

Amrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION--PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXI.

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1898.

NO. 45.

পদকপতক।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে

মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।

পরিশিষ্ট বস্ত্র।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

অনুরাগবলী।

শ্রীমদেবদাস প্রণীত।

এ বানি উপদেশের বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ। দুই বঙ্গের পুণ্যে লিখিত।

মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মঃ অক্ষু আনা।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীঅবৈত-প্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅবৈত প্রভুর প্রিয় ভক্তের ও শিষ্য

শ্রীশ্রীমান নগর কৃত।

ইহাতে শ্রীঅবৈতপ্রভুর গীতা। সন্দেহ অনেক

নতুন কথা আছে, এবং শ্রীঅবৈতপ্রভুর সমস্ত

গীতা বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।

মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ মঃ এক আনা।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রসাদ পত্রিকা।

বৈষ্ণবধর্ম সহকারী প্রথম শ্রেণীর একমাত্র

মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২০ টাঃ ডাঃ ১০

শ্রীশ্রীশিব বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত।

অনেকে প্রশংসা করিতে শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রসাদ পত্রিকা

চাহিয়া পাতন; কিন্তু কোন কোন সংখ্যা

একবারে নিঃশেষিত হওয়ার, আমরা তাঁহাদের

অভিলাষ পূরণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য

আমরা উক্ত নিঃশেষিত সংখ্যাগুলি পুনঃমুদ্রিত

করিতে মনস্ত করিয়াছি। বাহ্যিক উক্ত ছয়

বর্ষের সমস্ত পত্রিকা, কিংবা উহার কোন বর্ষের

পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা কৃপা করিয়া অবিলম্বে

আমাদিগকে জানাইবেন। বাহ্যিক পুণ্যে গ্রাহক

হইবেন, তাঁহারা প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা কেত

টাকার পাইবেন। শ্রীকেশব লাল রায়, প্রকাশক

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে কলিকাতা।

THE PATRIKA PRESS

has now opened a Job department and

undertakes all sorts of

BOOK & JOB WORKS,

Books, Pamphlets, Trade-circulars,

Periodicals, Catalogues, Hand-

bills, Programmes, Forms

Cheques, etc.,

IN

ENGLISH, BENGALI & NAAGI TYPES

in the most approved style, with prompt

tude and at moderate rates.

There is also a book-binding department

in connection with the job department.

Orders always receive

THE BEST ATTENTION.

Papers of all sizes and quantities supplied

For quotations apply to

THE MANAGER,

A. B. Patrika, Calcutta.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(In advance).

DAILY EDITION.

Yearly Rs. 20 0 Rs. 25 0

Half-yearly " 11 0 " 13 0

Quarterly " 5 13 " 7 0

Monthly " 2 0 " 2 8

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Back numbers are charged at four annas per copy.

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

Yearly Rs. 11 0 Rs. 13 0

Half-yearly " 6 0 " 7 0

Quarterly " 3 0 " 3 8

Monthly " 1 6 " 2 0

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

WEEKLY EDITION.

Yearly Rs. 6 0 Rs. 7 0

Half-yearly " 3 0 " 3 8

Quarterly " 1 6 " 2 0

Monthly " 1 0 " 1 2

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

No advertisement is charged at less than 1 Rupee.

For Special Contract Rates, apply to the

Manager.

All correspondence and remittances are to be sent to

the address of Bahadur G. L. Bhattacharya.

Reasons why every one should deposit their Savings in Banks.

3. If money is kept in a private house it attracts thieves. If thieves come to take money they may take lives as well.

2. If money is kept in a house or in a hole in the ground the possessor earns no interest. On all money deposited with Banks, a depositor receives interest which is paid half-yearly.

3. Money deposited in Banks is more readily available and gives the owner less trouble than money kept in a house or buried; because if he wants to make a payment, instead of opening boxes and counting coins and notes, he writes a cheque and the Bank takes all the trouble for him. Similarly if a depositor receives payment by a cheque, instead of going a journey and collecting the money himself, he sends the cheque to his Banker who saves him the trouble without charge.

4. Keeping money on Deposit with a Bank costs nothing but on the contrary yields a bi-annual return. Money kept in a house or buried costs much time and trouble, and if strong rooms or vaults are built or Iron Safes purchased the expense is considerable.

5. If the custom of depositing savings with Banks were generally adopted by natives of India, I calculate that they would in the aggregate be richer by about Rs. 1 crore per annum. This is computing deposits at an average of Re. 1 per head only, and allowing for an average return of interest at 3 per cent.

6. The Commercial Bank of India Limited,

makes provision for all classes of investors. This Bank has the largest capital of any of the Banks in India which allow interest on similar terms and has Branch establishments in Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, London, Murree, Rawal Pindi, and Rangoon, the Head office being

For further particulars apply to

REG. MURRAY,

Manager, Calcutta.

1, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

BEST PEBBLE

STEEL FRAME RS. 5.

Homeopathic Medicines, 5 and 6 pice per dram.

We are ever ready to lucidly explain to the enquirers how by importing each medicine in large quantities and curtailing unnecessary establishment and contingent expenses, we are able to show profits even though we sell fresh and genuine medicines at so low rates. We respectfully ask the public to call at our Pharmacy to look at our Stock. For particulars see our Catalogue.

M. BHATTACHARYA & CO.

11, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIFIC MEDICINES FOR ALL KINDS OF Fever, Tubercular, Leprosy, Sterility, white Leprosy, Consumption, Piles, Baldness, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Diabetes, Acidity, Gonorrhoea, Ulcer, Mercurial eruptions and all sorts of skin diseases, etc. can be had of me. Diseases of the skin and mercurial eruptions are cured within a week. Trial solicited. All other particulars to be had on application with a half anna stamp for reply. Value may be collected after recovery in cases of respectable known gentlemen. Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA, 13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

ALLAHABAD BANK LD.

Head Office—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly, Naini, Tal, and Delhi.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union Bank of London.

BOMBAY BANKERS:—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

CORRESPONDENTS in Agra, Bankipore, Benares, Delhi, Fyzabad, Lahore, Madras, Meerut, Mussoorie, Nagpore, Rawul Pindie, Simla, Umballa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms:—

Repayable after 12 or 18 months 5 per cent per annum

5 or 6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

Every description of Banking business transacted.

Full information obtainable on application to—

T. C. CRUICKSHANK,

Agent, Calcutta Branch.

AROMATIC RESIN.

This is a chemical preparation, after considerable labour. Its efficacy as a destroyer of all poison in the air is simply marvellous. When burnt, it emits a delightful fragrance. Try it where malaria rages furiously or cholera is decimating the people; and you will be quite safe from the delirious air and escape the epidemic. This has been proved times without number. It also drives off mosquitoes, flies, bugs, spiders and even snakes, which cannot put up with its smoke.

The following testimonial, from the Feudatory Chief of the Patna State, C. P. most unsolicited, is published below, among numerous others received:—

"Sir,—I was extremely glad to receive your aromatic resin. It is of course good sort of medicinal resin. As the quantity was small it has been exhausted."

(MOHARAJAH) DALGANJAN SING DEO

(BAHADUR),

Patna Feudatory State.

Price, for 15 days' use, Rs. 1-12.

Postage and packing extra. To be had of DR.

CHANDRA NATH RAY, 23 Bagbazar Street

Calcutta.

By Appointment to most of the Princes

and Chiefs of India.

O. K. SEN & CO.

KAVAYAT, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

29, Colocata Street, Calcutta.

Resident Physicians:—Kaviraj Devendra Nath

Sen and Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen.

Ours is universally acknowledged to be the best

Aromatic Resin. We reckon among our

constituents, distilled oils of the highest nature

and position, Mastic, Myrror, Nardus, Commiphora,

Styracis, Judaea, Benzoin, Resin, Sandalwood,

Physicians, Barbers-at-law and respectable Members

of the Legislative Council. Testimonials from them

are published in our Catalogue.

Here all sorts of Medicinal Oils, Ghees and Medi-

cines are prepared strictly in accordance with the direc-

tions of the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia and under the

most careful supervision.

PRESCRIPTIONS forwarded free to our

patients on receiving a detailed account of their ailments.

JOBAKUSUM TOILA

MEDICATED HAIKOL.

For strengthening the hair, promoting its growth

and preventing itching, and turning prematurely

grey, the use of this excellent oil has never been known

its aromatic perfume is combined with medicinal

properties which impart a soft and brilliant appearance to

the hair making it pliable and stimulating its growth

and beauty. In cases where the hair has begun to fall

out from the effects of uncleanliness, lice, or any

other cause, a few drops of the Jobakusum Oil

cannot be found. It cures the scalp thoroughly and

effectually freeing it from dandruff, restoring invigora-

tion and beautifying the hair. The refreshing effect

produced by its use is truly a luxury; besides it is

unrivalled in curing head complaints of various kinds,

in vertigo and bilious headache, occipital head-

ache, and all other head-aches, loss of memory

and head-aches due to dandruff, the Jobakusum Toila

works with a marvellous effect.

It keeps the head cool, strengthens the nervous

system, restores to the brain its natural strength, im-

proves the digestive powers and makes the spirit

buoyant and cheerful.

Price per phial ... Re. 1-

In V. L. P. Re. 1-8.

ABSTRACT OF TESTIMONIALS:

Sir Ramesh Chandra Mitra:—"I (Jobakusum Toila)

dispels effectively all sorts of dizziness of the head

and has a cooling and refreshing effect on the brain

and on the whole system."

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I like it

(Jobakusum Toila) can confidently recommend it to the public."

The Late Lamented Kavi Kishore Chatterji

Bahadur writes:—"I have known it (Jobakusum

Toila) to be highly beneficial to the hair and the

brain."

