if you desire, for the good of others who may suffer as I did without knowing where to look for a cure. (Signed) Mrs. Hon iria Brennan, 42 Great Britian Street, Cork, March 17th, 1894.

A good letter, a cheering letter, dated on St. Patrick's Day, too A great thing to be rid of snakes, but a greater thing to be rid of judgestion and dyspepsia—more poisonous than any reptile than ever crawled. And that was the dreadful ailment which gave Mrs. I Brennan three mouths of suffering; the

gave Mrs. I Brennan three months of suffering; the ailment that the Scotch women talked of in the train the ailment that inflicts more pain and fills, up more graves than all the other ailments on, earth, put toge

And yet Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cures it as t as people hear of it and take it. That's why we ep telling about it, and printing what everybody alls about it over and over.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTAGE ST

hings which shouldnafortered On Wednesday, there were, no cases or

leaths from plague, vinummos side a guisd day and one death, althis reported that there were four deaths in other dsolation Hospital ng to this District but owingshir Tuno

An Inoculation Reof of Ununeria.

At the High Court yesterday before the Chief Justice and Mr, Justice Hannerjee, Babu Dassaratti Sanyal, moved that the conviction and sentence of one month's hard labour passed by the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Uhrberia on eight persons including a refired Nazir of the Munsiff's Court at Uluberia, aged 70 years, be set aside. It appeared that a large number of people about 300 in number some armed with luthics and spears, assembled on the bank of a khal on the 12th May instant and they were yelling and shouting that there was a tikawalla in the house of Babu Jogendra Nath Mitter, on the other side of the khal, and they were flourishing their luthics at the imaginary man. Some of the men, it was said, poured abuse on Babu Jogendra Nath and Babu Tincowri because they had given shelter to the tikawalla. The Sub-Inspector of Police observing this state of things crossed the khal with a few constable and acceptance. AN INOCULATION RIOTHAR ULUBERIA. observing this state of things crossed the khal with a few constables and made some arrests. The Deputy Magistrate after taking evidence held that the accused were evidently bent ipon making a demonstration regardless of the police and as he did not consider that punishment of fine would have a deterrent effect hent of tine would have a determine so that he sentenced the men with hard labour so that

may leave an example on others might so that the Deputy Magistrate had not recorded any evidence of the witnesses which he should have done, that the reasons recorded by the Magistrate did not show that there were sufficient materials before the court to support the conviction, and that the sentence at any rate

Their Lordships declined to interfere THE POST OFFICE AND THE PLAGUE In the Parcels Department of the Presidency Post Office, the work has considerably increased since plague was declared, and the merchants and big Marwari dealers are daily send. chants and big Marwan dealers are daily sending away insured parcels of bullion and jewellery from Calcutta to Rajputana, Delhi, and other centres. Insured parcels, now being sent daily outnumber those forwarded in a week's

time before the plague visited Calcutta. THE MARWARI ENODUS The Marwaris are still sleaving Calcutta by and earth to raise tool bus night

THE BIRTH-DAY PARADE.

The Pioneur's Calcutta propegation telegraphed and very munusual feature of the Birthday parade was the absence of mative spectators. The police were there in force to keep order, but in the habsence of the usual immense, crowd of natives to be kept in line they had a light task, and with

SUPPOSED PLAGUE PATIENT. But for the timely intervention of the Hon? But for the timely intervention of the Hon-ble Surendro Nath Bannerjee, a man named Hari Das Das might have been removed to the Isolation Hospital. It is fresh in the minds of the readers of this paper that an enemy of Hari Das informed the Municipality that he was suffering from actual plague. An officer was deputed to make inquiries. He asked Hari Das, if he knew a man pained Hari. 'Ye, my name if he knew a man named Hart. "Ye, my name is Hart, "answered the man. If e was then chased and he cleared out. The Hon ble Surendro Nath Bannerjee then drove with the man to the Muncipal office and what transpired a the Municipal office have already appeared in our previous issue. On Friday morning Hari Das appeared before Mr. T. A. Pearson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a summons against one Ramal, for giving false information to the Health Officer to his annoyance and injury on our about the 19th instant. His Worship, after or about the 10th instant. His Worship after hearing the facts, referred the application to the Inspector of the Taltolahinthana for enquiry and reportnos not bus betrate' I

THE Madras Railway Perambore works strike still continues, and violence has been used by a small section of the strikers against the imported coolies brought by rail from Chinnamapett.

Oun Dacca correspondent writes under date the 21th: LaThe other day 3 Chandals of a village, called Pargandaria, just on the other side of the called Pargandaria, just on the other side of the river Buriganga, came out at night—one dressed as a shaheb and the other two passing for police officers and visited the houses of their neighbours, telling them, that they were Sarkari Liccadars, and would inoculate all who would not pay. At this the inmates of the house fled away, and the intruders also left. The neighbours immediately taxed them for their conduct to which they replied that they only conduct to which they replied, that they manly made a joke to know hew much courage in their villagers have A case is now pending before the Joint Magistrate. Maridi-

WHILE Professor Haffkine's prophylactic inoculations against plague are being bitterly opposed in some other parts of the country, they are making great beadway in the Jullandur district, where no less than 1,700 people have voluntarily come up for treatment. The great majority of those inoculated belong to the plague-infected willages, But several villages though in the infected area, have, not yet been attacked with the actual disease. The people of these places have come up in large numbers and in some, such as Dosani, the greater number of the inhabitants must have been inoculated. It is at present too early to draw any deductions; but the figures so far obtained are distinctly favourable to the prophylactic. Of the number inoculated, six have been attacked with bubonic planue and one has died. The fatal case came villages though in the infected area, have. olague and one has died. The fatal case came from a village named Karnana, and on inves-tigation was found to have received less than half the standard dose and hone of the signs of re-action which follow. A successful inoculaof re-action which follow. A successful inoculation took place in Banga; 604 people out of a population of 4,917 were inoculated before the town was completely evacuated, and the inhabitants got out into camp. Most of those inculated came from the worst infected mohallas. Ninety-nine people were attacked of plague, of which five had been inoculated; sixty-four died, of which none had been subjected to the prophylactic treatment. The five inoculated cases were all extremely mild ones, and in only one did the tremely mild ones, and in only one did the characteristic buboes go on to suppuration as is usual in this disease. As evidence of the popularity of the treatment many people return for a second inoculation—Civil and Military

rbHUDALITHE HHusted preven

ORDERS have been dissued prohibiting all-persons from travelling to or from the meigh-bourhood of Dasdya, in the Hoshiarpur district at the time of the Jang Mahi Shah Fair, ordi-narly, held between the 1st and 7th of June.

Our Asinsole correspondent writes : A few days ago a panic was caused here apparently by some mischievous men that the Sircar has enforced compulsory inoculation, but this was promptly removed by beat of drum that it is not so by the local Municipality.

THE Governor-General in Council prohibits the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from Calcutta into any part of British India

THE rumour has it that the French authorities have demanded the cession of Burdwan and Serampore by the Indian Government in compensation for the land acquired by the East Indian Railway some years ago.

THE Government of Bengal has temporarily prohibited the importation from Bombay and Karachibofe buttermande vortuntaming general and also the importation of ragis, caw wool, hair, hides and furriery coming from or transhipped at those two portsoft nad is

DR. HOSSACK of Bombay, who has just arrived in Calcutta has been placed on plague duty in charge of No. 4 Division Dr. Bannerman, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, who has been specially deputed for plague duty in Bengal by the Government of India, will, it is expected be attached to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, for duty in the plague districts.

belief in the played districts. it is said, so far been very successful with the exception of the cases of pricumonic plague, which are generally fatal, but in cases in a moribund condition the curative serum acts like a charm. In very recent cases after injection improvement in pulse, temperature and tongue is very marked in 24 hours, that is after two injections of the serum, and in most of the successful cases, three days is the period in which cure is effected. Glands in all cases with one exception, were absorbed, and thus recovery was hastened, instead of being retard, and the supportation of the strength of of the stre ed by the suppuration of the affected glands. The first batch of eases was discharged from the hospital in about a week perfectly cured and able to walk a distance of about a thousand yards to the Covernment convalescent hospital to undergo ten days quaranti ne

Our Tangail correspondent writes under date

Our Municipality is busy in adopting plague precautions. The city fathers have masked for precautions. The city fathers have asked for a Government loan of Rs. 2,000 at 4 per century for annum. Under orders of the Sub-divisional Officer the branches of even the season fruit trees up to 12 ft, are being cut down. There is dissatisfaction everywhere on account of this. The Collector, Mr. Roe, having got the sent of the matter, wired to stop the procedure until he came on tour. Unfortunately he having fallen il, the much desired tour has to be postponed, and jungle clearing is vigorously prosecuted. Certain budmashes assuming the self-appropriated name of inoculator have been practising fraud and creating rows almost everywhere. The scare has emboldened the Mahomedan roughs to assume a defying and threatening attitude and a breach of the peace is apprehended. A Local Board Overseer recently on inspection work, close to the town, was taken for an inoculator, and had been roughly handled; the case is sub judice. The Municipality is constructing plague hospitals and sinking wells to the north of the sub-division to keep ready for any enimergency. In certain parts of the sub-division, Muktagacha and Sherepur, fever of a peculiar type result valent; and it is sometimes attended with glandular swelling also mino Along with othis sudden deaths by hundreds are occurring amongst the bovine species with glandular swellings. These require medical investigation.

Tiruter Recommend in Entring and legitimate recommend to the Collector of Madura by the Madura

ON FRIDAY before Mr. T. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which three men, named Asutosh Chakraburty, Bandoo Mehter and Lalit Mohun Mozoomdar, stood charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and assaulting a doctor in libhurumtolah Street, while a plague patient was being removed to hospital, came to a conclusion. Mr. Hume conducted the prosecution Babus Kali Churn Palit and Suresh Chander Mitter appeared for the defence.

His Worship in delivering judgment reviewed the case in all its stages and took note of the discrepancies in the evidence, as pointed out by the pleaders for the defence, but he did not think were substantially different so as to weaken the case. He held that there was an unlawful assembly a row and an assault upon a public servant and the accused were participators in them. He accordingly convicted and sentenced the accused to eighteen months rigorous impresonment each.

