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পদকম্পতক।

नन्त् रहेबाट ब्ना था॰ होको। পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রতা

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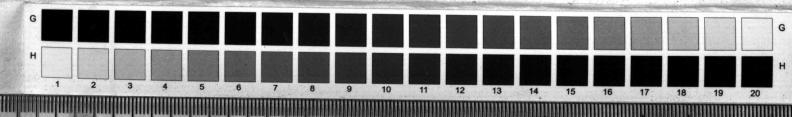
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and have amalgamated the Dispensaries under the
common name and style of HAHNEMANN HOME
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THE PARTIES Anrita Bazar Patrika

CAGCUTTA, MAY 28, 1899.

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION. no explanation; perhaps, he has none to sion, this time he comes as an officia give. All that he says is that, though in nominee and not as a people's man; for, 1893, the then Lieutenant Governor decided the Municipalities, on the present occasion, that Dacca, and not the Presidency Division, should exercise its privilege of electing a representative in 1899, yet His Honor stated in the Resolution of 25th Lieutenant Governor, in so far as he has they must live like machines, crushing a representative in the Resolution of 25th Lieutenant Governor, in so far as he has they must live like machines, crushing a representative in the Resolution of 25th Lieutenant Governor, in so far as he has they must live like machines, crushing a representative in the Resolution of 25th Lieutenant Governor, in so far as he has they must live like machines, crushing a representative in the Resolution of 25th Lieutenant Governor, and that "His Honor the lieutenant Governor, in so far as he has they must live like machines, crushing a lieutenant Governor and the Resolution of 25th Lieutenant Governor, and the Resolution of 25th Lieutenant Governor and Resolution Governor and Resolution Governor and Reso March, 1893, that he "could not bind canvassed for Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee almost all their natural sentiments; or they himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, has render themselves liable to punishment. Mr. himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, himself or his successors as to the exact and practically secured his election, himself or his e exercised." This is quite true, and we Honor had shown this favouritism by parting mortality in this country. If he takes up the referred to this proviso long ago. It is with an official seat, and not by depriving subject in right earnest, he will find that worded thus: "The Lieutenant-Governor Dacca of its just rights.

Cannot bind himself, or his successors, as The Resolution shows that we were right to the exact order in which the privilege will in future be exercised.' But is Mr. Dacca Division the Statesman said that Bolton, like the Bengalee, really not aware its election would take place in February election, dated 6th May 1895, the same one word about it. The fate of Dacca Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Elliott, has thus yet to be settled. What the

Let us explain the situation. Suppose Sir John Woodburn records a Resolution, in 1899, stating that a certain number of chised sine die. dispensaries should be es blished in particular districts in 1901, 1903 and 1905, and attaches a condition to the effect, that his successors may alter this arrangement if they like. Two years later he repeats the same Resolution, but removes the condi tion. Does not this mean that, though Sir John Woodburn leaves his successors free in John Woodburn leaves his successors like in 1899, he binds them in 1901 by removing the condition; and that, for the sake of the continuity of the policy, as well as for medical supervision during the unhealthy months of the year. The normal deathlatter should never deviate from the arrange-ment of his predecesor, except under some extraordinary circumstances?

But, not only is the second Election Resolution free from any condition, but so is also the third Election Resolution, which was recorded in April, 1897, not by Sir Charles Elliott but another Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alexander Mackenzie. In that Resolution the latter accepted the rotation scheme of Sir Charles Ellio:t with these words :-

In the Resolution of this Government, dated the 25th March 1893, the Municipalities and District Boards were grouped by Divisions, and the privilege of recommending the four members of the Conneil to be nominated in every second year, was given to the Divisional groups in rotation, one member each being recommended by two groups of Municipalities and one each by two groups of District Boards. The Lleutenant-Governor does not propose to make any change in this mode of grouping these bodies or to the rotation of the groups. What happened, then, seems to be In the Resolution of this Government, dated What happened, then, seems to be them, though some minor reforms, this. When Sir Charles Elliott introing a condition to it. Two years' trial, however, convinced him that his scheme was without flaw, and he made it pucca by withdrawing the condition. His successor, withdrawing the condition. His successor, Secretary of the Relief Society, wrote an Sir Alexander Mackenzie, had a further able note on the subject, which opportunity of examining the scheme, and he too was convinced of its soundness, and laid down distinctly that no change was of the most influential members of the necessary "in this mode of grouping the bodies or in the rotation of groups."

An irresponsible journal may show ignorance in this connection; but, we regret, that the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government should indite a Resolution, without acquainting himself with all the circumstances of the case. It comes to this then: Sir John Woodburn has been two predecessors, who arrived at it after mature deliberation These two Lieutenant-Governors, fully his peers, but more experienced, decided that Dacca, and not the Presidency Division, should be allowed to exercise the privilege in 1899. His Honor, however, does not respect their wishes at all. We submit, this procedure is at least Governor is bound to respect the wishes of his predecessors, unless he cannot do so on principle or in the interests of the public. But Mr. Bolton disposes of this departure, which, as we have pointed out in previous issues, is fraught with dire evils, in this off-hand manner: "Sir John Woodhum to the Simla Municipality. Not only were jails in Bengal provided with an insufficient number of latrines, but the time allowed to prisoners to avail of them was extremely short. The result was that prisoners failed to clear out their bowels hand manner: "Sir John Woodhum to the Simla Municipality. Not only were jails in Bengal provided with an insufficient number of latrines, but the time allowed to prisoners to avail of them was extremely short. The result was that properly and suffered terribles. against official etiquette. One Lieutenantwhich, as we have pointed out in previous issues, is fraught with dire evils, in this off-hand manner: "Sir John Woodburn has considered it desirable to make a variation in the order on the present occasion, and has decided to invite the Municipalities of the Relief Society, and their bowels properly and suffered terribly from diarrhea, dysentry, and such other diseases. All this was forcibly pointed out to the Jail Committee by two members of the Relief Society, and their recommendation for a better avaragement in the of the Presidency, instead of those of the Dacca Division, &c. &c." But why was it considered desirable to make a variation, and why was it decided to invite the Presidency, instead of the Dacca Division?
The public has a right to demand an explanation of that "why." That "why," however, remains unanswered.

The public also expected that Government would be pleased to explain, why it could not nominate one of the two representatives of the Corporation. But the Resolution is entirely silent on the point. As we showed the other day, two official seats in the Council remains now unoccuuncertainty and mystification avoided. Perhaps it is the intention of the Govern-

that in his next Resolution on the second next. But the Resolution does not say omitted the proviso altogether? That being so, how could Mr. Bolton say that Sir Charles Elliott did not bind his successors to his scheme of rotation?

Government contemplates doing is to decide in February next, whether Dacca or Bhagulpore is to get its chance. The European element is strong in Bhagulpore; so the chances are that Dacca will again be thrown overboard, and remain disfran-

> MR. COTTON, Chief Commissioner of Assam, has done good service to humanity by reducing the jail mortality in Assam, from 51°5 per mille in 1894 to 36°6 per mille in 1898. This admirable result has, we are told, been brought about by attenrate among free population in all civilized countries ranges between 21 and 25 per mille, and the mortality in jails is still less, in consequence of the special care taken of prisoners, whose liberty having been taken away, the responsibility of keeping them in health naturally falls upon the authorities. The good work of Mr. Cotton is thus only begun, for the death-rate must be brought down to still lower figures. Like Assam, Bengal had also an unenviable reputation in this respect, and the heavy jail mortality was one of the blackest spots in its administration. The scandal assumed such proportions that it formed the subject of repeated interpellation in Parliament, and the Go vernment of India had to offer strong comments year after year upon the jail administration of Bengal. Some of the flagrant causes of the terrible mortality were pointed out in this paper; but Government did not choose to accept their help if they could be convinced of the unsatisfactory condition of Bengal jails. Thereupon, Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt. Howard Association in 1893. The result was a Jail Committee wnich, amongst others, accepted some of the important reforms suggested by the Relief Society, and they were ultimately adopted by Government.

One of the reforms, brought forward by the Relief Society, was the curtailment of the working hours of the convicts. led to go against the clear decision of his Another was the provision of better food. The third was to deal with prisoners leniently when found to have broken jail rules. The fourth was a better latrine arrangement. With regard to the last point, the Relief Society's suggestion was strongly backed by Mr. P., Donaldson, the late able and kind-hearted Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, who has recently been appointed President of the Simla Municipality. Not only mendation for a better arrangement in this direction was accepted. It was further pointed out that the prisoners were not onld over-worked and over-punished but underfed, and fed upon the coarsest food, and that they were bound to sicken and die in large numbers under such circumstances. The suggestions of the Society with regard to these matters were only partly accepted. A persistent agitation for the carrying out of these reforms in full is thus needed to bring down the death-rate in our jails to a normal condition.

By providing the prisoners with better food, Mr. Cotton has removed only one of the great defects in the Indian jail system; his attention should be directed to others, noted above. It would be impossible for convicts to keep themselves in health if they were made to do hard work beyond their capacity and punished for short work or for every breach of the jail rules. It is the rigour—the inexorable nature—of the ferocious discipline prevailing in jails which tells so fearfully upon the prisoners. Criminals though they are, they are also human beings. They, therefore, naturally pine away when, robbed of their liberty, they are confined within the four walls of the prison-house. A human being, when in this state, can scarcely stand long if he is over-worked and punishel at every step for breaking rules many of which are unatural. For instance, a prisoner must pied, and one of them might have been the great defects in the Indian jail systemi given to Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, and all this confusion, chaos, injustice, noted above. It would be impossible for ment that Babu Surendra Nath should their capacity and punished for short work enter the Council as an unadulterated or for every breach of the jail rules. It is the published the usual Council Election Resolution, which is reproduced elsewhere. It was expected that Mr. Bolton would be pleased to state the reasons which have led the Government to disfranchise the Dacca Division and introduce a dangerous innovation. He has, however, vouchsafed no explanation; perhaps, he has none to give. All that he says is that though in the says is the says i there is much in the suggestions of the Indian Relief Society which deserves his serious attention.

WHILE the Peace Conference is holding its deliberations, England is fighting in Uganda! We are told that a Maxim gun, stolen by the rebels, has been recaptured! But what have Christian nations, who are just now proclaiming peace to the world and good-will to mankind, to do with maxim guns? At the Conference they are all trying to make war less hurtful, but there is not much said against war itself. When Rudyard Kipling was asked, what opinion he had of annexations, he said, that he was opposed to the annexation of the countries of white peoples. The same mind which

of white peoples. The same mind which uttered this sentiment, also gave ve it to the following beautiful lines:

FOR REMEMBRANCE.

God of our fathers, known of old—

Lord of our far-flung battle line—

Beneath Whose awful Hand we hold Beneath Whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!
The tumult and the shouting di s—
The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart,
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!
Fat-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo. all our pomp of yesterday On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
1s one with Nineven and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!
If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!
For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—

thilanthropist, for months together, was trying to persuade the Vedias—the professional thieves of Bengal—to give up thiev ing. He appealed to their better nature, to their honor, to their interest, and found that he had been able to make an impression. At last he brought them together and made a final effort, by a powerful address, to persuade them to give up their mal-practices. "Are you willing to give up thieving?" asked he. "Yes, yes," they all said. And then the philanthropist requested them to swear. The Vedi's held a secret conferennce and their spokesman declared, "This is Pain time spokesman declared, "This is Puja time which is most pro-fitable to us Vedias. Only allow us to

THE following is an account of a-hand-to and-fight with a bear by the Rev. Haegert at the Sonthal Bethel Mission .-

occasion, and then we shall give it up for

at the Sonthal Bethel Mission.—

An enormous bear, standing over seven feet high, broke cover on Saturday. Some men went after him; he turned and knocked the foremost over, and bit him in his back, face and head; the skull is pierced, I was asked to attend him; he is doing well so far. The bear we found on alhillock. I sent him a bullet and broke his right shoulder. He growjed like a good one, jumped from his place, raced through a rice field, and charged us. The forty people with me ran like fawn, went up the trees like a lot of monkeys, and I was left alone. I had re-loaded my rifle, and gave him a second bullet right in his mouth, broke the lower, and smashed the upper jaw, and pulled out six n his teeth; still he came on as if he had not beeof touched. He got on his hind legs in front of

He was also head and shoulder over others and a grand bear.

I made eighty hunters sit round the dead bear and preached to them. Then we tied his legs, lathit were passed and eight men carried him nome. The people of eight villages made curry of him and the fat I turned into cointment. As for me, I am black and blue. I wish somebody would give me a good watch. Mine did not improve by the bear's chewing it.

The Rev. gentleman writes in all serious ness, but, as a matter of fact, it was only a very suggestive vision that was pre-sented to him. Mr. Haegert says, that he encountered a bear in flesh and blood standing over seven feet high. But it was, we fancy, no live bear that he came across, but a phantom, representing his Satanic Majesty. That he should appear on Saturday instead of on Sunday, is a mystery. Is Mr. Haegert sure of his day? It was probably Sunday and not Saturday at all, for it is on Sundays usually that his Satanic Majesty is seen on the prowl in the shape of a bear, te seen on the prowl in the shape of a bear, te prey upon human beings generally and on Padres specially. Mr. Haegert dreaded the hug. Yes, the hug of the Evil One is a serious affair. The rifle that the pious Padre carried on his shoulder was no rifle at all, but it represented his trust in God. He says, that he succeeded in breaking. or enemies of mankind, and, they are des-cribed in the Hindu holy books as which were represented by the six teeth and come to an amicable settlement. of the bear are the means by which that dreaded One afflicts mankind. Now we leave our readers to find out, what is meant by the chewing of the watch. There is a big mystery and esoteric meaning in this act of the bear, namely, getting the watch in his mouth and chewing it instead of chewing the body of the Padre.