Mr. R. C. Dutt, C. S., writes:—"Jobakusum Oil

is used in our house. It is sweet-scented and effica-

cious, and has a cooling effect on the brain."

The Hon'ble Justice, Pratul Chandra Chatterji

of the Punjab Chief Court writes:—"It keeps the head

cool and promotes sleep. I have derived much bene-

fit from its use."

Babu Moul Lall Ghose, Editor, Patrika writes:—"It

keeps the head cool and bely cool."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose writes:—"an

surely recommend it to all who want a really

excellent hair oil."

All communications to be addressed to

RAI DEVENDRA NATH CHATTERJI

Pamphlet of Assansole Outrage Case

As. 11 only V.P.P.

Apply to D. N. ROY

Ba Bazar, Calcutta.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Andi 6 to 7 yards long, 42 to 54 inches wide

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 to 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide.

Rs. 7 to 16.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper

size. Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken

returned if not approved provided cost of transit

borne.

B. P. MUKERJEE,

Polashbari, Assam

HARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE'S

পুরাতন জ্বরের পাচন।

OR

'Anti-periodic' Decoction

The medicine is in use for over twenty years and

cured thousands of patients.

Numerous testimonials have been received.

Babu Adhar Chandra Mookerjee, M. A., B. L.,

Professor, General Assembly's Institution, writes:—

"It is an excellent medicine for chronic and

malarious fevers of all descriptions. I tried it several

times on myself and other members of my family,

and I am glad to say that it produced wonderful

effect."

To be had of

HARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE

326, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta

Cure Guaranteed.

Gonorrhoea

Cure

Discovered by an eminent physician of Eng-

land and recognized by the latest edition of

the British Pharmacopoeia as the only safe,

sure and efficacious remedy for

GONORRHOEA

of any description and in either sex without

inconvenience of any kind.

Acute cases cured radically in three days and

chronic cases in a week.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most

distressing symptoms.

Value returned in case of failure to cure

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial. V. P. P. As. 6 extra.

Apply to Dr. A. P. MAZOOMDAR,

2 Bheem Ghosh's Lane,

Simla P. O. Calcutta

Pure and Genuine.

KISHORI LALL KHETTRY'S

TAMBUL BIHAR.

REGISTERED.

This is the only cheapest article of luxury ever

invented. It can be used with pan and with toba-

co. Its usefulness is manifold. It at once removes

the bad smell from the mouth and strengthens the

gums of the tooth. It has its medicinal properties

it is a medicine for cough and cold. It invigorates

Just Out.

THE SECOND EDITION
(Revised and Enlarged)
That well-known socio comical
DRAMA.

নয়শো রূপেয়া।

Price As. 12.
To be had at the Patrika

SOLD AGAIN.

THE public, in spite of assertions to the contrary, cannot have too much of a good thing; at least one must assume so from the fact that

Beecham's Music Portfolio

is once more sold out, and a further supply, for which we have just cabled, will not be available till June next. The new issue is to be identical to that recently placed before the public, and will consist of volumes No. 1 to 12, each of which containing 30 of the most popular songs (with accompaniments) or Piano-forte pieces of the day, and the price of the complete set is, as hitherto, the ridiculously small sum of

Rs. 2-10-0, Cash with order postage paid, or if per V. P. P., Charges extra.

It is more than probable that the Proprietor

OF

Beecham's Pills

will in a short time cease to issue the Portfolio, for the simple reason that the more copies he issues the more he is out of pocket, the volumes being sold absolutely below cost. Under these circumstances the Public are advised to have their orders registered at an early date in order to avoid the disappointment which would naturally arise should they miss what is undoubtedly a golden opportunity.

G. ATHERTON & CO.,
2, PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET,
CALCUTTA.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India,
Burmah, & Ceylon,

FOR

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast"
Take Beecham's Pills and they will do the rest.

KAIVIRAJ

BIJAY RATHA SEN KAVIRAJ'S

AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYAS
8, Kumartuli Street, Calcutta.

Musk.—It is one of the best ingredients for many of the Ayurvedic medicines, which cannot be prepared effectually without genuine musk. This article, which is usually sold in the Calcutta market as genuine, has often been found to be artificially adulterated. We have therefore arranged to obtain our supply of genuine musk from Assam, Nepal and Cashmere, a large stock of which are always available for sale at this Aushadhalaya.

Assam musk ... Rs. 40 per tola.
Nepal and Cashmere musk ... Rs. 32 per tola.
Chavanprasha—(The best of the Ayurvedic rasayanas.) It is stated in Ayurveda that the very old saint Chavana, had the revival of youth by the use of this medicine. Hence it is called "Chavanprasha." Many of the Indians are aware of the name of this rasayana. No other medicine has yet been invented so nice as the Chavanprasha, which can be used both in good health and during illness. This medicine, if continued regularly, also completely cures cough, consumption, asthma, phthisis, natural weakness, nervous debility and other troublesome diseases. It is a marvellous remedy for diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, impurity of blood and weak constitution. Besides these, the descriptions and effects of this medicine, as proudly related by the *richis* (old clever physicians), have all been proved to be true after long trials. Price Rs. 4 for a phial for a month's use, packing two annas. V. P. fee two annas, and postage in addition to be paid locally.

Kalp-Jitika-Batika—It is a marvellous remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss of cheerfulness. It is absolutely free from any intoxicating ingredient, such as opium, &c. Box containing pills (for one month) Rs. 4, packing 1 anna. V. P. fee 2 annas, and postage 4 annas.

Komdeva-Ghris—It is a powerful remedy in cases of mental debility and loss of the retentive faculty, caused by too much study or exercise of the brain. This is especially beneficial to students—for it improves and strengthens memory and sagacity. Ghrita for one month, Rs. 4, packing 2 annas. V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 12 annas.

Mohasana-Ghris-Batika—This cures Diabetes, Albuminuria and like diseases. Box containing pills for one month Rs. 4, packing 1 anna. V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 4 annas.

Jivanti-Rasayan—It is a best remedy for all impurities of blood, disorder of the bowels, itching of the body, pain over body, effects of mercury and disorder of the liver. Those who are suffering from the effects of syphilis or mercury are recommended to try Jivanti-Rasayan. Besides these, in all other cases Jivanti-Rasayan is suitable. Each phial Rs. 2, V. P. fee 3 annas, packing 8 annas and postage 12 annas.

Himabindu-Oil—It cures all sorts of headache and diseases of the brain, proceeding from too much study, and loss of virile fluid. Each phial Rs. 1, packing 1 anna. V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition.

Keshari-Oil—This prevents the hair from becoming grey before time, preserves the hair and cures all sorts of skin diseases of the head and defects of the hair. It also cures sleeplessness. Its regular use is a preventive for brain and hair complaints. It may be used by males and females alike and is highly perfumed. The fragrance lasts even after washing. Price is very cheap, if its valuable medical properties are considered. Each phial 1 Rupee, packing 2 annas. V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 12 annas.

HELPS TO LOGIC.

BY KOKILESWAR BHATTACHARJEE, M.A.
The Indian Daily News says—For supplementary purposes, the book is admirably suited &c.

নবাবজাদ বনেন—এই একদলি মাতৃ পুস্তক পড়ি-
লেই লজিকের পদার্থই উত্তীর্ণ হওয়া সহজ হইবে—
আমি।

By B. Banerjee & Co.; S. K. Lahiri
Price As. 1 only.

Asthma Positive Cure is of wonderful efficacy in destroying this almost incurable disease root and branch. It has no equal as regards cheapness combined with positive cure. Price Rs. 2.
Mehari is the safest and surest remedy for Gonorrhoea, Sparmatorrhoea and other errors of youth. As a brain tonic, it has a great reputation. Re. 1 per phial.
Govinda Choorana is the cheapest, surest and radical cure of chronic fever, enlargement of spleen, derangement of liver, malaria and jaundice. It will be found successful in 90 per cent. of cases. Re. 1.
G. C. KARMOKAR,
Biswaspara, Ranaghat.

Cure for Dysmenorrhoea.

It is a sure and infallible specific for **Dysmenorrhoea**—a common disease from which many women suffer. The pain disappears as soon as it is used and for a radical cure it should be used for four days.

BARREN WOMEN

anxious to get a child ought to try once. Its ingredients are simple and no evil effects are produced and obtained from **Hony Kang**. Thousands have been cured and many unsolicited testimonials are coming in from all quarters.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. Extra.
DR. H. BISWAS.
11, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

FOR SALE. SEEDS, PLANTS, FRUIT CRAFTS, ROSES.

The Cossipur Practical Institution of Horti-Flori and Agriculture, 69 Gun Foundry Road, Cossipur, Calcutta.

The largest and best Repository where Garden and Agricultural seeds, tools and other requisites can be had always ready for sale.

Native Vegetable Seeds, for the ensuing Summer and Rainy seasons, ready and may be despatched on the shortest notice. Our **Vegetable Packet** contains 20 varieties of seeds suitable for the season. They are all fresh, best and genuine and specially selected for the Tea and Indigo Concerns. We grow these seeds in our farms; so we can guarantee every satisfaction and can supply them in any quantity. 20 sorts of Vegetable seeds—Such as different varieties of Sags, Brinjals, Kumrah, Chichingah, Karola, Uncha, okra, Cucumber &c. &c., a large packet Rs. 2, a small packet Re. 1.

Single papers of Vegetables are sold at annas 4 and annas 2 a packet, large and small, respectively.

Flower seeds for the Rainy season. 10 kinds Re. 1. **Timber tree seeds** of various sorts each packet 4 annas. Santalum Album ... 20 seeds 8 Annas. Camphor ... 12 " 8 Annas. Cophee Arabica and Liberia 8 annas per paper of each sort.