Majund Chanell, who was referred to in a local paragraph in our issue of the 28th April, has filed a suit for defamation under Section 500 A.P.C. against Maung Po So, who, it is alleged, furnished the information on which the paragraph was based. The lease came before the Eastern Sub-divisional Magistrate and was postponed till the 19th instant, on a representation from counsel (Mr.Dutta) for the defence that the summons had been served too late on accused to allow him to get up his evidence in time: - Mandalay Herald. I am

THE loss to human life caused by animals THE loss to human life caused by animal during the year amounted to only 75, of which but 18 were caused by leopards, bears, an wolves; while 33 are put down to mad dog and 17 to mad jackals. In Gurgaon two deaths are entered as having been cause, by a deadly lizard called guhera. Terrible tales are told in those parts about this dred ful beast, somewhat akin to travellers tale of hoop snakes. One was brought in to the Deputy Commissioner, dead, but unfortunately no live specimen has been obtained with which no live specimen has been obtained with which experiments might be made, as the custom is on chickens, rabbits, and dogs. The derivation of its name "little goh" or iguana does not do much to strengthen the belief in its poisonous qualities, as the iguana is absolutely harmless. . Telegrams. 10 D

[.smandalar maidul]

MOULMEIN, MAY 25. Messrs. P. Orrand Sons, Engineers, Mad-ras, who have successfully erected several of Mr. Mansfield's oil gas installations in India, have just completed one in Moulmein, lighting being universally admired This is the first gas sinstallation in Burma, the experiment gas installation in Burma, the experiment being watched by other towns, who are anxious to improve lighting. The inauguration ceremony was performed yesterday by Mrs. Wilson, wife of the District Judge of Moulmein, who by pulling a cord caused a cluster incandescent gas lights, which instantly burst into brilliant flame amidst the applicance of a great assembly. The Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Burne, made a short speech, congratulating Mr. Burne, made a short speech, congratulating Mr. Mansfield on the highly successful manner in which the whole work had been carried out and observed that Moulmein had set an example to observed that Moulmein had set an example to other bowns, This ceremonial was followed at night by a conversazione held at the Town Hall by the gas engineers on behalf of the firm. All Moulmein society attended the proceedings here, which began with a concert, in which the feading local amateurs took part. Rev. Dr. Marks, on behalf of the guests, made a brief speech He observed that Moulmein was the primus in Burna already and would be specially so in respect already and would be specially so in respect of gas installation which had only to be seen, admired and adopted. Moulmein had shown the way to other towns in the Province. A Mr. Mansfield made nar short humorous speech in reply Dancing then commenced which was spiritedly sustained till the small hours of the morning. Every thing passed off most success-fully and the installation is an assured suc-cess. The greatest eithusiasm was exhibited referred to above, were among

.latic soll land MAK 27: 9 "The Epideinic Diseases Art has Veen ex-Surgeon-Captain Pflyrim has been appointed Superintendent of the General Hospital, Mr. Grierson's services are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for a ling

Mr. Michael, of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed Accountant-General of

Bengal.

Messrs, Chattak, Biggs, Atkinson, Brereton, Robertson, Wilhamson, Woolani, Chakravarti and Cotton, all of the Finance Department, receive officiating promotions.

Mr. Barrow is appointed to officiate as Comptroller-General with effect from the 20th

mes infective even during convalescent

The Gazette of India substitutes the following in the place of the Resolution regarding the Savings Banks, dated the 17th May: Government servants and the servants of the local authorities and the Court of Wards, who are authorities and the Court of Wards, who are required by their employers to deposit securities; also contractors who are required by the Government or the local authorities to deposit securities; also persons who are uthorised under section 202 of the Sea Customs Act WIII of 1878 to act, as agents for the transaction, locally business and are comfor the transaction of business ginlany ich om house on behalf of the public and are required under that section to deposit; securities; may be allowed separate accounts for security deposits only.

Two days' cricket match between Sinda and outstation ended this evening in the wietory of the former by 178 runs. Ranjitsingji scored in first innings, three, and in the second innings, 60. He took in the first innings 8 wickets for 82 runs and the second innings 6 wickets for 45 runs; 1 to rodum bus, noting 5 of wickets for 45 agia of which are transp

Preparations for the Dacca Conference have been completed. The pavillion erected for the holding of the meeting, looks grand. Delegates have commenced pouring in Babu Guru Prosad Sen arrived here this evening. The Honble Kali Charan Bannerjee the president elect, with Babu Satyendra Nath Tagore, C. S., Mr. A. Choudhury and others, are expected tomorrow. Dacca is full of life and enthusiasm. The old leaders who had retried, have avain come to the front, and are leading have again come to the front and are leading the inovement This is most encouraging-Ten years agood Daggaliwas one of the foremost districts in India in political advancement. Party spirit, linternal dissensions and ment. Party spirit, internal dissensions and jealousies amongst the leaders, however, ate into the vitals of the Dacca society and rendered the people lethargic and breiess. With the advent of the Conference, it is hoped Dacca will regain its former position. Calcutta delegates are earnestly requested to come in a large body. It will be a grievous disappointment to the people of Dacca, if they fail to ment to the people of Dacca if they fail to

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS, I il doid

on a sredt tadt" nLondon, bMAN 24. Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton said the Government of India has taken no steps to establish a gold standard, and it is distinctly understood that the general borrowing powers of the Secretary of State will not be used for such purpose similarities radio daidy vicings and such purpose similarity radio daidy vicings and assembly

The Indian Currency Committee assembled esterday. begolavna

An Army Order has been issued expressing the Queen's congratulations to Sirdar Kuchener for the brilliant success attending his operations against the Dervishes, which were ably planned and gallantly executed. The greatest credit is due to all ranks. The Egyptian troops showed themselves to be well worthy to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British troops.

The are rulnours that Spain is negotiating for the sale of the Philippines to France.

LONDON, MAY 24. In deference to Mr. Gladstone's express desire for simplicity, his funeral will in no way partake of the character of a State page ant, but both Houses of Parliament will precede the coffin to Westminster Abbey. The site selected for his tomb is in Statesmen's Corporate porth transport

ner, north transept. London, May 24. The other pall-bearers at Mr. Gladstone's funeral will be Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Balfour, and Sir William

TOUR NOW WORK DISTURBANCE The rumours that France intended to acquire the Philippines, are officially denied

in Paris. President McKinley has called for 70,000, more Volunteers, making the total strength of the army 280,000.

The American warship Oregon, with two other men of war, has arrived at Jupiter in lorida, and reports not having sighted the spanish fleet. The Oregon has again left the lort for a further search

port for a further search.

President Kruger, replying to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, repudiates Great Britain suzerainty over the Transvaal, while expression suzerainty over the Transvaal, while expressing his willingness to abide by the convention with England. The President submits that Lord Derby deleted all references to suzerainty in the Convention of 1881.

It is reported at Constantinople that Sir. Nicholas O'Conor, British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, succeeds Sir Philip Currie as Ambassador to the Porte.

Petersburgh, success.
Ambassador to the Porte.
London, May 25.

Prince Henry of Prussias has left Peking on actisits to Port Arthur, and from thence will pay a visit to Admiral Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron in

Chinand 117 bas 27 200 10 bay 100 began 1 100 began 1

to day, and were placed on the catafalque in Westminster Hall, where the body will be in state until Saturdayier nexts bad onw

TEVAM CHOUNDIN of the said assembly. The Governor of Manifa telegraphs to Madrid that a general revolt has broken out in the Caroline Islands and that the natives are committing all kinds of excesses.

A Conference of President McKinley, the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and Generals and Admirals was held to day. It is understood that it was decided to commence speedy operations against Puarto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, and to prove if Admiral Cervera's squadron is shut up in Santiago de Cuba. Mukerice, Mokhtear, 101

Fully 170,000 of all clases visited West minster Hall to-day to see Mr. Gladstone lying in state. The coffinis closed and placed on a high catafalque. Perfect order prevailed.

avoda and depend London, MAY 26. The contract of the Anglo-Italian syndicate for working coal, iron and petroleum in the centre of the South Provinces of Shansi has been finally signed. It is believed that it will prove to be the richest coal field in the world

Eighteen horses in all started for the Derby, the twelve, in addition to those already mentioned, being Dieudonne, Heir Male, Pheon, Archduke, Hawfinch, Bridegoom Shonberg, Cherry Heart, Virginian, Petthshire, Calverley and Wyvern, The betting against Dieudonne at the start was seven to two.

THE next Allahabad High Court Sessions vill commence on the 13th June

"Now that it is definitely settled that Sir William Lockhart does not return to India till October, Sir Charless Nairnewill remain at Simla for the season, and General Morton, Adjutant-General, has inconsequence given up the idea of proceeding on leave. Diversor the thunderstorm at Ajmere which brough the rain on the 18th a large tree w ing in the compound of Mr. Houldcroft, Catriaga and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, causing several panes of glass to be shivered to atoms, and the servants to believe that the end of the world had come. Some have not recovered from the shock yet. In the same way the signallers working at the railway station were much scared to see a thunder-bolt pass through their office.

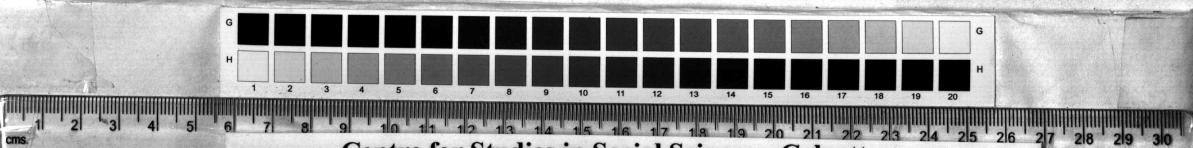
see a thunder-bolt pass through their office,

It appears from a telegram received from Landi Kotal that on Wednesday a man of the Khyber Rifles arrived from the Bazar Valley, who stated that a raiding party of 15 men, had set out from the Bazar Valley bound for Jamrud and Ali Musjid, Jamrud and Ali Musjid were warned to look out for this party. A report, received to the next day from Ali Musjid, states that two men of the 2-4th Gurkhas were attacked near Lala China and were badly wounded, and that their rifles had been taken from them. Shots were exchanged fast night (25th) between the 3rd Sikhs and some thieves at Janrud.

