

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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পদকপতক।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে
মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।
পরিশিষ্ট বস্তুর।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

অনুরাগবলী।

শ্রীমদেব দাস প্রণীত।

এই খানি উপাদেশ বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ। হুই শত
বৎসর পুর্বে লিখিত।

মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ নাঃ অঃ আনা।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

শ্রীঅষ্টেত-প্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅষ্টেত প্রভুর প্রিয় কবীর ও শিষ্য
শ্রীশ্রীনাথ নগর রত্ন।

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নতুন কথা আছে, এবং শ্রীঅষ্টেতের সমস্ত
গীতা বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।

মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ নাঃ এক আনা।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

শ্রীত্রিবিমুখিয়া পত্রিকা।

বৈষ্ণবধর্ম সন্থার প্রথম প্রণীত একমাত্র
মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২০ ডাঃ নাঃ ১০।

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অনেকে প্রথম হইতে শ্রীত্রিবিমুখিয়া পত্রিকা
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একেবারে নিঃশেষিত হওয়ায়, আমরা তাঁহাদের
অভিলাষ পূরণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য
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করিতে মনস্থ করিয়াছি। বাক্য উক্ত ছয়
বর্ষের সমস্ত পত্রিকা, কিংবা উহার কোন বর্ষের
পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা রূপা করিয়া অবিলম্বে
আমাদিগকে জানাইবেন। বাক্য পুর্বে গ্রাহক
হইবেন, তাঁহারা প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা দেড়
টাকায় পাইবেন। শ্রীকেশব লাল রায়, প্রকাশক
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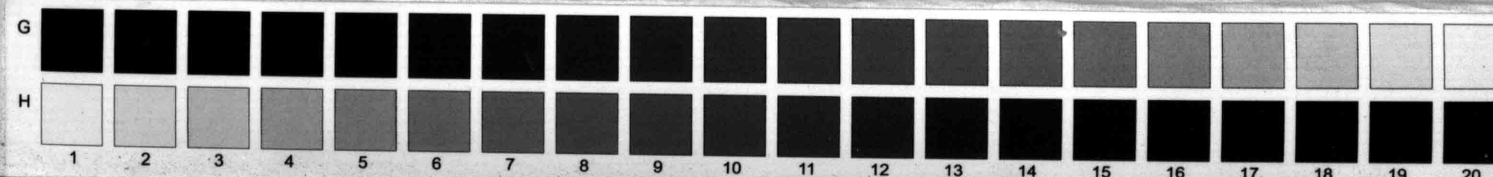
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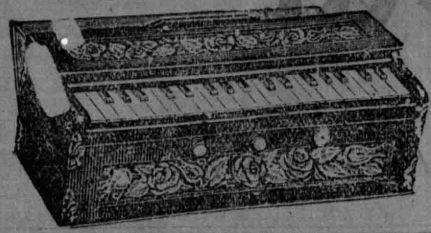
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CALCUTTA, JUNE 23, 1898.

PLAGUE POLICY AND INTERPEL-
LATION IN THE CORPORATION.

LAST Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation brought some important facts to light. Babu Anarendra Nath Chatterjee wanted that effect ought to be given to the motion of Babu Mohinee Mohan Chatterjee. The motion was for clinical reports of cases treated in the plague hospitals. The reason for this demand is well-known, and it was made plain by Babu Preonath Mullick. He said that the reports were wanted to remove the wild rumours which prevailed to the effect that plague patients were killed in hospitals by poisonous pills. During the discussion, one fact was made plain. The Chairman is reported to have remarked that the Government does not like these discussions. Indeed, on being told this to be the wish of the Government, Babu Narendranath Sen is said to have declared that if the Government did not like such discussions, then there is no need to call for these clinical reports.

But is it a fact that the Government does not like any discussion by the outside public on the subject? We would have never credited such an allegation if the Chairman had not put it forward. First of all, plague is not a political question at all. Secondly, it is a question in which the natives of the soil are more vitally interested than those who rule the country. It is a question in which are involved the lives of our dearest friends and relations. We have a right of discussion when property is involved; we have certainly a greater right of discussion when life is concerned. And why should Government resent advice and criticism? Nay, it is simply impossible for the Government to move a step in a matter like this, without taking the public into its confidence. The Government frames rules and tries to force them. Some of them are good; some may be inexpedient. It is only the outside public who alone can tell with any degree of certainty, whether any particular set of rules is good or bad.

In spite of all, in spite of the press, prosecutions, it is to the Indian press and Indian councillors alone that the Government is indebted for its knowledge of the effect of its measures upon the public. If the Indian papers and Indian public men had not come to the assistance of the Government, the authorities could have never known the cause of the violent opposition offered to the plague measures by the populace all over the country. Even at the very meeting where the Chairman was pleased to declare the intention of the Government, a most important fact was disclosed, viz., there is a rumour that poisonous pills are administered with a view to kill plague patients. With the knowledge of this fact, the authorities are now in a position to remove the cause of this wild and mischievous rumour. Of course, it is quite uncertain whether or not the publication of clinical reports will remove the rumour. So far it is certain that it behoves the Government to remove it. We are, however, very much concerned to learn that the Government does not at all like discussion upon this subject. If that be so, let it be declared so, in unmistakable terms; and we shall leave it alone. We cannot, however, persuade ourselves to believe that the Chairman has been correctly reported, or that the Chairman has correctly interpreted the motives of the Government. Another important matter was also raised at the meeting and disposed of in an unsatisfactory manner. Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar had put certain questions at the meeting of the Commissioners on the 18th May, and the answers given to them by the Chairman were considered inadequate. Babu Nalin Behari, therefore, gave a notice to the effect that a debate might be raised over these replies. Now, this was a very reasonable request. When questions are asked, it is on the understanding that explicit answers should be given to them. When that is not done, either the questioner should be allowed to point out the defects in the answers and extort more satisfactory ones, or a debate should be allowed to be raised over the matter. The motion of Babu Nalin Behari was, however, ruled out of order; for, it was alleged, that the rules of business precluded any discussion on answers given to interpellations. Of course, the Chairman was within his rights when he ruled the motion out; but his action will not certainly remove the cause of the grievance. The public want definite answers to definite questions. Either the Chairman must furnish his interpellators with satisfactory replies, or the Commissioners must insist on the present rules being changed, so that they might raise a debate when insufficient or prevaricating replies are given by the Chairman.

Here is a specimen of the Chairman's reply. Babu Narendranath Sen enquired:—

(3) What are the duties of Dr. Ayatullah? What is his pay? Was he not employed before as a Medical Inspector on Rs. 120 per month under Dr. Simpson, the late Health Officer? Did he not resign at the request of Dr. Simpson?

The Chairman replied:—

(3) Dr. Ayatullah is on special duty to work at the Mahomedan quarters of the town and persuade the people to notify their cases. His

pay is Rs. 400. Yes, it is not known that he resigned. There is no record to be found in this office.

Babu Narendranath enquired (1) as to the duties of Dr. Ayatullah; (2) his pay; (3) whether or not he got Rs. 120 per month as Medical Inspector under Dr. Simpson; (4) whether or not he was made to resign his post. The most important questions in the above are (3) and (4). The evident object of Babu Narendranath Sen was to show that a man who served on Rs. 120 only a year or two ago and who had to resign the post, has now been employed on nearly four times the pay. The Chairman, however, gave no answer whatever to question number 3; while he pleaded ignorance as regards number 4, though presumably it is a fact, otherwise Babu Narendranath would have never asked such a question.

Here is another question:—

(7) Is not Mr. Lloyd, Superintendent of the Plague Hospital at Manicktolla, merely an Apothecary? If so, why is not a medical man, higher in status and possessing experience in treatment of cases, appointed Superintendent of that Hospital? Was not Mr. Lloyd, before his appointment as Superintendent of the Manicktolla Hospital, an applicant for a Conservancy Inspectorship? What are the qualifications of Mr. Cateneau, who is one of the Medical Officers in the Manicktolla Hospital? What is his work?

Here is the reply:—

(7) Mr. Lloyd is a Military Assistant Surgeon. It is not considered necessary to have a resident of higher qualifications at the time of his appointment; the Sanitary Commissioner had applied to Government for his services at a salary of Rs. 200. Mr. Cateneau is a Military Assistant Surgeon. His work is to turn his term of duty with the other resident Medical Officers.

In the above, Babu Narendranath wanted to know whether or not Mr. Lloyd was an applicant for a Conservancy Inspectorship, but the Chairman deigned not to give any reply. Surely, this state of things needs a reform.

INDIA AND IRELAND.

THE scale of punishment is very high here; Lord Ripon and some other Viceroy had to admit it during their Viceroyalties. On the other hand, definitions of crimes here are very lax and comprehensive. What is crime here, is not always a crime in England. There was distress in some western districts of Ireland, and there was a debate on it. The Chief Secretary said that the distress had been exaggerated, and the Irish members denied the exaggeration; and, of course, there was a lively scene. During the discussion, Mr. Dillon retorted:—

Mr. Dillon: You clear out of the country altogether.

The Chief Secretary took no notice of the remark.

Mr. Macneil said: "Hatred of England ought to be religion in every Irish heart."

The Chief Secretary said nothing in reply. Mr. Tilak was sent to long terms of rigorous imprisonment for having made certain remarks in regard to ancient history of India. And this proves the proposition with which we began this article.

To return to the debate. Mr. Dillon complained that there were tens of thousands of people who were on the verge of starvation, as the measures adopted by the Government were inadequate.

In reply, the Chief Secretary, Mr. G. Balfour, said that if they helped everybody it would be a charitable distribution.

Mr. Dillon: And why on earth, not?

Mr. Redmond said that he felt humiliated to ask assistance from England.

Mr. Balfour said that it was not true, as stated by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, that 300,000 people were in distress, but, say about 30,000. And, therefore, the Lord Mayor of Dublin had no right to compare British Ireland with Spanish Cuba, for, in the latter island, 150,000 men had died of starvation.

Is that country, ill-governed as Cuba is supposed to be under Spanish rule, if the authorities there allow 150,000 men to die of starvation? This is a proposition which is extravagant. For, in India which is so well governed, five millions of people, according to official accounts, died of starvation a few years ago in Southern India. And tens of thousands are reported to have died during the last famine.

Spain is blamed for having allowed one hundred and fifty thousand of its subjects to die of starvation. But it must be borne in mind that some of these men at least had rebelled, and that it was allowed to be done in the course of a Civil War, and by a very poor nation.

The rulers here, used to sights of starvation, do not attach so much importance to them as is done in the ruling country.

Mr. G. Balfour: I defy any member to shew that any Irishman had died of famine. To this Mr. Redmond replied, he could prove that many had died from insufficiency of food or wholesome food.

Mr. G. Balfour said that he was not prepared to go so far as to order champagne to the people. No sooner had he said this than there was an uproar. "We want bread and you talk of champagne!"—they, the Irish members, said angrily!

Thus a few thousands of men were in distress in Ireland. None had actually died of starvation. The Government had opened relief-works, but they were not held to be sufficient; and this entitled the Irish members to suggest that England should leave the country and clear out, and that hatred for England ought to be the religion of Irishmen! But the people of India

are incomparably more gentle, law-abiding and loyal. They are always grateful for small mercies; yet when an Irish member preached the gospel of hatred to England, he was let alone. In India such a man would be sent, to long terms of imprisonment. In India when the people had lost their heads on account of the enforcement of the plague rules, some newspaper editors were compelled to write strongly and one of them was actually sent to jail for life for such writings. We appeal to all right-minded Englishmen to ponder whether or not Indians deserve better of England than Irishmen, and whether or not they are more rigorously treated than the latter.

WHO WRITES INFLAMMATORY
ARTICLES?

WHAT others dared not, the *Indo-European Correspondence* has. It has freely given vent to sentiments, entertained, no doubt, by a great many people in Calcutta as regards the plague and the measures adopted to stop it; though some of these sentiments may be wrong or extravagant. The *Englishman* gives the following summary of the article of the *Correspondence*:—

The article in question insinuates, if it does not state in so many words, that there is no plague at all in Calcutta; that the whole plague organisation is a sham, got up to provide interested persons with an income; that the excellent hospital provided by the authorities for plague patients at Manicktolla, is an inferno (whatever that may be, presumably something as full of horrors as Dante's *Inferno*); that people have died from fright, when being joggled and jolted in the ambulance car; that "for all these deaths not the Plague but the Plague Party shall answer to God, for the misery of the poor cries up to Heaven for vengeance;" and so forth.

The *Englishman* finds fault with the *Correspondence* for having written such dangerous things, and with the *Indian Daily News* for having given them publicity, apparently with approval. The *Englishman* says, addressing the *Indian Daily News*: "Has the Editor considered what immense harm such inflammatory articles may do?" So, the *Englishman* can express himself in courteous language, and avoid abusive epithets, when finding fault with a contemporary! The reason, no doubt, is that the *Indian Daily News* is an Anglo-Indian, and not a "native" paper. Because we suggested that the innocence of Dr. Laing ought to have been established in a court of law, the *Englishman* began somewhat to this effect: "The *Patrika* is a paper which is not read by any one. We Englishmen, who conquered India and rule it, ought to see that these native papers are at once sent to the gallows, &c." But now that European papers have said really hard things, the *Englishman* says: "Do you not see, your writings may do harm?" The reason for this difference of treatment is, no doubt, owing to the principles avowedly held by the *Englishman*. For it says: "By this time every European in India must have realized that many of the English institutions are absolutely inapplicable to India. Love of fair play is an instinct with Englishmen; but it is inapplicable here. Is it not? Here an Indian contemporary is to be treated with coarse, and the European, with civil, language. Yes, India is a backward country; here, all that is good in England, may not be equally good. Undoubtedly, it has been legalized here that the telling of truth is penal. Courtesy and fair play do not suit India, and that every European must have realized."

The *Englishman* condemns inflammatory language, when finding fault with a contemporary. Let him, however, put his own house in order. In the use of inflammatory language, he stands pre-eminent, nay, foremost. If foolish people were led to put faith in the machinations of malicious men, in falsehoods as regards the motives of the Government, his own writings often times served to confirm them in that belief. Inflammatory language forsooth! What is inflammatory language? It is that which inflames the Indians against somebody. And is not the statement, coming from an official organ like the *Englishman*, that a punitive police force ought to be established, or the suggestion that the people should be flogged in the public streets, calculated to inflame the minds of the people against the Government? Thus the *Englishman* attributed motives to Government which did not exist, and painted the Government in a way which was not true. What the *Englishman* does is this. He first gives an impression that he is the Government, that is to say, that his sentiments are all inspired. Doing this, he goes on to betray such a bitter feeling for the natives of the soil as to lead the latter to arrive at the conclusion that the Government is not a friend but a cruel monster. So, if inflaming the minds be an offence, the *Englishman* has no right to feel horrified at the strong language used by the missionary paper.

The writings of the *Englishman* created alarm not only in the minds of the Indian but also the European residents of the town. Our contemporary reported that baby Wright of Kapalitolah, and Mrs. Gomes and her child had been attacked with plague and been removed to the Isolation Hospital. The publication of these false reports not only alarmed the relations of the parties and the general public, but made the West Indians and East Indians, according to Mr. Sykes, very excited; and when Dr. Cook and others went to examine the baby at Kapalitolah, "they were," says Mr. Sykes in

his letter, "in a very pugnacious attitude, and considerable risk was incurred." As regards the Gomes case, the *Englishman* was obliged to undo the mischief it had created, by publishing the following contradiction in its columns:—

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

F. H. GOMES.

To Fenwick Bazar, May 18.
The *Englishman* has at last managed to create a panic among his own establishment and scare away a number of his men; and we are constantly afraid lest our own establishment is similarly affected, for, we learn that many of his peons, who have left service, are relations of those who serve under us.