Datura (Gold treble) 4 annas per paper. We do not charge for packing seeds. See list posted, free on application.

Plants supplied at moderate prices and very carefully packed.

Best Fruit Grafts, Chinese pine apples, several roadside and timber trees, most beautiful and scented varieties of select *Roses*, distinct varieties of *Crotons*, *Palms*, Ferns, Orchids, *Arancaries*, *Camellias* and *Magnolias* of sorts, Santalum Album Coffee, Camphor, Rudrakha, Nutmeg; many other ornamental foliaged plants, Culbombs plants Dahlias, choice giant Flowering canna, Gloxinias and beautiful creepers are always kept ready for sale. Please send for revised Horticultural and fruit Catalogues with 2 annas and half anna postage.

Please send your order early to prevent disappointment of the number and supply. Gentlemen are requested to send in their orders with a remittance sufficient to cover the cost of plants and freight. For further particulars please apply to the Superintendent.

N. B.—Our patrons and constituents are requested to have a look of the Institution which possesses its own Nursery, Orchards and the extensive Model farms.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE

NEW INDENT; JUST RECEIVED:

Rare Opportunity: Unexpected Offer

REGULATOR WATCH

WITH 12 PRESENTS

RS. 5-4.



Nickel keyless open face strong accurate and perfect time keeper gentleman size, set with second hands it keeps 36 hours time in one winding. Guaranteed for 5 years.

Grand Presentations

(FOR 10,000 SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.)

The following 12 presents will be given to the Purchasers of a Ry. Regulator watch.

(1) Canadian gold chain with a locket, (2) one Canadian gold ring set with an artificial brilliant stone (3) one pair spectacles, (4) one silk handkerchief, (5) one copying ink pencil, (6) one pencil cutting machine, (7) one pair Chetri essence, (8) one knife as a locket, (9) one German looking-glass, (10) one rubber Haircomb (11) one pair cotton socks, (12) one pair sleeve-links, and studs. Watch without presents Rs. 4-4 further advantage.

1 Watch with presents will be given free of charge to the purchasers of half-a-dozen of the same watches.

Apply to
EASTERN WATCH CO.
Lower Chitpore Road
CALCUTTA.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE

IS THE ONLY RELIABLE PATENT DISINFECTANT, Deodoriser, and Antiseptic of the fits and highest order. Imported direct from the sole and exclusive manufacturers (Messrs. Morris, Little & Son), in 10, 5, 2 and 1 Gallon Iron Drums hermetically soldered and bearing on their Trade Mark Labels printed directions for use [Caution] without which any other stuff offered as Phenyle at a cheaper price, is not Genuine. Cylinder Oil in 40-Gallon Casks, purely mineral and English.

M. E. FRASER & CO.,
Sole Agents, "Little's Soluble Phenyle,"
59, Bechoor Street, Calcutta.

For the first time in India! Latest London Novelty.

THE PRESENTATION "PHOTO" WATCH.

AN IMPORTANT PATENTED IMPROVEMENT WITHOUT EXTRA COST.



OPEN.

Unique, thoroughly reliable, and an acquisition for the general trade. In 14 Line with stout Silver (935) Cases, finely engraved. Best Porcelain Dials, plain or figured. Crystal, Centrique, or Centrique with fancy Bezels. Jewelled in 8 holes. The Dome is Duplex and dustproof, the Photo being inserted through a slot in the upper rim and without contact with the movement. Ladies and gentlemen will find it specially suitable for presentation.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
Price Rs. 25 each.

Only a few of these watches received per S. S. "Oriental." Please send your order sharp.

1 Goabagan Lane, G. C. MOOKERJEE & SONS.

Calcutta. Agents for the Imperial Watch Co. of London.

POWELL'S EXTRACT OF GOLDEN

A COMPOUND OF
ENGLISH AND INDIAN
MEDICAL PLANTS.

A Quick and Reliable Cure for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness and Pain in the Back.

Guaranteed in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. No other preparation like it. The iron used in this preparation, combined with the other ingredients, acts like a charm in its wonderful results and has no equal: it is pleasant to take, does not impair the digestion, and gives tone and strength to the entire system. No need for injection, therefore no danger of producing stricture.

WE BOLDLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC, that owing to the excellent qualities of GENO we do hereby receive a number of orders from eminent MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS as well as MEDICAL OFFICERS from different parts of INDIA, BURMA, and CEYLON. When once introduced repeated orders always follow.

EFFECT.—After taking six doses of GENO the discharge, the Sealing or Retention of the Urine are altogether stopped and the Burning Sensation is no longer experienced. You have only to try once to know its efficacy.

Price Per box No. 1 Re. 1; No. 2 Rs. 1-4-0.

Send for our Illustrated Price list.

N. POWELL AND CO.,

CHEMISTS,

BYCULLA BOMBAY.

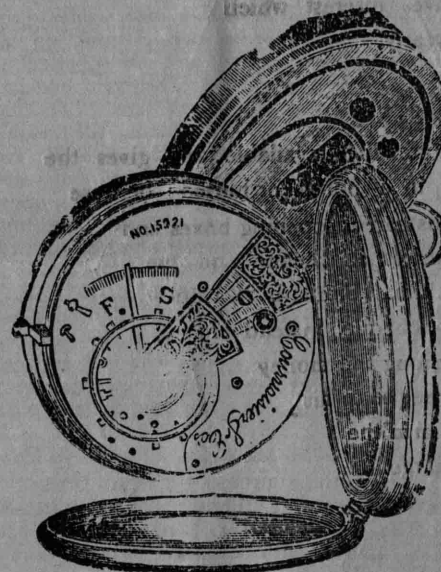
Courvoisier & Co.'s Watch Agency.

LALL BAZAR 20-1

CALCUTTA.

RADHA BAZAR, 17-18.

All Watches are examined and carefully oiled before despatch guaranteed for 3 years



Silver hunter 1/2 plate cylinder from	Rs. 16
" half " " lever " "	17
" hunter " " lever " "	18
" " " cylinder 2 calendar " "	30
" " " lever 2 " "	12
Sterling Silver " " or full plate Cap	30

B. Quality

Name on Dial and movement.

Warranted Correct.

Guaranteed 2 years.

Rs. As.

Silver hunter 1/2 plate Cylinder ... 14 8

" half " " " ... 15 8

Our well-known gentlemen's Nickel Patent

Keyless Winding Watch at

Rs. 6 ONLY

Guaranteed 1 year.

Each Watch supplied in a nice velvet case with spare

spring, glass, and chain and forwarded by

V. P. P. at our risk to any part of India and

Burmah.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST FREE ON

APPLICATION.

ANDRECHT & CO.,

SOLE IMPORTERS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WATCH DEALERS.

A RARE CHANCE.

5% interest Guaranteed till the

Working of the Mills.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE FLOUR MILLS

CO. LD., DELHI.

(Established in commemoration of the Diamond

Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the

Empress of India)

Capital Rs. 2,50,000 in 2,500 shares of Rs. 100 each

Directors.

1. Lala Eshwari Das, Govt. Treasurer, Hon'ry.

Magistrate, proprietor of the firm of Golab-

rai Mahechand.

2. Rai Bahadur Lala Piyare Lal, retired Inspector

of Schools, Director of the Bharat Ins. Co.,

Ld., Fellow of the Punjab University.

3. J. P. Dalzell Esq., Manager Delhi and London

Bank Ltd., Delhi.

4. G. E. Mallitte Esq., Agent, Bank of Upper

India Ltd., Delhi.

5. Lala Ram Chand, Proprietor of the firm of

Nanne Mal Jankidass, and Director of the

Krishn Mills Co. Ltd. and Manager of the Iron

Works, Delhi.

6. Lala Bholu Nath, Banker, Hd. Master Jubilee

High School, Delhi and Director of the

Krishn Mills Co. Ltd. Delhi.

7. Lala Ram Chand, Banker, Merchant and pro-

prietor of the firm of Messrs. Ram Chand

& Co., Delhi.

Bankers.

The Delhi and London Bank Ltd. Delhi, The Bank

of Upper India Ltd., Delhi.

Legal Adviser.

Clarence Kirkpatrick Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Delhi.

In their last General Meeting held on the 5th Nov.

1897, the Company has decided to allow 5 per cent.

interest, till the working of the mills, to those share-

holders who have bought or will buy shares in the

Capital of the Company before the erection of the

machinery and the meeting has also permitted the

Directors to order out machinery and to commence

building. Capitalists and intending shareholders

should send in their applications for shares without

delay otherwise they will lose the chance.

Applications for shares must be made to the

Managing Agents and be accompanied either in cash

Rs. 10 for each share or a receipt from the Delhi and

London Bank Ltd., Delhi, or the Bank of Upper

India, Delhi, showing the deposit of Rs. 10 per share

applied for. The deposit on shares not allotted, will be

returned within a fortnight of the receipt of the applica-

tion.

For further particulars, prospectus and forms of

application apply to

RAMCHAND & CO.,

Managing Agents,

Chadni Chowk, Delhi.

M-DIGAL DICTIONARY.

Latin to Bengali and English price Re. 1 reduced

price anns. 8 for a month, by V. P. P. Ann. 3 extra.

The Practitioner, a Quarterly Homeopathic

Journal, Vol. I, Part I, just published. Edited by Dr.

R. L. Sur. An excellent guide for every

householder without the aid of Doctors. Annual

subscription Annas Eight, post free.—Apply to

S. SUR,

104, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

NEW INDENT! For New Year!

SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR 10,000

PURCHASERS.