THE official Gazettes should says the Lucknow Express, be made the medium of publishing correct statistics of the plague. Half a page levery week devoted to giving this useful information to the public will, we have no doubt, be widely appreciated. The public will have greater faith in it than any newspaper reports which may sometimes

A RESPECTABLE lady of Calcutta who fled from the town on account of the plague scare and took shelter at Sookchar in the Thakurbati, and took shelter at Sookchar in the Thakurbati, belonging to Babu Nursing Chandra Dutta, a wealthy citizen of this town, was reported to Mr. C. Allen, the District Magistrate of Alipore, to be suffering from high fever accompanied with glandular swellings. The Magistrate of Barasat, to repair to the Deputy Magistrate of Barasat, to repair to the spot at once and examine the lady. The Deputy Magistrate on receipt of the telegram, went straight to Sookchar to the Thakurbaty where the lady was putting up and found that she had entirely recovered from the attack and reported the same to the Magistrate.

ALLAWA, in Ceylon, has of late become a famous resort for Buddhist pilgrims. A few weeks ago, it appears, a discovery of some relics of Buddha was made. People came down in crowds, especially from Kurunegala and Polgahawella, the number of persons alighting a day at the station numbering no less than 2,000 during the days of the exposiless than 2,000 during the days of the exposi-tion of the relics. The accommodation on the tion of the relics. The accommodation on the platform for intending passengers being insufficient, a great many had to stand over on the opposite side facing the river. A good collection is supposed to have been made from the offerings of the devotees. The ceremony of unveiling the remainder of the relics is to take place shortly, two different days having been chosen with the intention of getting more funds, will be spent for building a religious close by the tennile



THE BHOWANIPUR DISTURBANCE.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

THE trial of eight persons who were chal-aned for rioting and house-breaking at the pre-nises No. 39 Chandranath Chatterjee's Street, Bhowanipur, on the 21st May, was resumed on wednesday. Babu Asutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mendes, Vakil, and Babus Sasi Bhusan Chakravarti, Nanda Lal Das, Hari Das Mukerjee and Hriday Nath Sikdar, Mokhtears, appeared

The accused were one by one examined. Seven of them said they had nothing to do with the disturbance; only accused. No. 2, Nofar Chandra Pal, a goldsmith, said as follows:—

"My house is two rasis from Joges Babu's. I heard that 2 boys had been shot, and I went into Joges Babu's house to stop the row. When I went in, an inmate of the house (points to Satinath) pointed out to me that some people were trying to force their way into the zenana. I told them not to do so and to go away. I said, 'when the shahib comes out do what you please?' I hepled to pick up Amrita, to send him to hospital. I also helped to pick up the elder one near Adhar Nath's

shop. I spoke to the Inspector there."
Then this Worship charged, first, all the eight accused under Section 147; secondly, accused nos. 2,3,4 and 5, under secs. 452: thirdly, accused no. 7 under secs. 452 and 511; fourthly, accused nos. 1,2, 3,4,5,6 and 8 under sec. 455 and 149; and fifthly, all the accused under secs. 452, 511 and 109, of the Indian Penal Code, for having instigated and aided the members of an unlawful assembly to attempt to trespass into the house no. 39 Chandranath iee's Street, which was in the occupation of Babu Joges Chundra Ray, having made pre-parations for causing hurt to and assaulting Dr. Laing who had taken refuge in that house from an attack on him of the said assembly.

The above charges were read out, and all the accused pleaded "not guilty." The court then told the defence to file the list of witnesses during the course of the day. Mr. Mendes applied for adjournment on the ground that he was not sufficiently prepared to cross-examine the prosecution witness-

es, but the adjournment was not granted.

The defence having said that they did not want to cross-examine prosecution witness No. 1, a drafstman, the Court wanted to know if Dr. Laing should be put into the witness-box. All waived their right except Babu Hari Das Mukerjee, Mokhtear, for accused No. 6. The first question put to Dr. Laing was, "Did he warn the boy before he fired at him in the staircase?" This question was disallowed on the ground that it did not affect his client in any way. Hari Dass Pabu submitted that though the above question and 2 or 3 more questions of similar nature which he was going to ask Dr. Laing, did not directly affect his client, nevertheless they affect his client indirectly as they

were concerned with the case as a whole.

The second question put to Dr. Laing was "What led Dr. Laing to go down leaving his safe position immediately after firing a shot at the first boy?" To this Dr. Laing answered that he went downstairs thinking the crowd had left the place, in which case he would leave the house. To two more questions Dr. Laing said that in the ground floor, before he fired the two snap-shots, 4 or 5 men were at a distance of ten feet from him on the south side of the alley. If he had waited in the staircase where he took shelter one or two men at a time could come up towards him. This was all Hari Das Babu could elicit from Dr. Laing in spite of the "disallow" provision. Thus ended Dr Laing's cross-examination, and he left the the court with Rs. 48 in his pocket for three days' attendance.

Some more prosecution witnesses were then cross-examined and the case was adjourned till Saturday next.

THE proposals of the Political and Military authorities, with reference to the future management of the Khyber, are now before the Government of India.

Mr. Symonds, Postmaster-General of Bombay proceeds on short privilege leave early in July, and Mr. Merritt, Presidency Postmaster, acts for him. SIR LOUIS KERSHAW pays a visit to Naini-Tal during the Mohurrum holidays, During his stay there he will be a guest of the officiating Lieutenant

On Wednesday a gang of budmashes attacked some men of the 8th Rajputs at Dutta Khel. A maik was mortally wounded and died shortly after. Three of the attacking party were killed.

NEWS reaches from Butan, near Bagh, in Tirah, of the Aka Khel Mullah, Said Akbur's return from Kabul. It appears that he met with a brilliant reception and a warm welcome at the Kabul Court, and before leaving he received from the Amir's hands in open durbar the sum of Rs 2,000 and a bhillat

A CORRESPONDENT of the C. and M. Gazette states that some of the representatives of each section in the Afridi Jirgah, after leaving Jamrud, proceeded at once to Kabul. From a rough census taken of all the fighting men in Tirah, the Afridis lost in actually killed slightly over 400, while their wounded amounted to almost four out of ten of the entire fighting strength.

THE Agra police have had a sharp brush with daeoits on the Agra-Gwalior frontier, when firearms were used on both sides. When brought to bay the dacoits took up a strong position in a house and opened fire on the police. The policemen somehow or other gained the roof, and digging a hole filled it with lighted straw compelling the gang to make for the open. Some of the leaders were captured after an exciting fight lasting one hour.

Miss Bonnergee, a daughter of our distinguished countryman, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, we are glad to learn, has been engaged to Dr. Mullick. Miss Bonnerjee has had a thorough English training. She passed the B. A. Examination of Cambridge with much credit. She is now about to finish her medical studies. Dr. Mullick occupies a distinguished position on the staff of a large London Hospital, being the first Indian to occupy such a position. During his brilliant University career, he carried off several prizes, got double first class Honours and is an M. B. and C. M.—Madras Standard.

111 WOULD not be without Chamberlain's Co Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. I with a cough for nearly two years. I tried variou patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The cough bottle effected a complete cure." For sale SMITH STANISTREET & CO., AND B. K. PAUL & CO.

Correspondence.

CONTAGIOUSNESS OF PLAGUE.

TICESTA O' THE EDITOR. O . TERESTA

SIR,—The contagiousness of a disease is measured by the virulence of its poison, tenacity of the life of the microbes and their easy mode of dissemination. If laboratory experience and object-lessons derived in Bombay are to be relied on, then it must be an Bombay are to be relied on, then it must be admitted that the contagiousness of plague is confined within very narrow limits. I have carefully compiled an analysis of the contagiousness of plague from the Bombay Report, and compared it with that of smallpox. A most casual observer even can find at a glance that the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can bear no second to the contagiousness of plague can be contagiousness of contagiousness of can be contagiousness. omparison with that of small-pox.

Analysis of the contagiousness of plague and small-pox.

(a) Contagious under certain insanitary condiions (vide Report Page 50)

(b) Something more than mere exposure to contagion being necessary to develope the dise se

(vide Report Page 51).

(c) Infectious only in its acute stage; once the temperature becomes normal, the risk of infection is

over (vide Report P. 51)

(d) No instance of spread of disease from convalescence (vide Report p. 51.)

(e) The body of a patient, dead of plague, does not seem to be capable of communicating the

(f) Not infectious in hospitals: a fact well stablished from experience in Parel (vide Report P. 51)

(y) A mother, ill with this disease, suckled her infant and it escaped (vide Report p. 52)

(h) An infant suffering from plague, was nourish. d on the mo her's milk and she was not attacked

(vide Report p. 52)

(i) A brother slept with a plague-stricken brother in the same bed and did not contract the disease

in the same bed and did not contract the disease (vide Report p. 52)

The three cases, referred to above, were among the inmates of the Parel Hospital.

(j) Exposure to strong sun-light for a few minutes kill the bacillus (vide Report p. 73)

(k) The incidence of plague even in a house is not universal, some at least escape.

(l) Climate has some influence, as it can never be endemic in certain regions and epidemic at all be endemic in certain regions and epidemic at all

Plague can be transmitted to rolen's only.

With improved sanitation, plague can be pushed to a corner. 11000/.

(a) Contagious under all ordinary conditions. (b) It is capable of producing the disease in the improtected, simply by contagion.
(c) Infectious from the incubation to completion

of disquamation,—a period extending in the majority of cases, over 4 weeks and when complications are present, longer.

(d) Continues infective even during convalescent

state.

(e) Body of a patient, dead of small-pox, is capable of spreading infection.

(f) Infectious even in hospitals; it is, therefore, that small-pox hospitals are judiciously built away from the main concourse of the people.

(g) An unprotected infant so suckled, cannot possible exercise infection. ly escape infection.

(h) An unprotected mother cannot escape infection

if she suckles her infant which is ill with small pox.

(i) One unprotected either by inoculation or vaccination or by a previous attack, is almost sure to be infeed a if he sleeps with a small-pox patient.

(j) Contagion is very tenacious and is very difficult

to be removed. Sunlight has no action.