THE Queen's birth-day has come and gone these sixty years, but never was it celebrated in the unique way it was celebrated on Wednesday by the Hindu inhabitants of Calcutta. Before the inauguration of the recently established Gauranga Samaj, the All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord! Amen.
Rudyard Kipling's state of mind represents that of the Europeans, generally speaking. The Europeans would retain the profitable pastime of war for their pleasure and benefit; and, at the same time, assume an humble attitude towards the Father of all Hindus had no religious organization of duced his scheme of rotation for the to the latrine arrangement, were partially an humble attitude towards the Father of all to join such a movement. Every Hindu, nations. Their object is to Christianise war who believes that it is the duty of man to whether it would work satisfactorily or not. Society opened communications with the Hence he made it a tentative one by add-Howard Association, and the latter offered and a rifle in the other, the Christian nations the Gauranga Samaj, whether he is formally would make war acceptable to the Deity. enrolled as such or not. When, therefore, But who knows, the Peace Conference the good Lord Bishop of Calcutta appealed tself may lead to duels, if not to war? The to Constians, Hindus, Mussalmans and representatives of all the Powers are there, others to celebrate the eightieth birth-day all trying to maintain the glory of their of Her Imperial Majesty by a thanksgiving respective nations; and a free fight under prayer for the health and long life of the such circumstances is not altogether an im- Queen-Empress, the Hindus of Calcutta possible supposition. One word would have settled the question, that word being, we human beings, the beloved objects of God, a great success, though the rains in the a great success, though the rains in the henceforth promise to give up war. But that evening threatened to mar its effect. May word they do not venture to utter. What the choicest blessings of the Lord be hey say, however, is—let us go on fighting, showered upon the Queen-Empress under but let us reduce our fighting strength. A whose ben sicent rule the Hundus, Mussal whose beneficent rule the Hindus, Mussalmans, and other religious sects are per mitted to worship the Father of all nations in the way best suited to each beyond

> THE other day we had the pleasure of announcing the success of the Maharaj-Kumar of Burdwan in the last Entrance Examina-tion. We are glad to learn that there is another noble student from Behar who has passed the Entrance Examination and been placed in the 2nd division. He is Kumar Krytanand Sing, one of the proprietors of Raj Baneili, the biggest estate in the Bhagalpore Division yielding an income of about 15 to 16 lakhs. This young Kumarhas passed from the Purneah Zilla School thieve once more on such a favourable and has also passed in drawing. He is a promising young lad of 15 years 6 months. He will now prosecute his studies in some College. Sause a sale.

> > So great was the storm of condemnation and indignation raised over the conduct of the Bombay signallers, as soon as they had struck work, and so systematically has it been sustained that the G. I. P. Railway Company and their supporters in the press have, up to this time, been able to carry everything in their own way. Indeed, so adroitly has this business been managed, that though more than a month has passed since the commencement of the strike, the real cause of the quarrel between the Company and their employes has been a sealed book to employes has been a sealed book to Princess Nyaung Oke, w low of the late the public. The signallers, moreover, have Prince Nyaung Oke, belonging to the roya

ed was orange off region

peen represented as the worst specimens of humanity, who deserve nothing but castigattor. To add fuel to the fire, the cry of the "P iona Brahmins" has been raised in this connection, no doubt with a view to inflame the worst passions of a certain class of Europeans. It has been alleged that, the demands of the signallers are simply impossible to entertain, one of them being that the Company should sign a bond to the effect that none but Brahmios should be employed as signallers. Indeed, the Company played their part so well that some well-known Indian papers were actually led to condemn the action of the signallers; and perhaps the above circumstance in a measure explains why the India Government adopted the extreme course of shewing its active sympathy and support to the Com-pany in a quarrel with their servants. Well, t nas now transpired, what we have suspected all along, that the signallers had no help but to take this extraordinary step, which means starvation to themselves and to their faminies. Their case may be put in a few words:

The G. I. P. Railwayi Company used to

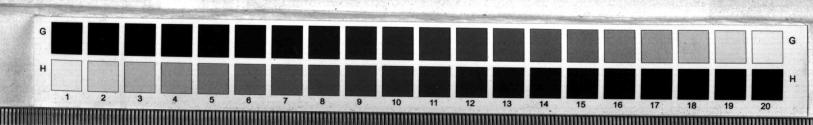
start them on Rs. 20 per measem, a paltry sum, considering that the signallers have to work 12 hours, during day and night, alternately. The Company wanted to reduce it to Rs. 15. The signallers objected and made many representations. The Company's Agent, however, treated them with contempt. The signallers, finding no hope of redress, threw up their appointments in despair, with the object of compelling the Company to do them justice. One incident will show that the Company's Agent

ix teeth of the bear by his bullet, therefore the brute could not hug him. But these six teeth the Evil one always carries with him. These six teeth are the circular of the strikers. We very much doubt if paid to the strikers. We very much doubt if the Company could have been able to bear this burden if Government had not come to their rescue. If the Company and the signallust, anger, covetousness, delusion, pride, vanity and envy. These six ripus or enemies sure to have settled their dispute privately

As we said above, two of the allegations made against the signallers were,
—1st, that they were "Poona Brahmins",
though we don't know if that accident of birth constitutes any off nce, and andly, the signallers put forward the extraordinary claim that none but Brahmins should be employed as signallers. Now, it seems that the above two allegations are pure inventions. For, be it noted that out of the eight hundred strikers, two nundred a least are Christians, Mussalmans and Parsees, and they have stood as firm by their cause, as their Hindu brethren. Surely, the enemies of the signallers ought to be generous enough to deal fairly with them.

WE publish elsewhere a petition addressed to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation by the stall-holders of the Municipal Market. We are surprised to learn that they have been called upon to pay rents from the 1st of June next at tates which, in most cases, are more than double, and in some cases, even more than five times, the present rental. For instance many of them who have hitherto been paying only 5 annas per day, are now required to pay Rs. 1-8, and some of them who have been paying only 3 annas per day, are now called upon to pay one rupee instead. What has led the Municipality to issue this ukase we know not; but we think no authorities in any country in the world have ever demanded an enhancement of rent at these exhorbitant rates and in such peremptory manner. No seasons have been given for this sudden rwoop; but, we fancy, the Municipality is sad-ly in need of money, and has hence devised the speediest means of replenishing its coffers by fleecing these helpless stall-keepers. But there are such things as justice, fairness, and decency. To ask a man to pay Rs. 500 as income-tax, when he has been paying only Rs. 100 for the past 20 years, is a little bit of zoolum. Perhaps these stall-keepers are making profits; but, that is no reason that their rents should be increased double or five times. For, in the beginning, they have suffered loss; and it is not just that, when they have made their trade profitable by their industry, the Municipality should step in and swallow their hard-earned profits. This reminds us of the attitude of a certain class of Englishmen who propose that Government should knock down the Permanent Settlement of Bengal and appropriate the 12 crores of Rupees which go into the pockets of the Zemindars. They, however, forget the fact, that in order to secure these 12 crores, the Zemindars had to convert jungles into cultivable fields, and that this meant the expenditure of a huge sum. If the Municipal Market has now become a valuable property, it is through the exertions and sacrifices of these stallholders. It is neither just nor generous to drive them now because the Municipality is strong enough to do so, and replace them by others. We doubt not, Mr. Bright will do them justice.

WE have got a copy of the petition submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor by



After the above was in type, we learn darkness of ignorance and superstition.

To-day we will place before the rethat the Princess has despatched the To-day we will place before the reader following telegram to His Honor the Lieuthe story of the munificence and large-

Continuation of my petition 5th instant, land-lord has given notice to vacate. Besides almost starving, will be houseless. Respectfully beg your Honour will please sympathise and deliver from my deplorable condition by ordering to immediately forward India Government's orders referred.

The above.

doubt not, His Honor's kind heart will able power owing to the fact that they were be deeply moved at the sad condition of the hereditary hadar Kanungos of the the Princess, and that something will be neighbourhood. Their duty consisted not fate that threatens her. 313 - 28 bayoigma that the above Iwo alle

at Purulia from the 5th June, the retrial of government win that part of Midnapur, Mr. H. Ambler's case will take place. Mr. Ambler, it will be remembered was tild for having kicked a peon who died from the effects and was fined Rs. 10. The High Court was then moved by the Government against this finding and a retrial was directed. sed to the Chairman of the boards aw

man had actually undergone the major chiefs whose names still linger on the pages proaching India, and pressure conditions in the portion of his terms. The Judge called for of history, and pressure conditions in the indo-Gangetic plain are still somewhat unan explanation and in reply it was stated in Acursory view of the Midnapur land favourable for its advance, the barometer has the Deputy Magistrate that he had records will shew that nowhere in the disthing altogether. Again, we very seldom see land, have left them untouched to be a Magistrate erring on the side of leniency. Whom are we to blame for such mistakes? Is it the individual temperament of the one Our story to-day is about how these lands Phereased double or n. f laining same at the beginning, they have suffered los

found not only in incidents of everyday brutal conduct of the soldiers and the subwas sent up for trial, have roused the indignation of the whole body of Anglo-Indian papers who are, as a rule, reticent Midnapur is still a living monument of his their views regarding it in the sent and though claiming no royal blood or high pedigree. The sadabrata he founded at Midnapur is still a living monument of his their views regarding it in the sadabrata he founded at their views regarding it in the sadabrata he founded at the sadabrata

family of Burma. It tells a sad tale. It rage on a Burmese woman, tried before the ceremony spread far and wide and even appears that the prince died on the 25th Recorder of Rangoon, the accused, Private passing the scores of sentries that guarded appears that the prince died on the 25th Recorder of Rangoon, the accused, Private January 1898. His widow is now on the Horrocks, was acquitted, which has produced shadow of a doubt that the most brutal and atrocious crime was really committed in broad day light by more than a dozen soldiers of the West Kents, and yet it is most remarkable that the charge could not be brought home to anyone. If position, Rani Champakdai was one of whom rould not be brought home to anyone. It notes that he was, it is to be feared such outrages may be repeated in the vicinity of the most sacred shrine of the Buddhist world. Wherefore, in order to allay fear and apprehension of the Buddhists, who come from all parts of Burma to worship at the Swedagon Pagoda, and to convince them of the supremacy of the law under the British rule, your memothe law under the British rule, your memorialists humbly pray that either an appeal, or re-trial of the case, or any other suitable action may be ordered." It is refreshing to find that the Burmese have been able to enlist the sympathies of the Euro-peans at Rangoon, who are simply astonished and indignant at the impunity with which the perpetrators of the crime have been allowed to escape. very suggestive vision that was sented to him. Mr. Haccert says, that

encountered a bear in flesh and blood sta sh and blood star fancy no live beat that he came acr

A KING'S KINGLY GIFT. 1ud

CHARITY and benevolence will, no doubt, endure as long as the world endures. But charity, nowadays, does not spring from that purity of feeling, which used to mark it in olden days, but from something quite the Government of India sanctioning an different—from a desire to win honour and allowance of Rs 50 per mensem be commu ride on the outstre ched wings of fame. Fortunately, such was not the case always, and the generations that have passed by may draw the amount and may thus get and the generations that have passed by partial relief from her present difficulties have left evidences which shew how truely Here is a hard case which will not, we are charitable and benevolent they were, when sure, fail to move the pity of Sir John the piercing light of Western civilisation had not yet disturbed and dispelled the so-called

om my deplorable condition by ordering to mediately forward India Government's ders referred.

The Rajas of Balarampur, though not very large territorial seigneurs, wielded considerdone at once to save her from the horrible only of collecting the revenue and remitting at the palace at Balarampur there was hardly or Dacca, but of exercising both civi and criminal powers. Their capital AT the next Criminal Sessions to be held Balarampur, was witually the seat of bravery in war; and often and often had they to appeal to arms for the maintenance of A Benares correspondent writing to the bouring chiefs, rebellious subjects and advocate says:—"While inspecting the Jail recently, Mr. Greeven (the Sessions Judge) happened to come across a prisoner who had been sentenced to a term of important to held the office and special to arms for the maintenance of their prestige and authority against neighbouring chiefs, rebellious subjects and wandering bands of ruffians, bent on plunder and spoliation. Might then was right; and, unless the Rajas of Balarampur were powerful, it would have been impossible for the maintenance of their prestige and authority against neighbouring chiefs, rebellious subjects and wandering bands of ruffians, bent on plunder and spoliation. Might then was right; and, bely the control of the bouring chiefs, rebellious subjects and wandering bands of ruffians, bent on plunder and spoliation. Might then was right; and, bely the control of the bouring chiefs, rebellious subjects and wandering bands of ruffians, bent on plunder and spoliation. Might then was right; and, bely the control of the bouring chiefs, rebellious subjects and wandering bands of ruffians, bent on plunder and spoliation. Might then was right; and the proposition of the bouring chiefs, rebellious subjects and spoliation. risonment and also to a number of stripes to hold the office and rank of adar Ka- the request will be complied with. by a Deputy Magistrate. On inspection of nungo for generations, old men can yet prisoner had been sentenced to a longer the heroism and achievements of Rajas month. term than the law allowed and the poor Narhar and Beer Prasad of Balarampur,

by the Deputy Magistrate that he had records will shew that nowhere in the dismade a mistake. The case has, on this, trict are to be found Brahmattar lands in been referred to the High Court." Here such large quantities as in the three is a case that calls for investigation. The Perganas of Kedarkundu, Khargapur and Magistrate appears to have shaken off Balarampur, forming an integral part of all responsibility by ascribing it all to a the now defunct Balarampur Raj. These mistake. It is human to err: and we admit Brahmattar lands have come down from sire it. But when the life and liberty of a to son for generations; and even the British fellow-being is in question, it is a different Government, insatiable as is its greed for

trying Magistrate, or is it the system which came to be settled in perpetuity on Braunites executive and judicial functions in hmans and by whom. When Raja Beer Prasad sat on the throne of Balarampur, there lived in Rajballav, a village not very "Our of evil cometh good" is a saying Chandra Sekhar Ghose. b Hesteld the high far off from Balarampur, a gentleman named the practical application of which may be office of Dewan to the Collector of Midnapur in the early days of British rule in life but also in matters involving issues of a Bengal, and was known all over the district far more momentous nature. Even the for his unstinted charity and benevolence. Rangoon outrage case—the details of which His purse, it was by no means a very have already appeared in these columns— slender one, was ever at the command of has been productive of one good. The the poor and the indigent; his heart ever wept at the sorrows of oothers. He was, sequent acquittal of the only soldier who and no mistake, a nature's nobleman was sent up for trial, have roused the in-

the precincts of the royal palace at Balaram verge of starvation, no provision having been a profound impression on all communities pur, and reached the seclusion of the Zenana made for her maintenance by the Governor of the Town of Rangoon. It is beyond a where reigned in all the glory and majesty where reigned in all the glory and majesty of virtuous womanhood, Rani Cham-

could not be brought home to anyone. If position, Rani Champakdai was one of whom none of the culprits is punished in any way, every Hindu home could well be proud. The

n old woman now and may not understand he significanced of what may escape my lips. But are you still the king of Balaram-

I have the honour to belong to?"

"Not exactly a sin of commission, son, but surely one of omission. I have still a son who wears a sword by his side and holds a sceptre in his hand; and while his mother is rotting in sin, the mother of Chandra Sekhar Ghose has blessed her life by touching the dust of a lakh of Brahmans. She is a fortunate woman."

There was a sudden kindling of fire in Beer Prasad's large dark eyes—such as would tame a lion or strike terror into the souls of an army. "This—this is what you have to charge me with, mother? I promise you that if in honour of Chandra Sekhar's nother a lakh of Brahmans have been fed one day, in honour of mine a lakh will feed every day for all time to come, so help me High Heaven."