Of course, the language of the *I. E. Correspondence* was too strong; indeed, he might have expressed himself in less objectionable language. But the situation is this: No native paper will venture to speak out what is just now exercising the minds of the people. For, the temper of the Government is believed to be like that of the Padshah who slew the messenger that brought him the news of his defeat in a battle-field. The monarch had not the patience to realize that the messenger had only given him a very necessary piece of information, and was not the cause of the disaster.

"Sir, the lower-class people have got a notion that the plague patients are killed by poisonous pills," says the newspaper. "What is that to you?" says the man in authority, and continues: "Why do you disseminate these rumours? We see through your trick. Your object is to bring the Government into contempt. Wait, we shall institute proceedings. What the Government ought to know at this juncture is what is passing in the minds of the people. Without such knowledge, the Government cannot proceed without committing blunders constantly. It is, therefore, a duty which the newspapers owe to the country and the Government, to lay bare the minds of the people to those who hold sway, especially as the latter, in spite of their deep-seated prejudice against independent newspapers, are not in touch with the natives of the soil."

Though we do not agree in all the sentiments of the paragraph of the *Indo-European Correspondence*, it has made one thing plain, namely, what some people think of the plague and the plague measures. Nay, the above paper has proved another fact which is that the rascally rumours are not confined to the lower classes, but are also entertained by men of education and position. Now that the authorities have known all, it has become possible for them to remove these absurd impressions from the minds of the people.

THERE are several sets of alternate policies which demand public attention. One policy is, to ascertain first whether there is plague or not in the country before enforcing any rules to stamp it out. The other policy is, to enforce the plague rules, irrespective of the consideration whether the plague has appeared or not. Thus, the advocates of the latter policy are of opinion that it is of no moment whether the plague has appeared or not. Let us enforce the rules, say they, without delay and with rigour. If there is plague, it is sure to be killed; if there is none to be killed, we shall at least acquire some experience as to how to enforce the plague rules, which would be of incalculable service to us when plague actually appears. This policy would have been faultless, if the enforcement of the rules had not been attended by some serious difficulties, pecuniary and otherwise. Take another set of policy for consideration. One is to take to the segregation hospital only those cases which are real. The other policy is to drag as many patients as possible to the hospitals. The advantages of the second policy are many. If they are plague patients, they will of course die; if they are not plague patients, they will come back alive. What is the harm then of taking them to hospital? But what a great opportunity will be presented to the plague doctors if patients suffering from diverse diseases were indiscriminately put into the plague hospital, to study all sorts of interesting cases. How is a plague doctor to distinguish plague from tonsillitis, unless the patients are placed side by side? Vomiting is one of the symptoms of plague, so it is of cholera. How can the plague doctor distinguish a plague patient from a cholera patient unless both are placed in the same hospital, under the direct influence of his scientific eye? And it is thus they argue that there is a good deal of advantage in taking all sorts of patients in the hospital. We, however, humbly beg to differ from this view.

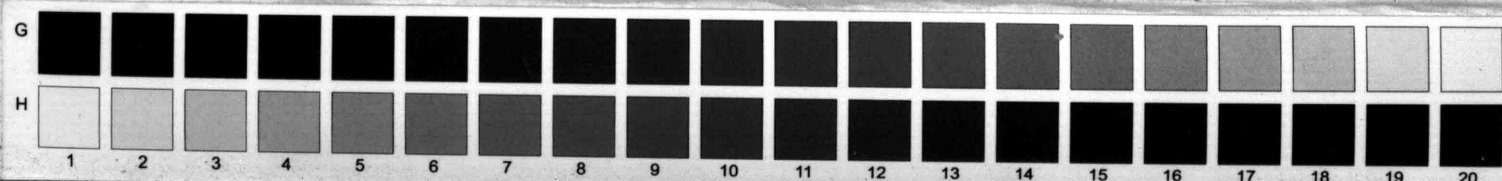
THERE are important features in the indecent assault case, in which one European gunner, named Richardson, has been convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, which are worthy of note. The assault was committed only in March last; that is to say, when the Govern-

ment had taken every precaution to guard the people from the alleged outrages of these soldiers. The Government entrusted British soldiers with the task of enforcing plague rules, as the best fitted for the purpose. All classes of people objected. The Government did not believe in the objection in the beginning. At last, however, the Government had to admit the existence of some abuse on the part of the soldiers. A great many of them were thus sent back to do their legitimate duty; but a few were kept yet, of course, the most sober amongst them. Yet we see Richardson committing an indecent assault upon a woman so late as in March! One can form some idea how the people had fared in the beginning, when the soldiers had absolutely a free hand to do whatever they liked, and when their number was much larger. The conviction of Richardson proves the important fact that there was some ground at least for the cry of distress raised by the press of Bombay. Of course, every one was staggered at the foul murders committed in the city of Poona. No one ever expected that such a crime was possible in India. The conviction of Richardson will shew that the foul crime was only an accident, and that it would have not possibly occurred if the mistake of employing British soldiers had not been committed.

ELSEWHERE will be found a communication signed "F. H." which is from a European gentleman of experience. Our conviction is that a change for the worse is slowly, though surely, coming over the condition of the people in the Muffasil. People do not now enjoy that protection which they used to do before. There is more of discontent now in the country than before. The feelings between the ruled and the rulers are getting estranged, &c. &c. We have to say many things on the subject, which we mean to do in due course.

THE Bombay Government, having established the Press Committees, was evidently not disposed to disclose their real functions to the public. Even the *Times of India*, supposed to be in its confidence, did not know what the object of these Committees was. The *Mahratta* has thus done a public service by securing an official communication on the subject from the District Magistrate of Poona and publishing the same in its columns, which was reproduced in our paper the other day. There is now no doubt about the fact that a Committee, composed of the City Magistrate as President, the City Mamladar, the City Police Inspector and two pensioned native officials as members, have been formed at Poona to keep watch over the writings of the Native Press. And the duty of the Committee is "to bring to the notice of the District Magistrate anything appearing in any newspaper, published in the District, which, in the opinion of the Committee, is deserving of the attention of the District Magistrate." So the function of the Committee is to keep the lord of the district informed of what is deserving of his notice. This is a very clever way of establishing terrorism over the Native Press; for, every one can understand what the expression, "what in the opinion of the Committee is deserving of the attention of the District Magistrate," means. The Magistrate will surely not like to be told that he or his subordinates are not administering the affairs of the district in the way they should do. Neither will he, be pleased to know that people are asking for money to save themselves from starvation and disease. He will be, however, very glad if a newspaper be found tripping and using an ungoverned expression. The duty of the Committee will thus practically be to find out sedition in the writings of the Native Press and bring it to the notice of the District Magistrate who, under the new law, can punish the offending editor in the same way as he does a notorious *badmash*, without going through any judicial procedure. These Press Committees, therefore, if they mind, can cause all the journalists within their jurisdiction to be sent to jail or bound down in heavy sums, without breaking any terms of the law. They are thus far more dangerous than the Gagging Act of Lord Lytton. Of course, the District Magistrates, as a rule, will not abuse their powers; all the same, these Committees will hang like a sword of Damocles over the head of every native newspaper in the Presidency of Bombay and take away his freedom.

THE manner in which the editor of the *Mahratta* was summoned and lectured by the Poona Magistrate shows also how sensitive the authorities have become to newspaper criticism. The *Mahratta* commenting on the Bombay riots, wrote thus: "What we contend, is that it cannot help striking an observer of things that what was refused to the peaceful citizens of Bombay was readily granted to the citizens of other sort. At least, the mob has run away with the impression that they have a feather in their cap. The almost immediate resuming of their business by the workmen, consequent upon His Excellency's assurances of a changed administration, bear testimony and also give strong colour to this understanding on their part." Now the sentiments, expressed above, are not of the *Mahratta*'s but of the almost entire press. Even the *Times of India* admits that the relaxation of the plague meas-



by the Government of Bombay immediately after the riots would mean "a concession to mob violence." But when the above sentences appeared to the *Mahratta*, Mr. Lamo, the Magistrate of Poona, was asked by the Government to summon the editor and inform him that he was preaching a dangerous doctrine! When the editor was summoned he was, of course, bound to call; for what man with a head on his shoulder can afford to disoblige the lord of the District where he lives? So he attended the office of the Magistrate; and he thus describes the scene:—

What was the object of the interview? That was the question we asked ourselves at the time and an answer was in the end supplied for the time by the nature of our interview. Mr. Lamb instead of confining himself to the one subject, took the opportunity to discuss with us a number of passages extracted from diverse issues of the *Mahratta*. He travelled over a large field, and for nearly an hour, we had to stand beneath the fire of the able cross-examination of District Magistrate. How we fared, under the battery, we do not care to say. It is known to Mr. Lamb and to ourselves. The interview being deemed strictly private, we cannot publish a full report or even a summary of it, especially as Mr. Lamb decidedly objects to our doing so. Our idea at the time was that explanations were apparently wanted from us for a number of alleged indiscreet things; and Mr. Lamb's way of addressing us during the interview led us to believe, rightly or wrongly, that we were then standing in the dock, and that we had committed some very very big crimes. Naturally the anxiety how to expiate such a load of sins, tormented us and we offered to give, if wanted, written explanations on all the points raised by Mr. Lamb for the enlightenment of Government. Fortunately or unfortunately for us our anxiety was soon allayed by Mr. Lamb, who assured us in reply that no explanations were wanted from us by Government; and we were, of course, extremely thankful to him for the assurance. The question, however, recurred, why then this interview at all, when a simple letter would have served the purpose.

The Editor justly remarks that, such interviews, when conducted on equal terms, may remove much mutual misunderstanding between high officials and the representatives of the people; but, continues he:—

Only we would prefer to see such interviews take place anywhere but the District Magistrate's office so as to obviate a possible misconception on the part of the people that we were some criminal, called by the Magistrate to explain a known or unknown offence. To face an all-powerful District Magistrate in his office and beneath his covering brow, is an ordeal which no human editor will, if he can help it, consent to undergo. If any unpleasant topics turn up, the editor is placed in a false position; he can neither avoid the conversation nor can he decently displease his host by making unsavoury remarks. Of course, we the editors of Poona are fortunate in having a courteous man like Mr. Lamb as our District Magistrate. But what must be the lot of editors generally, who may have misfortune to face a District Magistrate who cannot treat a gentleman with the courtesy due to a gentleman? Editors having even a grain of self-respect, would prefer to undergo a criminal trial in a court of law to possibly being browbeaten in this way. There is the section law and there is Section 109 of Criminal Procedure Code. There is the Press Committee to scrutinize their writings *in camera*, and there is the District Magistrate, calling them to his office for explanations at any odd time. How are native editors, to work amidst such besetting snares? How are they to do their duty to the public and to their country?

Could the District Magistrates perform their duties if they were called upon, every now and then, to give explanations for their sins of omission and commission, by their official superiors; or if a Committee of Censorship were appointed to scrutinize their work and report their mistakes to the Government? How could they then expect the editors of newspapers to conduct their business with independence under similar circumstances? The authorities would have the press free, and, at the same time, threaten it with chain and fetters if it honestly speaks out its mind! Is this not absurd? The press is bound to lose all its independence under such circumstances and degenerate into a slavish supporter of all Government measures.

Has the *Englishman* got a *sanad* from the Government to ferret out sedition, or is it a work of love which he has imposed upon himself? He discovered sedition in our columns, because, we said, Dr. Laing should be put on his trial for having killed two lads, both for his own sake and in the interests of the public. So, according to the intelligent editor of the *Englishman*, it is sedition to urge that a man should be tried in a court of justice for having taken the lives of two human beings! But the attention of our contemporary is not confined to us alone. He has detected sedition in two other papers also, which are not conducted by "natives" but Europeans like himself. And this sedition is of an awful nature. The *Indo-European Correspondence* declared that it is doubtful whether what they call plague is really plague or not and therefore he, in the opinion of the *Englishman*, was guilty of sedition. So it is sedition to say that there is no plague in Calcutta! But the *Indian Daily News* committed a still greater offence. He quoted the article of the above missionary paper in his columns and was therefore equally guilty with the *Indo-European Correspondence*. So we are all writing sedition, and the *Englishman* is the only loyal paper in the country! We can, however, show that, if the publication of false reports is sedition, no one is more guilty in this respect than the *Englishman*. The plague scare in Calcutta is con-

siderably due to the writings of this paper. And this is quite evident from the manner in which the peons and other servants of the establishment of our contemporary have thrown up their employment and left Calcutta. This is what the *Englishman* says:—The plague panic, although dying away apparently so far as the lowest classes in Calcutta are concerned, is spreading among the servant class, who owing to their opportunities of coming in contact with Europeans, really ought to know better than to believe in the ridiculous rumours which scared their more ignorant brethren. From every part of Calcutta come stories of households put to the greatest inconvenience and trouble owing to the defection of servants. Durwans, coachmen, syces, peons, and punkah-wallahs appear to be especially infected with fright. Many people are absolutely obliged to groom and feed their own horses, and down Park Street and Chowringhi may be seen the strange sight of office-men driving to town, acting as their own coachmen. In our own office, on Friday, a large number of distributing peons ran away, while the same evening all the punkah-coolies followed suit. The *Saturday Journal* had to be distributed by post. However, we have succeeded in getting new men and we hope that subscribers in town will not have their copies delayed in future. It is a matter of difficulty to discover exactly what the run-aways are afraid of; and there are not wanting indications to show that a good many of those who are going on strike, are merely attempting to force their employers to give them higher wages.

Why should not his men run away in fright if he constantly din "plague" "plague" into their ears? What we do is to tell our men that there is no plague, and they cheerfully work. We hope, we do not commit sedition by following this method. Let the *Englishman* follow our tactics and his peons and punkah-wallahs will not fly. But, if he goes on, like a croaker, crying "plague," why, his *Baboorchees* and syces will at last desert him, and he will have to cook his own food and tend his own horses.

DR. BOMFORD has left Calcutta on one year's furlough. Before he started he did not forget, however, to give effect to a stringent rule of the Medical College, associated with his name, by striking off the roll no less than 45 students from the third-year class who had been plucked in the 1st L. M. S. Examination. So by a stroke of the pen the prospects of so many students, every one of whom had devoted the best part of his energies and life in studying at the College for five years, have been blasted for ever. There is no doubt of it that a number of students would have passed the examination had they been given another chance, as this year's result has conclusively proved; for scores of students who stood the risk of being expelled last year but were excused, passed this year successfully. We think, this consideration ought to have some weight with Dr. Bomford in dealing leniently with the students who had joined the College before the introduction of the rule in question.

In this connection, we think it is not out of place to give vent to a great complaint of the students as regards the appointment of Dr. Hodgkins as the Examiner in Materia Medica this year. Very few people in Calcutta knew anything about the qualifications of this learned gentleman, which entitled him to be selected as an Examiner in supersession of the claims of several distinguished medical men. Dr. Hodgkins, a few years ago, was a Military Apothecary in Meerut, and now he is a Superintendent of military pupils of the Medical College, and the connection between his present appointment and his selection as the examiner in Materia Medica, is not apparent. Perhaps, his selection had something to do with the well-known partiality of Dr. Bomford in favour of Military pupils. But whatever that might be, there is no doubt of it that a large number of plucked students owe their misfortunes to his selection as Examiner in Materia Medica. We understand, the students have memorialized the present Officiating Principal, Dr. Harris, praying for grace; and we hope, it will be granted.