To introduce our cheapest & best watches among

our native and European patrons, we have decided

to clear these watches at a very lowest rate. Duty

competition.

Ry. Regulator Watch Rs. 5.

(WITH 5 PRESENTS)

The world renowned, perfect time keeper, keeps 36

hours time and guaranteed for 5 years.

Grand Presentation—Purchasers of this

watch will get free of charge viz.—1. One fancy chain,

2. 1 set studs and links, 3. 1 silk handkerchief, 4.

extra. Ry. Regulator watch without presents

Rs. 4. (All kind of English, Swiss and

French watches always in stock.)

Silver Hunting, keywind watch Rs. 10. Ditto

openface Rs. 9. Metal hunting, keywind watch Rs.

8. Silver half hunting Rs. 10. 14 ct. gold open-

face watch Rs. 25. Ditto Hunting Rs. 60. Ditto

Popular Lever metal watch Rs. 20. Ditto silver Rs. 23.

face watch Rs. 25. Ditto Hunting Rs. 60. Ditto

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CUTTACK, MAY 29, 1898.

PRESENT SITUATION.

The situation is ridiculous, undignified and dangerous. We do not know what may be the private opinion of Sir John Lubbock, 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 outset. The result is, the plague officers, who have a right to pose as heroes 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 believe they are. Can any position be more ridiculous than this?

As to the danger of the situation, frequent 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 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 by-lane, and a number of mischievous urchins follow him with the cry "there goes the *vicavallah sahib*," 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 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 to do it.

There is another unfortunate circumstance which renders the position of these plague officers delicate and dangerous. They have to suffer for the misdeeds of others and 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 robberies. The plague is an opportunity for *badmashes* to oppress people. Thus *badmashes* pose as *vicavallahs* 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 of those of their own men. They have besides to suffer for the mistakes of the authorities. Ever since the plague appeared, 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-house search, the service of the European soldiers, and the volleys of the police and the military, to inflame the minds of the 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 is so much resistance here. It is because the plague, or the so-called plague, appeared in Bengal when the people had lost all patience.

ARE WE REALLY PLAGUE-STRICKEN?

"The deepest sympathy is felt everywhere," says our London correspondent, "for the people of Calcutta, stricken down by the plague." 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 plague!

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 here."

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 behalf 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., &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, have no belief in the existence of the disease in Calcutta. Dr. Simpson discovered several cases more than a year ago, like those which have now created the scare. Many weeks ago, the so-called plague appeared in Calcutta; yet we have not more than sixty-five or seventy cases as yet.

And last of all, some of the alleged plague cases have been found to be myths. When Babu Nalin Behari Sircar asked of the Chairman of the Corporation 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 mere belief among the authorities. The Chairman, when further questioned on the subject, had to admit that excepting the first, that is, the Kapaltollah 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 cases. In short, all these cases were believed to be true cases on the testimony of medical officers, some of whom have been found to have mistaken a teething case, a cholera case, or a tonsillitis case for that of plague.

It is thus people have ceased to believe in the existence of the disease in the city, 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 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 badmashes, but there are honest men too, who are fired by a high and noble feeling to adopt this policy of opposition. To refer again to the case of Ashutosh Chakravarti, who is alleged to have assaulted Dr. Bose. He first addressed the Doctor in these words, "Being a respectable man, why do you oppress people?" Getting no reply, he assaulted the Doctor. The incident shows that Ashutosh was actuated not by any base or selfish feeling in committing the assault. Now, it is not a safe affair to oppose plague authorities. It means defiance of authority, and, therefore, imprisonment, and sometimes death. But such is the feeling that in the present position of affairs has taken possession of the minds of many of the citizens, that they are prepared to brave everything in what they consider self-defence.

Knowing as we do the good motives of the authorities, we submit again, what we have submitted several times, that along with the adoption of precautionary measures, they should at once ascertain the fact whether it is the true plague which has visited the city. It would not be wise to ignore medical opinion, for the question is eminently a medical and not a political one. It is the universal wish of the community, both Indian and European, that the question should be settled first as to whether there is really plague in Calcutta or not, and then measures adopted; and it does not behove an enlightened Government to ignore public opinion in this way.

THE BHOWANIPORE TRAGEDY.

In the Bhowanipore 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 considering the feeling of the mob against the *vicavallahs*, it does no discredit to him that he lost all control, and fired. On the other hand, human life is sacred. No conscientious ruler can allow the loss of human life without taking serious notice of it. What the Government ought to do is to ascertain the facts and place them before the public, and if Dr. Laing is found 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 be demoralized in another way if Dr. Laing is let off scot-free. They may be tempted to fire at the slightest opposition, and thus massacre the innocent.

It will be remembered that two boys fell victims to the revolver of Dr. Laing,—one named Nanda Lal Pal, aged 17, and the other, named Amrita Lal Nath, aged 12. With reference to the inquest held in connection with the death of the latter, 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 follows:—

176. When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate, 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, 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 discussing the question of the right of private defence, and disposing of it 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:— "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 is justifiable only when there is a reasonable apprehension that death or grievous hurt will be the consequence of such assault, subject to clause 4, section 99, I. P. C., which says, "the right of private defence in no case extends to the infliction of more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence."

In the light of the above, let us see if Dr. Laing was justified in firing his revolver upon two children, one aged 12, and the other 17. They were shot under the following circumstances. Said Dr. Laing 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 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 hit 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 *lathis*, coming 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 Bell 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 Dr. Sarkar. I took out the three empty cartridge cases, and replaced them with fresh ones."

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. I did not see anyone else present there. The boy was carrying a piece of wood, vertically in attitude, to strike us. He came up the stairs to within 4 or 5 paces of where Dr. Laing was sitting. When Dr. Laing fired, the boy turned round, went down the stairs and Dr. Laing followed him. I did not go. So far as I could understand, the boy was coming up with the object of striking us. About three minutes afterwards, Dr. Laing came up again and took his seat on the 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 looked bigger."

It will be found that there is some serious discrepancy between the statements of Dr. Laing and Dr. Sarkar. For instance, Dr. Laing says that he saw an iron bar, 3 or 4 feet long, in the hand 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 in length. Dr. Sarkar's and not Dr. Laing's, was, therefore, the correct statement.

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 him knowing that the bullet would kill him! Was he justified in doing it? Why did he not warn the boy? And what possible harm could he expect from a lad of 17, armed with a broken piece of wood? The section says: "The right of private defence in no case extends to the infliction of more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence." Was it necessary for him to shoot the boy with a deadly weapon to protect himself from his assault? Could he not 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 safety in the staircase and come down? If he had not done it, he would have had no occasion to shoot this lad. We have seen the place where the two lads were shot down. We have also seen the place from where Dr. Laing fired his revolver. All that we can say is, if he had exercised a little care, he would not have been the cause

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 comforted her.

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 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 introduced 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 Gaggling 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 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 remove 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 Gaggling 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 whole audience was simply enthralled by the eloquent speeches delivered on the occasion by Rai Kali Prashanna Ghose Bahadur, Babu Ananda Chander Rai, Babu Roma Kanta Nandi and others. But the Dacca and other District Associations, as we stated above, are now 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 larger 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 the 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 Sircar supports this theory. And if Nanda Lal was not shot in the staircase, the inevitable inference is that it was Amrita 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 unexplained, and the public have every right to draw conclusions most unfavourable to Dr. Laing. As we said the other day, in the interests of Dr. Laing himself, he should have been put on his trial, for, it is only a judicial test which can establish the fact conclusively, whether or not he was justified in using a deadly fire-arm in the 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 Gazette* is right, and that the Press Committee is "a translating or reporting body, appointed by the District Magistrate for the purpose of the lightening his own work." Our contemporary then goes on to say:—

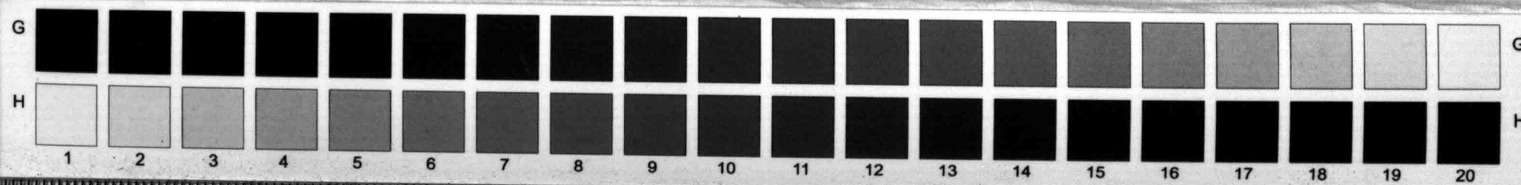
It appears that since it was brought out in the Tilak trial that the arraigned passages did not attract the notice of Government till some days afterwards while Mr. Tilak was appointed to the Council in the meanwhile, the Bombay Government have been very anxious to get immediate information of everything 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 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 Government 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 Mamladar, 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." 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 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 country.

The letter of Messrs Mitchell, Bardsley, and Co., addressed to the Chamber of Commerce and published in our Tuesday's 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 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 form of segregation. As we said the other day, it is a mistake to suppose that the Hindus do not know or value the principle of segregation. They observe segregation in its strictest form.



Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA.

OR

BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.

Paper cover Rs. 1-10

Cloth bound Rs. 2-4

To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta.

Mr. Gladstone's Death.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

The Gurukul Committee.