Rani Champakdai knew her son Beer Prasad -and knew him well; and she was

Very shortly, after this conversation beween mother and son, invitations were issued to thousands and thousands of Brahmans; and when these flocked to the space enough to hold a pin in the town and for miles around. These Brahmans were all fed sumptuously with costly delicacies which few of them had ever seen. And before they departed invoking the choicest blessings of Heaven on the Raja and the Raj family, each was presented, according to his learning and erudition, with sanads for lands.

It is no exaggeration to say that from the revenue or produce of these rent-free lands thousands of Brahman families are still being maintained in ease.

.C.,H The Europeans would retain the

THE Hong Kong Government has applied for some Surveyors for survey work in Kentung and adjacent places, and possibly

THE Maharaja of Jodhpore and the Raja of the warrant, the Judge found that the recall the stories they heard as boys of Faridkot are expected at Simla early next

> however, now coming in from the higher Himalayas, are generally faveurable, as they indicate no great excess of srow upon the whole, though many individual stations have received unusual amounts.

received unusual amounts.

A CHICACO inventor has brought out a clock face illuminated at night by a small electric lamp on the end of the minute-hand to show the minutes, and with an hour-hand, which, by means of a mental brush, completes an electrical circuit when it passes the half-hour, and illuminates the hour figure which it is approaching thus indicating the hour and minute at a distance.

at a distance.

MANG THA GWAIA, resident of Kangyee village to the north of Mandaiay having dreamt that he would find some silver images of Buddha if he dug under a Berry Tree commenced operations with a large number of men in the spot Indicated in his dream but as yet with very poor results.

WE hear that considerable amusement has been afforded to the staff of the traffic department of the Burma Railway by the circulation of a joke at the expense of the Acting Traffic Manager, who is supposed to have threatened "to dismiss, at a moment's notice, with a heavy fine, and without ca ling for an explanation, everh subordicate on the railway whose name he hears associated in any way with the Amalgamated Railway Servants' Defence

THE many who have visited the Bulrampur on such subjects. They have expressed their views regarding it in language that cannot be mistaken. As for the quiet Burnese, the incident has so much shocked them that they could no longer remain passive spectators of the event and have really petitioned the Lieuterant Governor of Burma—a course usually ascribed to political agitators. Just conceive simple-minded Burnese priests signing the petition. Here is the petition and the reader will judge for himself how profoundly they have been moved:—"Sweweth.—That in a recent case of out such as the property of the content estate w ll remember Chand Muiat, the famous

Talcutta and Mofussil.

Indian Sketches

Shishir Kumar Ghose WITH ANINTR TION

W. S. Caine

whose word was law with myriads of people, immediately repaired to the august presence of his revered mother, and after making the usual obeisance inquired after her health and asked what were her commands to him.

Rani Champakdai rose from her seat and smelling the head of her son (the Hindu form of parental benediction,) looked into his face keenly to see for herself how he was doing. She then led him to a seat, and taking his hands in her own, kissed his orthead and said:—"Beer Prasad! I am in old woman now and may not understand.

QUARANTINE, - The regulations for quaran pur?"
"Why that question, mother? Have I from the Hedjaz, has been extended to Yombo and Llth, but will now extend to the whole or which has brought discredit on the family I have the honour to belong to?"

> PRIVATE ENTREE. - His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer the privi-lege of private entree to Government House upon Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza, the eldest son of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshi-dabad, G. C. I. E.

> DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE'S ACCOUNTS -The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the third quarter of 1898-99 are published in the last issue of the Calcutta Gazette. It appears that the total receip's, including balance, amounted to nearly Rs. 2, 20,000. The amount expended was only Rs. 81,734. Of this sum the largest outlay—
> Rs. 21,283—is credited to the Sonthal Parganas

> AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FOREST DE-PARIMENT.— The Public Works Department has recently arranged to warn the Inspector-General of Forest of all State Railway require-ments in India for sleepers, timbers, fuel, etc., and letters have lately issued to all local Governments requesting that they will suggest to the agents of companies of railways that they shall use their best endeavours to obtain as much timber as possible for their lines from the Forest Department, having recourse to this source of supply in preference to private agencies whenever it is in the interests of their companies to do so.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday Mr. Crump, Assistant Magistrate of Al'pore, disposed of a case in which one Notober Das of Bhangore was charged with highway robbery and c using grievous hurt. A local shop-keeper, on the night of the occurrence, was returning home after closing his shop, when he was waylaid by the accused who, after brutally assaulting him, decamped with his purse containing some cash. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

F. A. EXAMINATION.—The following are the comparative results of Calcutta colleges in the recent F. A. Examination:—Presidency College, 63; City College, 50; Bangabasi College, 32; G. A Institution, 55; Duff's College, 30; Blshop's College, 7; Metropolitlan Inst, 51; Ripon College, 47; Albert College, 16; L. M. S. Inst, 19; Central College, 10; Century College, 10; Sanskrit College, 11, Bethune College, 10; Sanskrit College, 11, Bethune College, 6; Madrassa College, 2 and Doveton College, 1. The City College stands first,

CROW 25. CHAMELEON.—A few days ago, the vacant ground in Monastery Road Quarter, opposite to U Shwe Tha's house, was the scene of an interesting fight between a crow and a Chameleon. A smart shower of rain caused the insects of which Chameleons are so fond to come out from their holes and when the rain abated, a Chameleon came down from a tree close by and began to make havoc among the insects. At the same time, a crow came there and while devouring his hearty meal like the Chameleon came in contact meal like the Chameleon came in contact with the latter and a battle ensued. The with the latter and a battle ensued. The crow not daring to attack his enemy face to face, pecked the latter's tail and he in return received a smart bite somewhere about the neck from the reptile. Thus the battle continued for about half an hour with varying success in which the Chameleon showed more intrepidity. The crow never attacked his enemy in the face but always pecked the tail and by this means at an opportunity he carried away his courage-ous enemy with a "care!" care!" in triumph.

A FEMALE DACOIT IN ARAKAN. - It is an unprecedented occurrence in Arakan to note that dacoities in Arakan are sometimes led by females. The late Reinbway dacolty in Minbya a township was after all brought to light, and the desperadoes concerned in it were eventually convicted by the District Magistrate of Akyab. The case was called for revision by the Judicial Commissioner, who again directed the District MagIstrate of Akyab to re-examine the witnesses. In the course of the Judicial enquiry, it evidently come to pass that the alleged dacoity was headed by a daring woman, named Mee Ulla U., who was disguised in the form of a male on the occasion. Since then she was absconding; but fortunately she could not escape the lynxeyed vigilance of the Minbya police, ("on dit") who has brought her within the clutches of the law. She is said to be the wife of the no:orious dacolty named Naga Wah Yai, who is reaping his own reward in the Andaman Islands for having been implicated in series of dacoities in Minbya township. It may be said that she was once in league with the those ruffians who are connected with the MagIstrate of Akyab to re-examine the witnesses. those ruffians who are connected with the memorable events of Paleedaung dacoity some years ago.—"Arakan News."

MR. JENKINS SUCCESSOR .- Mr. A. Handley, Judge of the Small Cause Court Calcutta, has been appointed Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, in succession to Mr. Jenkins, transferred to Bombay.

JUSTICE JENKIN'S SUCCESSOR.—It is said in well-informed circles at Simla that Mr. Arnold White will not accept the Calcutta Judgeship vacated by Mr., Justice Jenkins.

CAUGHT BY THE BORE. - On Thursday a cargo boat laden with goods, was caught by the bore in Budge Budge and sank. No lives were lost. The crew, six in number, were all picked up by passing boats.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION. - The first half-yearly departmental examination in 1899 of the Assistants of the Opium Department will be held at Banklpore on Monday, the 12th, and Tuesday, the 13th June 1899.

BURDWAN ELECTION.—We learn that, of six candidates for the Burdwan seat in the Legislative Council, two have retired, Mr. S. P. Sing, Bar-at-Law, and Babu Mohendra Nath Mitra, Vakeel, Hoogly.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA. - THE Pioneer's Cal cutta correspondent writes:—Plague in Cal cutta would appear to have reached zero point-but rumour has it that ten R. A. M. C. doctors (applied for in February) have just arrived on special plague duty. In this bustling age are not Government rather ill-advised in such an anticipation of the past?

CHASED BY AN ELEPHANT.—Whilst Maung Aye of Pongdawdoe village was collecting some succulent vegetab'es, which Burmese prize very much and which grow wild about the fields to the east of the Yadagoon hill, in a jheel he was chased by a wild elephant and narrowly escaped with his life having had to run up the hill. The elephant observing the clothing which Maung Aye had dropped on the way trampled on it and thus appeased its wrath.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.—On the 10th of June 1897, a party of Mahomedans in a toddy-shop in Tiretta Bazar killed a co-religionist of theirs, in an affray. The assailants of the accused, seven in number, were arrested from time to time and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each by the High Court Sessions. The last of the batch was arrested in Saran and brought down to Calcutta. He was placed to-day before his Worship charged with the above offence. The case against him is proceeding.

A HUMOROUS DOG.—"G" writes: I have heard of stories, test fying to the intelligence and sagacity of dogs. But from what I saw the other day, I have been convinced that some of them at least possess a fund of humour in them. I was going out f r morning walk, followed by a pet dog of ours. Our route lay over a Katcha road, running through fields. I had not gone many yards off when the dog, all on a sudden, left me and made for a field where a mare with its young one few months old, was grazing. I stopped and was curious to know what this movement meant. In no time, I looked through its purpose. The dog simply meant to crack a joke at the expense of the young horse. It was grazing at some distance from its mother. This dog, with its mouth opened, ran af it. Thereupon it got frightened and, after making half a dozen summersaults, went to its mother for protection. If I anioned half a dozen summersaults, went to its mother for protection. If I enjoyed the scene, the dog had also its share of the enjoyment; indeed, it seemed to me that it rolled on the ground in its exuberance of mirth. Af er repealing the fun 2 or 3 times more, the dog came back to my side.

the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Burdwan group of District Boards comprising Burdwan, Birbhum, Ban-kura, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah and that a recommendation for nomination to one seat in the Council another shall be made Presidency the Council another shall be made Presidency by the group of Municipal Corporations comprising of the following Municipalities Cossipore Chitpore, Manicktola, Baranagar, South Suburban, Garden Reach, Rajpore, Jainagar, South Dum Dum, South Barrackpore, Tittaghar, North Barrackpore, Barasat, Naihati, Basirhat, in 24-Perganas, Krishnagar, Santipur, Ranaghat in Nadia, Berhampore, Murshidabad, Azimganj, Jangipur, Kandi In Murshidabad, Jessore, Kotchandpur in Jessore, Khulna in Khulna.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SCHOOL "Monthly Homoeopahtic Review" for May, thus writes about this school of medicine:—"We have received the report of the above institution for 1898-99, which continues to show much vitality and vigour. The property continues and increases. Again this year there were tracked and increases. The property continues and increases. Again this year there were two lady applicants, one from the Bombay Grant Medical College, and the other from Goa, the Portuguese possession, but as last year, they had to be declined, owing to want of sultable accommodation for them, which is unfortunate. The Principal, Dr. M. M. Bose, who hoped to visit England again, after an absence of 20 years, and be present at the International Congress at Paris, deserves the greatest credit for the perseverance and energy with which the perseverance and energy with which he continues to carry on the good and important work of the school, and its results are highly gratifying to all who take an interest in the spread of Homocopathy. The popular scientific lectures which seemed to be of a scientific lectures which seemed to be of a high class, and which appear to be much appreciated, are still carried on. The subjects were, The Fertilisation of Plants, Carbon, Aristocracy among flowers, The structure and formation of the earth, and Hydrogen. The school is now entering in its 18th year, and we wish it continued prosperity and success in training practitioners for the practice of homoeopathy in India.

LAWLESSNESS IN MYMENSINGH.

CASES of outrage committed upon females

appear to be growing in frequency in the district of Mymensingh. The current number of the Charu Mihir contains the following cases:

(1) Badan Chandra Napit is an inhabitant of Kanibagh in the district of Mymensingh Taking advantage of his absence from home one day some Mahomedan ruffians forcibly entered the house and ravished his wife. A complaint was lodged at the Police and an enquiry is going on. No arrest has yet been made.
(2) A few days prior to the above incident

two Hindu women were made unwilling victims to the lust of some builmashes. Not

wishing to add insult to injury they have re-frained from making any complaint.

(3) Kushai Sheikh, lives at Aynapur, about 6 miles from Tangail. He is a very poor man and is the unfor unate husband of a young wife. A few days ago when he was seeping at night his house was broken into by Manu Sheik and others. He was himself severely belaboured and carried away to some distance from his house where he was left in an unconscious state. Then his wife was successively outstate. Then his wife was successively out-reged by 11 men. She has been an im-becile since then. As far as can be gathered no complaint has yet teen made nor is there any ch nee of one being ever made.

(4) On the 24th of Baisakh last, an attempt

was made to outrage a widow named Karpula, living in Boyagram in the jurisdiction of the Kotali Police station. When a ruffian broke open the door to carry out his wicked design, the helpless woman took up a dao to defend herself with. In the struggle which followed, a portion of the assailant's hand was cut off. He has been recognized, but the police have not yet been able to run him down.

(5) A Chowkidar of Hatshira in the jurisdiction of the Nandail Police station.

is still missing and every attempt to find out her whereabouts has hitherto failed.

(6) A few nights back the wife of Bhagirath Mal of Char Modhupur near Betagari, was carried off, no body knows where. She has been concealed so effectively that none yet know where she is
(7) Report of another case of kidnapping

of a similiar nature comes from Krishnachand-pur near Beragari. There the daughter-in-law of Sarabadi Shelkh has been made the wictim. She, too, has not yet been found out.

(8) Some bad characters of Betagari have now in their possession a beautiful young girl—most probably an unwilling guest. No one knows who she is and where does she

We beg to draw the attention of the authorities to the above cases.

Law Intelligence

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH.-

(Before Justices Prinsep and Hill)

A CACHAR DACOITY CASE.

This was an appeal by three persons, Manur, Indian and Umed from the decision Manut, Indian and Uned from the decision of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar sentencing the appellants to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each for having committed dacoity in the house of one Chandra Mani-Patul, resident of a village w thin the jurisdiction of the Sonai Police Station. The story was that at midnight on the 21st. December, last these men broke into Chandra's house held him and his wife down on their bed, broke were subsequently arrested and on the identi-fication of Chandra and his wife they were convicted.