The letter of Mr. Harold Finch Hatton, the late member for Newrk, shows that there is as much discord in the ranks of the Conservatives as it is amongst the Hindus and Mussulmans in India. If Parnell, the Home Ruler, ruled the Liberals when they were in power, Mr. Chamberlain, the Unionist, now controls the Tories. He is a man of hobbies and strong will, and thus he does not suit the general body of Conservatives. His Colonial policy has been anything but successful. The Boers never ventured to shake off the suzerainty of England; but they have, under Mr. Chamberlain's management, practically declared their independence. This is too much for the fire-eating Conservatives; yet they cannot do without him. But Mr. Chamberlain is not the only element of discord. Mr. Arthur Balfour, though a Conservative to the backbone, has also managed to render himself very unpopular with his colleagues, generally speaking, by some of his acts. In short, the policy of the present Ministry has pleased neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals; and hence the revolt of men like Mr. Finch Hatton. The popular notion is that never was England more humiliated than under the rule of Lord Salisbury. "The foreign policy of the Government," says Mr. Finch Hatton, "as expounded by Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa, has warranted the assumption by other Powers that England will submit

to any insult and put up with any injury sooner than resort to force to protect the interest of British subjects." He speaks in the same strain as to the Government's action with regard to China. "A magnificent opportunity was afforded us," says he, "of expanding our influence and consolidating our interest in China. The opportunity has been flung away by our Government, never to return, while Russia acting on the assumption to which I have above alluded, that our country will submit to anything sooner than protect her interest, has secured concessions of enormous advantage to herself and of such a nature as to be a standing menace, not only to British interests in China, but over the whole Pacific Ocean." But though there is deep discontent in the rank and file of the Tory party, there is no immediate prospect of the Liberals coming into power. On the other hand, there is no doubt of it that the Conservative Ministry, having survived the disgust of its own party over the China question, will continue to rule with an iron hand till the expiry of the natural term of its life. Says the *Indian Daily News*:—

India has, we are afraid, unless Mr. Chamberlain breaks up the Party, got another three years of Tory rule, to which may put down most of its recent misfortunes. The whole of the present policy of alienating the people by needless interference, and prosecutions and sedition Acts, is due to the Tory Party and to the influence of the Abercorn family in the Tory political system. Lord George Hamilton has always been backed up, however absurd his vindications, how thin his explanations, and has, by that influence, been maintained at the India Office, in spite of the protests, even of his Party, as expressed in that militant Tory paper the *Morning Post*. The *Times*, however, suggests, that Mr. Finch Hatton's letter shows the necessity of the Tory Party putting their house in order; but everybody in England sees that disgust of the proceedings of the Government, the prevailing motive in British politics, is rapidly permeating the country, and that the result of the next election is a foregone conclusion.

When the turn of the tide comes, India will then have to play an important part in turning the balance in favour of the Liberals. The Liberals are, yet far from strong; but, yet, through the help of one Hindu gentleman, Babu Ananda Mohan Bose, they succeeded in wresting three or four seats from the Conservatives. When the next General Election takes place, the Indians, if they want some of the mischief done by the Tory Government, to be put right, must send Babu Ananda Mohan and others to advocate their cause in England. It is fortunate, Mr. R. C. Dutt has established himself permanently in London. It goes without saying, he will be of immense service to us, on that occasion, as he is proving just now.

ELSEWHERE is published the Resolution of the Punjab Government on the Garshanker riot. There was no open and independent enquiry instituted; and the people were thus given no opportunity of giving their version of the affair. The usual procedure was followed. The officials who were responsible for the catastrophe, were asked to submit their explanations. They are only human beings; and no one can blame them if they defended themselves and their subordinates in the best way they could, and tried to throw all blame upon the people. Nay, we are willing to concede that they honestly believed that they had simply discharged their duty; and, in doing so, a number of men were killed and wounded, there was no help for it. This is all true, so far as it goes; but, in order to arrive at a fair conclusion, the Government should have also the popular version of the riot before it. Indeed, it is scarcely fair to the people that they should be condemned upon the *ex parte* statements of those who, in their opinion, had done them the greatest wrong possible. In short, no impartial mind can accept the decision of Sir Mackworth Young as sound and conclusive. Of course the real truth can not be obtained from the perusal of this one-sided document, yet some of the admissions of the Lieutenant-Governor prove conclusively that the police behaved in a manner for which they deserved severe punishment. We are told that they fired without orders with buckshot, and killed 9 men and wounded 48. What a dreadful and blood-curdling tale! The Lieutenant-Governor himself admits that they were not justified in firing on the crowd, and yet His Honour, we regret, has not got one word of censure for them. It is quite true that the citizens of Garshanker had lost their heads; but that was no reason that the police should lose theirs. Knowing the temper of the people, the authorities should have never let loose a number of policemen amongst them, armed with carbines. The result was inevitable. When the authorities found the people, in a terrible state of excitement they might have waited a day or two in carrying out their measures. By that time the temper of the populace might have cooled down, and the authorities would have then been in a position to accomplish their object without hurting the least of anybody. This impatience at the least sign of opposition from the populace to the authorities, is at the root of the evil. We regret, we cannot justify massacre, even to put down riots. By massacre we mean mowing down unarmed men by buckshot without authority, as also firing volleys under a panic when there is no justification for it. We are, however, thankful to Sir Mackworth Young for his admission that the police did wrong in firing without the order of the officer in charge. By the way, when is

the Government of Bengal going to publish its Resolution on the Ghatal riot? The police, we are told, also fired without authority on that occasion, and killed and wounded a good many persons.

In another column will be found the letter of Sir Bradford Leslie on the plague to the *London Times*, and the reply of Sir Alexander Mackenzie thereto. So, Sir Alexander has not yet forgotten Calcutta! It is amusing to find how the late Lieutenant-Governor now supports the good measures of Sir John Woodburn, which he so vehemently opposed. The reader may remember that a Conference of the leading men of Calcutta was held at the rooms of the British Indian Association, and a petition was submitted to Sir Alexander, praying for home segregation; but he not only refused it, but wrote a letter to the Indian Government, on the authority of one Dr. Lowson, urging that the European method of segregation should be enforced in all its rigour. This method was tried at Bombay and Poona; and it meant the separation of husbands from wives, and children from their parents. The late Lieutenant-Governor, however, only got a slap on his face for his pains. The Government of India strongly resented the suggestion of Dr. Lowson, and said, in reply to the letter of Sir Alexander, that it should never be given effect to; and that home segregation should be allowed wherever it was possible, and that members of families should on no account be separated in the name of segregation. Sir Alexander Mackenzie had thus no help but to submit, and promise home segregation to the people of Patna to conciliate them when they protested strongly against his measures. It is most fortunate that the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was not the ruler of this Province when plague was declared in Calcutta; for, then this city would have been converted into another Poona, and the sufferings of the people would have known no bounds.

THE report of a very destructive flood, which is said to have caused great loss of life and property to the inhabitants of Midnapur, has reached us. This serious calamity is ascribed to the advent of the monsoon with an extraordinary flow of rain for eight or nine days—all day and night. Never within living memory was there such a flood in that part of the country. It was apprehended, before the rains had set in, that there would be a terrible water-famine, for which this tract of country is always notorious, so much so that the greater portion of the population were driven to the river Cossye for their supplies, their wells and tanks having been dried up by long drought. This streamlet, which is quite innocent all the year round, has assumed extraordinarily gigantic proportions now, inundating the country for several miles. The water in the river has reached for above the highest level ever known; and the current is running at the rate of 16 miles an hour, making communication by boat with the other side quite impossible. The poorer classes of natives, men, women and children—are to be seen at several places on the outskirts of the station along the water's edge, crying and otherwise lamenting the loss of their cattle and other property. The lock-gate at Mohunpore has been topped by three feet of water, and the rush over it is terrific. The salt godown has collapsed, and a very large quantity of salt has been damaged, if not entirely lost. The bund at Panchkura, a place about 25 miles up the canal, has been breached, and the surrounding country is for miles under water, with the postal and telegraph communications interrupted. The telegraph span across the Cossye, between Kalgom and Barkola, has come down completely, and several new offices, established along the new railway line, have suffered the same fate. In fact, the damage to the telegraph has been so extensive that it is impossible to get much news of the state of things in the interior. So, at present it is difficult to gauge accurately the extent of loss of life and property. The local authorities are, however, doing their best to ascertain the true condition of the people and the country.

OUR Dacca correspondent informs us that a serious riot took place at the Sutrapara market between the military police constables and the bazar people on Friday last. It is said that a dispute had arisen between a shop-keeper and one of the sepoy, in which the latter first had assaulted the shop-keepers and had been beaten in turn. Some body informed the sepoy at their quarters, which is close by, and they turned out, the outcome being the riot. Some 5 persons have been more or less severely injured, and two cross-cases instituted before the police.

THE *Saraswat Patra*, a local paper, furnishes some further particulars in connection with the riot at Dacca in the Sutrapara market, though it says they are chiefly founded on rumour. The rumour runs as follows: Two sepoy were passing through the bazar when a Mahomedan girl got a sort of a push and fell down. Some friends of the girl remonstrated with the sepoy, and the sepoy abused them in turn. Upon this, the Mahomedans attacked the sepoy and began to give them a thrashing. One bolted, after receiving two or three blows. The other sepoy was severely beaten and fell down senseless. The news being carried to the lines, a large number of sepoy turned up at the bazar, and began to beat every Mussalman that was found there. It is said that several Mahomedans have been removed to hospital on account of injuries received. There was a general flight of people from the bazar. The sepoy ceased beating people when they heard the sound of a bugle.

We understand that an order exists in the Southern Mahratta Railway that no native should be employed as Traffic Inspector! We do not understand why a native should be debarred from obtaining the post, if he is properly qualified for the same. The company should be above such petty prejudices.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

THERE were five seizures, four in Ward 8, and one in Ward 10. There were two deaths—one in Ward 8, and one in Ward 10. The total seizures up to date have been 123, and the total deaths 90.

SATURDAY'S RETURNS.

No fresh case was reported to the Health Office on Saturday. There was one death from plague in the Medical College Hospital. One Bhonda, a Mahomedan male, aged 36, a mehtar by occupation, residing at 256 Bowbazar Street, who was admitted at 1 p. m. of the previous day, died in the morning.

MONDAY'S RETURNS.

Altogether five seizures were reported to the Health Officer on Monday up to 7-30 p. m.; three by the Medical College Hospital authorities, one by Mayo Hospital authorities, and one by the Police.

Five deaths were reported. Of these five, two were of the last-named patients above. The third death was that of Nunkoo at the Mayo Hospital. The fourth and fifth deaths are noted below, as reported by the Medical College authorities.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.

Up to 6 p. m. on Monday, there were three admissions in the Medical College Hospital—(1) Elahibux, a Mahomedan male, aged 50; (2) Bhobon Moni, a Hindu female, aged 80; (3) Gajee Behara, a Hindu male, aged 22. There were two deaths (1) Ekadasi, a Hindu male, aged 40, residing at 20, Soofiti Bagan Lane, who had been admitted on Friday last, (2) Kali Barick, a Hindu male, aged 50, residing at 6, Nobaratna Golee, Kapaltollah, who had been admitted on Saturday last.

MONDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

There were four seizures on Monday—one in Ward No. 5, two in Ward No. 8 and one in Ward No. 10. There were four deaths—one in each of the Wards 5, 6, 8 and 10. The number of seizures up to that day was 189, and of deaths, 97. There were 31 deaths in the city from all causes, as against 50, the average of previous five years.

TUESDAY'S RETURNS.

No seizure or death was reported to the Health Office up to 7-30 p. m. yesterday.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.

Three cases were admitted into the Medical College Hospital up to 6 p. m. on Tuesday: (1) Mahomed Hossein, a Mahomedan male, aged 18, (2) Jauman, a Mahomedan male, aged 60, and (3) Doolali, a Hindu female, aged 70 residing at 136, Machooa Bazar Street. There was no death. The number of plague cases at the Medical College Hospital was 14.

WEDNESDAY'S RETURNS.

Up to 7-30 p. m. on Wednesday, three cases were reported to the Health Officer: (1) A Mahomedan, from 148, Machooa Bazar Street, reported by the Mayo Hospital authorities. This patient died. (2) A Hindu, from 30, Champa-tollah 2nd Lane, reported by the Medical College authorities; (3) a patient, from 11 Armenian Street, reported by the police.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.

On Tuesday night a man, attacked with plague, was brought to the Medical College Hospital from Mirzapore Street by a ticcagari driver who could not give any information of the patient. He died on Wednesday morning. An Oriya, named Gunji Behara, of Kapaltollah aged 22, who was admitted into the Hospital on Monday, died on Wednesday morning. There were two admissions on Wednesday up to 6 p. m.: Chuni Das, a Hindu lad, aged 13; and Niroda, a Native Christian girl, 8 years old.

TUESDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

There were three seizures on Tuesday; one in Ward No. 6 and two in Ward No. 8. There was one death in Ward No. 8. The number of seizures up to date was 132, and of deaths, 98. The number of deaths in the city from all causes was 44 as against 50, the average of previous five years, and 31 of the previous day.

A PLAGUE PROSECUTION.

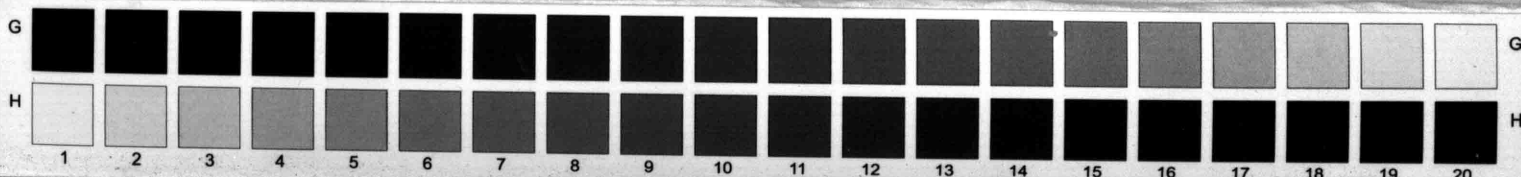
A case in which a constable of police, attached to the Golabari thana, Howrah, and another man, informer by profession, were prosecuted before Moulvi Buzal Karim, Deputy Magistrate, for frightening people by falsely stating that they had been deputed to remove a person from a certain house in Sulka to plague hospital, was concluded on Saturday. The accused, with a view to secure a young woman, forcibly entered the house in question and demanded the delivery of the supposed patient. The inmates of the house, who were mostly women, were so much frightened that they all bolted away. The matter was subsequently brought before the Court, the accused being charged under section 505, I. P. C. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, observed that the constable should receive exemplary punishment in such a case, as the police were repeatedly told not to interfere directly with any plague case. The constable was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and the informer to one year. The Magistrate has further recommended that a writer-constable, who is under suspension in connection with this affair, be prosecuted under section 505 read with section 109.

A SUSPECTED CASE.

On Saturday evening the police were informed that a woman, living at 129-3, Machooabazar Street, opposite Marcus Square, had died suddenly. On arrival at the place, the Vigilance Committee of the ward, including Dr. B. B. Addy and Baboo Nibaran Chandra Dutt, and Atul Krishna Sircar were also on the spot, and declared that it was not a case of plague. The body was accordingly removed, as usual, by the police to the Morgue. After the post mortem examination, Dr. Green, the Police Surgeon, was of opinion that it was a case of plague. Dr. Green reported that death was due to suffocation from food getting into the larynx, and choking a patient suffering from plague.