SALT MARKET REPORT.—The quantity of salt of every description, cleared during the quarter January to March, 1898, amounted to 26,59,000 maunds, as compared with 25,13,819 in the previous quarter, and 26,63,500 in the corresponding quarter of the year; and the net amount of duty on Rs. 63,57,658 against the corresponding quarter of the year.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.—The scattered showers of rain over the proper and Orissa during the week ending May 23. Autumn rice and jute are still being sown, and the preparation of land for the sowing of *blatta* crops and winter rice is going on; but more rain is still required in parts. The young rice, and jute plants, sugarcane, indigo and *china* and *mung* millets are doing well. The harvesting of spring rice is still proceeding. There has been no important change in the price of rice since last week. Cattle disease is still reported from Bardhaman, Nadia, Khulna, Shahabad, Bhugulpur, Lohardaga, and Manbhum. Fodder supply is generally sufficient, but there is still want of water in places in Central and Eastern Bengal.

A BRAVE SIGNALMAN.—The author of "The Story of the Malakand Field Force," thus speaks of a brave signalman: "During the whole time of the siege of Chakdara the difficulty of maintaining the signalling communication with the Malakand was extreme. But for the heroism of the signalmen it would have been impossible. One man in particular, Sepoy Prem 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 operation of obtaining connection, with a helio, the time consumed, the compass required, these things combined to make the action as brave as any which my pages record."

BOMBAY PLAGUE EXPERIENCES.

OUR well-known countryman, Mr. D. E. Wacha writes to us from Bombay: "My sympathies are entirely with Calcutta, knowing too well what poor Bombay has suffered on account of plague. Compulsory segregation undoubtedly created great mischief. For the patient to be torn away from his family and friends, was most painful. It aggravated his malady, and in many 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. Plancy and others, is segregation in the house itself. If the patient is confined to his chamber or 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 poor class cannot afford to keep a separate 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 Malabar 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 and again visit the patient who is much relieved. He knows that his people are near him. All fear is driven away. Half the deaths which occurred in Bombay are said to be owing to fear of the patient being torn away from his family and home, and doctors say in cases of real plague, the heart gets weak, and fear simply aggravates the weakness and that most fatally. If hospitals are erected temporarily in different centres, so that residents of streets may be as near as possible to patients, they are a great boon. Dispensary 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. I have 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."

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 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. Haffkine himself claims no absolute immunity from the plague to persons inoculated. At the best, the effect of the serum lasts six or nine months. But even this 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 inoculated, including servants, but we were all right 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 very good dose; and if this is given by two instalments, it is far better. Delicate persons might have 2 centimes once and 2 centimes after a fortnight; and on the whole, this method of inoculation seems 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 poorest are not only suspicious but superstitious. Ignorance in this respect is indeed a curse. And ignorance and fright both combine to resist

It is said that the Indians groaned under a load of heavy taxation under Mussalman rule, but what they paid in taxes was expended in India and thus distributed all over the country. Under British rule India would have prospered and become one of the richest countries in the world, if its resources were not permitted to be drained by foreign nations. It is argued that, compared with European countries, India is lightly taxed. But when the proceeds of the taxes raised in India are not allowed 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 prospering. The Indians, send out twenty-five crores of rupees annually to England and receive nothing in return. The increasing poverty, therefore, in their portion, Mr. J. Wilson in this paper, thus winds up his views on the currency proposals of the India Government: "What the end of this folly is to be, we dare not try to imagine; but it cannot be good; and, we trust whatever the Departmental Committee may or may not sanction it will stop, for the sake of this absolutely date project. If I lose India, I must let it go. I do not like men, but I like Bedouins. When they are in a blood-drug patient, the best treatment is to give him a mouthful of food and medicine, and not to take out more blood from him. India is being bled to death. Stop the mouth of the drain which is carrying off her wealth to other countries, and the currency question will no longer trouble the rulers of this island."

its inauguration, had every year passed a special resolution, recognising the virtues possessed by him. He sacrificed himself to the Irish cause. This noble trait in 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 because of the opposition of Mr. Gladstone. But for Mr. Gladstone's interference, the Parliamentary vote of the Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations would not also have been nullified. Our respect and gratitude for that great man are not thus based on selfish considerations.

Mr. W. Wedderburn may God bless him for his kind services. I 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 question and the answer. The Hon. Mr. W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: "Whether the Bombay Government consulted the local officers before imposing upon the city of Poona a punitive police, costing Rs. 400,000, whether he is aware that both the District Magistrate of Poona and the Commissioner of the Division protested against this police being imposed; whether the Commissioner was censured by the Government for making this protest; and threatened to resign, unless the censure was withdrawn; whether the censure was accordingly withdrawn or modified; and whether he will lay the correspondence upon the table of the House."

Mr. G. Hamilton said: "The decision to impose for two years a punitive police, costing about Rs. 1,500,000 per annum, upon the city of Poona was arrived at by the Bombay Government, who are alone responsible for it, and their action was approved by the Government. I am not in possession of any information as to the various opinions of such subordinate officers as may have been consulted, and I should not be prepared to lay on the table of the House any correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of Bombay and its subordinates on this subject. Mr. W. Wedderburn, it must be presumed, said he himself sure of his facts, before embodying them in his question. It is also to be presumed that if he had made the slightest mistake in 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 dispute. The facts seem 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 Ayer. The advice of the authorities, on the spot was disregarded. Nay, they were sought to be humiliated for venturing to offer what they considered good advice. It is thus India's British statesmen! When in temper, they can't bear to be advised. There is no doubt of it that the authorities here possess dictatorial powers. But in addition to this, if they show themselves to be carried away by temper, where is the safety of their subjects here? It is in the interests of the British Empire in India, of the rulers themselves, that they ought to be put under some control. Irresponsible power renders them impatient of criticism and advice. Their position of the subjects when their ruler, holding dictatorial power, is also subject to fits of temper. As for Lord G. Hamilton, his Lordship has a broad back: he is always accepting responsibility."

A MEETING of the Simla Fine Arts Society, held on Tuesday with Sir James Watson in the chair. The prizes given last year were continued. Major A. R. J. has been appointed Honorary Secretary. The exhibition will open on the 15th of August.

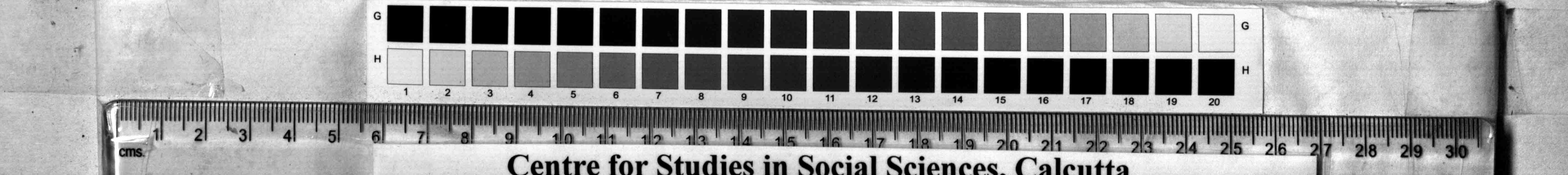
A NEW Hindu College under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, which students will be taught to live and think as true Hindus, while assimilating all the best and highest of European learning, is to be opened on the 1st of July. Dr. A. R. Richardson, of Bombay, who gives his services free, is the proposer. Mr. H. K. D. is the proposer.

THE CHURCH of England and the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which have been in the habit of holding a combined service at the India House, have decided to hold a combined service at the India House, which will be held on the 1st of July. The service will be held at the India House, which will be held on the 1st of July.

A REVISED agreement between the Mysore Durbar, who own the Kolar Gold Field Railway, and the Madras Railway Company, who work it, is now the subject of discussion, and the outcome seems likely to be that customers will get the benefit of considerable reductions of freight rates. It also seems likely to be arranged that the Durbar shall put the whole line into very substantial order, and improve its services so as to allow of heavier trains being hauled, at the cost of capital, that the junction station shall become a joint station, the whole of its capital cost being made a charge against the completion of the contemplated improvements. The Company shall receive a higher percentage for working the branch. The Railway at present is worked at 17.5 per cent. per annum.

The patient is removed to a separate room, which is cleaned and washed and disinfected. Resins are burnt in the room and all the disinfectants used. Not only all communication between the patient and other members is cut off, but no neighbour is allowed to come to the house, nay, even beggars are refused their usual dole. The attendants must change their clothes every time they attend the patient to nurse him. The services of washermen and barbers are temporarily dispensed with. In short, the afflicted house is kept rigorously isolated from all communication with the outside world. The European method of segregation, and which is admitted in the Plague Report, is the removal of the patient to a hospital. This was one of the principal causes of heavy mortality among the plague patients in Bombay and elsewhere. The Government may thus allow the patients to remain in their own homes. As regards disinfectants, the only one will be glad to avail of those which have been found efficacious by European medical practitioners. If the Indians are thus allowed to treat their patients in their own houses, the Frankenstein raised by the adoption of plague measures will vanish in no time.

This is what the *Indian Daily News* says: "As a sample of the sort of taxation that is going on in France and Italy, M. Yves Guyot, the well-known publicist, states that in eleven months the French nation have paid six millions sterling in wheat duty. Add fifteen per cent. on that for the extra cost to the consumer, and one gets nearly seven millions sterling in one tax, on the chief necessity of life. But what if French people were taxed like us, when they raised their own



THE BHOWANIPUR DISTURBANCE.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

THE trial of eight persons who were charged for rioting and house-breaking at the premises No. 39 Chandrahat 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 Babu Sasi Bhushan Chatterjee, Nanda Lal Das, Hari Das Mukherjee and Hriday Nath Sikdar, Mokhtars, appeared for defence.

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 rooms from Babu's. I heard that 2 boys had been shot, and I went into 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 helped 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 Witness charged, first, all the eight accused under Section 147; secondly, accused nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5; under secs. 452; thirdly, accused nos. 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 Chandrahat Chatterjee's Street, which was in the occupation of Babu Jages Chandra Ray, having made preparations 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 witnesses, but the adjournment was not granted.