Their Lordships after hearing Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, vakil, for the appellant and Mr. Rahim for the Crown, delivered the follow-Mr. Rahim for the Crown, delivered the following judgment: The appellants have been convicted by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar acting under the special powers given under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the evilence of identification by the person whose house was attacked and bis wife. In regard to Mansur, the man whose house was attacked told the Court that he recognised was attacked told the Court that he recognised him and that he was the person who caught hold of him by the throat and wounded him. His wife also was able to identify Mansur, but she describes him differently from her husband in respect of his dress. Against the other two appellants the evidence of identification is by no means so clear. One of these persons is identified by the appellant as he was walking with the Police Inspector to the house of Mansur. There is no other evidence against him and the Deputy Commissioner states that as no case of enmity is shown and there is no reason why the identification is likely to be false, he thinks that to be sufficient. But the identification though bona fide may proceed entirely upon a mistaken view and we certainly de not consider that the conviction could be safely based upon such evidence. The other appellant Indian is said to have come to the complainant's house and was identified by his wife as the other person. The complainant There is no other evidence against wife as the other person. The complainant when going with the Police Inspector to Mansur's house saw this appellant there and identified him as one of the persons who held him down. We are not satisfied with this evidence and we think this appellant also should be acquitted. We affirm the conviction and sentence against the appellant Mansur.

On the 10th instant a new pipe line in the Cherat Nullah was completed and linked to the pumping system. By this addition the water-supply has been increased from 14,000 gallons to 21,000 gallons daily.

THE Revenue Report of Irrigation in Baluchistan is published. The area of irrigation was below the normal, though the gross revenue exceeded that of the previous year by 92 per cent. and the average of the past five years by 62 per cent. The net revenue was Rs. 28,000 compared with Rs. 13,000 in the previous year. The revenue is still collected n kind.

A FIGHT WITH A GRIZZLY.

CAN a man whip a grizzly bear in a fair stand up fight with a knife? Experienced hunters admit that such a thing is perhaps, possible, but say they have never known it to be done. John W. Raught says it has been done, and that he is the one min who did it. He is a farmer, living in the town of Mitchell in Governor-General in MedaliM fo

"Did you ever stand face to face with a grizzly?" he asked in speaking of his experience. If you those thirt didn't you don't know what a bear tlooks like. I have hunted and shot everything to be found on the American continent from red squirrels to the grizzly and the mountain lion, and the king of the Rockies is the only living thing I ever was actually afraid of. If your imagination is vivid enough, just picture a beast weighing 200 or 500 pounds coming at you like a whole army of wild cats, mouth wide open, foam dripping from his long yellow teeth, tongue hanging from his jaws and rolling from side to side, his little eyes gleaming and glowering until they almost throw out sparks, and every hair on his big body standing on end, and quivering as if it had life of its own -just picture that coming at you with the speed of a locor otive and a half-side-ways motion, and you've some idea how a grizzly looks when he is thoroughly mad and bent on mischief. I saw only one under these conditions, but that will last me all my life."

Mr. Raught was in this city a few days ago to see a physician. A sleigh loaded with wood jurisdiction of the Nandail Police station, saw one day on his way from Dewanjunj to Betagario a female followed by some suspicious looking men and asked who they were. In reply he got a severe beating and had to see the woman carried away against her will. She peculiar condition of skin, flesh and bones was had tipped over, and part of the load had fallen peculiar condition of skin, flesh and bones was revealed. The left shoulder had apparently been crushed to a pulp at some time. The left arm had been broken in three places, and the bones in knitting had contracted or had been improperly joined, so that the arm was left drawn and twisted. The entire left breast bone had been crushed in, and great white and red marks extended down from the shoulder to the waist line.

"I should guess," said Dr. Bock, "that you had been run through a threshing machine in mistake for a bundle of wheat. You bear all the marks of a very good threshing machine, too."

"Doc," said the farmer, " if you can think of anything alive that is as bad to tackle as ten or fifteen of the biggest threshing machines you ever saw all rolled into one you may guess what struck me."

"Not a grizzly?" said the physician.

"Nothing else," was the reply, " and would you believe it ? I went at him with a knife. How did it come out? Well, I'm here, and you don't see anything of the bear, do you? If you know a anything about bears you know that the grizzly didn't quit until he was dead, as long as you have evidence that I am alive.

Then he told the story.

"On November 7th, 1876," he said, "my partner and I were camping in the Siwash Mountains, in what is now Pitkin county, Col. The shooting was good, and we were getting all kinds of game except bear; we had ragreed that as long as the grizzlies left us alone neither of us would tackle one of them. The November afternoon was as open the chest and carried away all the money warm as a day in June, and I had I osened they could lay their hands on. The accused up my shooting blouse, unbuckled the strap supporting the little bag containing my cartridges they were not using the looped belts thenand had sat down under an evergreen tree to rest. I had been clambering over rocks and boulders all day, and; was nearly worn out, and in ten minutes was half asleep. I was awakened by realizing that my eyes were fixed on something that wasn't part of the rocky point before me; but it took fully a minute to comprehend that it was the muzzle of a grizzly that was bobbing in and out. The bear was not forty yards from me, and why he hadn't scented or seen me I cannot imagine to this day.

"Well, when I saw that grizzly down there, within easy pistol range, I forgot my promise to my partner, and had my rifle up in a second. I was using "a Springfield, single-shot breechloader, 45-70 calibre, as handy a gun as a man could get in those days. I had heard that the grizzly was hard to kill, but I knew 1 had this one nailed; as at forty yards that old Springfield would put a hole through him as big as an apple. saiotas

I was sitting on the grass, and resting my left elbow on my left knee. I lined the sights on his neck, right back of and below the left ear. His head went behind the point of rock, then came out. Then it went out of sight, and reappeared in the same spot. Both times my police. sights got prec'sely the same spot. The next time the head went back and reappeared and the sights were right I touched the trigger. There wasn't even a roar to answer the crack of the gun. When the smoke drifted up the canon the grizzly was on the ground, his full bulk exposed by his lunge forward and he looked as if he might have been dead a week so far as any movement was concerned.

"I was excited, there is no use denying it, and if I hadn't been excited I wouldn't have started down that sidehill without the little bag with my cartridges in it, or at least without a fresh shell in my gun, Tender foot act? Worse than that: it was n insane man's act. The fact is that when I aw that grizzly there dead I lost my head. At any rate I started down the hill with an empty rifle in my hands and no cartieg s about m When 1 wa

whintn eet of the dead bear I saw my mistake There were two grizzlies, and one of them wa

"I didn't have time move, it seems to me, before we were face to face. She came at m oike a dozen charging bulls, all rolled into one nly that don't describe how she looked. I knew what had happened: I had shot a half-grown cub, and now the mother was going to wipe m; out, I felt that I had about twenty seconds, o perhaps thirty at the outside, to live; and in I made a very thorought;

"I never intended to fight that grizzly I was a licked man as soon as I saw her. I just dropped my gun by accident and pulled my hunting knife by instinct, I guess, because I don't remember int nding to do it. I should have thought a knife with an eight-inch blade about as effective against a efull grown rizzly as a goose-quill toothpick against a catamount.

"I haven't much remembrance of that fight There is a recollection of the rush of the great brute and her fowl breath in my nostrils; there is picture of her hair all on end, of her yellow white teeth and lolling tongue; then a crushing blow that seemed to tear my arm out by the roots and another glancing stroke that took clothes and flesh and sinews and pieces of bone with it. Then we were all mixed up I cou'st tell seemingly, which was me and eewhich was the ear. I knew that I was thrashing around with my knife all the time-cutting and lunging three times, four times, perhaps a dozen times. Then I went rolling down the steep bank thinking as consciousness that I was dying.

"It was November 7th that I went out from that day of he bear fight; the next time I was in campr The chances for my dying where I fell about 100 to I; but I won that time. My partner, James Skinner, who also come from old Chautanqua, ranacross me by chance. He told me afterwards tha he was coming down the canon when he ran across a dead grizzly. It had been shot, a cub nea ly grown, and while he was looking for the man who shot it he saw another dead grizzly. This one had been killed with a knife, and he counted twenty three deep cuts through the hide when he took it off. A knife was sticking in the carcass. He pulled it out and for the first time realized that his pard had been in the scrimmage. He found me at the foot of the hill. He said he would have sold my chances for life for two bis. I know now I must have been a slight. My left breast was crushed in, a left arm broken in three places, collar bone crushed, so there isn't a collar bone there now, left shoulder prunded to a jelly, all the flesh ripped off shoulder and breast-Jim set the bones of my arm and shoulder; the rest of the breaks and bruises were tied up in some healing bark he got from a p. rty of Indians. Finally he got me into a blanket sling and hired three men to help him carry me to a trail where they slung me between two burros and moved me to a railroad station. Then we got to Denver, and I lay in a hospital there five months. I have been crooked ever since, as doctors said Jims's work on my broken bones was so good they wouldn' attempt to improve on it.

"That's the story. I never heard of any other man who got tangled up with a grizzly in a knif. fight, and who lived to tell of it; and I rather guess I hold the championship in this line, althou I admit I got it by accident."

in plague preventive measures to be ado MALTA has joined the Imperial penny postage scheme.

ature of 120°—the bighest yet recorded this year at any station in India.

THE European jailor of the Benares Central Jail was lately struck on the head by a prison-er. No serious lojury has, however, been received.

MR. NAORJI DADABHAI ALBHAS B.A. L B. (Cantab) has been returned by the electors of Hampton where he has been residing for the past four years at the head of the pool.

In connection with the derailing of the passenger train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the morning of Thursday, between Sophala and Palghur, the Railway Police have succeeded in effecting the arrest of seven persons, four of whom are supposed to have taken a direct part in removing the fish plate's bolts, while three others are believed to be abettors.

ANOTHER serious of highway robbery is reported from Ferozepur, the outrage this time being committed within the railway bounds. Two native merchants returning from Lahore with supress five thousand in cash were attacked outside the station, stunned by blows with "lathis," and deprived of a lithe money. The thieves decamped and left no trace, The case is in the hands of the railway

AFTER a prolonged enquiry the inquest on the bodies of the three victims of the recent collision on the Bombay-Baroda Railway at Marine Lines Station was brought to a close on the 22nd, The jury found Dolben, the deliver of the light engine, which ran into the passenger train, guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the Coroner committed him for trial on this charge.

A PLEASURE AND A DUTY.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbours to tell about the wonderful cur effected in my case by the timely use of Chambee lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. I we taken very badly with flux and procured a bot-1 of this remedy. A few doses of it effectegat ermanent cure. I take pleasure in recommendids to others suffering from that dreadful disease.

W. Lynch, Dorn, W. Va. This remedy sold SMITH STANISTREET & CO., ard B. K. PAUL & CO. A PLEASURE AND A DUTY.

TELEGRAMS.

[Indian Telegrams.]

(From our own Correspondent.) THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO BIRTHDAY FELICITATION.

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Replying to His Excellency the Viceroy's telegram regarding her Birthday congratulations and divine services, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress wire dated Windsor, May 24. "I am deeply touched by the loyal expressions and good wishes of yourself, my officials, and the British Community and native subjects in India.

A JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT

SIMLA, MAY 26. Mr. P. Handley, Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Calcutta, officiates as a Privy Judge of the Calcutta High Court until further orders in place of Mr. Jenkins elevated to the Chief Justiceship of Bombay.

VICEREGAL INSPECTION.

SIMLA, MAY 26. His Exc llency the Viceroy inspected the

BIRTHDAY SANKIRTAN.
GAIBANDHA, MAY 25.

GAIBANDHA, MAY 25.

A grand Sankirtan party was organ zed yesterday by the local officers, pleaders and mukhtears to commemorate Her Majesty's birth-day. The party assembled in the court compound and paraded the whole town from five to ten in the evening. The public loyally and heartily joined the movement which was a grand success. grand success.
BIRTHDAY CELERATIONS
AT NASHIPUR.

MURSHIDABAD, MAY 24.

Her Majesty's eightieth birthday anniversary was celebrated at the Nashipur Rajbati with great pomp. A procession was formed which went out from the Rajbati and passed through the town headed by the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur. the town headed by the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur. Special prayers were offered at the Rajbath temple by Jagat Set Mahanta. Raj officers and other local gentlemen all attended. Bhog was distributed and songs for the longevity and happiness of Her Majesty, specially composed for the occasion, by Babu Bejoy Krishna Seristadar, were sung throughout. Alms were distributed to the poor distributed to the poor.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

A great banquet took place last night at Hotel Cecil in honour of Her Majesty's Bithday. Lord Rosebery, who presided, pro-posed the health of the Queen in moving terms, Sir M. Bhownagri responded on behalf of India, and Lord Strathcona and Sir David Tennant responded for Canada and the Cape Colony. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed during the evening.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Major Marchand and party have arrivedat. Suez on board the French Warship Dassas The French delegat ons to welcome Marchand and the public receptions arranged in his honor were countermanded as the ship was traversing the Canal in quarantine owing to plague in Egypt.

LONDON, MAY 23. Tenders are invited for £2,500,000 India Bills to replace those falling due on 3rd June, they will be payable in six or twelve months. swel go asug and for London, MAY 23.

The Steamer Kalsow has been floated off and is unloading at Barry. agon'T envised

LONDON, MAY 24. The new Chinese Cruiser Haipien has left

Portsmouth for China.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The mail steamer Rome has sailed from Meibourne with £117,873 in gold for Colombo. LONDON, LAY 24.

Touching tributes to the Queen have appeared in the British and Foreign press on the occasion of Her Majesty's birth-day.

The event will be cerebrated on a scale re-sembling that of the Jubilee. Special services will be held in all the cathedrals in addition to which mistary displays and banquets will take

The Queen spent her birthday at Windsor Castle and drove this afternoon through the decorated streets of the town and was enthusiastically cheered by the assembled thousands,

The Birthday was honoured throughout the world by the Colonial Governors. Levees were held, banquets given and salutes fired. Brilliant gatherings also took place at the different Continental Embassies which were attended by the respective Members of the royal families.

President McKinley sent a special cable-gram to Her Majesty, offering the congratu-lation of all Americans.

The Transvaal Parliament was adjourned out of respect to the great day, and salutes were fire. He ed to surplans at

LONDON, MAY 24.

A Japanese loan of ten million sterling, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent will be issued next week. The issue price is 90.

LONDON, May 24.
The Transvall Volkraid has had President Kruger's franchise reforms under consideration and the tone of the discussion is unfavourable to the same. The proposals put forward by the President are regarded as too liberal, whereas the Ultlanders regard them as absurdly [nade-

LONDON, MAY 24.

LONDON, MAY 24. The Times correspondent at Pekin telegraphs that M. De Giers has notified to the Tsungil Yamen that Russia is unable to heed Chinese wishes in the matter of connecting Pekin with the Russian railway system in Manchurlar and is sending ergineers immediately to make the necessary surveys, alle

LONDON, MAY 24. The death is announced of Lord Esher

London, MAY 25.

General Pelioux, in the Italian Chamber, stated that the diplomatic negotiations re-garding Sammun Bay were to be resumed, the object being one purely of a commercial properties and perform surface

The series of the sollondon, May 25. The Filipino peace delegates have failed to arrive at any arrangement with the Ameri-

The Samoan Commissioners arrived at Apia, on 13th May, and are endeavouring to induce the rival parties to disband their forces. Meantime the armistice continue.

the tenent and to all London, May 26.