NO NEW DISEASE.

The "Indian Medical Record" writes:—Cases of malignant fever of a distinctly fatal type and officially declared to be "sporadic plague," continue to be ferreted out of the dirtiest and most unhealthy plague spots in the city. From the date of the official announcement of this disorder as plague, 106 suspected cases have been reported, and 81 have turned out actually up to the 13th instant.



There is considerable doubt as to all of these cases being of one and the same kind, or even one of the three different types of "plague," so that, as a matter of fact, while dysentery, cholera and famine-stricken people in articulo mortis, been announced as cases of "sporadic plague," there is infinite difficulty in correctly stating as a matter of indisputable truth, how many of these cases are real and how many are spurious. For all this, however, the city is condemned as a plague infected locality, and its commercial prosperity is doomed. We say doomed, because house to house visitation if commenced fifty years ago, would have produced similar results in the discovery of certain types of malignant fever; and if the same process is continued for the next half century, there will be no dearth of discovery of similar cases for as long as such festering plague spots as are at present to be found, exist all over Calcutta, so long will our unfortunate experiences of "sporadic plague" be monotonously unchanging. These are stern and solemn facts, and they can be borne out by the experience of the oldest living medical practitioners of the city and by the writings of still older though long departed ones.

THE BHOWANIPUR RIOT CASE.

Before Mr. Caspersz, District Judge of Alipore, on Monday, Babu Jodu Nath Ghose filed an appeal on behalf of Nuffer Chunder Pal. The latter was sentenced by Mr. Allen, the District Magistrate, to eighteen months' imprisonment for being a member of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and trespassing into the residence of Babu Jogesh Chunder Roy, in Bhowanipur, and of assaulting Dr. Laing, who had gone there on plague duty. It was urged by his pleader that his client, who was on the scene, was trying to quell the disturbance, and not exciting the mob, as had been contended by the prosecution. The pleader applied for the release of his client on bail pending the hearing of the appeal. The Judge said, that, considering the gravity of the case, it would not be safe to grant bail. He observed also that it would have been better and more convenient had the other prisoners filed their appeals now, so that he could hear them together. The hearing of the appeal has been fixed for the 6th of July next.

THE PLAGUE

In Karachi the plague returns for Monday show four cases and three deaths. Cyprus has declared ten days' quarantine against all arrivals from Bombay and western ports. Calcutta is not mentioned in the notification issued by the Cyprus authorities.

In Bombay there were only two attacks from plague reported on Monday including one old case which has been under enquiry, and only one death. The total mortality from all causes was 60 as against 70 last year, and 72 the year before.

OUR Kushtia correspondent writes:—In consequence of the outbreak of the plague in Calcutta, rather, of the stringent plague regulations, boys of this locality reading in the Calcutta Colleges, are being asked by their guardians not to go to the metropolis in the beginning of the academic session, but to take their transfer certificates and be admitted into some of the Mofussil Colleges.

THERE was some sensation at Delhi the other day on account of a horse being shot dead under medical direction at Daryaganj on suspicion that he might be suffering from plague, and such precautions as the burning of the carcass and the digging of the stable-floor to a depth of one foot and the conversion of the grass into bonfires are said to have been immediately taken.

THREE men, named Ranga Ram, Ganga Ram and Balaka Sing, have just been saved through the intervention of the Punjab Chief Court from the gallows, to which they were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Lahore. The story of the prosecution was that the two Hindus had a feud with the lambardar of Tirath village. A man, named, Partab Singh, hired the accused Balaka Sing to assassinate him, which he did. The principal witness for the prosecution was one Gurgitta, who assisted in the crime and turned Queen's evidence. The Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court disbelieved the story and acquitted all the three men. We can express a hope that the Sessions Judge will henceforth be more careful in passing capital sentence upon accused people.

QUARANTINE has been imposed in Cyprus on arrivals from Bombay and Western India.

A LARGE number of cases of plague have occurred in Bhār State. Precautions have been taken in Poona. A police guard near the entrance of the city has been established to examine all persons coming from that side.

THE Karachi Plague Committee have resolved to allow those pucca houses which have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected in the evacuated quarters, which were first attacked by plague in the town, to be re-occupied on or after the 20th instant.

TRIESTE has notified that in consequence of cattle plague in Karachi, imports of ruminant animals, and parts thereof are prohibited thence, except tallow and sheep's wool, washed or disinfected and packed in bale. The imports of these goods from districts near Karachi is permitted if they are certified not to have come from or passed through or stored in infected places. The Secretary of State for India remarks that no intelligence had reached him of a recent outbreak of cattle plague at Karachi.

WE have more than once adverted to the difficulty of the Bombay Government as to the withdrawal of the Punitive Police force stationed at Poona. It had entered into a contract with the members of the force, for a period of two years, and hence it can not dispense with their services till then, whether they are needed or not. As the reader is aware, a number of them were drafted off on plague duties; and we learn from Poona that further decrease in the force is going to take place, Inspector Moore and Inspector Searte being provided for elsewhere. The vacancies now being caused in the force, are not to be filled up. So the abolition of the Poona Punitive Police is only a question of time.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Referring to Sir James Westland's extension of service till March next, I hear that the Viceroy will not choose to trouble himself with things that go beyond his term of office.

SIR J. LYALL.

Sir James Lyall, President of the Famine Commission leaves for England in July.

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

It is proposed to hold a Railway Conference this year; but the exact date has not as yet been settled.

Nothing is now heard of the Home Department's Plague Committee, but it is believed that it is not unlikely that the Committee would prefer the Bengal regulations to others.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the House of Commons yesterday evening, replying to the criticisms by Mr. Macneil and Mr. Pickersgill, Sir Henry Fowler vigorously defended the Indian Government and its admirable Civil Service. In the course of his speech the Right Hon. member praised especially the railway and irrigation policy of the Government of India, and stated that the taxation of India amounted to only one shilling and nine pence per head.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Speaking in the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Salisbury said that negotiations were proceeding with China relative to the reorganization of the army and navy. His Lordship added that though the negotiations regarding the navy were more advanced than those dealing with the army, the difficulty hitherto had been that China was unwilling to give the British reorganising officer a free hand, and he feared that events in China would have but one issue, unless the naval and military defences of the country were thoroughly reorganized.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Goschen said that, consequent upon certain circumstances, to which it was needless to further allude, the question of some additions being made to the ship-building programme had been under the consideration of the Government for some time, and that details of an addition to the Navy would be announced to the House on the 15th proximo.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Mr. Ribot has undertaken the task of forming a new French Ministry.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

In view of the division of parties in Rome Marquis Rudini has announced, in both Chambers, that the Cabinet will resign, and wishing not to prejudice the grave question affecting public order, he requested the suspension of the sittings of both Houses, which was agreed to. The Premier declared that the only way to serve the country, was to rally to the King. This announcement is much commented on in Europe.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Admiral Blanco has finally refused the request of the Americans to exchange the prisoners who were captured by the Spanish when the ship Merrimac was sunk at the entrance to the harbour of Santiago.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The American Government has learned that the Cadiz Fleet, under Admiral Camara has returned to the Spanish port.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The United States transport conveying General Shafter's army, have arrived of Santiago but have found it difficult to effect a landing owing to the Spaniards lining fifteen miles of the shore. It will be necessary to thoroughly shell the enemy's position before attempting to disembark troops.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Further despatches from Manila, dated the 17th instant, state that the insurgents have captured Delanga, the second town of importance in Manila Bay, and have taken four thousand Spanish and one thousand native prisoners.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

M. Sarrien has accepted the task of forming a new French Cabinet.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

M. Sarrien has failed to form a new ministry.

THE command of the troops in the Tochi Valley has been reduced to one of a Colonel on the staff. The appointment goes, we believe, to Colonel Dyce, now at Multan.

OWING to the failure of the crops in Ladakh, resulting from the drought that has prevailed there for the last season, there is a great scarcity of corn, bordering on famine. The Cashmere State Council are, however, taking active steps for the relief of the people. Ten thousand and maunds of wheat, barley, and Indian corn are being transported to Ladakh.

THE Government have ordered the discontinuance of the experiment of killing rats on the Kurnool frontier, and requested all Collectors to report what effect has been given to the instructions issued in G. O. No. 274 M., dated 23rd February, 1897, regarding their destruction as a plague precautionary measure.

WE are informed that a Bill to prevent the adulteration of ghee will shortly be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Moriarty. It is said that the Bill is to be framed on the lines of the existing Bengal Act. It is feared that the adulteration of ghee by the admixture of animal fat, is developing into a trade.

A HINDU girl who left Calcutta during the exodus for up-country, was detected, on arriving at the Chausa examining camp, by the medical officer on duty, suffering from suspected plague. She was detained at the segregation camp where she died a few days after admission. The matter was officially communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor, who directed the plague authorities in Calcutta to have the premises occupied by the parents of the deceased in Jain Bazar Street disinfected.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

THE LATE MR. M. M. GHOSE.—A nicely painted portrait of the late Mr. Monmohun Ghose was hung up yesterday on the walls of the High Court Bar Library.

FARIDPUR DEFAMATION CASE.—The defendant in the Faridpur defamation case Dinabandhu Gupta vs. Kailas Chunder Ghosh, particulars of which appeared in a recent issue of this paper, having tendered an unqualified apology in open court, the case has been compromised.

STRANGE IF TRUE.—Our Kustea correspondent writes that a man of about 125 years of age, who came the other day to the local Sub-Registry Office to have a document registered, has not yet lost a single tooth and can chew fried pulse (motor) like a young person, and walk some two miles. The father of this man, it is said, lived almost the same age.

KILLING A WIFE.—A correspondent writing from Muzafferpore, says:—A man, Pasi by caste, has just been sentenced by the Sessions Court here to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for having killed his wife, who was caught red-handed in the act of adultery. An attempt was also made upon the life of her lover, but he managed to escape. The prisoner made a confession in the court.

ACQUITTAL.—In the case at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, presided over by Mr. T. W. Richardson, in which Babu Woomesh Chunder Deb, the late cashier in the estate of Baboo Peary Mohun Roy, a well known zemindar of Calcutta, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of very large sums of money, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The judge, agreeing with it, acquitted the prisoner.

SANDLE-WOOD RAINS.—A Krishnagar correspondent writes under date, the 20th instant: To-day at about 8-30 A.M., it rained yellow drops as per sample blotted up from a leaflet. They say it was sandalwood rains. The marks were observed in the leaves, on the walls, on the roof of the two storied houses. It has so rained all over the town. The drops had no smell; nor is there any smell of the powder we have collected after the watery particles were dried up. I am an eye-witness to the facts.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The case in which the Editor of the "Critic" was charged with defamation by Mr. Nash, again came up for hearing yesterday before the Northern Division Police Magistrate, and the accused was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The accused was ordered to be enlarged on a surety of Rs. 500 and personal recognisance for a like sum. Warrant was issued for the arrest of the printer of the "Critic," who was another accused in the case, for non-attendance in court.

A PHOSPHORESCENT PLANT.—In the description of the Himalayas in his well-known books the Raghubansa and Kumar-Sambhav, the great poet Kalidasa mentions of parasitic plants that emit light in the night. I can testify to the accuracy of this description by what I saw at Darjeeling a few years ago. The Nepali servant of a gentleman there brought to me one day a portion of a decaying orchid, which looked greyish white when exposed to the light and emitted a beautiful phosphorescent light of the bluish white colour resembling a glow-worm in the dark.—(communicated.)

THE BARUIPORE RIOT CASE.—The further hearing of the case against fifteen and eighteen villagers of the first and second batch who were charged with being members, rioting and causing hurt to several Salt Officers, and the police on the morning of the 27th May last, at Chappahatti, near Barui-pore, was yesterday resumed before Mr. E. E. Forrester, Joint-Magistrate of Alipore, who postponed both the cases up till to-day after examining some of the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution.

WEATHER AND CROP.—Heavy rain fell during the week ending the 20th instant over the greater part of Bengal Proper and over Chota Nagpur; in the other parts of the Province rain was general, but more moderate. The rainfall in Bankura and Midnapore was exceptionally heavy, and in the latter district disastrous floods are reported to have occurred causing great damage. Reports from all other districts are very favourable. Cultivation is going on rapidly everywhere, and the young crops of early rice and jute are doing well. Sugarcane and indigo are also thriving. Prices have slightly fallen in a few districts, but in most places steady. The supply of fodder generally is sufficient, but cattle-disease still exists in certain districts.

LIEUTENANT WIGRAM, of the 18th Bengal Lancers, shortly joins the Viceroy's Staff as Extra Aide-de-Camp.

THERE seems to be some hitch about the payment of salaries in the Rangpoor ports of the extra medical staff on plague duty, it being unsettled as to what proportion of this extra expense will be borne by the Government, what by the Municipality, and what by the Port. Meanwhile the second month's pay will soon be becoming due.

ON Saturday a meeting of the plague Sub-Committee at Rangpoor refused the officiating Roman Catholic Bishop's application for a separate plague hospital for his community. Father Rice, however, was informed that the Catholics may have a separate hospital at their own expense.

As the mortality from plague is reported to be on the increase at Hubli, the Bangalore City Municipality, under instructions from the Plague Commissioner, are adopting every precautionary measure to prevent its introduction into the city. About twenty women, of different castes, are now being trained at the Maternity and Civil Hospitals for employment on plague duty; drawing salaries of Rs. 7 per mensem, when under training, to be enhanced to Rs. 10 when on actual service.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Nogendra Nath Dutt, substantive pro tempore Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., Jessore, is allowed leave for one month. Babu Jyotish Chunder Sen, substantive pro tempore Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., is transferred from Brahmanbaria, in the district of Tippera, to the head-quarters station of that district.

Mr. J. S. Davidson, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Alipore sub-division of the district of Jalpaiguri.

Babu Gunga Narain Roy, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., on leave, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the district of Chittagong.

Babu Grish Chunder Dutt, Offg. Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., on leave, is posted to the Barasat sub-division of the 24-Parganas district.

Babu Siva Prasanna Sen, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., Hoogly, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Sonthal Parganas district. Babu Haripada Ghosh, Offg. Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll., on leave, is posted to the Diamond Harbour sub-division of the 24-Parganas district.

The following confirmation and promotions are sanctioned in the Provincial Educational Service:—Confirmed in Class VII, Babu Hari Charan Ray (substantively pro tempore in Class VII), with effect from the 15th April, 1898, vice Babu Jagat Bandhu Bhadra, retired. Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VI, Babu Annada Prosad Bagchi (Class VII) with effect from the 25th May, 1898, vice Babu Juan Saran Chakravarti, on deputation. Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VII, Babu Aditya Kumar Chatterjee (Class VIII), with effect from the 15th April, 1898, vice Babu Hari Charan Ray, confirmed.

Babu Mohini Mohan Chaudhuri (Class VII) with effect from the 25th May, 1898, vice Babu Annada Prosad Bagchi, promoted.

Babu Saroda Porsanna Das, M.A., is appointed temporarily to be a Professor in the Hooghly College. He is also appointed substantively pro tempore to Class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service.

Babu Mathura Nath Banerjee, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy. Coll., Bhagalpur Division, is posted to the Godda sub-division of the Sonthal Parganas district.