(4) Small pox seizes the unprotected with very few exceptions and all who for the first time comes within

its range.
(l) Climate has no influnce on its dissemination. (m) Small-pox can be transmitted to many

(n) Mere improved sanitation cannot offer any

resistance. "Those diseases," says Dr. Sykes, Medical Officer of Health, St Pancas, London, and author of "Public Health Problems," the contagia of which are transportable by the air are necessarily those possessing the greatest power of rapidly spreading in the absence of isolation. The greater power, therefore, that a disease possesses, of impregnating the air and the greater distance the contagium can spread, the more far-reaching are its results". "Oriental plague", says the same author, "spread their contag a aerially only short distances, and plague-stricken patients have been treated in numbers in the open air without the medical attendants contracting the disease." This has also been confirmed in the Bomwithout the medical attendants contracting the disease." This has also been confirmed in the Bombay experience (vide Report p 51) "Oriental plague," says the same high authority, "was equally capable (as cholera) of wide extension under the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the middle ages; but it has been driven back to much narrower limits at the present day." He further says: "that ample ventilation and thorough cleanliness tended remarkably to prevent the spread of plague, which disease was becoming less frequent and more localised." But he speaks quite differently of small-pox. "The contagion that has been carefully traced the longest distance transpotred by air currents, is small-pox, and there is not the least doubt that the crusts of pustules convey the disease, and light particles of pox, and there is not the least doubt that the crusts of pustules convey the disease, and light particles of these could be transported to considerable distance by air-currents." And again, "it is probable that, in those diseases in which the virus may be cast off by disquamation, the protection of the scale or scales in which it is enveloped, may explain the greater resistance to destruction and the greater distance to which it is transportable." Sir Thomas Watson has also expressed the opinion "that there is no contagion so strong and sure as that of small-pox and none that operates at so great a distance."

also expressed the opinion "that there is no contagion so strong and suce as that of small-pox and none that operates at so great a distance."

I have already stated in my previous letter that fortunately for Europe (but unfortunately for India) no epidemic of plague had raged in Europe during the last two hundred years. This disease had not, therefore, received that scorching, critical and scientific enquiry which other epidemic diseases, e.g., cholera, small-pox, enteric fever, typlus fever, &c, have received; and its inevitable consequence had been that plague is still being enveloped in its old dark cloak and is looked upon with a kind of superstitious awe. "In the absence of exact knowledge", says Dr. Sykes, "winds have been held even in the present day to account for the spread of many diseases to considerable distance in the form of pande mics. The passage of influenza from Asia through Europe has been attributed to this cause, although the course is more or less in a line opposite to the direction of the prevailing winds". Such being the case, no one need wonder that when the authorities were suddenly called upon to cope with this terrible scourge in Bombay, they had for want of a better and more scientific knowledge to fall back upon the old, unscientific methods of quarantine and

F. Farley cts large mercantile bulsin at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says One aptd caion of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieveu me o a severe pain in any back. I think it O. K." For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds and 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.

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segregation—barborous relics of antiquated preven-tives—and their only excuse was that they were quite at a loss to know how to deal with the formidable stranger. But that cannot be their excuse after the sad experience in Bombay.

sad experience in Bombay.

The old methods of quarantine and segregation were adopted when true leprosy and
elephantisis were considered one and the same
disease and when the science of sanitation disease and when the science of santation was not recognised as such. But it is an dinitted fact now that since the advent of santary science, plague and other more virulent epidemic diseases have been driven back to much narrower limits." At the International Sanitary Conference at Vienna in 1876, "a considerable modification of opinion commenced" and "the precautions recommended in detail, are the various means applicable for the removal of filth and protection of water supplies. The opinion of Continental nations also has undergone great modifications. At the International Congress of Hygiene, held in Paris in 1887, Dr. Proust, Inspector-General of Sanitary Services in France, repudiated the desire to revive the old quarantine methods, and strongly urged the sanitation of towns, especially of sea-port towns, And "there was ample indication," says Dr. Sykes, "that quarantine was slowly but surely being whitted down to small proportions," "Point by point," says the same high authority, "the question has been fought out to reduce the old method of exclusion in bulk by quarantine to the modern standpoint of detail, are the various means applicable for the bulk by quarantine to the modern standpoint of medical inspection in detail."

medical inspection in detail."

54Approaching modern times," saysDr. Sykes, the spirit of combating rather than fleeing from infection appears, and it assumes the form of isolation. Isolation is greatly form for the medical control of the second system. tion is a generic term for the prevention of the spread of infection, and leads to much confusion from the absence of descrimination between the two methods of isolation. The two methods may be con-cisely described as those of exclusion and seclusion Wholesale exclusion was the principle adopted under the the old quarantine and cordon system." But under modern sanitary laws, "the prohibition of exposure in public way is intended to enforce the seclusion of an infected person in the house." And he adds that "an infectious case may be sufficiently isolated or secluded at home and be surrounded by such pregautions as to disarm any accusation of iconardis. secluded at home and be surrounded by such precautions as to disarm any accusation of jeopardising the health of others, under the care of the medical attendant." 'Legally," says Dr. Sykes, who has been very often quoted, "exclusion has been narrawed down to exclusion from public ways, public places, and public conveyances." The law prohibits wilful exposure of a person suffering from a dangerous inflectious disease. The complement of exclusion is seclusion; and under modern sanitary laws "the prohibition of exposure in public way is laws " the prohibition of exposure in public way is intended to enforce. In England and in other continental towns, a patient is forced to a isolation hospital, where the accommodation is inadequate." When a man like Dr. Sykes, who has made public health aman like Dr Sykes, who has made public health problems, his life-long stu iy, and who can therefore speak with an authority, which is unimpeachable, on all quesions of sanitation, asserts that the removal of a patient to an isolation hospial is necessary only when accommodation in the house is inadequate, with what show of reason, justice or morality do the authorities here insist on the removal of every plague patient to the Isolation Hospital, especially when the least mortion (according to their own printed report) may prove fatal. In England or in other European towns most of the people live in hotels port) may prove fatal. In England or in other European towns most of the people live in hotels or inns, and they respectively occupy a set of rooms in a large building; but the case is quite different in Bengal. Here with the exception of the very poor, each family lives in separate house, and unlike the inmates of an inn or hotel where each group has a confined interest, each member of the family takes a keen interest for the health of the rest can it not be urged a fortrior for house isolation. rest, can it not be urged a fortriori for house isolation, where there is accommodiation for the purpose?

I shall conclude with the following sound and thoughtful remarks of Dr. Sykes: "Public health problems formulated by medical, biological and scientific evidence, involvementative, administrative and social changes of the widest extent in their solution. The social element is a factor tent in their solution. The social element is a factor to be largely reckoned with. State remedies can not be applied in advance of public opinion, and this is slow to move. The education of a vast community is perhaps the most difficult task that falls to sanitarians. Persuading the unscientific mind to reason logically even after possession of the facts, is not a light task. To rouse it to take action even when convinced, and, to overcome prejudice. when convinced, and, to overcome prejudice. requires a prodigious effort." If such be the state of things in England which is far in advance of India how much more these considerations over the second of the control weigh with the authorities?

A. K. BASU.

THE MADURA SILK WEAVERS.

THE following is the text of a very interesting and legitimate petition forwarded last month to the Collector of Madura by the Madura Sourashtra or the silk-weaving community, praying for prompt steps to be taken by the Government for the amelioration of their con-

We, the undersigned members of the Sourashtra community of Madura, beg most hum-bly to represent the following facts in the fullest hope that you will be graciously pleased to bestow on them that consideration which at your hands they deserve. Madura is the centre of the weaving and dyeing industries in Southern India, the Sourashtra community constituting 42 per cent of the population. No community in Madura has, in recent years, been so populous as this. The community has been more industrial in its pursuits than any other and its trade is chiefly confined to this Presidency, though occasionally it extend to the Straits Sattlement on a small scale. A reference to the Grant-in-code will show that the community has been recognised as backward in point of education. The well-to-do in the community are but a handful. We are the descendants of the original inhabitants of Sourashtra in the Guzerat Province. These ancestors of ours had to leave Sourashtra and go to Vijianagar in 1024 A. D. when Mahomed of Ghazni was beseigng Somnath, not liking to be the residents of a Province disturbed by warlike commotions, being in habits of a peaceful disposition. It was at the invitation of Thirumalai Naik that they left Vijianagar for good and settled themselves in Madura whence they subsequently migrated to Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The Local Government is entitl-Tinnevelly. The Local Government is entitled to our deepest gratitude for the care lately evinced by it in giving relief and protection to our classes in the North. In this connection we beg to convey our heartfelt thanks to the benevolent head of the Local Government for the extremely sympathetic speech which His Excellency delivered during his recent visit to Madura on tour in reply to an address presented to him by a deputation of our community. The following portion from His Excellence's reply following portion from His Excellency's reply

following portion from His Excellency's reply on that occasion may be reproduced here:—
"You inform me that you form 42 per cent.
of the population of this large city. It must, therefore, be fully admitted that you are an important section of the community and one whose wants are deserving of the best attention. I may tell you that Her Majesty's Government look upon the development of industries and pursuits other than agricultural pursuits of

this country which take up the time and the life of about four-fifths of the population as things which should be fostered and encouraged in every p ossible way."
As persons who feel, move and have our

eing in this community, we may state without any fear of contradiction that for the last few months the community has had to experience incalculable hardships not owing to any famine relating to this District but owing to any famine prevalent in other parts of this Presidency which has gone a great way towards blocking up the trade of this part of the coun-try with the inevitable result that a great many members of the community who had been eading a hand to mouth existence have been thrown out of employment and are now seen in the various streets of this city either begging for a crust or a penny or doing menial works which they have not been used to do hitherto. But this is not all. Such of the members of the community as had been in tolerably good circumstances are ashamed to do the one or the other and are fasting and will, it is feared, die of starvation if none comes to their rescue at an early date Having carried on from the cradle no trade but weaving or dyeing, they are utter novices to other occupations and feel like fishes out of water and their services being consequently not so acceptable to the public at large as those of adepts, they fare badly and are left in the cold. We need hardly say that Madura is powerless to feed so many mouths let lose upon her at a stretch in spite mouths let lose upon her at a stretch in spite of the philanthropy of her citizens known far and wide. When the community was overtaken by famine in 1876—77, its resources were crippled to such an extent that its trade was considerably affected. But the maternal Government of this country ever ready to lend a helping hand to the subject-population on occasions of distress, gave it loans and took other steps to see that it was not impoverished. This circumstance will never be forgotten but be gratefully cherished even by our children and childrens' children in their our children and childrens' children in their recollections in all the ages yet unbourn. It may be asked if any leading members of our community have moved in the matter and done anything to alleviate the even increasing distress amongst its lower strata. We have to say that, for about two months, the charitable amongst us, who have got enough and to spare, distributed daily 600 measures of rice on the average to the poverty. stricken, but finding that the distress was too great to be coped with sucessfully by them with their slender resources, they gave up the attempt in utter despair. And even on this occasion we are not idle. We are

the attempt in utter despair. And even on this occasion we are not idle. We are moving heaven and earth to raise public subscriptions for the purpose, but all our endeavours are being baffled one after another by a cruel irony of fate. If any community has a strong claim on the bounty of the Government, it is ours at the present moment. In these circumstances, we have now nothing more to do than to approach our paternal Government with a request that it may undertake to do what private charity has given up as impracticable. If we have not ere now ventured to tice of the Government and concert such mea-sures as will make the distress in our community a thing of the past and thus confer an everlasting boon on us all.

iult adr or man A BENGALITIGER-TAMER.