Mr. Morley, in a speech made at Lydney last night, denounced the desecration of the Mahdis tomb, and declared that to vote any grant to the General who was responsible for such a deplorable and revolving act was nothing short of barbarism.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A Court Circular states that the Oueen Is deeply touched and gratified at the ove-whe ming testimonies of loyalty and affection from her subjects on the occasion of hae Birthday.

LONDON, MAY 26. The death is anucunced of Senor Casteler,

the distinguished Spanish Statesman. LONDON, MAY 26. The following is the result of the Manchester Cup race:—it into norese aleke on Herminius and off in tose be in og 1

LONDON, MAY 26. Betting on the Derby this evening in London

9 to 4 on Flying Fox.
5 to I against Holocouste. 20 to I against Oppressor.
25 to I against Damocles (formerly Revelry

Colt).
23 to I against Desmond, My Boy, and

40 to 1 against Innocence, Boniface, Tri-dent, Le Blezon, and Sir Reginald.

MONEY MARKET AND TRADE.

volt tadt To CALCUTTA, 26th May 1899.

GOVERNMENT LOANS. 3 Per Cent ... 95 nominol 31 per cent Loans and 10.2 201 g to 101 lo ... One month's sight 2010 ... 101 ro to 101 11 ... 101 r1 to 101 12 CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES

41 Per cent of 1881-1883 ... Rs. 1 3 4 Per cent of 1896 ... "18 4 ", ", of 1895 ... ", 106 INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

Bank of England, from 1 3 Per cent-116 EXCHANGE OF LONDON

Bank Wire 1 1 29 32 29 32 10 30 31 3 15-16 3323 ,, Demand ...1-3 15-16 ...1-3 31-32 ", 4 Month's sight ...1-4 5-32 6 Month's sight ", ...1-4 1-32 3 Month's sight ", ...1-4 3-16 ... 6 Month's sight D P ...1-4 1-4

3 Month's sight 4 1-16 CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 Per cent of 1878 (1908)
5 Per cent of 1884-85 (1905)
5 Per cent of 1885-86 (1915)
5 Per cent of 1886-87 (1919)
5 Per cent of 1889-90 (1919)
5 Per cent of 1890-91 1920
5 Per cent of 1891-92 1921
44 Per cent of 1891-92 1921
44 Per cent of 1891-92 1910
34 1896

The following transections were reported to-day. Phoenix Tea 23 23 Fort Gloster Mill (ordy.) Fort Gloster Mill (ordy.)

Kanknarrah Mill

P Press 78, 79 Watson P. Press
Kamarhatty Mills (ordy.)
Bengallee Tea

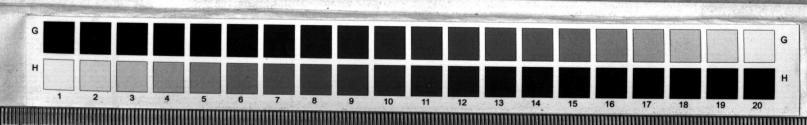
i and BULLION MARKET, I and

Calcutta, 26th May 1899. GOLD business and has bumbles and English Bar (100) Late beyong viscous touch) per tollah Rs. 24 3 0
Do Small portion , , 24 4 0
Australian Bar (100 Mint Assay) de see see nossay, and 24 221 0 Sovereign Victoria to another to the seese of the

Sheild per plece 1, 15 5 0 SILVER
Englsh (Silver Bar of 17 1-2 dwt,
better per 100 tollah 76 13 0
Do small portion 77 3 0 SILVER

RUSSICK LAL CHUNDER, BULLION AND STOCK DEALERS 54. Khungraputty, Burra Bazar.

In the cricket match between Gloucester a d Sussex the latter was beaten by four wickets. Middlesex has beaten Somerset by an innings and seven wickets. Derby has beaten Hampshire by seven wickets. The following matches were abandoned owing to rain, namely, Yorkshire versus, Australians, Notingham versus Surrey, Essex versus Leicestar, Lancashire versus Keni, and Warwick versus Wercester.



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anchurlas and

Correspondence

PLAGUE AND THE THEORY OF INOCULATION. ed Chinese

SIR,—It is admitted by totanists and bacteriologists that the pathogenic bacteria are vegetable organisms and are all thallophytes (natural order). The plants, in which no distinction between leaf and stem exists, belong to this class of protophytes. Now, man belong a member of the higher animal kingdom, although separated and specialised no doubt to a remarkable degree, during life manifests certain habits, possesses certain properties, and performs tertain functions in common with the lowest vegetable structures; and, since the theory of evolution is an admitted fact, a more remarkable degree of habits of character we must find in common with the lowest vegetable structures; and contained unity to the cow-pox lymph, cows are first inoculated with human smallpox lymph in order to modify the strength of small-pox; and with the lymph of that modified smallpox, persons are lnoculated against future attack.

In my treatise on the "protective value of vaccination" published in the Lancet of the 16 February, 1897, I have suggested the rational plan of inoculation against small-pox.

Some species such as malaria bacilli &c. when they once occupy the soil, make it their permanent abode. That is, when the bacilli die the spores remain in the soil. And though each has a marked periodicity of growth, the duration of their interval is very short and differs in different species. These species when SIR,—It is admitted by totanists and bacteriologists that the pathogenic bacteria are vegetable organisms and are all thallophytes (natural order). The plants, in which are distinction between leaf and stem exists, of habits of character we must find in common with other members of the vegetable kingdom and thallophytes. Before we proceed to observe the habits of pathogenic bacteria we should know and understand the thabits of other members of the vegetable kingdom among which they flourish. As the people at large are greatly interested in the matter owing to the outbreak of epidemics, especially of the recent ou breaks of plague. I must try to avoid medical of plague, I must try to avoid medical technicalities as far as I can, so that the people in general can understand the subject. To carry it out effectively, I should place before the public, the simplest form of the botanical order,—(Natural order Graminist) the order always met with in daily life. In this order although every species of plant which possesses some properties, and performs which possesses some properties and performs its physiological functions in the same way, manifests different habits regarding the periodicity of growth, the peculiarity of soil for its growth and the influence every one exerts upon the soil, during its growth.

Some species of this order, such as winter-

rice, oats, wheat etc., have a marked periodicity ofgrowth, that is, they grow in the rainy season and disappear in winter and the soil in which they first grow, makes it more suitable for their growth in the next favourable season. But their seeds would be spoiled if kept in the same soil in the unfavourable season. So they are kept elsewhere for the next cultivation season or they do not

Some species of corn in this order, such as Boro Rice (summer corn) manifests a marked periodicity of habit and the season and the land in which they grow are different. They grow in the spring and disappear in the summer and require low and marshy land for their growth. But by their growth they make the soil elevated by the accumulation of their residue and by the deposit of mud from the current of muddy water of the river. When the land is thus changed they never grow again in the same soil which is rendered injurious for their growth by their own action.

Some other species such as common grass, prickles, etc., when they grow in one land make it also suitable for their growth in future. But in the favourable season they leave their seeds in the same land in order that they can grow again in the next favourable season and in every succeeding year they grow in greater

Other species of this order such as Bamboo, &c when they once grow on a soil, never leave it vacant for any season of the year, but grow on in succession, and with the multiplicity of their growth they gradually occupy larger areas unless they are destroyed by some chemical, mechanical or physical

In the same manner we find that although all Pathogenic Bacteria are of Thallophytes order, perform the same physiological functions and possess certain common properties, they manifest different habits of character regard-

originated by the decomposition of some sub-stance favourable to its growth.

Hence in this case if we inoculate ourselves

with cholera microbe in order to make us immune from further attack far from having the desired effect we make ourse f more susceptible to its future growth.

So long the views of inoculation remain in the system which is of a very short duration the disease may not appear as the soil has been already occupied by the inoculated bacteria. But it attacks the same patient when it disappears. The statistics of cholera prove that one man has been twice attacked with cholera within a very short period during the same epidemic and the second attack has generally proved fatal. It is for this Professor Haffkine's theory of inoculation against cholera proves a failure. Some other species, such as small-pox, mumps, etc., when they occupy the soil once, change the soil in which they grow, and make it unfavourable for their growth. and make it unfavourable for their growth either by exhausting the nutritive substance in which they grow or by producing a substance njurious to their growth.

It is for this reason we see the epidemic of any such disease after years of interval, the reason being that each individual, though not attacked or inoculated with the microbes, makes himself immune by self-inocuiation through the medium of respiratory or digestive organs, &c. It is for this reason that by inoculation with only this class of lymph, we protect ourselves from future attack from the same disease. But the protection, supposed by many to be conferred by vaccina-tion, which is not a similar substance, can not be a rational protection. But the protection, not be a rational protection. But the protection, we see, gives only a temporary immunity. It is only because it has occupied the individual soil first that the small-pox poison cannot work in the system powerfully so long it or any other first occupier (microbe) in the system continues. It is, I believe, corroborated by the fact that when the epidemic of one disease breaks out no other epidemics break out in the same season, though the season be favourable. It is owing the season be favourable. It is owing

to the ussatisfactory result of vaccina-tion, I believe, that the late Health Officer of Calcutta ordered, since the last small-pox epidemic of 1896, that the person who had been already vaccinated or revaccinated, should be vaccinated during each epidemic. IIt has a'so been experimented that in the

differs in different species. These species when they themselveso die in the unfavourable season leave their spores fresh, latent in the season leave their spores fresh, latent in the soil for the next favourable season. It is for this reason that diseases of a similar nature appear positively in every favourable season with a marked intermission without failure—unless interfered with by some chemical, mechanical and physical means. From the habits of the plague bacilli it shows that they fall within the category of this class regarding their habits. As when they appear once, they so on appearing, as proved by the once, they so on appearing, as proved by the statistics of an epidemic in season though the period of intermission is long. It is corroborated by the report of the Parcel Hospital, Bombay (Plague in India by Nathan): "One attack does not conferimmunity against a second as one patient had a second and fatal attack and one a relapse. The attack was in a woman agged 40 convalescent 18 days attacked aged 40, convalescent 18 days, attacked 27 days after the initial symptoms of the primary attack and died five days afterwards." Hence it is clear that it has a relapsing character. How absurd it is to expect to confer immunity by its inoculation when the f rst attack itself cannot confer immunity from the second.

More powerless and at the same injurious must be the effect of Professor Hafikine's chemical solution when it is left destrute of its fertilising power in the human System.

So instead of making us immune from its future attack by inoculation with its lymph we rather make it more susceptible for its growth in the next favourable season. From such a character of plague we have reasons to believe that when it has found its access in Indian climate it will appear year after year like

Again another species (like Bamboo,) Tubar-cular bacilli etc. when they once grow do not leave the soil vacant for any length of time. Onthe other hand they go on multiplying, occupying the greater portion of the soil until the soil vanishes altogether or is interfered with by some physical, mechanical and chemical means It is due to this habit of Tubarcular baccilli that Koch's prophylactic against consumption meets with failure, Hence, I wonder how far it is rational to apply the rule of similia similibus to the rank of regular law in the case of inoculation as a general protection against similar diseases without tracing out the distinctive habits and pathological changes produced by each.

Even those who can observe rationally Hahnemann's system of treatment and are practitioners of Homosopathy, now admit that cure is sometimes effected by similar, sometimes by antagonistic and sometimes by neutral

give saltarrap at Land on RoLisRoy.

MR. LOUIS DANE C. S., Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government, returns from leave on the 29th, when Mr. Wilson, who has been officiating for him, goes on leave.

tender plants. In one hour and twenty minutes nearly two inches of rain were registered.

A CHANGE of some importance has been made in the administrative charge of the Um-balla and Simla district by the transfer of Kasaull and Kalka from the latter to the former. The Assistant Commissioner, hitherto posted to Kasauli, has been withdrawn, his place being taken by a Cantonment Magistrate.

WITH the object of encouraging the sysematic cultivation of the edible chestnut in this country, a supply of young plants from British Post Office by telegraph that Jamalca, france, of the best species, has been sent to the Deputy Conservator of Forests for cultijoined the scheme for imperial peny postage, vation in the Kulu Valley. Some trees which were planted in that valley in the year 1882 are reported to have done well, and to have given good crops of fruit though they have received but scant attention.

LALA MOHUN LAL and his brother, the proprietors of the firm of Messrs. Gulab Singh and Sons, have bought a piece of land at the entrance to the enclosure of the Hindu burning grounds with the object of building there a large well and constructing a chobachha with purdah arrangements for the use of the mashan-gold public. The charity has cost several thousand rupees. The good Lalas will thus remove a long-felt public want and all Hindu Lahore is indebted to them for this. act of charity.

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory cheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac rhough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain' Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the trut of this statement. One application relieves the pain and thi quick relief which it affords is alone worth many mes its cost. For sale by*

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO.

Plague News.

VITAL STATISTICS.-MAY 25.

o In	Population.	reviou	eac	PLAGUE.			
Ward No.		Average death-rate of pi	Number of deaths in Warri,	New cases,	Deaths from plague reported as occurring on this date.	Deaths from plague oc- curring on previous dates but reported	
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 22 23 24 25	36,885 26,614 36,431 34,828 39,180 41,657 20,646 50,781 49,472 22,668 20,761 6,083 28,366 29,207 13,218 4,620 4,598 4,820 33,147 23,020 22,831 42,591 14,804 15,340 26,833	3 2 4 3 4 4 2 2 2 2 1	3 1 2 2 4 3 4 4 4 4 1 2 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	who will all the control of the cont	right as activity of the control of	indiced process of the column	
Campbell Hospl.		3	2	nweis	e ller	mn 1	
Address uncertain		Jadi	AIL.	i traffi in latery	Name of	il-	
Total 6,49,401		60	50	migit i	nod red	il val4	
Total up to date from 14th pril 1898.		who had a light of the light of	ort l	1,478	1,327		

BOMBAY RETURNS.

THE plague attacks reported on Wednesday number 26 and the plague deaths 14, the tota mortality being 108. On Thursday the number of awacks were 21 and plague deaths 15, the total mortality being 103, as compared with 109 last year and 88 in 1897.

IN THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS,

THERE has been a gradual fall in the number of plague cases and deaths on the Kolar Gold Fields from the 14th to the 20th of May. During the week there were 22 attacks and 27 deaths against 47 and 32 respectively in the previous week, bringing the totals from the commencement to 711 cases and 533 deaths.

Mysore mines show a clean blli. Improvements to Ooregaum village proper are almost complete: congested localities have been opened out and 200 tenements demolished. Marikuppam Bazaar has been completely demolished. Inoculation operations are getting slack, and the people do not come forward quite as readi-

KARACHI RETURNS,

THE plague returns on Wednesday show only two cases and two deaths. The people living in voluntary camps have been granted permission by the Plague Committee to reoccupy their houses in the old town, and the market quarters of the town of Karachi, but families or groups of families, among whom there has been a case of plague within the past ten days, or who are likely to carty cholera infection, are not allowed to return without the specific permission of the Plague

A considerable decrease in plague is reported from the Kolar Gold Fields during the past week, and throughout Mysore provincegenerally it is slowly reaching its last stage.