Babu Rajmohan Gangopadhyay, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy. Coll. and Superintendent of Distillery, Serampore, Hoogly, is allowed leave for one month.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Jogendra Nath Sarkar, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy. Magte., Kushtia, Nadia, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language. Babu Jogendra Nath Sarkar is also vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Maulvi Afzalur Rahman, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy. Coll., Siwan, Saran, is transferred to the Bhahua sub-division of the Shahabad district.

The Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Uma Charan Roy Chowdhury, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy. Magte., Ulubaria, Howrah, under orders of transfer to Bagerhat, Khulna, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Sham Chand Ray, Sub-Judge of Jessore, 2nd Court, is deputed temporarily to act as an Additional Sub-Judge of Khulna in the same district.

Babu Girindra Lal Roy, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Rajshahi, to be ordinarily stationed at Malda.

Babu Pores Nath Roy Chowdhury, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Sudharan.

Babu Kunja Behary Biswas, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tamuk.

Akhouri Brahmadeva Narayan Sinha, Offg. Dy. Magte., Purnea, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerji, Munsif of Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested temporarily with the powers conferred on District Judges by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure in cases where the amount of debts owing by the insolvents does not exceed Rs. 1,000 arising within the local limits of the Sealdah Munsif.

Mr. E. E. Forrester, Offg. Jt-Magte, 24-Parganas, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Babu Upendra Nath Dutta, Munsif of Tamuk, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Ramapati Dey, Munsif of Kasba, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave for twenty-one days.

Babu Brojendra Lal Dey, Munsif of Dinajpur, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Nanda Lal Kundu, Munsif of Ulubaria, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Kamini Kumar Mukerjee, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave for eighteen days.

Mrs. L. Sator is appointed to be an Inspecting Officer for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, at Chakradharpur, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Surgeon-Captain A. Gwyther, is appointed to be the Inspecting Medical Officer at Chausa Station on the East Indian Railway, in the district of Shahabad.

Surgeon-Captain B. H. Deare, on return from temporary military duty, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Nadia.

Surgeon-Captain B. C. Oldham, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Backergunge.

Surgeon-Major J. H. T. Walsh, Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Murshidabad.

A SERIOUS fighting took place at Fulbaria between two parties of zemindars. Men had mustered strong on both sides. A hot contest ensued in which five men were bruised. They were afterward removed to Hospital.—"Behar Herald."

THE District Board of Madura has entertained a proposal to lay down an Electric Tramway between Ammayanailkanoor and the foot of the hills to Kodakkannal. The proposal will be discussed by the Board at their meeting of Monday next.

SIR ASMAN JAH is not quite well yet.

MR. MCLEOD, Executive Engineer, N.W. P., acts as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. Palmer, who proceeds on short leave.

THE Railway authorities have sanctioned the installation of gas-light at the Lahore Railway Station. The improvement, no doubt, will be highly appreciated by the public.

THE High Court in the Nizam's State with the sanction of the Government has issued a circular that no standing crops in the fields belonging to the cultivators should be attached in execution of a decree of the Civil Court, and that the only remedy open to the decree-holder is to get a prohibitory order against the judgment debtor, if it is proved that he is about to dispose of them by sale or otherwise.

THE Moglai police of Secunderabad in the evening of the 19th instant, made several arrests in connection with extensive robbery from the Nizam's private treasury. It appears systematic theft has resulted in one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees being missed. A jemadar, attached to the guard on duty at the Nizam's place, has been arrested with several men of the guard, while some men concerned in the theft, belonging to the regiment have absconded.

MR. L. K. BANERJEE has been appointed Prothonotary and Registrar of the Madras High Court, Original Side, in succession to Mr. J. W. Orr.

A RATHER severe earthquake shock was experienced at Darjiling on the morning of the 19th instant, a little after one o'clock. The oscillations were from north to south, and were bad enough to make the roof timber creak.

It is notified in General Orders that, under instructions from the Secretary of State, in order, if possible, to check the great waste caused by invaliding of young British soldiers, certain time is to be allowed, where practicable, to elapse when they are discharged from hospital before they are called upon to perform full military duties.

VETERINARY Captain Jaslon will take over charge of the Lahore Veterinary College about the 20th proximo, vice Veterinary Lieutenant Sullivan, who is going on a tour of service in England. Veterinary Lieutenant Sullivan will revert to his substantive appointment as professor in the Lahore Veterinary College pending the arrival of his relief from England during the ensuing "trooping" season.

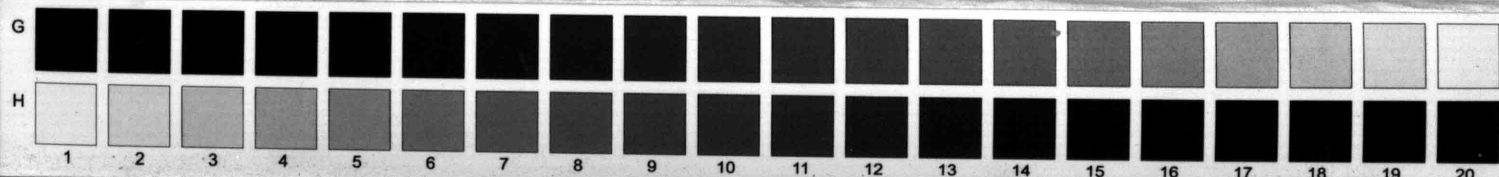
A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *L.D. News* "In a recent number of the *Forum* the Hon. S. L. Thompson, late United States Minister to Brazil, describes a marvellous tree, which grows like a weed in Brazil. It might, perhaps, be well worth the attention of the Government of India to conduct experiments to ascertain whether or not this wonderful tree could not be naturalised in this country. It might prove to be the solution to many a knotty question connected with famine in India."

A JUDGE of the Moglai High Court pointed out the disadvantages attendant upon the practice of requiring illiterate persons to put their marks on documents in lieu of signature, and suggested that the method of making an impression of the right thumb by means of printer's ink should be adopted instead. The High Court having submitted the proposal to Government, orders have been issued for the adoption of the above method in all the Courts and Registrar's offices. The system is similar to that which exists in the jails of the Bengal Presidency for the identification of prisoners, and as it has been found by experience to be useful, his Highness' Government propose to introduce it into their jails.—"Deccan Post."

THE question of the extension of the Simla water supply is being vigorously proceeded with. The present reservoirs, and the work now in the course of completion are costing 2-1-4 lakhs. A further scheme, by which the outflow of ten springs that supply the present gravitation main shall be caught at a lower level of the Mahasu basin, and be conveyed to the pumping station by a second gravitation main, has just been proposed by the Punjab Government. Its cost will be about 2-8 lakhs, and it has been accepted by the Municipality. The scheme will be taken in hand at once, the necessary land will be acquired, and pipes will, it is hoped, be procured and laid by the 1st of March next.

THE *Morning Post's* Simla correspondent writes:—The Famine Commission is still sitting here, but is now nearing the close of its labours and by the time Mr. Holderness leaves it to take up the Secretaryship in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, its report will probably be well in hand. Its task has been a stupendous one, for the whole of the operations connected with the relief of the millions of people who came upon Government works in all parts of India last year, have had to be reviewed, and a vast number of provincial authorities consulted to enable the net experience of the visitation to be embodied in the scheme which it is the duty of the Famine Commission to formulate to enable the next calamity of its kind to be even more effectually dealt with than the last, and while avoiding undue extravagance to save life with the minimum of pauperisation.

A Simla telegram states:—Colonel Barr, in a letter to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, reports the conclusion of measures for the conversion of the Bhopal currency into British Indian currency. Captain Newmach, Political Agent at Bhopal says that the Bhopal Durbar's estimate of the total number of rupees issued from the mint at Bhopal is 150 lakhs. Of these it is estimated that 50 lakhs was sent at various times as silver to Bombay, 1 and 5 lakhs to other native States, and that after the closing of the mint a further 19 lakhs were disposed of to native States, or sent to Bombay to be melted; hence about 74 lakhs had disappeared prior to the conversion. When the conversion was commenced at the rate of 124 Bhopali rupees equal 100 British Indian rupees, Rs. 59 lakhs of Bhopali rupees were tendered, so that it is estimated that from 7 to 10 lakhs of Bhopals rupees are still out. Captain Newmach appears to have experienced a certain amount of difficulty in carrying out the conversion mainly owing to the apathy of native States. Any Bhopal rupees now tendered for sale as silver will be cut in two pieces, and by the end of 1898, it is hoped, the British India currency will be firmly established. Efforts are now being made to introduce small silver coin into the State to obviate the use of shapeless lumps of copper known as gundas, and now employed for small transactions.



India and England.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

THE LATE MR. GLADSTONE.

On Saturday the body of William Ewart Gladstone was laid to rest in Britain's most sacred and hallowed building, with all her other heroes, civil, naval and military, whose lives have earned that greatest national tribute. Among the bones of England's mighty dead, who have earned the crowning honour it is in the power of the nation to bestow, none greater will be found, none who have laboured with such singleness of heart, purity of motive, and abundant success, for the welfare of that "common people" who form the life-blood of every nation.

In my last letter, I gave some description of the lying-in-state in Westminster Hall. It is said that during Thursday and Friday of last week, no less than 300,000 persons, ranging from Dukes to common labourers, filed past the plain oak coffin of the mighty statesman who, like none other in history, has won the gratitude and affection of every class of society in the nation whose affairs he was called upon to administer. On Friday evening at six, the doors were closed to the general public, though a great crowd was assembled in and about the National Liberal Club, a quarter of a mile distant, who were still to be admitted to the Hall. This consisted of the deputations sent up from every portion of the United Kingdom, representing the Liberal political associations of all the constituencies, returning members to the House of Commons. These were men and women who, throughout the whole period of his brilliant leadership of their party, had made the strength and force of that splendid democratic backing, without which even Mr. Gladstone could have accomplished but little. They had gone with him through the hot trial of the last 12 years of Home Rule failure and disappointment; when even John Bright fell away, they stood firm, with the sublime trust of the great Hebrew poet in Jehovah, when he sang "though he slay me, yet will I trust him." These Liberal delegates might surely claim a special property and right in the illustrious dead, that in like measure could be claimed by none other.

There was no attempt to classify or arrange the procession from the Club to the Hall. They fell in four deep, just as they found themselves, and marched fully two thousand strong, four deep, along the embankment, through the sub-way, into Westminster Hall, past the revered dust of their beloved leader, and out again. Plain, stern men from the Scotch Highlands, smoky Glasgow shepherds from the Cheviot Hills, sturdy Northumbrian coal-miners, Cumberland yeomen, Yorkshire manufacturers, Radical shoe-makers from Northamptonshire, iron-workers from Staffordshire, jewellers from Birmingham, agricultural labourers from Norfolk, fishermen from Scarborough, Yarmouth and Cornwall, peasants from Ireland, and quarry-men from Wales, all clad in sober mourning, came hundreds of miles, simply to look for a moment on a plain oak coffin. To me, this was the grandest and most impressive tribute of all; for it is such men as formed this procession that have made Britain what she is in the world's history, and can alone maintain that place for her in the future.

History furnishes no parallel in any nation of such homage to a dead hero as that which has been given by this simple unostentatious march past of 300,000 common people. The heart of the nation has been moved by the death and burial of William Ewart Gladstone, as it has never been moved before. The strength and spontaneity of this marvellous tribute of a people's affection, is probably due to the democratic spirit which happily prevails in this country, quite as much to the genius of the greatest leader democracy has ever had. It is little wonder, that the greatest of French Editors exclaims with generous envy in the columns of his journal: "Happy England! that can give to her dead so truly national a burial." In no nation upon earth, not even Britain's free daughter, the United States, would such a demonstration of popular and democratic feeling be possible.

But the mood and spirit of London was to be found in every corner of the British Empire, and, indeed, in every corner of the globe, where two or three Englishmen were gathered together. At the great final ceremony on Saturday in Westminster Abbey, carefully selected representatives of the nation were present. But outside, clad in mourning and subdued with grief, was the nation itself. I travelled on Saturday a journey of 400 miles from London to Scotland. Everywhere bells were being tolled; shops were closed, flags half-mast high, and this was especially visible in Scotland, a part of the Kingdom which, in everything that makes for national righteousness, is fifty years ahead of the rest, and which has given Mr. Gladstone's leadership in Parliament a substantial majority throughout, alike in and out of Office.

It is a beautiful and noteworthy feature that "party" and everything connected with it, has been entirely forgotten and left out. No one need ignore Mr. Gladstone's mistakes of policy and errors of judgment; and there were plenty, and perfection rarely awakens devotion. Men like their heroes to be human. But every thoughtful politician realizes that no other man ever did, or ever could, labour as he laboured, to strengthen the Empire by the only wise method of widening the people's liberties. This is what the people of this country realize and admire; they love him for what he has done for them, and still more for the spirit in which he has done it. He, above all modern statesmen, knew best how to look beyond the mere interests of party success to the greater interests of the nation, and indeed, of humanity at large. It is these qualities which have made him a household word at every cottage fireside in the land; and the upheaval of gratitude which his death has caused, is a hopeful augury for Britain's political future.

On Saturday came the closing scene of this memorable week, by the final interment of the aged patriot in the great Abbey. Mr. Gladstone's simple nature revolted from pomp and ceremony; and it was universally felt that the simpler the arrangements could be made, consistently with the greatness of the occasion, the better taste would be shown. So the lying-in-state in Westminster Hall was wisely and subtly substituted for the pompous processions usual to national funerals. The various sections of the funeral following were collected within Westminster Hall, there to follow on foot through Palace Square, the simple hearse which was to convey the coffin, and which was indeed the only carriage used.

The House of Peers did homage to the most illustrious commoner of the century, by holding a formal sitting within their noble chamber under the presidency, as usual, of the Lord Chancellor, seated on the Woolsack. Nearly two hundred peers were present; and after prayers, they remained seated in solemn silence until the signal was given to join the procession in Westminster Hall. The Front Opposition Bench alone was empty. Mr. Gladstone's late colleagues being appointed to meet elsewhere, to form with the members of the Commons in like position, a special feature of the procession. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian were present, and joined the procession with the other peers.

In the Chamber of the House of Commons, four hundred members were assembled, belonging to every party in the State, with the Speaker in the chair. Both Houses of Parliament then filed into Westminster Hall, where the procession to the Abbey was being formed up. After a prayer by the Bishop of London, this wonderful and representative procession began to move out into Palace yard to take their allotted places in Westminster Abbey for the final religious service. Dr. Creighton, the Bishop of London, had prepared a singularly beautiful prayer, for use in Westminster Hall before starting; and I think it is worth reproducing, as its impressiveness will be recognized by your readers, the most religious people on the face of the earth—

"Almighty God with Whom live the spirits of just men made perfect, we thank Thee for the life and example of Thy servant William Ewart Gladstone whom Thou hast been pleased to call from the trials and troubles of this world to the realm of eternal rest. We beseech Thee to grant us so to find grace that as we commit his body to the ground, our hearts and minds may be so moved by the remembrance of his long and manifold labours for the service of mankind, his country and his Queen, begun, continued and ended in Thy faith and fear, that we may not fail to learn the lessons which Thou ever teachest. Thy faithful people by the lives of those who love and serve Thee through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour—Amen."