The defence having said that they did not want to cross-examine prosecution witness No. 1, a draftsman, the Court wanted to know if Dr. Laing should be put into the witness-box. All waived their right except Babu Hari Das Mukherjee, Mokhtar, 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 Das Mukherjee 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 Mukherjee could elicit from Dr. Laing in spite of the "disallow" provision. Thus ended Dr. Laing's cross-examination, and he left 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 Moharrum holidays. During his stay there he will be a guest of the officiating Lieutenant-Governor.

ON Wednesday a gang of badmashes attacked some men of the 8th Rajputs at Dutta Khel. A man 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 Akbar'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 khil'at.

A CORRESPONDENT of the C. and M. Gazette states that some of the representatives of each section in the Afridi jirga, 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 dacoits on the Agra-Gwalior frontier, when firearms were used on both sides. When brought to lay 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 BONNERJEE, 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 Honours.

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

SMITH STANISTREET & CO.,
AND B. K. PAUL & CO.,

Correspondence.

CONTAGIOUSNESS OF PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR.

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 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 Reports, and compared it with that of small-pox. A most casual observer even can find at a glance that the contagiousness of plague can bear no comparison with that of small-pox.

Analysis of the contagiousness of plague and small-pox.

Plague.

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

(b) Something more than mere exposure to contagion being necessary to develop the disease (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 disease

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

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

(h) An infant suffering from plague, was nursed, on the mother'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 (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 seasons.

(m) Plague can be transmitted to roien's only.

(n) With improved sanitation, plague can be pushed to a corner.

Small-pox.

(a) Contagious under all ordinary conditions.

(b) It is capable of producing the disease in the unprotected, simply by contagion.

(c) Infections 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 possibly 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 infected if he sleeps with a small-pox patient.

(j) Contagion is very tenacious and is very difficult to be removed. Sunlight has no action.

(k) Small-pox seizes the unprotected with very few exceptions and all who for the first time comes within its range.

(l) Climate has no influence on its dissemination.

(m) Small-pox can be transmitted to many lower animals.

(n) Mere improved sanitation cannot offer any resistance.

"Those diseases," says Dr. Sykes, Medical Officer of Health, St. Pancras, 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 contagion can spread, the more far-reaching are its results." "Oriental plague," says the same author, "spread their contagia 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 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 transported 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 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."

I have already stated in my previous letter that the 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, typhus 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 pandemics. 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

segregation—barbarous relics of antiquated preventives—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.

The old methods of quarantine and segregation were adopted when true leprosy and elephantiasis were considered one and the same disease and when the science of sanitation was not recognised as such. But it is an admitted fact now that since the advent of sanitary 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 whittled 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 medical inspection in detail."

"Approaching modern times," says Dr. Sykes, "the spirit of combating rather than fleeing from infection appears, and it assumes the form of isolation. Isolation is a generic term for the prevention of the spread of infection; and leads to much confusion from the absence of discrimination between the two methods of isolation. The two methods may be concisely described as those of exclusion and seclusion. Wholesale exclusion was the principle adopted under the old quarantine and cordon systems." 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 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 narrowed down to exclusion from public ways, public places, and public conveyances." "The law prohibits the exposure of a person suffering from a dangerous infectious disease. The complement of exclusion is seclusion; and under modern sanitary 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 problems his life-long study, and who can, therefore, speak with an authority which is unimpeachable, on all questions of sanitation, asserts that the removal of a patient to an isolation hospital 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 mortification (according to their own printed report) 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 a separate house, and unlike the inmates of an inn or hotel, where each group has a common interest, each member of the family takes a keen interest for the health of the rest, can it not be regarded a *fortiori* for house isolation, where there is accommodation 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, involve legislative, administrative and social changes of the widest extent 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 its 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 ought to 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 condition:—

We, the undersigned members of the Sourashtra community of Madura, beg most humbly 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 extends to the Straits Settlement on a small scale. A reference to the Grant-in-aid 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 Vijayanagar in 1024 A.D. when Mahomed of Ghazni was besieging 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 Vijayanagar for good and settled themselves in Madura whence they subsequently migrated to Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Tinnevely. 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 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 possible way."

As persons who feel, move and have our being 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 country with the inevitable result that a great many members of the community, who had been lending 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 alone 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 children's children in their recollections in all the ages yet unborn. It may be asked if any leading members of our community have moved in the matter and done anything to alleviate the ever 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 successfully 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 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 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 notice of the Government and concert such measures as will make the distress in our community a thing of the past and thus confer an everlasting boon on us all.

A BENGALI TIGER-TAMER.

MR. SHYAMA KANT BANERJEE 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 younger than his age. After some desultory talk, I introduced the subject of tiger-taming. Mr. Banerjee 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 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 fourth day after it came into my possession 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. 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 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 I 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 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 Sunamganj 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 Sunderbans. Raja Rajendra Narain, Kai 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

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 Diarrhoea Remedy, having been recommended to him, he gave it a trial and to his great surprise, three doses of that remedy effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wm. McNamara, a well-known merchant of the same place, is well acquainted with Mr. Peterson and attests to the truth of this statement. This remedy is for sale by all dealers.

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

the cage, the Nawab Bahadur came up to me and said: "It must be very easy for you to play with this tiger, for you have tamed 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 tiger 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 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 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 Singapore. When I was about to enter the cage of the tigress, the Nawab Bahadur advanced towards me and said: "For the extraordinary courage you have shown by simply undertaking to encounter this untamed beast, I 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. 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 possess 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 gambolling and frolics, a tiger may suddenly show signs of irritability 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 maulled 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 one 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."

"Do you intend to re-open your own circus?"
"No, but I have a desire to go to Europe with a few performing tigers and lions. Some Europeans have recently brought with them to Calcutta two big African lions. They want Rs. 3,000 for the pair. If anybody promises to make me an offer of this pair of lions I am ready to fight with them in a cage. But I don't see any one to encourage me this way."

"I have heard of heavy stones being put on your chest and broken into pieces. Will you tell me all about it?"

"The Raja of Raktina once said in my presence that Bengalees can defeat members of other races in things in which intelligence or even courage is required to be exercised, but are not capable of extraordinary physical feats. Then the Raja mentioned that he had in his service a Hindustani wrestler, who could allow a stone weighing three maunds to be put on his breast and to be broken. I observed to the Raja that I could easily 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 stone 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 half 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 health."

MR. SANDFORD, 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 marriage 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 jirgah 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 Iyer 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 provided 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 for 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 Nagur, 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 unarmed police guard will be stationed outside the house to keep watch over him.

F. Farley, etc. large mercantile business at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One epidemic of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K." For lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds and other ailments can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended especially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by all dealers.

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

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 disposed of in the Mofussil 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 Dasafathi Sanyal, for a rule. It appeared that one Khairat Sheikh complained before the Joint-Magistrate of Mymensingh against Baroda Nath Bhattacharjee, Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of Iswaranji Police station, with having illegally and wrongfully confined his father, Sobdar Sheikh, on two different 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 Deputy 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 complainant moved the Sessions Judge, but 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, proceeded with the application and after hearing both sides he passed a lengthy judgment setting aside the Deputy Magistrate's order, and ordering the commitment 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 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 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 length. Although the real matter for consideration is not the conduct of Babu Uma Prasanna 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 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 buried the case. I am aware that this is a 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 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 admissible and not on such evidence only as the Police Sub-Inspector departmental superior was willing to have produced." After giving his reasons for considering that the Deputy Magistrate's proceedings were dishonest, 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 grounds 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 accused, and so, as he imagined, prevent any 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 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 true; that is a matter for the countymen of the jury. All that has to be considered is whether there is a sufficient case to go to a jury."

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 said:

"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 cannot 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. Sheikh 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 acquittal is to be recognised at all, Khairat Sheikh must go. Now the remedy provided by the Legislature, if this be the remedy, as in a case like this, an illusory one. In practice Local Governments do not appeal against orders acquitting 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 Sheikh and Sobdar Sheikh are so sceptical as to the virtues of the legislative 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 Government to appeal against it."

In the result he set aside the order of the Deputy Magistrate and ordered the commitment of the Sub-Inspector as already stated. In concluding the judgment he observed:—"As I have already stated, I consider that the Deputy Magistrate Babu Uma Prasanna 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.

A DELICATE little fairy, with great serious eyes and a mass of bright chestnut 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 so long as she was weighed down with her 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 came home from school for the holidays, the faded splendour of the dreary boarding-house was transformed in his eyes into something like a home.

Now and then, when sufficiently bullied by her mother, she would stand up, trembling with nervousness, and sing to the assembled guests. While all the others showered their patronage or conventional praises, Strong would turn away to the window in silence, with tears in his eyes. But Mabella understood, and liked his method of applause the best.

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 Saturday afternoon in the summer they went out for a walk together. Strong, at Mabella's command, in his very best, showed her in his button-hole, and Mabella 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.

Strong was a bachelor of thirty, and lonely men of that age are not ready to understand 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 chestnut 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 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 much beer at dinner and used such a lot of horrid cent, that Miss Emson whom Mabella had always 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 drawing way.

"You rude little girl! How dare you?" "Leave us," said Mabella, pointing to the door. "I want to speak to Mr. Strong 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," she said, "please explain."

"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 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.

"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 recognise 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 understand.