BABU SHYAMA KANT BANNERJEE is a native of Dacca. He is a young man of thirty-nine. Bearing in mind the fact that he is a Bengali, he looks founger than his age. After some desultory talk, I introduced the subject of tiger-taming. Mr. Banneriee said: "I have been giving perform-Bannerjee said: "I have been giving performances with tigers for the last ten years. Previous to taking to tiger-taming, I had been a gymnast and a wrestler. I started and for sometime manand a wrestler. I started and for sometime managed an Indian Circus. I learnt gymnastics at the Dacca College and wrestling from the native wrestlers of Dacca. When manager of the Indian Circus, I visited Sunamganj, a small town in the district of Sylhet. A few low caste Mahomedans of the place caught a leopard and began to make a living by exhibiting it to people. I took a fancy to go over and see the animal. At the very sight of it the thought crossed my mind to tame the animal and give performances with it in a cage, just as European circus-wallahs do, I offered a price for the leopard, and the owners having agreed to sell it to me, it was made over to me. On the third or the ourth day after it came into my posssession I commenced entering into its cage. During the first few occasions, it made vigorous efforts to maul me, but I gave it no opportunity to satisfy its rage. "It Did you feed the beast with your own hands," I enquired. "No, never." "How did you manage then to bring the animal under your subjection?" "It is difficult to answer that question. I have a belief that the power-in a man, to subdue subjection?" It is difficult to answer thattquestion. I have a belief that the power in a man to subdue such ferocious and blood-thirsty beasts as the tiger or the lion is a divine gift. Everybody has not got it, and he who has not got it cannot acquire it, try however he may. But yet 1 have one secret. It is nothing but daring. I have never in my life known what you call fear. The first day I entered a tiger's cage my heart did not in the least tremble in fear. It is this kind of daring that gives you the power to subdue a ferocious beast. If standing in the presence of a firer you belray the least sign of fear presence of a tiger you betray the least sign of fear, it would be sure to come upon you. I have never allowed fear to enter my heart when trying conclusions with Master Stripes. My first leopard was with me for two years, after which it died. I purchased two more within a few days after the death of the Sunamgunj one. These, my second two leopards, I could tame in a much shorter time than I took to subdue the first one. One of these however, died in a short time, when I purchased three more full-grown leopards. Subsequently I ventured to encounter a Bengal royal tiger, caught at the Sunderbuns Raja Rajendra Narain, Rai Bahadur of Bhowal, made a present to me of a big Bengal tiger. I went to Patna with this beast. The Nawab Bahadur of Patna came to see me playing with my tiger. After I came out of presence of a tiger you betray the least sign of fear, ne playing with my tiger. After I came out of

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 increhant 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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Genl. Agents, Calcutta.

Genl. Agents, Calcutta.

the cage, the Nawab Bahadur came up to me and said: It must be paradul came up to me with this tiger, for you have tamed and almost domesticated, it. V. with this tiger, for you have taimed and almost domesticated it. You will surely give a very good exhibition of your daring and bodily strength if you can fight with any tiger you had not trained. Then the Nawab challenged me to encounter his own big tigress in her cage. I replied that I could not accept the challenge till I had seen the beast. Next morning I paid a visit to the Nawab and he showed me over his menagarie. No sooner was the me over his menagerie. No sooner was the tigress shown me, than I told the Nawab I would give a performance with her. The Nawab asked, When will you be ready for the feat? I am ready at will you be ready for the feat? I am ready at this moment, if your Highness pleases, but as a reward I would demand the tigress itself, was my reply. I only asked permission of the Nawab to defer the performance to the fourth day, as some time was required to sufficiently advertise it among the people of the locality. The Nawab agreed. On the appointed day the circus camp was filled to overflowing with anxious and eager spectators. People came from such distant places as Dinapore. When I was about to enter the cage of the tigress, the Nawab Bahadur advanced towards me and said:—'For the extraordinary coarage you have shown by simply undertaking to encounter this untrained beast, I undertaking to encounter this untrained beast, a am ready to make a present of this tigress to you. You need not actually enter the cage. But I did not think it proper to take advantage of the Nawab's kind proposals, as it would be cheating the spectators who had paid for witnessing this particular performance; so I kept my word, entered the cage, had my play with the tigress and triumphantly came out without being in the least injured by the beast. out without being in the least injured by the beast. The Nawab was so mightily pleased with me that he added to the present of the tigress a purse of a thousand rupees and two fine Arab horses. I still posisess that tigress whom I call "Begum," as it was presented to me by the Nawab."

"Did you ever find yourself in imminent danger in your many encounters with tigers?"

"Yes, tigers are not blessed with an agreeable temper. Very slight causes may drive them into a bad temper. While gambo'ing and frolicing, a tiger may suddenly show signs of trascibility and be disposed to maul you. If you give way at the moment, you are doomed to death. On one occasion, I found my head within the mouth of the tiger, from which almost helpless position I extricated myself by separating the tiger's jaws with my hands. I was only slightly maule I on that occasion. I have been bitten by big tigers many times. While giving a performance at Hooghly a tiger sat upon my breast, on this some of the European gentlemen present left the place, while a few ladies fainted away. My men were terrified and came out with guns to shoot the beast. I forbade them to do any such thing but asked them to bring the whole of a leg of mutton. Even this bait would not tempt the tiger to let me go. But after a while it yielded and gave a spring at the leg of mutton. I immediately rose up and left the cage." "Did you ever find yourself in imminent danger

"Do you intend to re-open your own circus?"

what private charity has given up as impracticable. If we have not ere now ventured to represent the grievances of our community, it has been on account of our belief in the familiar adage that, "Heaven helps those who help themselves." We entreat you to institute local enquiry into the above facts, and if you are satisfied that our representation is a true one to bring it to the kind and favourable noeasily do the same. And I kept my word. A stone weighing six maunds was put and broken to pieces on my breast. Now I let stones of ten maunds in weight to be put and broken on my breast." (I have myself seen a crowd of fourteen or fifteen men lifting up a storic weighing eleven maunds on Baboo, Shyama Kant's breast and two men of strong

physique breaking it with big hammers.)
"What are your chief articles of food?" "I eat one and a halt seers of meat every day, a small quantity of boiled rice and also a few eggs. " "Are you in the habit of taking any intoxicating drugs." "No, not at all. Not even tea and coffee do I take. They are poison to all who want to keep good

Mr. SANDIFORD, Lokomotive Superintendent, North-West Railway, Lahore, will act as Manager of the Railway, vice Colonel Brackenbury, R.E.

MR. MACGREGOR, late of the Telegraph Department, at Rangoon, obtained a warrant against a signaller named Hanvey, who has been arrested and bailed for Rs, 300 on a charge of adultery .- Arrakan Times.

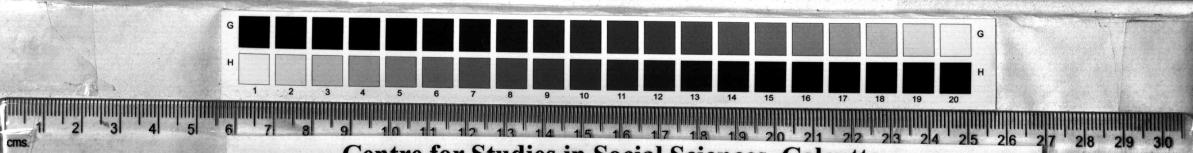
MR. P. N. KRISHNAMURTI C. I. E., Member of the Mysore Council, celebrates the mar riage of his only daughter next week at Bangalore and is believed to have made arrangements for an expenditure of about fifty-thousand rupees for the celebration.

THE Afridi jirgahs which started for Kabul, were composed of Zakka Khel headmen. They were stopped at Jellalabad by the Governor, apparently under the Amir's orders, and some of them have returned to their homes. This may prevent further difficulties arising between the Afridi maliks generally and our political officers.

DURING his short stay at Ootacamund, Sir K. Seshadri lyer is reported to have disputed his liability to pay the servants tax to the Municipality, on the ground that the Mysore Government pays the house and water tax on property belonging to it. At a recent meeting of the Municipal Council it was considered that the reason alleged for exemption was insufficient and a resolution was made enforcing payment. _Mysore Standard.

THE P. W. D. estimate for Burma for 1898-99 under the Imperial Military works has been prepared for a total grant of Rs. 8,84,300. Amongst the principal items provid, ed for are the following: Rs. 1,25,980 out of an approximate expenditure of three lakhs for dismantling the barracks at Myingyan and re-erecting them at Maymyo; Rs. 81,300 on a water supply for Meiktila Cantonment and Rs. 13,680 for a water supply for Kengtung.

Raja Uzar Khan, son of Raja Jafar Khan, of Nagar, who was taken prisoner in the Hunza Naga war, brought into Srinagar and detained in the Hariparbat fort there for about six years, was to have been released under certain conditions on the 21st. Ever since his detention a monthly maintenance allowance of Rs. 100 has been given him by the Kashmir State, and Rs. 35 to his family, consisting of two wives and half a dozen children. A house was built for the family in a garden at the foot of Hariparbat hill, where he was allowed to go under a proper guard every Friday during the day time and taken back to the Fort in the evening. Henceforward he will be allowed to live in this house altogether. No military guard will be over him, only an unarined police guard will be stationed outside the house to keep watch over him.