In front of all the procession walked those mysterious personages who head all Royal functions, known as "Rouge Dragon" and "Porcullis." Who and what they are in private life, I know not; but their business in life is that of pursuivants of arms to the Herald's College. Usually they appear in gorgeous velvet and cloth of gold, embroidered with the Royal arms, carrying silver trumpets; but in accordance with the simple and homely character of the proceedings, their office was indicated only by white wands; otherwise they were dressed in ordinary gentleman's attire. Following them, came the House of Commons. First the Sergeant-at-arms, with the historic mace on his shoulder; then the Speaker, in full dress and wig with his train-bearer; and following him Canon Wilberforce, the Chaplain of the House, his noble figure and clean-cut intellectual face, crowned with silvery hair, marking him out very conspicuously; then came the members of the House of Commons, four abreast, without selection or previous arrangement, except that each four was composed of both Liberal and Conservative. The front row happened to contain Sir John Mowbray, Mr. Gladstone's successor in the representation of Oxford University and "father of the House," Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary. Then came two more representatives of the Herald's College "Blue mantle" and "Rouge Croix," followed by Privy Counsellors, not being members of either House of Parliament, or of Mr. Gladstone's late Ministry. Sir Richard Temple was conspicuous in this group. Following them were the "Windsor Herald" and "Richmond Herald," leading the peers with the Lord Chancellor at their head. The "Somerset" and "York" heralds preceded the members of Mr. Gladstone's late Ministry—a portion of the procession which attracted much sympathetic attention from the dense and respectful crowd, tightly massed in Parliament square. I among them was Lord Ripon, Lord Herschell, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. John Morley and Mr. James Bryce, Sir Robert Reid, Mr. Broadbent and Mr. Burt, a working stone mason and a working coal-miner, whom Mr. Gladstone, with true democratic sympathy, took into his administration and Sir George Trevelyan. Following these colleagues in so many of Mr. Gladstone's political joys and sorrows, came "Lancaster Herald" and "Clarenceux King of Arms," heralding the representatives of Royal personages, Foreign and British, the Earl of Pembroke representing the Queen. The Russian Ambassador specially represented the Czar, whose deep respect for Mr. Gladstone as a statesman is well known. Col. Hay, the American Ambassador, represented the President of the United States, and other Ambassadors followed, sent for their respective Courts. Close after the Queen's representative came that plain oak coffin, which had been so reverently viewed by hundreds of thousands of wet eyes and sad hearts during the week. The "people" now gave way to the Royal personage, the statesman, the relative, and the personal friend. These formed the pall-bearers who, according to our funeral customs, are always the near personal friends of the dead, on some persons who wish, and have the right to show special honour to the dead. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York represented the gratitude of the Queen and Royal family for the loyal support given by the statesman to their dynasty throughout the Queen's long reign; and the Prince of Wales would say that his own warm friendship and profound admiration for the man overwhelmed all other feeling. The towering and stately figure of Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Gladstone's successor in the premiership, Lord Rosebery and his oldest cabinet colleague, Lord Kimberley, fully represented that great political party of which he has so long been the idolized leader, while Lord Salisbury the Duke of Rutland and Mr. Arthur Balfour symbolised the esteem and respect of the Tory party. Mr. Armitstead and Lord Rendel represented the intimate personal friends.

Garret principal King of Arms heralded the chief mourner and family mourners, the former being Mr. Gladstone's grandson and

heir to the Hawarden Estates; and the procession was closed up by Mr. Gladstone's private secretaries, physicians, family servants and some of the Hawarden tenantry.

Within the Abbey the favoured few, for whom room can be found apart from the procession just enumerated, had early taken their seats. The whole surface of the floor has been covered with dark purple felt, the grave itself being outlined in white, at the feet of the monument of the Great Judge, Lord Mansfield. The congregation assembled waiting for the arrival from Westminster Hall, is, in its way, as representative as is the procession itself. Here sit the Lords Mayor of London and Dublin with their sheriffs, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, with the Mayors of every Borough and the Chairman of every County Council in the Kingdom. The only touch of colour in the masses of sombre black come from the official uniforms of the Diplomatic corps over there in the North Choir stalls. Over yonder Sir Henry Irving represents Dramatic Art; Sir E. Burne-Jones and Sir William Richmond, painting; Rev. Dr. Clifford and Hugh Price Hughes, the non-conformist communities; Sir Walter Phelemore, law; the Dean of Christ Church, National Universities; and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji fully representing the people of India, who lay so warmly in Mr. Gladstone's great heart. In the very front rank, beside the bier, are two sick-nurses, those who tended him in his last illness, and closed his eyes in death.

Presently a hushed murmur runs through the assembly, all of whom rise silently as the worn and pathetic figure of Mrs. Gladstone bent with the weight of sorrow and her eighty-seven years, enters on the arm of her son, Mr. Henry Gladstone, the Calcutta merchant and takes her allotted place by the bier. Then the stately music of Beethoven's funeral march bursts from the orchestra, during which the Princess of Wales and the Duchesse of York, dressed in the deepest mourning, enter the Abbey and take their places. Immediately after the procession winds slowly into the Abbey, each section falling into its allotted places, and a solemn stillness falls upon a company which is perfectly representative of every element of society throughout the great British Empire. Then came the brief and deeply impressive burial service of the Church of England, during which Mr. Gladstone's two favourite hymns were sung by the choir and congregation, the last, while the coffin was being carried from the bier to the grave. Mrs. Gladstone was seated at the head of the grave, the pall-bearers surrounding it, while the great son of Britain was lowered to his final resting-place and all was over. Led by the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Mr. John Morley and a few most intimate friends, one after the other, passed the grave, and murmured a word or two of heart-felt sympathy to Mrs. Gladstone. Then the Princess of Wales, as though inspired by a sudden impulse of womanly emotion, left her seat and taking Mrs. Gladstone's hand in hers reverently kissed it, as though she were, in the face of the homage of a nation but the subject and Mrs. Gladstone a very queen. Then the vast audience began to disperse. First Mrs. Gladstone, with her sons and immediate relatives, passed slowly out; then the members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords returned to their respective chambers before dispersal. The Dead March from "Saul" rolled its deep music through the ancient Abbey. As the congregation crowded round the grave for a last look, and soon William Ewart Gladstone was left alone with all the illustrious dead whom the nation in like manner has been delighted to honour. "The memory of the just is blessed."

The Queen sent the following message by telegraph to Mrs. Gladstone on Saturday morning. "My thoughts are much with you to-day when your dear husband is laid to rest. To-day's ceremony will be most trying and painful to you; but it will at the same time be gratifying to you to see the respect and regret evinced by the nation for the memory of one whose character and intellectual abilities marked him as one of the most distinguished statesmen of my reign. I shall ever gratefully remember his devotion and zeal in all that concerned my personal welfare and that of my family."

PLAGUE RIOT IN CALCUTTA.

Sir Bradford Leslie has sent the following letter to the London Times on the above subject:—

"Segregation of suspected plague cases requires the removal by force, if necessary, of individuals from their homes to isolation depots. This is contrary to humanity, and is a strain upon the family affections, that is calculated to excite resistance even among highly civilised communities most capable of subordinating personal feelings to the common weal. As applied to less advanced races it is opposed to the rule that we should do unto others as we would they should do unto us, and is the outcome of abstract hygienic theory divorced from the dictates of humanity and rulings of Christianity. Its application to the people of India can only be enforced by outraging their most sacred family ties, and must result in feelings towards their rulers certain sooner or later to produce the most serious consequences."

"It is true that the Government of Bengal has promised that those who submit to inoculation shall not be liable to removal to isolation depots, but till it has been demonstrated conclusively that plague never attacks the same person a second time or that the second or subsequent attacks are inconsiderable the advocacy of the practice of inoculation is unwarranted. We do not hear of the Government officials setting the example by being themselves inoculated, and it is unfair to force an uncertain remedy upon the natives by the dread alternative of being liable to the horrors of segregation. The shock of being suddenly torn away from their relatives to a common depot and there left to the perfunctory ministrations of strangers and aliens must aggravate any disease from which the suspected person may be suffering."

"The nidus of plague is dirt, and dirt is the consequence of over-crowded urban areas. The only permanent remedy is the clearance of such localities and the strict limitation of the number of inhabitants on a given area excluding thoroughfares and public open spaces. This is the work to which Government must devote its energies, and until this is done, plague having once taken root will continue to recur."

The Hindus of Lower Bengal are perhaps personally the cleanest race of people in the

world. They all bathe once daily at least and the anointing their bodies with oil is a protection against contagious disease of undoubted efficacy. It is probably this personal cleanliness and not the easily evaded cordon of plague restrictions that has held the outbreak of plague in Calcutta for so long a time in check. Unfortunately many of the low caste Hindus and Moslems in the over-crowded areas are unable to perform their ablutions so frequently as necessary in such a climate as that of Calcutta."

Here is the reply of Sir A. Mackenzie to the above that appeared to the Times:—

"I crave permission to correct some misapprehensions in Sir Bradford Leslie's letter on the plague riots in Calcutta which appeared in your columns yesterday. "Sir B. Leslie has misunderstood, or never seen the regulations under which plague is being dealt with in Calcutta. Individuals are not torn from their homes and families, nor are the dictates of humanity and Christianity violated in the manner suggested in his letter. The plague regulations certainly insist upon segregation of plague patients, and all who from recent contact with them are objects of reasonable suspicion. But it is particularly enacted that families shall not be broken up. Family and caste hospitals and segregation camps are provided for where associated groups may be treated in their own fashion by their own medical advisers. Even in the public hospitals the relations of a plague stricken patient are permitted to attend upon him under suitable safeguards, and every endeavour is made to keep families together. Segregation of the sick and suspected and removal from infected houses and areas are in the actual state of our knowledge the only means open to us for dealing with the present plague; and last cold weather I succeeded in getting the leading natives of Behar to accept this view by bringing them in as the principal agents in carrying out the operations. I have no doubt that if treated with patience and tact, such as Sir J. Woodburn possesses, Calcutta will submit to the measures necessary for its preservation if the plague get a footing there."

"Inoculation is the only known alternative to segregation, and it ought to have a fair trial. There is a growing mass of evidence in its favour, but the Government is not yet warranted in insisting upon it. Sir B. Leslie may like to know that many Government officials from the Surgeon-General downwards and many non-official Europeans have set the example of being themselves inoculated; and this mail brings me a letter from a lady doctor on special duty in Calcutta who had just inoculated a Raja there and his whole household, over 60 persons, and had numerous applications from other leading natives to do the same for their families. The agitation against inoculation will die down once it is clear that there is to be no compulsion."

"Meantime I have no doubt that the recent disturbances have been mainly due to the bad-mash or criminal element in the population which seems to want much firmer handling than has hitherto been given it. Half the exodus from the city has been that persons who did not so much dread the action of Government as the result of a possible pending collision between the forces of order and disorder. With judicious handling the town will soon settle down."

"Sir B. Leslie considers that the only way to combat a plague is to clean and clear over-crowded urban areas. I argue that this is imperative to prevent the permanent establishment of plague in Calcutta and it was to secure structural reform and more vigorous conservancy through improved municipal management that I drew up the Bill now pending before the Bengal Legislative Council. But if the Government is to make no attempt to stamp out existing plague and to wait for the clearance of over-crowded areas, there may be few inhabitants left in Calcutta to profit by the final outcome of such a policy."

"Sir B. Leslie attributes the recent outbreak in Calcutta to the want of water for purposes of ablution and to the case with which the plague cordon could be evaded. There are ample facilities for ablution in Calcutta. I have never heard a suggestion to the contrary since the present filtered and unfiltered supply was laid on. As for the restrictions at the plague inspection camps being 'easy,' the complaint in my time was always that they were absurdly stringent, and the one thing known about the recent cases is that none of them could be traced to persons who had passed through any of the inspection camps."

"I think it a pity to add to the difficulties of the Bengal Government, face to face as it is with so much ill-informed local feeling Sir B. Leslie's letter calculated to cause its considerable embarrassment."

THE GARHSHANKAR RIOT.

The following letter, dated 17th June, has been addressed by the Junior Secretary, Punjab Government, to the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Jullundur Division:—

With reference to the correspondence regarding a disturbance at Garhshankar ending, with your letter dated 20th May, 1898, I am directed to convey the following remarks and orders:—

Plague has existed for sometime in the portions of the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts near Garhshankar. The policy followed has been to arrange for the evacuation of the infected village, or portion of a village, the sick and their attendants, and the healthy, being separately accommodated in temporary camps outside the village site. In some cases effect was given to these measures at an earlier, and in some cases at a later date; and there is ample evidence to show that the success of the policy was proportioned in each instance to the promptitude with which it was carried out and that its general results have been the saving of thousands of lives.

Garhshankar itself is a tahsil head-quarters and a small trading centre, at a point where five important roads meet. It has a police station, a post office, and a large boarding school; and is thus a dangerous centre of infection. Early in April, the Raika Patti of the town became infected and medical opinion was to this effect that the greater portion of this patti should be evacuated. To this the inhabitants, strongly objected, and Commissioner's (Lieutenant-Colonel Massy) opinion was that compulsion should not be employed, and on the understand-

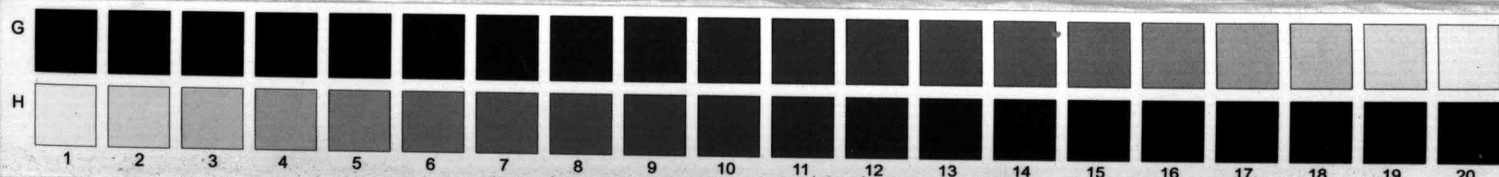
ing that it had been found possible to get all the infected families and several of the healthy inhabitants into camp, Sir Mackworth Young approved of the policy of advice and conciliation which he suggested. A fortnight later you represented that the facts were not in accordance with this understanding; and that the position in Garhshankar was extremely serious, as the disease was spreading without check, and cases were being concealed by the burial of the dead inside the houses. The recusancy of Garhshankar not only exposed the whole town to imminent peril from plague but seriously affected the feeling of the people in the villages of the neighbourhood, who had, on the whole, accepted the measures devised for their good without much opposition. Discretion was accordingly given to you to use compulsion in the enforcement of the policy which had proved so successful elsewhere, and on the 28th of April Major Inglis, Deputy Commissioner, on special duty, accompanied by all the officers on plague duty in the Hoshiarpur District and by Mr. Turnbull, District Superintendent of Police, with a body of 250 Police, went down to the town in order to give effect to the orders by such force or show of force as might be necessary. Repeated warnings had been given the people that they must submit to the orders of Government, and it is observed from the special report submitted by the District Superintendent of Police that on the 27th the Tahsildar of Garhshankar had proclaimed by beat of drum and by the posting of placards on the walls of the town that evacuation was necessary to save the lives of the people, and that assistance would be given by Government in carrying out this measure. What followed is described in your letter No. 1323, dated 2nd May, 1898, and the reports which accompanied it.