COLONEL LCCH, now Political Resident in Bagdad, shortly returns to take up an appointment in India. Possibly he will go to Nepal as Resident, but this is not settled. Major Melvile, from Scwhern Baluchistan, succeeds Colonel Loch in Turkish Arabia.

INTIMATION has been received from the joined the scheme for imperial peny postage, with effect from the Queen Empress's eightieth birthday.

As at present arranged, the two Misses Leiter will sail from Colombo in August to rejoin their parents in Paris. When their stay at Simla is over, they will go to Ceylon, visiting Delhi, Agia, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Benares, and Calcutta, whence they go by sea to Colombo.

THE building of the new Secretariat a Simla to accommodate the Home, Revenue, and Agricuturel, Legislative, and Financia Departments has been decided upon. It wil be built on the Peterhoff site, replacing the present unsatisfactory Finance Departmen building, and will relieve the pressure in the central offices which have long been over Crowded.

To still further complete the system now organised for the prevention and extinction of fires, all Government offices in Simla are now being placed in telephonic communication with the Public Works Secretariat, which will act as a short of central exchange. The fire engines are located in a shed adjoining the Public Works Office, and, as the position is a central one, no time would be lost in starting off the engines to the scene of any outbreak now that the telephone has been introduced. The whole of the Fire Brigade is under the charge of Sergeant Leonam, the care-taker of the Government offices, ta Atta

OFFICIAL PAPER.

NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS TO SEATS IN THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

RESOLUTION NO. 215 A.—D.

APPOINTMENT. Dated Darjeeling, the 16th May 1899.

UNDER Rule 11 of the Regulations framed fo Bengal by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, under section 1 (4) of the India Councils Act, 1892, the nomination to seven seats in the Council of the Lieutenant Governor for making laws and reguli ons is me by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of certain bodies and associations. Those seats are at present held by the following gentlemen, who were nominated and whose farms of office expire on the dates shown :- Oca south and land at you like a whole arms of wild cars, mo

Date of expiry o	A A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT	23rd June 1899 18th July " 18th " 25th " 7th March 1900. 27th March 1900.	r6th June 1900.
Date of nomination.	schie bu bu de de	24th June 1897 19th July 26th , 8th March 1898 28th March 1899	17th June 1898
ber. By what body or bodies recom-	syb. Basel B	oren- The Corporation of Calcutta Municipalities, Patna Division The Senate of the Calcutta University Disict Boards of the Presidency Division. Municipalities Chitagong Division The Bengal Chamber of Commerce merce District Board, Rajshalir	Division-

Si rate and and and

Four of the seats will be vacated in the course of the year, and, in accordance with practice, instruction are now issued prescribing the procedure to be followed for selection of the gentlemen who are to be recommended to the Lieutenant-Governor for nomination to these vacancies.

and the Senate of the Calcutta has been invited and the Senate of the Calcutta University will be invited to submit the names of the gentlemen whom the respectively recommend for the Council. The selection will be made in accordance with the same procedure as on the three last occasions. A similar request will be addressed to the Municipalities of the Presidency Division and the District Boards of the Burdwan division which have been selected for the privilege of recommending members for the Council this year.

manifest different habits of character regarding the periodicity of their growth and the periodicity of their growth and the periodicity of their growth and the periodicity of the Soil and the Influence they exert upon the soil during their growth. Some species such as cholera bacilli etc., like the winter crop shew a marked periodicity of the Punjab Government, returns from has been officiating for him, goes on leave.

The proposal to convert the Imperial Service Camel Corps has been officiating for him, goes on leave.

The proposal to convert the Imperial Service Camel Corps has been officiating for him, goes on leave.

The proposal to convert the Imperial Service Camel Corps has been official representatives of habit and render the soil in which they have once grown, suitable for future growth, But its spores do not remain in that soil in the unfavourable season in the fresh and atent state, rather they are destroyed in the system. If is not so, we must see an epidemic of these diseases breaks out positively every year in the same favourable period.

But this is not the case, as it breaks out in that season in a favourable atmosphere when it is communicated from an already infected area or originated by the decomposition of some sub-Lieutenant-Governor could not bind himself or his successors as to the exact order in which the privilege of recommending members for the Councii should be exercised. Sir John Woodburn has considered it desirable to make a variation in the order on the present occasion and has decided to invite the Municipalities of the Presidency, instead of those of the Dacca Division, to submit a recommendation for the vacancy which will occur on the 18th July, on the expiry of the term of office of the Hon'ble Babu Saligram Singh. In the case of the vacancy which will occur on the 25th July, vice the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, the rotation sketched in 1893 will be followed, and the District Boards of the Burdwan Division will be requested to recommend a wan Division will be requested to recommend a

4. Only those Municipalities which enjoy a clear income from Municipal resources proper of Rs. 5,000 and over shall exercise the right of voting for the selection of candidates for nomination to the Council. The voting power of each Municipality will be calculated on the basis of its ordinary income. income, according to the following scale :-

with an income of	and less than
a comit dRs! .togs entre	Rs. Quan
5,000 Jour Smi	10,000
10,000	20,000
Hais ar 20,000 be rande and pr	50,000
he tigger noo, od wash	1,00,000
1,00,000	1,50,000
1,50,000 and over I	S.

5. The following are the Municipalities of the Presidency Division which will thus be entitled to exercise votes on the present occasion. The number

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH. Last winter during an epidemic of whooping couga my children contracted the disease, having severl coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Coug Remedy very successfully for croup and natural turned to it at that time and found it relieved th cough and effected a complete cure.—John E CLIFFORD, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood N. Y. This remedy is for sale by*

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

of votes assigned according to the aleve scale noted against each. The ordinary income is that for

(5)	District.	Name of Municipality.	Ordinary	recoided by the repre- sentative.
	24-Parganas	Cossipur-Chitpur Maniktola Baranagar South Suburban Garden Reach Rajpur Jainagar South Dum-Dum South Barrackpur Tittaghar	6,367 5,891 10,194	and
The state of the state of	Nadia	North Barrackpore Barasat Naihaty Basirhat Krisnagar Santipur Ranaghat	7,842 8,743 17,644 5,654 A 24,448 24,896 6,212	control of the contro
ALL TO AN AND AND AND	re a de la constante de la con	Kandi and and and	9,925 23,528 7,623 5,567	or is orofin original boyon
The state of the s	Khulna Jesso	Khulna of side of the state of the state of side of the state of the s	5,551 110 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	46.5h
-	eve	District Boards will be		

tional vote if a sum Rs. 25,000 or more in excess remains. The District Boards of the Burdwan Division and the votes allotted to each according to such computation are as follow:-

District Board. Ordinary Number of votes to income.

Rs. representative.

1.94.786 Burdwan. Birbhum. Bankura. 9 9 Midnapur. Hughly Howrah

7. Under Rule IV. of the Regulations quoted the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that intimation may be communicated by the Commissioners of the Divisions concerned to the Chairman of the Municipalities and District Boards enumerate in the above lists, requesting them to convene a special meeting at which a member of the District Board or Municipality may be selected as its representative for the purpose of making the recommendation for the seat in the Council. The representative so elected will exercise all the votes assigned to the body which he represents, and his name must be reported at once by the Chairman for the information of the Commissioner of the Division.

for the information of the Commissioner of the Division.

8. The period of two months laid down in Rule VII of the Regulations as that within which a recommendation shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor will run from the date on which the Commissioner of the Division issues his request to the Chairman of the Municipality or District Board.

9. As soon as the representatives are selected, they will be called upon by the Commissioner of the Division to meet together on an early and convenient date, with special reference to the limit of time imposed under Rule VII of the Regulations and at such convenient place, as he may specify, for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes a person whom they will recommend to the Lieutenant Governor to be nominated as a member of the Council. The names of a candidate put forward at such meeting shall be duly proposed by one of the representative present. The election shall be by ballot, and the person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on the occasion of the first ballot an absolute majority is not obtained, the candidate who obtains the least number of votes shall be withdrawn from the election, and another ballot shall then be held for the remaining candidates and so or until an absolute majority is obtained. In the event of a tie occurring at any stage candidates shall draw lots.

The electoral representatives present at this meeting shall elect among themselves a Chairman, as

meeting shall elect among themselves a Chairman, equivolently who shall preside and be responsible for the fair and proper exercise of the ballot vote.

The Chair man of the meeting shall without, delay report to the Commissioner of the Division, the name of the person elected with the number of votes obtained and any other information which it may appear desirable to communicate, and on behalf of the meeting shall recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate for the Council the person so elected. The Commissioner shall submit the report from the Chairman of the meeting, with any observations he may wish to add, to the Chief Secretary to Government, by whom the recommendation will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor.

10. Attention is drawn to the following Rule VI of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council and Secretary of

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

Under this rule it is not necessary that persons recommended shall be members of any Municipality or District Board concerned, but they must be ordinarily resident within the Division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it is left to the representatives to recommend a person under Rule V (c) according to the majority of their votes.

of their votes,

13. It is desirable that the subsidiary arrangements now sanctioned shall, as far as possible, be given effect to by the local bodies concerned with the minimum of official interference. Divisional Commissioners and DistrictMagistrates will, of course afford any assistance which may be required and do their utmost to ficilitate the smooth working of the elections; but Government Officers are forbidden to take part directly or indirectly in the election by canvassing, influencing votes or otherwise interfering with the free choics of the local bodies. No indication should be given by any official member of any of those bodies as to the manner in which he himself intends to vote.

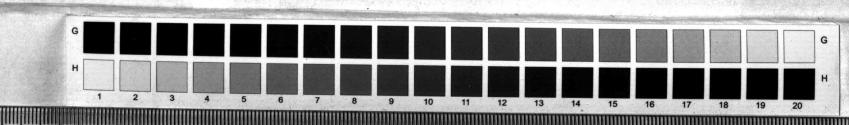
Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be surnished to all Commissioners for information and guidance, and for communication to all the District Boards and Municipalities in their; Divisions.

Municipalities in their; Divisions.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C. W. BOLTON,

Compette civil, of Bingels



AARTAN SANASAAN

DURING some months Professor Schenk's sex theory has been applied to the breeding of dogs, and in several cases the results of the experiments have been favourable, modification of sex having been obtained by means of the Professor's treatment. Most of popples have been males. Special knowledge and great care are necessary in feeding the dogs.

An entertaining news comes from Phila-An entertaining news comes from Philadelphia. The beggars of that place have formed a Trust Board, with a Board of Directors. Each beggar is allotted a certain district, its suitability for trade, depending we suppose, upon his subscription to the fund. Black legs are crushed out by organised and overwhelming competition or by complaints from the union beggars, masquerading as indignant citizens.

LORD LYTTON, when Viceroy of India, was seated one day at dinner next to a lady whose name was Birch, and who, though noted for her beauty, was somewhat lacking in intellectual attainments. Asked she softly to His tual attainments. Asked she softly to His Excellency: "Are you acquainted with any Birches?" "Oh, ves," replied Lord Lytton; "I knew several of them most intimately while at Eton, indeed more intimately than I cared to. My lord replied the lady "you forget the Birches are relatives of mine. And they cut me," continued the Viceroy "but" and he smiled, "I have never felt more inclined to kiss the rod than I do now." Sad to say Mrs. Birch did not relish the point and told her husband that His Excellency had insulted her!"

WE think some of our readers will be a bit surprised to know that there are human beings on the other side of the Old World, with green hair. Though persons with green hair sounds rather queer and some might think it to be a fashionable fad, yet strange to say it is nothing of the sort. The people possesing the queers green hair are the inhabtants of Cornwal, Buba, Chili and of other districts in the vicinity. other districts in the vicinity of copper mines. The reason of it is said to be that "the crude ore, in order to secure a marketable va'ue is roasted in enormous furnaces and It is some strange emanation from the smelted copper that effects this chemical change in the hair of the miners, and turns it as green as grass." In spite of this discolouring the hair does not suffer injury in any way. These people would have been perhaps suitable denizens for Greenland instead of Chill, Cornwal &c

THE first of a series of public baths on novel lines was recently officially inaugurated in the Rue de Bretagna, Paris. The baths are a description of shower bath that has already been tried with marked success in Bordeaux. The establishment can accommodate fifteen persons at a time. Each bather has at his disposal a small room divided into two compartments In one of them he undresses, and on entering the other he is confronted by a seat, a piece of soap, and a duching aparatus. By working a simple regulator he can bring the water to the exact temperature he desires. Should he wish to indulge in more thorough going cleansing operations that are involved in a mere douche he can close the exit by which the water flows away; he will then find himself standing in a depth of water sufficient for all necessary ablu-tions. The bathrooms are constructed of glazed bricks, a material that makes for cleanliness, so that the gibe directed at the old style of public bath: "Where are those washed who wash here?" ceases to the applicable. The cost of a bath under these conditions is four sous, or two pence. two pence.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Royal Geographical Society was held on April 24th at the University of London, the president Sir Clements Markham in the chair. Papers were read by Captain F. R. F. Boileau, R. E. and Mr. L. A. Wallace, on "Journeys on the Nyassa-Tanganyika Plateau."

The chairman announced, previous to the reading of the papers, that the Prince of Wales had intumated his pleasure to become patron of the

intimated his pleasure to become patron of the National Antarctic Expedition and the Duke of York, vice-patron. (Cheers.)
Captain Boileau, who crossed the Nyassa-Tanganyika Plateau as a member of the anglo German Boundry Commission, the British section of which was under the command of Captain C. F. Close, R. E., said that since the arrival of the white man the chiefs in the administered country had lost nearly all their power. The ideas of the natives were considerably more advanced than those of the natives on the West Coast of Africa. Stealing was uncommon except among those who had been long in touch on the West Coast of Africa. Stealing was uncommon except among those who had been long in touch with civilisation. (Laughter.) As far as the inhabitants were concerned, there were no hardships or risks to be encountered. One day they encountered an English lady, Miss Caddick, who was travelling to Tanganyika for pleases. an English lady, Miss Caddler, who was travelling up to Tanganyika for pleasure. She had had no more serious adventure than an interview with a surely caief who declined to supply carriers and in the interview the chief was stated to have and in the interview the chief was stated to have come off second best. (Laughter.) The lecturest concluded by describing the methods employed in the surveying work of the commission.

Mr. Wallace whose travels in Central Africa were undertaken more for the sake of sport than exploration in the course of his paper discussed the question whether Africa is drying up. The great Mweru marsh had evidently he said once carried much more water than when he saw it, and the level of the water in Tanganyika was much

and the level of the water in Tanganyika was indentationer than some years ago.