"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 Dundee Advertiser of May 2nd and following dates, and are of interest as showing the effect of the announcement of plague in Calcutta:

Though rumours of a disgusting 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 immediate effect on the market. Although some anxiety was no doubt manifested, there were those who were inclined to doubt the outbreak 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 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 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, soon 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 plague 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 to 12 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 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 many months. In the meantime Dundee can regard this aspect of the question with

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. Merchants 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 we have already stated, have erected warehouses in the neighbourhood of their mills, and the Harbour Trustees 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 in Dundee to learn the fullest details regarding the outbreak 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 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 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 latest news from India, indicated that the market in the metropolis 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 reached 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 react 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, 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 receiving ports. Different opinions have been expressed, but the general feeling 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 17-14-12d. 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. 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 the native operative, with the shrewdness of 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 the Sannuggur and Titagur 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 contained in early telegrams from Calcutta regarding the plague. Messages were received reporting that the authorities 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 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 insertion in contracts recommended by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. The clause, with the additional Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, was as follows:—In the event of Calcutta and (or) Chittagong within the limits of a declared plague infected district or area, the seller may inform the buyer of any quantity of jute shipped by reason of the prevalence of plague in the said port, district, or area, and on receipt of such notification the buyer the following options, provided the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta gives a requisite certificate that plague has prevented the shipment of the jute, viz:—(a) Cancelling without compensation the quantity short shipped; (b) accepting shipment of the same after due date without fine or compensation, seller undertaking to ship the goods as soon as possible.

At the opening of the market there was a decided disinclination for business, and anything offering was at high rates. Towards the close business was not so stiff, but, generally speaking, Tuesday's prices 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 firsts, 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.

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 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 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 transactions, and these of a very limited character, were carried through. Jute is still very firm. Best firsts were offered at £11 10s., but buyers did not respond. For R F D's £8 10s was submitted but sellers were rather inclined to hold off for bigger prices. Among the sales which took place were SK 3's at 100, SCC's at £8 17s. 6d. and rejections, which only a short time ago were as low as from £4 15s. to £5, were purchased, at about Cape, at £6 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 Donio in the *Keene Medicals*. The patient was a countess 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.

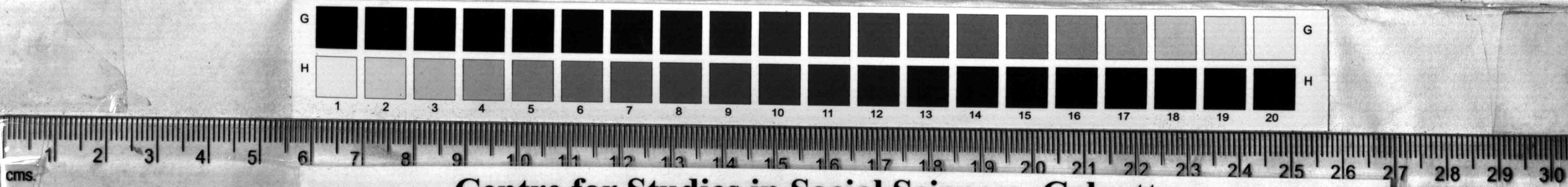
A year later, after the wounds had healed, the man noticed one day that he could distinguish the day light and the colour of flowers through his nose. From this time, for five or six years, he saw with his nose, which had become the organ of vision. He eventually became able to distinguish all objects 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, consequently 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, the membranes particularly the retina, had been preserved 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 fossae. 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 images of exterior objects are formed even in the absence of all refracting media provided, the luminous 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 quarter 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 quarter. 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, 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 produced, in November, 1885, of presenting her husband with four bonny boys, thus bringing his living family up to sixty-two. Countries differ very greatly in the size of the family circle. The North American Indians are said to average only from three to five. The Cape Boers commonly have from twelve to twenty, or used to have; Kafirs, again, are said to come in braces almost as often as singly, and triplets have been asserted to be quite common. The traveller Welsh declared that among the Brazilians the cases of four at a birth were to be met with on all hands.

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

"LINSERD COMPOUND" Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND, REGISTERED OF LONDON. **"LINSERD COMPOUND,"** a domestic expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints. **LINUM CATARTICUM PILLS,** digestive, for Constipation, and generally aperient. **KAY'S OIL COMBENT—**Tipi Billard Ointment. **"Your Ointment"** is the best I have ever used. **JOHN BENZON (Champion), 1898.** **LIQUOR—**New white Inorganic Ointment, almost painless, for Pore, Pore, Pore, Pore. **COAGULUM—**Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. **CHESBURN BIRD LIME—**For Woodpeckers and other birds. In the house. To be used on a wooden surface. **For Woodpeckers and other birds.**



READ

"Once Tried Favore"
Always"
The
"Mundul Flut"
"Srutu Mundul
Flute"

(i. e., box harmoniums containing suties)
That Supplied to H. H. The Maharaja of
Independent Tippera (Hill).



The Best Box Harmoniums of the kind to play
and accompany Bengali, Hindi and
English Music.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Basses
Clarinetes, Horns, Piccolos, Fagots, Banjos
Guitars, Mandolins, Stringing, Reeds, Piano and
Harmonium Materials and Fittings, Strings, etc.,
etc., Honest prices. Humble Margins.

Prices of Mundul Flutes
Rs. 35, 40, 60, 75, 100 and 150.

Trial Orders Solicited.

MUNDUL & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers, Repairers and Tuners
of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires and all
sorts of fittings, etc.
No. 3, Bow Bazar Street, and
5, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

PERFUMERY.

LAVENDER WATER.

We can recommend our Lavender Water
as a really superior perfume. It is very care-
fully prepared from the Extracts of the finest
quality Lavender flowers grown in France.
In strength and sweetness of perfume it will
be found superior to many Foreign Lavender
waters sold at much higher prices.

Price per bottle 7 as. and 12 annas only.

MUSK LAVENDER.

This Musk Lavender is prepared by the
addition of a small quantity of the finest
Chinese Musk to the finest quality Lavender
Water. It has a far more pleasing fragrance
than the ordinary Lavender Water and is at
once the sweetest and most lasting perfume
made.

Price 4 oz. stoppered bottle Rs. 1-3 only.

EAU-DE COLOGNE.

This famous perfume which was first pre-
pared in Cologne in Germany, is the most
popular and has the largest sale of all the per-
fumes. It has got a very sweet and pleasing
fragrance, which is extremely refreshing. It
has moreover got the reputation of removing
bad smell, and is a very good disinfectant for
the sick room. Our Eau-de-Cologne will com-
pare favourably with those of the best makers,
offered at far higher prices and is superior to
nine-tenths of the Eau-de-colognes sold in the
market.

MILK OF ROSES

To correct all impurities of the skin and
restore the bloom and freshness of health and
beauty, nothing can equal the Milk of Roses.
Our Milk of Roses is prepared with the great-
est care and the best ingredients and is really
a very superior preparation. It will effectively
remove all freckles, pimples, blotches etc. on the
face, and render it beautifully soft and white.
The Milk of Roses in an inseparable adjunct to
the toilet table of the English and French
Ladies of fashion, and we request our Indian
Ladies to test its marvellous powers in
preserving and beautifying the complexion.
Moreover it will impart to the hands and face
the charming fragrance of the Rose flower,
and on that account alone will be great favor-
ite with the ladies.

Price per bottle 12 as. only.

Prepared by,
H. BOSE,
Perfumer,
62, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

The Universal Marriage Provision and Family Relief Fund.

ESTABLISHED—MAY 1894.

OBJECTS:—(1) To afford pecuniary help to the
marriages of nominees of its members. (2)
To make suitable provisions for the nominees of
its members during life-time or after death.

Thus the Fund has two depots of funds—"M" (Mar-
riage) and "D" (Death). It paid away as bonus in
"M" and "D" Department Rs. 531-4 and Rs. 366-14
in 1896 against Rs. 3318-8 and 1038-0 in 1895.
Agencies in Amritsar, Majitha, and
other places in the Punjab, at Sylhet and Dhubri
in Assam, in Bengal, in the Central Provinces and
in Burma. For particulars, Forms, Rules, and
Reports. Apply with one anna postage stamp to
SARAT CHANDRA GHOSH
Secretary,
Office: 17, Hari Mohan Basu's Lane,
Calcutta.

Dr. Stolberg

BEGS to inform those who are suffering from
Enlarged Spleen, Liver, Kidney
and Lung complaints, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY,
Rheumatism, gout, Epilepsy, ELEPHANTIASIS,
and bad Skin diseases, that his Remedies will cure
them. The above complaints have been cured after
Hospital treatments had failed. All those who have
been treated by the undersigned have never had occa-
sion to complain that their money was misspent.
For particulars address

Dr. C. STOLBERG,
Specialist, Bangalore.

Bhagat Ram's Herb's oil.

It has Two Invaluable Qualities:

- (1) Its external application cures fire burns, scalds,
scorpion, wasp and other venom stings, prickly heat
and all sorts of itching and skin diseases.
- (2) Internally taken it cures Cholera and Gonorrhoea.
Price is so fixed that every one can buy it, i. e.,
annas 8 per phial, postage extra. Six phials, if taken
at a time, will cost only Rs. 3, postage included.
No home should be without it. Every familyman
should keep it as a safeguard.

A FEW OPINIONS:

- (1) Rai Pahu Ram, Ex. Asst. Commr., says: "I
tried Mr. Bhagat Ram's Bristle-at-Law's Herb's
oil on my infant child suffering from prickly heat
and pimples, its effect was just like magic. It is a
boon to the public, no home should be without it."
- (2) A. R. Burton, Supt. Ry. Police, R. Pindi,
says: "I was burnt by a hot chimney and on applying
the oil relief was instantaneous. I can say by ex-
perience that no home should be without it."
- (3) Doctor Chhajmal Dass, says: "The oil was
found most useful after trial in case of burns, boils,
ulcers and Gonorrhoea."