Briefly, what happened was that a party of Police was, after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to induce the headmen of the Patti to come out marched through the town with the primary object of dispersing the mob which had gathered for the purpose of resisting the measures ordered by the Government. While proceeding through the town this party was violently attacked by showers of bricks and by lathis; some of the Police who were armed with carbines fired without orders with buckshot on the crowd which was composed entirely of men, the women and children having been kept but of the way; and nine men were killed and 48 wounded or hurt. Of the Police 26 received more or less severe bruises from stones and bricks. Later on one officer, Mr. Langley, Assistant Commissioner, was violently assaulted and severely hurt in another part of the town. It seems clear that the people had made preparations for a determined resistance to authority, and that nothing short of force would have induced them to comply with the least of the requisitions made upon them by the local officers for the treatment of the disease.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the firing of the Police on the crowd took place without the orders of the officer in charge, and in spite of the attempts made by them to stop it. Admitting that they were hotly assailed while the party under Mr. Leslie Jones, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Hadow, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, were clearing the streets and admitting also that the crisis was such as to justify the use of fire-arms, by the Police, the instructions issued to all Deputy Commissioners and District Superintendents of Police in 1895 provide that the Senior Magistrate present, or, in the absence of a Magistrate, the Senior Police Officer present is to determine in such cases the particular action to be taken by the Police, and the particular weapons to be used; and it is contemplated that the use of such arms should be preceded by a special warning to the crowd and a specific order to the Police, both to be given by such officer. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it probable that if the Police had been reminded beforehand of these orders, and special precaution had been taken to provide for their observance in event of an attack (which under the circumstances was no improbable contingency) the riot might have been quelled with less loss of life.

But this is the only criticism His Honour has to make. The conduct of the Civil and Police Officer concerned when the riot occurred was worthy of all praise. They showed great calmness and presence of mind and exerted themselves, as far as possible, to stop the firing and avert loss of life. And though some of the Police, when attacked by the crowd committed the mistake of firing on them without orders, they showed no want of discipline in other respects, and worked well and loyally. The effect of the quelling of the disturbance has been most beneficial up to the present time when the spread of the plague may be said to have ceased there has been no further case of obstruction to authority, and the prompt evacuation of the villages more recently affected seems to have resulted in minimising the effects of the disease in those villages.

An inquest was held on the bodies of the persons killed by the Police. The finding of the Magistrate was to the effect that though the Police fired on the crowd without orders, the persons who met their deaths were themselves to blame for the punishment they brought on their own heads. On a review of the whole of the circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor feels that this finding is substantially correct, and he sees no reason for directing any further inquiry into the matter. In the case under reference deaths have been caused in the pursuance of orders designed to stamp out plague. Those orders were resisted, and in their enforcement the casualties occurred. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that it will in every case be desirable or practically possible, to force upon an ignorant and prejudiced population measures designed for saving life and exterminating the terrible scourge which has caused such panic in India, but he is clear that in the cause of humanity and for the purpose of saving life, those measures should be carried out where their enforcement does not produce evils worse than a serious mortality from disease among the people; and in the rural tract of the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts which has during the past eight months been visited by the plague, Sir Mackworth Young is convinced that the determination to save the lives of the people in spite of a certain amount of opposition and obstruction was wise and right.



THE INDIA OF TO-DAY.

As sound sense is pleasing to human nature, your article headed, "Then and now" in your issue of June 1, which is full of sound sense, should please your readers, especially those who have the welfare of India at heart.

You say:—"In days gone by, the local Governors knew everything that happened in their respective provinces. They controlled their subordinates; they took notice of the grievances of the people. But now the local Governors have left almost everything to their subordinates. . . . Now the District Magistrates are the real rulers of the land. The administration varies according to the temper of the District Magistrate. These District Magistrates now-a-days are much younger men than their predecessors were. In days gone by, a District Magistrate was always a man who had been sobered by age [and, I may add, was ripe with experience]. "But now he is almost a beardless boy. And the mischief is enhanced by the fact that the District Judges, who exercised some sort of control over the Magistrates, are, as a rule, not only very young men too, but they have been divested of some of their previous powers. In days gone by, the natives of the soil enjoyed a considerable share in the administration of the country. This, because the authorities always consulted the Indians, whom they thought trustworthy, in shaping their policy or taking any important step. The District Magistrate sought the advice of his subordinates,—his Head Clerk, the Police Inspectors, the Deputy Magistrates, the leading men of the district, and so forth. But now Magistrates have severed their connection with the native subordinates and the general public; and the result is, they have to act with insufficient information and feel their way like blind men. The local Governors were then more sincerely courteous than now. . . . In those days, the local Governors consulted the leaders of the Indian society. And one of the State functions was to invite public men to hold conference with them. How many independent men now go to see the local Governors or the Viceroy? Those very few, who go to them, are never consulted; and, if consulted, they are not, generally speaking, the men to give any independent opinion. It was only the other day that the custom prevailed, of the aggrieved Indians besieging the District Judge for protection when they were in any way oppressed by the Magistrate. The Indians frequently waited upon their Governors to complain against men and measures; and they usually got the redress. But now such deputations are not seen. It is the young Magistrate who now rules the country. There is no harm in that; but he gets assistance neither from his subordinates and the leading men of the district, nor has he any control from his superiors; and what we see is that, there is now very little certainty of anything in the Muffasi!"

With your permission I shall add a few words. The great problem for solution is, why is India not in a blooming state, with all that England has done and is doing for it. I do not believe there is anybody so stiff-necked as not to admit, that during the British supremacy schools and colleges have been introduced; that the discoveries of science have been placed within the reach of all; that the intellectual condition of the masses have been advanced; that railways, telegraphs, canals, roads and bridges have been constructed; that waterworks have been opened; that religious toleration is allowed; and that the great complaint that England has not redeemed its pledge in regard to giving lucrative appointments to Indians has also been partially removed. These are but a few items out of the long list of advantages which the British rule has brought with it. India should be a *pax Romana*, and Indians should be profuse in gratitude. But, unfortunately, such is not the case. Misery and discontent would seem to pervade the country at present. We very often hear people say: "It is true that India did not produce good Government, and therefore there was room for British rule; but India is not now what it was sometime ago." Why so? We have not to go far to seek for an answer. No country can be in health and bloom without a solidarity between the ruler and the ruled. Did this solidarity ever exist in India during the British supremacy? Men who know of India before the Mutiny of 1857-58 can answer this question, though "old fogies" they might be. And such men will say that at that period there was a regular attachment between the authorities and the Indians; the best of officers visited private native gentlemen, and the latter visited the former. I believe your present Lieutenant-Governor visited a certain gentleman of note in Calcutta on the occasion of a wedding. Men of the new school may not approve this action on the part of a Lieutenant-Governor. But as I belong to the old fogie school, I say, that if all followed his example in this and other respects, India would present a different scene, and we would no more hear of riots and other such outbursts of feeling.

A certain member of Parliament, now dead, very pertinently observed in a private writing of his: "The desire to avoid wounding religious susceptibilities has been carried to an extreme in our universities and colleges, inasmuch that the very existence of Deity has been ignored. Such total avoidance of things spiritual was unnecessary, for all the religions of the world recognise certain primary dogmas such as the existence of Deity, His creative and guardian functions, His power, His beneficence, &c. By allowing these simple truths, which are the groundwork of all that is good, to fall into forgetfulness, the very life of society is impaired, and there is neither social cohesion nor submission to authority." The late Cardinal Manning, too, writes: "There can be no political order among men without a moral law, and there can be no moral law without a recognition of the personal relations between God and man and man and man. From these relations all laws and obligations spring." Lord Palmerston likewise said: "It ought to be recollected that education does not merely consist in learning to read and write. These are the means, and not the objects, of education; the objects are moral and religious instruction." Colleges in India unfortunately (though with some reason) reject such instruction though it is the loftiest element necessary for the formation of character of moral agents.

Among the university graduates we see many of low birth; and these having neither any sense of moral obligations nor refined ideas (because of their early low associations) to carry them through when they are exalted to positions of authority in the service of Government, are, as a rule, demoralised to such an extent that there can hardly be anything more galling than to have to conduct dealings with them. They unnaturally shun their own countrymen, and naturally their countrymen shun them. I presume, you refer to such men when you observe (in the above quotation from the *Patrika*) "they are not, generally speaking, the men to give any independent opinion." Nor do European authorities, it pains one to say, tolerate other than purely official intercourse with respectable men of the middle class, the humbler and poorer classes having no chance whatever of approaching them. This want of amicable relation between the official and non-official classes is pregnant with incalculable consequences. In the first place, people are prevented from opening their hearts and minds before the authorities; secondly, the authorities are precluded from a personal knowledge of those whom they govern, and they (the authorities) may as well govern from England; thirdly, this circumstance makes the authorities easy dupes of designing men, and the Government is necessarily or unnecessarily swarmed with petitions from aggrieved persons; and, lastly, the masses, who rightly or wrongly consider themselves wronged in various ways, and whose minds, therefore, are overcharged with resentment, easily fall into the clutches of impostors and many a serious administrative embarrassment is the result.

Then, service is entirely closed to men who are not graduates of universities, be their merits what they may. Now there are thousands of respectable men of all classes whom vicissitudes have brought down so low in circumstances that they are not in a position to give their children more than ordinary education. Formerly such men held high appointments, and the records of different departments bear testimony to the highly creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves. But as graduates of universities are a cheap commodity now-a-days (I know of instances where B.A.'s and M.A.'s are serving on 10 and 15 a month), it is quite natural that the authorities should wish to have better educated men in all grades of the service. But the authorities should not, however, be unmindful of the fact that a total exclusion of others is a source not only of ruin to thousands of respectable men, but of trouble to the Government; for a hungry man will do anything to eke out existence. He will, in many cases, commit crime with a view to finding food in the jail. It is cruel to think that none but graduates are competent to discharge any kind of work. By any kind of work I mean both mental and manual work; for the authorities, as a rule, do not keep other than educated men on even works which require no mental culture. I am afraid, many of your readers will not agree with me on this point, but that cannot change my opinion. The late Babu Kristo Das Paul was of the same opinion as my humble self, as are many of the luminaries of England, and as many have been in days gone by. The four classes among the Hindus, each having its own sphere of work, is a most wholesome arrangement. If there were no Sudras, who would do the menial work? But at present the mania of equality, though most impracticable, is the wisdom of the day. I was reading a few nights back the history of the *Times* of London, and I very much admired its principle in regard to the employment of men in its office. I found that youth and age, the university and the farm, were blended in the *Times* office: Oxford and Cambridge furnishing the editors, Beerwood the printers and mechanics. It is a matter for the consideration of the authorities, whether the rules of service under Government should not be framed on a similar principle. The higher, say the Judicial, appointments might be reserved for university men, the lower being given to unpassed deserving men. At present the latter are denied even the waste drops of the cup. According to a recent resolution, unpassed men are not eligible to appointments on more than Rs. 10 a month.

What with the want of better consideration at the hands of officials,—the thoughts and feelings of some of whom are not elevated and purified in harmony with their personal obligations and responsibilities,—on the one hand, and the hopeless penury of the masses, in consequence, on the other, thousands of men are in misery. The present system, or policy, or whatever you may like to call it, is therefore calculated to widen the breach more and more as distress increases; and distress must increase since, other circumstances apart, the abnormal spread of education has turned and is turning a host of peasants and artisans into either officials or furious demagogues, and agriculture and industry are not only neglected but looked down upon.

To my mind these are a few of the many reasons why India is at present in a diseased condition as it were. Matters have, however, not come to a crisis yet, and gentle alternatives may soon restore India to its former bloom. But if it wants to preserve health, it must observe regimen; it cannot indulge in anything and everything; it must not be an epicure; if all its wishes are not fulfilled, it must not repine in querulous dejection. As there is epicurism in diet and luxury, so there is epicurism in politics. If we want consideration and concessions at the hands of the Government, we must be moderate in our claims and must go about the business properly and soberly. We must not only be loyal subjects in the strict sense of the word, but likewise help the authorities in bringing to justice the ignorant and mischievous, whose minds being in a ferment, try to unhinge the minds of others. We must, in short, show a communion of interests and responsibilities with the authorities, and if after that we find mal-administration, either by commission or omission, on the part of any of the officials we have only to lay our grievance before the Government and we will receive redress. You have a great man in Sir John Woodburn, and you are commencing to realise his goodness and natural sincerity. You praise him in your issue of the 4th instant. You cannot expect a better Governor. You will see much more of his goodness yet, but let Bengal

show him too by its loyalty and good works that he could not expect a better subject.

THE GURGAON LAMBARDAR'S CASE.

COPY of order of the District Magistrate, Gurgaon, in case of Crown Versus Gyasiah Lambardar, accused. Charge under Section 44, Chaudhary Rules, Punjab Laws Act.

Case No. 10 of 1898.
24th March, 1898. Lambardar Gyasiah present also.

Lala Hirde Ram, Tahsildar of Palwal, deposes that he sent for 2 carts to bring in "Asbal" for my tents and his own. No carts came. Chaprasi sent to call the Lambardar, he would not come again sent and he could not be found.

This was reported to me and he has now been brought in arrest.

Bhiman Chaprasi corroborates what Tahsildar says and says the Lambardar refused to come and said it was not his business to supply any carts. A cart lay there but Lambardar would not let it come or be moved. Accused admits being present, denies refusal of cart.

ORDER.—I consider this gross impertinence and insubordination and neglect of the duty of a Lambardar. Every cart taken is paid for in my presence at the conclusion of a march, all carts whether for my own camp or for that of Amia, &c. Accused says that this is the enmity of the Zaildar, then says the Chaprasi is his enemy.

I know that I myself sent for the Lambardar and he did not come and I am not going to allow the authority of every officer in the District to be defied by Lambardars in this manner.

Gyasiah is guilty of neglect of his duty as Lambardar under Section 44, Chaudhary Rules, Punjab Laws Act and will be sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

PALWAL: (Sd.) A. E. BARTON, District Magistrate.
24th March, 1898.

Note.—It may be added by way of explanatory note that this village Jainsdore is half way Sonna to Palwal, the high way for officers on the march carts cannot be obtained except through the assistance of the Lambardar. This man is one who renders no assistance and his spirit of contumacy is shown by his not allowing a cart to be taken which lay there. The cart was for the Tahsildar, as it happened, though others were ordered for myself. But a Tahsildar's authority requires as much support as any other officers; and as the distance was and the only (sic) from Jainsdore to Palwal (where all carts are paid and discharged) there were less reasons why carts required for Government service should not be given.

(Sd.) A. E. BARTON, District Magistrate.
In the Court of the Sessions Judge of Delhi Division, Appellate Side. Criminal Case No. 158 of 1898.

Gyasiah, son of Tulla Lambardar accused, Appellant Versus The Empress of India, Respondent.
Appeal from the order of Captain A. E. Barton, District Magistrate, Gurgaon District, dated the 24th March 1898.

CHARGE. Rule 44 under the Punjab Laws Act of 1872.

SENTENCE. Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Dated 25th April 1898. Janki Parshad for accused.

ORDER.—It is impossible to uphold this conviction. The accused, a Lambardar, has been convicted and sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment under Rule 44 of the Rules framed under Section 39 A. of the Punjab Laws Act. The rules referred to are known as the Chaudhary Rules. The District Magistrate does not in his order state what rule the accused has broken justifying his punishment under rule 44 and I have been unable to find any rule requiring accused to supply a cart when called upon for not doing which he has been punished.

It may be that accused was bound to supply the cart under rules framed under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, but if so, he should have been punished under the rules framed under that Act.

The procedure in the case has also been irregular. Summons should, in the first instance, have been issued instead of warrant. Again though the offence punishable under Rule 44 of the Chaudhary Rules is bailable, the warrant made no provision for accused's release on bail.