SEVERE CENSURE ON A DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.

A CASE of an unusual importance to the public, in which a Sessions Judge pointed out how cases against the police are oftentimes dis-posed of in the Moffussil and how Subordinate Magistrates worked under the influence of District Magistrate, came up before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerjee on Friday, on the application of Mr. Jackson, who appeared, with Babu Dasarathi Sanyal, for a rule. It appeared that one Khairat Sheik complained before the Joint-Magistrate of Mymensing against Baroda Nath Bhuttacharjee, Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of Iswargani Police station, with having illegally and wrongfully confined his father, Sobdar Sheik, on two defferent occasions and with having extorted money from him. The Magistrate issued a summons and made over the case to Babu Uma Prasanna Guha, Deputy Magistrate, for disposal. The proceedings before that Magistrate were unusually protracted. After nine adjournments he framed a charge under sections 342, 347 and 384 I. P. C. The complainant thereupon petitioned the Deputy Magistrate, praying that as the charges as framed were really tantamount to a charge under section 220 I. P. C., which is triable exclusively by a Court of Sessions, the Deputy Magistrate should alter the charge accordingly, and commit the Sub-Inspector to the Sessions. The Deutpy Magistrate did not dispose of this application at the time, and when he did dispose of it he knew that the Sessions Judge and the Additional Sessions Judge would be away from the district on holidays at Christmas time, so he evaded passing orders for some time. When he rejected the application, the co.n-plalnant moved the Sessions Judge, but as the latter was absent the Sub-Judge as the latter was absent the Sub-Judge in charge took up the application, but could not pass any orders as it was a criminal matter. The complainant then went to the District Magistrate, but that officer declined to interfere. Before the Sessions Judge came back on the 3rd of January, the Deputy Magistrate disposed of the case by acquitting the Sub-Inspector. The previous application of the complainant to the Sessions Judge was thus taken up when the accused had been acquitted. The Sessions Judge, however, p oceeded with the application and after hearp oceeded with the application and after hearing both sides he passed a lengthy judgment setting aside the Deputy Magistrate's order, and ordering the committal of the Sub-Inspector to the Sessions under section 42A. The judgment he wrote contains many important things. We give below a summary of it. The judgment of the Deputy Magistrate, he said, was a curious one. It was difficult to reconcile the various parts of it with each other, still more difficult was it to reconcile some of the findings with the acquittal. He proceeds on: Now I find that the case for the prosecution is not merely that the accused was a Sub-Inspector in charge of a police station, but that the place where Khairat and Sobdar were confined was that police station and the perconfined was that police station and the persons employed for the purpose of confining them were police, constables. I also find that it is clearly proved that the Sub-Inspector not only did not report to superior authority, as he was legally bound to do, the arrest of Sobdar, but that he sent up a C. form which is tantamount to a Statement that he had arrested nobody. And I find it difficult and in fact impossible to believe that the Deputy Magistrate, who is

for believing that the acquittal by the Deputy Magistrate was a dishonest acquittal, that the Deputy Magistrate not only had no jurisdiction, but that he had no jurisdiction and that he has deliberately burked the grave charge to make against a Magistrate, but I think the record fully justifies it." In further support of that charge the Sessions Judge referred to the Dague. Judge referred to the Deputy Magistrate's refusal to call for the production of the Sub-Inspector's diaries, which were most valuable evidence for the prosecution, and above all to the order-sheet and the numerous petitions in the case which showed clearly how "the prosecution has been harassed throughout." He continued: "With regard to the diaries I may point out that although the Deputy Magistrate seems to have acted to some extent under pressure from the District Magistrate, yet it was very clearly his duty to resist that pressure. The Deputy Magistrate's duty was to decide this case—a case against a Police Sub-Inspector—on such evidence as the law makes admissable and not on such evidence only as the Police Sub-Inspectors department (al superior was willing to have produced."
After giving his reasons for considering that the Deputy Magistrate's proceedings were dis-honest, the Sessions Judge next proceeded to point out why he considered those proceedings to be illegal. "It seems to me," he observes, "that the reasonable inference is not that the Deputy Magistrate had at that stage made up his mind that there were not sufficient ground for a charge under section 220 I. P. C. (which indeed the Magistrate himself does not allege.) but that he had at that stage made up his mind not to discharge, but to acquit the

further proceedings."

The next point he considered was what course should be followed by him in view of the illegal order of acquittal passed by the Deputy Magistrate. It was urged that the acquittal was justified by the merits of the case. If this were so, the Sessions Judge agreed that any irregularities on the part of the Deputy any irregularities on the part of the Deputy Magistrate, however grave, would be no sufficient ground for reviving the proceedings. But he was quite unable to hold that view. He continued: "It is not after all a question of what the Deputy Magistrate believed, nor even of what I believe, it is a question of what a Jury are likely to believe. It is not for me, any more than it is for the Deputy Magistrate to say what or how much of the complainant's charge against the accused is rue; that is a matter for the Countymen of the rue; that is a matter for the countymen of the tomplainant and the accused as represented cy the jury. All that has to be considered is bhether there is a sufficient case to go to

It was, however, argued on behalf of the Sub-Inspector that the Sessions Judge had no right to interfere in this case as an order of acquittal had been passed by the Deputy Magistrate. Referring to this contention the Sessions Judge

"It may not be out of place to point out what would be the practical effect of holding that a Sessions Court in a case like this can not go behind the order of acquittal. If the Court of Sessions have no jurisdiction under section 436 I. P. C., the case must be referred to the High Court and the only section of Cr. P. Code under which the High Court can act is section 439. The reference would come up to the High Court as a reference against an order of acquittal. This is a rule of that Court not to interfere as a Court of Revision with order of acquittal (I.L. R. 8 Cal. 845) And it has been several times laid down and quite recently in a case from this district (Abdul vs. Sheik Koran Bux) that the remedy provided by the Legislature in the case of improper orders of acquittal is an appeal on behalf of Local Government under section 417 Criminal Procedure Code. To the Local Government therefore if the order of acquitt is to be recognised at all, Khairat Sheik must go. Now the remedy provided by the Legislature, if this be the remedy, as in a case like this, an illusary one. In practice Local Governments do not appeal against orders acquit-ting Police Sub-Inspectors on charges of this kind. It is the ineradicable, not only in this country, but probably in every country of the world, to believe only that which it is convenient to them to believe. It is not convenient to Government to believe that its subordinate officials appear to the public and in practice Government will not believe it. As the homely English proverb runs, none are so blind as those who won't see. Also in practice people like Khairat Sheik and Sobdar Sheik are so sceptical as to the virtues of the legisl tive remedy that they obstinately decline to avail themselves of it. I was for 18 months in a position under a Local Government in which all such applications would have passed through my hands. I do not remember a single case in which a person aggrieved by an order of acquittal moved the Govern-

ment to appeal against it."

In the result he set aside the order of the Deputy Magistrate and ordered the committal of the Sub-Inspector as already

In concluding the judgment he observed : -"As I have already stated, I consider that the Deputy Magistrate Babu Uma Prossano Guha has made a deliberate attempt to burk this case. As to motive I am not concerned to inquire a possible and to my mind a sufficient motive is that he thought he would please his immediate superior by doing so. Whatever his motives I do not think that morally at all events, there can be any doubt that he has committed offences under sections 217 and 219 I. P. C., and I direct that a copy of this order be transmitted to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal for such action, if any, as that Government, may consider that the circumstances of the case require."

Mr. Jackson moved against the order of the Sessions Judge, committing the Sub-Inspector to trial on the ground that he had no jurisdiction to pass such an order. Their Lordships issued a rule.

MABELLA.

believe that the Deputy Magistrate, who is no fool, can have entertained any doubt that if the confinement were proved, a case under section 220 I. P. C. was made out." Continuing he said:—"I have thought it necessary to detail the proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate at bright. Although the real matter for considerion is not the conduct of Babu Uma Prosio Guha, Deputy Magistrate, but the conduct of Babu Baroda Nath Bhattacharjee, Police Sub-Inspector. But the point which I wish to emphasize is, that there is good reason

A DELICATE little fairy, with g eat serious eyes and a mass of bright chesnut curls; that was Mabella at thirteen. Some of the people in her mother's boarding-house used to laugh at her, declaring that she would never be a fine woman like her mother's boarding-house used to laugh at her, declaring that she would never be a fine woman like her mother's boarding-house used to laugh at her, declaring that thirteen. Some of the people in her mother's boarding-house used to laugh at her, declaring that there hoavy old-fashioned name. But Richard Strong never laughed at her. He had divined the great soul that dwelt in the fragile temple of her body; and when ever she came home from school for the holidays the faded splendor of the dreary boarding-house used to laugh at her, declaring that thirteen. Some of the people in her mother's boarding-house used to laugh at her, declaring that there heavy old-fashioned name. But Richard Strong never laughed at her. He had divined the great soul that dwelt in the fragile temple of her body; and when ever she formed in his eyes into something like a home. Now and then, when sufficiently bullied by her

For her there was no one in the world like Strong. He read to her, he talked to her, he gave her flowers and chocolates. And every Saturdy afternoon in the summer they went out for a walk together. Strong, at Mabella's command, in his very best, with a flower in his button-hole, and Mebella with the band of her little skirt artfully let out, so that, though short in front, it just touched the ground at her heels, giving her, she fondly believed, a fine, "grown-up" appearance.

short in front, it just touched the ground at her heels, giving her, she fondly believed, a fine, "grown-up" appearance.