No need of lengthy list of certificates. Any one
do bring its efficacy can get a sample phial free on
sending one anna stamps to cover postage. Hot
season is approaching, no prudent man and no home
should be without it.

Apply to BAKHSI RAM,

Agent,
MR. BHAGAT RAM
Bar-at-Law,
Gurgaon.

NIYTA NDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Goldsmith Shop,
Rampur Bazar, Chokramara, Rajshahi.



All sorts of gold, silver and jewellery ornaments
are kept ready for sale, and also made to order at
cheaper rates than elsewhere. Confident of the superior
quality of the articles and moderate prices at which
they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge
competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue
price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying
ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of
cost.

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have
supplied to me on order, on the occasion of my daughter's
marriage, have all been of approved design and of
neat workmanship. I cannot too highly recommend
the promptitude with which my order was complied
with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you
success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst.
Commr., Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd Jan. 1890
Babu Nityanda Biswas of Rampur-Boaleah has
executed my orders with great promptness, and the
workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable.
He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and trust-
worthy in his dealing with his customers. He fully
deserves encouragement and patronage.
Dated. 4-2-90 (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar
Professor, Presidency College.

TREAT YOURSELF SECRETLY AT HOME.

Our famous nervous debility drops warranted to cure errors of
youth, Loss of Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, whites, unmanly
discharges, wet dreams, Loss of memory, Weakness, Emaciation,
Blood poison and all other urinary diseases and complaints arising
from Sexual debility, no matter how severe the case. Our medicine
will give you immediate effects. Catalogue free on application.
Thousands of testimonials have been received quite unsolicited.
Price per phial one rupee only.
MONEY RETURNED IN CASE OF FAILURE.

J. C. MUKERJI, Manager,
Victoria Chemical Works, Rangoon, India.

GONORRHOEA DROPS.

DISCOVERED by an eminent English physician
and recognized by the latest edition of the
British Pharmacopoeia as the only safe, sure and
efficacious remedy for

GONORRHOEA AND CLEET

Of any description and in either sex. Acute cases
are cured in three days and chronic cases in a week's
time.

The cure is permanent and radical.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most dis-
tressing symptoms.

Value returned in Case of Failure.

To ensure a permanent and radical cure the
Calcutta patients are requested to see the Doctor,
Mufassil patients should, when ordering for a phial,
write in detail the disease.

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial; V. P. P. As. 6 extra

DR. H. BISWAS,

11, Annanda Chatterjee's Lane, Bag-bazar,
Calcutta.

HAHNEMANN HOME.

2-1 COLLEGE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

Only Depot in India which imports

dilutions of Homeopathic Medicines from

the most eminent houses in the world

for sale in original.

Price-list and Pamphlet post-free

ELECTRO-

HOMOEOPATHY

OR

Perfection in Medicine.

Doct ines simple & Diagnosis easy,

33 MEDICINES in all. Cheap and

Comfortable.

CURE UNRIVALLED IN RAPIDITY

AND THOROUGHNESS.

SEVERAL ILLMENTS GIVEN UP

AS HOPELESS CURED.

Report of Cures, Price-list and Pamphlet

post-free.

TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES

UNDERTAKEN.

Medicines, Boxes, Books and

Sundries—per V. P. Post.

BATABYAL & CO.

2-2 College Street, Calcutta.

PERFECT BRAZIL PEBBLE

Spectacles and Folders.

Spectacles

Steel Frames Rs. 6.

Nickel " " 7.

Silver " " 10.

Gold " " 25.

All kinds of Repairs undertaken. New Frames

fitted. Pebbles and Crystals of accurate numbers

matched. Special attention paid to Oculists' pre-
scriptions. (Post-free) orders per V. P. Price list free
on application.

DEY, MULLICK & CO

Opticians and Spectacles Makers,

20, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

See price-lists on application.

Prescribe for Chronic Malarious Fever, Re. 1 per phial

THE

SCHUSSLER HOUSE.

NO PATENT MEDICINE!

Positive Safe, Permanent & Easy Cure.

Diabetes

Piles

Asthma

Dyspepsia

Hysteria, relief in one week and

cure in one month

Eye Diseases, of all sorts

Female Diseases: Leucorrhoea,

Fooding and painful menses

White Leucopy

Gonorrhoea, Gleet etc.

Malaria, local fever specific.

Our "Aurine" cures radically and without fail

General Debility, Nervous debility, loss of Memory,

Brain-ache, Loss of all sorts of powers, Hysteria and

all nervous complaints. Re. 4-0.

N. B. Our choice Pills effect 90 percent cures.

Price Rs. 2-8.

And our "German Sarsa-parilla" the only effective

remedy for all impurities and all constitutional

diseases and mints. Price Rs. 3-8.

Lacking and postage extra for Mofussil orders.

S. SINHA.

Manager, Schussler House,

No. 1, Brindaban Mullick's 1st Lane,

LAW & Co.

Homeopathic chemists and Book-sellers,
92, BOWBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.

Keep always ready a complete stock of American
medicines, (including Tissue remedies) book, chests
and other requisites. They enjoy the confidence of
all for genuineness of their medicines. Catalogue
post free.

HALF-PRICE SALE.

PLEADER'S GUIDE. (pp. 427)

NEW EDITION: ENLARGED.

This book contains in English language Questions
with full Answers of N. W. Provinces and Bengal
Pledership, Muktearship, Revenue Agentship and
other Law examinations from the beginning up to
date with their New Rules and Book-Lists. Very
useful to all Law Candidates of all Provinces. Price
by V. P. Rs. 2-6 anns. Now reduced to Re. 1-4 and
per V. P. Post free. To be had of Rajendra Chander
Bannerjee. Teacher, Jamalpur, District, Monghyr.

ENLARGED

Sabdakalpadruma.

THE great Sanskrit Encyclopaedic Lexicon
of the late Raja Sir Radhakanta Deva Bahadur
K. C. S. I., revised, enlarged and improved,
printed in Devanagari character, which
was issuing in parts, has now been completed
in 5 quarto volumes. Price Rs. 75 per set,
exclusive of postage. For further particular
the undersigned may be applied to.

Baro-Prosad Basu & Haricharan Basu,
Proprietors,
71, Pathuriaghata Street,
Calcutta.

MONKS' PILLS

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Sp cific for Dog and Jackal bites and the only in-
fallible remedy for Hydrophobia.

The antidote to canine poison is an indigenous
preparation of a veteran and eminent medical man of
his City, and has been given to us with the bonafide
object of relieving suffering humanity after two years
experiment.

ACTION.—It arrests bleeding from the bite
instantaneously, subdues inflammation and reduced
swelling of the bitten part in 3 or 4 days at the most.
It purifies the blood by eliminating the poison.

REMARKS.—The medicine should be discontinued
when the inflammation has gone down. The dis-
appearance of inflammation is a sure index of the
elimination of the poison. The medicine should be
used immediately after or within a fortnight after the
bite. It acts as a preventive against the develop-
ment of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood.

When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine
applied give immediate relief, the concentrated tincture
of this medicine, sold here at 10 as per drachm is
to be used. The preparation has never been found to
fail in a single instance. No how hold should be
without this preparation.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Each phial 2 Rs. exclusive of packing and postage.

Sole Agents, B. K. ROY, and BROTHERS,

754, oke's Street, Calcutta.

GONORRHOEA, GONORRHOEA.

CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE.

SRINATH SUDHA for 1st stage of Gonor-
rhea and Leucorrhoea try 24 hours only and for
acute and chronic cases a week. Rs. 2, packing,
&c., extra. Dr. Mullick 17-1, Gish Vidyaratna
Lane, Calcutta.

A Sister volume to the "Hindu System of

Moral Science" is just out. It is

from the pen of the same

author and is entitled

THE HINDU SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS

SCIENCE AND ART.

The price of the book is one rupee.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says regarding

book: "If the Hindu System of Moral Science of

Babu Kishori Lal Sarker, M. A., B. L., evoked

admiration from many distinguished Hindus and

such eminent Christians of world-wide celebrity as

Professor Max Muller and Professor Cowell, his

treatise, entitled "The Hindu System of Religious

Science and Art" which has just been published,

will, we doubt not, secure still greater admiration

for his complete grasp of the difficult subject and the

masterly way in which he has presented them to the

world. . . . This book may be regarded as a

key to the understanding of the various phases of

Hinduism on a rational basis.

The Hon'ble P. Ananda Charly, Rai Bahadur, C. I.

E., says: The book deserves to be made a first text

book of religious teaching in every school. I will ask

every Hindu to read it. I want every young man to

be taught it. I cannot do better justice than to pro-
claim it as a little manual worth its weight in gold de-
serving to be read by every Hindu parent and by him
to be taught to his sons and daughters.

The book is to be had of—

BABU SARASI LAL SARKAR, M. A.,

121, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Religious Publications (in Bengalee)

BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH,

SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.

OR THE LIFE OF Sree Chaitanya Deb.

Paper cover. Cloth bound.

Vol. I (and Ed), 1 00 00 1 12 00

Vol. II " 1 80 00 1 12 00

Vol. III " 1 40 00 1 80 00

Vol. IV " 1 00 00 1 40 00

Postage 1/4 anna per Copy.

The Hindes Edition of

SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.

Translated by

SRI MADHU SUDAN GOSWAMI,

Of Brindaban.

Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Re. 1-8

NOROTAM CHART.

Price Ann. 12. Postage one anna.

SRI KALACHAND GEBTA

Religio-Philosophical Poem in Bengalee

With beautiful Illustrations—

A BOOK EXHIBITING

The Religion of Love

AND

Solving the problems of this life and the next

BY

BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH

Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Re. 1-8

Postage 1/4 anna per Copy.