The question was an important and even a vital one for the luture of Africa. The evidence he was able to collect seemed to show that there was a fluctuation in the amount of the rainfall rather than any constant in the amount of the rainfall rather than any constant in the strength on the direct line of the resistant. in the amount of the rainfall rather than any constant diminution. Situated on the direct line of the projected railway from the Cape, and with natural outlets also down the Shire and Zumbadı, the plateau contained from 25,000 to 30,000 square miles of country over 4,000 feet above the sea. Europeans living on the high land looked raddy and well. If the study of tropical diseases which was now being under taken led to successful results in depriving mala ria and blackwater fever of their terrors, the Tanga nyika plateau could not fail to become of consinyika plateau could not fail to become of considerable value to England, not only as a health resorts of residence for the traders from the low tropical country around, but also as a pleasent place emi-nently suitable for colonisation and capable for

emi-nently suitable for colonisation and capable for beins made—rich—by—the cultivation of such substances as India-rubber.

Sir Thomas—Haldich, in comment upon—the papers, said that there was one very important aspect of Captain Boileau's work—namely, the fact that with the advantage of the telegraph and the use of small but accurate survey instruments, large areas of country could be rapidly surveyed, and that they could be made to fit exactly into their right places on the map dovetailing with geographiand that they could be made to he exactly into their right places on the map dovetailing with geographical exactness into the edges of other scientific work on any side without the aid of that costly process of geodetic triangulation which had hitherto been necessary to preserve a continuity and exactness in

position, though he did not by any means depreciate geodetic work which must come sooner or later. He recognised in Captain Boileau's narrative the name of one of his old survey assistants, Wahid Ali Khan,as a useful to ographer, and he asked whether if Indian surveyors and he asked whether, if Indian surveyors were found so useful in the capacity of African topographers, it was not time to start a school of African surveyors. The more good native topographers they could get in Africa the better.

ARTIFICIAL RUBBER FROM CORN.

THE great calls on rubber are causing inventors to consider whether it cannot be obtained from other to consider whether it cannot be obtained from other sources, and one notable attempt has been made to manufacture it from the refuse material of the glucose factories amounting to about 5 per cent. of the raw material. It is said that experiments have been secretly made in Chicago by the chemists of a large glucose company to test the matter, and it is believed that the product will be ready for the market in a few months. Rubber made from corn is of an ordinary reddish brown colour, but it does not resist heat so well as india-rubber, and the chemists are working on this part of the problem to bring about a remedy.

WEIRD QUALITIES ATTRIBUTED TO A STONE JUST PURCHASED BY A DOCTOR,

AN American surgeon, Mr. C. F. Turner, of Snickersville, has just bought for £137 a madstone that appears to possess some remarkable qualities.

The stone was brought from Europe—probably England—136 years ago. It is about the size of a shilling, and has the appearance of s sandstone, but it is smoother and somewhat porous. The stone is oval-shaped and has a dark brown colour.

It is claimed by those who have witnessed the power of the madstone that it is a certain oure for all bites of mad dogs and poisonous reptiles, and it is positively asserted that it has never yet failed to perform its functions if the patient reaches it in time. One well-authenticated case is given where two people were bitten about the same time by the same dog. One of the victims was a firm believer in the efficacy of the stone, had it applied to the wound, and never thereafter suffered any evil effects. The other, having no faith in the stone and its much-talked of power, refused to go to it, and soon afterwards died in horrible agony from hydrophobia. gony from hydrophobia.

THE efforts of the Railway Police to discover the perpetrator of the savage attack on two ladies, Mrs. Oakes and her sister, Mrs. Deane, whilst travelling between Lucknow, Cawnpore, and having proved unavailing, a reward of Rs. 200 is now offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the culprit,

A DARING robbery with bloodshed took place about 10 miles from Agra. Two camel carts were attacked by a band of robbers and looted. On resistance being shown by the person in charge of the champions, a severe skirmish took place in which two men were so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. The robbers escappled with the under.

THE STICK AND THE CRUST. A STICK and a crust of bread, Like the hands of a clock these two articles told the time o' day for nearly a year in a certain man's life. Yet, unlike the hands of a clock, they were not visible at once. When he needed the stick he had no

at once. When he needed the stick he had no use for the crust; and when the crust was welcome he had no further occasion for the stick.

Albeit he was a young fellow of twenty-six, you would be wrong in supposing this stick to have been in the nature of a weapon for attack or defence. In that case the crust and the stick would have haremonised. As it was, they did not. For the stick was a support, not a club.

Now, when a man feels the pressure of eighty or

Now, when a man rees the pressure of eighty or ninety years he is apt to war ta travelling companion of that sort; but one in the very hey day of youth, not suffering from any injury and not constitutionally feeble, or malformed, should commonly be able to walk without a stick. And so this young man had always done up to the time when he fell out with crust and with all that the crust stood for or

"Up to October, 1893, I had been a strong, healthy, and active man. Then I commenced to feel weak and out of sorts. I was heavy, tired, and had no ambition or energy. What had come over me I could not imagine. I had a foul, nasty taste in the mouth and was constantly spitting up a thick, dirty phlegm My appetite left me, and what little I ate lay on my stomach like lead, causing me great pain about the chest. A short, distressing cough settled upon me and troubled me day and night.

"At night my sleep was disturbed and broken with night sweats and frightful dreams. I had

with night my sleep was disturbed and broken with night sweats and frightful dreams. I had great pain at the left side around the heart, and my breathing was hurried and short. Next I began to spit blood and was greatly alarmed at it. I wasted away rapidly, losing over a stone weight in a month, and became so weak that I was unable to rise on my feet without assistance.

"Although only a young man of twenty- x I was obliged to hobble bout With a stick, and could walk but a short distance even at that. Worried and anxious I attended the York County Hospital, where the doctors sounded me and said I was in a consumption.

Here we have another of the serious and often fatal mistakes that are made in cases like this. Misled by symptoms which in some respects resemble those of consumption, medical men hastily decide that the lungs are affected, treat the patient perfunctorily for the hopeless disease he is not affic-ted with, and leave the result to chance. Hence he often dies of dyspepsia and its complications— his true disease which, unlike consumption, is his true disease which, unlike consumption, is easily curable by the remedy our friend finally

employed,
"They gave me cod-liver oil," he continued,
"and medicines, but I got no better. Indeed, I
was so low-spirinted and miserable I didn't care
what become of me. As time passed I grew

was so low-spirinted and miserable I didn't care what become of me. As time passed I grew weaker, and weaker.

"After I had endured ten months of this, Mr. R. W. Dickinson, the chemist in Walmgate, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it a few days I felt much better, my appetite reviving and myfood giving me no pain. I continued to take this medicine only, and soon the cough and breathing trouble left me and I began to gain strength and flesh. When I had taken three bottles I was as strong as ever, and could eat and enjoy even a dry crat. I have since had good health. You are at liberty to publish this letter and refer all inquirers to me. (Signed) Isaiah Lewis. 124, Walmgate, York, April 8th, 1894."

If the reader wonders how a man could suffer so much, become so emaciated and weak, and be pushed so near the grave's edge through what is sometimes flippantly called "mere indigestion," he has yet to learn that the digestion is the arbiter of life and death. The "crust" (food), enjoyed and digested, means life and strength. Rejected it swift-coming weakness; and then the prone position, when help is vain. Mother Seigel's Syrup enabled Mr. Lewis to substitute the crust for the stick. It curred his dyspepsia.

STREETS PAVED WITH GLASS.

IT is not the ordinary glass such as we see windows or in table ware, to be sure, but the mate rial which has been used for paving streets is, never theless, glass in every sense of the word, and has been found to possess remarkable durability.

France, several thoroughfares has It is not the ordinary glass such as we see

has been found to possess remarkable durability.

In Lyons, France, several thoroughfares have been paved with a new form of ceramic stone, or devitrified glass. Several months' use with the ordinary traffic, to which the roads are subjected, shows no greater wear of the surface than would be the case with 'the stone blocks which have been used, and the indications are that the devitrified blocks will show greater resisting qualities.

Glass has been put to many strange uses in recent years, and its utility will doubtless be increased in the future until it is made to supersede many articles that are made now of stone or metal.

In the United States, glass is made into a ceramic crystal which possesses many advantages over brick

In the United States, glass is made into a ceramic crystal which possesses many advantages over brick and stone for building purposes, especially for decorative work, for which cut stone has been so largely used hitherto.

Glass is also about to be used for the making of

Glass is also about to be used for the making of pipes of water, gas, oil or sewage. One hundred miles of this is now being laid, and it will form the first petical use of glass pipes. Upon the succes of this experiment depends the growth of a large and entirely new industry. It is claimed for the glass pipe that it does not corrode, and is less likely to leak than is iron piping, and that it is impervious to electrolysis.

glass pipe that it does not corrode, and is less likely to leak than is iron piping, and that it is impervious to electrolysis.

Of all the products of the earth which man has discovered and worked to the fashioning of an infinite variety of useful articles, glass stands, perhaps, at the head. It will be of interest to call to mind and enumerate some of the uses to which it is put, and it will be seen that there is nothing else at present known that could take its place.

Of its most common application there is the window pane, mirror, and the bottle in its myriad forms. When used for a table service, skilled workmanship produces the most elaborate designs in cut glass, there is nothing to equal it. No precious metal, however valuable or aristically designed and engraved, can approach it for chaste beauty, for brilliance and delicacy of effect.

In medicine and chemistry its uses are as varied as they are invaluable. Much of the advancement in those professions would have been absolutely impossible without the many instrumen's and vessels made of glass which are indispensable.

MUD AS MEDICINE.

"EATING dirt" is an unpleasant method of "EATING dirt" is an unpleasant method of refection which occasionally has to be adopted or prophylactic reasons by persons of too impulsive temper; but, says the "Britith Medical Journal", so far as we are aware mud has not hitherto been recommended as an article of diet with a therapeutic purpose. "Mud baths" we are more or less familiar with, but mud emuls ons or electuaries strike us as a novelty. This latest addition to the pharmacopæia is not product of the inventive genius of German chemistry, but is prepared in the laboratory of nature. Its virtues were proclaimed to the people of of the inventive genius of German chemistry, but is prepared in the laboratory of nature. Its virtues were proclaimed to the people of Denver not long ago by a professor" who, after announcing his nostrum as "the greatest discovery ever made by mortal." Proceeded as follows: "In my stupendous investigations of animal life I have discovered that dogs, horses, pigs, &c., were not troubled with dyspepsia, rheumatisms, consumption, appendicitis, hysteria, and other ailments. I observed that all animals were very much given to eating dirt; this suggested the thought, why not do likewise? And under the inspiration of the idea I commenced to eat dirt, and have been doing so ever since, with the result that my physical aliments have departed, and I stand before you tonight the most healthy man, in America. I quarantee, if any individual will take three doses of dirt a day, it will cure every disease that is known to the medical profession. There is only one brand of dirt, however, that I can safely recommend, and it comes from the banks of the dear old Missouri river. Anticipating a large demand for it, I took the precaution of having a large consignment shipped to Denver, I have had this great nature's remedy put up in neat boxes which will be sold at popular prices. Special rates will be made to large families and public institutions on keg and barrel lots. I will guarantee that it is the quintessence of the banks of the Missouri river." Need it be added that this appeal to the "eternal gullible" in man was successful? Truly does Autolycus say, "What a fool Honesty is and trust his two more processing the process of the banks of the mean very simple gentleman!" But epresented.

This own account of the circumstances runs thus:
"Up to October, 1893, I had teen a strong, ealthy, and active man. Then I commenced to why asks the Province of the "eternal gullible" in man was successful? Truly does Autolycus say, "What a fool Honesty is and trust his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman !" But why, asks the British Menical Journal should such special virtues be claimed for Missouri mud? such special virtues be claimed for Missouri mud? If the active principle is drt, we think it likely that a "brand" of incomparable efficacy could be extracted from the Thames of quite as much efficacy doubtless, as half the drugs prescribed by the regular quack which are for the most part merely other sorts of dirt! merely other sorts of dirt!

GLADSTONE IN MARBLE. A TALK WITH MR. ADAMS ACTON ABOUT HIS STATUE.

IT was announced the other day that Mr. John Morley would unveil the statue of Gladstone which Mr. Adams Acton has executed for Blackburn.

Mr. Adams Acton has executed for Blackburn. This suggested to me, writes a representative of the Daily Chronicle, a visit to Mrs. Adams Acton's studio in St. John's-wood.

The statue is on the colossal plan, and as you gazed at it you instinctively said, "yes, that's Gladstone." The attitude seemed so real, the figure so like, the face so deftly expressed that the statue, like another Galatea, stepped down from its elevation. "Well," said Mr. Adams Acton, "I worked with the great advantage of having known Mr. Gladstone for about five-and-thirty years. Going back that length of time, I was in Rome, the holder of a Royal Academy travelling scholarship. Then I came to England for a period, and was engaged upon some busts in Liverpool. Mr. Gladstone had been speaking there, and it; was decided that a statue of him should be erected in St. George Hall. I was asked to undertake it."

"That was your introduction to the Grand Old

"That was your introduction to the Grand Old Man ?"

Man?"

"Yes, and he gave me quite a number of sittings—at least twenty, I should think, I went back to Rome to finish my model and as it happened Mr. Gladstone visited Rome and I had other sittings from him and other talks with him. You could not conceive a greater treat than to have him sit to you. He was charming even when he was busiest; and indeed it was an advantage to work on him if I may so express it while he also was at work. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at Carlton House-terrace where he then lived, he put on the robes of that office, in order that I might have the better picture.

"Was that your only statue of him, until the

"Was that your only statue of him, until the "No; I did a statuette for Lord Norton, and

"No; I did a statuette for Lord Norton, and that, like the one for Liverpool, showed him in repose. You may have seen him in that attitude—the right hand rossed upon the breast, the left crossed upon the breast in deep thought. Mr. Glandsone was always thinking and you could almost fancy that you saw his ponderous brain expanding, even as you looked. That I have tried to express in this statue—the wonderful, speaking head of the great statesman."

"The statue shows action, in contrast to repose?" Yes 1 once said to Mr. Gladstone, "Both the

studies of you that I have done are in repose." I should live to do one some day showing you in a familiar attitude. In illustration, I raised my right hand, as I were to address an audience, and he answered 'Yes, I do that.' Not merely so, but while answered 'Yes, I'do that.' Not merely so, but while confirming me, he unconsciously suited the action to the word. Then he brought down his arm—the reverse action—and that is another attitude in which I should like to preserve him."

"Actually he gave you the position for the Blackburn statue?"

"He did. I should describe the attitude as tha

"He did. I should describe the attitude as that of persuasion—he is about to utter some sentence in his matchlessly persuasive manner. All his actions were singularly natural and simple; there were no contortions about him, even when he was in the full flood of his oratory. That note of simplicity I have also endeavoured to catch, with what success others must be left to judge?"