Strong was a bachelor of thirty, and lonely men of that age are not ready to funderstand little school-girls, least of all such school girls as Mabella. And so when Strong, to flatter his empty heart, called her endearing names, his "darling" his "love" his "little Juliet," but never dreamed that the child was taking it in deadly earnest, fully persuaded that when, at last, she was grown up, with skirts that were really long all round, and the chesnut curls twisted up at the back of her head, she would drive to church in white satin and orange-blossoms, while the bells rang and a crowd stood round the door, and that after that she and Strong would go away together to a place where there was no school, no mother, and no paying guests. He had given her, on her thirteenth birthday a little silver bangle, and she wore it night and day, on her thin arms just above the elbow, partly to hide it from the vulgar world, and partly to prevent it slipping off over her tiny hand,

One spring-time she came home for the holidays looking forward more keenly than ever to seeing

One spring-time she came home for the holidays looking forward more keenly than ever to seeing Strong again. She had written to him the day before, telling him in her imperious way that she would come by such and such a train, and that he must meet her at Victoria. He was not there. On reaching the house she went straight to the dining-room to scold her faithless admirer. She flung the door open, and stopped dead on the threshold, horrified at what she saw. There was Strong with his arms about the neck and his lips pressed to the cheek of Miss Emson, that horrible creature, with pale green eyes and stiff yellow hair, that loud-voiced, untidy, showy Emson, who drank so nuch beer at dinner and used such a lot of horrid cent, that Miss Emson whom Mabelia had always hated with all the strength of her nature. nated with all the strength of her nature.

hated with all the strength of her nature.

The lovers sprang apart.

"What does this mean?" said Mabella, while her great eyes blazed.

Strong stood silent, but Miss Emson replied in her drawling way.

"You rude little girl! How dare you?"

"Leave us," said Mabella, pointing to the door "I want to speak to Mr. Srtong alone."

"My dear child," said Miss Emson.

"Leave us, I say!" cried the little tragedy-queen, stamping her foot. And Miss Emson' who was secretly very much afraid of Mabella's tongue shrugged her shoulders, and actually went out of the room. Mabella banged the door.

"Now, Mr. Strong," Ishe said, "please exlain."

"Mabella, dear——"
"I'm not dear. Explain!"
"Well, Miss Emson and I are going to be married

to-morrow."

"But you're engaged to me!" cried Mabella.

"You have been for over a year."

"Mabella, my dear child," said Strong weakly,

"you didn't surely take all that seriously?"

"Didn't you mean it seriously, Mr. Strong?"

"No," he faltered, half frightened at the child's white heat of passion.

"Then I'll never speak to you again! You're a beast and she's a fright. Go and marry her! She'll make you very unhappy, and I jolly well hope she will!"

""
"Mabella, my dear child," he said soothingly.
But Mabella was rolling up the sleeve of her frock.
She pointed to the bangle.
"You see that?" she said. "It's been there ever since you gave it to me. Now look!"
She tore the bangle off, threw it on the floor, and

stamped on it.
"There," she said. And without another word

he left him.

But half-an-hour afterwards, when from her window she had watched Strong and Miss Emson out of the house, she crept down again to the dining-room. The bangle was lying where she had thrown it. She picked it up, and put it back on her arm, and then ran upstairs as fast as her legs could carry her, lest anyone should see her criping. her crying.

On a summer afternoon five years later, as Mabella was writing letters in the dining-room, a cab drove up to the door and a middle-aged man

rang the bell.

"Are there any vacant rooms here?" he asked.

"Are there any vacant rooms here?" he asked.
"Will you please step in, sir?" said the butler.
The dining-room door was opened and Mabella stood up. "My mother is out," she said, "but—"
"Mabella!" said the man.
She stared in surprise.
"Don't you recogn'se me?"
"It's not—Mr. Strong!"
"Yes."

"Oh!" she cried, in a burst of pity, "how you've changed!"
"You look much the same," he said, with a sad

smile. "But you're alone."

He bowed his head.
"She is—dead?"

"Yes. A year ago. Mabella," he faltered, "you

were right five years ago."
"You were not happy?"
He said nothing, but tears came into her eyes at the miserable story she read in his face.

"You, too, are not happy?"

It was her turn to keep silence; but he remembered enough of her mother's treatment of her to under-

"My hair is grey now," he said.
"And mine is darker and thinner," she sighed. "But your eyes, Mabella!" he went on in a broken voice. "I've waited a year. I wouldn't write to you; I never thought you would be free. But I came back—to see you. May I stay?"

For answer she rolled up the sleeve of her dress. The arm was still thinner than it should have been. But there, pressing tight against the flesh, above the elbow was a little silver bangle. "I have never forgotten," she said.

Harold Child in the Star.

EFFECT OF THE PLAGUE IN DUNDEE.

THE following extracts are from the Dundeec Advertiser of May 2nd and following dates, and are of interest as showing the effect of the announcement of plague in Calcutta:—

announcement of plague in Calcutta:—
Though rumours of a disquieting character had been in circulation in Dundee market for several days, they had had comparatively little effect on business. True it was that jute had become somewhat stiffer in price, but this state of matters had begun to operate before there were any rumours of plague in Calcutta, and when the first intimation was made of deaths of a suspicious character having occurred in that city, it had no character having occurred in that city it had no immediate effect on the market. Although some anxiety was no doubt manifested, there were those who were inclined to doubt the out-breek of plague, and in this belief they were supported by gentlemen who are at present in Dundee from India: but it is only right to say that there were others who regarded the reports more seriously, and awaited developments with some anxiety. On Saturday morning ments with some anxiety. On Saturday morning telegrams were received in the city from commercial houses in Calcutta intimating that there was then no doubt that plague had broken out, and confirmation of this news was sought for and obtained at the Advertiser Office early in the forenoon. Some of the telegrams which were received by private business houses, in Dundee were of a very alarming character, indicating that panic had broken out among the natives; that the disease was declared to be of a very enidemic character; that labour troubles indicating that panic had broken out among the natives; that the disease was declared to be of a very epidemic character; that labour troubles were feared; and that ships had refused goods for Eastern ports. Every scrap of information was eagerly discussed by jute merchants, manufacturers, and spinners, and very soon all these classes were in a state of excitement. Every firm having houses in Calcutta was called upon and asked for the latest intelligence. In the meantime the effect of the news on the market was somewhat electrical. Business, which is usually of a very limited character on Saturdays, now became keen. Buyers were quickly on the spot, and were eager to secure yarns, cloth, and jute in large quantities, and in almost every case indicated their willingness to pay any reasonable advance, but makers of both yarns and jute goods, as well as holders of jute, were not willing to sell. Bargaining, nevertheless, went on, and on the whole a very good business, was done at from 5s. to 15s. over what could be got the previous day. At the same time the tendency was stiff, and rather to hold on than to make contracts, it being argued that if the p'ague was in Calcutta even in a mild form the consequence would speedily be very marked on the Dundee trade. It was stated that consumers of Calcutta goods would certainly pause before placing orders for South American, Mediterranean, and Eastern ports, as there was little doubt that many of these markets, hitherto freely open to Calcutta hessians, would be immediately closed. This belief led to the feeling that the demand for Dundee goods would immediately become very great, and that every mill and factory in the city and district would soon be running full swing. Makers of 10 1-2 oz. 40 inch cloth have for a long time had to contend with a very poor demand, and prices for this width have become so low that large numbers of looms have been thrown off-In some cases these have been replaced by looms a long time had to contend with a very poor demand, and prices for this width have become so low that large numbers of Iooms have been thrown off. In some cases these have been replaced by looms of greater width, but in some establishments the looms have simply been thrown out of gear, and, where it was necessary, the workers dispensed with. The opinion was very freely given in the Exchange that if the plague proved at all serious Dundee would benefit very greatly, and that the jute trade especially would enter upon a fresh lease of life. What would be the effect on the shipment of jute from Calcutta was a question which was hardly considered, but in the course of conversation the opinion was expressed that it was not at all likely that Britain would prohibit the importation of raw jute. At the same time, it was added, it was a question, if the plague took a serious form in Calcutta, whether it would be possible to manipulate the jute crop—namely, to gather it, dry it, bale it, and ship it, as has always to be done. Then there was the probability that the native workers in the mills and press-houses in Calcutta would take to flight, and that the great majority of these establishments would be idle for more workers. and that the great majority of these establishmen would be idle for many months. In the meantin Dundee can regard this aspect of the question wi

perfect equanimity. There is in the city at the moment upwards of a year's consumption of raw jute. Last year's crop was an exceedingly heavy one, and this brought down prices to a very low level. Merchanis here saw their opportunity, bought largely, and the importations of last season's crop to Dundee have been heavier than in any previous year. To find accommodation for this large stock many spinners as well. previous year. To find accommodation for this large stock many spinners, as we have already stated, have erected warehouses in the neighbourhood of their miles, and the Harbour Trussees have put up a number of very large sheds at the Harbour. All these places, together with the public warehouses, are at present choke-full of jute, which, as already indicated, has been got at a low price, so that if there is a boom in the Dundee trade now through the calamity which has befallen Calcutta, Dundee itself should greatly benefit. For many years the Mediterranean and Eastern ports have been very largely supplied from Calcutta, and it is generally expected that consumers in these ports will now turn their attention to Dundee manufactured goods.

BUSINESS IN DUNDEE MARKET.