Again it does not appear that the Tahsildar Hirde Ram and Bhivani, Chaprasi, were examined on S. A., and their depositions are not recorded in vernacular at all. The accused's statement is not recorded in vernacular and in English all that is recorded is that "accused admits being present denies refusal of cart." In the judgment or order convicting accused, however, the District Magistrate says that "this is the enmity of the Zaildar, then says the Chaprasi is his enemy."

I set aside the conviction and sentence. Accused is already on bail. He is discharged from his bail.

(Sd.) S. CLIFFORD, Sessions Judge, Delhi Division.

DELHI: The 25th April, 1898.

THE POISON.

(*Englishman*.)

It is with extreme reluctance that we once more refer to the attempts that are being made by a certain class of newspapers—not we are sorry to say conducted by natives alone—to obstruct the work of suppressing the plague by actively rousing the very worst passions of the mob, already in a state of anger and unrest, against the authorities. Surely by this time every European in India must have realised that many of the English institutions, such as a free press and liberty of speech, are absolutely inapplicable to India where the vast mass of the inhabitants are absolutely buried in ignorance and superstition. As we pointed out the other day—and the contrast and parallel is perfectly fair and just—a man may shout sedition as loudly and boldly as he likes in Hyde Park, and no one is a bit the worse, but the mere cry of "ticca-wallah" in Calcutta at the present time is enough to raise an angry and infuriated mob thirsting for blood. The *"Indian Daily News"* yesterday quoted verbatim, and inserted among its own editorials, an article from a paper called "The Indo-European Correspondence." Presumably therefore our contemporary endorses not only the dangerous and foolish views there expressed, but also the highly inflammatory language in which they have been given to the world. The article in question insinuates, if it does not state in so many words, that there is no plague at all in Calcutta; that the whole plague organisation is a sham, got up to provide interested persons with an income; that

DURING the summer of 1891, Mr. Chas. P. Johnson, a well-known attorney of Louisville Ky., had a very severe attack of summer complaint. Quite a number of different remedies were tried, but failed to afford any relief. A friend who knew what was needed procured him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not been a day since that time that he has not had this remedy in his household. He speaks of it in the highest praise and to be much pleased in recommending it whenever imprudence is offered. For sale by

the excellent hospital provided by the authorities for plague patients at Manicktolla is an "infirmary" (whatever that may be, presumably something as full of horrors as Dante's "Inferno"); that people have died from fright when being joggled and jolted in the ambulance car; that for all these deaths not the Plague but the Plague party shall answer to God, for the misery of the poor—but we need not quote further from the mass of rubbish with which a weekly journal has been pleased to provide its readers. What we would call attention to is the fact that our contemporary has thought fit to give this rubbish still wider publicity—not, as we do to-day in order to pillory it, to nail such false coin to the counter—but in such a manner as to leave no doubt in the ordinary reader's mind that the editor endorses and approves of the views expressed. Is modern journalism to accept no responsibility for its actions? Has the editor considered what immense harm such inflammatory articles may do, to what extent they may increase the difficulties already sufficiently great, which those who are working to save us from an impending epidemic have to overcome? Finally, we would ask, on what possible ethical grounds can an editor reconcile it with his conscience to publish an article such as this, when only four days ago a death from undoubted plague occurred on the premises of his journal, the patient being a bearer in his own employ?

THE ANTIDOTE.

(*Indian Daily News*.)

"We are indebted to the courtesy of the *'Englishman'* for reference to our columns on Saturday. It is, we confess, with grief that we allude to its statements as to the conduct of the *'Indian Daily News'*. These jobations, however, are getting rather tiresome and are really of about as much value as the observations which it published lately of Messrs. Sanderson and Company, attorneys-at-law, on the conduct of this paper. We happen to disagree with the *'Englishman'* on most topics, but that is no reason why the conscience of the Editor of the *'Indian Daily News'* should be assailed and his motives attacked. Really it is rather childish to write in an excited manner about our quotation of views which do not coincide with those of which he is the apocryphal champion.

As a matter of fact the *'Indo-European Correspondence'* represents the views of a large section of the community who do not meddle with politics, but whose leaders, the Society of Jesus in Park Street, have never been accused of stupidity, and may be said to represent what is probably the most intellectual body of men in Calcutta. That is why we quoted their opinion. They are men who live among the people, who devote themselves to the people, and to whom India owes far more in the way of education than it does to anyone, even though it may be surprising including the *'Englishman'*. This body has given its very impartial views on what is an intolerable situation, for such it has been with the *'Englishman'* stirring up the natives of this country daily. They are quite right in saying that the consensus of public opinion in Calcutta is against the recent action taken as to the plague, and we believe they are quite right in saying that there is no epidemic plague. Sporadic plague is a contradiction in terms, and we believe that the immense majority of native practitioners and of other doctors who know Calcutta, still assert, and assert truly, that not one-tenth of the *vizars* are true plague.

With regard to the domestic mistresses of the *'Indian Daily News'*, which call attention to the paragraph in question was somewhat spitefully written, we may at once say that it is quite true. A lamp farash (not a bearer) was well on Friday. On Saturday he was feverish, and on Sunday night he walked out to stay with a relative for better treatment. On Tuesday he went to the Channabai steamer, but failing to get a passage, he returned. With the aid of his brother, he walked quietly into his godown on our premises at about 10 P.M., and died the next morning at 4 A.M. Every sudden death, is, of course, attributed to plague, so Dr. Clemow came across and made an examination. We are bound to say he did not jump at conclusions, but he said he would tell us what it was after the "post-mortem." The "post-mortem" was confined to a gentleman of the name of Green, and Mr. Green with a celerity that rather knocks the bottom out of Dr. Haffkine's methods, by 10 P.M., told Dr. Clemow, who told us, that it was plague. Dr. Clemow was very nice about it, and we have no quarrel with him, but we have the temerity to think that he and the above mentioned Green are both wrong. They are not evangelists, and not at all authorities on the plane of Mathews, Mark, Luke and John. If they had been old residents of Calcutta, we might have been satisfied; but they have not had that privilege. Until Dr. Cunningham or Kitasato or Yersin, or some one of undoubted authority appears on the scene, or until this disease shows signs of behaving like the plague at Bombay, or Karachi, or Hongkong, and taking an epidemic form like the common or garden plague, we are going to trust to our own unaided intelligence in the matter, and back our own medical opinion, which is fortified by medical opinions to which we attach far greater value than to those of the persons consulted. Meantime, we can only give the *'Englishman'* the advice Lord Chesterfield gave his son, "Avoid contempt as you would death or rather more."

THE "INDO-EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE" ON PLAGUE.

THERE is now a pretty general consensus of opinion in Calcutta that we have no epidemic plague amongst us; yet the plague party are constantly worrying our nerves with cases of suspected plague, which are trotted off to the Manicktolla Infirmary and trotted out in the official papers. The best native medical authorities, who have spent a lifetime in treating such fever cases, declare that this bogey of a plague is a sham which is bound to last only as long as the special funds affected to it will last. If it be only a question of spending that money honestly, why not spare our nerves, and rid our streets sooner of the dead rats and cats, which are sometimes left for a couple of days to rot in the open? We dare say such work would fall much better within the province of a Vigilance Committee, than that of plugging us with a plague which no one is able to spot, and that of scaring away those most useful scavengers: the street sweepers and domes, who are the best preservers of our health and lives. It is a fact which strikes us very forcibly that, in Bombay, exactly one day after the telegram by which the plague party were said to throw up the sponge and make the town over to the Municipal Commissioners, we received another telegram, that the plague is stamped out and the seizures have suddenly fallen to two! But then, it may be asked, has the plague made no victims in Calcutta? It has. For, several cases of glandular fever, a thing often treated here, preferred dying secretly in their rat-holes rather than being

ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED

If we sell one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, we seldom fail to sell the same person more, when it is again needed. Indeed, it has become the family medicine of this town, for coughs and colds, and we recommend it because of its established merits.—JOS. E. HARNED, Prop. Oakland Pharmacy, Oakland, Md. Sold by

treated as suspected plague patients. Again, several poor devils, when smitten with any fever that demanded prompt remedy, fled towards their own country, and died of exposure on the road. Again several cases, when joggled and jolted in the ambulance-car, died on the way from fright, or shortly after reaching the segregation shed from exhaustion. For all these deaths, not the plague but the plague party shall answer to God; for the misery of the poor cries up to heaven for vengeance.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

FRIDAY, June 3.—Varied are the rumours which come from both sides as to the naval scuffle at Santiago. The Havana correspondent of the Madrid *Impartial* telegraphs:—"Admiral Cervera was not at Santiago when the American squadron attacked the entrance of the harbour. He had sailed with his fleet, leaving only the 'Cristobal Colon' to have her boilers put in order. The whereabouts of the rest of his fleet is unknown."

The American reports say that the "Vizcaya," the "Oquendo," and two smaller vessels—probably the "Pluton" and the "Furor"—were seen in the harbour some distance beyond the "Cristobal Colon" which alone participated in the engagement. The "Iowa" threw shells directly beneath the "Cristobal Colon," and flames broke out upon her, which were, however, smartly extinguished. The "Cristobal Colon" continued firing to the end.

A *Reuter* telegram from New York states:—"Eye-witnesses report from Santiago that in the engagement of Tuesday the 'Massachusetts,' the 'New Orleans,' and the 'Iowa' were alone employed. The vessels were about a cable's length apart, and at a range of 4,000 yards from the forts. The converted yacht 'Vixen' and the newspaper boat were present, and so close to the men-of-war that their windows were smashed by the concussion, as happened to the chicken crows of the 'Massachusetts.' This constituted the sole damage sustained by the American vessels. The 'Brooklyn' and the 'Texas' continued coaling unconcernedly a couple of miles away. The other vessels of the fleet were farther off, on routing blockade duty. The three warships shot as they passed twice before the forts. Within half an hour three forts—two to the eastward, and one on an island in the centre of the passage were silenced. Desultory Spanish firing continued for twenty to twenty-five minutes after Commodore Schley signalled from the 'Massachusetts' to stop the fight. He had a chivalrous object which was to correct and complete charts showing the location and the ranges of the Spanish batteries and to unmask those which threatened to interfere with debarking operations."

New York, June 2 (Reuter). The "Evening World" publishes a despatch from its correspondent at Port au Prince, stating that, according to advices received there from Santiago, the American squadron made a renewed attack upon the forts at the entrance to the bay this morning. The town was in a state of panic, as it was feared that at any moment an assault would be made by 3,000 insurgents on land as well as by the Americans from the sea. More mines have been laid down in the channel.

In the bombardment on Tuesday great damage was done to the town, especially around the Alameda and in Michaelson and St. Thomas's Streets.

A later telegram says it is reported from Santiago that the rebels from Sigüenza Camp attacked the city in three columns, from Campo Real, San Antonio, and El Caney, and that a bloody and determined fight was proceeding when the despatch was sent off.

WEST AFRICA.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A *REUTER* telegram from Lokoja, dated May 23, says:—"In consequence of the proceedings of the French garrison at Kissi, the native population rose and drove them out of the town. The garrison consisted of some six men only, with an officer in command. The British troops in the vicinity, on learning that Kissi was no longer occupied by the French, marched into the town and hoisted the British flag, to the great satisfaction of the people. Kissi is a Yoruba town, subject to the Alafin Oyo, the titular king of the Yoruba, and is entirely in the Niger Protectorate. Being below the 9th parallel of latitude, it is, therefore, in British territory. The French, after protesting against the occupation of the town by the British, and demanding their withdrawal, established a post outside the town wall, and hoisted the French flag."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, however, says:—"The *Reuter* telegram from Lokoja respecting the evacuation of Kissi by the French, and its occupation by the English is regarded by the 'Temps' as an exaggerated version of a report previously received from Lagos. Lagos is the only direct means of communication with Kissi, and Lokoja information has already proved untrustworthy. If, however, this report is accurate, it shows remarks the 'Temps,' the strict obedience of the French and English detachments to their instructions to avoid any collision pending the conclusion of the negotiations in Paris."

THE SIERRA LEONE RISING.

THE Colonial Office has received from the Governor of Sierra Leone a telegram stating that Colonel Woodgate, in command of the Imperial forces there, has captured Taiana with the loss of three killed and five wounded.

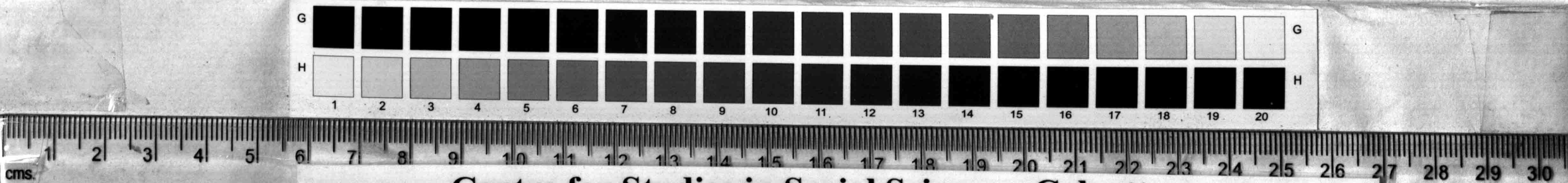
The Governor regrets to report that the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McGrew, American missionaries, were murdered at Taiana about May 8.

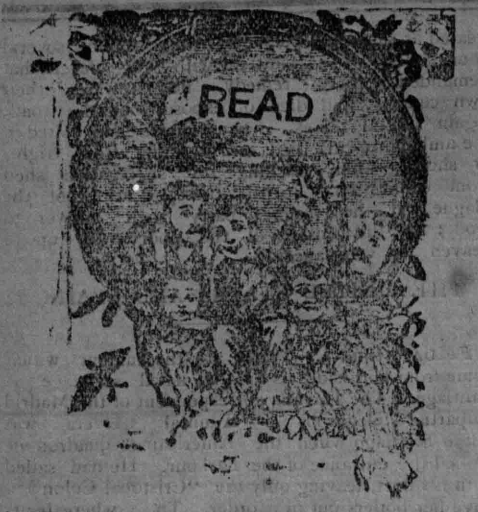
A *Reuter* telegram from Freetown, dated June 1, says:—"Colonel Woodgate, Captain Moore, and Lieutenant Carleton have arrived here with a portion of the various detachments of the West Indian and West African troops engaged in the recent operations, together with Colonel Batt and the artillery from the Kwella district. Ma-bang and several native towns have been destroyed, and Rotifunk has been occupied. The British at Kwella are safe. The rains are menacing, and will prevent any active operations of importance."

The Chief Engineer to the Nizam's Government has submitted a scheme to Government to introduce toll gates on all roads in those Dominions, maintained by the P. W. Department, with a view to reducing the annual maintenance grants. It is expected that the scheme will bring in a revenue of between two and three lakhs of rupees a year.

TWENTY-FOUR medical officers will be admitted to the Indian Medical Service at the half-yearly examination to be held in London in August next. They will be posted as follows:—4 to Bengal, 8 to Punjab, 6 to Madras, and 6 to Bombay.

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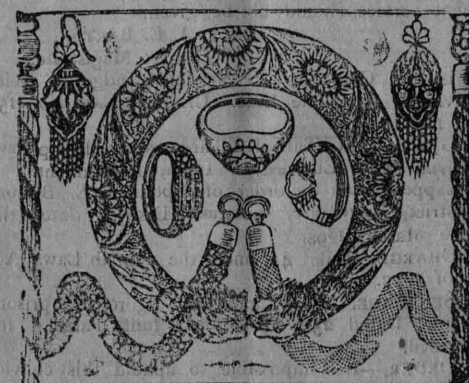
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