Perhaps it might be added that Gladstone used to visit Mr. Adams Acton at his studio, so that the sculptor's opportunities for producing a statue of him have been altogether unique. The members of the Gladstone family who have seen it regard it as quite admirable.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

GAURANGA SAMAJ KIRTAN PROCESSION.

GAURANGA SAMAJ KIRTAN PROCESSION.

THE Samaj undertook a gigantic task. It was to decorate the whole of Harrison Road, nearly two miles long, in the course of 48 hours and to bring together five hundred or more Kirtan parties from the different parts of the town and the suburbs, for the order of the Police Commissioner for a free pass was obtained only in the evening of Monday. The organizers of the procession could take no step unless they had got an assurance from the police that had got an assurance from the police that kirtan parties would be allowed to perform freely in the main streets of the city. They, however, began work with great determination but found difficulties at every step. No tailors were to be had, either for love or for the commenced saming the flower money so they commenced sewing the flags themselves! The Burra Bazar side of Harrison Road was entrusted to Babu Madan Harrison Road was entrusted to Babu Madan Mohan Burman, who, with the help of Babus Chhatoo Lal Mahata, Ram Gopal Moondree, Gorakram Srinarayan, and Janki Narayan Khanna, worked actually day and night to complete the task he had taken upon himself. He raised money from among his own friends and did not draw a pice from the fund raised in this connection. When no workmen were to be had, he with his friends decorated the street with his own hands Babu Upendra Nath Mukerjee, proprietor of the Basumati, was good enough to take charge of decorating the eastern side of the Road which is, of course, much longer than the charge of decorating the eastern side of the Road which is, of course, much longer than the other. It is no exaggeration to say that but for the exertions of Babu Upendra Nath, this portion of Harrison Road would not have been decorated in the beautiful way it was decorated within so short a time. He actually forgot sleep and hunger in executing his task. Great credit is also due to the Sankirtan parties who, at considerable personal sacrifice, responded at considerable personal sacrifice, responded to the invitation of the Gauranga Samaj and Rajah Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, and created a spiritual atmosphere by singing in praise of God, the like of which, except on one occasion, was never before witnessed in Calcutta.

Indeed, the whole native town was en fete Indeed, the whole native town was en fete In spite of the continuous drizzle, more than five hundred Sankirtan parties turned out and sang songs in praise of the L rd Hari and prayed for the long life and happiness of our Queen Victoria. The streets were nearly knee deep in mud, the sky was overcast with lowering clouds; yet more than fifty thousand Bengalis, Marwaris, S khs and Hindusthan's promenaded Harrison Road and danced merrily to the tune of sweet and divine music. The members of all the Sankirtan parties came bare-footed as is the custom with Bengalibare footed as is the custom with Bengali-Hindus when they sing Hari Kirtans. Harrison Road, the place of meeting, wore a gala dress. Three triumphal arches

or gateways were erected in a Hindu style. They were covered over with ever-greens and dark green leaves of the Deodar and cocoanut palms. Plantain trees were placed at every cornet, with earthen jars filled with holy Ganges water and a green cocoanut over each jar, as the emblem of rejoic ng and holy weljar, as the emotem of rejoicing and noty wel-come. The arches were covered with white padma flowers, garlands of other flowers that are only offered to Gods for worship, were hung over the gateways as pendants; pictures of the Lord Gauranga and His beloved companion, Nityananda, were placed on namabali and Brindabani clothes, and hung across the road at convenient distances. The palatial residences of the millionaire merchants of Burrabazar were a blaze w th innumerable tiny lights. The trees a blaze w th innumerable tiny lights. The trees on the foot-path were hung with many Chinese lanterns. The entire road presented a fair appearance. Babu Damodar Dass Burman decorated the entire Clive Street before his house. It was gorgeously ornamented. He received the different Sankirtan parties in right-royal style. The enthusiasm and earnestness of Marwari gentlemen exceeded all expectation. They sang Hundi and Rengaling all expectation. They sang Hindi and Bengali songs, and danced in ecstatic pleasure. The Proprietor of the Bangabasi concern decorated his fine house very elegantly. The front of the three stories of his house were covered with appropriate mottos expressive of regard to and esteem for the Lord

Gauranga and the Queen-Empress.

The grand Sankirtan would have been a still grander affair, had it not been for the juntimely rain in the afternoon which much interfered with the gathering of parties. However, after the parties are all the course in the series road was full of course in ten P.M. the entire road was full of songs, it reverborated, it resounded with the name of Gaur Harl. Many Sankirtan parties had fine Gaur Harl. Many Sankirtan parties had fine likenesses of Her Majesty with such mottos as these "Victoria for ever," "May the Lord Gauranga shower His blessings upon her Imperial Majesty," "May Gaur Hari grant long life to the beloved Queen," "May the Lord God Ktishna grant prem (love of God) to the Queen-Empress," etc.,

Sikhs, Bandhas and Jains also joined in the rejoicing. There was not a house fur Harrison Road which was not covered with such mottos, as "God save our Queen,"
"Praise be to Lord Gauranga," "Chaitanya is God Incarnate," "Gauranga," "Chaitanya is man," "May Gaur Hari save our Empress." man," "May Gaur Hari save our Empress."

Excellent arrangements were made in several parts of Harrison Road for the reception of the Kirtan parties and light refreshments were provided for them by Babu Soobul Chand Chunder. Much of the success of the demonstrations of this tration is due to the personal exertions of this gentleman,

THE GRIEVANCES OF STALL-HOLDERS IN THE MUNI-CIPAL MARKET.

THE following petition has been submitte to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation :

W. R. Bright Esq, I. C. s,

Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta. Honored Sir,

We the undersigned stall-holders of the Municipal Market in Lindsay Street beg most respectfully to lay before you this our joint-representation for the kind consideration of yourself, the members of the market committee and the Commissioners in general.

We are mostly petty shop-keepers and retail dealers in miscellaneous goods, of European manufacture. The profits that we make after payment of freight, trade-license, income-tax, interest and establishment charges, in almost all cases are absolutely trifling and do not exceed I anna, or at the most I anna 6 ples in the rupee. This fact is well-known to all our regular customers, European and native and will be borne out by the books of such of us, as have regular books of account, showing the sales effected daily.

the sales effected daily.

For the last two or three years which have been years of great distress owing to the famine, the earthquake and the plague our business has suffered and is still suffering very considerably, so much so, that there has not only been a great diminution of our income, but many of us have actually sustained heavy losses. In spite of all this, however, we have been regularly paying rent to the Commissioners during this trying period in the hope of better days when our business would thrive so as to enable us to recoup our losses. us to recoup our losses.

Under these circumstances the recent notices of enhancements of rents given by the Commissioners have come upon us like a thunder-bolt. We find ourselves, while still struggling for our very existence as it were, suddenly called upon, to pay rents from the 1st day of June next, at rates which in most cases are more than double, and in some cases even more than five times the present rental. For instance, many of us who have hitherto than paying only for appear of the present rental. been paying only 5 annas per day are now required to pay Rs. I-8-o and some of us who have been paying only 3 annas per day, are now actually called upon to pay Re. I per

We beg most respectfully to state that this sudden and enormous enhancements of rents, cannot but have the most disastrous effect upon us, and means nothing less than absolute ruin. The relationship between land-lord and tenant is always looked upon in this country, as that between a king and his subjects or between a father and his sons, and we the tenants therefore always expect some consideration at the hands of our land-lord; especially when we have remained loval to the when we have remained loyal to the Commissioners all through these many years of scarcity, famine and plague.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the original cost for the establishment of the market has been already paid off, and the receipts from the market for years, have been paying more than 12 per cent. on the outlay.

We therefore most humbly pray that yourself and the Commissioners will be graciously pleased to make a thorough personal enquiry Into our present circumstances by examining our books, and after reconsidering the question of enchancement, to cancel the notices by which exorbitant demands have been made from us and pending your final decision in the matter we humbly pray that the old rates be continued.

We have the honor to be

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VARIETIES. A FREE OF GOLD.

THERE has appeared in Burma a young banyan tree which has the look of being made of pure gold The owner of the field is a Karen, who lives nea the spot, and adh many tosands of visitor to see his wonderful tree during the last few weeks. The field is near the Kedock "pick-up" station between the railway station of Pyinbong Poundaw, on the Sittang section of the Burma Railway; that is in the Pyantaza sub-division. The Burmese, on seeing this marvellous tree, let loose their superstitious fancies in a variety of directions, the most popular of which is to say the appearance of the tree will be followed by the formation of two ponds near the site where the tree grows, which will be called, respectively, Silver Pond and Golden Pond, and whosoever shall drink of the water of the latter will become; invulnerable. The own of the tree and his friends who foresee the destruction of their property, all the pilgrims wishing to carry away a spring, have intimated that any person touching the tree will be afflicted in some dire way and the clothes worn by those who scratch ts bat will ignite spontaneously and the wearer will have a bad attacks of sickness and burst a blood-vessel.

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EAR DROPS. It cures otorrhoea, otitis, tympanites, inflamations and all other diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not of long standing, is sure to be cured by its use.

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This medicine not only allays all ocal irritation but improves the digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the

Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and rendes the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power or endurance to it. It stimulates the appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secretions. It is of great service to the young, old, and the weak. It is infinitely better than Codliver Oil. For proving its superiority to Codliver Oil, ore need only use it for a short while. The tradition is that it was with this medicine that the Aswins, the celestial physicians, restored the Rishi Chyavana, emaclated and weak with age and penances, to the bloom and beauty of youth.

beauty of youth.

Price for 7 doses
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SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY.

A most valuable Tonic and Digestive. It is a wonderful remedy against gastrodynia with indigestion, costiveness, diarrheea, high coloured Urine, occasional Diarrheea, a dirty-coated Tongue, Vomiting of green matter, a nasty taste in the mouth, dreadful dreams and sleeplessness, heavy drowsy feeling after eating, alternate constipation and reaxation of bowels, soreness and extreme sensitiveness of the right side of the abdomen, sour taste in the mouth with eructations of wind from the stomach, a constipated condition with clay-coloured stools

the mouth with eructations of wind from the stomach, a constipated condition with clay-coloured stools and difficult defactation, headache accompained with obstinate constipation or diarrhea, &c, &c, It would be as efficacious in Acute as in Chronic cases.

Price for one phial Re 1.

[Packing and Postage 6 Annas.]

Specific for Diabetes.—The regular use of the above medicine is sure to cure Diabetes. It entirely emoves general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, general debility resulting from excessive prination or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and acid eractations, aching pains in the limbs, slight ordema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirit, etc., Pric for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil

The sodour is very mild and refreshing.

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Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registra Babn Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registra Maisadal (Midnapore), writes under date, the 25th September, 1898:—"I am glad to inform you that the effect of your medicine has been excellent on the patient. Be good enough to send me, per V. P. P., a box of your 'Aswagandha Batika' and oblige. Price one box of 30 pills, Rs. 2; Postage 4 ans. V. P. P. 2 Ans. extra

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All sorts of gold silver and ewellery ornament are kept ready for sale, and also made to order as cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which

cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue price 6 annas including postag. Customers buying ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of cost.

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

Dated. 4-2-90 (Sd.) Nil Kant Mainmals. eserves encouragement and patronage.

Dated. 4-2-90 (Sd.)Nil Kant Majumdar

Frofessor Presidency College.

ৰতন উপস্থাস মুণালবালা। वीवृष्टा भवाषव वाश् ि धम कि मारिक बड़ी

স্পাদক কৰ্তৃক আকাৰিত। এই উপৰাস থানির নামাজিক চিত্র ছতি উৎকৃষ্ট ভাবে সরল ভাষার লিখিত। ইহা পাঠ করিলে সকলেই সাংসারিক সন্থক্ত অনেক শিকা পাইবেল। বলা बाह्ना (व हेहा अक्यांनि डेरक्ट बीमार्श মূলোর একথানি বিস্চিকা বর্ণণ উপহার বিব, जबंह काकमाञ्चन ७ कि: थि: बब्रह नहेंद ना । क्षेत्रात्र नारेरेखती ध्मर करनकडीहे, कनिकछा।

KAVIRAJ

RAYIRAI OLORING REAL COLORING RAYING REAL COLORING REAL COLORING RAYING REAL COLORING RAYING

Amon disorders of the day, and very few are ortunate as to declare their immunity from these. new of the fact that though apparenty harmless in the mbryonic stage. Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and ndermine the constitution in the end and lead to its otal wreekage, it must be held that they are dangeround their insidiousness.

in their insidiousness.

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

testimonials:—

The Hon'ble G. M. Chitnavis C. I. E.,
Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative
Council writes:—The Acidity Pils are giving
satisfaction to all those on whom I tried them.

Babu Bhobo Tosh Banerjee, Deputy
Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date of 6th
March, 1898:—Many thinks for your Acidity Pills
I was suffering form Dyspepsia and Colic pains of the
last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to
no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relicf
only for a day or two. Bu since I have been taking
your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any
attack for a moment even during this time. The
Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease
which is very painful. Please sent me three boxes of
that pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience
and oblige.

(From Babu Ramdhani Paure, Deputy

inspector of Schools, Arrah)" I am really glad to sertify that your Acidity Pilis have a wonderful power to cure that ailments they are intended for and I have to thank you very much for the pills you sent me on December last.

(From Mr. S. C. Haldar Political Agency Gilgit.)

I am exceedingly glad to let you know thataas Acidity Pills have miraculously relieved me of thayruo pains and bewel-Coemplaints from which I was a cobady suffering for the last two years and more.

Kumar Hemendra Krisnna of the Sovabazar spladmily, writes:—"I am glad to state that I have de Refi rmuch benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity vilj. Really I did not expect so happy a result. Kindly end me two more boxes.

Babu Sarasi Lall Sarcar, M. A. writes:—
I have tried Dr. Biswas Acidity Pills, and found them
to be of great use not only in the ease of Acidity but
in general Dyspepsia. The medicine, it stems, is
prepared solely from indigenous herbs, and perfectly
harmless. Dyspetic persons will find it to be a great
boon for curing this dead disease.

Eabu T. K. Baksi, Professor, Government College Jubbulpore, writes:—Dr. Bis
was's medicine for Acidity and dyspepsia has been tried
in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely
declare that suffers who may give it a fair trial are
sure to derive much benefit from it.

The Acidity Pill is a vegetable preparation, We
guarantee a cure and.

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Refund the Price in case of failure.

Price Rupee one per box. V. P. charge extra

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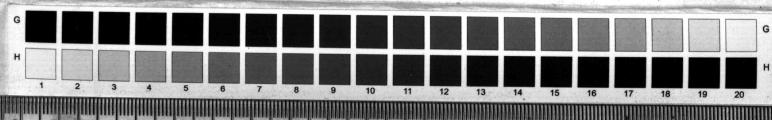
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