Very considerable interest is being manifested

Very considerable interest is being manifested in Dundee to learn the fullest details regarding the outbreaking of plague in Calcutta, and numerous inquiries were made yesterday in quarters where intelligence was likely to be available. Beyond what was published in the morning, however, very little additional information was forthcoming, but scant as they were, latest advices in no way tended to as they were, latest advices in no way tended to minimise the gravity of the situation or to restore business to its normal state. In the Cowgate there was a feeling of uncertainty and even of excitement more or less repressed. Merchants, spinners, and manufacturers, keeping in view the possible effects on the trade by a restriction of the Calcutta output, regarded as inevitable should the plague spread, in the early part of the day compared notes as to the position of matters, and as a result a sharp advance of prices was noted. When the market proper opened was noted. When the market proper opened between two and three o'clock there was an unusually large attendance for a Monday. Buyers and sellers alike sought to give effect to the considerations which the intelligence from Calcutta has called into being On the one hand there was an eagerness to do business at a slight advance on last week's rates, and on the other a marked disinclination to meet such offers. Wires from London, believed to reflect late news from India, indicated that the market in the metro-polis was very stiff, and advices were given to hold for a rise, while offers telegraphed earlier in the day at closing time remained unexecuted. While this state of stringency was the characteristic of the market a fair amount of business was transacted at the advanced rates ruling. Towards the close of the market the feeling was somewhat easier, but sellers on the whole evinced a strong disposition to await developments rather than to trade in the meantime, even at the enhanced rates which were being offered. So far as could be learned, the plague has not yet attacked the district in which the jute mills are located, and this is a factor that weighs very much with Dundee business men. It is believed that a high death-rate from plague in the neighbourhood of the jute spinning and manufacturing works would create a panic among the hands, in which case the production of the mills would be greatly restricted. Should this be averted, and plague be officially notified there, the stimulus to Dundee trade would not be so marked, but this combination of circumstances would re-act very seriously on the export of Calcutta manufactured goods. In this connection a question has arisen which has occasioned considerable debate—whether purchasers of Calcutta goods in this quarter for shipment to Mediterranean, goods in this quarter for shipment to Mediterranean, Levant, and Eastern ports, where quarantine regulations are enforced with the utmost stringency will, in the circumstances, be bound to take delivery in respect of a possible embargo placed on such merchandise by the authorities at the on such merchandise by the authorities at the receiving ports. Different opnions have been expressed, but the general felling is that such merchants will have to implement their contracts, and deal as best they can with their foreign purchasers. In raw jute best firsts were quoted at about £11 5s, and second hand lots at about £11. Cops showed an advance of from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., and for fine qualities 1s. 5d was spoken of. Hessians were quoted at 17 1-4-12d, basis. 17 1-4-12d. basis.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT. Dundee jute market continues to be excited over the reports of the plague from Calcutta. Yesterday morning (May 3), it became known that the outbreak was assuming a more serious character, and this had an immediate effect on business. Merthis had an immediate effect on business. Merchants who at the outset were willing to trade at Monday's rates at once carried off, and indicated a disposition to await developments. Under these circumstances comparatively few transactions took place early in the day. When the market hour arrived there was a large attendance, and the utmost concern was manifested to learn particulars of the state of matters prevailing in Calcutta, and to the recipients of telegrams from correspondents on the spot—numerous inquiries were directed with the view of eliciting information. From various sources it transpired that the plague was beginning to affect the Calcutta mills. So far as can be gathered it does not appear that the disease has made its appearance among the hands to any serious extent, if at all; but among the hands to any serious extent, if at all; but the native operative, with the shrewdness of the Oriental, has demanded an increase of wages as the Oriental, has demanded an increase of wages as the price of his remaining at work in face of possible infection. As a result, strikes have taken place in several of the mills, and in others trouble is threatened. Inquiries at the local secretariat offices furnished reassuring statements that at the Samnuggur and Titaghur and Victoria Jute Mills everything is going on as usual, and that there is nothing approaching discontent or panic among the hands.

A QUIETER TONE IN DUNDEE MARKET. There was a quieter tone in the market yesterday (May 4), due, no doubt, to the information contain-(May 4), due, no doubt, to the information contained in early telegrams from Calcutta regarding the plague. Messages were received reporting that the authortties were taking energetic action to prevent the spread of the disease, that rioting had ceased, that the threatened strikes had been averted, and that in districts where the outbreak had occurred a calmer feeling prevailed. Then the intelligence got abroad that Calcutta had been declared an infected port, and that at other Indian and Ceylon ports a ten days' quarantine would be imposed on

got abroad that Calcutta had been declared an infected port, and that at other Indian and Ceylon ports a ten days' quarantine would be imposed on all arrivals from Calcutta. The effect of the news was to put merchants in a difficulty how to act, and this was not lessened by the intimation that the London Jute Association had had under consideration the subject of the plague, and had adopted a "plague clause" for inscription in contracts recommended by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. The clause, with the additional contracts recommended by the Calcutta Chamber of Calcutta shall give a certificate that plague has prevented the shipment of the jute, is as follows:

In the event of Calcutta and (or) Chittagong within the limits of a declared plague infected ports, or coming district or area, the seller may inform the buyer of any quantity short shipped by reason of the prevalence of plague in the said port, district, or must declare to avail himself of one or other of Commerce of Calcutta gives a requisite certificate that plague has prevented the shipment of the jute, without compensation the the same after due days without fine or compensation, possible.

At the opening of the market there was a day in the goods as soon as

ing was at hig was not so still

At the openin f the market there was a decidprices were fairly well maintained. In raw jute it was reported that a sale had been made in London for Hamburg at £11 15s. for best first, and throughout the day London kept very strong, some sellers, it was stated, wanting as much as £12. In Dundee sellers of best firsts asked £11 10s., but there were no buyers at this figure. An early parcel of Daisee No. 2 changed hands at £10, and there was a moderate business done in RFD's on the basis of £8 10s. In the yarn branches, 1s. 2wd. was asked for 8lbs. common cops, and was got in some instances, but buying was limited extent. For hessians, Tuesday's prices were fully maintained, and 1-5-8d. to 1-8-12d. could not be broken. Altogether, merchants and others are still inclined to await what the next day or two may bring forth. two may bring forth.

HIGH PRICES FOR JUTE.

No fresh details of any consequence regarding the plague were received in Dundee yesterday (May 5), and, notwithstanding the improved state of matters recorded on Wednesday, the market continued stiff and strong. While there are those who incline to think that the worst is past, there are others who hold to the opinion that the outbreak is of a more serious character than is generally known. These different views are keenly discussed, and naturally affect business. Meantime it is reported that shipping houses here have sent out notices to shippers of Calcutta goods intimating that goods shipped in Calcutta to the United Kingdom will not be accepted for transhipment to various foreign ports which are HIGH PRICES FOR JUTE. Calcutta to the United Kingdom will not be accepted for transhipment to various foreign ports which are mentioned. Since the first rumours of the plague got abroad there has been very little business done in Dundee market in Calcutta goods, and this has been stopped for the moment so far as foreign countries are concerned, although it is hinted there has been some little buying for the home trade. As has been the case throughout the week, there was a good inquiry yesterday for cloth and yarns. but at the high rates asked by manufacturers and spinners comparatively few transaction, and these of a very limited character, were carried through. Jute is still very firm. Best were carried through. Jute is still very firm. Best firsts were offered at £11 los., but buyers did not respond. For R F D's £8 los was submitted but sellers were rather inclined to hold off for bigger prices. Among the sales which took place were SR 3's at 100, SCC's at £8 17s. 6d, and rejections, which only a short time ago were as low as from L4 15s. to L5, were purchased, affoat Cape, at L6 10s. The buying for the past few days has been chiefly for the Continent. The market closed quite, but strong.

THE NOSE AS AN ORGAN OF VISION.

The following curious case is related by Doniio in the Revue Medicale. The patient was a coun tryman who had lost the right eye while still a child. Some years afterwards, while climbing a cherry tree, he fell and his face struck a sharp stick which projected from a bush. The shock was so violent that the nose, the cheek, and left eye, with the two eyelids and the eyebrow, were horribly mutilated. The surgeon who attended the patient, thought that the eyeball had been completely torn away and must have adhered to the stick.

A year later, after the wounds had healed, the man noticed one day that he could distinguish the day light and the colour of flowers through his nose. From this time, for five or six years, he saw with his nose, which had became the organ of vision. He eventually became able to distinguish all objects if they were placed below him, for he was insensible to all, light which came from above. The organs which were injured at the time included the eyebrow and the nose, con-sequently the blow could not have been made in the direction of the axis of the eye, but very obliquely. If, then, the humours of the eye were discharged on the outside, and if, at the same time, the lower wall of the orbit was pierced, branes particuliarly the retina, had been in the depth of the eye, says the writer. When all the wounds had healed and the eyelids had closed over the ocular cavity, there must have remained in the bony case a small opening which put this cavity in communication with the nasal fosse. Thus the case of this man, which, says the author, is truly remarkable, admits of a rational application. It serves as an experimental proof of the theory by which the retina is compared to the screen in the dark room of physicists, in which the images of exterior objects are formed even in the absence of all refracting means provided, the luminuos rays cannot reach it until after having passed through a very narrow opening. provided, the luminuos rays cannot reach it until after having passed through a very narrow opening.

FOUR BIRTHS AT A TIME.

ONCE more we have an announcement of four births at a time. The news comes from Italy; the last time it was from Ireland. The quarteter of little Irishmen, however, all died soon after birth; the young Italians are reported to be living and doing well, and are to have a public fete in their honour when they are christened. Italy, however, has before now done greater things than this. A few years ago it is credibly recorded that an Italian mother gave birth to no less than six boys at one time. The Italian newspapers in 1885 commented on the remarkable achievement of this peasant pair, Granata and his wife, and appeared to be agreed that there was no doubt about the facts. It is very well known that one multiple birth is very apt to be followed by another in the same establishment, but it can seldom have happened that this tendency has been so strikingly illustrated as in this case, if the facts were correctly given. Signora Granata was married at twenty-eight years of age and made a very common-place beginning with one daughter. On the next occasion, no doubt, to the infinite dismay of the peasant, his wife enlarged, the family circle by six brothers—small, but healthy. It is said that the next time there were five more brothers added to his nice little family, and that there then followed a couple of three and a quarteter. It might have been supposed that this couple would have considered their reputation sufficiently established, and their family quiver as full as it conveniently could be. As a matter of fact, however,—if the confident assertions of the Italian papers were to be relied upon, and they asserted that the facts were beyond dispute—these parents had as yet only about a third part of their complete family about them, and after a long series of one's and two's, this extraordinary woman had the her by asserted to be relied upon, and they asserted to be relied upon, the to their complete family about them, and of one's and two's, this extraordinary woman had the her by asserted to be relied upon, and

THE two Afridi jirgahs who intended proceeding to Kabul were stopped at Jellalabad under the Amir's orders, and have returned home.

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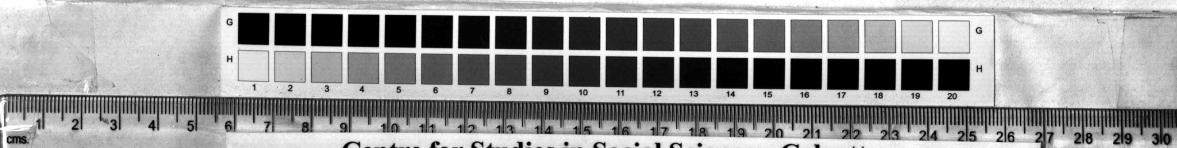
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